

Equality & Health Impact Assessment (EqHIA)

Document control

Title of activity:	Vehicle Anti-idling project
Lead officer:	MarieClaire Irvine
Approved by:	
Date completed:	30/11/2018
Scheduled date for review:	30/11/2019

Please note that the Corporate Policy & Diversity and Public Health teams require at least **5 working days** to provide advice on EqHIAs.

Did you seek advice from the Corporate Policy & Diversity team?	Yes
Did you seek advice from the Public Health team?	Yes
Does the EqHIA contain any confidential or exempt information that would prevent you publishing it on the Council's website?	No

Please note that EqHIAs are **public** documents and must be made available on the Council's [EqHIA webpage](#).

Please submit the completed form via e-mail to EqHIA@havering.gov.uk thank you.

1. Equality & Health Impact Assessment Checklist

Please complete the following checklist to determine whether or not you will need to complete an EqHIA and ensure you keep this section for your audit trail. If you have any questions, please contact EqHIA@haverinq.gov.uk for advice from either the Corporate Diversity or Public Health teams. Please refer to the Guidance in Appendix 1 on how to complete this form.

About your activity

1	Title of activity	1. Motor vehicle Anti-idling project (<u>Joint Bid with 22 other London Authorities</u>)
2	Type of activity	Awareness raising and enforcement around
3	Scope of activity	<p>2. <u>Anti-Idling Project (Joint Bid with 22 other London Authorities)</u></p> <p>Leaving engines running while stationary around schools and hospitals and other locations has a direct detrimental effect on those who are particularly sensitive to the health impacts of air pollution. Further concerns regarding engine idling around schools has been raised by a number of residents, and was further highlighted during the public consultation for the AQAP.</p> <p>As part of the MAQF Round Three, the GLA has invited an application for a pan-London Anti-idling Campaign Project to be coordinated by the City of London and LB Camden. It will include up to twelve 'Anti-Idling Action Days' per borough, educational sessions in schools, and training days for companies who run fleets.</p> <p>Whilst this project is primarily an awareness raising campaign, there is a requirement from the GLA that all boroughs who bid for funding commit to adopting the powers to carry out enforcement under the Road traffic (vehicle emissions) Fixed Penalty (England) Regulations 2002. This means issuing fixed penalty notices for £20 rising to £40 for late payment, to vehicle owners who persistently fail to switch off their engines when asked to do so. The Council will need to confirm in writing its intention to adopt these powers as part of the funding bid.</p> <p>This Project will;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help reduce local air pollution levels, particularly schools and hospitals • protect the most vulnerable members of the community

4a	Are you changing, introducing a new, or removing a service, policy, strategy or function?	yes		
4b	Does this activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon people (9 protected characteristics)?	no	If the answer to <u>any</u> of these questions is 'YES', please continue to question 5 .	If the answer to <u>all</u> of the questions (4a, 4b & 4c) is 'NO', please go to question 6 .
4c	Does the activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon any factors which determine people's health and wellbeing?	yes		
5	If you answered YES:	Please complete the EqHIA in Section 2 of this document. Please see Appendix 1 for Guidance.		
6	If you answered NO:			

Completed by:	
Date:	

1. The EqHIA – How will the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service impact on people?

Background/context:
<p>The project will help reduce pollution levels around schools and hospitals by changing behaviour and raising awareness around pollution associated with idling engines.</p> <p>The Mayors Air Quality Fund (MAQF) is designed to assist London boroughs with the delivery of evidence-based effective local measures to cut pollution and exposure to</p>

pollution. The MAQF Round Three was launched in October 2018 and will provide circa £6 million over three years (April 2019-2022) to London boroughs to improve air quality.

The Anti-idling project is for a 3-year campaign to be led and co-ordinated by City of London and LB Camden. The project will focus on behaviour change, and awareness raising with an educational approach, with enforcement to be used as a final action for persistent offenders. This approach has been effective in previous anti-idling projects carried out in joint initiatives also funded by the MAQF and coordinated by City of London.

As part of the MAQF Round Three, the Greater London Authority (GLA) have invited an application for a pan-London project scheme, coordinated by City of London and LB Camden who will provide the service on behalf of the other London Boroughs in liaison with local officers responsible for this function.

In line with the Council's Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) 2018-2023, it is proposed to participate in the joint funding application for the Anti-idling campaign.

- Idling vehicles can produce up to twice as many exhaust emissions as an engine in motion. This clearly affects the local air quality and the air we breathe, particularly affecting children and other vulnerable groups.
- The council receives numerous complaints about idling vehicles around schools. The recent Public consultation responses around the AQAP also reflected residents' concerns about this with significant comments fed back regarding the problem of idling vehicles.
- Havering currently implements a School Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) scheme around four schools. This Project can be seen as complimentary to the PSPO Scheme where, together they will help to improve air quality and road safety around schools, protect children and promote active travel.
- The project would work with trained volunteers and council staff to engage and educate motorists and passers-by about the effects of idling on local air quality using a friendly and non-judgemental approach. The project will focus on anti-idling events and awareness raising, targeting idling hotspots such as schools and hospitals. This method, when used in other boroughs has over 80% of drivers switching off engines and making "pledges" to give up the idling habit for good. In the recent Public consultation around the AQAP, 23% of residents cited idling of vehicle engines around schools as a major concern.

Who will be affected by the activity?

Children, Parents/Carers, school buses , fleet drivers , hospital vehicles

Protected Characteristic - Age:

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral

✓

Negative

Overall impact:

Evidence:

(Please add in any additional evidence and use the evidence below that is relevant for your particular impact assessment, please delete unnecessary data)

