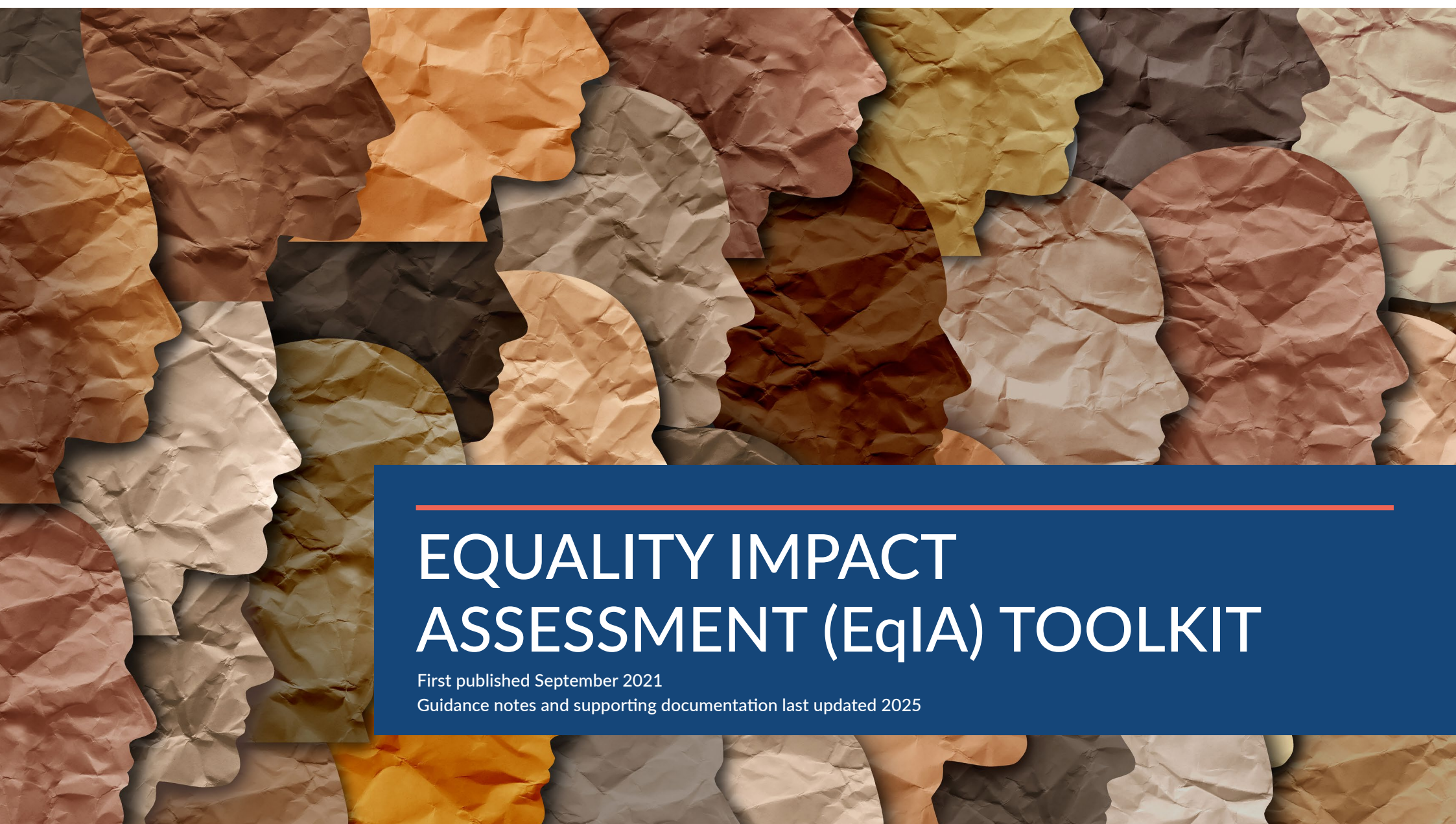




EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EqIA) TOOLKIT

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1. Introduction: The toolkit

A very warm welcome to our Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) Toolkit.

This important measure was implemented in ARC East Midlands (ARC EM) in 2019 in recognition of the need to ensure that all research conducted under our auspices does not disadvantage anyone, particularly individuals or groups who are underserved or who have a protected characteristic¹ as defined by the Equality Act 2010.¹

The EqIA process therefore plays an essential part in our ongoing commitment to equality and diversity. Indeed, it is at the heart of that commitment.

Assessments of this kind have been part of public sector organisational development, service and practice for many years. However, its specific use in relation to health research is new. It is designed to ensure that equality considerations apply to all stages of the ARC EM-funded research process – not limited to the completion of an assessment form at its outset – and is a continual undertaking; a 'live' system and procedure that will shape and re-shape equality and related considerations from construction to outcome and beyond, as each study takes its course.

In doing so, it makes research more relevant to more people, thereby making a greater difference 'on the ground'.

Since we began using the process, we have received many enquiries from colleagues across the country, from the specific to the general, and from the rationale behind the initiative to the detail involved in its implementation. This toolkit is the result. It aims to address not only all the questions that have come our way, but to give you the necessary insight and material for you to be able to develop an EqIA process of your own.



2. How to use the toolkit

The toolkit is designed to be both an assessment of why we undertake an EqlA as well as a step-by-step guide through the process.

It also introduces the material that we use, the questions that we ask of researchers and the sources of information that are an essential part of the investigation and consultation components of an EqlA.

Nevertheless, to tailor things to your own specific needs, we would also suggest that you do the following:



Always have the purpose of the assessment in your mind, both the broader equality-driven aims and the specific contours of your own research.



Make it relevant to your own circumstances. Don't be afraid to change some aspects of our approach. Don't be a slave to the process we outline if it doesn't work for you.



Use wording that is familiar in your environment and for your service-users, even if it differs from that used in our toolkit.



Use the toolkit as you wish to use it. Either as a general plan or by systematic use of our suggested material and wordings. Or a combination of both.



Think through each individual section and discuss with colleagues.



Record your thinking at all times.



Record also how your plans may change as a result of using our toolkit. Indeed, it is likely that they will.

PLEASE NOTE: As the Equality Act applies to Great Britain, it therefore does not apply to Northern Ireland (subject to minor exceptions). If you are undertaking research in Northern Ireland, you will need to check the legal differences and the equality legislation that does apply.^{2,3}

3. What is an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)?

An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is an approach designed to improve equality analysis, practice and outcomes.

It helps determine and understand how what we do may affect people differently. Whilst it is a key part of the evidence that is needed to demonstrate compliance with the Equality Act's Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)¹, the most important outcome of this process is showing how individual research studies make a real difference to the lives of people from all communities.

ARC EM is committed to embedding consideration of the needs of people who share the protected characteristics (see Appendix 4: Glossary) and others into its research, evaluation and review work. This will help to ensure that research meets the health needs of our diverse communities.

