

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CLINICAL EXCELLENCE

## QUALITY AND OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK (QOF) INDICATORS EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM- PRIORITYISATION AND DEVELOPMENT STAGES (PILOT AND CONSULTATION) AND REVIEW OF EXISTING INDICATORS

As outlined in the QOF process manual NICE has a duty to take reasonable action to avoid unlawful discrimination and promote equality of opportunity. The purpose of this form is to document that equality issues have been considered in **each stage** of indicator development prior to reaching the final output.

The key stages in the process for developing clinical and health improvement indicators for the QOF include:

- Prioritisation of areas for new indicator development
- Piloting of indicators
- Public consultation of piloted indicators
- Review of existing indicators in the clinical domains

Taking into account **each** of the equality characteristics below the form needs to:

- Ensure that the output indicators do not discriminate against any of the equality groups
- Highlight planned action relevant to equality
- Highlight areas where indicators may promote equality

The initial prioritisation may identify equalities associated with a topic area whereas piloting and consultation will assess equalities against specific indicators. For further information on the development of specific indicators please refer to the [committee outputs](#) page and the [NICE menu of indicators](#).

<b>EQUALITY CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
<b>Sex/gender</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women</li> <li>• Men</li> </ul>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asian or Asian British</li> <li>• Black or black British</li> <li>• People of mixed race</li> <li>• Irish</li> <li>• White British</li> <li>• Chinese</li> <li>• Other minority ethnic groups not listed</li> <li>• Travellers</li> </ul>
<b>Disability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensory</li> <li>• Learning disability</li> <li>• Mental health</li> <li>• Cognitive</li> <li>• Mobility</li> <li>• Other impairment</li> </ul>
<b>Age<sup>1</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Older people</li> <li>• Children and young people</li> <li>• Young adults</li> </ul>
<p><sup>1</sup>. Definitions of age groups may vary according to policy or other context.</p>	
<b>Sexual orientation &amp; gender identity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lesbians</li> <li>• Gay men</li> <li>• Bisexual people</li> <li>• Transgender people</li> </ul>
<b>Religion and belief</b>	
<b>Socio-economic status</b>	<p>Depending on policy or other context, this may cover factors such as social exclusion and deprivation associated with geographical areas (e.g. the Spearhead Group of local authorities and PCTs, neighbourhood renewal fund areas etc) or inequalities or variations associated with other geographical distinctions (e.g. the North/South divide, urban versus rural).</p>
<b>Other categories<sup>2</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugees and asylum seekers</li> <li>• Migrant workers</li> <li>• Looked after children</li> <li>• Homeless people</li> </ul>
<p><sup>2</sup>. This list is illustrative rather than comprehensive.</p>	

## **QOF INDICATORS EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM: EACH STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

**Indicator title: Peripheral Arterial Disease (NM32-35)**

**Development stage: Prioritisation**

**1. Have relevant equality issues been identified during this stage of development?**

- Please state briefly any relevant issues identified and the plans to tackle them during development

None identified

**2. If there are exclusions listed in the indicator clinical or health improvement indicator areas (for example, populations, treatments or settings) are these justified?**

- Are the reasons legitimate? (they do not discriminate against a particular group)
- Is the exclusion proportionate or is there another approach?

None identified

**3. Do any of the indicators make it impossible or unreasonably difficult in practice for a specific group to access a test or intervention?**

- Does access to the intervention depend on membership of a specific group?
- Does a test discriminate unlawfully against a group?
- Do people with disabilities find it impossible or unreasonably difficult to receive an intervention?

No

**4. Have relevant bodies and stakeholders been consulted?**

- Have relevant bodies been consulted?
- Have comments from stakeholders that highlight potential for discrimination or promoting equality been considered in the final draft?

Not relevant at this stage

**5. Do the indicators promote equality?**

Please state if the indicator as described will promote equalities, for example by making access more likely for certain groups, or by tailoring the intervention to certain groups?

The incentivisation of PAD through the QOF has the potential to have a positive impact by promoting management of people with PAD who may have previously been considered to be under-diagnosed.

