

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

## NICE guidelines

### Equality impact assessment

## Rehabilitation in adults with severe and enduring mental illness

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

### **1.0 Checking for updates and scope: before scope consultation (to be completed by the Developer and submitted with the draft scope for consultation)**

1.1 Have any potential equality issues been identified during the check for an update or during development of the draft scope, and, if so, what are they?

- a) The following groups have been identified as potentially needing specific consideration during development of the guideline, due to higher prevalence of complex psychosis in these groups and the fact they may find it more difficult to access services:
- Men
  - Homeless people
  - Young adults
  - Black and minority ethnic groups
  - People living in poor neighbourhoods or cities
  - People with mild learning disabilities and autism
  - People who were in care as children
- b) People with moderate and severe learning disabilities, those in prison and those in secure forensic mental health units have been excluded from the scope.

## 1.0.7 DOC EIA

1.2 What is the preliminary view on the extent to which these potential equality issues need addressing by the Committee? For example, if population groups, treatments or settings are excluded from the scope, are these exclusions justified – that is, are the reasons legitimate and the exclusion proportionate?

- a) Evidence reviews and subsequent recommendations will need to ensure they cover the needs of these groups, and the committee will need to discuss if it is necessary to make specific recommendations for these groups, in order for them to access services. However, as complex psychosis is more prevalent in young men, services may historically have been focused to meet their needs, and it is also therefore important to ensure that services are available for women or older people who need rehabilitation services.
- b) People with moderate and severe learning disabilities are cared for by specialist learning disability services and not mental health services. People in secure forensic units or in prison would not be able to access mainstream mental health rehabilitation services.