In addition to its mandatory nature as part of all new ARC EM research, there are moral and ethical reasons for including an EqIA as an integral part of each study (see Section 4). EqIAs relate to the legal requirements of the Equality Act. They also play a part in making research more accountable, more inclusive, more credible and more community orientated.

In the context of health research:

- An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a process involving analysis and practical implementation that helps a research study to ensure that different people's needs will be and are being met.
- It ensures that consideration is given to issues of fairness and of acting flexibly and differentially to ensure equal opportunity.
- It pays particular attention to the legal obligations outlined in the Equality Act 2010.
- An EqIA is therefore an essential part of the process of planning your work. It prompts you to think more widely and deeply.
- It is not simply the completion of a form. It is a process that lasts for the entire duration of the research.
- An EqIA needs to be led by a member of the study team with a good understanding of the research project and should involve ALL members of that team.
- An EqIA is similar to a Risk Assessment – and indeed other assessments (e.g. health inequalities¹).
- A thorough EqIA can only enhance the quality and reach of your research and should be an integral part of the entire research process.

Three Important Words:



Though completion of the initial EqlA form and any subsequent action plan needs to be thorough, it also needs to be **proportionate** and **reasonable** as well as **relevant**. You will need to identify areas of differential impact and explain the nature of that impact. However, you don't need to go into great detail explaining absolutely everything that may relate to that impact as a consequence.

As an example, you may initially find that there is 'negative' impact in relation to disability as a potential consequence of your research proposal. Though you do need to assess the different **forms** or **types** of disability (i.e. physical, mental, sensory, learning etc), it would be disproportionate to go into every possible disability that you can think of. That being said specific disabilities may need to be mentioned if **relevant** to your research and to engaging with communities.

The three words may also relate to restrictions in time and resource. As an example, it would obviously be unnecessary, unwieldy and unreasonable to spend more time undertaking an EqlA than on your research itself.

This fact reinforces the need to find relevant people to help you complete your EqlA. Not only will different people have different areas of expertise, experience and knowledge, they can also be tasked to do pockets of work in relation to your EqlA submission and ongoing monitoring and development.

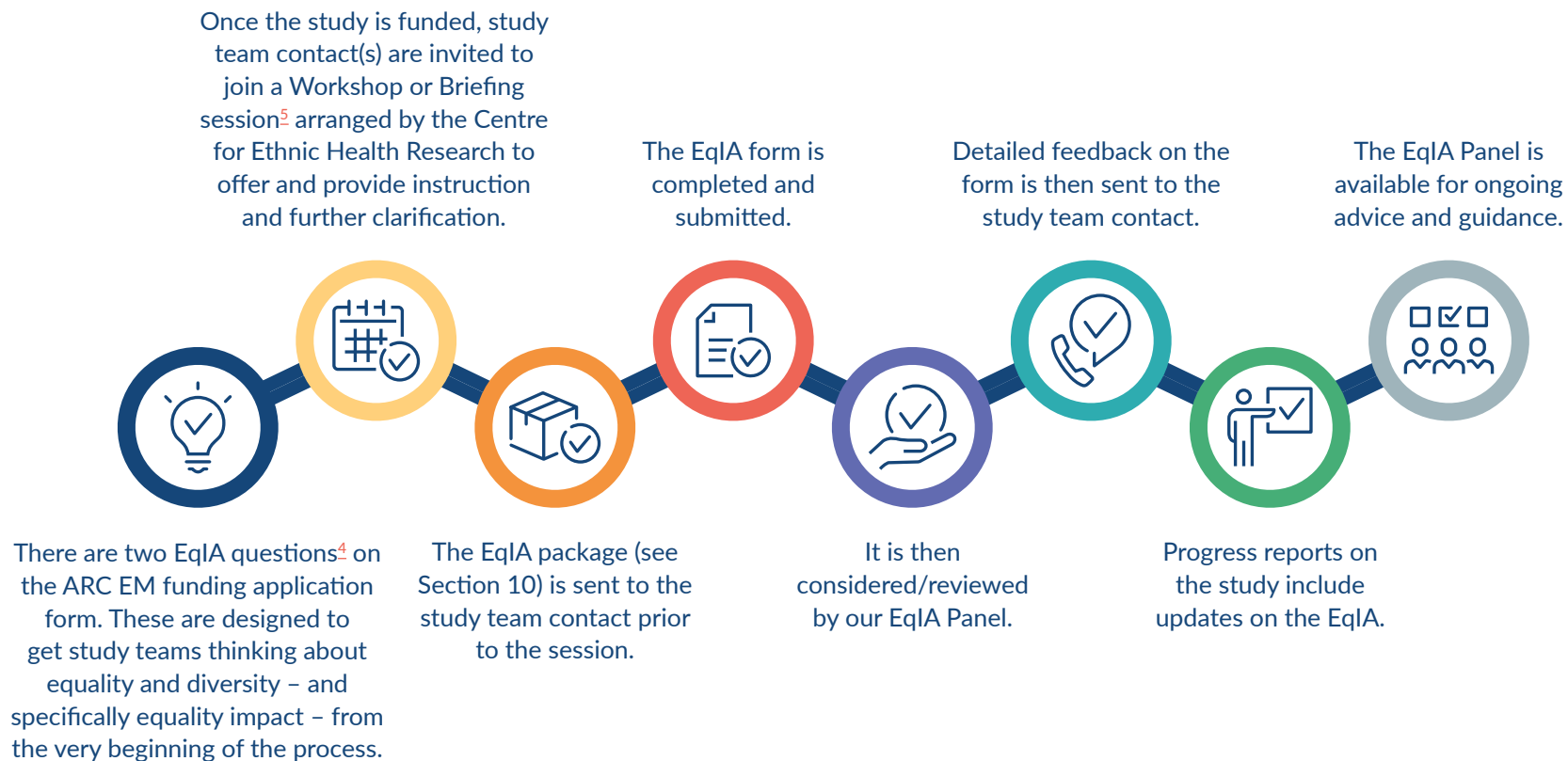
i A small task group is recommended, if at all possible.

The EqlA Process:

EqlAs should ideally be done before the start of the research.

Constant review and assessment of the EqlA must occur throughout the duration of the research.

