**Equality & Health Impact Assessment for**

**Maternity, Adoption, Parental Support, Shared Parental Leave and IVF Policy and Procedure**

**Please read the Guidance Notes in Appendix 1 prior to commencing this Assessment**

**Please note:**

* The completed Equality & Health Impact Assessment (EHIA) must be
	+ - Included as an appendix with the cover report when the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service change is submitted for approval
		- Published on the Trust’s intranet and internet pages as part of the consultation (if applicable) and once agreed.
* Formal consultation must be undertaken, as required
* Appendices 1-3 must be deleted prior to submission for approval

Please answer all questions:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | For service change, provide the title of the Project Outline Document or Business Case and Reference Number  | n/a |
|  | Name of Clinical Board / Corporate Directorate and title of lead member of staff, including contact details  | Public Health Wales PolicyPeople & OD DirectorateLead: Karen Fitzgibbon, HR Business Partnerkaren.fitzgibbon@wales.nhs.uk  |
|  | Objectives of strategy/ policy/ plan/ procedure/ service | The purpose of the policy is to advise staff of their rights in relation to maternity, adoption and paternity/maternity support leave, and also in respect of IVF treatment. It should be read in conjunction with the document entitled “Procedures for Pay and Leave - Maternity, Adoption, Paternity, Shared Parental Leave and In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) Treatment” which provides further detail on entitlements and responsibilities within each of these areas. |
|  | Evidence and background information considered. For example* population data
* staff and service users data, as applicable
* needs assessment
* engagement and involvement findings
* research
* good practice guidelines
* participant knowledge
* list of stakeholders and how stakeholders have engaged in the development stages
* comments from those involved in the designing and development stages

Population pyramids are available from Public Health Wales Observatoryand the ‘Shaping Our Future Wellbeing’ Strategy provides an overview of health need.  | **Staff Data****Age Profile**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Age | % |
| <20 | 0.17% |
| 20-25 | 4.14% |
| 26-30 | 9.40% |
| 31-35 | 12.26% |
| 36-40 | 13.37% |
| 41-45 | 13.77% |
| 46-50 | 15.56% |
| 51-55 | 16.00% |
| 56-60 | 10.80% |
| >60 | 4.53% |

**Disability**2% of our staff have indicated that they have a disability, but this information is not known for 51% of staff.**Gender**The gender breakdown of the organisation is approximately 80% female and 20% male. The gender breakdown of part time workers is approximately 90% female and 10% male.**Marital Status**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Marital status | % |
| Civil Partnership | 0.84% |
| Divorced | 6.27% |
| Legally Separated | 0.73% |
| Married | 54.56% |
| Single | 27.70% |
| Unknown | 8.79% |
| Widowed | 0.84% |
| (blank) | 0.28% |
| Grand Total | 100.00% |

**Ethnicity**69% of our staff have indicated their ethnic group; of this proportion, 67% are White, and the remainder are Mixed - Any other mixed background 0.1%, Asian or Asian British – Indian 0.6%, Asian or Asian British – Pakistani 0.2, Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi 0.1, Asian or Asian British - Any other Asian background 0.2, Asian Tamil 0.1, Black or Black British – Caribbean 0.1, Black or Black British – African0.3 , Chinese 0.1, Any Other Ethnic Group 0.2 and Japanese 0.1. **Religious Belief**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Belief | % |
| Atheism | 11.70% |
| Buddhism | 0.11% |
| Christianity | 36.93% |
| Hinduism | 0.34% |
| Islam | 0.45% |
| Not Disclosed | 20.82% |
| Other | 6.49% |
| Sikhism | 0.22% |
| Unspecified | 22.94% |

**Sexuality**Of the 61% of our staff who have disclosed this information, 59.4% indicated they are heterosexual, 0.42% gay, 0.42% bisexual and 0.24% lesbian.We currently do not collect information regarding the following:Gender re-assignmentSocio-economic status**Research and Good Practice**A range of other organisational policies and EHIAs have been reviewed to look at good practice and to review the impact that maternity, adoption, paternity and shared parental leave policies may have on particular groups of people.**Engagement**In preparing this Policy consultation has taken place through the Policy Development Group and the Joint Negotiating Committee. |
|  | Who will be affected by the strategy/ policy/ plan/ procedure/ service  | All staff of Public Health Wales. |

