

# Impact Assessment Toolkit Form

Update as at March 2018



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## Section 1 : General Information

		Guidance
1	Name of policy: Tobacco Control Update 2018	The word policy is used throughout this document for ease but it could also be a strategy, plan, project or budget option (saving or income generation).
2	Is this policy: <input type="checkbox"/> new <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> reviewed x	
2	Lead Service(s) involved in the delivery of this policy: Quit Your Way Service, NHS Dumfries and Galloway	
4	Who else is involved in the implementation of this policy: Community Pharmacy (NHS Dumfries and Galloway and independent contractors), Her Majesty's Prison (Dumfries)	e.g. other Services or partner agencies
5	Lead person: Trish Grierson, Tobacco Control Lead	The lead person should be someone who has a good knowledge of the policy to be assessed and has been trained in the toolkit.
6	Names and organisations of those involved in the process : Trish Grierson, Tobacco Control Lead, NHS Dumfries and Galloway; Andrew Napier, Equality and Diversity Advisor, NHS Dumfries and Galloway	The tool should be completed by no fewer than two people. It is good practice to involve stakeholders and in particular the relevant Equality and Diversity Group(s) must be involved.
7	Date of Impact Assessment (IA): 02/08/2018	This Assessment was completed for the Board paper (Tobacco Control Update, 2018)
8	Do all participants understand the Guidance? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes x	The lead person should check all attending have read and understood the purpose or process of IA

## Section 2 : Aims of the policy

	<b>Guidance</b>
<p>9 What are the main aims of the policy? Please list To Inform and update NHS Dumfries and Galloway on progress in relation to tobacco control.</p>	<p>This should describe the policy and what you are trying to do. Think about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why is it needed?</li> <li>• What outcomes does the organisation hope to achieve by it?</li> <li>• In particular will the policy contribute to the organisations' Objectives/Priorities, the Single Outcome Agreement and/or Health and Social Care Integration?</li> </ul>
<p>10 Will the policy assist in meeting the aims of legislation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Give details (a) The Equality Act 2010 <input type="checkbox"/> Specific targeted work is taking place around pregnancy and maternity issues. The report also identifies providing services to young people to encourage them not to smoke as a priority, so the protected characteristic of age is also represented.</p> <p>(b) Human Rights Act 1998 <input type="checkbox"/> The right to privacy and family life is represented through the Home Sweet Home project as it is aimed at protecting vulnerable people such as children and older adults in their homes. All the work</p>	<p>The purpose of IA is to assess which individuals or groups will be most affected and how. Think also about how the policy will be delivered (e.g. through existing outlets?) and how it will be communicated to clients</p>

aimed at young people has a strong emphasis around educational programmes to prevent them from starting to smoke. This would encourage them to make healthier life choices. The Home Sweet Home project encourages adults to create a cleaner environment in relation to tobacco in their homes.

(c) Climate Change Scotland Act 2009  A reduction in smoking will result in cleaner air and therefore a cleaner environment.

(d) Environmental Assessment  
(Scotland) Act 2005

## Section 3 : Evidence

	<b>Guidance</b>
<p>11 What evidence has or will be used to identify any potential positive or negative impacts?</p> <p>Insert details in the boxes below (a) to (e):</p>	<p>Evidence could be based on a specific geographical area or a community of interest and could include consultations, surveys, focus groups, interviews, pilot projects, user feedback (inc. complaints made), officer knowledge and experience, equalities monitoring data, academic publications, consultants' reports, etc. Also identify where there are gaps in the evidence and set out how these will be filled.</p>
<p>(a) Involvement in development/ review: Smoking Matters Service; NHS D &amp; G Pharmacy Services; HMP Dumfries.</p>	<p>Who has been involved in the development so far of your policy?</p>
<p>(b) Research: The most substantiating evidence for this report comes from the National Smoking Cessation Database which is managed by Information and Services Division (Scottish Government). There are also numerous external sources of research that substantiate the direction of work including the Universities of Cardiff and Bristol (Assist).</p>	<p>Have you conducted any research or what research are you using?</p>
<p>(c) Officer/Practitioner knowledge and experience: Tobacco Control Policy coming from Scottish Government; local Dumfries and Galloway information.</p>	<p>What expertise or individual information are the group using to inform their judgements?</p>
<p>(d) Monitoring data: National Smoking Cessation Database is where the information is extracted from. This includes local reports such as reports from pharmacies.</p>	<p>What data is available locally or nationally to inform the group?</p>
<p>(e) Feedback: This paper is written on the basis of work being carried out in a number of different areas and feedback, for example, by service users, is collected routinely in service evaluations. Other feedback is based on discussion and agreement with other service leads, for example, prison and community pharmacies.</p>	<p>What feedback is available to inform the IA? e.g. both positive and negative users experiences of the policy – surveys, Board or Elected Members enquiries and comments etc</p>

