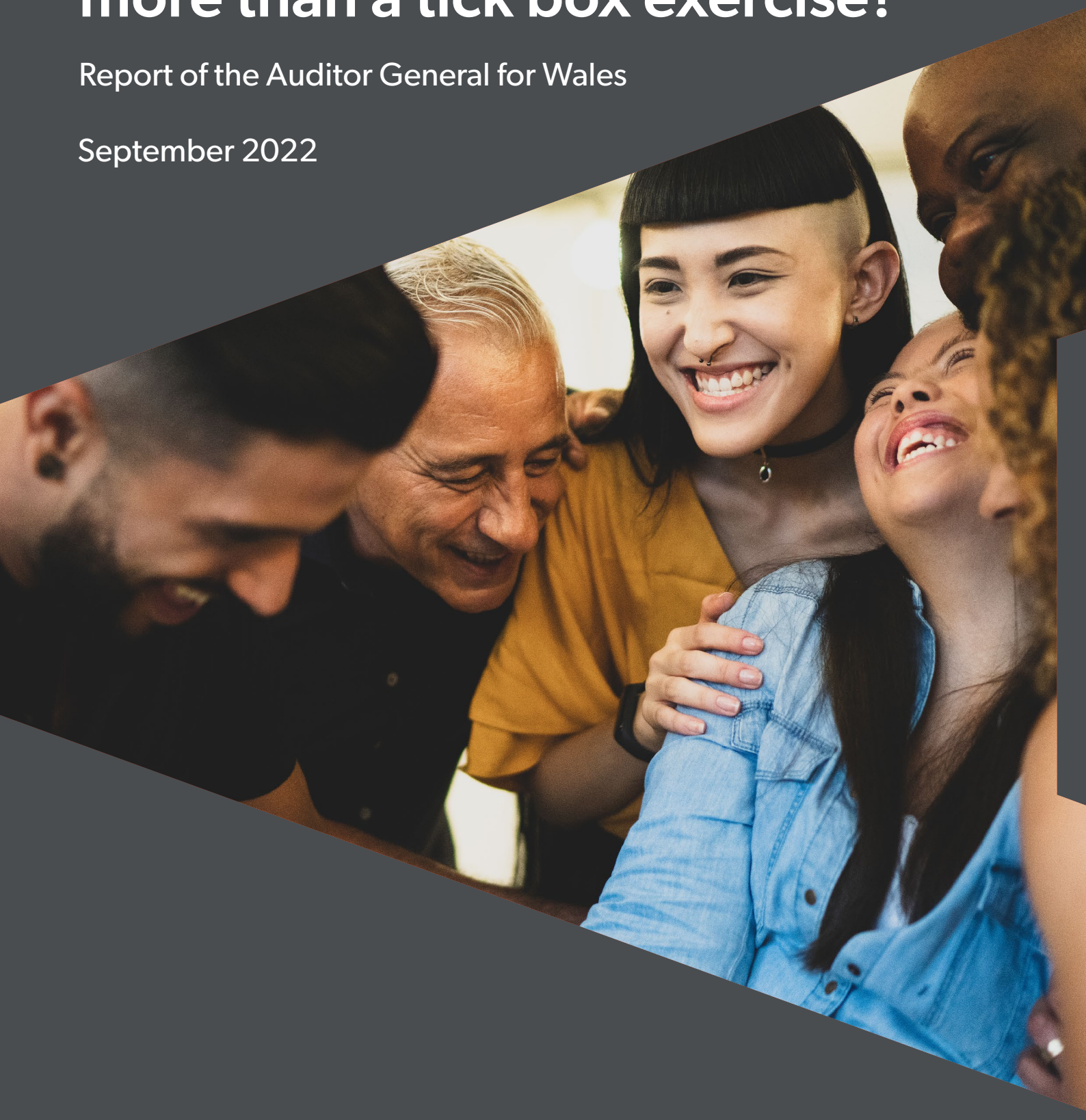




Equality Impact Assessments: more than a tick box exercise?

Report of the Auditor General for Wales

September 2022



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Mae'r ddogfen hon hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg.

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Auditor General's foreword

Discrimination and inequality continue to impact on the quality of life and life chances of people in Wales. My Picture of Public Services 2021 report highlighted that the COVID-19 pandemic had amplified some of the entrenched inequalities in our communities. Black Lives Matter, MeToo and other social movements have brought issues of discrimination and inequality to the forefront of public policy and debate.

Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is an important part of the approach to tackling inequality in Wales. EIAs help public services meet their legal duties to avoid discrimination in the decisions they make and to promote equality of opportunity and cohesion.

Done well, EIAs are more than a means to show compliance. They support the growth of a mind-set and culture that put issues of equality at the heart of decision-making and policy development.

Our work shows that within individual public bodies there are good examples of aspects of the process of conducting an EIA. Through this report, I want to help all public bodies learn from those that are doing well and trying new approaches.

However, what we have seen and heard tells us that public bodies in Wales tend to use their EIAs defensively. Too often, they seem like a tick box exercise to show that the body has thought about equality issues in case of challenge. While legal challenge is of course an important risk to manage, this approach means public bodies are not using EIAs to their full potential, especially in terms of promoting equality and cohesion.

I hope this report will be of interest to anybody involved in public services and with an interest in tackling inequality and promoting equality. However, I want this work to be more than interesting. It needs to have an impact. Specifically, I expect:

- the Welsh Government to respond to the recommendations to work with partners to improve and update the overall approach to EIAs;
- all public bodies to respond to the recommendation that they review their own approaches to EIAs, including mindset and culture, drawing on the findings of this report; and
- those involved in scrutiny to use this report to challenge their organisation's overall approach to EIAs and the quality of individual EIAs used to inform their decisions.

I am pleased to say that this work has already had positive impacts. Our fieldwork questions have prompted some public bodies to check aspects of their own arrangements. And we have shared emerging findings with some public bodies that were updating their approach to EIAs. Closer to home, at Audit Wales, we are looking closely at our own processes and procedures to reflect the lessons identified in this work.

