**EQUALITY ANALYSIS (EA) - SCREENING TEMPLATE**

**GUIDANCE TOOL** This Tool assists services in determining whether their plans and decisions will require a full Equalities Analysis. EAs help the Council comply with its duty under s.149 of the Equality Act 2010 to have “due regard” to specified equality matters. They are required in most cases but, in some cases, an EA is not necessary or is only necessary for certain aspects of a decision. Full guidance on the Council’s duties and EAs and the full EA template is available at [http://forestnet.lb wf.gov.uk/index/residents-first/equalities/equality-analysis.htm](http://forestnet.lbwf.gov.uk/index/residents-first/equalities/equality-analysis.htm)

The Council understands that whilst its equalities duty applies to all services, it is going to be more relevant to some decisions than others. We need to be pragmatic and ensure that the detail of Equality Analyses (EAs) are proportionate to the impact of decisions on the equality duty. In some cases a full EA is not necessary and/or the equalities duties do not apply. In other cases, only part of a decision will require an EA to ensure the Council has due regard to its equality duties. The following examples are intended to assist:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where will a full EA be required?</th>
<th>Where might an EA not be required?</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| In short, wherever a decision has a more than minimal or theoretical **adverse or negative** impact on those with protected characteristics, for example, if the Council is considering:  
- Ceasing a service  
- Reducing a service or reducing it in particular areas, e.g. closing an office in Leyton but not Walthamstow  
- Changes to the way a service is delivered, e.g. moving to personalisation or moving to online access only  
- Changes to eligibility criteria, rules or practices for a service  
- Changes to discretionary fees and charges | • Where it can be proven that the decision has no equalities impact – with particular focus on negative impacts on service users and residents  
• Where it can be proven that the decision has a minimal or theoretical equalities impact (and so does not need to be considered)  
• Where the decision is mandatory and there is no element of discretion (e.g. to adopt a member’s code of conduct or similar)  
• In rare cases, where a previous EA exists and a review shows that it is still relevant at the time of the final decision, i.e. the facts have not changed |

**Important:**
- The EA screening tool should not be used to mask over any equality impacts or as a “get out”.
- There can be a negative equality impact even if you think that overall, you are proposing changes that will make services better. If there is an adverse or negative impact, you must complete a full EA.
- **Negative** impacts are often indirect, i.e. a rule that is on its face of universal impact but has greater impact on some groups in practice e.g. due to the ethnic makeup of an area.
- In most cases, the screening process requires a degree of collation and analysis of evidence. If this requires a lot of work, consider whether it is actually simpler to omit the screening process and undertake a full EA.
- The equality duty **continues** up to and after the final decision. If proposals or facts change before the final decision, any screening tool will need to be reviewed and evidenced.
- Any consultation undertaken should also inform the screening process, e.g. issues raised by those affected. Monitoring should take place after a decision as part of service delivery.
- The completed screening template will be attached to Cabinet or other decision making report and so it must include sufficient detail to justify the decision not to carry out a full EA.

**What to do?**

The screening process should be used on **ALL** new proposals, policies, projects, functions, saving proposals, major developments or planning applications, or when revising them, if there is no negative equality impact or there is uncertainty about whether there is a negative equality impact. **However,** if your proposal is of a significant nature and it is apparent from the outset that a full EA will be required, then you do not need to complete this screening template and can progress directly to a full EA. If a negative/adverse impact has been identified during completion of the screening tool, a full EA **MUST** be undertaken. If you have not identified any negative/ adverse impacts arising from your proposal you do not need to undertake a full EA. However, make sure you have explained clearly why the proposal does not have any negative/adverse impact. **If your proposal is going to Cabinet or Committee (e.g. Planning or Licensing) and you are not undertaking a full EA, you must:**

a. share your report and completed screening tool with Shahid Mallam, Performance & Improvement Team, who will check and challenge your findings and  
b. use the following wording under the Equality & Diversity paragraph in the Cabinet report: “An initial screening exercise of the equality impact of this decision was undertaken and determined there was no / minimal impact (delete as appropriate) on the Council’s equality duty.” Attach the completed template as an appendix to your report.
1. **Proposal / Project Title:** Sustainable Procurement Policy

2. **Brief summary of the above:** (include main aims, proposed outcomes, recommendations / decisions sought)
   
   Click here to enter text.

3. **Considering the equality aims** (eliminate unlawful discrimination; advance equality of opportunity; foster good relations) **indicate for each protected group whether there may be a positive impact, negative (adverse) impact, or no impact arising from the proposal.**

4. **Protected Characteristic (Equality Group) **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protected Characteristic (Equality Group)</th>
<th>Positive Impact</th>
<th>Negative Impact</th>
<th>No Impact</th>
<th>Briefly explain your answer. Consider evidence, data and any consultation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>There will be a slight positive employment impact for protected groups. Under social sustainability training and job opportunities could be sought as part of contracts for those who face greater barriers to finding work. Under economic sustainability, ensuring small businesses can access our contract could benefit those from protected groups. For example, in 2009 8% of SMEs were owned or led by people from BME backgrounds. Those from protected groups may also be more likely to benefit from our ring-fencing contracts for social enterprises and the voluntary sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>See above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnancy and Maternity</td>
<td>☒</td>
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<td>See above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Race</td>
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<td>See above.</td>
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<td>Religion or Belief</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>See above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex (Including Gender Re-assignment)</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>See above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Orientation</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>See above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marriage and Civil Partnership</td>
<td>☒</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>See above.</td>
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</table>

5. **There are no negative/adverse impact(s)**
   
   If you have not identified any negative/adverse impacts please briefly explain your answer, providing evidence to support decision.

   The policy promotes consideration of ethical values in the procurement process. Environmental sustainability is not thought to disadvantage any group, but to improve the environment for all. Social and economic sustainability also benefits all, but particularly those in protected groups as explained above.
6. Describe how opportunities to advance equality and foster good relations for any of the protected characteristics has been taken up (where relevant).

The section on social sustainability explains that helping those who face greater barriers to finding work is a key driver for asking for social benefits, such as jobs for the long-term unemployed, to be included in our contracts. Where the policy calls for contracts to be ring-fenced for the voluntary sector and social enterprises (where this is lawful), those from disadvantaged groups stand to benefit.

7. As a result of this screening is a full EA necessary (Please check ☒ appropriate box)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☒</td>
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</table>

There is no negative impact on equalities.

8. Name of Lead Officer: Tamsin Comrie  
   Job title: Procurement Officer  
   Date screening tool completed: 15 December 2014

Signed off by Head of Service:  

Name: Dave Levy, AD Procurement  
Date: 23/02/15