

# **Equality Impact Assessment (IA) form**

GENERAL INFORMATION					
Name of policy/proposal	Paperless Hearings				
Contact details	Hannah Coleman  Hannah.Coleman@sssc.uk.com  01382 723603				
Date	20.01.2020 and updated 20.05.2020				

AIMS OF THE PROPOSAL							
What do you hope to achieve? Why is the policy/proposal needed, for example is there currently a gap in service delivery?	To send all hearings-related paperwork to panel members electronically and implement a paperless hearings system. This will allow us to hold hearings remotely and eliminate the risk of data breaches from papers going missing or being misplaced. We will continue to provide hard copy papers to workers involved in hearings.  This proposal also encompasses the purchase of large, interactive screens to facilitate and improve the experience of workers, witnesses and panel members involved in hearings using video conferencing.						
How will it contribute to the SSSC's strategic objectives and/or	Strategic outcome 1: The right people are on the Register.						

priorities and/or your directorate plan?	This work will contribute to Strategic Priority 2: Our fitness to practise process is proportionate and accessible, and the work that was included under this to introduce paperless hearings.				
Equality duties and protected groups     Who will it affect (either positively or negatively)?	Please use the relevant legislation(s) below to give an explanation. Please delete any that are not relevant:  • Equality Act 2010 • Human Rights Act 1998				

# DATA AND EVIDENCE GATHERING, INVOLVEMENT AND CONSULTATION

(Please include any evidence or relevant information that has influenced the decisions contained in this IA)

Please include details of all evidence used (qualitative and quantitative) you have included. This should include, where relevant, numbers of children and young people and their views/experiences and how this will affect them.

The pilot of paperless hearings was due to start in May/June 2020 in line with updates to our Case Management System. As a result of COVID-19, on 18 March 2020 we stopped holding hearings in person and moved to hold hearings by remote video link. This change required us to move to a paperless approach for panel members more rapidly than first anticipated. This has been successful for the panel members involved. As a result, we are now seeking to roll out a paperless hearings process for panel members which will further facilitate the remote hearings process. This will require the purchase of additional devices for the panel members not involved in the pilot.

Has the proposal been the subject of relevant engagement and/or consultation?

If yes, please say who with.

When the initial proposals were drafted, there were over 80 panel members in post. It was intended that a pilot of the proposed paperless system would be carried out with 20 panel members. The 20 members would have consisted of a mix of the 3 types of panel member (legally qualified chairs, social service members and lay members), ages and gender. 40 devices were in fact purchased

If no, please say why none took place.	for the pilot and a further 20 panel members who most often sit on hearings identified, again a mix of roles, ages and gender.  We anticipated the pilot starting in May and running for at least 4 months. The implications of COVID-19 as detailed above have resulted in us starting the pilot early but without the ability to share electronic documents in the way intended. The devices have been used both to access papers (using an alternative method for sharing papers at present) and to enable panel members to engage in video remote hearings. Positive feedback from those involved has led to us seeking to extend this to further panel members rather than waiting several months until the pilot concludes.
Engagement and/or consultation carried out	Feedback obtained from panel members involved in the pilot.
What were the results? Please include any consultation report/engagement results	We have obtained positive feedback from panel members involved. Some members not involved in the pilot have indicated that they would be better able to participate in hearings if they were provided with a device.
Have you used best judgement (officer/practitioner knowledge and experience) in place of data/research/evidence?  If yes, who provided this best judgement and what was this based on?	We have considered the feedback from the parties involved in addition to our own best judgement to inform our decision.
What gaps (if any) did you find in your data?	No gaps identified.
Is further research necessary?	Not at this stage but we will continue to obtain feedback from members. We anticipate being able to share documents as initially intended as of August, and will seek feedback on this as it is rolled out, refining processes as appropriate.

If yes, what will you do, for example a further	
consultation, conduct a survey, engage with	
specific groups of people etc?	