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## Section 4: Impact Areas

This section covers the Protected Characteristics, Human Rights, health, climate change and sustainable development.

### 12 AGE

This refers to children and adults of a particular age or age range.

Remember different age groups have different concerns e.g.

- violence is more likely to happen to you if you are a young man but the fear of crime can be debilitating if you are an older or lone woman.
- can all age groups access your service even on a dark winter night?
- children (people under 18) have a right to advice and information but this may need to be in a different format from the same information directed at adults
- when considering age/ children remember that some children are more vulnerable or have particular issues that may need additional consideration, for example children in poverty or Looked After Children (LAC).

Useful website: [UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#) [Age UK](#)

How does your policy affect this protected characteristic?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	<b>Positive Impact x</b>	<b>No Impact</b>	<b>Negative Impact</b>	<b>Comments: This report has a positive effect on young people from birth to the age of eighteen years, specifically in created education programmes taking account of age, stage and gender. Along with this, targeted work for vulnerable children and young adults in residential homes or care settings are represented.</b>
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<p><b>Eliminate</b> discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct</p> <p><b>Advance</b> equality of opportunity by having due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• removing or minimising disadvantage</li><li>• meeting the needs of particular groups that are different from the needs of others</li><li>• encouraging participation in public life</li></ul> <p><b>Foster</b> good relations – tackle prejudice, promote understanding</p>				
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### 13 DISABILITY

A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment (including learning disabilities) which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

- How does this policy affect disabled people in Dumfries and Galloway?
- Is there any reason to believe that disabled people are being, or could be, adversely affected by this policy?
- Are there any impairment groups who are particularly adversely affected by the policy?
- Could your policy adversely affect individuals as a result of something arising from their disability?
- Does your policy ensure that the rights of people with learning disabilities to dignity, equality and non-discrimination are respected and upheld?

Useful websites and publications: [Disability Rights](#) [Equality and Human Rights Commission](#) [DGVoice](#)  
[Keys to Life Report- Improving Quality of Life for People with Learning Disabilities](#)

How does your policy affect this protected characteristic?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact	No Impact x	Negative Impact	Comments
<p><b>Eliminate</b> discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct</p> <p><b>Advance</b> equality of opportunity by having due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removing or minimising disadvantage</li> <li>• meeting the needs of particular groups that are different from the needs of others</li> <li>• encouraging participation in public life</li> </ul> <p><b>Foster</b> good relations – tackle prejudice, promote understanding</p>				

## 14 SEX (GENDER)

This covers biological sex - whether you are a man, a woman or non-binary. Non-binary is used for people who don't feel male or female; they may feel like both, or something in between, or they may not relate to gender at all. Some prefer to use the pronoun "they" rather than he or she.

- e.g. does the function or policy take account of different roles and responsibilities?  
 does it assume, perhaps wrongly, that men for example, have no caring responsibilities?  
 is the function or policy flexible enough to provide a service that everyone can access?

Useful websites: [Scottish Women's Convention](#) [Fawcett Society](#) [Engender](#) [Equality and Human Rights](#) [A Voice for Men](#)

How does your policy affect this protected characteristic?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact x	No Impact	Negative Impact	<b>Comments: This report has a positive impact on gender in relation to young people. This is represented through educational programmes which take account of gender differences.</b>
<p><b>Eliminate</b> discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct  <b>Advance</b> equality of opportunity by having due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removing or minimising disadvantage</li> <li>• meeting the needs of particular groups that are different from the needs of others</li> <li>• encouraging participation in public life</li> </ul> <p><b>Foster</b> good relations – tackle prejudice, promote understanding</p>				

## 15 GENDER REASSIGNMENT (TRANSGENDER IDENTITY)

This covers both:

- **Gender reassignment**, which is the process of transitioning from one gender to another. Individuals in this category are often termed transsexual. Gender reassignment does not need to involve any medical supervision or surgical procedures; it could simply involve a permanent change of the social gender role in which the person lives their life, (for example through a permanent change of name and the way they dress).
- **Other transgender identities** - such as polygender, androgyne, intersex, cross-dressing and transvestite people. The terms **transgender** and **trans** are both widely used by equality organisations to refer to a diverse range of people who find their gender identity does not fully correspond with the sex they were “assigned” at birth. Although the term transgender does refer in part to transsexual people (see above), not all transgender people will undergo the process of gender reassignment, but may face similar barriers to access.
- e.g. does your policy, function or service include people of different gender identities? Will your facilities impede transgender individuals in any way?

Useful websites: [Equality and Human Rights](#) [Transgender Equality and Rights](#) [Equality Network](#) [LGBT Youth](#)

How does your policy affect this protected characteristic?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact	No Impact x	Negative Impact	Comments
<p><b>Eliminate</b> discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct</p> <p><b>Advance</b> equality of opportunity by having due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removing or minimising disadvantage</li> <li>• meeting the needs of particular groups that are different from the needs of others</li> <li>• encouraging participation in public life</li> </ul> <p><b>Foster</b> good relations – tackle prejudice, promote understanding</p>				

## 16 MARRIAGE AND CIVIL PARTNERSHIP

The rights and responsibilities that come with marriage and civil partnership are almost identical although civil partnerships in Scotland are currently only available to same-sex couples.

Under the Equality Act 2010 it is unlawful discrimination for people who are married or in a civil partnership to be treated less favourably in employment than people who are not married or in a civil partnership.

Equality legislation also protects people in relation to sexual orientation, which means that you cannot be treated less fairly as a same-sex couple than a mixed-sex couple would be treated.

Useful websites:

[Registration – Getting Married or Registering a Civil Partnership in Scotland](#)  
[Marriage and Civil Partnership in Scotland](#)

How does your policy affect this protected characteristic?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact	No Impact x	Negative Impact	Comments
<p><b>Eliminate</b> discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct</p> <p><b>Advance</b> equality of opportunity by having due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removing or minimising disadvantage</li> <li>• meeting the needs of particular groups that are different from the needs of others</li> <li>• encouraging participation in public life</li> </ul> <p><b>Foster</b> good relations – tackle prejudice, promote understanding</p>				

## 17 PREGNANCY AND MATERNITY

Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant/expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth. Protection against maternity discrimination covers 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

e.g. Do you provide facilities for breastfeeding mothers?

Useful websites:

[Maternity Pay and Leave](#)

[Maternity Leave and Pay – ACAS](#)

How does your policy affect this protected characteristic?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact x	No Impact	Negative Impact	<b>Comments: Programmes and work are targeted at protecting pregnant women and the unborn child from tobacco-related harm. This is a priority and follows local and national guidance in implementing these programmes of work. This also addresses health inequalities as there is a strong socio-economic correlation between smoking and pregnancy.</b>
<p><b>Eliminate</b> discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct</p> <p><b>Advance</b> equality of opportunity by having due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removing or minimising disadvantage</li> <li>• meeting the needs of particular groups that are different from the needs of others</li> <li>• encouraging participation in public life</li> </ul> <p><b>Foster</b> good relations – tackle prejudice, promote understanding</p>				

## 18 RACE

This refers to a group of people defined by their ethnic or national origins, race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship). All minority race and ethnic groups are covered including, for example, gypsies and travellers, Jews, English as well as visible minority groups like African, Caribbean and Asian.

Consider the impact your function or policy has on someone from a minority ethnic group. Remember the impact may differ depending on the gender, disability, faith, sexual orientation or age of the person as different cultures have different views on what is acceptable.

e.g. What about language and information? Is it in the right format?

Useful websites: [Equality and Human Rights](#) [BEMIS – Scotland’s Ethnic & Cultural Minority Communities](#) [CEMVO](#)

How does your policy affect this protected characteristic?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact	No Impact x	Negative Impact	Comments
<p><b>Eliminate</b> discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct</p> <p><b>Advance</b> equality of opportunity by having due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removing or minimising disadvantage</li> <li>• meeting the needs of particular groups that are different from the needs of others</li> <li>• encouraging participation in public life</li> </ul> <p><b>Foster</b> good relations – tackle prejudice, promote understanding</p>				

## 19 RELIGION OR BELIEF

Religion is the worship or faith in a God or Gods but belief is wider and includes religious, spiritual and philosophical beliefs. It also includes lack of belief or no belief in religion (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.

e.g. Does the function or policy take into account different festivals, holidays, religious days and traditions? Will the different faith beliefs impact on, for example, women from that group and exclude or prevent them from using the service?

