

## 1.0.7 DOC EIA

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

### EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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#### NICE guidelines

##### Equality impact assessment

### Babies, children and young people's experience of healthcare

The impact on equality has been assessed during guidance development according to the principles of the NICE equality policy.

#### 2.0 Checking for updates and scope: after consultation (to be completed by the Developer and submitted with the revised scope)

2.1 Have any potential equality issues been identified during consultation, and, if so, what are they?

Stakeholders suggested some additional groups that should be included on the list of potential equality issues – these included children who did not attend appointments, children with special educational needs, school refusers, children who frequently miss school, home-schooled children and children of prisoners.

2.2 Have any changes to the scope been made as a result of consultation to highlight potential equality issues?

As a result of the suggestions above the Equality considerations section of the scope was amended to provide different groups of children who may face potential inequalities, rather than trying to list all the specific examples.

These groups are babies, children and young people:

## 1.0.7 DOC EIA

- who have protected characteristics (for example disability, gender, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation)
- who have communication difficulties or who have learning, sensory or cognitive impairment
- who do not speak English or whose first language is not English
- who do not have parents and carers who can advocate for them (for example unaccompanied asylum seekers, parents and carers whose first language is not English, children in care or leaving care)
- who have difficulty accessing healthcare services (for example immigrants and asylum seekers, those who have no fixed abode or are travellers, children in care or leaving care, who are young carers, children who live in a rural or remote location, young offenders or babies who are in prison with their mothers)
- who come from a social or family background that may affect their experience of healthcare (for example children who live in poverty, are 'children in need' or have a protection plan, or who have a parent in prison)
- who have healthcare needs that may be associated with stigma or discrimination (for example, mental health conditions, HIV)

## 1.0.7 DOC EIA

2.3 Is the primary focus of the guideline a population with a specific disability-related communication need?

If so, do the key messages for the public need to be produced in an alternative version?

If so, which alternative version is recommended?

The alternative versions available are:

- large font or audio versions for a population with sight loss
- British Sign Language videos for a population deaf from birth
- 'Easy read' versions for people with learning disabilities or cognitive impairment.

Does an alternative version(s) of the consultation documents also need to be produced?

No, the primary focus of the guideline is not a population with a specific disability-related communication need.

**Updated by Developer:** Hilary Eadon

**Date:** 28/03/2019

**Approved by NICE quality assurance lead:** Simon Ellis

**Date:** 08/04/2019