

Short Equality Impact and Outcome Assessment (EIA) Template – Anti-social Behaviour Policy

EIAs make services better for everyone and support value for money by getting services right first time.

EIAs enable us to consider all the information about a service, policy or strategy from an equalities perspective and then action plan to get the best outcomes for staff and service-users¹. They analyse how all our work as a council might impact differently on different groups²

They help us make good decisions and evidence how we have reached these decisions.³

See end notes for full guidance. For further support or advice please contact the Community Partnerships Team

Equality Impact and Outcomes Assessment (EIA) Template

First, consider whether you need to complete an EIA, or if there is another way to evidence assessment of impacts, or that an EIA is not needed⁴

Title⁵	Anti-social Behaviour Policy	ID No⁶	
Team/Service⁷	Strategy and Partnerships		
Focus of EIA⁸	<p>The Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Policy was last updated in 2021 and was due for renewal. The revised policy reflects the powers contained within the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and the council's approach to tackling anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>This policy relates to the work of the Community Safety Team that incorporates the ASB team and to a lesser degree, Legal.</p> <p>The revised and updated Anti-social Behaviour Policy relates to all residents living within the district regardless of their background as well as businesses and other organisations operating in the district. The policy will ensure that it is inclusive, and that the work carried out considers the wider community and accessibility.</p> <p>The ASB team manage ASB by way of, Prevention, Early Intervention, Support and Enforcement.</p>		
Assessment of overall impacts and any further recommendations⁹			

Where adults are involved in causing anti-social behaviour, there is evidence that shows that mental health, drug and alcohol is a high factor in playing a part in the behaviour.

Some ASB is caused by young people in the community. In many cases, these individuals are known to other statutory services and will often come from families where there are complex issues going on in the home.

We see, occasionally hate-related issues, such as graffiti targeting a particular section of the community.

There are no negative impacts on people with protected characteristics arising from this policy. The policy states that a multi-agency approach (with Police and on occasion, other partners where appropriate) will be undertaken if someone is victimised due to a protected characteristic and will be deemed a hate incident or hate crime. Investigating officers are also required to satisfy themselves that any complaints are not motivated on any discriminatory grounds. Victims of anti-social behaviour may sometimes be more vulnerable due to a protected characteristic such as age, disability and mental health, race, ethnicity or religion. Perpetrators of ASB sometimes involve those experiencing mental health.

All cases are managed individually, and early intervention is key in ensuring that all aspects of that person's individual needs are managed from day one. This will allow for any issues or needs relating to protected characteristics to be identified and addressed. Safeguarding is paramount and part of everyday business, whereby we wrap the relevant support around each case, where there is a need for support from another agency, we support the victim and sometimes to whole family with the process. All medium – high risk cases are discussed and actioned at the monthly Anti-social Behaviour Action Group (ASBAG). Statutory partners, health, registered partners and support agencies form part of the ASBAG whereby we ensure each case is managed by way of a collaborative approach.

Enforcement Assessment's take place before we use the ASB legislative powers, available to us. Someone who is deemed to not have capacity would be managed by support agencies and other diversionary methods.

Potential Issues	Mitigating Actions
<p>Through the delivery of our priorities for the Community Safety Partnership there can be potential issues which need to be dealt with in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbour disputes in relation to a protected characteristic • Prevent work, • Hate Crime Week • Violence Against Women and Girls and White Ribbon Work (lack of awareness and support for male victims of DA) 	<p>Ensure events are planned with clear reasons of why that event is being held, ensuring that all events are promoted, open to all and barriers to access are reviewed. Continue to consider the impact on protected characteristics as we manage ASB and ensuring that none of those characteristics are adversely affected.</p> <p>Community engagement through Neighbourhood policing, policing surgeries, healthy hubs, residents' meetings and walk with a cop events, partnership bulletin and Community Network Forums, can</p>

	<p>identify issues residents with protected characteristics are experiencing.</p> <p>Communication and education with residents on initiatives and projects and support available to residents with protected characteristics.</p> <p>Delivery of campaigns, including development of a new Hate Crime Campaign – to improve community awareness of hate crime, hate incidents, the impacts this can have and promotion of Third-Party Reporting Centres.</p>
Actions Planned ¹⁰	
<p>Hate Crime Awareness Week, Prevent Training for professionals, Anti-social Behaviour Week, Cuckooing Campaign, Self-defence VAWG project.</p>	

EIA sign-off: (for the EIA to be final an email must be sent from the relevant people agreeing it or this section must be signed)

Equality Impact Assessment officer: Shivani Dave

Date: 6 September 2024

Equalities Lead Officer: Rebecca Young

Date: 6 September 2024

Guidance end-notes

¹ The following principles, drawn from case law, explain what we must do to fulfil our duties under the Equality Act:

- Knowledge: everyone working for the council must be aware of our equality duties and apply them appropriately in their work.
- Timeliness: the duty applies at the time of considering policy options and/or before a final decision is taken – not afterwards.
- Real Consideration: the duty must be an integral and rigorous part of your decision-making and influence the process. • Sufficient Information: you must assess what information you have and what is needed to give proper consideration.
- No delegation: the council is responsible for ensuring that any contracted services which provide services on our behalf can comply with the duty, are required in contracts to comply with it, and do comply in practice. It is a duty that cannot be delegated.
- Review: the equality duty is a continuing duty. It applies when a policy is developed/agreed, and when it is implemented/reviewed.
- Proper Record Keeping: to show that we have fulfilled our duties we must keep records of the process and the impacts identified.