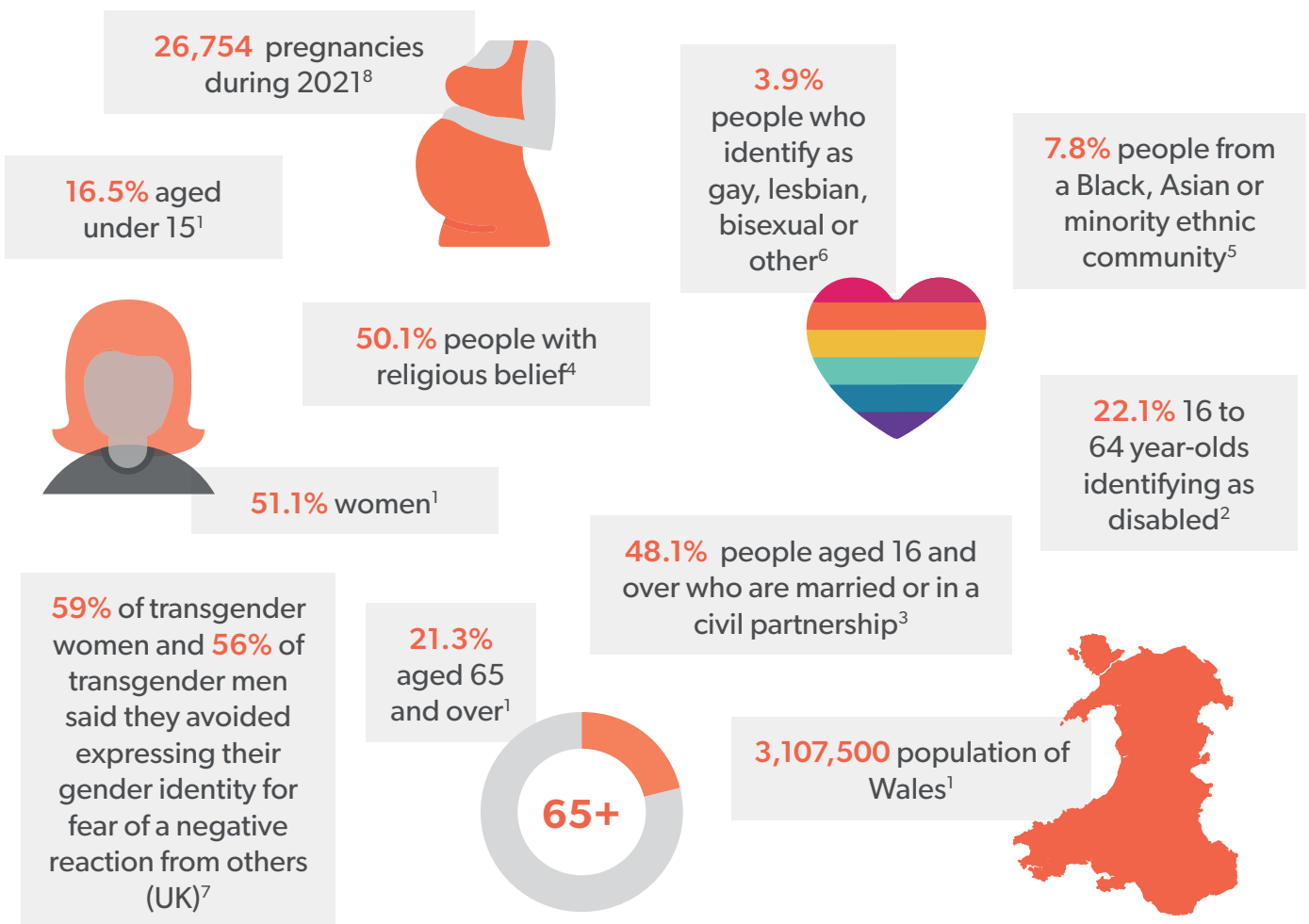


Adrian Crompton

Auditor General for Wales

Key facts

We set out below some key facts about the population in Wales in the context of the nine protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010.



Sources:

- 1 Office of National Statistics (ONS), Population and household estimates, Census 2021, June 2022
- 2 StatsWales, Disability by age and sex (Equality Act definition) (2018-2020)
- 3 StatsWales, Marital status by age and sex (2018-2020)
- 4 StatsWales, Religion status by age (2018-2020)
- 5 ONS, Population estimates by ethnic group, England and Wales December 2021 (data for 2019)
- 6 StatsWales, Sexual identity by year, 2019
- 7 Government Equalities Office, National LGBT Survey, July 2018 (survey ran for 12 weeks from July 2017)
- 8 StatsWales, Initial assessment indicators for Wales, by mother's age, 2021

Key messages

Context

- 1 Tackling inequality is a long-standing goal of the Welsh Government. It features prominently in the 2021-2026 Programme for Government which includes the objective to ‘celebrate diversity and move to eliminate inequality in all of its forms’¹. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 makes ‘A more equal Wales’ a national goal. It defines this as ‘a society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio-economic background and circumstances)’.
- 2 Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is an important part of the approach to tackling discrimination and promoting equality in Wales. The Equality Act 2010 introduced the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) across Great Britain (**Exhibit 1**). The Welsh Government has made its own regulations² setting out some Wales specific duties that bodies listed in the Act need to follow to meet the PSED. Public bodies subject to the Act must assess the likely impacts of proposed policies or practices or proposed changes to existing policies or practices on their ability to meet the PSED. In doing so, they must comply with specific requirements to engage with groups likely to be impacted and monitor actual impacts.

1 Welsh Government, Programme for Government: update, December 2021

2 The Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011

Exhibit 1: the Public Sector Equality Duty and protected characteristics

The PSED requires public bodies, in exercising their functions, to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct prohibited by the Act;
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it; and
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

The protected characteristics are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

The Act and the Wales specific duties apply to public bodies including councils, NHS bodies, fire and rescue services, national parks, education bodies (further and higher education bodies and maintained schools), and the Welsh Government and some of its sponsored bodies.

- 3 An EIA can provide evidence that the body has met the PSED. There have been legal challenges to decisions based on the lack or adequacy of an EIA. Moreover, EIAs support good policy and decision-making more generally by:
- **ensuring decisions impact protected groups in a fair way** – EIAs can demonstrate what, if any, action could be taken to mitigate the impact on one or more protected groups negatively affected by a decision and to promote equality and cohesion;
 - **support evidence-based policy or decision-making** – EIA is a clear and structured way to collect, assess and present relevant evidence to support decisions; and
 - **making decision-making more transparent** – EIAs must be published where they show there is or is likely to be a substantial impact.

- 4 As well as the PSED, the Equality Act 2010 included provision for a new socio-economic duty for public bodies³. The socio-economic duty came into force in Wales on 31 March 2021. It requires that public bodies, ‘when making decisions of a strategic nature about how to exercise its functions, have due regard to the desirability of exercising them in a way that is designed to reduce the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage’. The Welsh Government advises public bodies to consider the socio-economic duty as part of existing processes, including impact assessments. We are currently reviewing local government’s work to tackle poverty, including aspects of the socio-economic duty and the lived experience of people experiencing poverty.