Useful website: [Interfaith Scotland](#) [National Secular Society](#)

How does your policy affect this protected characteristic?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact	No Impact x	Negative Impact	Comments
<p><b>Eliminate</b> discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct</p> <p><b>Advance</b> equality of opportunity by having due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removing or minimising disadvantage</li> <li>• meeting the needs of particular groups that are different from the needs of others</li> <li>• encouraging participation in public life</li> </ul> <p><b>Foster</b> good relations – tackle prejudice, promote understanding</p>				

## 20 SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes. This includes people who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual.

e.g. What are the issues for this group in terms of your function or policy? Are the needs of this group being met?

Useful website: [LGBT Youth](#) [Stonewall Scotland](#) [Equality Network](#)

How does your policy affect this protected characteristic?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact	No Impact x	Negative Impact	Comments
<p><b>Eliminate</b> discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct</p> <p><b>Advance</b> equality of opportunity by having due regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removing or minimising disadvantage</li> <li>• meeting the needs of particular groups that are different from the needs of others</li> <li>• encouraging participation in public life</li> </ul> <p><b>Foster</b> good relations – tackle prejudice, promote understanding</p>				



## 21 HUMAN RIGHTS

This is about protecting and promoting individuals' rights and freedoms in relation to the Human Rights Act 1998. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has a much broader approach that may be of interest and reference although the focus of the Impact Assessment is the UK legislation, linked below.

1	<b>The right to life</b> – protects your life, by law. The state is required to investigate suspicious deaths and deaths in custody;
2	<b>The prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment</b> – you should never be tortured or treated in an inhuman or degrading way, no matter what the situation
3	<b>The right to liberty and freedom</b> – you have the right to be free and the state can only imprison you with very good reason – for example, if you are convicted of a crime
4	<b>Protection against slavery and forced labour</b> – you should not be treated like a slave or subjected to forced labour;
5 and 6	<b>The right to a fair trial and no punishment without law</b> - you are innocent until proven guilty. If accused of a crime, you have the right to hear the evidence against you, in a court of law
7	<b>Respect for privacy and family life</b> – protects against unnecessary surveillance or intrusion into your life
8	<b>Freedom of thought, religion and belief</b> – you can believe what you like and practise your religion or beliefs
9 and 10	<b>Free speech and peaceful protest</b> – you have a right to speak freely and join with others peacefully, to express your views
11	<b>The right to marry</b> - you have the right to marry and raise a family
12	<b>No discrimination</b> – everyone's rights are equal. You should not be treated unfairly – because, for example, of your gender, race, sexuality, religion or age
13,14 and 15	<b>Protection of property, the right to an education and the right to free elections</b> – protects against state interference with your possessions; means that no child can be denied an education and that elections must be free and fair

Please refer to the Guidance for more information.

Useful Websites and documents: [Scottish Human Rights Commission](#) [Equality and Human Rights Commission](#)  
[A Guide to the Human Rights Act for Public Authorities](#)  
[UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#)

How does your policy affect people’s human rights?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact x	No Impact	Negative Impact	<p><b>Comments: The Home Sweet Home programme encourages parents to create a smoke-free area in their homes to protect the health of vulnerable children and younger adults. This covers the right to privacy and family life and the right to protection of property. There are also education programmes for young people throughout primary, secondary and further education until they reach the age of eighteen years. These programmes are designed to discourage young people from taking up smoking.</b></p>
<p><b>Eliminate</b> discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct  <b>Advance</b> the aims of the Human Rights Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent breaches of human rights</li> <li>• Respect people’s rights</li> <li>• <b>Foster</b> good relations – tackle prejudice, promote understanding</li> </ul>				

