

Subject / Title	Adult Social Care Strategy	
Project Lead Officer (Name and Job Title)	Reyhana Khan (Programme Manager)	
Assistant Director / Director	Tracey Harrison / Steph Butterworth	
Department	Transformation	
Directorate	Adults	

EIA Start Date	EIA Completion Date
June 2023	29 September 2023

This Equality Impact Assessment template contains collapsible advice and instructions. Whenever you see a triangle pictured here, click on it to reveal or collapse advice and instructions.

PURPOSE OF THE EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

An Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) aims to examine whether a proposal will contribute to or alleviate inequalities in Tameside through assessing the potential impacts the proposal may have on people with 'protected characteristics'. (A 'proposal' here includes any strategy, policy, service change, or project).

'Protected characteristics' are attributes that people have or experiences that people may go through which can result in marginalisation or disadvantage. Under the Equality Act 2010, there are nine legally mandated protected characteristics to consider:

- Age
- Sex
- Race (including colour, nationality, and ethnicity)
- · Religion or belief
- Disability
- Sexual orientation
- Gender identity¹

¹ We have rearticulated 'gender reassignment' under the Equality Act 2010 as 'gender identity'. An explanation for this is given in the definitions of protected characteristics in STEP FIVE.



- Pregnancy and maternity
- Being married or in a civil partnership

Tameside Council has classified further characteristics as protected, referred to as 'extra protected characteristics'. These are below:

- Carers
- Cared for Children and Care Leavers
- Ill Mental Health
- Neurodivergence
- Socio-Economic Disadvantage

Conducting an Equality Impact Assessment based on these protected characteristics will aid compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty (Equality Act 2010, section 149), which requires that all public bodies pay 'due regard' to the three general aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty:

- i. Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, and victimisation
- ii. Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not
- ii. Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not

Having 'due regard' involves:

- Removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics
- Taking steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these are different from the needs of other people
- Encouraging people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT CORPORATE STANDARDS

Due to the important ethical and legal aims of the Equality Impact Assessment (EIA), there are several corporately agreed criteria which should be fulfilled when completing EIAs:

- An EIA is required for all formal decisions that involve changes to service delivery. For all other proposals, an EIA must be considered.
- The decision as to whether an EIA is undertaken rests with the Project Lead Officer in consultation with the appropriate Assistant Director / Director where necessary. Where an EIA is not completed, the reason(s) for this must be detailed within the appropriate report.



Context:

1c.

- EIAs must be timely and completed alongside the development of any proposal. The findings of any potential detrimental or inequitable impact that may occur through the implementation of the proposal on residents, service users, or staff must be brought to the attention of the decision maker in the accompanying report. Appropriate mitigations must be integrated into the development of the proposal.
- EIAs should be carried out by at least two people. Guidance from case law indicates that judgements arrived at in isolation are not consistent with showing 'due regard' to the necessary equality duties.

	INITIAL SCREENING				
Purpo	Purpose: To identify which proposals need to proceed to Part II of the EIA Process – the full EIA.				
		Step 1: Summarise the proposal			
1a.	Proposal Title:	Adult Social Care Strategy 2024-27			
ıa.					
1b.	Proposal Aims:	The Adult Social Care Strategy sets out the vision and priorities based on what people told us mattered to them, and for the next 3 years.			

The context of this proposal is framed by the imperative to address need and gaps in service provision, which have been

identified through analysis of national, regional and local performance data and extensive engagement work.



		Additionally the release of the Adult Social Care White Paper 'People at the Heart of Care' in December 2021 and the ongoing work within Greater Manchester Adult Social Care Transformation Programme to create a standardised approach to the delivery of social care services, has formed the backdrop against which this work has been undertaken. Within Tameside, the development of the Market Position Statement, the Carers Strategy, the Ageing Well Strategy, Tackling Poverty Strategy, Equalities Strategy, Corporate Housing Strategy and Building Back Fairer, Stronger and Together Strategy have all informed the development of the Adult Social Care Strategy and strategic alignment of key pieces of work
		that support vulnerable adults.
	Stakeholders:	The key stakeholders for this strategy encompasses people who draw on care and support, who were vital during the engagement process and as a result of this new strategy for whom the service quality is hoped to improve. Similarly families and carers who will receive enhanced support and improved quality of care for their loved ones. Other key stakeholders include, but not limited to:
1d.		the TMBC workforce who will continue to receive training, improved policies and procedures, values based supervision and career development;
		 commissioned services such as care homes, home care, and third-sector organisations, and property developers; health partners, including hospitals, community learning disabilities team, community mental health teams, the ICB and primary care networks;
		Children's Services to improve processes to better prepare young people as they transition to adulthood