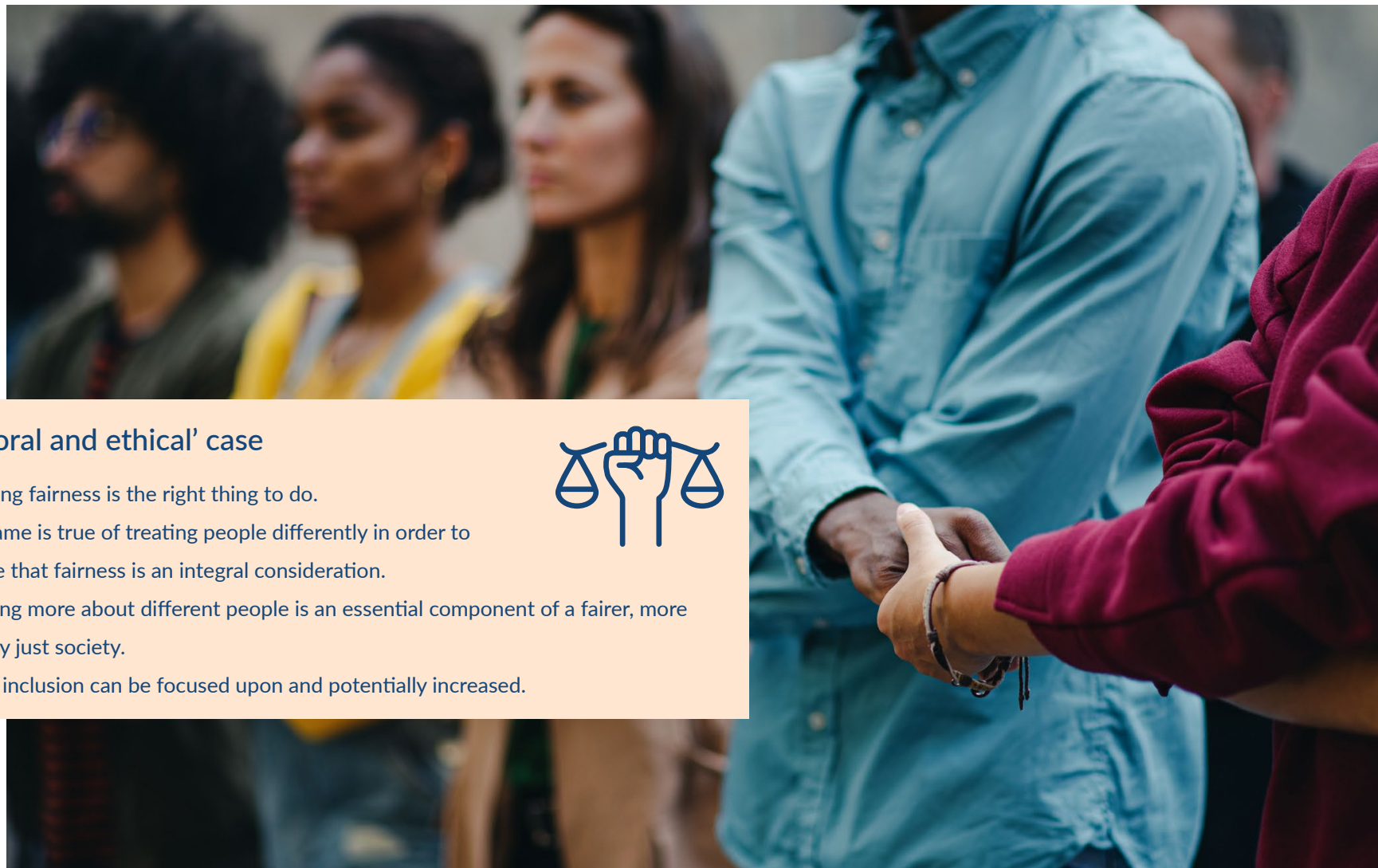
The process we have devised and operate looks like this:



It is vital that study teams are aware that an EqlA is a continual process, to last for the entire duration of the study and that it should be treated as an integral part of the work.

4. Why do an EqIA?

There are a number of reasons why an EqIA is an essential part of your research.



The 'moral and ethical' case

- Ensuring fairness is the right thing to do.
- The same is true of treating people differently in order to ensure that fairness is an integral consideration.
- Learning more about different people is an essential component of a fairer, more socially just society.
- Social inclusion can be focused upon and potentially increased.



The 'legal' case

The Equality Act became law in October 2010 and is the current legislation addressing equality and diversity.

The three general duties of the Equality Act stipulate 'due regard'⁶ to the need:

- To **eliminate discrimination**, harassment and victimisation
- To **advance equality of opportunity** between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not
- To **foster good relations** between different people when carrying out their activities

The Act refreshed what are known as the 'protected characteristics'.

A thorough EqIA should therefore ensure that these legal duties – and those enshrined under the Public Sector Equality Duty – are both understood and are met.

You also need to remember that there are different types of discrimination identified in the Equality Act. All of them need to be considered as part of your initial and ongoing assessment.



As a reminder:

- **Direct discrimination** – treating someone with a protected characteristic less favourably than others*
- **Indirect discrimination** – putting rules or arrangements in place that apply to everyone, but, as a consequence, putting someone with a protected characteristic at an unfair disadvantage
- **Harassment** – unwanted and inappropriate behaviour linked to a protected characteristic that violates someone's dignity or creates an offensive environment for them
- **Victimisation** – treating someone unfairly because they've complained about discrimination or harassment
- **Discrimination by association** – occurs when someone is treated unfavourably on the basis of another person's protected characteristic
- **Discrimination by perception** – occurs when someone is treated unfavourably because others believe they have a protected characteristic, even though in reality they don't have it. It is perceptive discrimination

In addition, the Equality Act 2010 refers to the following in relation to Disability only:

1. Discrimination arising out of a disability
2. Failure to make a reasonable adjustment

There are other laws and legal processes that apply to specific protected characteristics, (e.g. Gender Recognition Act, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) and more generally (e.g. Human Rights Act) - [See Section 6](#).

* Both Discrimination by association and Discrimination by perception are forms of Direct discrimination. They both mean that the person claiming Direct discrimination does not need to have the protected characteristic themselves.

The 'organisational' case

- EqlAs help an organisation not only to meet its legal duties, but to become more accountable, more inclusive, more credible and more community-orientated
- Community confidence in the organisation is likely to be increased
- As a consequence, the organisation in question becomes more trusted and becomes an 'attractive proposition' to both prospective employees and to bodies wishing to engage with it
- It sends out positive signals and helps develop a good reputation
- It can enhance 'value for money'
- It informs business plans and aids transparency
- It is therefore 'good for business'!



The 'community' case

- Effective EqlAs ensure that community needs are thought of from the outset and are met throughout the process
- A good EqlA notes and addresses the fact that different people may require different approaches. Underlying this is an understanding that communities are not 'homogeneous' groupings
- There is greater attention to detail if an EqlA is conducted in a thorough and professional manner. This is an important consideration for people in communities
- Community members are more willing to engage with the process, knowing that their issues are being duly and properly considered



The 'research' case

- An EqlA should be part of the background work that you undertake to formulate your research proposal
- An EqlA is needed to enhance research. Our work with different researchers and professors in universities across the UK shows that most research is being completed on people who are not representative of the population and patients being treated and/or receiving healthcare⁷
- A thorough EqlA is therefore more likely to ensure that your research makes a real difference 'on the ground'
- Completing the EqlA is important for your professional development



i Our experience of operating an EqlA system for ARC EM has already highlighted a number of key 'positives'.

