North Yorkshire County Council Report to Executive Member for Stronger Communities 17 June 2021

Equality objectives 2021 - 2025

1.0 Purpose of report

1.1 The purpose of the report is to recommend for approval the equality objectives for the County Council for the period 2021 – 2025.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 The public sector equality duty under the Equality Act 2010 requires us to:
 - Prepare and publish one or more equality objectives at least every four years
 - Ensure that the objectives are specific and measurable.
 - Publish the objectives in a way that is accessible to the public.
- Our equality objectives should help demonstrate that we are meeting the general equality duty, the three aims of which are to:
 - 1. Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by the Act
 - 2. Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic¹ and those who don't.
 - 3. Foster good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who don't.
- 2.3 Equality objectives help focus attention on the priority equality issues within an organisation in order to deliver improvements in policy making, service delivery and employment, including resource allocation.
- 2.4 Equality and Human Rights Commission guidance advises that equality objectives should address the biggest and most pressing issues facing the protected groups for whom the organisation provides services, and who are employed by an organisation, and be seen as part of the organisation's business plan, supporting delivery of it and an integral part of its performance. It states that objectives which aim to increase participation, improve experiences, which are ambitious, outcome-focused and realistically achievable are more likely to demonstrate to the public that the Council is serious about using the equality duty as a tool to reduce inequality and to foster good relations.
- 2.5 In addition to its Equality and Diversity Policy Statement, which is currently being refreshed, North Yorkshire County Council has a number of strategies which aim to tackle the issues affecting particular groups, for example in relation to dementia, learning disabilities and supporting carers. Equality issues are also referenced in other strategic documents. We have received national acclaim for initiatives such as our Children and Families Prevention Services, the Scarborough Pledge (which is dedicated to having a positive impact on the life chances for children and young people in the area, and empowering them to achieve the best for their futures),

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¹ The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership is covered by the first aim i.e. to eliminate discrimination.

investment in the Living Well and Stronger Communities programmes and our public health focus on the wider determinants of health inequality. However, setting specific equality objectives and reporting on performance of these at a corporate level demonstrates ownership at the highest level and provides the opportunity to address more structural cross-cutting inequalities.

- 2.6 Our current equality objectives were last refreshed in 2016. Current equality objectives (2016 2020) and progress towards achievement are published on the County Council's website at http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/26151/Equal-opportunities-information
- 2.7 The objectives were therefore due to be renewed in 2020. Work on this began early in 2020 but was paused due to lack of capacity when the Covid-19 pandemic began. When work recommenced it was quickly understood that the focus of the objectives needed to change to encompass and acknowledge inequalities exposed and/or created by the pandemic and the inequalities condemned by the Black Lives Matter campaign.
- 2.8 The draft objectives are attached at Appendix 1.

3.0 Background to setting suggested equality objectives 2021 – 2025

3.1 The Corporate Equality Group, in recommending the draft objectives, has continued with the previously agreed approach of setting a small number of well-chosen objectives with clear actions associated with them, following the same criteria used previously for selection, based on national guidance:

Equality objectives must:

- a) Relate directly to the approach and ambitions of the Council Plan
- b) Be evidenced by data/engagement
- c) Be achievable and measurable
- d) Be proportionate and not require a large increase in costs or resources
- 3.2 A number of factors have influenced the choice of draft objectives:
 - As previously mentioned, the inequalities exposed and/or created by the Covid pandemic and the inequalities condemned by the Black Lives Matter campaign have been incorporated. This includes the digital inclusion objective which is a continuing issue but which has been particularly highlighted during Covid when so much interaction has had to take place on digital platforms.
 - In 2019, Healthwatch North Yorkshire engaged with LGBT+ adults in North Yorkshire to understand their experience of accessing health and social care, with a particular focus on mental health services. This project was undertaken in discussion with NYCC Health and Adult Services, as we were aware that we had a gap in our knowledge of local need. The draft objective and actions in relation to this are informed by Healthwatch's report.
 - The draft objective on improving wellbeing, inclusion and feeling safe for vulnerable groups of children and young people has been informed by the Growing Up in North Yorkshire survey.
 - A report to Management Board in 2019 highlighted concerns in relation to outcomes for GRT communities and these issues are still current.
- 3.3 The draft objectives have been assessed and amended by Management Board.

4.0 Performance reporting

4.1 In order to ensure that progress on achievement of the equality objectives is an integral part of the performance of the organisation, performance reporting against the agreed equality objectives will be included in the quarterly performance reports.

Progress will be also be published on the website on an annual basis, as is currently the case.

