

## **9. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF BUDGET PROPOSALS**

### **Background**

- 9.1 Norwich City Council has identified permanent budget savings of £5.5m for the financial year 2023/24. To ensure that we discharge our public sector equality duty we must have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the act.
  - Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
  - Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 9.2 Information on the residents of the city as well as council customers and employees can be found in the annual Equality Information Report published on the council's website.

### **Budget Context**

- 9.3 The aim of the Equality Impact Assessment Process is to support good decision making; it encourages public bodies to understand how different people will be affected by their activities so that policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people's needs. The aims of an EIA become especially important at times of tightened budgets, enabling us to:
- Think about what the council is trying to achieve.
  - Consider what impact the decision will have on different groups.
  - Target resources to those who may be most vulnerable.
  - Fund services which respond to people's diverse needs and save money by getting it right first time.
- 9.4 As part of the Corporate Plan 2022-2026 it is proposed that we must focus our priorities and resources towards:
- People live independently and well in a diverse and safe city.
  - Norwich is a sustainable and healthy city.
  - Norwich has the infrastructure and housing it needs to be a successful city.
  - The city has an inclusive economy in which residents have equal opportunity to flourish.
  - Norwich City Council is in good shape to serve the city.
- 9.5 It is also important to understand the national and local context in which the budget and medium-term financial plan are being developed. The council has seen reductions in its long-term funding allocations from central government and with the expectation that there will again only be a one-year local government settlement there remains significant uncertainty over future funding levels including the operation of the business rates retention scheme.

- 9.6 The level of funding allocated to local government continues to be insufficient to support the increasing demand for council services. This, together with increased cost of living pressures, means that the council will not receive adequate resources to cover its costs over the medium term.
- 9.7 Certain budget decisions – perhaps where they do not have an impact on service provision available to our residents – will not require specific Equality Impact Assessments. However, where there is a material impact on service provision, an individual EIA will be conducted before any change is implemented.

### **Cumulative Equality Impact Assessment of Budget 2023/24**

- 9.8 Budget decisions can have different impacts on different groups of people, either changes to individual services or in the way those changes have an impact cumulatively. This appendix summarises the Equality Impact Assessment for the budget proposals for the financial year 2023/24. It highlights:
- The key differential impacts of potential budget decisions for legally protected groups.
  - Where a single decision or series of decisions might have a greater negative impact on a specific group.
  - Ways in which negative effects across the council may be minimised or avoided, and where positive impacts can be maximised or created.
- 9.9 We have undertaken an initial screening of all budget proposals, including those relating to the HRA, to ascertain where a potential change impacts on service provision. This has identified those proposals that require an Equality Impact Assessment or consultation. In those cases, an Equality Impact Assessment template has been completed by service leads to identify the main potential impacts on groups covered by legislation (the protected characteristics in the Equality Act 2010).
- 9.10 Equality Impact Assessments (EIA) for specific proposals are developed as proposals are being finalised. This ensures that the impact is understood and mitigating actions that minimise disadvantage and tackle inequality are identified where possible. These initial assessments are made available at the relevant time so that members can make informed decisions. There may be some proposals that have implications for council employees for which details of consultation or Equalities Impact Assessments cannot be published owing to data protection or employment legislation.
- 9.11 The EIA process and consultation have been based on identifying whether service delivery impacts are likely to be different for a person because of their protected characteristic (with a focus on where impacts may be worse).
- 9.12 While assessing the cumulative impact of our proposals on equality groups, we have identified an additional factor that could compound the impact. This is the risk of financial exclusion (due to low income).

## **Equality Impact Assessment Findings**

### **Council Tax Increase**

- 9.13 A 2.99% increase to the Band D rate is proposed in the 2023/24 budget figures. The proposed 2023/24 Band D rate is therefore £288.59 compared to the current year rate of £280.21 – an increase of £8.38.
- 9.14 Overall, this would result in an additional £0.320m of revenue to support council expenditure, therefore reducing the amount of savings which may otherwise need to be achieved by cutting or reducing service provision for customers, including those who may be from vulnerable groups. An increase in council tax values will, however, have a financial impact for most households in Norwich. The increase may be particularly difficult for those who are already under financial pressure.
- 9.15 In terms of impact, since Council Tax is applicable to all properties it is not considered that the increase targets any one group, rather it is an increase that is applied across the board. It should be noted that most Norwich residents are within council tax Bands A and B where the annual increase is lower; the impact on all individual council tax bands is shown Appendix 2(E).
- 9.16 The main mitigation is that many people on low incomes can get Council Tax Support to help them pay their Council Tax bills. The council has retained a 100% Council Tax Support Scheme and the proposal is to maintain current levels of support and assistance in 2023/24. In addition, further support is in place through the council's discretionary policies for those who suffer hardship and other support mechanisms.

### **Council Tax Premiums**

- 9.17 Although not legislation yet, we are proposing to introduce new Council Tax Premiums regarding empty homes and second homes. Initial considerations indicate that a limited number of people will be affected across the city. We will carry out further assessments at the appropriate time.

### **Rent and Service Charge Increase**

- 9.18 The proposal within the HRA budget is that rents increase by 7% in line with the government's announcement at the Autumn statement. For social housing tenants this equates to an average increase of £5.85 per week. This increase applies equally to all properties and so is not considered to have a differential impact on any group having a protected characteristic. Support is however available for those on low incomes through the operation of Housing Benefit or in some cases Universal Credit.
- 9.19 Garage rent increases are proposed at 10.1%, based on the level of the September 2022 CPI inflation index; this also applies across the board and so is not considered to have any differential impact on those with protected characteristics.

### **Savings and Income Proposals**

- 9.20 There has been an overall assessment of the Equality Impact Assessments that have been produced for the savings and income proposal and the findings are:

- We acknowledge the need to ensure that our services are as accessible as possible. This will be central when looking at alternative models of delivery, including the use of technology to reduce our costs.
- There are some fee increases for non-statutory services that we provide, and we understand that these fee increases all add up. This may not impact on specific protected characteristics but will impact on those who have a low income; the impact of the cost-of-living crisis is also likely to exacerbate the impacts on lower income groups.

9.21 The equality impact assessments will continue to be updated as projects move through the feasibility appraisal and into implementation.

9.22 If there is a requirement to adapt the proposals as the full EIAs are finalised, there is financial mitigation (in the form of the budget risk reserve) put aside for any non-delivery or amendments to proposals.