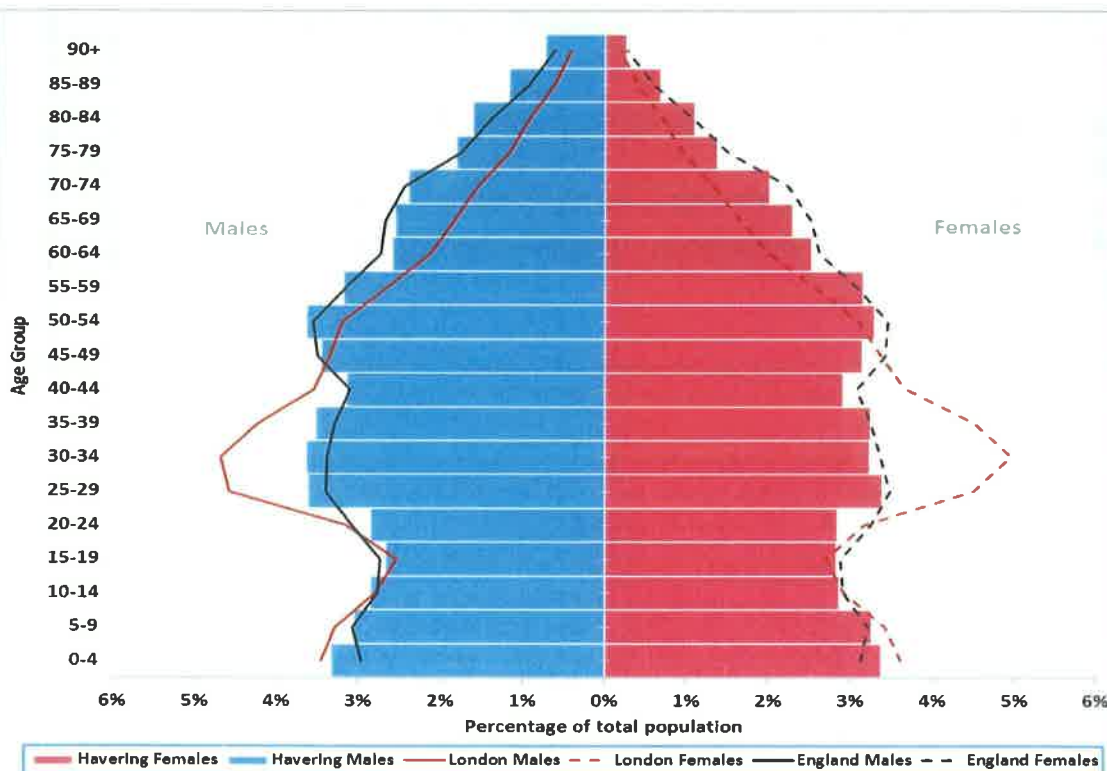
The estimated population of the London Borough of Havering is 256,039.

- It has the oldest population in London with a median age of approximately 40 years old, as recorded in the 2011 census.
- The Borough experienced a net population loss of 6.3% from 1983 to 2002 but the population has increased year on year from 2002, with a 13.7% increase from 2002 to 2017.
- As well as increases in the number of births in Havering, there has been an increase in the general fertility rate from 58 (per 1,000 women aged 15-44) in 2004 to 68 in 2017. This equates to an additional 10 births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 within the period.
- From 2011 to 2016, Havering experienced the largest net inflow of children across all London boroughs. 4,580 children settled in the borough from another part of the United Kingdom during this six year period.
- It is projected that the largest increases in population will occur in children (0-17 years) rising from 58,500 in 2018 to 72,100 in 2033 and older people age groups (65 years and above) from 46,900 in 2018 to 61,400 in 2033.
- The life expectancy at birth for people living in Havering is 80.1 years for males and 84.2 years for females.
- The life expectancy at age 65 years in Havering is 18.9 years for males and 21.6 years for females.

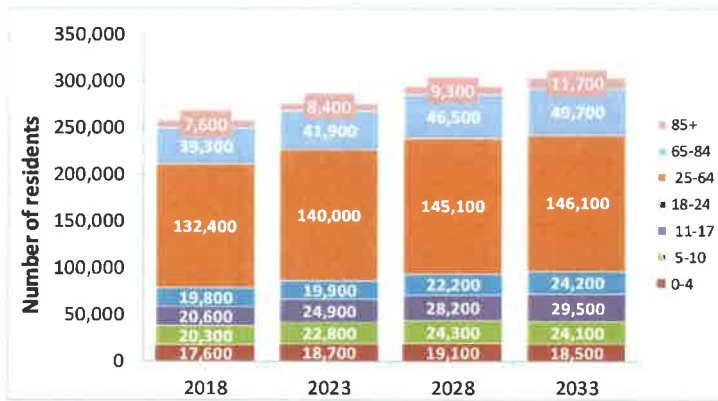
The table below shows the breakdown of current (mid-2017) population by gender and five-year age bands.

AGE BAND (YEARS)	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS
00-04	8,671	8,553	17,224
05-09	8,371	7,820	16,191
10-14	7,359	7,306	14,665
15-19	7,277	6,833	14,110
20-24	7,316	7,308	14,624
25-29	8,688	9,295	17,983
30-34	8,325	9,355	17,680
35-39	8,344	9,038	17,382
40-44	7,491	8,078	15,569
45-49	8,064	8,879	16,943
50-54	8,463	9,333	17,796
55-59	8,103	8,183	16,286
60-64	6,504	6,664	13,168
65-69	5,903	6,577	12,480
70-74	5,191	6,158	11,349
75-79	3,539	4,672	8,211
80-84	2,836	4,157	6,993
85-89	1,756	3,032	4,788
90+	706	1,891	2,597
All Ages	122,907	133,132	256,039

The population pyramid compares the population figures for Havering with London and England by five-year age bands. The pyramid shows a much older age structure for the population of Havering compared to London but similar to England.



Projected Population Increases by Age group



Age Group	Percentage change from 2018 to		
	2023	2028	2033
0-4	6%	9%	5%
5-10	12%	20%	19%
11-17	21%	37%	43%
18-24	1%	12%	22%
25-64	6%	10%	10%
65-84	7%	18%	26%
85+	11%	22%	54%

Sources used:

- This is Havering 2018 version 4.1 (August 2018) *produced by public health intelligence*
- Mid-year population estimates 2017; Office for National Statistics (ONS)
- GLA 2016 based Demographic Projections – Local Authority population projections Housing Led Model

Protected Characteristic - Disability:

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral

✓

Negative

Overall impact:

Physical Disability:

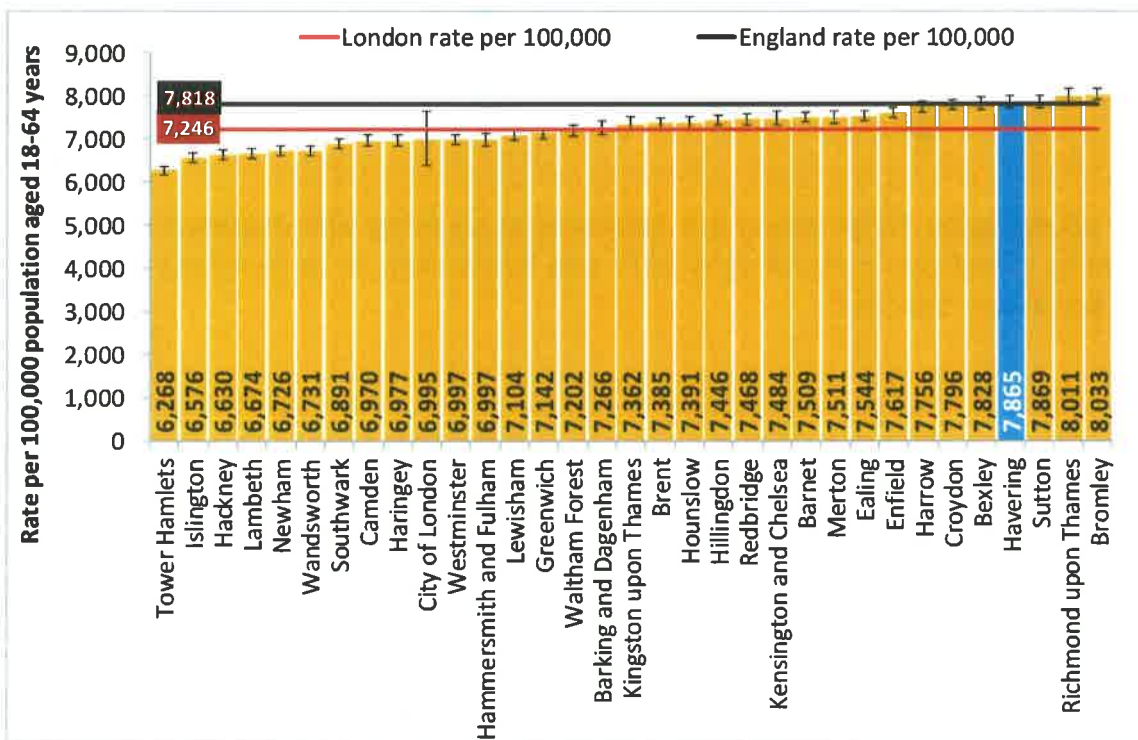
Mental Disability and those with learning difficulties:

For the definition of 'eligible', please see section 2 (background/context)

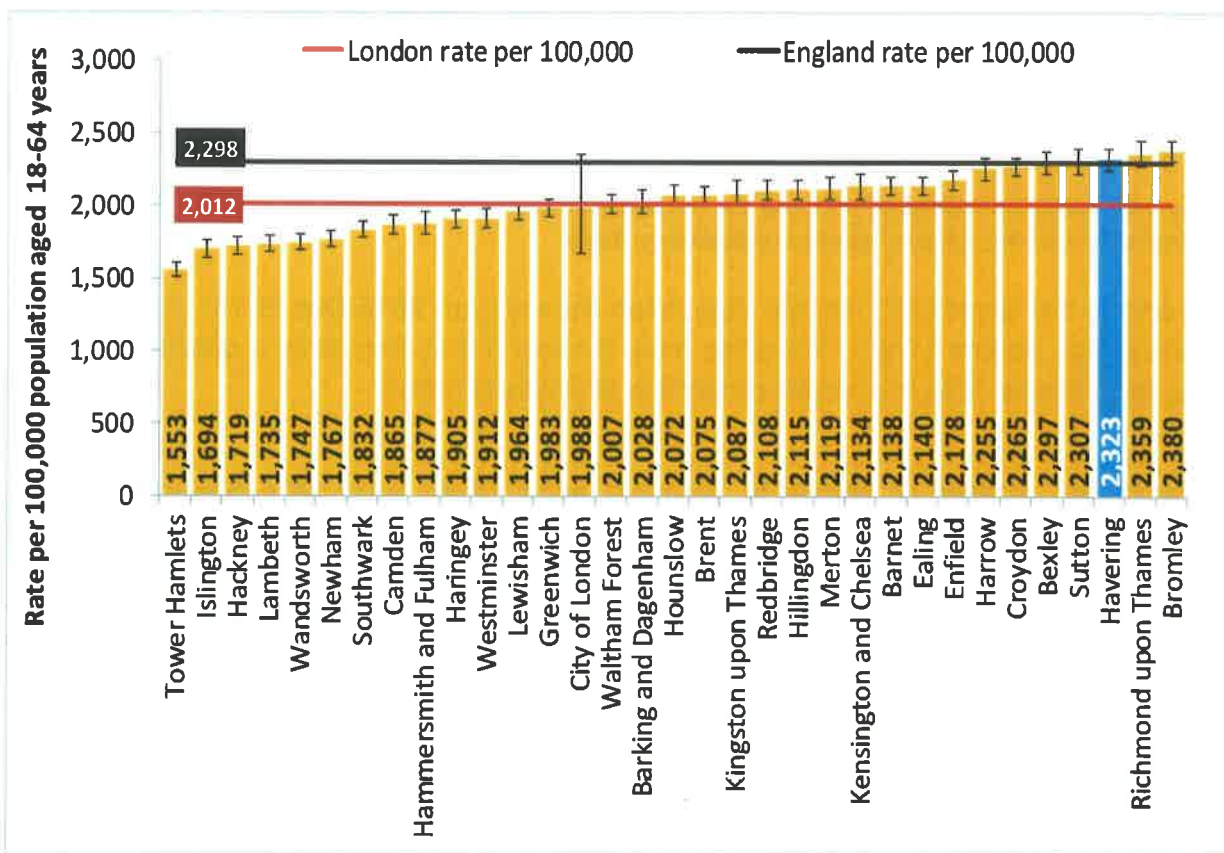
Evidence:

(Please add in any additional evidence and use the evidence below that is relevant for your particular impact assessment, please delete unnecessary data)

- According to the latest ONS Annual Population Survey (Jan 2015-Dec 2015), 19% of working age people living in Havering have disclosed that they have a disability or long term illness. This is a similar proportion to England (20%).
- The estimated number of people in Havering aged 18-64 living with moderate physical disabilities was 11,870 in 2017 – a rate of 7,865 per 100,000 population aged 18-64 years. This rate is one of the highest among London local authorities. It is statistically similar to England but significantly higher than the London average.

