# Cumulative impact assessment – IJB Budget Proposals 2024-25

This table pulls together information gathered for all the IIAs to show the positive and negative impact of the budget proposals, on whom they will impact most and the potential for mitigations offered to offset identified negative impacts. It also indicates whether the proposal is aligned with the strategic objectives set out in the IJB Strategic Plan 2023-25.

| Title of proposal | Groups potentially positively impacted  | Potential for positive impact | Groups potentially negatively impacted | Potential for negative impact | Extent of mitigations offered | Strength of mitigations | Meets with IJB strategic objectives | CRWIA[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Proposal to reduce funding to the Community Link Worker Service | All protected characteristics and vulnerable groups (see final page of document for groups covered) | Weak | All protected characteristics and vulnerable groups but in particular people covered under Fairer Scotland Duty, people with mental health problems, people affected by intersectionality. | High | Mitigations have been offered around positive impact of service redesign, management efficiencies, and better definition of pathways to support | Weak | No | Required but not yet carried out |
| Proposal to reduce funding to Independent Advocacy Services | No group is positively impacted | None | All but particularly people in these groups:* Learning Disability (Adults 16+)
* Autism (Adults 16+)
* Older People (65+)
* Physical Disability (Adults 16+)
* Mental Health (Adults 18)
* Physical Disability (Adults 16+)
* Mental Health (Adults 18)
* Carers.
 | High | None | n/a | No | Attached with IIA report |
| Proposal to reduce funding to community-based mental health organisations | No group is positively impacted | None | All protected characteristics and vulnerable groups (see final page of document for groups covered) | High | No mitigations were identified | n/a | No | Required but not yet carried out |
| Proposal to reduce funding to sensory impairment services | No group is positively impacted | None | The groups that will be impacted are people with:disability, including physical or learning disability, sight or hearing loss[[2]](#footnote-2)* Carers
* Children/

