EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EQIA): SCREENING FORM

Introduction to the EQIA screening process

A successful EQIA screening will look at 5 key areas:

1. Identify the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option to be assessed

A clear definition of what is being screened and its aims

2. Evidence & Engagement

Collect data to evidence the type of barriers people face to accessing services (research, consultations, complaints and/or consult with equality groups)

3. Differential Impact

Reaching an informed decision on whether or not there is a differential impact on equality groups, and at what level

4. Outcomes and Action

Develop an action plan to make changes where a negative impact has been assessed

5. Monitoring Outcomes and Next Steps

Stating how you will monitor and evaluate the **Policy**, **Project**, **Service Reform or Budget Option** to ensure that you are continuing to achieve the expected outcomes for all groups.

1. IDENTIFY THE POLICY, PROJECT, SERVICE REFORM OR BUDGET OPTION:

a) Name of the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option to be screened

The Glasgow City Council (Partick Bus Station) (Traffic Regulation) Order 201_

b) List main outcome focus and supporting activities of the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option

To meet published government and council objectives and promote sustainable transport Glasgow City Council proposes the introduction of the above named Traffic Regulation Order in terms of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 to promote planned redevelopment of Partick Bus Station.

Glasgow City Council's Local Transport Strategy (LTS) is designed to ensure that Glasgow's City Centre is an attractive and sustainable place for residents visitors and businesses. The LTS aims to improve public transport infrastructure by providing intending passengers with an attractive safe waiting environment. Within the LTS the council has set out two key objectives which the redevelopment works relate to. These are:-

- To support the continuing physical, social, economic, cultural and environmental regeneration of the City by maintaining and promoting efficient and effective transportation services and infrastructure within Glasgow.
 And
- To promote healthy and environmentally sustainable methods of transport that minimise harmful emissions and energy consumption including those that involve physical activity.

The Partick Bus Station Traffic Regulation Order has been proposed in line with the afore mentioned polices and seeks to contribute to achieving these objectives by:-

• Extension of the 'No waiting, no loading at any time' restrictions on unnamed road link between Vine Street and Merkland Street (known locally as Partick Bus Station).

(c) Name of officer completing assessment (signed and date)
	Liam Lochran
L	
	d) Assessment Verified by (signed and date)
	Jim Morley

2. EVIDENCE & ENGAGEMENT

The best approach to find out if a policy, etc is likely to impact negatively or positively on equality groups is to look at existing research, previous consultation recommendations, studies or consult with representatives of those groups. This will provide you with what do you need to know that will provide you with evidence of the needs of the diverse population and their needs.

Please name any research, data, consultation or studies referred to for this assessment:	Please state if this reference refers to; Gender, BME, Disabled people, LGBT, older people, children & young people or faith & belief.	Do you intend to set up your own consultation? If so, please list the main issues that come from this consultation.
A consultation was carried out with relevant transport organisations and emergency services. The proposals were also publicised and exhibited to gain feedback.	The publication of proposals was made available in the media, at a local exhibition and online to ensure it was open to all members of the public for comment and input. As above there is a universal right of objection to any proposed Traffic Regulation Order.	

3. DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT

Use the table below to tick where you think the **Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option** has either a negative impact (could disadvantage them) or a positive impact (contributes to promoting equality or improving relations within a equality group), based on the evidence you have collated

		Positive Impact – it could benefit an equality group	Good Practice/ Promotes Equality or improved relations	Negative Impact it could disadvantage an equality group	Reason for Change in Policy or Policy Development
GENDER	Women		✓		 1 - To support the continuing physical, social, economic, cultural and environmental regeneration of the City by maintaining and promoting efficient and effective transportation services and infrastructure within Glasgow. 2 - To promote healthy and environmentally sustainable methods of transport that minimise harmful emissions and energy consumption including those that involve physical activity.
	Men		✓		As above
RACE	Asian People		✓		As above
	Black People		✓		As above
	Chinese People		✓		As above
	White People		✓		As above
	People of mixed race		✓		As above
	European People (Polish, Greek, Italian, etc)		✓		As above
DISABILITY	Physical disability		✓		As above