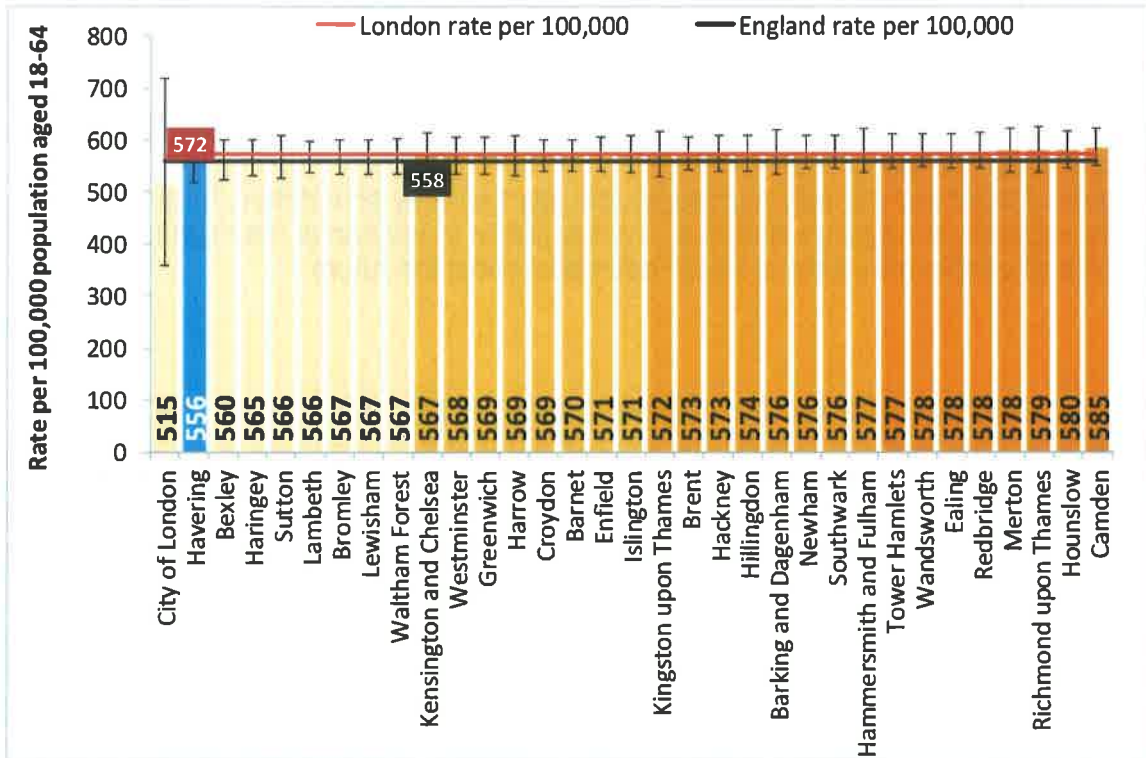


- In 2017, 3,506 adults (aged 18-64 years) were estimated to be living with serious physical disabilities in Havering. The estimated rate of serious physical disabilities in Havering (2,323 per 100,000 population aged 18-64 years) is similar to England but significantly higher than London average and one of the highest rates of London local authorities. The rationale for this is likely due to the relatively older population in Havering compared to other London boroughs.



- About 817 adults (aged 18-64 years) are estimated to be living with moderate or severe learning disabilities in Havering in 2015 and hence likely to be in receipt of health and social care services.

- The 2017 estimated rate of moderate or severe learning disabilities in Havering (556 per 100,000 persons aged 18-64 years) is similar to England. Havering is estimated to have the 2nd lowest rate of moderate or severe learning disabilities among London local authorities.



Mental Health Statistics

- At least one in four people will experience a mental health problem at some point in their life and one in six adults have a mental health problem at any one time
- One in ten children between 5 and 16 years has a mental health problem, and many continue to have mental health problems in adulthood.
- Half of those with lifetime mental health problems first experience symptoms by the age of 14, and three quarters before their mid-20's.
- Self-harming in young people is not un-common (10-13% of 15-16 year olds have self-harmed).
- Almost half of all adults will experience at least one episode of depression during their life-time.
- One in ten new mothers experience postnatal depression.
- About one in 100 people has a severe mental health problem.
- Some 60% of adults living in hostels have a personality disorder.
- Some 90% of all prisoners are estimated to have diagnosable mental health problem (including personality disorder) and / or substance misuse problem.

Sensory Impairment

Sight

- The estimated number of people living with sight **loss** in **England** is 1.7 million.
- Only 17 per cent of people experiencing sight loss are offered emotional support in response to their deteriorating vision.
- Only 27 per cent of blind and partially sighted people of working age are in employment – a fall from 33 per cent in employment in 2006.
- 39 per cent of blind and partially sighted people of working age say they have some or great difficulty in making ends meet.
- 35 per cent of blind and partially sighted people say that they sometimes, frequently or always experience negative attitudes from the public in relation to their sight loss.
- 31 per cent of people are rarely or never optimistic about the future.

Hearing

- There are 11 million people with hearing loss across the UK, that's around one in six of us.
- By 2035, we estimate there'll be around 15.6 million people with hearing loss across the UK - that's one in five.
- There are 50,000 children with hearing loss in the UK. Around half are born with hearing loss while the other half lose their hearing during childhood.
- An estimated 900,000 people in the UK have severe or profound hearing loss.
- We estimate that there are at least 24,000 people across the UK who use British Sign Language (BSL) as their main language (although there are likely to be more that we don't know about).
- More than 40% of people over 50 years old have hearing loss, rising to 71% of people over the age of 70.
- Around one in 10 UK adults has tinnitus.

Sources used:

- This is Havering 2018 version 4.1 (August 2018) *produced by public health intelligence*
- Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information System (PANSI, 2017); calculations uses Mid-year population estimates 2017; Office for National Statistics (ONS); *produced by public health intelligence*
- Mental Health JSNA January 2015
- Royal National Institute for the Blind
- Action on Hearing Loss

Protected Characteristic - Sex/gender:

Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact:

For the definition of 'eligible', please see section 2 (background/context)

Evidence:

(Please add in any additional evidence and use the evidence below that is relevant for your particular impact assessment, please delete unnecessary data)

MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
122,907	48.0%	133,132	52.0%	256,039

The table below shows the breakdown of current (mid-2017) population by gender and five-year age bands.

