The General PSED enables Oxford City Council to:

- a. identify and remove discrimination,
- b. identify ways to advance equality of opportunity,
- c. foster good relations.
- An EqIA must be done before making any decision(s) that may have an impact on people and/or services that people use and depend on.
- 3. An EqIA form is one of many tools that can simplify and structure your equalities assessment.
- We are passionate about equalities, and we highly recommend that <u>Corporate Management Team (CMT)</u> reports and all projects must attach an EqIA.

For questions, queries, and a chat about how to do your EqIA, please email your EDI officers:

- 1. Mili Kalia milkalia@oxford.gov.uk
- 2. Sobia Afridi- safridi@oxford.gov.uk

Please do refer to our <u>SharePoint Page</u> for support such as FAQs and Examples, etc.

A good EqIA has the following attributes:

1. Comprehensively considers the 9 protected characteristics.

1.	Age	6. Race & Ethnicity
2.	Disability	7. Religion or Belief
3.	Gender Reassignment	8. Sex
4.	Marriage & Civil Partnership	9. Sexual Orientation
5.	Pregnancy & Maternity	

- It has considered equality of treatment towards service users, residents, employees, partners, council suppliers & contractors, and Council Members
- Sufficiently considered potential and real impact of proposal or policy on service users, residents, employees, partners, council suppliers & contractors, and Council Members.
- 4. Systematically recorded and reported any potential and real impact of your proposal or policy on service users, residents, employees, partners, council suppliers & contractors, and Council Members
- 5. Collected, recorded, & reported sufficient information and data on how your policy or proposal will have an impact.
- 6. Offers mitigations or adjustments if a PSED has been impacted.
- **7.** Provides clear **justifications** for your decisions.
- **8.** It is written in **plain English** with simple short sentence structures.

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Section 1: General overview of the activity under consideration

1.	Name of activity being assessed. For example: -New policy, -Review of existing policy, -Changes in service(s), -New project(s), etc.	Proposal to voluntary ad- socio-economic duty in the policy framework and de making.	he Council's	The implementation date of the activity under consideration:	01/09/2024
3.	Directorate/Department(s):	Corporate Strategy	4.	Service Area(s):	Policy and Partnerships
5.	Who is (are) the assessment lead(s): Please provide: -Name -Email address	Lucy Cherry Icherry@oxford.gov.uk Clayton Lavallin clavallin@oxford.gov.uk Mili Kalia mkalia@oxford.gov.uk	OXFO	Contact details, in case there are queries: Please provide: -Name -Email address	Lucy Cherry Icherry@oxford.gov.uk Clayton Lavallin clavallin@oxford.gov.uk Mili Kalia mkalia@oxford.gov.uk
7.	Is this a new or ongoing EqIA?	New Extension to existing Eql	C ⊠ JN 8.	If this is an extension of a previous EqIA, please indicate where the previous EqIA is located and share the link to the said EqIA.	Not relevant
9.	Date this EqIA started:	01/02/2024			
10.	Will this EqIA be attached to Corporate Management Team (CMT) reports/updates, which will be published online?	Unsure	11.	Give a date (tentative or otherwise) when this assessment will be taken to the CMT.	

Section 2: About the activity, change, or policy that is being assessed.

12.	Type of activity being considered: Check the most appropriate.	☐ Budget ☐		Decommissioning		☐ Com	Commissioning		⊠ Change to an existing activity.		
		New Activity ■			☐ Othe	ers. Plea	se				
13.	Which priority area(s) within Oxford City Council's Corporate strategy (2020-2024) does this activity fulfil? Please check as needed.	⊠ Enable an incl economy.	usive		ver more ble hous		Support th communities.	riving	□ Pursue a zero carbon Oxford.		
14.	Which priority area(s) within Oxford City Council's Equality, Diversity & Inclusion Strategy (2022) does this activity fulfil? Please check as needed.		□ Diverse and engaged workforce.		orce.			□ Understanding and working with our communities.			
15.	Outline the aims, objectives, & priorities of the activity being considered.	Aims: Voluntary adoptio socio-economic d Council's policy fr decision making.	the approach to add		dressing the utcome that	Priorities: A detailed implementation and action plan would need to be developed. Thorough review and consultation will be required prior to changing any existing provisions that will have an					

impact of socio-economic status. These changes may be related to leisure concessions, Council Tax reductions, singleperson discount schemes, grant funding, to name a few. The burden of duty will be higher if these changes will impact other protected characteristics. There is currently no consequences of not implementing this activity. Please outline the 16. consequences of not The Council is currently not legally required to adopt the activity, as the activity is not enacted as implementing this activity. law in England. For example. -Existing activity does not fulfill Corporate Objectives, -existing activity is discriminatory and not fulfilling Council's PSED, ... to name a few. 266

Section 3: Understanding service users, residents, staff and any other impacted parties.

Have you undertaken any consultations in the form of surveys, interviews, and/or focus groups?

Please provide details—

- -when,
- -how many, and
- -the approach taken.