We've seen:

- Researchers widening their equality focus and appreciation, considering issues in their approach that they had probably not thought of before
- An appreciation of the need for tailored approaches, that 'one size does not fit all'
- Early evidence of changes to trial design and to planned methods of recruitment and engagement through a better understanding of communities and an appreciation of Intersectionality¹
- A willingness to engage with our staff and those with knowledge of specific approaches and/or communities
- Recognition that equality analysis is a process and that it will change, either fundamentally and/or in more subtle ways as the study progresses
- Effective use of available and varied data
- An appreciation of the complexities involved in analysis of, and addressing, equality impact
- Consideration of issues of stigma and discrimination
- Recognition of the importance of accessibility and the need for a flexible and varied approach to disseminating information and to planning focus groups/workshops, etc.
- An understanding of why equality analysis is important in relation to the 'grounding' of research
- Recognition of the relevance of 'other' groups (see Section 6) in addition to the nine protected characteristics
- An appreciation of the need to address/minimise negative or adverse impact and evidence of thought as to how to accomplish this
- Evidence of some co-ordination between different study teams with respect to matters raised in respective EqlA feedback

Comments made by people attending the workshop/briefing sessions have shown that our equality-related approach to research development has, in some cases, 'opened people's eyes' to new possibilities and to seeing things in new ways.



5. To what do we apply an EqlA?

ARC EM applies the EqlA process to that of research, and it is the research context that shapes the contents of this toolkit.

Nevertheless, as we mentioned at the outset, EqlAs have been part of public sector bodies approach to equality analysis – specifically the assessment of impact – for many years. In this sense, an EqlA can apply to any of the following decision-making processes and more.

EqlAs apply to both strategic and operational activities:



It may be useful for you to look at any of these EqlA areas (and of course, specific EqlAs) undertaken by your organisation and others as part of your background work, and especially when there is direct comparison in subject area.

You may also wish to consider using a specific EqlA assessment on areas that form part of your research process, e.g. consultation and events.

6. To whom does an EqlA apply?

Firstly, and fundamentally, it applies to the nine protected characteristics identified in the Equality Act 2010. It is these groupings/identities that will provide your main focus with regard to assessing equality impact.

The nine protected characteristics are as follows:

1. Age

A person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32 year olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 to 40 year olds). A person can, of course, belong to a number of different age groups (as in this example).

2. Disability

A person has a disability if she or he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities (**NOTE: Consideration must be given to the full range of disabilities – physical, sensory, learning, mental illness etc.**).

Cancer, HIV and Multiple Sclerosis are automatically regarded as disabilities from the point of diagnosis.⁸

Long-term impairments include those that last or are likely to last for at least 12 months.

In addition, The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is an international legal agreement. It exists to protect and promote the human rights of disabled people.

Consideration of the 'social model of disability' is particularly important in addressing access and other equality-related disability issues.⁹

3. Gender Reassignment

The process of transitioning from one gender to another.

The Equality Act 2010 refers specifically to 'reassignment' (not Transgender).

"A person has the protected characteristic of gender reassignment if the person is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning the person's sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex."

On the surface, therefore, this would appear to exclude anyone who doesn't wish to undergo that process of 'reassignment' but who identifies their sex as not being that to which they were born. However, this isn't necessarily the case.^{10, 11, 12}

This issue is considered more comprehensively in the 'Sex' protected characteristic, where reference is made to a September 2020 UK Employment Tribunal ruling which stated that non-binary and 'gender fluid' identities **are protected under the Equality Act** under the 'Gender Reassignment' categorisation.

See <https://www.lawgazette.co.uk/legal-updates/non-binary/gender-fluid-claimants/5105968.article> for more information.

It is far better to be inclusive for the purposes of assessing and addressing discrimination and therefore consider viewing Transgender as a more complete term for a variety of identities.

4. Marriage and Civil Partnership

Marriage is a union between a man and a woman or between a same-sex couple.

Same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples (except where permitted by the Equality Act – see below).

The Equality Act 2010 states that people do not have this characteristic if they are:

- a. Single
- b. Living with someone as a couple neither married nor civil partners
- c. Engaged to be married but not married
- d. Divorced or a person whose civil partnership has been dissolved

The Equality Act only protects you from discrimination in employment because you are married or in a civil partnership.

In some specified circumstances, an employer can refuse to employ you because you are married or in a civil partnership if the work is for the purposes of an organised religion, e.g. as a Catholic priest.

For further information, go to: [Marriage and civil partnership discrimination | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](https://equalityhumanrights.com)

5. Pregnancy and Maternity

Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

There are also specific measures relating to paternity.

6. Race

Race refers, in this (legal) context, to a group of people defined by their race, colour, ethnic or national origins or nationality (including their citizenship).

Note that although both are included under the 'Race' umbrella term for the purposes of the Equality Act, there are essential differences in definition between 'race' and 'ethnicity'.

7. Religion or Belief

Religion refers to any religion, including a lack of religion.

Belief refers to any religious or philosophical belief and includes a lack of belief. Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.

For a philosophical belief to be protected under the Equality Act, it must:

- a. Be genuinely held
- b. Be a belief and not just an opinion or viewpoint based on the present state of information available
- c. Be about a weighty and substantial aspect of human life and behaviour
- d. Attain a certain level of cogency, seriousness, cohesion and importance
- e. Be worthy of respect in a democratic society, not incompatible with human dignity and not in conflict with fundamental rights of others. For example, Holocaust denial, or the belief in racial superiority are not protected

In addition, people also have an absolute right to hold (with a qualified right to manifest) a religion or belief under Article 9 of the Human Rights Act 1998.

See [religion-or-belief-guide-to-the-law.pdf \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](#)

This article is interesting in the context of political beliefs: [Political Beliefs & the Equality Act 2010 \(harpermacleod.co.uk\)](#)

8. Sex

A man or a woman.

When referring to Sex, the Equality Act 2010 specifically identifies either a man or a woman, or a group of men/boys or women/girls.¹³

However, in reality, this overlooks the issue of people who identify as neither man nor woman but as 'non-binary', 'gender fluid or diverse', 'intersex', 'genderqueer', 'agender' or indeed any other **related** identity heading. In this manner, gender is seen as a 'spectrum', not a binary polarisation.

Consideration of this issue can be found in the following articles:

- [Are non-binary people protected under the Equality Act? | Discover BPE | Why BPE? | Insights | 2020 | 02 | BPE Solicitors](#) (written prior to the UK Employment Tribunal ruling of September 2020 and setting the previous legal context).

And then:

- [Non-binary people are now protected from discrimination under the UK Equality Act \(gaytimes.co.uk\)](#)
- <https://www.lawgazette.co.uk/legal-updates/non-binary/gender-fluid-claimants/5105968.article>

The latter two links refer to a September 2020 UK Employment Tribunal which confirmed that non-binary and 'gender fluid' (and, by extension, other related identities such as those mentioned previously) **are protected under the Equality Act**. Though that protection is under the 'Gender Reassignment' categorisation, it is also relevant to that of 'Sex'.