5.0 Recommendation

5.1 The Executive Member for Stronger Communities is recommended to approve the equality objectives for the County Council for the period 2021 – 2025.

Neil Irving

Assistant Director, Policy. Partnerships and Communities on behalf of Corporate Equalities Group.

9 June 2021

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Draft equality objectives 2021 -2025.

Draft equality objectives 2021 – 2025

	Objective	Evidence of need	Actions	By whom	KPIs
1	Identify and address	Evidence shows that some communities	In collaboration with the York and North Yorkshire	Growth and	Economic
	inequality as a result	have been harder hit by the health and	LEP, implement economic recovery plans for the	Heritage Services	indicators
	of the impact of	economic impacts of COVID-19. For	county.		
	COVID-19 and work	example, lower income and Black and		2172	Education
	to support vaccine	Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups are	Support schools to use catch-up and pupil	CYPS	outcomes for
	take-up across all	disproportionately represented in front line	premium funding to effectively support		disadvantaged and
	communities.	jobs which cannot be carried out from home	disadvantaged and vulnerable learners, focusing	Date Park and	vulnerable learners
		and therefore are more vulnerable to	on closing the attainment gap.	Public health	Vaccination rates
		catching COVID, to being furloughed or to	Dramata and manitar accepted accidence based		Vaccination rates
		being made redundant.	Promote and monitor successful evidence-based interventions in relation to national and local		by a range of
		Although children and younger people are	initiatives aimed at raising attainment.		demographic categories.
		generally less affected by the virus, the	initiatives aimed at raising attainment.	Public health	categories.
		containment measures and the resulting	Access and analysis resulted to the black and	i ubiic nealtii	
		social and economic impacts are having	Access and analyse regularly published		
		significant negative impacts on children and	demographic data on local covid-19 vaccinations, including ethnicity, age, sex and socioeconomic		
		young people's mental health and on the	status.		
		long-term prospects for young people.	รเสเนร.		
		Factors include reductions in family income,			
		increases in child poverty, food poverty and	Understand what is driving vaccine hesitancy		
		hunger, damage to employment and training	within these communities by involving those who know and work closely with these communities.		
		prospects as well as educational attainment.	know and work closely with these communities.	Communications	
		Children from lower income families are	O and Alli O and a street and a street and		
		more likely to be negatively impacted by	Support NHS communications vaccination		
		remote learning requirements and less able	campaigns via the multi-agency Local Resilience		
		to access a computer connected to the	Forum communications group,		
		internet. A University College London study			
		found that one in five children on free school			
		meals had no access to a computer at			
		home (c.f. 97% of the most affluent			
		children)			

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		This supports a growing evidence base			
		highlighting the risk of the attainment gap			
		widening as a result of the pandemic.			
		National research shows that the			
		economies of areas with a high dependence			
		on the most 'locked down' sectors such as			
		tourism and hospitality, for example seaside			
		towns and rural coastal areas, have been			
		particularly badly affected.			
		A poll carried out by Royal Society for			
		Public Health (RSPH) shows that hesitancy			
		about having the vaccine is			
		disproportionately high in some of the			
		communities that have already been			
		hardest hit by the pandemic e.g. Black and			
		Ethnic Minority communities and lower			
		income groups.			
		income groups.			
2	Identify and address	National research indicates inequalities in	Improve data collection and quality across council	Strategy and	Key Stage
-	inequality in	outcomes, most recently in relation to	miprovo data concentrativa quanty delega council	Performance	education
	outcomes for Black,	Covid-19.		. ononiano	indicators for BAME
	Asian and Minority	30 Na 101		Data and	children and young
	Ethnic (BAME)	Data on outcomes in North Yorkshire is		Intelligence	people
	customers.	currently incomplete but there is no reason		mitomgonoo	рооріо
		not to assume similar impacts as seen	Ensure engagement opportunities are inclusive	Engagement	Outcomes for
		nationally. Improvement of data collection	and feedback from engagement about service	teams – across	BAME children
		and quality will form part of the actions	experience is captured and used to improve	directorates	from GUNY survey
		required.	service delivery.		nom corri carroy
					Public health
		However, it is likely that there will be some	Define further longer-term actions based on data	Public Health	indicators
		differences in experiences in North	collection and feedback.		
		Yorkshire in comparison to urban	Senson sina roombaanii	Children and	
		metropolitan areas. For example, more rural		Young People's	No of hate crime
		and dispersed communities are likely to		Services	awareness
		mean elevated levels of social isolation and			sessions
		reductions in local mutual support.			undertaken
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	reductions in local mutual support.			undertaken

