



## Areas for Consideration of Impact

### Protected Characteristics

<b>Age:</b> older people; middle years; early years; children and young people.
<b>Disability:</b> physical impairments; learning disability; sensory impairment; mental health conditions; long-term medical conditions.
<b>Gender Reassignment:</b> people undergoing gender reassignment
<b>Marriage &amp; Civil Partnership:</b> people who are married, unmarried or in a civil partnership.
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity:</b> women before and after childbirth; breastfeeding.
<b>Race and ethnicity:</b> minority ethnic people; non-English speakers; gypsies/travellers; migrant workers.
<b>Religion and belief:</b> people with different religions or beliefs, or none.
<b>Sex:</b> men; women; experience of gender-based violence.
<b>Sexual orientation:</b> lesbian; gay; bisexual; heterosexual.

### Fairer Scotland Duty

<b>Low income</b> – those who cannot afford regular bills, food, clothing payments
<b>Low Wealth</b> – those who can meet basic living costs but have no savings for unexpected spend or provision for the future.
<b>Material Deprivation</b> – those who cannot access basic goods and services, unable to repair/replace broken electrical goods, heat their homes or access to leisure or hobbies
<b>Area of Deprivation/Communities of Place</b> - consider where people live and where they work (accessibility and cost of transport)
<b>Socio-Economic Background</b> - social class, parents' education, employment, income.

### Health Inequality (those not already covered in the Fairer Scotland Duty)

<b>Low literacy / Health Literacy</b> includes poor understanding of health and health services (health literacy) as well as poor written language skills.
<b>Discrimination/stigma</b> – negative attitudes or treatment based on stereotyping. Discrimination can be direct or indirect and includes harassment and victimisation.
<b>Health and Social Care Service Provision</b> - availability, and quality/affordability and the ability to navigate accessing these.
<b>Physical environment and local opportunities</b> - availability and accessibility of housing, transport, healthy food, leisure activities, green spaces, air quality and housing/living conditions, exposure to pollutants, safety of neighbourhoods, exposure to crime, transmission of infection, tobacco, alcohol and substance use.

<p><b>Education and learning</b> - availability and accessibility to quality education, affordability of further education, Early Years development, readiness for school, literacy and numeracy levels, qualifications.</p>
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**Other**

<b>Looked after (incl. accommodated) children and young people</b>
<b>Carers:</b> paid/unpaid, family members.
<b>Homelessness:</b> people on the street; staying temporarily with friends/family; in hostels, B&Bs.
<b>Involvement in the criminal justice system:</b> offenders in prison/on probation, ex-offenders.
<b>Addictions and substance misuse</b>
<b>Refugees and asylum seekers</b>
<b>Staff: full/part time; voluntary; delivering/accessing services.</b>

**Human Rights (note only the relevant ones are included below)**

<p><b>Article 2 – The right to no discrimination</b> – not to be treated in a different way compared with someone else in a similar situation. Indirect discrimination happens when someone is treated in the same way as others that does not take into account that person's different situation. An action or decision will only be considered discriminatory if the distinction in treatment cannot be reasonably and objectively justified.</p>
<p><b>Article 3 - The right to life</b> (absolute right) – everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person which includes access to basic necessities and protection from risks to their life from self or others.</p>
<p><b>Article 5 - The right not to be tortured or treated in an inhuman or degrading way</b> (absolute right) which includes anything that causes fear, humiliation intense physical or mental suffering or anguish.</p>
<p><b>Article 9 - The right to liberty</b> (limited right) – and not to be deprived of that liberty in an arbitrary fashion.</p>
<p><b>Article 10 - The right to a fair trial</b> (limited right) – including the right to be heard and offered effective participation in any proceedings.</p>
<p><b>Article 12 - The right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence</b> (qualified right) – including the right to personal choice, accessible information and communication, and participation in decision-making (taking into account the legal capacity for decision-making).</p>
<p><b>Article 18 - The right to freedom of thought, belief and religion</b> (qualified right) including conduct central to beliefs (such as worship, appropriate diet, dress etc.)</p>
<p><b>Article 19 - The right to freedom of expression</b> (qualified right) – to hold and express opinions, received/impart information and ideas without interference</p>