## 22 HEALTH & WELLBEING and HEALTH INEQUALITIES

This is about physical and mental health and wellbeing and includes e.g. feelings of safety and security, leisure activity, participation, creativity, affection and developing/achieving your potential. It also covers all aspects of poverty including income and fuel poverty, lack of confidence and self-esteem. **The Fairer Scotland Duty places a requirement on public bodies to actively consider how they can reduce inequalities of outcome in any major decision they make.**

Think about the determinants of health and the different causes of health inequalities:

- **fundamental causes** like macro-economic position, societal values about fairness and equity
- **wider environmental influences** like availability of jobs; physical environment e.g. pollution, housing, food production, learning, availability services, democratic engagement
- **individual experiences** like mental health and wellbeing, family income, home and heating, diet and nutrition, exercise and physical activity, substance use, learning, readiness for school, ability to navigate services, connectedness, community involvement and personal resilience
- **socio-economic disadvantage** like low income, low wealth, material deprivation and area deprivation

Think about the different causes and types of poverty:

- Will this policy give people and families experiencing poverty the opportunity to make sure that their **voice is heard**?
- Will the policy support people experiencing poverty to **move from dependence to independence**?
- Will the **information and services be easy to access**?
- Will the policy **provide services that meet the needs of people** experiencing poverty?

Think about how this policy will impact on increasing opportunities for:

- Participation in physical activity
- Accessing healthy food choices
- Promoting positive mental health and wellbeing

Useful websites and publications: [Health Services](#) [Health Inequalities in Scotland](#) [Joseph Rowntree Foundation](#) [Dumfries and Galloway Council Tackling Poverty](#) Fairer Scotland Duty

How does your policy impact on health and wellbeing and health inequalities?

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact x	No Impact	Negative Impact	Comments: As all aspects of this policy are attempting to address health inequalities in relation to tobacco use, this has a positive impact on health and wellbeing. The report addresses individuals and groups in seeking to protect and preserve health and also looks at delivering different programmes of work across various settings, for example, in communities, prison and through different services.
<p><b>Eliminate</b> inequalities and increase access to opportunities for improving health and wellbeing</p> <p><b>Advance</b> opportunities for increasing health and wellbeing across the whole population</p> <p><b>Foster</b> good practice for population wide health and wellbeing</p>				

## 23 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

This is about e.g. pay, employment opportunities, assisting businesses to develop or grow, welfare to work schemes and disadvantaged groups, local self-help schemes, and valuing and supporting voluntary work. It also covers issues around aspects of poverty including individual and community resilience. **The Fairer Scotland Duty places a requirement on public bodies to actively consider how they can reduce inequalities of outcome in any major decision they make.**

How will your policy impact on e.g. social status, employment (paid or unpaid), opportunities to expand on learning experiences, opportunities for volunteering, encourage investment in skills and training, assist people on low incomes or support other disadvantaged groups in any way, help people access advice on financial inclusion, availability or delivery of services for people living rurally, and increase access to facilities for arts, cultural and leisure pursuits.

How will the policy work in rural areas where the existing infrastructure is typically less developed or where infrastructure does not exist (e.g. mains gas, fast broadband connections)?

Does your policy encourage the payment of the Living Wage?

Useful websites and publications: [Poverty Alliance](#) [Scottish Living Wage](#)

Indicate if the impact is positive or negative or if there is no impact	Positive Impact	No Impact x	Negative Impact	Comments
<p><b>Eliminate</b> disadvantage or inequality</p> <p><b>Advance</b> opportunities for individuals</p> <p><b>Foster</b> good relations and sustainability of communities</p>				

## 24 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT

This is about enhancing the built environment, preserving local heritage, reducing the need to travel by improving or adding to local facilities, conditions for pedestrians and cyclists and promote public transport, living conditions such as housing and green spaces, biodiversity, the amount of emissions, fuel consumption, fuel use, renewable energy technologies,

If the effect or possible effect is minimal, no action is required under the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) but there is a duty under the Environmental Assessment Scotland Act 2005 to notify the SEA authorities. There are templates available to help this process. This should be noted on the summary sheet.

If there is any likely positive or negative environmental effect, a full SEA may be required.

In order to comply with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act and [Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme](#) organisations must maintain accurate records and data with regard to its Emissions. If your policy may lead to a change in levels of emissions, has account been taken of the need to accurately record this data?

Will your policy affect infrastructure, land or buildings?

