

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Public Protection Service



STAGE 1: WHAT IS BEING ASSESSED AND BY WHOM?

What is being assessed - including a brief description of aims and objectives?	<p>Adoption of new model byelaws for skin piercing</p> <p>The new byelaws extend hygiene controls to new forms of skin piercing which are not covered by the existing byelaws. The byelaws are used to ensure any skin piercing activities are undertaken in a safe and hygienic manner.</p> <p>The byelaws do not depart from model byelaws issued by the Dept of Health, which would have been subject to their equalities impact assessment.</p>
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Department and service	ODPH, PPS
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STAGE 2: EVIDENCE AND IMPACT

Protected characteristics (Equality Act)	Evidence and information (eg data and feedback)	Any adverse impact See guidance on how to make judgement	Actions	Timescale and who is responsible
Age	No adverse feedback from businesses already registered	None – standards are applied universally	None	NA
Disability	No adverse feedback from businesses already registered	None – standards are applied universally	None	NA
Faith/religion or belief	No adverse feedback from businesses already registered	None – standards are applied universally	None	NA
Gender - including marriage, pregnancy and	No adverse feedback from businesses already registered	None – standards are applied universally	None	NA

maternity				
Gender reassignment	No adverse feedback from businesses already registered	None – standards are applied universally	None	NA
Race	No adverse feedback from businesses already registered	None – standards are applied universally	None	NA
Sexual orientation - including civil partnership	No adverse feedback from businesses already registered	None – standards are applied universally	None	NA

STAGE 3: ARE THERE ANY IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING? IF SO, PLEASE RECORD ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

Local priorities	Implications	Timescale and who is responsible
Reduce the inequality gap, particularly in health between communities.	Byelaws are used to regulate commercial activities of skin piercing. Skin piercing is a high hazard activity due to the risk of blood borne infections or opportunistic infections. Current byelaws do not cover activities of cosmetic piercing and semi-permanent tattoos – this gap leads to a potential risk. Improved standards of skin piercers benefits all sections of society	None
Good relations between different communities (community cohesion)	None	None
Human rights Please refer to guidance	None	None
Principles of fairness Please refer to guidance	The new byelaws ensures universal standards across all skin piercing activities.	None

STAGE 4: PUBLICATION

Responsible Officer

Date

Director, Assistant Director or Head of Service