Step 2: Impact Analysis – identify the impacts

Purpose:	To identify potential impacts the proposal may have on people with protected characteristics.
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SEE INSTRUCTION:

Protected	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Mitigation Required
riotetteu	Direct impact	mancet impact	With gation Required
Characteristic			



Select yes or no from the drop-down list in each box to identify whether any direct or indirect have been identified under each protected characteristic, and also select yes or no to determine whether a mitigating action is required. Subsequently, list these impacts.

select yes or no to dete	rmine whether a mitigating a	ction is required. Subsequently, list t	these impacts.			
Age	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No			
	A large proportion of long-te	erm service users are over 65 and a	s such will be significantly affected by the policies laid out in the strategy			
Sex	No	Yes	Yes/No			
	58.3% of people who draw of	on care and support accessing long-	term services identify as female, 41.6% male, and 0.1% other.			
Race (including	Yes/No	Yes	Yes/No			
colour, nationality,	Demographic questions incl	uding those around ethnicity are no	t compulsory, therefore this data is not always collected/collated from			
and ethnicity)	people who draw on care ar	nd support.				
Religion or Belief	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No			
	Demographic questions incl	uding those around ethnicity are no	t compulsory, therefore this data is not always collected/collated from			
	people who draw on care ar	nd support.				
Disability	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No			
	People who draw on care and support have disabilities that affect their day-to-day living and the strategy addresses improving their					
	quality of care.					
Sexual Orientation	Yes/No	No	Yes/No			
	There is insufficient data for	people who draw on care and supp	oort.			
Gender Identity	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No			
	This data is not collected/co	llated for people who draw on care	and support.			
Pregnancy/Maternity	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No			
	N/A					
Marriage/Civil	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No			
Partnership	N/A					
Carers	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No			
	Carers and families will be a	ffected by the proposals in the stra	tegy as they aim to improve quality of care and support.			
Cared for Children	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No			
and Care Leavers	Cared for Children who are t	transitioning to Adulthood will be a	ffected, a large number of care leavers will experience an ASC assessment			
	and therefore be affected by the proposals.					
III Mental Health	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No			
	Council staff are co-located	with Pennine Care in an integrated	Community Mental Health Team			
Neurodivergence	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No			
	l					



		People who have a support need that falls under the bracket of neurodivergence (including Learning Disabilities support needs) will be impacted by the ASC strategy.				
Socio-Econo Disadvantag		Yes/No eloped using foresight around the	charging reform t	Yes/No	in nationally by 2025, which will	
Disauvantag	impact how the socio-eco		remain the same l	however, is that where p	eople are eligible for support, they	
Multiple	Yes	Yes/No		Yes/No		
Marginalisat	tion It is expected that service	users meet multiple protected cha	racteristics such a	s age and disability.		
		Step 3: Initial So	reening Sign C	off		
Purpose:	Purpose: To determine whether a proposal should proceed from the Initial Screening to the Full Equality Impact Assessment.					
<u> </u>					<u>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · </u>	
CEE INICEDI	ICTION.					
SEE INSTRU	JCHON:					
1e. Does t	the proposal require a full EIA?				□ No	
1f. If you	. If you are not undertaking a full EIA, please provide justification as to why not.					
,						
				T		
	creening has been completed by the	Name:		Reyhana Khan		
IA Lead Off	icer:					



	Signature:	Blb -	
	Department:	Transformation - Adult Services	
	Date:	29 September 2023	
	Name:	Tracey Harrison	
This Initial Screening has been checked by the Assistant Director / Director:	Signature:	TOD,	
7 Salstante Sirector y Sirector.	Department:	Adult Services	
	Date:	29 September 2023	Commented [TH1]:
			Commented [TH2]:



	FULL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT				
	Step 4: Issues to Consider				
SEE II	NSTRUCTION:				
Data a	and Intelligence				
4a.	Census 2021				
	ASCOF data				
	GM Benchmarking				
	Data from Adults Care Management System				
	Engagement Data				

SEE INSTRUCTION:

Consu	Consultation and Engagement					
4b.	Has any consultation or engagement been conducted that is relevant to this Equality Impact Assessment?	⊠ YES	□ NO			
		If YES, answer 4c-4e.	If NO, answer 4f.			
4c.	Engagement Undertaken:	The engagement undertaken for this strategy includes: • A consultation hosted on the council's Big Conversation webpage that was circulated via social media and through provider and staff networks				



		 The strategy proposals were taken to the Partnership Engagement Network to be consulted on by a selection of partners and Tameside residents. Similarly, The Big Chat was held to engage with young people and adults with a disability and/or autistic people and their family and carers to collect their views. Carers were asked about services available to them and their loved ones across carers week, carers forums. Learning from Safeguardings and Complaints has also provided valuable insight from people that were used in the production of the strategy.
4d.	Who has been engaged with?	Using the engagement efforts listed about the following groups (with associated protect characteristics in brackets) have been engaged with: People who draw on care and support (Age, Disability, Neurodiversity, Care Leavers, Ill Mental Health, Ethnicity, Gender) Families and Carers (Ethnicity, Gender, Age) Partners Stakeholders Third sector organisations Residents Social Care Staff People with disabilities and autistic people, including their families and carers (Age, neurodiversity, disability)
4e.	Outcomes of Engagement:	Key findings from the engagement work included feedback re: accessibility of information, knowing what support is available, quality of provision, freedom of choice, and consistency of the workforce, have directly informed the five key pillars on which the strategy is built. These are: • Review our Information so that is up to date and accessible to everyone. • Ensure there are services that help you to stay independent and confident in your community • Access to a range of high-quality services to meet your needs when you draw on care on support, offering choice and control. • Organisations and services to work better together to offer joined-up support • The people that provide your support are well trained and understand your needs



4f.	If engagement has not been undertaken, please explain why.	
	please explain wily.	

SEE INSTRUCTION:

Legislative Drivers

4g. Care Act 2014

Mental Capacity Act 2005

Autism Act 2009

Health and Care Act 2022

Children and Families Act2014

Equality Act 2010

ASC Reform - People at the heart of care

New Adult Social Care Assurance Framework

SEE INSTRUCTION:

Financial Considerations

4g. The budget is demand led and typically the higher the eligible support need, the higher the cost. People who request a Care Act assessment, and are eligible for support are only charged for what they can afford to pay following a financial assessment, no matter the cost of their care. People are signposted to preventative care and support through other agencies, such as the third sector, or telecare – these services may be chargeable.



Step 5: Impact Analysis – evidence the impacts

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Purpose:	To provide evidence of the potential impacts identified under each protected characteristic.
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FOR DEFINITIONS OF PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS, EXPAND THE INSTRUCTION BELOW.

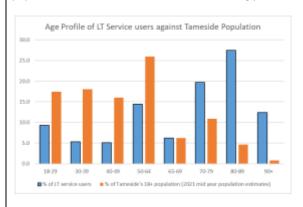
SEE INSTRUCTION:

Impact No.	Protected Characteristic Select a protected characteristic from the drop- down list	Impact Identify the potential impact of the proposal	Impact Type (Direct/Indirect) Select 'direct' or 'indirect' from the drop-down list					
1	Age Impacts have been considered in section 1 of this EIA Direct In Tameside, there are 231,063 people, in total. below. Census 2021			al. The breakdown based on	age is shown			
				Age Group	% Tameside	% England and Wales		
				0-9	12.3	11.3		
				10-19	11.8	11.6		
				20-29	11.6	12.7		
				30-39	14.0	13.7		
				40-49	12.6	12.7		



50-59	14.2	13.8
60-69	10.8	10.7
70-79	8.5	8.6
80-89	3.6	4.0
90+	0.6	0.8

When looking at the 18+ population compared against the demographics of long-term service users it can be seen that a majority of long-term service users are between 80-89 (the highest portion of the borough's population being between 50-64). The age profile of LT service users is typically older, a shift in the weighting of the age profiles between the population as a whole and LT service users taking place from the age of 65 +