About this report

- 5 We looked at the overall approach to undertaking EIAs in public bodies in Wales. To focus our work, we concentrated on the 44 public bodies originally subject to the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The main groups covered by the PSED that we did not include were the education bodies – further and higher education institutions and maintained schools – and Corporate Joint Committees.
- 6 We focused primarily on understanding public bodies’ approaches with a view to finding good or interesting practice and identifying any common areas for improvement. We did not evaluate individual public bodies’ approaches in detail. **Appendix 1** has more detail on our audit approach and methods. Where we identify individual bodies’ practices, this is not to say that they are necessarily alone in having good or interesting practices in that area.
- 7 Parts one to three of this report set out the findings from our consideration of the EIA process at the 44 public bodies. Below, we set out the main areas for improvement we identified. These include issues that go beyond how public bodies are conducting specific parts of the processes and offer insight about the overall approach to assessing the impacts of policies and practices and the underpinning mindset and culture.
- 8 The Welsh Government is currently reviewing the PSED Wales specific regulations. We have framed our key improvement areas and recommendations in the context of the opportunity the review offers to clarify aspects of the overall approach to EIAs in Wales.

3 The duty lay dormant on the statute book as the UK Government did not commence it. The Wales Act 2017 gave new powers to the Welsh Ministers and allowed them to commence the duty in Wales. It covers most types of public bodies subject to the PSED.

Key improvement areas

- 9 Positively, there are examples of good practice in aspects of the EIA process across the public bodies we looked at. There is also non-statutory guidance from the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC)⁴ and on the [Equality Impact Assessment In Wales Practice Hub](#) (the Practice Hub) about the detailed processes for conducting an EIA. Many public bodies use this guidance to shape their approaches. However, there are areas for improvement (**Exhibit 2**).

Exhibit 2: key improvement areas for EIA



Greater clarity over which type of policies and practices must be impact assessed



Greater clarity about the arrangements for assessing the impact of collaborative policies and practices



Greater clarity about expectations to consider the PSED as part of an integrated impact assessment



Better and more timely identification of the practical impacts of decisions on people and how different protected characteristics intersect



More engagement and involvement of people with protected characteristics



Better monitoring of the actual impacts of policies and practices on people



A shift in the mindsets and cultures to move EIA away from being seen as an add-on 'tick box' exercise

4 Equality and Human Rights Commission, *Assessing Impact and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Listed Public Authorities in Wales*, October 2014; and Equality and Human Rights Commission, *Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty: Wales*, August 2014.

Greater clarity over which type of policies and practices must be impact assessed

- 10 There is scope for the Welsh Government, working with partners, to clarify its expectations around which type of policies and practices must be impact assessed. As drafted, the Welsh specific duties require public bodies to assess all new policies or practices, or those under review. However, the EHRC's non-statutory guidance recognises that 'policies and practices' is a broad category and says public bodies may need to prioritise. It introduces the concepts of 'proportionality' and 'relevance', which it says public bodies can apply through a process known as 'screening'.
- 11 We think the current position is open to interpretation in terms of whether proportionality and relevance mean public bodies should: (a) prioritise big decisions, like budget decisions or major service change; or (b) prioritise decisions that are likely to have a big impact on certain groups, for example, small scale decisions could have a large impact on one section of the population. Further, many bodies have interpreted proportionality as determining the amount of work needing to be done to assess impacts, rather than whether a policy or practice needs an EIA.
- 12 The EIAs or screening decisions that public bodies publish are usually those that go to their boards or cabinets. They therefore tend to be at the more strategic or impactful end of the scale. While we did not examine in detail practices at individual bodies, we think there is a risk that public bodies may be informally filtering out smaller scale policies and practices that do not require decisions from boards or cabinet, even though they may impact on people with protected characteristics.

Greater clarity about the arrangements for assessing the impact of collaborative policies and practices

- 13 There is scope to clarify how public bodies should do EIAs in an environment of increasing collaboration. The law places duties on individual public bodies. Since the legislation came into force, public bodies are increasingly developing plans and delivering services through collaborative arrangements. The Welsh Government updated the legislation to extend the PSED and Wales specific duties to Corporate Joint Committees in local government, but there are other collaborative arrangements not covered. These include Public Services Boards and Regional Partnership Boards as well as multiple service specific collaborations.

- 14 The Welsh Government has not produced stand-alone guidance on the use of EIAs by collaborative arrangements, although guidance for Public Services Boards highlights EIA requirements for individual public bodies⁵. The EHRC's 2014 guidance predates the creation of many of these arrangements and offers high level advice that there should be a shared approach but does not say how this should work in practice.

Greater clarity about expectations to consider the PSED as part of an integrated impact assessment

- 15 Increasingly, public bodies are integrating their EIAs with other impact assessments. While there is no legal requirement to integrate assessments, the Welsh Government's guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act⁶ emphasises the opportunities for bodies to integrate their approach to different duties, including those under the Equality Act 2010. Many of the equality officers⁷ we spoke to said that integrating impact assessments led to a streamlined process and a more rounded approach to thinking about impacts. The key downside can be that the assessment is longer and can appear daunting. Our review of EIAs also identified a risk that integrated impact assessments dilute the focus on the impacts of policies and practices on people with protected characteristics.
- 16 Public bodies are inconsistent in what they include in an integrated impact assessment. Mostly, they collate separate assessments in one document, rather than produce a truly integrated analysis of impacts. There is no specific guidance to support public bodies in conducting integrated impact assessments. Many equality officers would welcome clearer guidance from the Welsh Government about its expectations.

Better and more timely identification of the practical impacts of decisions on people and how different protected characteristics intersect

- 17 There are examples of EIAs that clearly identify likely impacts on groups of people. However, many EIAs we reviewed were descriptive. They identified that a policy or practice might impact on a group of people. But they did not show how it would impact people's lives in practice. This makes it more difficult for decision-makers to assess how important the likely impacts are and if any mitigating measures proposed would be sufficient.

5 Welsh Government, Shared Purpose: Shared Future Statutory Guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (SFSP 3: Collective Role (public service boards)), February 2016.

6 Welsh Government, Shared Purpose: Shared Future Statutory Guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (SFSP 2: Individual Role (public bodies)), February 2016.

7 We have used the term 'equality officer' throughout this report to refer to staff in public bodies with specific lead specialist roles for equality, whether that be their full-time job or part of their role. The way these roles are structured, and their seniority, varies.

