

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE

NICE guidelines

Equality impact assessment

Physical activity and the environment update

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

1.0 Scope: before 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 development of the draft scope, before consultation, and, if so, what are they?

(Please specify if the issue has been highlighted by a stakeholder)

1. The scope of this guideline focuses on interventions in the built or natural environment that encourage and support physical activity among all population groups, with particular consideration of those who are less able to be physically active. It will partially update NICE guideline PH8 [Physical activity and the environment](#).
2. The guideline will look at inequalities relating to factors such as age and disability, which may reduce people's ability to be physically active in the built and natural environment.
3. While the guideline will focus on all populations groups (including adults and children), the impact of interventions among those less able to be active, will be a particular consideration, including older people, and people with disabilities (including sensory or learning disabilities) and other additional needs.
4. The scope aims to actively improve inclusiveness in terms of identifying interventions that enable everyone to access and utilise built and natural environments which provide opportunities to be physically active. For this reason, the scope includes key questions which focus on any variation in the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of interventions for different populations groups, particularly for those less able to be physically active. It also aims to identify any adverse or unintended effects, how these might vary for

particular groups (particularly those less able to be physically active) and how they may be minimised.

Examples of interventions that will be included are: those that enable people with restricted mobility, for example, who use wheelchairs or adapted cycles, to be physically active by ensuring their local environments are accessible and usable; and transport interventions such as the impact of road crossing times on different groups including older people and those with sensory disabilities.

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?

This guideline will focus on all population groups but the scope is clear that the committee will need to actively consider: If and how the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of interventions vary for different population groups (including those less able to be physically active); any adverse or unintended effects, how these might vary for different groups and how they may be minimised.

While no population groups have been excluded, some settings associated with particular groups have been excluded:

1. School playgrounds. The review conducted to support the [PH8 update decision](#) in April 2014, identified further evidence relating to the existing recommendations. However the recommendations in PH8 remain valid as they stand. It could also be argued that school playgrounds are only accessible to the children at a particular school and usually during school times. They are not therefore part of an environment that is accessible to everyone. They may also be more appropriately addressed as part of an update of another NICE guideline.
2. Residential settings such as care homes. These are excluded as building interiors

are excluded and, as above, they are not part of an environment that is accessible to everyone. However although the setting has been excluded from the scope, this does not extend to the residents themselves in terms of their needs in the wider environment and public spaces.

Completed by Developer – Adrienne Cullum and Karen Peploe

Date – March 2016

Approved by NICE quality assurance lead - Andrew Harding

Date – March 2016

2.0 Scope: after consultation (To be completed by the developer and submitted with the final scope)

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

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

Updated by Developer:

Date:

Approved by NICE quality assurance lead:

Date:

3.0 Guideline development: before consultation (to be completed by the Developer before consultation on the draft guideline)

3.1 Have the potential equality issues identified during the scoping process been addressed by the Committee, and, if so, how?

3.2 Have any **other** potential equality issues (in addition to those identified during the scoping process) been identified, and, if so, how has the Committee addressed them?

3.3 Have the Committee's considerations of equality issues been described in the guideline for consultation, and, if so, where?

3.4 Do the preliminary recommendations make it more difficult in practice for a specific group to access services compared with other groups? If so, what are the barriers to, or difficulties with, access for the specific group?

3.5 Is there potential for the preliminary recommendations to have an adverse impact on people with disabilities because of something that is a consequence of the disability?

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3.6 Are there any recommendations or explanations that the Committee could make to remove or alleviate barriers to, or difficulties with, access to services identified in questions 3.1, 3.2 or 3.3, or otherwise fulfil NICE's obligation to advance equality?

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Completed by Developer ____

Date _____

Approved by NICE quality assurance lead _____

Date _____