1. **EQIA /** **How will the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service impact on people?**

Questions in this section relate to the impact on people on the basis of their 'protected characteristics'. Specific alignment with the 7 goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is included against the relevant sections.

| **How will the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service impact on:-** | **Potential positive and/or negative impacts**  | **Recommendations for improvement/ mitigation** | **Action taken by Clinical Board / Corporate Directorate.** Make reference to where the mitigation is included in the document, as appropriate |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **6.1 Age** For most purposes, the main categories are: * under 18;
* between 18 and 65; and
* over 65
 | There is no age limit to maternity, adoption, paternity or shared parental leave. However, it is less likely that older staff will need to/want to make use of maternity leave.There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people in relation to their age.The policy and procedure prevent indirect discrimination by setting out the processes that should be followed.  |  |  |
| **6.2 Persons with a disability as defined in the Equality Act 2010**Those with physical impairments, learning disability, sensory loss or impairment, mental health conditions, long-term medical conditions such as diabetes | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people in relation to disability. |   |  |
| **6.3 People of different genders:** Consider men, women, people undergoing gender reassignment**NB** Gender-reassignment is anyone who proposes to, starts, is going through or who has completed a process to change his or her gender with or without going through any medical procedures. Sometimes referred to as Trans or Transgender  | The policy applies to all staff, regardless of gender. Trans people have an equal opportunity to apply for leave under this policy.The policy and procedures do treat men and women differently in that only birth mothers can access maternity provision. However, adoption, paternity and shared parental leave provisions are available to all staff regardless of gender, provided they meet the qualifying criteria.There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people in relation to gender. |  |  |
| **6.4 People who are married or who have a civil partner.** | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people in relation to marital or civil partnership status. |  |  |
| **6.5 Women who are expecting a baby, who are on a break from work after having a baby, or who are breastfeeding.** They are protected for 26 weeks after having a baby whether or not they are on maternity leave. | The policy provides a framework to ensure that those who meet the qualification criteria will receive their statutory and contractual entitlements and therefore there is a potential positive impact on women who are expecting a baby, who are on a break from work after having a baby, or who are breastfeeding. |  |  |
| **6.6 People of a different race, nationality, colour, culture or ethnic origin including non-English speakers, gypsies/travellers, migrant workers** | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people in relation to race, nationality, culture or ethnic origin. |  |  |
| **6.7 People with a religion or belief or with no religion or belief**. The term ‘religion’ includes a religious or philosophical belief | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people in relation to belief of lack of belief. |  |  |
| **6.8 People who are attracted to other people of**:* the opposite sex (heterosexual);
* the same sex (lesbian or gay);
* both sexes (bisexual)
 | The policy is explicit in applying to all parental partnerships/couples regardless of sexual orientation. There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people in relation to orientation. |  |  |
| **6.9 People who communicate using the Welsh language in terms of correspondence, information leaflets, or service plans and design** Well-being Goal – A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language  | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people who communicate using the Welsh language. | The policy and procedure will be made available in Welsh should a member of staff request it.  |  |
| **6.10 People according to their income related group:** Consider peopleon low income, economically inactive, unemployed/workless, people who are unable to work due to ill-health | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people according to their income related group. |  |  |
| **6.11 People according to where they live:** Consider people living in areas known to exhibit poor economic and/or health indicators, people unable to access services and facilities | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people according to where they live. |  |  |
| **6.12 Consider any other groups and risk factors relevant to this strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service** | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on any other groups. |  |  |

1. **HIA / How will the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service impact on the health and well-being of our population and help address inequalities in health?**

Questions in this section relate to the impact on the overall health of individual people and on the impact on our population. Specific alignment with the 7 goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is included against the relevant sections.