- 18 In general, public bodies tend to identify negative impacts that they need to mitigate where possible. They are less likely to identify potential ways that the policy or practice could positively promote equality of opportunity and cohesion, even though this is a requirement of the PSED. Few public bodies have fully grasped the complexity of identifying likely impacts of policies and practices. None of the EIAs we looked at considered what is known as 'intersectionality'; the way that different protected characteristics combine. For example, while an EIA may identify impacts for Muslim people, it may not recognise that impacts could be very different for a Muslim woman compared to a Muslim man.
- 19 Many public bodies are thinking about how to identify the cumulative impacts of multiple decisions but few are doing so. Most do not have supporting systems that would enable those conducting EIAs to access the information needed about other decisions.
- 20 Most public bodies' formal processes and guidance say they will start thinking about impacts very early in the policy development process. However, many of the equality officers recognised that in practice EIAs often start late in the process, sometimes very shortly before a decision is due to be taken. This reduces the scope to shape the policy or practice and to mitigate impacts.

More engagement and involvement of people with protected characteristics

- 21 There are examples of public bodies seeking views from people with protected characteristics and drawing on their lived experience as part of the EIA. However, some third sector bodies are concerned that this does not happen nearly enough. We found that where public bodies seek views these often form part of a broader open consultation rather than focussing on specific groups with protected characteristics.
- 22 Some third sector organisations said that listening to people with protected characteristics was the action that would most improve EIAs. National representative public bodies could not always respond to the number of requests to take part in EIAs they receive and did not always have knowledge or information to respond to local issues.

Better monitoring of the actual impacts of policies and practices on people

- 23 Public bodies need to do more to monitor the impact of policies or decisions on protected groups. Equality officers at individual public bodies identified very few examples of public bodies monitoring the actual impacts of a policy or decision once implemented. Those examples put forward generally reflected broader monitoring of a policy's objectives rather than whether the impacts identified in the EIA materialised or whether there were other unanticipated impacts.

A shift in the mindsets and cultures that moves EIA away from being seen as an add-on 'tick box' exercise

- 24 From what we have seen there has not been a sufficient change in the mindset and culture in public services to put issues of equality at the heart of policy making. The mindset revealed by the EIA is often defensive: using EIAs to prove the body has paid due regard to equality in case of political or legal challenge. Often, the EIA seems like an additional 'tick box' exercise to be complied with rather than a tool to promote equality.

Recommendations

Recommendations

Clarifying the scope of the duty to impact assess policies and practices

R1 There is scope for confusion about which type of policies and practices must be subject to an assessment for their impact on the public sector equality duty. **The Welsh Government should clarify its interpretation of the duty, including whether and how it expects public bodies to apply any test of proportionality and relevance.**

Building a picture of what good integrated impact assessment looks like

R2 Many public bodies carry out integrated impact assessments that include consideration of the PSED alongside other duties. But practice is inconsistent and often involved collating multiple assessments in one place, rather than being truly integrated, **to help maximise the intended benefits of integrated impact assessments, the Welsh Government should work with key stakeholders with an interest in the areas commonly covered by integrated impact assessments and those with lived experiences, to share learning and work towards a shared understanding of what good looks like for an integrated impact assessment.**

Recommendations

Applying the equality duties to collaborative public bodies and partnerships

R3 The public sector landscape has changed since the introduction of the PSED and the Welsh specific duties, with an increasing focus on collaborative planning and delivery. **The Welsh Government should review whether it needs to update the Wales specific regulations to cover a wider range of collaborative and partnership arrangements. These include public services boards, regional partnership boards and other service specific partnerships.**

Reviewing public bodies' current approach for conducting EIAs

R4 While there are examples of good practice related to distinct stages of the EIA process, all public bodies have lessons to learn about their overall approach. **Public bodies should review their overall approach to EIAs considering the findings of this report and the detailed guidance available from the EHRC and the Practice Hub. We recognise that developments in response to our other recommendations and the Welsh Government's review of the PSED Wales specific regulations may have implications for current guidance in due course.**



Supporting arrangements for conducting EIAs

01

- 1.1 Conducting an EIA can be complicated. Good support can help make the process of conducting EIAs easier and more effective by having a clearly spelled-out approach and process, underpinned by clear guidance and training. And public bodies can have expert advice to hand to support those involved in assessing the impacts of decisions.

Setting out the organisation's approach to EIA

What we looked for

A clearly spelled-out approach to EIA for the organisation, including whether the EIA should form part of a wider integrated impact assessment.

What we found

Almost all public bodies had a set process for conducting an EIA, although these vary from a stand-alone EIA to producing integrated impact assessments covering a wide and varying range of other legal duties and policy priorities.



Strategic equality plans

- 1.2 All 44 public bodies met the requirement to produce a Strategic Equality Plan (SEP). The SEP must include an organisation's equality objectives, how they will measure progress on meeting objectives, and how they will promote knowledge and understanding of the general and specific duty. The SEP must also set out the public bodies' arrangements for assessing the likely impact of policies and practices on their ability to meet the PSED. However, in our review of SEPs we found that only 17 of the 44 bodies did so and to varying degrees of detail.
- 1.3 A few public bodies have gone further than simply describing arrangements. For example, Conwy County Borough Council's SEP describes in detail its process for EIA, how its Cabinet uses EIAs to support decision-making, and scrutiny committees' role in ensuring the quality of EIAs. The Council's SEP also explains how it has used EIAs to inform its equality objectives.

Organisational approach – integrated and stand-alone assessments

- 1.4 Nearly all public bodies (42 of 44) have a set process for undertaking EIAs. Most said that they put information on intranet sites, alongside supporting documents, contacts and most often a Word template for completion. Our review of EIAs found no standard format across public bodies, although most closely followed the approach set out in the Practice Hub. Members of the North Wales Public Sector Equality Network⁸ have worked together to develop a standard template which most members of the network have adopted at least in part.
- 1.5 In around two-thirds (30 of 44) of public bodies we spoke to, the EIA forms part of a wider integrated impact assessment. There is no common approach to integrated impact assessments and no national guidance on what should be covered. There are some assessments that public bodies commonly include alongside the PSED (**Exhibit 3**). Some include other legal duties as well as policy priorities and practical considerations, such as finance. For example, the Welsh Government's integrated impact assessments sometimes cover climate change impacts, health impacts and economic impacts as well as a wide range of other legal duties, depending on the nature of the policy or practice.