Women who are breastfeeding are explicitly protected from less favourable treatment under the sex discrimination provisions of the Equality Act.

i All references to binary positions need to show consideration of non-binary identities

9. Sexual Orientation

Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes.

Other areas to consider

Though the Equality Act refers only to nine protected characteristics, good equality practice (including an assessment of health inequalities) encourages consideration of other groups of underserved, marginalised or disadvantaged people.

In this respect, examples of categories may include:

- Socio-economic status
- Employment status
- Carers
- Location (geography)
- Migrant status (e.g. asylum seekers, refugees, economic migrants)
- Looked-after children
- Homeless people

Consider if any of these (or others) apply to your research and use the same criteria and practice to analyse impact as you would do for the protected characteristics.

Human Rights

Though this is not something we ask for in the ARC EM EqIA process, you may want to consider including some Human Rights-based assessments.

These may include any or all of the following Articles (or others)¹⁴:

- Article 2: Right to life
- Article 3: Freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment
- Article 4: Freedom from slavery and forced labour
- Article 5: Right to liberty and security
- Article 6: Right to a fair trial
- Article 7: No punishment without law
- Article 8: Respect for your private and family life, home and correspondence
- Article 9: Freedom of thought, belief and religion
- Article 10: Freedom of expression
- Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association
- Article 12: Right to marry and start a family
- Article 14: Protection from discrimination in respect of these rights and freedoms

Protocol 1:

- Article 1: Right to peaceful enjoyment of your property
- Article 2: Right to education
- Article 3: Right to participate in free elections

You may also wish to consider the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)¹⁵. Article 31, for instance, focuses on the important issue of Statistics and Data Collection¹⁶.

7. What exactly are we assessing in an EqIA?

If you do an online search for Equality Impact Assessments, you will find that organisations and bodies use a variety of different 'titles' or 'headings' to assess equality impact. The following are our suggestions, based on what we have instigated in our EqIA process.

⊕ 'Positive' Impact

If your research is targeting one or more groups (protected characteristic and others) to advance equality of opportunity or if it will directly address disadvantage – thereby creating a benefit – it can be said to have a positive impact.

“A positive impact can be good if it helps to advance equality of opportunity.”

(Rochdale Borough Council)¹⁷

“A positive impact is one where a benefit is created to a protected characteristic group or groups and/or promotes good relations between them.”

(Leicestershire County Council)

⊖ 'Negative' Impact

A negative impact occurs if your research has the potential to disadvantage, discriminate, discourage participation, treat unfairly or not meet the different needs of people from protected characteristic groupings.

A negative impact has to demonstrably have an adverse effect on one or more of the protected characteristic groups (plus any identified others). Or the potential to have that effect. If your research focuses on one group in particular, then it may not necessarily have a negative impact on others. However, you do need to assess if this is – intentionally or otherwise – actually the case.

If your work doesn't have that negative impact, then you will need to say that it has 'no impact'.

Fundamentally, the following question needs to be asked: Can potential negative impacts be addressed/mitigated? This is crucial if you make a 'negative impact' assessment, as you will need to demonstrate (e.g. in your action plan) what actions you are going to take to address such an impact.

“A negative impact occurs if the policy [research/review/project etc] has the potential to disadvantage, discriminate, discourage participation or not meet the different needs of people.”

(Rochdale Borough Council)¹⁷

“ A negative impact is where a protected characteristic group or groups would be disadvantaged or discriminated by or treated unfairly due to a change in policy practice or provision. Differential impact within a protected characteristic group or groups may also need to be considered where this occurs.”

(Leicestershire County Council)

“ A differential [negative] impact is where a policy, procedure, service or function has different and less beneficial outcomes for one or more community groups by comparison with others i.e. they are treated less favourably...Where you find that there is a differential impact you will need to determine whether this amounts to discrimination...If it is not unlawful, but there is evidence to suggest that groups or communities are treated less favourably, you will need to consider whether this is because the policy, procedure, service or function was designed to assist a particular group over others perhaps because of issues specific to that group.”

(Charnwood Borough Council)

i NOTE: A specific focus on one protected characteristic group need not necessarily amount to a ‘negative’ impact on all the others. You will need, though, to assess whether this is actually the case.

✖ ‘No Impact’

To have ‘no impact’, the evidence that you have gathered needs to identify that your research doesn’t have the potential to impact on different groups in either a positive or a negative way. This may also be described as ‘neutral impact’.

“ Evidence supports that the research/review/project is impact neutral”

(Rochdale Borough Council)

“ A neutral impact means that the policy [research/review/project, etc.] does not have the potential to impact different groups whether that be in a positive or negative way.”

(Rochdale Borough Council)¹⁷

“ The evidence identifies that the policy [research/review/project, etc.] has no negative or positive results for people with protected characteristics.”

(University of Leeds)¹⁸

❓ 'Impact Not Known'

A situation where there is no available data, not even anecdotal, to assess the impact.

In reality, there should always be some information on which to base a judgement of 'positive', 'negative' or 'no impact'. Work by the Equality and Human Rights Commission in Wales prior to the implementation of the Equality Act 2010 states that:

“*Lack of data is never a reason for not assessing impact and does not provide an excuse for not completing an assessment. Different types of evidence, for example, can be used. Decisions will need to take into account information deficiencies and reach the best judgement possible using what is available.*”¹⁹

Consultation is the most obvious answer to any situation where there is little apparent evidence. This may even amount to a reliance on a limited number of sources. Should you think that this is insufficient,²⁰ you should still include what is known, but indicate such a deficiency on the form you use.

General Considerations

There is a significant difference between the research context and that of public sector policy, procedures or practice. Principally, that research may focus very specifically on one issue/matter and one group of people e.g. diabetes in elderly South Asian people. It therefore doesn't have to be 'comprehensive' in the same way that public sector policies etc tend to be. That being said, there may be impacts that – unintentionally or otherwise – do have a bearing on one or more groups through things such as access to opportunity, engagement techniques and communication etc.²¹ These need to be picked up during the EqIA process, and – where negative – be subject to mitigation.

Accordingly, a specific focus on one protected characteristic group need not necessarily amount to a 'negative impact' on all the others. It may well be the case that your research is designed to assist a particular group of people over others because of issues related to that group that – historically and currently – have caused and constitute disadvantage.²²

A thorough examination of potential negative impact will enable you to make this sort of judgement.

Finally:

You will need to consider the fact that there may be more than one identified impact with respect to protected characteristic groups. For instance, equality impact can, in some instances, be both 'positive' and 'negative'. 'Positive' for one group or community within a particular protected characteristic 'span', and 'negative' for another'.