Children and young people



	1			La consideration 405 Children A : 4000	- LINI Carrier 11	o a stha Diabta C
				In accordance with section 105, Children Act 1989 and the		-
				the Child, a child is defined as anyone under 18 years of	-	51,193 people in
				Tameside are aged 0-17, around 22.2% of the population	۱.	
				Older Beenle		
				Older People		
				There are approximately 40,600 residents over the age o	of 65 in Tameside	or around 17.6%
				of the population. This can be further broken down into:		01 0100110 17.070
				65-69 years: 11,300 (4.9%)		
				70-74 years: 11,600 (5.0%)		
				75-79 years: 8,000 (3.5%)		
				80-84 years: 5,300 (2.3%)		
				85-89 years: 2,900 (1.3%)		
				90+ years: 1,500 (0.6%)		
				, , , ,		
2	Disability	Impacts have been considered	Direct	Data from the 2021 Census shows that 20% of Tameside	residents are cor	nsidered to be
		in section 1 of this EIA		disabled under the Equality Act. Of those, 10.8% find the	ir day-to-day acti	vities "limited a
				little" while 9.1% find their day-to-day activities "limited	a lot".	
				Data from Tameside Citizens Advice Bureau reveals that	52% of all resider	nts presenting
				themselves identified as having a disability or a long-terr	n health conditio	n. 42 of the 141
				LSOAs in Tameside, or 29.8%, are in the lowest 10% nation	onally for Health	Deprivation and
				Disability.		
				Amongst long-term service users, the highest care dema	nd comes from u	sers requiring
				physical support – personal care support, at 46.5% of use	ers. The second h	ighest need
				amongst long-term service users is for learning disability	support (20.5%).	
					Number of	
					long-term	% of LT
				Primary Support Reason	service users	service users
	1			Learning Disability Support	568	20.5



	1	T	1	11	1	
				Mental Health Support	141	5.1
				Physical Support - Access and Mobility Only	301	10.9
				Physical Support - Personal Care Support	1288	46.5
				Sensory Support - Support for Dual Impairment	8	0.3
				Sensory Support - Support for Hearing Impairment	10	0.4
				Sensory Support - Support for Visual Impairment	40	1.4
				Social Support - Substance Misuse Support	8	0.3
				Social Support - Support for Social Isolation / Other	77	2.8
				Support with Memory and Cognition	331	11.9
3	Race (including colour, ethnicity, and nationality) Impacts have been considered in section 1 of this EIA	Indirect	2021 Census Data			
		In Section 1 of this EIA		Ethnicity	% Tameside	% England and Wales
				Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Bangladeshi	2.5%	1.5%
				Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Chinese	0.6%	0.7%
				Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Indian	1.6%	3.1%
				Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Pakistani	3.9%	2.7%
				Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Other Asian	0.5%	1.6%
				Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: African	1.8%	2.5%
				Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African: Caribbean	0.3%	1.0%



Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or	0.2%	0.5%
African: Other Black		
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	0.6%	0.8%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	0.4%	0.4%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean	0.8%:	0.9%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	0.4%	0.8%
White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Norther Irish or British	82.4%	74.4%
White: Irish	0.7%	0.9%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0%	0.1%
White Roma	0.0%	0.2%
White: Other White	2.4%	6.2%
Other ethnic group: Arab	0.2%	0.6%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	0.6%	1.6%

Tameside's long-term service users do not reflect the demographic make-up of the borough, and ethnic minority community groups are underrepresented. The proportion of Tameside's population who are from a Minority Ethnic Background is 14.4%, whereas the proportion of long-term service users from a Minority Ethnic Background is only 5.4%