8 The North Wales Public Sector Equality Network is an informal network of public bodies working together to advance equality. Representation includes North Wales local authorities, Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, North Wales Police and Police Authority, North Wales Fire and Rescue Service, Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust, and Snowdonia National Park Authority.

Exhibit 3: assessments commonly included in an integrated impact assessment alongside the EIA

Well-being of Future Generations	The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 introduced seven well-being goals for Wales. It also established the sustainable development principle and five ways of working – long-term, integration, involvement, collaboration, and prevention – to demonstrate application of the principle. An integrated impact assessment may also include an assessment of the policy or practice against the seven goals, public bodies' individual well-being objectives and/or the five ways of working specified in the Act.
Welsh Language	The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 declares that the Welsh language has official status in Wales. It makes provision to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language and to treat Welsh no less favourably than English through the Welsh language standards. Part of applying the standards means that public bodies must consider the effects their policy decisions on the Welsh language.
Environmental impacts	There are various duties to carry out environmental impact assessments depending on the nature of the proposed policy or practice. These range from strategic assessments of plans and programmes to assessments of projects that potentially impact on habitats and biodiversity.
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child	The Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 embeds consideration of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the optional protocols into Welsh law. The UN Convention consists of 41 articles, which set out a wide range of types of rights including rights to life and basic survival needs, rights to development including education and play, rights to protection, including safeguarding from abuse and exploitation, and rights to participation and express opinions.

Socio-economic	The Socio-economic duty came into force on 31 March 2021. When making strategic decisions, such as deciding priorities and setting objectives, public bodies must consider how they can reduce inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage.
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- 1.6 Most integrated impact assessments involve collating separate impact assessments into a document template. Few seem to be a truly integrated impact assessment. Some public bodies are trying to make the connections between assessments and reduce duplication. For example, Carmarthenshire County Council, Powys County Council, Gwynedd Council, Denbighshire County Council and Wrexham County Borough Council have each developed, or are developing, an IT solution to bring together the relevant information needed to inform an integrated impact assessment.
- 1.7 Very few public bodies solely assess the impact on the PSED even when they do not consider their assessments to be integrated. In those public bodies that report having a standalone EIA process, the EIA often also includes Welsh-language and socio-economic impacts.
- 1.8 Previous research has found length is a barrier to the use of impact assessments in decision-making⁹. It was hard for us to judge any EIA or integrated impact assessment as too long as many factors affect the length including the nature of the policy or decision and the number of assessments undertaken. We reviewed some documents that were very long; for example, the integrated impact assessment of the Welsh Government's remote working policy was 45,000 words (average reading time 2.5 hours). The majority for which a word count was easily identifiable ranged between 2,500 and 7,500 words (average reading time 8 to 25 minutes).
- 1.9 Most public bodies that have chosen not to integrate their assessments had considered the option. Reasons for not integrating assessments included a concern that there would be insufficient regard to the PSED. This may be a valid concern. Our review suggests that, in some cases, the PSED is covered in limited detail and appeared secondary to other considerations even though all the public bodies we spoke to who conduct integrated impact assessments felt they sufficiently covered the equality element.

⁹ Grace, C., Reducing Complexity and Adding Value: A Strategic Approach to Impact Assessment in the Welsh Government, Public Policy Institute for Wales, February 2016.

Specialist support and expertise

What we looked for

That there is specialist support and expertise available in the organisation to those conducting EIAs.

What we found

In most cases, policy leads are responsible for conducting EIAs and can access support from colleagues with knowledge in equality related issues and an in-depth understanding of the organisation's process for conducting an EIA.



- 1.10 In almost all public bodies, responsibility to undertake an EIA lies with the lead officer developing or reviewing a policy or practice. This is partly pragmatic, due to the number of EIAs public bodies conduct. Equality officers told us this approach meant that EIAs benefitted from policy leads' expertise on the topic area. However, they identified drawbacks, including the difficulty of ensuring consistency, getting EIAs started at the right time and ensuring quality.
- 1.11 All public bodies have equality officers (or equivalent) with knowledge in general equality issues and a detailed understanding of the organisation's EIA process. In all public bodies, staff conducting EIAs can ask equality officers for guidance when required. EIAs are mostly conducted without the input of an equality officer. The process at Aneurin Bevan University Health Board is one exception to this, where the first step for anyone who thinks they need to undertake an EIA is to contact the Equality Diversity and Inclusion specialist to discuss the proposed policy or practice and agree what actions they need to take, with ongoing support also provided. In smaller public bodies, where an EIA is more likely to relate to staff policies and decisions, the lead for conducting the EIA is frequently an HR officer who is also the equality officer.

Guidance to support those conducting an EIA

What we looked for

That there is guidance to support those conducting an EIA, setting out what they need to do and when, in line with the duties and their organisation's chosen approach.

What we found

There is non-statutory national guidance and support available setting out some good practice in the stages of an EIA, although there are gaps, notably in terms of integrated impact assessments. Most public bodies have also produced their own guidance to support their EIA process.



External guidance

- 1.12 The Welsh Government has not published statutory guidance on the application of the PSED in Wales or the Welsh specific duties. The EHRC published non-statutory guidance on the Welsh specific duties in 2014. Welsh Government guidance encourages public bodies to integrate different duties. But there is no specific national guidance on how to conduct integrated impact assessments and what should be included.
- 1.13 The Welsh Government, Welsh Local Government Association, and NHS Centre for Equality and Human Rights jointly developed the Practice Hub in 2015-16. This online resource provides information and support to public bodies in Wales to undertake EIAs. It provides a detailed eight step guide to good practice in undertaking EIA and gives information on the Welsh specific duties.

Internal guidance

- 1.14 Internally, most public bodies have produced guidance to support their EIA process. The format and detail of the guidance and quality vary across public bodies. Some provide step-by-step guidance which outlines the process and steps for completing an EIA. Some embed practical information and links within templates.
- 1.15 A few public bodies do not provide guidance on their individual processes. Some of these provide direct one-to-one support from an equality officer (or equivalent) to the individual completing the assessment. Others signpost staff to the external guidance on the Practice Hub.

Training

What we looked for

That training on conducting an EIA is available for staff involved in developing EIAs and those that use them for decision-making.

What we found

Most public bodies offer training to those involved with EIAs through a variety of media.



- 1.16 Around two-thirds (31 of 44) public bodies we spoke to provide formal training to officers who are likely to complete or have an interest in EIA. This training frequently extends to elected members, board members and decision-makers.
- 1.17 Methods of training vary. Some offer face-to-face delivery of training, with much of this via video calls since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many public bodies include online modules and e-learning tools on equality, and EIAs as part of their general staff training. Those public bodies that do not offer formal training nevertheless provide one-to-one support to individuals conducting EIAs and upskill them through the process.