A succinct internal Horizon Scanning exercise across the Council identified a number of initiatives, programmes and action plans may already be delivering a commitment towards SED.

A more extensive external Horizon Scanning exercise was taken liaising with officers at a number of other English local authorities that have voluntarily adopted the SED to understand how they had implemented this into their policy-making process and their approach to managing the risks of legal challenge.

Officers also met with colleagues from Edinburgh City Council where SED is adopted statutorily under Scottish law.

	Breifings were taken to both the Corporate Management Team (December 2024) and Leaders all Cabinet meeting (January 2024). Legal colleagues were asked to contact one or more of the small number of councils that have
	adopted to see if they sought any legal opinion on this - and would they share, or at least give us a sense of it. No response was received to the enquiries made seeking an insight into the consideration, if any, of any legal implications elsewhere.
	However, the feedback from those councils that did respond more generally was: a. None had experienced legal challenges b. Some had taken a relatively low-key or non-formal approach to SED adoption c. Most utilised existing EqIA processes together with clearly defined datasets as tools to implement the SED.
	Officers also met with colleagues from Edinburgh City Council where SED is adopted statutorily under Scottish law.
	Breifings were taken to both the Corporate Management Team (December 2024) and Leaders all Cabinet meeting (January 2024)
18. List information and data used to understand who your residents or staff are and how they will be impacted. These could be-	Horizon Scanning and Insight. - Third-party research - Legisltation - Articles - Reports
-third-party research,-census data,-legislation,-articles,	 Briefing papers to the Corporate Management Team and Leaders all Cabinet meetings Presentations and discussions and internal sterrting groups Interviews
-reports, -briefs.	Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 1 - Horizon Scanning and insight.
If you have not done any consultations or collected data & information, are you planning to do so in the future?	Not applicable

Please list the details – -when,

- -with whom, and
- -how long will you collect the relevant data.

Section 4: Impact analysis.

Who does the activity impact		Yes 🛛 No 🗌 Don't Know 🔲
Check as neede		Yes No Don't Know
The impact may positive, negative or unknown.		Yes No Don't Know
	Partner / Community Organisation	Yes ☐XFOR No ☒ Don't Know ☐
	City Councillors	Yes No Don't Know
	Council suppliers and contractors	Yes

Does the activity impact positively or negatively on any protected characteristics as stated within Equality (Act 2010)?

Check as needed and provide evidence-driven conclusions.

Protected Characteristic	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Don't know	Data/information/evidence supporting your assessment	Analysis & insight Mitigations
Age				/uk	E CO	There is the potential risk of judicial review if the Council is not taking all relevant factors into account nor making "reasonable" decisions. It is possible that decisions can be challenged if it can be argued/demonstrated that they have not been properly made.
269				xford.gov.uk	SVEOR D	Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 2 - Risk Register
Disability (Visible and invisible)				WWW.	CITY COUNCIL	There is the potential risk of judicial review if the Council is not taking all relevant factors into account nor making "reasonable" decisions. It is possible that decisions can be challenged if it can be argued/demonstrated that they have not been properly made.
						Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 2 - Risk Register

Gender re-assignment			Evidence	There is the potential risk of judicial review if the Council is not taking all relevant factors into account nor making "reasonable" decisions. It is possible that decisions can be challenged if it can be argued/demonstrated that they have not been properly made. Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 2 - Risk Register
Marriage & Civil Partnership 270		www.oxford.gov.uk	OXFORD CITY COUNCIL	There is the potential risk of judicial review if the Council is not taking all relevant factors into account nor making "reasonable" decisions. It is possible that decisions can be challenged if it can be argued/demonstrated that they have not been properly made. Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 2 - Risk Register
Race, Ethnicity and/or Citizenship			Evidence	There is the potential risk of judicial review if the Council is not taking all relevant factors into account nor making "reasonable" decisions. It is possible that decisions can be challenged if it can be argued/demonstrated that they have not been properly made.

				Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 2 - Risk Register
Pregnancy & Maternity 271		ww.oxford.gov.uk	Evidence OXFORD CITY	There is the potential risk of judicial review if the Council is not taking all relevant factors into account nor making "reasonable" decisions. It is possible that decisions can be challenged if it can be argued/demonstrated that they have not been properly made. Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 2 - Risk Register
Religion or Belief		M	Evidence	There is the potential risk of judicial review if the Council is not taking all relevant factors into account nor making "reasonable" decisions. It is possible that decisions can be challenged if it can be argued/demonstrated that they have not been properly made.

				Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 2 - Risk Register
Sex		Y	Evidence	There is the potential risk of judicial review if the Council is not taking all relevant factors into account nor making "reasonable" decisions. It is possible that decisions can be challenged if it can be argued/demonstrated that they have not been properly made.
272		r.oxford.gov.u	OXFORD	Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 2 - Risk Register
Sexual Orientation		WWW.	Evidence TY COUNCIL	There is the potential risk of judicial review if the Council is not taking all relevant factors into account nor making "reasonable" decisions. It is possible that decisions can be challenged if it can be argued/demonstrated that they have not been properly made.
				Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 2 - Risk Register

Other (voluntary consideration)			Evidence	What is the data telling us about impact on this group?
For example: Migrant, refugee, or asylum seekers				Please refer to the Council's Cabinet report (13 March 2024) for this activity and Appendix 2 - Risk Register
Other (voluntary consideration) For example: Socio-economic status (income, wealth, etc.)		www.oxford.gov.uk	OXFORD CITY COUNCIL	According to the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation - 10 of Oxford's 83 neighbourhood areas ('Super Output Areas') are among the 20% most deprived areas in England. These areas, which are in the Leys, Rose Hill, Littlemore, Barton and areas of the city, experience multiple levels of deprivation – low skills, low incomes and relatively high levels of crime. - Men and women living in relatively deprived areas have a shorter life expectancy than those living in the least deprived areas. - After adjusting for housing costs, 26% of children in Oxford live below the poverty line. According to the Indices of Depreviation 2019 rates of child poverty have reduced in the most deprived



neighbourhoods but there remain six Oxford neighbourhoods with child poverty rates over 30%

- In March 2023 Oxford had 2,710 (2.3%) working–age residents claiming unemployment benefits (Jobseeker's Allowances or Universal Credit claimants who are out of work), 60% men and 40% women. The rate for March 2023 is now lower than the rate for the same period last year (2.6%) and is still below the national and regional rates of 2.9% and 3.8% respectively.

- There is a significant proportion of Oxford's adult population - 19% - who have no or low qualifications.

Inequalities in life expectancy at birth for men from the least to the most deprived areas of Oxford are estimated to be around 13 years. For women, there is a smaller gap of around 9 years.

In Year 6, 25.1% (345) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England at 23.4%.

The rate for alcohol-specific hospital admissions among those under 18 is 30 per 100,000, worse than the average for England.

Oxford remains the least affordable UK cities for housing with average house prices over 15 times the average salary in 2022.

								the city are so South East. Please refer to	ensive - me of t the Co	- monthly rents in he highest in the buncil's Cabinet 4) for this activity	
Other For examp - Unpaid ca - Prison pop Homeless Council su contractors -Cabinet Me	rers oulation population opliers &				oxford.gov.uk	OXFORD					
					W.	CITY					
Section 5: Conclusion(s) of your Full Impact Assessment											
22.	Conclusions.	Check as	needed.								
	Stop and recon the activity.	sider	1	Adjust activity before beginning the activity and continue to monitor.				No major change(s) or adjustments and continue with		No major change(s) or adjustments and	

continue with the activity. No need

and continue with activity but continue to

monitor.

23. Please explain how you have reached your conclusions above.

Having assessed the SED implementation approaches across several other local authorities, including in Scotland where it has statutory weight and in England where it only voluntary, it is believed a relatively light touch approach can be taken, requiring minimal additional resource.

This is because Oxford City Council's strategic approach to policy already has significant regard to promoting inclusion and tackling economic inequalities; and because the Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) process already in place for policymaking provides an appropriate mechanism for SED implementation.

Further work will need to be done to confirm the appropriate data measures used to assess socioeconomic need and associated policy impacts. An enhanced EqIA will need to be designed together with associated guidance, and training will need to be provided for officers and members in the application of the new approach. Therefore, full implementation of the SED would need to follow within the 24/25 Council year.

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Section 6: Monitoring and review plan.

The responsibility for maintaining a monitoring arrangement of the EqIA action plan lies with the service/team completing the EqIA. These arrangements must be built into the performance management framework such as KPIs or Risk Registers.

24.	Who or which team or service area will be responsible for monitoring equalities impact?	Equalities Sterring Group				
	For example team, -directorate, -service area, -Equalities Steering Group,etc.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O				
25.	Who (individual, team, or service area) will be responsible for carrying out the EqIA review?	Corproate EDI Lead Policy and Partnerships Officer Economic Development Team Leader				
26.	How often will the equality impact be reviewed for this activity? For examplequarterly, -yearly, etc.	Yearly Date when the EqIA will be reviewed again. 31/01/2025				

Section 7: Sign-off

	Name: Mili Kalia	Name: Lucy Cherry	Name: Clayton Lavallin	include are:
	Job Title: Corporate EDI Lead	Job Title: Policy & Partnerships Officer	Job Title: Economic Developmet	1) Project lead/manager.
	Signature:	Signature:	Team Leader Signature:	Head of service area or team.
	Name: Sally Hicks	Name: Mish Tullar	Name: Full Name	Person who completed the EqIA.
	Job Title:	Job Title: Head of Corproate Strategy	Job Title: Type here	4) EDI Lead.
	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:	5) EDI Specialist.
		<u></u>		6) For joint projects, please consider the following:
	Name: Full Name	Name: Full Name	Name: Full Name	 Other project leads Other service area and/or team lead/managers.
	Job Title: Type here	Job Title: Type here	Job Title: Type here	
	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:	
				This is not an exhaustive list.

You have now reached the end of the assessment.

⚠ Please appended this to any reports and project files for reference.