			Continue partnership working through hate crime working group to raise awareness of hate crime via a calendar of campaigns.	Health and Adult Services Corporate equality group Safer Communities	No of schools accessing hate crime awareness educational resources No of hate crime awareness campaigns
3	To improve inclusion and diversity of staff working for the County Council	There are significant gaps in the data on workforce characteristics and these data gaps make evidencing diversity and inclusion difficult. The most successful organisations have diverse leaders and influencers. The image of the NYCC workforce remains traditional, which is likely to be hampering attraction and progression of the best talent. Difference is not celebrated. This can create pressure to fit into the majority norm, stifle and inhibit original and innovative ideas and practice, and is inherently stressful for those who feel different but try to conform.	Continuous programme to increase self-reporting against all protected characteristics. Seek to understand (and remove) the barriers to self-reporting. Measure and publish diversity information and trends on a regular basis, internally and externally. Use the data to extend gender pay gap reporting to include ethnicity and disability pay gap reporting. Investigate areas of pay gaps and develop action plans.	Pay and Reward	Increased self-reporting and more complete data sets. Gender, ethnicity and disability pay gap reporting. Evidence of increased representation of BAME and disabled employees within workforce.
		Diversity needs to be more visible and audible amongst NYCC leaders and influencers. There are limited role models to indicate that those who are different succeed at NYCC.	Support the development and maintenance of staff networks maintaining high level Management Board support. Extend internal and external communications to celebrate difference, visually through images and through the stories and experiences described. Enable forums (eg Yammer) to allow employees to develop networks of interest and support for different characteristics.	Resourcing Solutions Communications	Evidence of equal access to the recruitment and selection process and progression within the organisation, including access to development opportunities, HR casework with a protected

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			Flag any protected characteristic dimension to HR	NYCC leaders and	characteristic flag
			casework to allow themes to be collated and	managers	(disciplinary,
			improvements to be implemented.	_	resolving issues at
			·		work, harassment,
					performance or
					capability).
					capasiity).
					Characteristics of
					top 5% of earners
					compared to whole
					workforce.
					workforce.
					% of staff BAME
					% of staff disabled
					% of staff recorded
					as LGBT
4	To improve health	2011 census included 'Gypsy or Irish	Research and learn from best practice elsewhere.	Strategy and	Educational
~	and educational	Traveller' as specific ethnic group for first	Nescardir and learn from best practice eisewhere.	Performance	attainment of GRT
		time. NY 588 people - Selby (158),		renomiance	children
	outcomes amongst			Public Health	Ciliaren
	Gypsy, Roma,	Hambleton (132) and Harrogate (107) with smaller communities across other districts.		Public Health	% of GRT children
	Traveller (GRT)	smaller communities across other districts.		Children and	
	communities in the	Education		•	in school
	county.	From 2015 – 2017 inclusive, no White Irish		Young People's	Lia althausta a sa
		Traveller (WIRT) or White Romany		Service	Health outcomes
		(WROM) students in NY attained GCSEs in		B. J. P. 11 10.	for GRT
		English & Maths at 4/C or above, compared	Update JSNA Gypsy and Traveller report data –	Public Health	communities
		to 10% of WIRT & WROM pupils nationally.	currently 2016		IONIA
		(national figures for pupils of non-GRT		Data and	JSNA report data
		background – 64%)	Improve data and intelligence sharing, in relation	Data and	
		2431.91.041.14	to GRT communities, across the council, and with	Intelligence	No of hate crime
		Nationally, GRT pupils have high rate of	partner organisations.		awareness
		school exclusions and report high levels of			sessions
		bullying and racial abuse. GRT pupils in NY			undertaken
		more than 5 times more likely than non-	Develop community cohesion work to improve	Safer	
		GRT pupils to become home educated.	relationships between communities	Communities	No of schools
		GKT pupils to become nome educated.			accessing hate
		Health		Hate Crime	crime awareness
				Working Group	educational
		2011 census – 5% of population of NY			resources