Quality assurance

What we looked for

An approach to ensuring the quality of the EIA process.

What we found

Half of public bodies had an approach to quality assurance, which varied from a simple sign-off on individual EIAs to more comprehensive peer learning to support improvement of the whole EIA process.



- 1.18 Half (22) of the public bodies have a quality assurance process in place for their EIA. The approach varies greatly. For some, quality assurance is about the quality of individual EIAs. Some require an EIA to be signed off by a senior officer. In Cardiff and Vale University Health Board, the lead officer conducting the EIA will work with an equality officer and a representative from Public Health Wales to review and interrogate the content of the EIA during its development. Other public bodies have begun to take a 'peer review' approach to developing EIA with input from experts from across the organisation.
- 1.19 A small number of public bodies use quality assurance to test the quality of their overall approach. For example, the Arts Council of Wales conducts an annual sample review of EIAs and uses the findings to improve the process.



Assessing impacts



02

- 2.1 The Wales specific duties require listed public bodies to assess the likely impact of proposed policies and practices, or those under review, on their ability to comply with the PSED. In doing so, they must have regard to certain types of information that they hold and meet specific requirements to engage with people or organisations that represent people with one or more protected characteristics. EHRC guidance and the Practice Hub set out in detail the steps public bodies can take to fulfil these requirements.

Screening

What we looked for

A clear approach to determining if an equality impact assessment is required.

What we found

Just over half of public bodies have a process for screening although many have stopped using screening, some due to risk of confusion or 'gaming' by staff.



- 2.2 There are no statutory exemptions setting out policies and practices that do not need to be assessed. However, the EHRC guidance and the practice hub include a 'screening' process to determine which policies or practices should have a full EIA.
- 2.3 Just over half (24 of 44) of public bodies we spoke to said that they have a screening process. Screening is most often a document template which an officer developing or reviewing a process or policy uses to determine whether they anticipate any impact on protected groups. The approach ranges in practice from a separate short impact assessment to a set of screening questions at the beginning of the full assessment template which determine whether to proceed with the full EIA.
- 2.4 Where a body decides it does not need a full EIA, they will usually retain a copy of the screening tool as evidence that it has considered the PSED. Most public bodies with a screening process will document the decision not to go ahead with a full EIA in the supporting papers that go to the cabinet or board.

- 2.5 Most often, the policy lead keeps the detailed record of screening. However, a few public bodies are trying to strengthen practice and ensure central records are maintained. For example, Cardiff Council has developed an online assessment tool to support policy leads through the process and encourage consideration of impact at the earliest stages of policy development. As well as sending advice and guidance to the officer completing the online assessment, the tool also sends a copy of the screening information to the equality officers.
- 2.6 The 20 public bodies who do not have a screening process had often consciously removed the screening step. Many said screening was an unnecessary step, as there are very few of their decisions that will not have potential to impact on the PSED. Some public bodies said that there was also scope for confusion, with lead officers completing a screening form, thinking it was an EIA. Others were concerned that some officers may 'game' the process: tailoring their responses to screening in a way designed to result in a decision that no further assessment was required.
- 2.7 Those public bodies that do not have a screening process usually provide additional guidance or a process chart, clarifying when to conduct a full EIA. All public bodies also offer the lead officer an opportunity to consult with an equality officer.

Timing

What we looked for

EIAs being started at an early stage to inform the development of a policy or decision.

What we found

All public bodies intend to carry out an EIA as early as possible, but many recognise this is often not the case in practice, and in some cases EIAs are very late in the policy development or decision-making process.



- 2.8 All 44 public bodies intend that EIAs should be started as early in the development or review of a policy as possible. But many public bodies acknowledged that this often does not happen in practice.
- 2.9 The timing of EIAs is affected by whether policy leads know that they are required to do an EIA and if resources – staff and time – are available at the appropriate point. Sometimes, if public bodies must make decisions very quickly, they either do not do an EIA or do them late in the decision-making process. This can be too late to consider changing a policy to lessen any possible negative impact or to build on positive impacts.
- 2.10 Decisions at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic were often made without an EIA. This reflected the urgency of decisions but meant that the impact on vulnerable people was not formally assessed. In August 2020, the Senedd’s Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee¹⁰ recommended that the Welsh Government should ensure that each major policy or legislative decision is accompanied by an effective equality impact assessment, and an analysis of the impact on human rights. The Welsh Government accepted the recommendation, and since August 2020 has published dozens of impact assessments related to the COVID-19 pandemic on its website.

¹⁰ Senedd Equality, Local Government and Communities Committee, Into sharp relief: inequality and the pandemic, August 2020.

- 2.11 In most public bodies, papers accompanying decisions that go to cabinets or boards contain a box or section that refers to consideration of the equality duties. This serves as a backstop to prevent public bodies from making decisions without any regard to the duties, even though this generally would be very late in the process.

Use of evidence

What we looked for

Use of a range of evidence to support the assessment, including the views of those likely to be impacted and data on lived experience.

What we found

Public bodies use a mix of evidence, although there are gaps in available data on some protected characteristics and the inclusion of the views and lived experiences of people with protected characteristics is patchy.



Quantitative data

- 2.12 EIAs need a sound evidence base to inform their conclusions. The depth and detail of the information base vary across organisations and by assessment. The depth of information and analysis often depends on the scale of the decision and the availability of relevant and specific evidence.
- 2.13 All public bodies expect to include some quantitative data, such as demographic information or service level data. Around two-thirds (29 out of 44) of public bodies include at least some examples of internal information sources and point to publicly available data in their guidance and templates. Some go further. For example, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council includes in its guidance a detailed list of sources where policy leads can find relevant evidence, with embedded links to external data sources.
- 2.14 There are some significant data gaps in the data that is available to public bodies. Generally, there is little information available about some protected characteristics, particularly sexual orientation, gender reassignment, and pregnancy and maternity. Data that is available at a national level is sometimes not available at a health board, council, or ward level, which makes it difficult for public bodies to understand their local populations with protected characteristics.