young people living in families where parents are Deaf | Moderate to high (depending on nature of disability) | Three mitigations were identified: * visual impairment organisations being well-funded due to connections with war hospital/war blinded funding from public donations
* tailoring contract negotiations around designing provision that meets individuals’ needs
* working with service-users to monitor impact and meet their needs
 | Moderate | No | Required but not yet carried out |
| Proposal to develop a commissioned transport policy for Adult Social Care/Social Work services | * older people
* people with physical/learning disabilities
* sensory impairment
* mental health conditions
* parents
* carers
* staff
 | Moderate | * Older people
* people with physical/learning disabilities
* people with sensory impairment
* mental health conditions
* parents
* carers
* staff
* lone parents
* people on low incomes
* homeless people
 | Moderate | Mitigations identified included:* the need for a policy that was clear, understandable and operated consistently across social work/care
* having a policy that aligned with Education and Children’s Services transport policies
* as a way of encouraging people to make more use of benefits and discounts awarded for travel
* encouraging greater independence and more self-travel
 | Good | Yes | Required but not yet carried out |
| Proposal to review the use of Care Home Placements (with the intention of reducing the use of care home placements in line with the findings of the Planning for Older People engagement that most people wanted to stay at home for as long as possible with the appropriate support in place) | Older people, carers, people in geographical areas | Good | Older people, carers, people in geographical areas | Low | Mitigation: the Review will incorporate monitoring mechanisms to assess and address any potential negative impacts, for example, lack of capacity in intermediate care, care at home, community support | Good | Yes | --- |
| Closure of Belhaven Hospital and site | * Age (residents and staff)
* Disability (residents, carers)
* Staff
* Carers
* People in geographical areas
 | Moderate  | * Age (residents and staff)
* Disability (residents, carers)
* Staff
* Carers
* People in geographical areas
 | Moderate to high(high relates to the upheaval to staff, residents and carers, the potential for finding equivalent care at locally accessible facilities, and the loss of Belhaven to the community, including the community garden).Most of the group could bear the closure of the hospital because it was old, energy inefficient and didn’t meet modern inspection requirements but there was a real will to work with NHS Lothian to secure the site so that it could only be used for health and social care purposes, for example, the development of a Community Hub. | There was a wide range of mitigations offered including:* Delivery of the Planning for Older People’s Services work to support more people to live independently at home in future
* Using planning and commissioning of services to help people who needed residential care to find care that addressed their individual needs.
* Using the NHS Lothian Organisational Change processes and learnings from the closure of Eskgreen Care Home
 | Good | Yes | --- |
| Proposal for the closure of Blossom House Care Home, Belhaven | Age (residents and staff)Disability (residents, carers)StaffCarersPeople in geographical areas | Moderate  | * Age (residents and staff)
* Disability (residents, carers)
* Staff
* Carers
* People in geographical areas
* People covered by Fairer Scotland Duty
 | Moderate to high – see entry on Belhaven above | See range of mitigations for closure of Belhaven site above. | Good | Yes | --- |
| Proposal to close beds in Ward 6, ELCH/Edington Hospital | * Age (older people and children/young people
* Staff
* sexual orientation
* carers
* people in geographical areas
 | Moderate to good | * Age (older people and children and young people)
* Staff
* Carers
* People in geographical areas
* People covered by Fairer Scotland Duty
 | Moderate to low | Good.Mitigations include:* Using the NHS Lothian Organisational Change processes and learnings from the closure of Eskgreen Care Home
* Delivering the objectives of the Planning for Older People’s services work around growing more services to support people at home, including services like Hospice at Home
* Encouraging people to understand when to use GP, Minor Injuries and A&E (for example, asthma attacks should always to A&E)
 | Good | Yes | Yes – attached with IIA report |
| Proposal to close the Abbey Care Home | * Age (residents and staff)
* Disability (residents, carers)
* Staff
* Carers
* People in geographical areas
 | Good | * Age (residents and staff),
* Disability (residents, carers)
* Staff
* Carers
* people in geographical areas
* people covered under Fairer Scotland Duty
 | Moderate to low | Key mitigations offered are around suitable alternative provision, will to work with community to build links with new providers, and learning from the closure of Eskgreen | Strong | Yes | No  |
| Proposal to develop a commissioned transport policy for ELHSCP social work and social care | * Older people
* people with physical/learning disabilities
* people with sensory impairment
* people with mental health conditions
* parents carers
* staff
 |  | * Older people
* people with physical/learning disabilities
* people with sensory impairment
* people with mental health conditions
* parents carers
* staff
* lone parents
* people on low income
* homeless people
 | Moderate | Mitigations are offered around developing policy with link financial assessment, encouraging use of public transport discounts, own vehicles and supporting people to gain independence though self-travel. Also, the alignment of this policy with other ELC transport policies will improve clarity and administration. | Good | Yes | Yes, as policy is developed |

**Please note: carers are the only group to be impacted by every single proposal.**

# Who needs are considered under Integrated Impact Assessment

## Protected characteristics (from Equalities Act 2010)

* age
* disability, including physical or learning disability, mental health, neurodivergence including dementia, sight or hearing loss
* gender reassignment
* marriage and civil partnership
* pregnancy and maternity
* race
* religion or belief
* sex
* sexual orientation.