8. What do we need to find out in an EqlA?

You will need to think carefully about what information you want and need to see used/evidenced in an EqlA in order to assess equality impact. Again, a glance through different EqlA approaches will show that different organisations ask for different things. Often, this relates to the specific context in which an EqlA is applied.

That being said, we would suggest that the following (based on what we ask in ARC EM) should strongly be considered:

- Background information on the research study/area of focus
- Study aims/objectives and benefits
- Any previous work done in the research area or on related issues.
Particularly work that has an equality focus
- Any previous or relevant consultation (by you or by others)
- Some initial thinking on the equality implications of the research study
- Consideration of each of the nine protected characteristics (and other relevant areas) as to the likely or possible/potential impact ([see Section 7](#))
- Summary of the equality findings
- Monitoring/evaluation process and procedures
- A relevant action plan



You may also want to ask how your research relates to other aspects of the Equality Act in addition to the nine protected characteristics, e.g. the three general duties (see [The 'Legal' Case](#) in Section 4).

You will need to think how you form specific questions that relate to the above. What to include in any accompanying Guidance Notes also needs to be considered carefully.

A copy of the EqIA Form and Guidance Notes we use for ARC EM can be found at <https://arc-em.nihr.ac.uk/clahrcs-store/equality-impact-assessment-eqia-toolkit> or by clicking on the documents below.

ARC EM

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) Form: Guidance Notes

The Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) process is an approach designed to improve research practice. It helps to determine and understand how what we do may affect people differently. ARC EM is committed to embedding consideration of the needs of people who share the Protected Characteristics and others (see Section 5) into its research, evaluation and review work. This will help to ensure that research meets the health needs of our diverse communities.

EqIAs must be carried out **prior to the commencement** of the research, study, review or project in order to understand its potential to help reduce health inequalities. Constant review and assessment of the EqIA must occur **throughout the duration** of the research etc.

A thorough EqIA can only enhance the quality and reach of your research and should be an integral part of the entire research process.

Training on the EqIA process is provided through the Centre for BME Health and must be undergone prior to completion of this form.

For equality-related support in completing your EqIA, please contact the Centre for BME Health on bmehealth-em@le.ac.uk. (See the Centre's website [Centre for BME Health – Home – The Centre for Black and Minority Ethnic \(BME\)](#) for further information).

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED FORM TO THE CENTRE FOR BME HEALTH USING THE ABOVE EMAIL ADDRESS

1. Entitle and give a brief description of the research, study, review or proposal

Use sub-headings e.g. Research title, Trial Design, Research / Study location, Planned sample size, Planned Trial period, Number of participants, Characteristics of Trial participants.

Consider these questions:

- What is the current research saying?

ARC EM

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) Form

ARC EM is committed to ensuring that the research conducted through its studies do not disadvantage anyone, particularly individuals or groups who are underserved or who have a Protected Characteristic as defined by the Equality Act 2010 (see Guidance Notes).

The Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) process is an approach designed to improve equality analysis, practice and outcomes. It helps determine and understand how what we do may affect people differently. Whilst it is a key part of the evidence that is needed to demonstrate compliance with the Equality Act's Public Sector Equality Duty, the most important outcome of this process is showing how individual research studies make a real difference to the lives of people from all communities.

Whilst all ARC EM partners will have their own EqIA arrangements, any ARC EM-funded research will have its own dedicated EqIA process so that equality considerations apply at all stages of the research study, from construction to outcome and beyond.

For equality-related support in completing your EqIA, please contact the Centre for BME Health on bmehealth-em@le.ac.uk. (See the Centre's website <https://centreforbmehealth.org.uk/> for further information).

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing each section.

1. Entitle and give a brief description of the research, study, review or proposal

Research Title: Online Tool for Positive Mental Health.

Trial Design: The project will develop an online tool (initially in English) to help users to be more active in improving their mental health. The tool will highlight many practical measures that people can use on a daily basis to impact positively on their mental wellbeing. Examples may include exercise, socialising, group activities, personal hobbies etc. We believe that such measures will also have an impact on loneliness and social isolation.

Research Study/Location: Online, but based at the Centre for BME Health in Leicester.

Accessible Information Standard:

Try to use Plain English and language that can be understood by a potential participant.

From 1st August 2016 onwards, all organisations that provide NHS care and/or publically-funded adult social care are legally required to follow the Accessible Information Standard. The Standard sets out a specific, consistent approach to identifying, recording, flagging, sharing and meeting the information and communication support needs of patients, service users, carers and patients with a disability, impairment or sensory loss.

Even if your research doesn't legally come under this particular standard, it is worthwhile looking at what it says and meeting its stipulations so that your research study is understood by all, participants and otherwise.

For further information and detail on the Accessible Information Standard, please go to the relevant NHS England website page: [NHS England Accessible Information Standard](#)

9. EqlA Action Plan

What should be included in an action plan?

Actions should include SMART actions highlighting reasonable adjustments you will take within the scope of your research, study, review or proposal.

Based on indications of negative impact identified in Section 7, examples may include:

- a. What you might do to mitigate the risk of people from ethnic minority communities, people with disabilities or people of religion being unable to participate in your research study
- b. Extending the research study scope to better understand the experiences of people from one or more of the protected characteristic groups
- c. Consulting with people from a particular protected characteristic group in more detail
- d. Putting monitoring procedures in place focusing on one group in particular

Headings

You can, of course, decide your own headings, but they should look something like this:

- Action
- By when?
- By whom? (Responsibility of?)
- Monitored through? (Milestones/Actions)
- Impact? (Completed?)

SMART

Actions need to be SMART:

- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable (Attainable)
- Realistic (Relevant)
- Time-orientated (Timely, Time-bound)



It is also worth bearing in mind the three important words ‘proportionate’, ‘reasonable’ and ‘relevant’.

Progress on your action plan should be monitored as part of broader research monitoring arrangements. Equality actions should also form part of the research evaluation.

i Note that equality actions may arise during the implementation of your research. These too need to be recorded and actioned, so that your action plan, as well as the EqlA in its entirety, becomes and remains a live document and process.