Qualitative information

- 2.15 The inclusion of qualitative information based on the views and experiences of people with protected characteristics is also patchy. When introducing new policies or changing services public bodies often undertake a consultation exercise. In the examples we saw, these were often targeted to the public in general, and it was difficult to see if the public body had sought to engage specifically with people from protected groups.
- 2.16 Nonetheless, we did see examples of EIAs where evidence from engagement with groups was covered. For example, when Snowdonia National Park Authority undertook an EIA on its communication and engagement strategy, the assessment considered how the strategy could engage with people who speak languages other than English or Welsh. It also considered impacts on those who were digitally excluded, a group that is more likely to include older people and more women than men.
- 2.17 Some respondents to our general call for evidence said that drawing more on the views and experience of people with protected characteristics would improve the quality of EIAs. This includes engaging with individuals and grassroots organisations as well as national organisations representing protected groups. Some respondents said that public bodies should do more to publicise consultations by a range of means, including but not restricted to social media.
- 2.18 Some all-Wales third sector bodies responding to our call for evidence said that they were often asked to provide views for EIA and that some cannot respond to all the requests they receive. Sometimes they do not have information on local services and impacts.
- 2.19 A few public bodies are trying to draw on the lived experience of people with protected characteristics through different forms of consultation. Some use existing networks for staff with protected characteristics to understand different perspectives. Others, draw on existing relationships with third sector groups to understand the lived experience.

Identifying and mitigating likely impacts

What we looked for

Clear identification of likely impacts, including positive impacts in promoting equality, as well as negative ones.

Some consideration of cumulative impacts arising from other decisions that impact the same group or groups and how different protected characteristics combine (intersectionality).

Clear recommendations for mitigating negative impacts that have been acted on before the decision is made.

What we found

While there are examples of public bodies identifying specific impacts, often EIAs describe impacts in very broad terms. Very few identify the cumulative impacts of multiple decisions on groups or consider how different protected characteristics intersect. Very few can show how recommendations for mitigating impacts are followed through.



Specific impacts

- 2.20 Positively, our review of EIAs found examples of public bodies clearly identifying specific likely impact of policies or practices on protected groups. However, many EIAs included statistics to describe the population of people with protected characteristics without being clear how the policy or practice would likely impact on them. We also observed a tendency for EIAs to focus on negative impacts, thereby missing positive impacts and opportunities to improve cohesion and reduce inequalities.
- 2.21 We found that most EIAs reviewed provided data and information on each protected group separately. For example, the EIA on Conwy County Borough Council's Older Peoples' Domiciliary Care Finance and Commissioning Project set out the likely impact on people with each protected characteristic.

2.22 Most public bodies' approaches to EIA involve making recommendations to overcome negative impacts. Public bodies should incorporate mitigating actions into the policy development process, recognising it is not always possible to mitigate all negative impacts, such as with reductions in service. Very few public bodies have a process in place to track whether they have implemented the mitigating actions, after a decision is taken. In Hywel Dda University Health Board, the EIA has an associated action plan with a review date. In Aneurin Bevan University Health Board the Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion specialist keeps a database of actions arising from EIAs for monitoring purposes.

Intersectionality

2.23 Increasingly, it is understood that inequality is intersectional. People's characteristics interact in a complex way to give a unique experience of inequality. For example, the experience of a Muslim woman cannot separate 'female' and her experience as a Muslim. It will differ from that of a Muslim man and of a non-Muslim woman. However, we did not see examples of such nuanced understandings of inequality in the examples we reviewed.

Cumulative impacts

2.24 Public bodies in Wales make many decisions each year that, taken together, can be very detrimental to people from protected groups. For example, one respondent to our call for evidence gave the example of how individual decisions to reduce or close facilities and services such as public toilets, library services, day centres, and bus services had a cumulative impact on many older people who use the services. They said that, while each individual decision might not be significant, together they meant that some older people were becoming isolated.

2.25 The few instances we found where public bodies have begun to give thought to cumulative impacts tend to be when public bodies are making several decisions at the same time. For example, councils usually undertake a cumulative approach to assessing the impacts of their proposed budget each year. Individual service changes being proposed because of budget changes are assessed simultaneously allowing a better overview of potential impacts for the budget.

2.26 Typically, however, public bodies make decisions separately. One of the respondents to our call for evidence to decision-makers highlighted that it is difficult in principle to predict the likely impacts of multiple decisions in a complex landscape. Practically, the ability to take account of impacts from other decisions relies on the policy lead knowing about other decisions within an organisation and having access to the EIAs. A small number of public bodies are trying to address this information gap by using an IT solution to undertake the EIA (**paragraph 1.6**). This way, the assessment of impact for each policy change and decision is held centrally, making it easier for policy leads to bring together the information.

Decision-making

What we looked for

That the EIA and likely impacts it identifies are considered at the point of decision-making.

What we found

Equality officers' views varied around the extent to which their organisations prioritised the EIA in decision-making. Most respondents to our general call for evidence said public bodies did not pay sufficient regard to protected characteristics. The small number of responses from decision-makers suggest a view that the EIA is seen as a 'tick box exercise'.



- 2.27 The consideration given to EIAs in decision-making varies across public bodies in Wales. In general, equality officers felt that decision-makers take assurance in knowing that the policy lead has completed an EIA. Decision-makers will have access to a summary or the complete EIA accompanying each decision in their cabinet or board papers.
- 2.28 The equality officers we spoke to had mixed views over the extent to which their organisations placed sufficient weight on the EIA in decision-making. Over three-quarters of respondents to our general call for evidence who answered the question (29 of 37) disagreed that public bodies in Wales give appropriate due regard to people with protected characteristics when developing policies or making changes to services.
- 2.29 Generally, equality officers were not aware of instances where decision-makers challenged the content or recommendations of an EIA at the point of decision. Most felt that the accompanying EIA should have considered and shaped the policy sufficiently that there would be no need for such challenge at that late stage.
- 2.30 We only received ten responses to our call for evidence from decision-makers. While it is hard to draw conclusions from such a limited evidence base, it is notable that three of the ten referred to EIAs being used like a 'tick box'.



Reporting and monitoring impacts

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- 3.1 Public bodies must publish reports of the assessments where they show a substantial impact (or likely impact) on their ability to meet the PSED. They must also monitor the actual impact of the policies and practices subject to an equality impact assessment.

Reporting

What we looked for

Public information about decisions and a clear description of how the EIA has influenced the decision-making.

What we found

Most public bodies publish some of their EIAs as part of a wider set of papers and they are often not easy to find.



- 3.2 Almost all public bodies in Wales publish their EIAs, at least in part. Typically, they publish EIAs with decision-related papers, such as cabinet or board papers. There is usually a section on the body's website which holds all the papers for each meeting and is accessible to the public¹¹. There are a few exceptions in some of the smaller public bodies, who do not routinely publish their EIAs.
- 3.3 It can often be difficult to find EIAs which relate to a specific decision on public bodies' websites. The EIAs which feature more prominently and are easier to locate often relate to strategic decisions such as budgets or key corporate strategies. Newport City Council have tried to bring EIAs into a central location on their website to make them more easily accessible, while recognising that this approach relies on the individuals completing EIAs sharing them for publication, which sometimes does not happen.