		reported 'bad/very bad' health. In GRT population this rose to 12%. Evidence to Women and Equalities Health Select Committee 2018 (by NHS Leeds CCG Partnership) cites average life expectancy of approx. 50 years, higher rates of infant mortality and young men committing suicide.			No of hate crime awareness campaigns
		Less likely to be registered with GP and face barriers to accessing health services in general.			
		GRT communities are deemed high risk for Covid-19 outbreak management.			
		Community safety Increased safety concerns for staff trying to work with GRT communities and access sites.			
		Significant modern slavery concerns.			
		National figures suggest violence amongst, and by, younger GRT is increasing.			
		Under-reporting of hate crime against GRT communities.			
5	To ensure service delivery and commissioning, particularly social	In 2019, Healthwatch North Yorkshire engaged with LGBT+ adults in North Yorkshire to understand their experience of accessing health and social care, with a	Review current programme of LGBT+ training for HAS provider teams and develop programme for wider rollout.	HAS Diversity and Inclusion Group	Number of HAS colleagues taking part in LGBT+ training
	care and public health, is inclusive of	particular focus on mental health services.	Develop and implement consistent approach to gathering LGBT demographic data.		opportunities
	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans + adults	This project was undertaken in discussion with NYCC Health and Adult Services, as	Improve the Information, Advice and Guidance offer for LGBT+ people so that people can be		Number / analysis of complaints received that

we were aware that we had a gap in our knowledge of local need.

The report was published in June 2020 and is available here:

https://healthwatchnorthyorkshire.co.uk/ourwork/published-reports/

The report includes national research findings on health inequalities for LGBT+ people as well as the results of the local engagement activity.

For example, the Stonewall's (2018) survey asked more than 5,000 LGBT people about their experiences of mental health and wellbeing when accessing healthcare services and found that:

- Half of LGBT people (52 per cent)
 experienced depression in the last year,
 with another 10 per cent saying they
 think they might have experienced
 depression.
- One in seven LGBT people (14 per cent) avoid seeking healthcare for fear of discrimination from staff.
- One in eight LGBT people (13 per cent) have experienced some form of unequal treatment from healthcare staff because they're LGBT.
- One in five LGBT people (19 per cent) aren't out to any healthcare professional about their sexual orientation when seeking general medical care. This number rises to 40 per cent of bi men and 29 per cent of bi women.

signposted to appropriate specialist support when required.

Ensure that the social care and public health commissioning process and contract monitoring includes consideration and recognition of specific needs of LGBT+ people.

Incorporate findings of HWNY report into Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and 'Hope, Control and Choice' mental health strategy implementation planning.

Increase representation and involvement of LGBT+ people in engagement opportunities in order to co-design inclusive policy and practice.

include element relating to LGBT+ identity

Increase the number of LGBT+ specific resources included in IAG offer

Increase number of LBGT+ groups reached and included in engagement opportunities

		One in seven LGBT people (14 per cent) have avoided treatment for fear of discrimination because they're LGBT.			
6	To improve wellbeing, inclusion and feeling safe for vulnerable groups of children and young people.	The Growing up in North Yorkshire survey 2018 provided the following data Overall for Year 6 pupils 21% stated they had been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months. For year 6 pupils who self-identify as young carers this was 32%, for children in care 50%, for Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) pupils 28%, Free School Meals (FSM) pupils 29%, ethnic minority 18% and minority religion 16% Overall for Year 10 pupils 19% stated they had been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months. For Year 10 pupils who self-identify as an ethnic minority this was 22%, minority religion 20%, young carers 35%, SEND 34%, FSM 28%, Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) 36% and 41% for trans and non-binary young people The survey is being repeated in November 2020 with results due in March 2021 which may result in some further actions being identified A recent Learning Lessons Review in North Yorkshire has also recommended, "All schools across North Yorkshire should be reminded of their responsibility to ensure that they must have robust procedures and operational practice in place to tackle bullying and support victims effectively. Professionals have a responsibility to	To monitor the data from the Growing up in North Yorkshire survey 2020 with a focus on the identified vulnerable groups and the responses to the bullying questions and other safety focused questions to highlight any emerging issues. Funding has been agreed for the continuation of the North Yorkshire Healthy Schools award presently to March 2022. All schools are actively being encouraged to participate in the award. Presently 200 schools are signed up for the award. As part of the emotional health and wellbeing theme for the award schools are asked to have an effective anti-bullying policy in place that is fully inclusive of the Equality Act protected characteristics and encourage a child and young person friendly version of the policy to be developed that is accessible for all pupils. There is an aim to develop for schools that have achieved the Gold award enhanced badges which would include Diversity & Equality. For schools to achieve these enhanced badges they would have to provide evidence against an evidence based criteria which has been shown to have a positive impact in schools. Continue the focused target work to support identified vulnerable groups like the LGBT youth groups, young carers support networks and service family champions. There is an opportunity to use these support mechanisms to listen to the voice of these more vulnerable children and young people which can feed in County antibullying work.	Children and Young People's Service	Monitor and actively respond to the wellbeing and resilience scores for vulnerable groups from the Growing up in North Yorkshire Survey 2020 Decrease in the percentage of pupils who report they have been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months. (Growing up in North Yorkshire survey data 2020) Through the North Yorkshire Healthy Schools Award continue to increase the number of schools participating in the award and achieving the Emotional Health and Wellbeing theme and provide support to enable schools to develop an effective anti-