## UNCRC

<b>Article 2</b> non-discrimination	<b>Article 15</b> freedom of association	<b>Article 30</b> children from minority or indigenous groups
<b>Article 3</b> best interests of the child	<b>Article 16</b> right to privacy	<b>Article 31</b> leisure, play and culture
<b>Article 4</b> implementation of the convention	<b>Article 17</b> access to information from the media	<b>Article 32</b> child labour
<b>Article 5</b> parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities	<b>Article 18</b> parental responsibilities and state assistance	<b>Article 33</b> drug abuse
<b>Article 6</b> life, survival and development	<b>Article 19</b> protection from violence, abuse and neglect	<b>Article 34</b> sexual exploitation
<b>Article 7</b> Birth, registration, name, nationality, care	<b>Article 20</b> children unable to live with their family	<b>Article 35</b> abduction, sale and trafficking
<b>Article 8</b> protection and preservation of identity	<b>Article 22</b> refugee children	<b>Article 36</b> other forms of exploitation
<b>Article 9</b> separation from parents	<b>Article 23</b> children with a disability	<b>Article 37</b> inhumane treatment and detention
<b>Article 10</b> family reunification	<b>Article 24</b> health and health services	<b>Article 38</b> war and armed conflicts
<b>Article 11</b> abduction and non-return of children	<b>Article 25</b> review of treatment in care	<b>Article 39</b> recovery from trauma and reintegration
<b>Article 12</b> respect for the views of the child	<b>Article 26</b> Benefit from social security	<b>Article 40</b> juvenile justice
<b>Article 13</b> freedom of expression	<b>Article 27</b> adequate standard of living	<b>Article 42</b> knowledge of rights
<b>Article 14</b> freedom of thought, belief and religion	<b>Article 28</b> right to education	

## ACHSCP Impact Assessment – Proportionality and Relevance

<b>Name of Policy or Practice being developed</b>	Review of Premises 2025
<b>Name of Officer completing Proportionality and Relevance Questionnaire</b>	Stuart Lamberton Transformation Programme Manager ACHSCP
<b>Date of Completion</b>	21 February 2024
<b>What is the aim to be achieved by the policy or practice and is it legitimate?</b>	The Review of Premises is seeking to establish how effectively ACHSCP utilise the buildings that services operate from. This process will also consider any efficiency savings that can be made without affecting the delivery of services.
<b>What are the means to be used to achieve the aim and are they appropriate and necessary?</b>	The ACHSCP do not own any buildings as such, these are owned by partners organisations (NHSG and ACC). The review will establish associated running costs of the buildings where ACHSCP services operate from. It will also explore how the space in the buildings is used, how that space is allocated, then identify any potential savings and efficiencies that could be achieved.
<b>If the policy or practice has a neutral or positive impact please describe it here.</b>	Currently there is no known or potential impacts identified as the review has not been completed. Once the review has been finalised specific IIAs will be completed as required for any associated projects that the review may generate.
<b>Is an Integrated Impact Assessment required for this policy or decision (Yes/No)</b>	No an IIA is not required at this stage, this will be kept under review.
<b>Rationale for Decision</b> <b>NB: consider: -</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many people is the proposal likely to affect?</li> <li>• Have any obvious negative impacts been identified?</li> <li>• How significant are these impacts?</li> <li>• Do they relate to an area where there are known inequalities?</li> <li>• Why are a person's rights being restricted?</li> <li>• What is the problem being addressed and will the restriction lead to a reduction in the problem?</li> <li>• Does the restriction involve a blanket policy, or does it allow for different cases to be treated differently?</li> </ul>	As highlighted the Review of Premises 2025 has not been completed and there are no known or potential impacts that have been identified. At this stage, there are no planned changes in relation to premises where ACHSCP services operate from. Any potential changes and the associated impacts will be considered when the review has been completed. If specific IIAs are required for any projects generated from the review these will be progressed accordingly.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Are there existing safeguards that mitigate the restriction?</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Decision of Reviewer</b>	Approved
<b>Name of Reviewer</b>	Sandy Reid Lead for People and Organisation ACHSCP
<b>Date</b>	22 February 2024

### **Scottish Specific Public Sector Duties (SSPSED)**

#### Procured, Tendered or Commissioned Services

Is any part of this policy/service to be carried out wholly or partly by contactors and if so, how will equality, human rights including children's rights and the Fairer Scotland duties be addressed?

No part of this process, to date, has identified that any contractors will carry out the work involved.

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