¹¹ In some instances, bodies do not publish EIAs if they form part of a paper that is held back from publication due to its confidential or sensitive nature. However, these EIAs can sometimes be obtained via a Freedom of Information request if someone has a particular interest in seeing them.

Monitoring impacts

What we looked for

A clear approach to monitoring the impacts of the decision after it is implemented, including those identified as part of EIA as well as any unexpected impacts.

What we found

Very few public bodies monitor the impact of the decisions in the context of the PSED.



- 3.4 Some public bodies require those completing EIAs to identify a review date when monitoring is supposed to occur. We saw examples where EIAs set out plans for monitoring. For example, a Powys Teaching Health Board EIA included plans for monitoring service use after a change in surgery opening hours and for an independent evaluation of the service change. Also, Conwy County Borough Council's EIA for its review of domiciliary care included detailed arrangements for monitoring the impact using data and information that are routinely reported, including individual feedback from people receiving care.
- 3.5 However, equality officers had seen little evidence of the impact of policies and practices being monitored in light of the EIA. Those public bodies that outlined a monitoring process were often referring to the monitoring of an implementation of a policy or practice against its objectives or targets, not the impact that the decision had on people with protected characteristics.
- 3.6 In general, public bodies do not consider the impacts of policies and practices in terms of the PSED until there is another decision due on the same policy or practice. At that point, the body conducts a new EIA. Many of the equality officers we spoke to seemed unsure about how, in practice, they would monitor the impact of a decision on protected groups and would welcome more guidance.

Challenging EIAs

What we looked for

That the organisation identifies and applies lessons from any challenge to decisions on the basis of equality or the quality of the EIA.

What we found

Many equality officers did not think there had been any challenges to EIAs conducted by their organisation, but where there has been challenge some public bodies are using it as a learning opportunity.



- 3.7 Decisions made by public bodies can be challenged based on the EIA. Public bodies that do not have a clear record showing that they have considered the likely impacts of their decisions for people with protected characteristics leave themselves open to challenge. This could potentially include a judicial review. Some equality officers did not know what process someone would use to challenge an EIA. The majority said that any challenges would go through their general complaints process, with the involvement of the relevant service, equality officers and legal team.
- 3.8 Many equality officers thought there had not been any challenge to an EIA conducted by their organisation. Those that were aware of challenge taking place said that it was something that happens infrequently. Almost half of respondents to our general call for evidence who answered the question (17 of 35) said they had challenged some aspect of an EIA. We do not know if this was a formal or informal challenge.
- 3.9 Equality officers who had experienced challenge to an EIA said their organisation can resolve the issues either by making changes to a policy or practice, or by providing evidence that they had considered the impacts. Respondents to our general call for evidence gave examples of issues they raised being resolved. For example, one had objected to the EIA conducted on a new bus interchange because the council had not sought the views of people with protected characteristics on the proposals. Following their intervention, people with low vision visited the site and suggested changes to make the interchange more accessible.

3.10 While there are positive examples of public bodies responding to challenge, several respondents to our general call for evidence who had challenged aspects of an EIA reported not receiving any response to their challenge. A few equality officers told us that their organisation had learnt from the experience of having an EIA challenged. One had used examples of challenge from other public bodies to inform its EIA training as a particularly useful way of making impacts more easily understood to lead officers conducting EIAs.



Appendices

1 Audit approach and methods

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Audit approach

Our main aim was to provide insight about the approach to EIAs undertaken across the public sector in Wales. We wanted to highlight good practice and identify opportunities to improve. To help shape our thinking about what good practice to look for, we drew heavily on existing guidance materials, in particular that produced by the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and the [Equality Impact Assessment in Wales Practice Hub](#) hosted by Public Health Wales NHS Trust.

We set out to explore to what extent public bodies have integrated their approach to undertaking EIAs, including the new socio-economic duty and the cumulative impact of decisions. We also explored what difficulties public bodies experience that affect the quality and timeliness of EIAs. We looked at how public bodies monitor the impact of decisions on their population. Each of the sub-sections in the main body of this report describes what we were looking for through our work.

In looking across the public bodies, we focused on the 44 public bodies originally subject to the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Auditor General for Wales is the external auditor of each of these bodies, which include local authorities, health boards and some NHS trusts, national parks, and fire and rescue services. They also include the Welsh Government and some of its sponsored bodies. Our audit coverage did not include education bodies – further education, higher education or maintained schools – that are subject to the PSED. It also did not include the four Corporate Joint Committees (CJCs) established by the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 and which are subject to the PSED.

Audit methods

Document review: We reviewed documents from each of the 44 public bodies, including those relating to the equality plans and details of the organisation's EIA process. We also reviewed details of their process for integrated impact assessments. We reviewed a sample of 29 EIAs provided by public bodies: 11 by local authorities, eight by health bodies, two fire and rescue, two national parks and six by the Welsh Government or its sponsored bodies.

Interviews: We interviewed the equality officers or their equivalent in each of the 44 bodies. We have used the term 'equality officer' throughout this report to refer to staff in public bodies with specific lead specialist roles for equality, whether that be their full-time job or part of their role. The way these roles are structured, and their seniority, varies.

Call for evidence: We sought wider views about people's experience of EIAs through a call for evidence between October 2021 and June 2022. We publicised this generally and in particular to third sector organisations. We received 40 responses, 23 from individuals and 15 responding on behalf of an organisation (two did not say).

We also sought the views of decision-makers through a separate call for evidence open between February and June 2022. We received ten responses (eight from individuals working in local authorities, one health and one fire and rescue).

While the responses we received to the calls for evidence are not necessarily representative of individuals, the third sector or decision-makers, they have provided useful detail which we have included through the report and which informed our overall analysis.

Stakeholder engagement: The EHRC is responsible for promoting and enforcing equality and non-discrimination laws. We met with officials in the EHRC Wales Team regularly throughout our work, discussing our scope and emerging findings. We also met with the Welsh Local Government Association's equality network and the Chair of the All-Wales NHS Equality Leadership Group. We interviewed officials from the Welsh Government with responsibility for equality policy.

Wider audit intelligence: We drew on existing intelligence from our local financial and performance audit work, where that was relevant to equality impact assessments.



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