Г	challenge and share concerns with the	bullying policy and
	school".	having a whole
	SCHOOL.	naving a whole
		school inclusive
		ethos.
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		Developed the
		criteria for the
		enhanced healthy
		schools badge
		focused on Equality
		and Diversity for
		schools to start
		participating in from
		September 2021.
		Use the North
		Yorkshire Healthy
		schools quality
		assurance process
		to monitor schools
		anti-bullying polices
		and to identify good
		practice which can
		be shared with
		other schools.
		To have engaged
		with identified
		vulnerable groups
		of young people on
		what has worked
		well for them in
		North Yorkshire
		schools to feel
		included and safe
		and use this
		information to share
		good practice.
L		good practice.

7	To support digital	Engagement with the internet has an	Continue to implement the North Yorkshire Digital	NY Digital	Number/percentage
1.	inclusion for North	important influence on the take-up of digital	strategy in partnership with district councils	Strategy Group	of NYCC services
	Yorkshire's	services provided by the public sector. The	North Yorkshire Digital Strategy North Yorkshire	on alogy Group	available online
	communities and	2018 Internet User Classification (IUC) is a	County Council		available etilite
	ensure that digital	classification that describes how people	Obarny Coarron		Customer usage
	access to our	living in different parts of Great Britain	Implement digital infrastructure projects, including		statistics for online
	services is inclusive	interact with the Internet. Understanding this	public wi-fi in market towns and improving mobile		NYCC services
	of the widest range	geography is critically important to mitigate	access.		11100 00111000
	of customers as	digital inequality, and the IUC for North	4000001		Website user
	possible, taking into	Yorkshire provides a means of targeting	Work with partners to develop the digital capability		satisfaction data
	account different	interventions necessary to ensure smooth	and skills of pupils, students, workforces and the		
	access requirements	transitions to digital service use at the local	community.		Feedback and
	and the needs of	level.			complaints /
	those who		Help to bridge the digital divide through the library	Libraries	commendations
	experience digital	Different user categories can be seen here -	service.	Stronger	
	exclusion.	Digital Strategy and projects North	Service.	Communities	Broadband
		Yorkshire County Council	Ensure our websites and online services can be		coverage of county
			used by people of all abilities and disabilities:	Communications	
		The move online during the Covid pandemic	Initial improvements to main council website	team	No of assisted
		particularly highlighted a number of barriers	including the removal of most PDFs and		digital sessions
		to digital access for some groups,	replacing them with website content		held in libraries
		particularly some disabled people and	Timeline for future improvements to main		
		people on low income. These barriers	council website		No of people
		included:	Mitigation actions where it is not possible to		attending assisted
			make all content fully accessible		digital sessions in
		Internet and IT skills	Cascade improvements down to all other sites		libraries
		Cost of data	managed by the council		
		Lack of access to data / data top-ups	Inanaged by the council		Requests for
		Poor internet availability eg in rural	Review customer channels to ensure that they	Customer	information in an
		areas	meet requirement for anticipatory reasonable	Strategic Group	accessible format
		Lack of access to suitable kit	adjustment.		
		Cost of kit	adjustinent.		
		Concerns about internet safety	Review application of Accessible Information	AIS: HAS	
		Lack of choice and control	Standard to relevant systems and processes	Engagement and	
		Lack of choice and control	across the council.	Governance Team	
		The Accessible Information Standard (AIS)	dologo the countrie.		
		aims to make sure that people who have a			
		disability, impairment or sensory loss get			
Ь		disability, impairment of sensory 1033 get		l	<u> </u>

information that they can access and understand, and any communication support that they need from health and care services. By law (section 250 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012), all organisations that provide NHS care or adult social care must follow the Standard in full from 1st August 2016 onwards. Organisations that commission NHS care and / or adult social care, for example Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), must also support implementation of the Standard by provider organisations. This action is aimed at reviewing the council's compliance with the AIS and identifying any areas for improvement. Information about the website accessibility, current non-compliance and planned improvements, as well as how to access the site with screen reading and translation technology, can be found at www.northyorks.gov.uk/websiteaccessibility