4	Religion or	Impacts have been considered	Indirect					
	Belief	in section 1 of this EIA		Census 2021 Data				
				Religion	% Tameside	% England and Wales		
				Buddhist	0.3	0.5		
				Christian	47.8	46.2		
				Hindu	1.3	1.7		
				Jewish	0.0	0.5		
				Muslim	7.3	6.5		
				Sikh	0.1	0.9		
				Other religion	0.4	0.6		
				No religion	38	37.2		
				Not answered	4.7	6.0		
					l and Wales. However, for	tify as Christian, Muslim and non- ewer Tameside residents identify		
5	III Mental Health	Impacts have been considered in section 1 of this EIA	Indirect	The estimated rate of Common Mental Disorders (CMDs) in Tameside is 19.5% for residents aged 16 or over, and 12.1% for residents aged 65 or over. This is above the England averages of 16.9% (16+) and 10.2% (65+).				
6	Carers	Impacts have been considered in section 1 of this EIA	Direct	Data from the 2011 Census shows that 9.5% of residents (20,675) in Tameside have some kind of unpaid caring responsibilities, and 3.1% of residents (6,719) provided more than 50 hours of unpaid care a week.				



7	Sex	Impacts have been considered in section 1 of this EIA	Indirect	Tameside has 231,063 people, 117,797(51%) of these are female, 113,276 (49%) of these are male, this reflects the national demographic picture. ² In comparison, long-term service users in Tameside identified as 41.6% male, 58.3% female, and 0.1% other.
8	Choose a protected characteristic.		Choose an impact type.	
9	Choose a protected characteristic.		Choose an impact type.	
10	Choose a protected characteristic.		Choose an impact type.	

Step 6: Plan mitigating actions

Purpose:	To identify mitigating actions to minimise potential detrimental impacts of the proposal on people with protected characteristics.
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Impact	Impact	Mitigating Action and Rationale	Officer Responsible	Timescale	Completed (Yes/No)	Update
No.	Identify the impact	Describe the action required to reduce the	Identify who is	Provide the	Has the mitigating	Provide any
Impact	being addressed	detrimental impact identified in the Impact	responsible for	timeframe for when	action been	progress updates
number		Analysis, and explain the rationale	implementing the	the mitigating	implemented?	below.
from		underneath and/or intended outcome.	mitigating action	action should be		
Impact			(name and	implemented.		
Analysis			department).			

² Population and household estimates, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)



Being able to have more targeted data and analysis — although it is always a choice for people to provide the information if they wish to	There are clear gaps as evidenced above in terms of data collection with regards to equalities. A mitigating action will be to modernise data collection in line with equalities duties to better ensure that the impact of future strategies can be more accurately assessed against groups with protected characteristics.	Anna Jenkins	March 2025 – In line with work across the wider Council and the Adult Social Care Strategy.	No	
Sustainable future service provision	There is a strong market position statement which sets out intentions of how to provide services based on upcoming trends. Annual data and rationale for services. Mitigating market provider failure by stimulating the market, and working towards fair cost of care.	Trevor Tench	On an annual basis	Yes – baseline Market Position Statement is published on our website	

Step 7: Sign-off

Purpose: For the EIA Lead Officer to sign that the EIA is complete, and for the Assistant (Director) to counter-sign that they agree with the content of the EIA and that it is sufficiently robust.

	Name:	Reyhana Khan	
This Equality Impact Assessment has been completed by the EIA Lead Officer:	Signature:	Bleam	
	Department:	Transformation - Adult Services	



	Date:	29 September 2023
	Name:	Tracey Harrison
This Equality Impact Assessment has been checked by the Assistant Director / Director, and signs that it is sufficiently robust and rigorous:	Signature:	TODA,
	Department:	Adults
	Date:	29 September 2023



POST-IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW			
Step 8: Review EIA after implementation			
Purpose:	To update the EIA with any new impacts and to provide a progress update on mitigating actions.		

SEE INSTRUCTION:

This step should only be completed if the proposal has passed through the governance process where appropriate and has been implemented. It should be completed at two stages:

- Six months after implementation
- Twelve months after implementation

The evidence in the Impact Analysis should serve as the baseline against which change can be measured.

The Post-Implementation Review can find out whether:

- The proposal has had any positive impacts on people with protected characteristics
- Mitigating actions to minimise detrimental impacts have worked
- There are impacts that were not foreseen in the Impact Analysis that need to be accounted for

Six Months After Implementation	Twelve Months After Implementation
Describe and explain the effects of the proposal on people with	protected characteristics, using evidence to compare against the Impact Analysis as a baseline.