	Sensory Impairment	✓	As above
	(sight, hearing,)		
	Mental Health	√	As above
	Issues	·	
LGBT	Lesbians	✓	As above
	Gay Men	✓	As above
	Bisexual	✓	As above
	Transgender	✓	As above
AGE	Older People (60 +)	✓	As above
	Younger People (16-25)	✓	As above
	Children (o-16)	✓	As above
MARRIAGE & CIVIL PARTNERSHIP	Women	✓	As above
	Men	✓	As above
	Lesbians	✓	As above
	Gay Men	✓	As above
PREGNANCY & MATERNITY	Women	✓	As above
		✓	As above
RELIGION & BELIEF	Input *	✓	As above

^{*} There are too many faith groups to provide a list, therefore, please input the faith group e.g. Muslims, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Hindus, etc. Consider the different faith groups individually when considering positive or negative impacts

Continue to answer or tick the following questions where the initial screening (above) indicated that there may be a negative impact on certain equality groups. ** Equality Legislation listed a back of this document.

IMPACT	VEC	NO
IWPACI	YES	NO
HIGH		
There is substantial evidence and/or concern that people from different groups or communities are (or could be) differently affected by the policy.		
MEDIUM		
There is some evidence and/or some concern that people from different groups or communities are (or could be) differently affected		
LOW		
There is little or no evidence that some people from different groups or communities are (or could be) differently affected.	✓	
Does the negative impact breach any of the equality legislation? **		✓
	Immediately	Within next 6 months
The negative impact requires action to be taken		

^{**} See summary of legislation in appendix at the back of this form (you may also require to refer directly to the Equality Act 2010)

4. OUTCOMES AND ACTION

SCREENING ASSESSMENT OUTCOME ACTIONS

Screening Outcome	Yes /No /Not At This Stage	Further Action Required	Lead Officer	Timescale for Resolution
Was a significant impact from the project, policy or strategy identified?	No			
Does the project, policy of strategy require to be amended to have a positive impact?	No			
Does a Full Impact Assessment need to undertaken?	No			
If none of the above is required, please recommend the next steps to be taken. (i.e. is there a strategic group that can monitor any future impacts as part of implementation?)		Consultation with transport organisations and emergency services. Publication of Proposals for general public. Monitor and review if successfully implemented.	Liam Lochran	

5. MONITORING OUTCOMES AND NEXT STEPS

The equalities impact assessment screening is not an end in itself but the start of a continuous monitoring and review process.

It is our responsibility to identify any current, new or developing issues raised by the community.

Individual services are responsible for conducting the impact assessment for their area, staff from **Corporate Strategic Policy and Planning** will be available to provide support and guidance.

Legislation

Equality Act (2010) - the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) Scotland Regulations 2012

The 2010 Act consolidated previous equalities legislation to protect people from discrimination on grounds of:

- race
- sex
- sexual orientation (whether being lesbian, gay, bisexual or heterosexual)
- disability (or because of something connected with their disability)
- religion or belief
- being a transsexual person (transsexuality is where someone has changed, is changing or has proposed changing their sex called 'gender reassignment' in law)
- having just had a baby or being pregnant
- · being married or in a civil partnership, and
- age.

Further information: https://www.gov.uk/equality-act-2010-guidance

As noted the Equality Act 2010 simplifies the current laws and puts them all together in one piece of legislation. In addition the **Specific Duties** (**Scotland Regulations 2012**) require local authorities to do the following to enable better performance of the general equality duty:

- report progress on mainstreaming the general equality duty
- publish equality outcomes and report progress in meeting those
- impact assess new or revised policies and practices as well as making arrangements to review existing policies and practices gather, use and publish employee information
- publish gender pay gap information and an equal pay statement
- consider adding equality award criteria and contract conditions in public procurement exercises.

Further information: http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/about-us/devolved-authorities/the-commission-in-scotland/legal-news-in-about-us/devolved-authorities/the-commission-in-scotland/articles/understanding-the-scottish-specific-public-sector-equality-duties

Enforcement

Judicial review of an authority can be taken by any person, including the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) or a group of people, with an interest, in respect of alleged failure to comply with the general equality duty. Only the EHRC can enforce the specific duties. A failure to comply with the specific duties may however be used as evidence of a failure to comply with the general duty.