NB: Filling out this EIA in itself does not meet the requirements of the equality duty. All the requirements above must be fulfilled or the EIA (and any decision based on it) may be open to challenge. Properly used, an EIA can be a tool to help us comply with our equality duty and as a record that to demonstrate that we have done so.

² Our duties in the Equality Act 2010

As a council, we have a legal duty (under the Equality Act 2010) to show that we have identified and considered the impact and potential impact of our activities on all people with 'protected characteristics' (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, and marriage and civil partnership).

This applies to policies, services (including commissioned services), and our employees. The level of detail of this consideration will depend on what you are assessing, who it might affect, those groups' vulnerability, and how serious any potential impacts might be. We use this EIA template to complete this process and evidence our consideration

The following are the duties in the Act. You must give 'due regard' (pay conscious attention) to the need to:

- avoid, reduce or minimise negative impact (if you identify unlawful discrimination, including victimisation and harassment, you must stop the action and take advice immediately).
- promote equality of opportunity. This means the need to: – Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by equality groups – Take steps to meet the needs of equality groups – Encourage equality groups to participate in public life or any other activity where participation is disproportionately low – Consider if there is a need to treat disabled people differently, including more favourable treatment where necessary
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. This means: – Tackle prejudice – Promote understanding

³ EIAs are always proportionate to:

- The size of the service or scope of the policy/strategy
- The resources involved
- The numbers of people affected
- The size of the likely impact
- The vulnerability of the people affected

The greater the potential adverse impact of the proposed policy on a protected group (e.g. disabled people), the more vulnerable the group in the context being considered, the more thorough and demanding the process required by the Act will be.

⁴ When to complete an EIA:

- When planning or developing a new service, policy or strategy
- When reviewing an existing service, policy or strategy
- When ending or substantially changing a service, policy or strategy
- When there is an important change in the service, policy or strategy, or in the city (eg: a change in population), or at a national level (eg: a change of legislation)

Assessment of equality impact can be evidenced as part of the process of reviewing or needs assessment or strategy development or consultation or planning. It does not have to be on this template, but must be documented. Wherever possible, build the EIA into your usual planning/review processes.

Do you need to complete an EIA? Consider:

- Is the policy, decision or service likely to be relevant to any people because of their protected characteristics?
- How many people is it likely to affect?
- How significant are its impacts?
- Does it relate to an area where there are known inequalities?

How vulnerable are the people (potentially) affected? If there are potential impacts on people but you decide not to complete an EIA it is usually sensible to document why.

⁵ **Title of EIA:** This should clearly explain what service / policy / strategy / change you are assessing

⁶ **ID no:** The unique reference for this EIA. This will be added by Community Partnerships

⁷ **Team/Service:** Main team responsible for the policy, practice, service or function being assessed

⁸ **Focus of EIA:** A member of the public should have a good understanding of the policy or service and any proposals after reading this section. Please use plain English and write any acronyms in full first time - eg: 'Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)'

This section should explain what you are assessing:

- What are the main aims or purpose of the policy, practice, service or function?
- Who implements, carries out or delivers the policy, practice, service or function? Please state where this is more than one person/team/body and where other organisations deliver under procurement or partnership arrangements.
- How does it fit with other services?
- Who is affected by the policy, practice, service or function, or by how it is delivered? Who are the external and internal serviceusers, groups, or communities?
- What outcomes do you want to achieve, why and for whom? Eg: what do you want to provide, what changes or improvements, and what should the benefits be? • What do existing or previous inspections of the policy, practice, service or function tell you?
- What is the reason for the proposal or change (financial, service, legal etc)? The Act requires us to make these clear.

⁹ **Assessment of overall impacts and any further recommendations**

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- Make a frank and realistic assessment of the overall extent to which the negative impacts can be reduced or avoided by the mitigating measures. Explain what positive impacts will result from the actions and how you can make the most of these.
 - Countervailing considerations: These may include the reasons behind the formulation of the policy, the benefits it is expected to deliver, budget reductions, the need to avert a graver crisis by introducing a policy now and not later, and so on. The weight of these factors in favour of implementing the policy must then be measured against the weight of any evidence as to the potential negative equality impacts of the policy,
 - Are there any further recommendations? Is further engagement needed? Is more research or monitoring needed? Does there need to be a change in the proposal itself?

¹⁰ Action Planning: The Equality Duty is an ongoing duty: policies must be kept under review, continuing to give 'due regard' to the duty. If an assessment of a broad proposal leads to more specific proposals, then further equality assessment and consultation are needed.