## ASSESSING THE IMPACTS AND IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES TO PROMOTE EQUALITY

Having considered the data and evidence you have gathered; you need to consider potential impacts – negative and positive that your proposal might have on each of the protected characteristics. It is important to remember the duty is also a positive one – this means we must explore whether the proposal offers the opportunity to promote quality and/or foster good relations. Under each protected characteristic please consider how your proposal achieves the following:

- eliminates discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct
- advances equality of opportunity by having due regard to:
  - o removing or minimising disadvantage
  - o meeting the needs of particular groups that are different from the needs of others
  - o encouraging participation in public life
- fostering good relations tackling prejudice, promoting understanding.

Gender – does the proposal take account of different roles and responsibilities? Does it assume, perhaps wrongly that men have no caring responsibilities? Is the proposal flexible enough to provide a service that everyone can access?

Positive impact	impact	Negative impact	Reasons for your decision  We have not identified any impact of this policy under this characteristic.

Ethnicity – have you covered all minority ethnic groups? Consider the impact your proposal has on someone from a minority ethnic group and remember this impact may differ depending on the gender, disability, faith, sexual orientation or ethnicity of the person as different cultures have different views on what is acceptable. Consider language and format.

P	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Reasons for your decision
ir	mpact	impact	impact	We have not identified any impact of this policy under this characteristic
		$\boxtimes$		We have not identified any impact of this policy under this characteristic.

Disability – a person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out day-to-day activities. How does this proposal affect disabled people? Are there any impairment groups who are unfavourably affected by the policy?

	Positive impact	Neutral impact ⊠	Negative impact	Reasons for your decision  In terms of paperless hearings, we will make reasonable adjustments to meet the needs of any panel members who have a disability and provide as much support as is required. The majority of the role will be unaffected, it will simply be that instead of receiving a physical copy of papers in advance of a hearing, the same papers will be received electronically.
Sexual orientation -	- what are Positive	the issues Neutral		oup in terms of your proposal? Does it meet the needs of this group?
	impact	impact	Negative impact	Reasons for your decision  We have not identified any impact of this policy under this characteristic.
Gender reassignme transgender individ			sal include	people of different gender identities? Will your proposal impact
	Positive impact	Neutral impact ⊠	Negative impact	Reasons for your decision  We have not identified any impact of this policy under this characteristic.

Age – remember different age groups have different concerns. When considering age remember that some individuals are more vulnerable or have issues that may need additional consideration.

	Positive impact	Neutral impact	Negative impact	Reasons for your decision  We note that individuals using the devices will range in age and have a mix technical ability. We are providing high levels of technical support to ensure everyone can engage. If hard copy documents are required on account of	
	d less favou	urable in ei	mployment	age, alternative arrangements will be made.  mination for people who are married/civil partnership/same-sex that those who are not married/civil partnership/mixed-sex couple.	
	Positive impact	Neutral impact	Negative impact	Reasons for your decision	
				We have not identified any impact of this policy under this characteristic.	
	Pregnancy and maternity – protection against maternity discrimination covers 26 weeks after giving birth – this includes treating a woman unfavourable because she is breastfeeding.				
g a monitori					
	Positive impact	Neutral impact	Negative impact	Reasons for your decision  We have not identified any impact of this policy under this characteristic.	
		$\boxtimes$		we have not identified any impact of this policy drider this characteristic.	
Religion/belief/non-belief – does your proposal take into account different festivals, holidays, religious days and traditions? Will the different faith beliefs impact on women from that group and exclude or prevent them from using the service?					
	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Reasons for your decision	
	impact	impact	impact	We have not identified any impact of this policy under this characteristic.	

## CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EQUALITIES GROUPS LIVING IN AN ISLAND COMMUNITY

This section considers the impact or effect of your proposal on an island community and whether this could be significantly different from its effect on other communities. Your proposal should be developed and delivered to improve or reduce any negative impact(s). Please consider each of the protected characteristics and complete the table below highlighting your evidence and justification for your response.