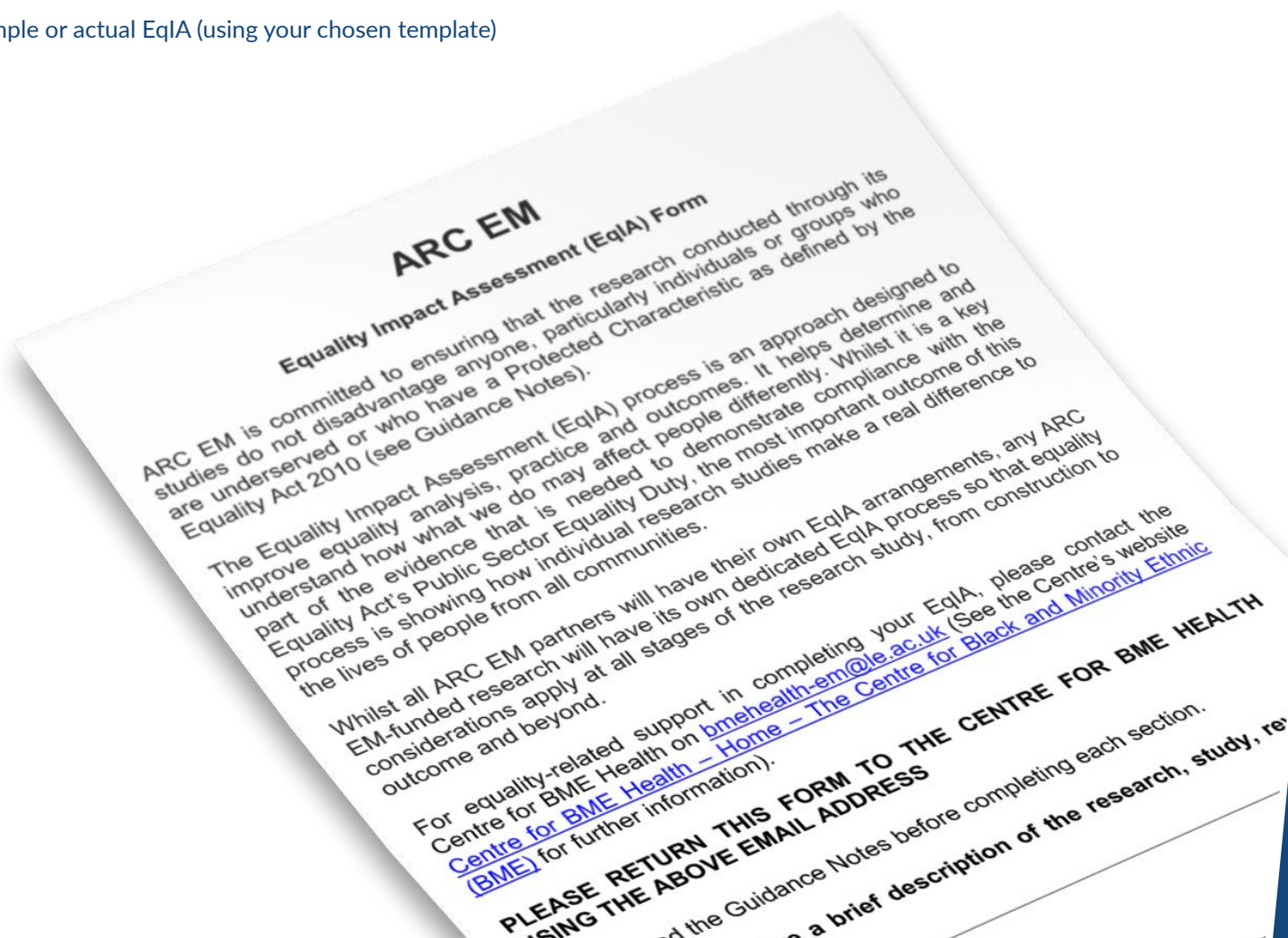
10. What material should be included in an EqIA package?

Consider putting together a package of information to include all necessary documentation plus any extra material that would help those undertaking an EqIA.

The ARC EM process includes the following as a package:

- [EqIA Form](#)
- [EqIA Guidance Notes](#)
- Directory of useful information ([see Section 11](#))
- Health Inequalities Data Sample ([see Section 11](#))

You may also want to consider either a Sample or actual EqIA (using your chosen template) as a form of guidance and comparison.



11. What sources of information should be consulted when doing an EqIA?

The following list of various types of information are included in our 'Directory of Useful Information' ([see Section 10](#)):

- Sector-based e.g. Public, Voluntary and Community, Advocacy Groups, Private, Legal, Professional, Arts, Sport
- Acts of Parliament
- Policy documents
- Community and equality-related sources e.g. relevant to individual protective characteristics
- Human rights
- International and multinational sources
- National Sources e.g. Government, Local Government Association, NHS, Public Health England, Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC), Equality Challenge Unit, National charities, Research bodies, Nationality profiles
- Local Sources e.g. local authorities, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), Health and Wellbeing Boards, Healthwatch, Universities, local charities and advocacy bodies
- Advice/Guidance documents
- Relevant Data e.g. Office of National Statistics (ONS), Census, LSR Online,²³ Gov.uk, Labour Market Profiles
- Periodicals, Journals (particularly in relation to health and social care research)
- Media outlets and news stories/features
- Past or current research
- Past or current EqIAs

Any Health Inequalities Data Sample you produce should, we suggest, contain the following:

- National data: Health Inequalities at a glance
- Regional data: Health Inequalities at a glance
- Data in relation to each of the nine protected characteristics
- Data relating to social determinants of health, i.e. issues such as deprivation, education, employment and social exclusion
- Geographical profiles relevant to your area (city, county, etc.)

The Centre for Ethnic Health Research has a directory containing nearly 1000 sources of information and has produced a sample of Health Inequalities Data.



12. Things to look out for

There are many things that you need to keep under control as you launch and then deliver your EqlA. As a new process, there is a strong likelihood of 'teething' problems. It is important, therefore, that you constantly review and evaluate as part of that delivery. It is also essential that you act when you see tendencies developing that you were not necessarily expecting or unwelcome/negative traits forming that have become habits.

But what is it that you need to look out for and what should you do as a response?

- If you have included equality impact questions as part of the **funding application form**, look to see how these are answered. Is there enough substance to the answer? Is sufficient detail included in the response?
 - The EqlA process needs to be included in study **Milestones and Targets** so that it becomes an integral element of the entire study and its progress. EqlAs need to be regularly updated and subject to the same reporting/evaluation processes as the main study
 - Try to ensure that research is not started prior to completing the initial EQIA. This may have consequences with possible amendments in approach and practice
 - Emphasise the **importance of discussion** between study team and any EqlA LEAD prior to submission of the initial form. Having these conversations can make a significant difference to the quality and substance of that submission
- 
- Stress the need for study teams to **take some time** to complete their initial EqlA form. You may want to suggest that a team approach to this may be important in ensuring not just team input at the outset, but a more comprehensive consideration of the questions and issues
 - Consider whether study teams have made **adequate use of the material** contained in your EqlA package. Has sufficient use been made of the guidance notes? Is there appropriate use of relevant equality-related data sources? Have they cited health inequality information?