## **Signed:**

***Colin Hunter, Chair of NICE QOF Advisory Committee***

*Date: 9 June 2011*

***Fergus Macbeth, Director - Centre for Clinical Practice***

*National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence*

*Date: 9 June 2011*

## **Approved and signed off:**

***Nick Baillie, Associate Director - Quality Systems***

*National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence*

*Date: 9 June 2011*

***Tim Stokes, Consultant Clinical Advisor - Quality Systems***

*National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence*

*Date: 9 June 2011*

## **QOF INDICATORS EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM: EACH STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

**Indicator title: Peripheral Arterial Disease (NM32-35)**

**Development stage: Pilot**

### **1. Have relevant equality issues been identified during this stage of development?**

- Please state briefly any relevant issues identified and the plans to tackle them during development

None identified

### **2. If there are exclusions listed in the indicator clinical or health improvement indicator areas (for example, populations, treatments or settings) are these justified?**

- Are the reasons legitimate? (they do not discriminate against a particular group)
- Is the exclusion proportionate or is there another approach?

None

### **3. Do any of the indicators make it impossible or unreasonably difficult in practice for a specific group to access a test or intervention?**

- Does access to the intervention depend on membership of a specific group?
- Does a test discriminate unlawfully against a group?
- Do people with disabilities find it impossible or unreasonably difficult to receive an intervention?

None identified

### **4. Have relevant bodies and stakeholders been consulted?**

- Have relevant bodies been consulted?
- Have comments from stakeholders that highlight potential for discrimination or promoting equality been considered in the final draft?

Not relevant at this stage

### **5. Do the indicators promote equality?**

Please state if the indicator as described will promote equalities, for example by making access more likely for certain groups, or by tailoring the intervention to certain groups?

The NICE AC Briefing report on PAD stated 'Patients diagnosed as having PAD, including those who are asymptomatic, have an increased risk of mortality from CVD (fatal myocardial infarction and fatal stroke). The relative risks of all cause mortality are two to three times that of age and sex matched to groups without PAD. The development stage reiterated the clinical importance of addressing the needs of patients with PAD and concerns that some patients fall through the gap but there is no evidence that these indicators can directly additionally impact health inequalities over and above existing QOF as most patients with PAD are on existing QOF registers without evidence of any inequalities of access.'

## **Signed:**

***Colin Hunter, Chair of NICE QOF Advisory Committee***

*Date: 9 June 2011*

***Helen Lester, Lead – NICE External Contractor***

*Date: 9 June 2011*

***Fergus Macbeth, Director - Centre for Clinical Practice***

*National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence*

*Date: 9 June 2011*

## **Approved and signed off:**

***Nick Baillie, Associate Director - Quality Systems***

*National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence*

*Date: 9 June 2011*

***Tim Stokes, Consultant Clinical Advisor - Quality Systems***

*National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence*

*Date: 9 June 2011*

## **QOF INDICATORS EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM: EACH STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

**Indicator title: Peripheral Arterial Disease (NM32-35)**

**Development stage: Consultation**

**1. Have relevant equality issues been identified during this stage of development?**

- Please state briefly any relevant issues identified and the plans to tackle them during development

There have been no equality issues identified during this stage of development.

**2. If there are exclusions listed in the indicator clinical or health improvement indicator areas (for example, populations, treatments or settings) are these justified?**

- Are the reasons legitimate? (they do not discriminate against a particular group)
- Is the exclusion proportionate or is there another approach?

None

**3. Do any of the indicators make it impossible or unreasonably difficult in practice for a specific group to access a test or intervention?**

- Does access to the intervention depend on membership of a specific group?
- Does a test discriminate unlawfully against a group?
- Do people with disabilities find it impossible or unreasonably difficult to receive an intervention?

No

**4. Have relevant bodies and stakeholders been consulted?**

- Have relevant bodies been consulted?
- Have comments from stakeholders that highlight potential for discrimination or promoting equality been considered in the final draft?

Yes – stakeholders from all 4 countries were encouraged to comment on the 13 potential new indicators as part of the NICE consultation and a wide group of relevant groups and organisations were contacted.

**5. Do the indicators promote equality?**

Please state if the indicator as described will promote equalities, for example by making access more likely for certain groups, or by tailoring the intervention to certain groups?

No evidence has been identified, from the consultation, to suggest that the indicators, in themselves, promote equalities.

## **Signed:**

***Colin Hunter, Chair of NICE QOF Advisory Committee***

*Date: 9 June 2011*

***Fergus Macbeth, Director - Centre for Clinical Practice***

*National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence*

*Date: 9 June 2011*

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***Nick Baillie, Associate Director - Quality Systems***

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