| **How will the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service impact on:-** | **Potential positive and/or negative impacts and any particular groups affected** | **Recommendations for improvement/ mitigation** | **Action taken by Clinical Board / Corporate Directorate**Make reference to where the mitigation is included in the document, as appropriate |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **7.1 People being able to access the service offered:** Consider access for those living in areas of deprivation and/or those experiencing health inequalitiesWell-being Goal - A more equal Wales | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has any impact on people being able to access the service. |  |  |
| **7.2 People being able to improve /maintain healthy lifestyles:** Consider the impact on healthy lifestyles, including healthy eating, being active, no smoking /smoking cessation, reducing the harm caused by alcohol and /or non-prescribed drugs plus access to services that support disease prevention (eg immunisation and vaccination, falls prevention). Also consider impact on access to supportive services including smoking cessation services, weight management services etcWell-being Goal – A healthier Wales | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has any impact on people being able to improve/maintain healthy lifestyles. |  |  |
| **7.3 People in terms of their income and employment status:** Consider the impact on the availability and accessibility of work, paid/ unpaid employment, wage levels, job security, working conditionsWell-being Goal – A prosperous Wales | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has a disproportionate impact on people in terms of their income and employment status. |  |  |
| **7.4 People in terms of their use of the physical environment:** Consider the impact on the availability and accessibility of transport, healthy food, leisure activities, green spaces; of the design of the built environment on the physical and mental health of patients, staff and visitors; on air quality, exposure to pollutants; safety of neighbourhoods, exposure to crime; road safety and preventing injuries/accidents; quality and safety of play areas and open spacesWell-being Goal – A resilient Wales | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has any impact on the use of the physical environment. |  |  |
| **7.5 People in terms of social and community influences on their health:** Consider the impact on family organisation and roles; social support and social networks; neighbourliness and sense of belonging; social isolation; peer pressure; community identity; cultural and spiritual ethosWell-being Goal – A Wales of cohesive communities | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has any impact on people in terms of social and community influences on their health. |  |  |
| **7.6 People in terms of macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors:** Consider the impact of government policies; gross domestic product; economic development; biological diversity; climateWell-being Goal – A globally responsible Wales | There is no specific evidence to suggest the policy has any impact on people in terms of macro-economic, environmental and sustainability factors. |  |  |

 **Please answer question 8.1 following the completion of the EHIA and complete the action plan**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. **Please summarise the potential positive and/or negative impacts of the strategy, policy, plan or service**
 | None identified |

**Action Plan for Mitigation / Improvement and Implementation**

|  | **Action**  | **Lead** | **Timescale**  | **Action taken by Clinical Board / Corporate Directorate** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * 1. **What are the key actions identified as a result of completing the EHIA?**
 | Apply the policy fairly and consistently.Provide support and guidance to managers and staff. | Managers and People & ODPeople & OD | OngoingOngoing |  |
| * 1. **Is a more comprehensive Equalities Impact Assessment or Health Impact Assessment required?**

This means thinking about relevance and proportionality to the Equality Act and asking: is the impact significant enough that a more formal and full consultation is required?  | No. |  |  |  |
| * 1. **What are the next steps?**

Some suggestions:-* Decide whether the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service proposal:
	+ continues unchanged as there are no significant negative impacts
	+ adjusts to account for the negative impacts
	+ continues despite potential for adverse impact or missed opportunities to advance equality (set out the justifications for doing so)
	+ stops.
* Have your strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service proposal approved
* Publish your report of this impact assessment
* Monitor and review
 | Policy to continue for approval. |  |  |  |

**Appendix 1**

**Equality & Health Impact Assessment**

**Developing strategies, policies, plans and services that reflect our Vision to ‘create a healthier, happier and fairer Wales’**

**Guidance**

The Public Health Wales strategy (Integrated Medium Term Plan) ‘Creating a healthier, happier and fairer Wales for everyone’ (2016-2019) outlines how we exist to protect and improve health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities for people in Wales. Our population has varied and diverse needs with some of our communities and population groups requiring additional consideration and support. With this in mind, when developing or reviewing any strategies, policies, plans, procedures or services it will be required that the following issues are explicitly included and addressed from the outset:-

* Equitable access to services
* Service delivery that addresses health inequalities
* Sustainability and how the Trust is meeting the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act (2015)[[1]](#footnote-1)

This explicit consideration of the above will apply to strategies, policies, plans, procedures and services /activity.