AGE BAND (YEARS)	MALE	FEMALE	PERSONS
00-04	8,671	8,553	17,224
05-09	8,371	7,820	16,191
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90+	706	1,891	2,597
All Ages	122,907	133,132	256,039

Sources used:

- This is Havering 2018 version 4.1 (August 2018) produced by public health intelligence

Protected Characteristic - Ethnicity/race: Consider the impact on different ethnic groups and nationalities

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

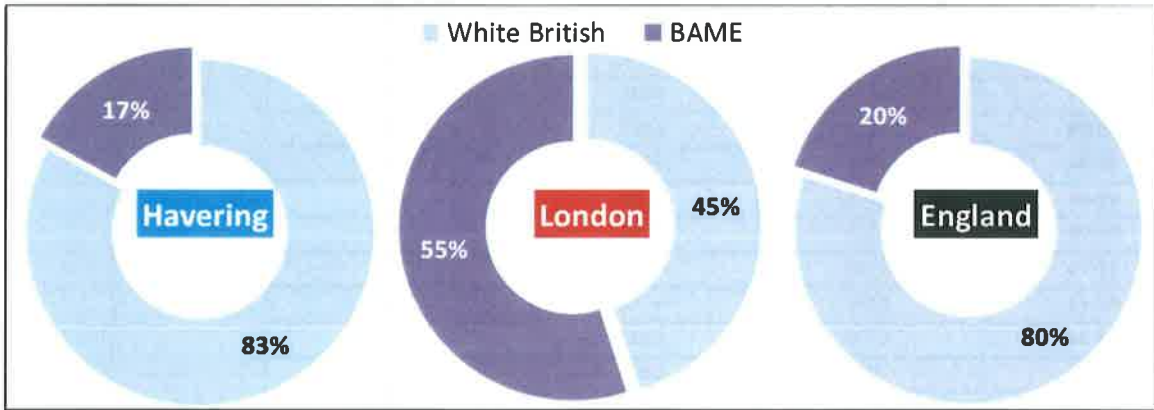
Overall impact:
For the definition of 'eligible', please see section 2 (background/context)

Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>

Evidence:

(Please add in any additional evidence and use the evidence below that is relevant for your particular impact assessment, please delete unnecessary data)

- Havering is one of the most ethnically homogenous places in London, with 83% of its residents recorded as White British in the 2011 census, higher than both London and England.
- However, the ethnically homogenous characteristic of Havering is gradually changing due to its growing cultural diversity.
- About 90% of the borough population were born in the United Kingdom.
- The Borough's white population is projected to decrease from the current 84% to 78% in 2032.
- The BME population, notably those from Black African heritage (though many of whom are likely to be British born) is projected to increase from 4.1% in 2017 to 5.3% of the Havering population in 2032.



Ethnicity - GLA Datastore - cis ethnicity dashboard 2011 census

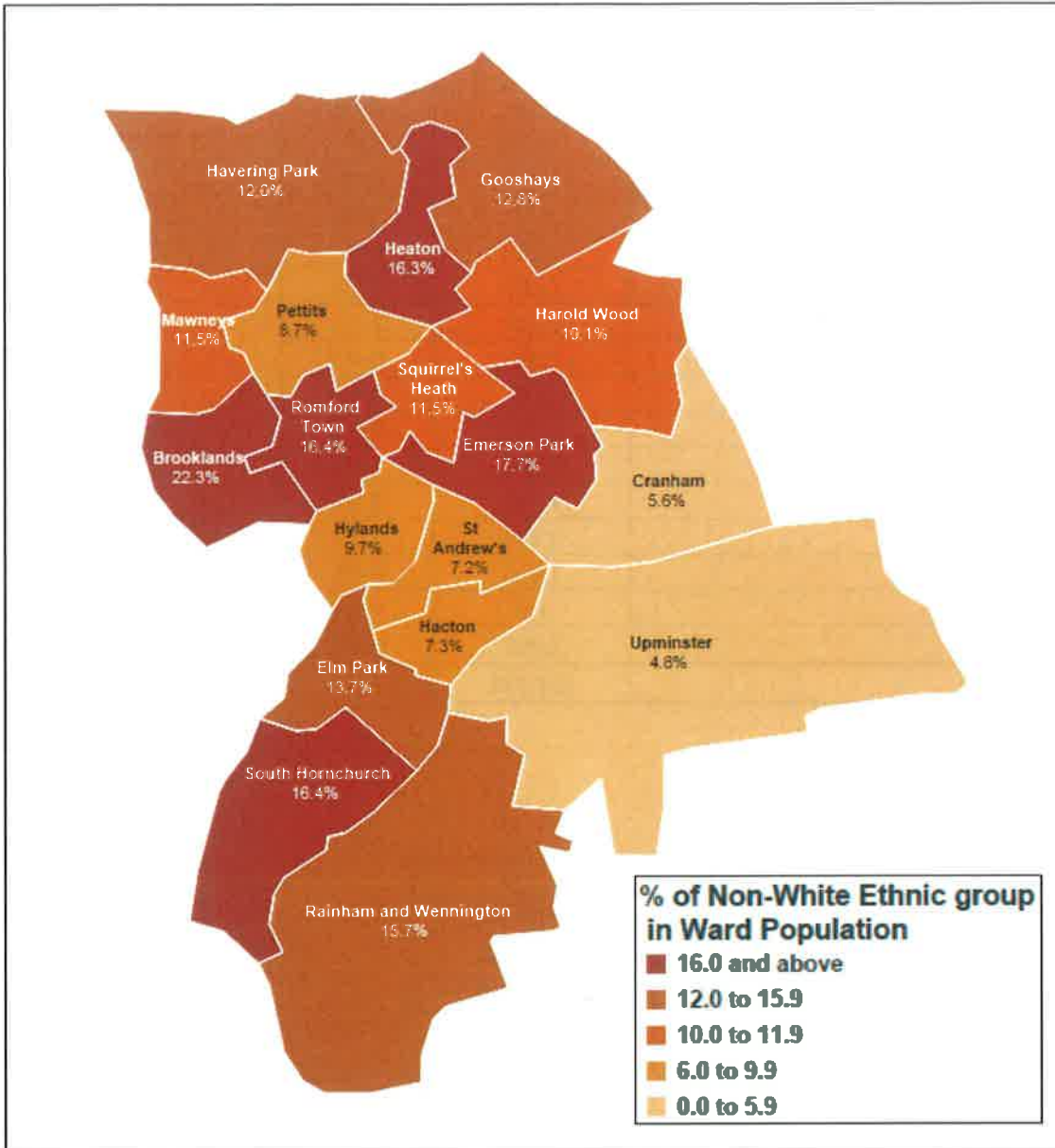
	Data	%
White British	197,615	83.3%
White Irish	2,989	1.3%
Gypsy	160	0.1%
Other White	7,185	3.0%
White and Black Caribbean	1,970	0.8%
White and Black African	712	0.3%
White and Asian	1,154	0.5%
Other Mixed	1,097	0.5%
Indian	5,017	2.1%
Pakistani	1,492	0.6%
Bangladeshi	975	0.4%
Chinese	1,459	0.6%
Other Asian	2,602	1.1%
Black African	7,581	3.2%
Black Caribbean	2,885	1.2%
Other Black	1,015	0.4%
Arab	311	0.1%
Any other ethnic group	1,013	0.4%
Totals	237,232	