Is the impact positive, negative or no impact? Give comments	Positive Impact	Neutral Impact	Negative Impact	Reasons for your decision	
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation		⊠		We have no data to suggest these steps will eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation of groups living in an island community.  We have no data to suggest these steps will advance equality of opportunity.	
Advancing equality of opportunity		⊠	We have no data to suggest these steps will advance equality of oppor for groups living in an island community. We already have a policy in provide which allows us to pay for travel and accommodation for parties attended hearings and this would apply to those from island communities (from the costs of travel are high). Alternatively, we would consider holding		
				entire hearing in an alternative location if this was appropriate in the circumstances (and have previously held a hearing on one of the Scottish islands). The purchase of the interactive screens to improve worker and witness attendance from remote location will improve the experience of those parties attending in this way, but due to the policy of paying expenses and the option of relocating an entire hearing we do not anticipate this necessarily being of greater benefit to those on island communities.	

Promoting good			
relations among			
and between			

## CHILD RIGHTS AND WELLBEING

This section considers the impact of your proposal on children and young people, or specific groups of children and young people, in Scotland. The UNCRC (The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child) has four general principles which you should consider as you develop your proposal.

- 1. Non-discrimination children should not be discriminated against in the enjoyment of their rights. No child should be discriminated against because of the situation or status of their parent/carer(s).
- 2. Best interests of the child every decision and action taken relating to a child must be in their best interests.
- 3. Life, survival and development every child has a right to life and to develop to their full potential.
- 4. Respect for he views of the child every child has a right to express their views and have them given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity. Children should be provided with the opportunity to be heard, either directly or through a representative or appropriate body.

Please identify the individual rights you consider most relevant to your proposal and highlight the potential impact.

Is the impact positive, negative or no impact? Give comments	Positive Impact	Neural Impact	Negative Impact	Reason for your decision
Civil rights and freedoms (Children have a right to access and to move freely in public spaces, and to meet up and spend				No impact identified on children's civil rights.

time with others. Children have a right to think and believe what they like, to access information and to speak their mind, so long as this is not harmful to others. They have a right to keep personal matters and communications private.)		
Violence against children (Children have a right to be protected from inhuman or degrading treatment in every setting.)		Children will continue to be protected through our fitness to practise processes.
Family environment and alternative care (Children have a right not to be separated from their parents, unless this is in their best interests. Where children must live apart from their		As above.

families, they have a right to be well cared for. If the child's parents are living apart, the child has the right to maintain contact with both, if that is safe and in their best interests. Children should have a say when adults make decisions about where they live and how they should be cared for, and those placements should be subject to		
Disability, basic health and welfare (Disabled children are children first and have a right to the same opportunities as every child. That means removing the barriers - whether social, cultural, attitudinal or physical which impede their inclusion in		As above.

education, play and		
recreation, and		
society, and providing		
whatever protective		
measures, health and		
social care services		
they might need. It		
also means promoting		
their equal rights and		
protecting them from		
discrimination. To fully		
take part in these		
opportunities, disabled		
children and their		
families sometimes		
require special care		
and assistance which		
should, where		
possible, be delivered		
free of charge.)		
The state of the s		
Education, leisure and		
cultural activities		
(All children, no		
matter what their		As above.
ability, interests or		1.5 2.5 0.5
background, have a		
right to an education		
that will help them		
achieve their potential		

without		
discrimination.		
Education should be		
child-centred and		
empowering. It should		
strengthen their		
capacity to enjoy the		
full range of human		
rights as well as		
promote human rights		
values. Children		
should be able to		
express their views,		
and encouraged to		
participate in		
preschool, school and		
college life. Children		
have a right to learn		
about human rights.		
Children also have a		
right to play and		
recreational activities, to rest and leisure,		
and to take part in		
cultural life.)		
cultural life.)		
Special protection		
measures	⊠	Ac above
(There are groups of		As above.
vulnerable and		

marginalised children		
who require special		
protection and these		
are often the children		
who are most at risk		
of having their rights		
ignored or infringed.		
They include asylum-		
seeking and refugee		
children, child victims		
of trafficking or		
exploitation, and		
children in trouble		
with the law. Asylum-		
seeking children and		
child refugees are		
entitled to special		
protection and all the		
other rights in the		
UNCRC. They must not		
be the victims of		
discrimination or		
stigmatisation. If they		
arrive unaccompanied		
by any parents or		
other family members,		
they should be well		
cared for. They should		
not be deprived of		
their liberty.		