Considering and completing the Equality & Health Impact Assessment (EHIA) in parallel with development stages will ensure that all organisational strategies, policies, plans, procedures or services comply with relevant statutory obligations and responsibilities and at the same time takes forward the organisation’s Vision, plan and its strategic priorities. This process should be proportionate but still provide helpful and robust information to support decision making. Where a more detailed consideration of an issue is required, the Integrated Screening Tool will identify if there is a need for a full impact assessment.

Some key statutory/mandatory requirements that strategies, policies, plans, procedures and services must reflect include:

* All Wales Standards for Communication and Information for People with Sensory Loss (2014)[[2]](#footnote-2)
* Equality Act 2010[[3]](#footnote-3)
* Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015[[4]](#footnote-4)
* Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2015[[5]](#footnote-5)
* Health Impact Assessment (non statutory but good practice)[[6]](#footnote-6)
* The Human Rights Act 1998[[7]](#footnote-7)
* United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989[[8]](#footnote-8)
* United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2009[[9]](#footnote-9)
* United Nations Principles for Older Persons 1991[[10]](#footnote-10)
* Welsh Health Circular (2015) NHS Wales Infrastructure Investment Guidance[[11]](#footnote-11)
* Welsh Government Health & Care Standards 2015[[12]](#footnote-12)
* Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011[[13]](#footnote-13)

This EHIA allows us to meet the requirements of the above as part of an integrated impact assessment method that brings together Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) and Health Impact Assessment (HIA). A number of statutory /mandatory requirements will need to be included and failure to comply with these requirements, or demonstrate due regard, can expose the organisation to legal challenge or other forms of reproach. This means showing due regard to the need to:

* eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
* advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and
* foster good relations between different groups.

**EQIAs** assess whether a proposed policy, procedure, service change or plan will affect people differently on the basis of their 'protected characteristics' (ie their age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity, race, religion, sex or sexual orientation) and if it will affect their human rights. It also takes account of caring responsibilities and Welsh Language issues.

They provide a systematic way of ensuring that legal obligations are met and are a practical means of examining new and existing policies and practices to determine what impact they may have on equality for those affected by the outcomes.

**HIAs** assess the potential impact of any change or amendment to a policy, service, plan, procedure or programme on the health of the population and on the distribution of those effects within the population, particularly within vulnerable groups. HIAs help identify how people may be affected differently on the basis of where they live and potential impacts on health inequalities and health equity. HIA increases understanding of potential health impacts on those living in the most deprived communities, improves service delivery to ensure that those with the greatest health needs receive a larger proportion of attention and highlights gaps and barriers in services.

The **EHIA** brings together both impact assessments in to a single tool and helps to assess the impact of the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service. Using the EHIA from the outset and during development stages will help identify those most affected by the proposed revisions or changes and inform plans for engagement and co-production. Engaging with those most affected and co-producing any changes or revisions will result in a set of recommendations to mitigate negative, and enhance positive impacts. Throughout the assessment, ‘health’ is not restricted to medical conditions but includes the wide range of influences on people’s well-being including, but not limited to, experience of discrimination, access to transport, education, housing quality and employment.

Throughout the development of the strategy, policy, plan, procedure or service, in addition to the questions in the EHIA, you are required to remember our values of *care, trust, respect, personal responsibility, integrity and kindness* and to take the Human Rights Act 1998 into account. All NHS organisations have a duty to act compatibly with and to respect, protect and fulfil the rights set out in the Human Rights Act. Further detail on the Act is available in Appendix 2.

**Completion of the EHIA should be an iterative process and commenced as soon as you begin to develop a strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service proposal and used again as the work progresses to keep informing you of those most affected and to inform mitigating actions. It should be led by the individual responsible for the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service and be completed with relevant others or as part of a facilitated session. Some useful tips are included in Appendix 3.**

For further information please contact Andrew Richardson, Corporate Governance Manager (andrew.richardson2@wales.nhs.uk) or Heather Ramessur-Marsden, Interim Equality Lead (heather.ramessur-marsden@wales.nhs.uk).