## Other vulnerable groups

* Carers ([Carers Act (Scotland) 2016 Guidance](https://www.gov.scot/publications/carers-scotland-act-2016-statutory-guidance-updated-july-2021/) Sections 3.1.30, 3.1.31, 4.1.2)
* Children, young people ([through the UNCRC (Incorporation) (Scotland) Act 2023](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=d666fb82abfffa2cJmltdHM9MTcxMDg5MjgwMCZpZ3VpZD0xNjM2YTIyZC1hNDQyLTY0YjQtMGI2Zi1iNjY1YTU5NzY1NzYmaW5zaWQ9NTU0NQ&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=1636a22d-a442-64b4-0b6f-b665a5976576&psq=Incorporation+of+the+UNCRC+(Scotland)+Act&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ292LnNjb3QvcHVibGljYXRpb25zL3N0YXR1dG9yeS1ndWlkYW5jZS1wYXJ0LTItdW5jcmMtaW5jb3Jwb3JhdGlvbi1zY290bGFuZC1hY3QtMjAyNC9wYWdlcy8zLw&ntb=1)) and care experienced people of any age
* People who do not have English as a first language, do not speak or read English, or have a low level of literacy
* Deaf people who use BSL - [BSL (Scotland) Act 2015](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=7c98aef912d0bc72JmltdHM9MTcxMDg5MjgwMCZpZ3VpZD0xMDQ5MzI4Ni0yNThjLTZiMmEtMjA3YS0yNmNlMjQ4NDZhMGEmaW5zaWQ9NTIwOA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=10493286-258c-6b2a-207a-26ce24846a0a&psq=BSL+(Scotland)+Act+2015&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cubGVnaXNsYXRpb24uZ292LnVrL2FzcC8yMDE1LzExL2NvbnRlbnRz&ntb=1), [BSL Plan Scotland 2023-29](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=bc7314069d75cd1bJmltdHM9MTcxMDg5MjgwMCZpZ3VpZD0xMDQ5MzI4Ni0yNThjLTZiMmEtMjA3YS0yNmNlMjQ4NDZhMGEmaW5zaWQ9NTIyNQ&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=10493286-258c-6b2a-207a-26ce24846a0a&psq=BSL+Plan+Scotland+2023-29&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ292LnNjb3QvcHVibGljYXRpb25zL2JzbC1uYXRpb25hbC1wbGFuLTIwMjMtMjAyOS9wYWdlcy8yLw&ntb=1), [BSL Act 2022](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=1a971b57ec3fae55JmltdHM9MTcxMDg5MjgwMCZpZ3VpZD0xMDQ5MzI4Ni0yNThjLTZiMmEtMjA3YS0yNmNlMjQ4NDZhMGEmaW5zaWQ9NTIxNg&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=10493286-258c-6b2a-207a-26ce24846a0a&psq=BSL+Act+2022%5d&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cubGVnaXNsYXRpb24uZ292LnVrL3VrcGdhLzIwMjIvMzQvY29udGVudHMvZW5hY3RlZA&ntb=1)
* Gypsy Traveller and Roma people
* People who are homeless
* People with substance dependency
* People with lived experience of the justice system
* Women experiencing/fleeing domestic violence/abuse
* Refugees, asylum seekers, migrant workers and people who have been trafficked
* People in geographical areas or communities (for example, rural communities, peripheral communities in towns)
* People living on a low income ([Fairer Scotland](https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-duty-guidance-public-bodies/))
* Veterans ([Armed Forces Covenant](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a82bf6d40f0b62305b9422c/Booklet_-_Local_Authority_Guide_-__Scotland.pdf))
* People living with effects of trauma (for example, from adverse childhood experiences, people experiencing/recovering from physical or mental abuse, recovering from serious accidents, and victims of crime)

We should also consider [intersectionality](https://www.gov.scot/publications/using-intersectionality-understand-structural-inequality-scotland-evidence-synthesis/pages/3/) – when people have a number of protected characteristics and/or life experiences that in combination may impact on their quality of life, access to services and life expectancy.

This list is by no means exhaustive.

1. Under the UNCRC Incorporation (Scotland) Act 2023, from June 2024 we will be required to assess the impact of our decisions on children and young people. Although our services are mainly targeted at people 18 and over, some of the services we provide, fund or commission support parents with children under the age of 18, so we must now consider that impact in a Children’s Rights and Wellbeing Assessment, wherever necessary (CRWIA). We have decided to adopt that approach now, using guidance from the Scottish Government. Services impacted include independent advocacy, mental health support/treatment, primary care provision etc [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Please note that Deaf people do not regard Deafness as a disability. Being Deaf means being part of a culture with its own language and history. Their inclusion under disability/sensory impairment/loss is due to the way that current equality legislation is worded. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)