Institutions where		
children are detained		
should treat them in a		
manner which takes		
into account their age,		
capacity and individual		
needs.)		

#### HEALTH AND WELLBEING AND HEALTH INEQUALITIES

This is about physical, mental health and wellbeing and includes for example, participation, creativity and developing potential. It also covers all aspects of poverty including income and fuel poverty. The Fairer Scotland Duty requires us to actively consider how we can reduce inequalities in any major decision we make. Think about health and the different causes of health inequalities:

- fundamental causes like macro-economic position, societal values about fairness and equity
- wider environmental influences like availability of jobs, physical environment for example, availability of services
- individual experiences like mental health and wellbeing, family income, ability to navigate services, connectedness
- socio-economic disadvantage like low income, low wealth, material deprivation and area deprivation.

Think about the different causes and types of poverty.

- Will this proposal provide services that meet the needs of people experiencing poverty?
- Will the information and services be easy to access?

Is the impact	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Reason for your decision
positive, negative	Impact	Impact	Impact	
or no impact?				
Give comments				

Remove inequalities and increase access to opportunities for improving health and wellbeing	×	We have no data to suggest these steps will foster remove inequalities and increase access to opportunities for improving health and wellbeing.
Advance opportunities for increasing health and wellbeing across the sector	×	We have no data to suggest these steps will advance opportunities for increasing health and wellbeing across the sector.
Foster good practice for sector wide health and wellbeing	×	We have no data to suggest these steps will foster good practice for health and wellbeing.

## **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY**

This is about pay, employment opportunities, valuing and supporting voluntary work. It also covers some areas of poverty including individual and community resilience. The Fairer Scotland Duty requires us to actively consider how we can reduce inequalities in any major decision we make.

How will your proposal impact on social status, employment (paid or unpaid), encourage investment in skills and training, assist people on low incomes or support other disadvantaged groups in any way, the impact of delivery of services for people living rurally?

How will your proposal work in rural areas where the existing infrastructure is typically less developed or where infrastructure does not exist, for example there's no fast broadband connections?

Is the impact positive, negative or no impact? Give comments	Positive impact	Neutral impact	Negative impact	Reason for your decision
Removes disadvantage of inequality		⊠		We have no data to suggest these steps will remove disadvantage of inequality (we already meet the travel and subsistence costs of workers attending hearings; if a party is unable to attend remotely due to poor broadband connection we will make arrangements for them to attend an alternative local venue or will pay their travel and subsistence costs to attend Dundee).
Advance opportunities for individuals		⋈		We have no data to suggest these steps will advance opportunities for individuals.

Foster good relations and sustainability of communities		We have no data to suggest these steps will foster good relations and sustainability of communities.

DECISION MAKING				
Which one of the following statem	ents best matches your assessment of this proposal? Please give your reasons.			
No major change – proposal is robust, evidence shows no potential for	✓			
discrimination, all opportunities to promote equality have been taken	The aim of this project is to reduce the risk of data breaches and to be more sustainable environmentally. Workers will still be			
	provided with hard copy papers so not disadvantaged by any requirement to have			
	technology in order to participate.			
The proposal needs to be adjusted to				
remove barriers or better promote				
equality				
Proceed with proposal despite potential				
for adverse impact or missed opportunity				

to promote equality (not possible to remove all the risk protected characteristic groups)	
Stop and remove the proposal – shows actual/potential unlawful discrimination/in breach of equality legislation	

	MONITORING AND REVIEWING
How will you monitor the implementation of the proposal? For example, customer surveys.	We have been surveying panel members and will continue to do so.
How will you use the results of the monitoring to develop the proposal? (This information will be useful when you review the policy.)	As above, we will continue to survey, and will address results as required.
When and how will you review the proposal? (Please also give details of who is responsible.)	We will review the proposal throughout.