Based on

* Cardiff Council (2013) Statutory Screening Tool Guidance
* NHS Scotland (2011) Health Inequalities Impact Assessment: An approach to fair and effective policy making. Guidance, tools and templates[[14]](#footnote-14)
* Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (2012) Health Impact Assessment: A Practical Guide[[15]](#footnote-15)

**Appendix 2 – The Human Rights Act 1998[[16]](#footnote-16)**

The Act sets out our human rights in a series of ‘Articles’. Each Article deals with a different right. These are all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights and are commonly known as ‘the Convention Rights’:

1. Article 2 Right to life. NHS examples: the protection and promotion of the safety and welfare of patients and staff
2. Article 3 Freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment. NHS examples: issues of dignity and privacy, the protection and promotion of the safety and welfare of patients and staff, the treatment of vulnerable groups or groups that may experience social exclusion, for example, gypsies and travelers, issues of patient restraint and control
3. Article 4 Freedom from slavery and forced labour
4. Article 5 Right to liberty and security. NHS examples: issues of patient choice, control, empowerment and independence, issues of patient restraint and control
5. Article 6 Right to a fair trial
6. Article 7 No punishment without law
7. Article 8 Respect for your private and family life, home and correspondence. NHS examples: issues of dignity and privacy, the protection and promotion of the safety and welfare of patients and staff, the treatment of vulnerable groups or groups that may experience social exclusion, for example, gypsies and travelers, the right of a patient or employee to enjoy their family and/or private life
8. Article 9 Freedom of thought, belief and religion. NHS examples: the protection and promotion of the safety and welfare of patients and staff, the treatment of vulnerable groups or groups that may experience social exclusion, for example, gypsies and travelers
9. Article 10 Freedom of expression. NHS examples: the right to hold and express opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas to others, procedures around whistle-blowing when informing on improper practices of employers where it is a protected disclosure
10. Article 11 Freedom of assembly and association
11. Article 12 Right to marry and start a family
12. Article 14 Protection from discrimination in respect of these rights and freedoms. NHS examples: refusal of medical treatment to an older person solely because of their age, patients presented with health options without the use of an interpreter to meet need, discrimination against Trust staff on the basis of their caring responsibilities at home
13. Protocol 1, Article 1 Right to peaceful enjoyment of your property
14. Protocol 1, Article 2 Right to education
15. Protocol 1, Article 3 Right to participate in free elections
16. Protocol 13, Article 1 Abolition of the death penalty

**Appendix 3**

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| --- |
| **Tips*** Be clear about the policy or decision’s rationale, objectives, delivery method and stakeholders.
* Work through the Toolkit early in the design and development stages and make use of it as the work progresses to inform you of those most affected and inform mitigating actions
* Allow adequate time to complete the Equality Health Impact Assessment
* Identify what data you already have and what are the gaps.
* Engage with stakeholders and those most affected early. View them as active partners rather than passive recipients of your services.
* Remember to consider the impact of your decisions on your staff as well as the public.
* Record which organisations and protected characteristic groups you engaged with, when you engaged with them and how you did so (for example, workshop, public meeting, written submission).
* Produce a summary table describing the issues affecting each protected group and what the potential mitigations are.
* Report on positive impacts as well as negative ones.
* Remember what the Equality Act says – how can this policy or decision help foster good relations between different groups?
* Do it with other people! Talk to colleagues, bounce ideas, seek views and opinions.
 |

1. <http://thewaleswewant.co.uk/about/well-being-future-generations-wales-act-2015> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/health/guidance/standards/?lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/?lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <http://gov.wales/topics/health/socialcare/act/?lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=522&pid=63782> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/human-rights/human-rights-act> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <http://www.unicef.org.uk/UNICEFs-Work/UN-Convention> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/conventionfull.shtml> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OlderPersons.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/Documents/254/WHC-2015-012%20-%20English%20Version.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. <http://gov.wales/topics/health/publications/health/guidance/care-standards/?lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/1/contents/enacted> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <http://www.healthscotland.com/uploads/documents/5563-HIIA%20-%20An%20approach%20to%20fair%20and%20effective%20policy%20making.pdf> (accessed 4 January 2016) [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/page.cfm?orgid=522&pid=63782> (accessed on 4 January 2016) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/human-rights/human-rights-act> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)