Country of Birth - GLA - 2011 Census

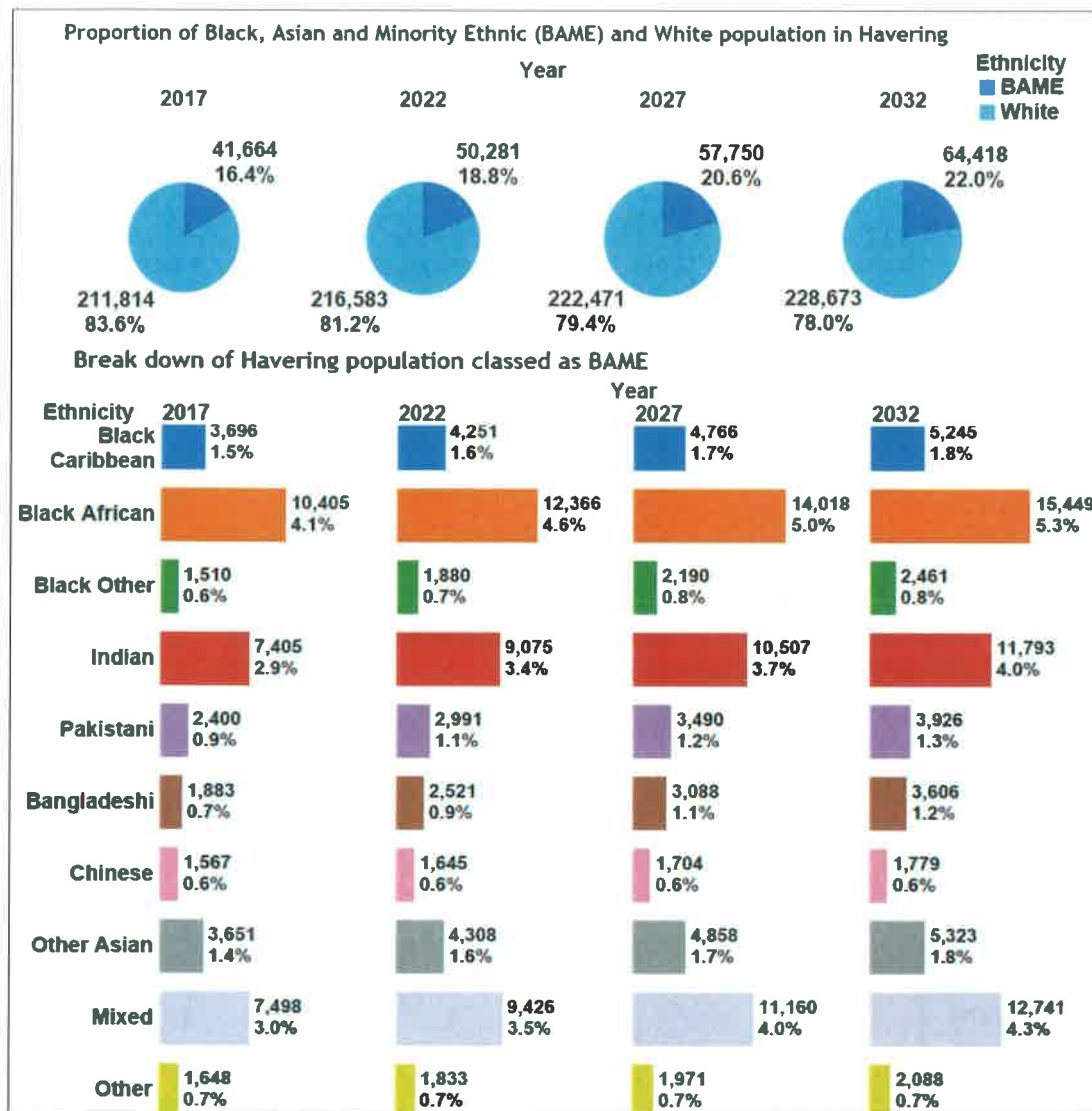
Country of Birth	Number	%
UK Born	212,840	89.7%
Non UK Born	24,392	10.3%
Havering	237,232	100.0%

Country of Birth	Number	%
UK Born	212,840	89.7%
Ireland	2,503	1.1%
India	2,301	1.0%
Nigeria	2,241	0.9%
Lithuania	1,065	0.4%
Poland	925	0.4%
Philippines	759	0.3%
Ghana	678	0.3%
Pakistan	653	0.3%
Zimbabwe	647	0.3%
South Africa	621	0.3%
Other	11,999	5.1%
Total	237,232	100.0%

Percentage of Non-white ethnic group by ward from 2011 census



Ethnicity population projections 2017 - 2032



English as First Language (2011 Census)

- Havering number of Households 97,199
- Number of people aged 16 and over in household that have English as main Language 91,739
- At least one person aged 16 and over in household that have English as main Language 2,504
- No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3-15 that have English as main Language 684
- No people in household have English as main Language 2,272
- From 2011 census 10,461 people in Havering main language is not English

Sources used:

- This is Havering 2018 version 4.1 (August 2018)
- 2011 Census

Protected Characteristic - Religion/faith

Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:

Overall impact:**Positive****Neutral**

✓

Negative**Evidence:**

(Please add in any additional evidence and use the evidence below that is relevant for your particular impact assessment, please delete unnecessary data)

Religion and Belief 2011 Census

Faith	Number	%
Christian	155,597	65.6%
Buddhist	760	0.3%
Hindu	2,963	1.2%
Jewish	1,159	0.5%
Muslim	4,829	2.0%
Sikh	1,928	0.8%
Other Religion	648	0.3%
No Religion	53,549	22.6%
No Response	15,799	6.7%
Totals	237,232	100.0%

Sources used:

- 2011 Census

Protected Characteristic - Sexual orientation

*Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:*

Overall impact:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Evidence:

Managers seeking the views of this group are encouraged to undertake consultation directly or via the Havering LGBT Forum. Write to:

info@haveringlgbtforum.co.uk

Sources used:

Protected Characteristic - Gender reassignment: Consider people who are seeking, undergoing or have received gender reassignment surgery, as well as people whose gender identity is different from their gender at birth

*Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:*

Overall impact:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Evidence:

Managers seeking the views of this group are encouraged to undertake consultation directly or via the Havering LGBT Forum. Write to:

info@haveringlgbtforum.co.uk

Sources used:

Protected Characteristic - Marriage/civil partnership: Consider people in a marriage or civil partnership

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Overall impact:

Positive

Neutral

✓

Negative

Evidence:

In 2017 it is estimated that:

- Single 27,558,916
- Married 24,249,371
- Civil Partnered 99,695
- Divorced 3,696,837
- Widowed 3,139,776

Sources used:

- Office for National Statistics (ONS) – Dataset Population estimates by marital status and living arrangements, England and Wales

Protected Characteristic - Pregnancy, maternity and paternity

*Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:*

Overall impact:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Evidence:

2016 Data for Havering

- All Conceptions – 4,475
- Percentage all conceptions leading to abortion – 24.9%
- Conceptions under 18 – 106
- Percentage under 18 leading to abortion – 67%
- Conceptions under 16 – 13
- Percentage under 16 leading to abortion – 69.2%

2017 Data for Havering

- Fertility rate 1.91 children per woman
- Live births 3,393

Sources used:

- Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Health & Wellbeing Impact: Consider both short and long-term impacts of the activity on a person's physical and mental health, particularly for disadvantaged, vulnerable or at-risk groups. Can health and wellbeing be positively promoted through this activity? Please use the Health and Wellbeing Impact Tool in Appendix 2 to help you answer this question.

Please tick (✓) all the relevant boxes that apply:

Positive	✓
Neutral	
Negative	

Overall impact:

Do you consider that a more in-depth HIA is required as a result of this brief assessment? Please tick (✓) the relevant box

Yes **No** ✓

This Project will;

- help reduce local air pollution levels, particularly schools and hospitals
- protect the most vulnerable members of the community with health problems such as asthma.

Sources used:

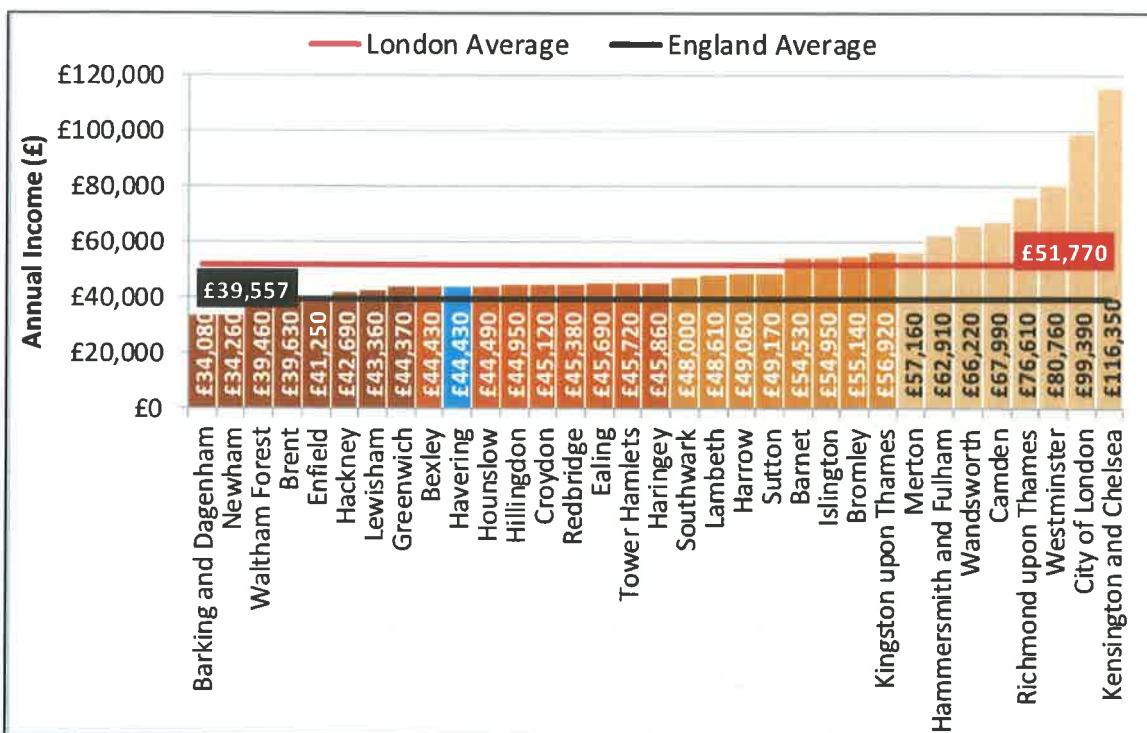
Socio – Economic impact:

*Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:*

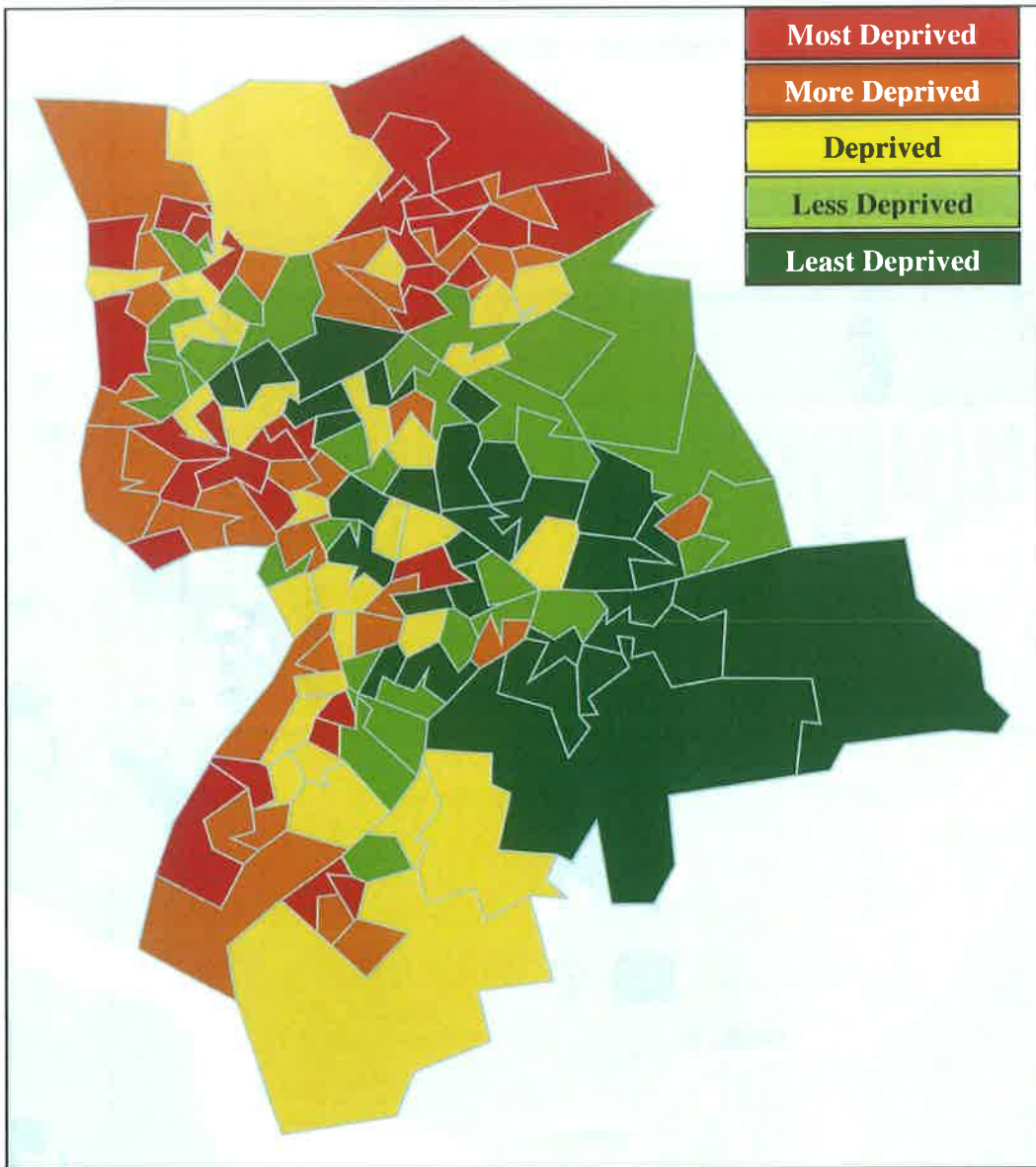
Overall impact:**Positive****Neutral****Negative****Evidence:**

- The average gross income per household in Havering (£44,430, as measured in 2012/13) is low in comparison to the London average (£51,770) and slightly higher than the England average (£39,557).
- 77% of households in Havering have at least one car and compared to other local authorities in London, Havering has the second highest proportion of households (32.8%) with 2 or more cars.
- Majority of children in Havering are not poor, but around 8,800 live in income-deprived households. Gooshays and Heaton wards have the highest proportion of children living in poverty.
- About 77.9% of working age residents in Havering were in employment between April and June 2018. Overall employment rate in Havering is higher than London (74.6%) and England (75.9%)
- The proportion of working age residents in Havering claiming out-of-work benefits (6.8%) is significantly lower than England (8.4%).

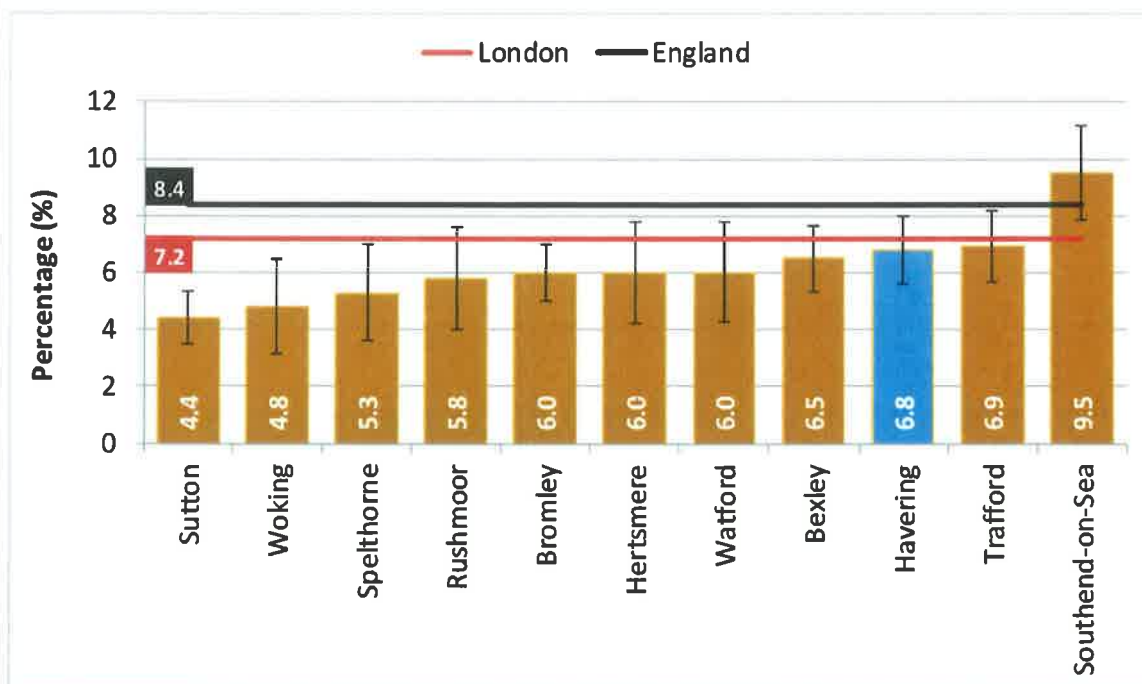
Income 2012/13



Income deprivation affecting Children, quintiles within Havering LSOA, 2015



Proportion of working age residents claiming out-of-work benefits in Havering and ONS statistical comparator group, November 2016



Sources used:

- This is Havering 2018 version 4.1 (August 2018) *produced by public health intelligence*

2. Review

In this section you should identify how frequently the EqHIA will be reviewed; the date for next review; and who will be reviewing it.

Review:
Scheduled date of review:
Lead Officer conducting the review:

Please submit the completed form via e-mail to EqHIA@havering.gov.uk

Thank you.