Indicate if the Impact is High (H), Medium (M) or Low (L) or (✓) if No Impact	Positive Impact	No Impact x	Negative Impact	Comments
<p><b>Eliminate</b> bad practice particularly in waste and carbon usage</p> <p><b>Advance</b> good practice, particularly the use of innovative technology</p> <p><b>Foster</b> a culture of personal responsibility</p>				

## 25 SUMMARY OF IMPACT

Summarise your results from section 12 to 24 in the table below:

<u>Impact Area</u>	<u>Positive Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>	<u>Negative Impact</u>
Age	x		
Disability		X	
Sex	x		
Gender reassignment and Transgender		X	
Marriage and Civil Partnership		X	
Pregnancy and Maternity	X		
Race		X	
Religion or belief		X	
Sexual orientation		X	
Human Rights	X		
Health & Wellbeing & Health Inequalities	X		
Economic & Social Sustainability		x	
Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Energy Management		X	
	Total Positive Impacts =5	Total No Impacts =8	Total Negative Impacts =0

Positive and No Impact(s) - the Policy needs no further IA at this stage. Transfer the totals to the Summary Sheet for publication

Negative Impact(s) - please complete section 26

26 If Negative Impact(s) have been identified choose the most appropriate option below (a, b or c). Once you have your identified your option, record your decision in the table below highlighting the Impact Area and action to be taken.

- a. **unjustifiable** - your policy must be revised and rewritten to remove the negative impact. This is the concept of 'treat' in risk management
- b. **can be justified** without further consultation. The justification is noted and recorded and the policy is signed off. This is the concept of 'managed' in risk management
- c. **may or may not be justifiable** - the proposed justification for the risk is noted and the policy is then consulted upon at the level that is appropriate. For instance, an employment policy may require only internal consultation where as a service delivery policy may require partner and external consultation.

Impact Area	Option (a), (b) or (c)	Explanation and action to be taken

Once completed transfer the actions to the Summary Sheet for publication



## Section 5 : Monitoring And Reviewing

		<b>Guidance</b>
27	How will the implementation of the policy be monitored? This will be monitored through the National Smoking Cessation Database on an ongoing basis.	e.g. customer satisfaction questionnaires.
28	What (if any) environmental data is to be monitored and who is responsible for the collection of this data? n/a	
29	How will the results of the monitoring be used to develop the policy? There will be ongoing review and adaptation of services based on outcomes.	This information will be useful when you review the policy
30	When and how is the policy due to be reviewed? n/a	Detail who is responsible. If there are a significant number of negative impacts, then an earlier date may be recommended

## Section 6 : Quality Assurance and Public Reporting of Results

(Information required for the Summary Sheet)

The organisation is required to publish the findings and results of all IAs conducted.

Monitoring of IA returns will be carried out by expert advisors and may result in additional information being required or a revised assessment.

The lead person is responsible for collating the key comments and actions. All members of the group should receive a copy of the final impact assessment.

The impact assessment information should be reported as part of the approval process for the policy.

The lead person is responsible for sending a copy of this completed Impact Assessment Toolkit form to the relevant service for the lead organisation where it will be quality assured and then part or all will be published on the public website.

For Dumfries and Galloway Council this is the Planning and Performance Unit - email it to [ImpactAssessment@dumgal.gov.uk](mailto:ImpactAssessment@dumgal.gov.uk)

For NHS Dumfries and Galloway email it to [lynsey.fitzpatrick@nhs.net](mailto:lynsey.fitzpatrick@nhs.net)

## Section 7 : Improving the Impact Assessment Process

**Feedback (optional)** - Please use the space below to detail any matters arising from the Assessment which will help us improve the process

Please tick (✓)

Please score from 1 to 6 where 1 is low and 6 is high

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 How well did this toolkit help you understand the IA process?						
2 Did the toolkit assist you in improving your policy?						
3 Was the language and format easy to follow?						

4 Any other comments

Please send this form to:

Planning and Performance Unit, Dumfries and Galloway Council, Council Offices, Dumfries DG1 2DD Drop Point: 320  
or email: [ImpactAssessment@dumgal.gov.uk](mailto:ImpactAssessment@dumgal.gov.uk)

Equality and Diversity Lead, NHS Dumfries and Galloway, High East, Crichton Hall, The Crichton, Dumfries DG1 4TG  
or email: [lynsey.fitzpatrick@nhs.net](mailto:lynsey.fitzpatrick@nhs.net)