- An EqlA is undertaken to try to **'tease out' potential and/or unintentional consequences**. It is, therefore, insufficient just to state 'we will not exclude anybody' or 'we will not discriminate against any group'. There is a difference between these statements of intentional action and any unintended or unforeseen consequence that may emanate as a result of how you undertake your research.
- Assess carefully whether the **most appropriate 'impact'** has been chosen and, as importantly, whether there is evidence of careful thinking and consideration. Remember that there may be more than one relevant impact at any specific time
- **Equality Monitoring Information** Whilst recognising that there are sometimes sound reasons why data may not always be sought, the 'flip side of the coin' is to address the question: 'How do you know about the impact on any protected characteristic group if this information is not collected?' Collecting equality monitoring data is vital to all studies. In practice, this means not only using any agreed monitoring form, but assessing in each study whether there is a need to collect additional, relevant and more specific data. This could include, as examples, primary language information or more detailed identities relating to disability. It is also important to stress that this data ideally needs to be assessed and used to inform changes or action to the research plan
- Is the action plan sufficiently 'populated'? Are there SMART actions identified?
- An EqlA may include consideration of Patient and Public Engagement and Involvement (PPIE).¹ There are, of course, obvious connections and parallels between an EqlA approach and that characterised by PPIE. However, there does need to be a distinction between the two, as they are not the same. The ARC EM process, for example, includes a section on PPIE in its main study application form.
- An EqlA is a **'live' document** and **equality impact may therefore change**. Things not considered or even foreseen at the outset may become factors of varying degrees of significance as the study progresses.

You will always need to give detailed feedback on initial EqlA submissions to help the ongoing process and to demonstrate to study teams what exactly is required with regard to consideration of each question. Further feedback should then be embedded into the reporting and monitoring mechanisms and also given when requested/necessary.

13. Publication

Generally speaking, as far as the public sector is concerned, Equality Impact Assessments are considered to be public documents. You will find, for instance, that many are included on relevant website pages of local authorities and NHS bodies to cite just two examples.

You may, therefore, want to consider doing the same with your research-focused EqlAs.

14. Contact

The Centre for Ethnic Health Research can be contacted by emailing:

EthnicHealthResearch@leicester.ac.uk

The Centre's website address is ethnichealthresearch.org.uk

Glossary

Equality Act 2010: The Equality Act 2010 is the UK's current equality legislation. This is what governs UK society in terms of equality and diversity. It became law in October 2010, replacing previous individual legislation e.g. Race Relations Act, Disability Discrimination Act. It thereby brought equality areas together under a single Act. It refreshed what are known as the 'protected characteristics' and made specific demands on Public Sector bodies (see Public Sector Equality Duty).

Health Inequalities: Health inequalities are the preventable, unfair and unjust differences in health status between groups, populations or individuals that arise from the unequal distribution of social, environmental and economic conditions within societies, which determine the risk of people getting ill, their ability to prevent sickness, or opportunities to take action and access treatment when ill health occurs. (NHS)

Intersectionality: The interconnected nature of social categorizations such as those identified as protected characteristics as they apply to a given individual or group, regarded as creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage. Essentially what is being considered are multiple and connected areas of discrimination and disadvantage (e.g. sexism, racism, xenophobia etc), prompting further examination and consideration of just how these different areas and experiences impact on individuals and groups.

Patient and Public Involvement and Engagement (PPIE): In the health research context, PPIE refers to research undertaken 'with' or 'by' patients and/or members of the public – as opposed to 'to', 'about' or 'for' them. Who we mean by the public includes patients, potential patients, carers as well as those who use health and social care services and also representatives of organisations that represent these groups²⁴.

Positive Action: Actions or a range of measures aimed at addressing a recognised disadvantage or imbalance of opportunity. Such actions/measures are legal under the Equality Act 2010 as they are a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. Do not confuse this with 'positive discrimination' which amounts to giving preferential treatment and is illegal under the Act.

Protected Characteristics: Identity areas or groups (of which there are nine) 'protected' by equality legislation. Previously (prior to the Equality Act 2010) known as equality 'strands'. Everybody has at least four protected characteristics (Age, Race, Sex and Sexual Orientation). Many people have more.

Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED): Requires public sector organisations to have 'due regard' to the need to 1) Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation; 2) Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and 3) Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities. These are known as the 'general duties'. The 'specific duties' of the PSED require each organisation to 1) Publish sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with the three general duties; 2) Publish priority equality objectives every four years; and 3) Ensure that this and other information is published in a manner that is reasonably accessible to the public.

Underserved or disadvantaged: Such descriptions are preferred to the still widely used phrase 'hard to reach'. The reality is that many groups of people that are characterised as the latter are actually easy to find, but are also 'easy to ignore' and are 'seldom heard'. Other descriptions such as 'marginalised' or 'socially excluded' are also more preferable as they are, essentially, more accurate.

References

1. See [Appendix 4: Glossary](#)
2. See [Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland - Stammeringlaw - Disability discrimination and stuttering/stammering: Equality Act 201](#)
3. [ECNI - The Law, Equality Legislation, Equality Commission, Northern Ireland \(equalityni.org\)](#)
4. We ask questions around equality considerations and issues – firstly arising from background work and then anticipated as part of the study.
5. During the current COVID-19 pandemic, this face-to-face interaction has been replaced by the offer of a Zoom or telephone discussion.
6. The duty to have “due regard” to equality considerations means that...
 - Whenever significant decisions are being made or policies implemented or developed, thought must be given to the equality implications
 - The significance of those implications, and the amount of thought that needs to be devoted to them, will vary depending on the nature of the decision and whom is being considered
7. A clinician recently told us that all of the research currently conducted is not applicable to the high number of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic patients that they treat in the clinic. This is because the research participant samples only include White-British people of a high economic position.
8. [Conditions automatically treated as a disability – The Equality Act and Cancer, MS and HIV. | Acas](#)
9. [Social model of disability | Foundation for People with Learning Disabilities; and Social model of disability | Disability charity Scope UK](#)
10. [Are non-binary people protected under the Equality Act?](#)
11. [Non-binary people are now protected from discrimination under the UK Equality Act \(gaytimes.co.uk\)](#)
12. [Gender reassignment discrimination | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](#)
13. [Sex discrimination | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](#)
14. [The Human Rights Act | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](#)
15. [Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities \(CRPD\) | United Nations Enable](#)
16. [Article 31 – Statistics and data collection | United Nations Enable](#)
17. [Guidance - Equality Impact Assessments \(rochdale.gov.uk\)](#)
18. [The Equality Impact Assessment Form - Equality Policy Unit \(leeds.ac.uk\)](#)
19. See [Equality impact assessments | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](#)
20. See the wording of the last sentence in the EHRC quote, i.e. “Decisions will need to take into account information deficiencies and reach the best judgement possible using what is available.”
21. Consider, for example, if you are arranging a focus group whether the arrangements you make enable all people to attend and fully participate without causing unnecessary obstacles. Does your venue have wheelchair access facilities? Are you varying your promotion to enable people to attend with visual impairments or whose English language skills are limited?
22. In this context, a consideration of the issue of Positive Action (see Appendix 4: Glossary) may be useful.
23. [Leicester-Shire & Rutland Statistics & Research | LSR Online \(lslr-online.org\)](#)
24. See [What is Patient and Public Involvement and Public Engagement? – SPCR \(nihr.ac.uk\)](#) for more information.



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