

Amendments to The National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Regulations 1992 in respect of the Windrush Compensation Scheme

Equality Impact Assessment Record

October 2023

Equality Impact Assessment Record

Title of policy/ practice/ strategy/ legislation etc.	Amendments to The National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Regulations 1992 in respect of the Windrush Compensation Scheme.	
Minister	Minister for Mental Wellbeing and Social Care	
Lead official	Deirdre Henderson, Adult Social Care Charging	
Officials involved in the EQIA	Name	Team
Directorate: Division: Team	Social Care and NCS Development Directorate, Improving Standards and Quality Division	
Is this new policy or revision to an existing policy?	Revision of existing legislation	

Screening

1. The Scottish Government is mindful of its obligations under the Equality Act 2010 and the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) (Scotland) Regulations 2012. Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 places a general duty (known as the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)) on public authorities to have due regard to: eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; advancing equality of opportunity between people who share a Protected Characteristic and those who do not; and fostering good relations between people who share a Protected Characteristic and those who do not. The Scottish Government recognises that while the amendment may positively impact on people with one or more of the Protected Characteristics, the introduction of the amendment may also have a negative impact on one or more of the Protected Characteristic groups. Where any potential negative impacts are identified, we aim to mitigate/eliminate these. We are also mindful that the equality duty is not just about negating or mitigating negative impacts, as we also have a positive duty to promote equality. We aim to do this through provisions contained in the Regulations, as amended, or by current support and guidance available.
2. For the purposes of this document the following screening questions were considered.

Will the amendment:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation?
- Advance equality of opportunity?

- Foster good relations?
3. While all relevant equality data is not available for the people living in Scotland who are entitled to apply to the Windrush Compensation Scheme (“the Scheme”), as this is not recorded, it would seem likely that the amendment would positively impact the equality experience for people from a range of Protected Characteristic groups.

Amendment Aim

4. The UK Government set up a payment scheme in 2019 in recognition that hundreds of people who arrived in the UK many years ago, often referred to as “the Windrush generation” were wrongly threatened with deportation, or were unable to access work, accommodation and other benefits and services despite being lawfully resident in the UK.
5. The Scheme was set up under the Windrush Compensation Scheme (Expenditure) Act 2020.
6. The compensation scheme will address those losses or impacts felt by members of the Windrush generation who were unable to evidence their lawful right to stay in the UK. They will also extend in some cases to the children and grandchildren of those who have been affected. Furthermore, the estates of deceased claimants and claims where a close family member of an individual who meets the eligibility criteria has suffered certain impacts and/or losses are also included in the eligibility criteria. Compensation awarded to people who came from the Commonwealth countries, mainly the Caribbean, as part of the Windrush immigration policy or their beneficiaries will be exempt from social care support means tests for those now living in Scotland. This will ensure that these immigrants to the UK, or their beneficiaries, in residential care can retain the full value of these payments.
7. This contributes to the National Performance Framework outcome to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and enable people to live free from discrimination.

Who will it affect?

8. The National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Regulations 1992 (S.S.I 1992/2977) (“the 1992 Regs”) concern the assessment of the ability of a person to pay for certain accommodation arranged by local authorities, including care homes. The 1992 Regs include details of certain income and capital which is to be disregarded by a local authority when it assesses a resident’s ability to pay for accommodation. An amendment is being made to the 1992 Regs to include payments from the Windrush Compensation Scheme. It is understood this would benefit recipients who are living in or plan to

move into care homes, who are subject to financial assessments for care charges.

9. The Windrush generation is the name given to around 500,000 people who moved to the UK between 1948 and 1971, mainly from Caribbean countries. Some of them arrived on a ship called the Empire Windrush in 1971, and were told they could stay permanently¹.
10. However, the UK Government did not keep a full record of everyone who had arrived and some did not apply for official paperwork like a UK passport. Thousands of people were children at the time, and had travelled on their parents' passports.
11. After a change to UK immigration legislation in 2012, many of this group were told they lived in the UK illegally and faced being deported. Without any official record or paperwork, many were unable to prove they had the right to live and work in the UK. Some people were taken to immigration detention centres and some lost their jobs and homes.
12. In the 2011 Scottish census, the number of people identifying themselves as Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British was 3,430, with a further 730 categorising themselves as Other Caribbean or Black. The breakdown of other Commonwealth citizens is harder to correlate to the Scheme².
13. On 16 April 2018, the Home Office established the Windrush Taskforce, now known as the Help Team, to ensure members of the Windrush generation could get the documentation they needed to prove their right to be in the UK³.
14. The Windrush Compensation Scheme was launched on 3 April 2019 and will be open for claims until at least 2 April 2023. It shows that individuals can apply if:
 - they came to the UK from a Commonwealth country before 1973
 - their parents or grandparents came to the UK from a Commonwealth country before 1973
 - they came to the UK from any country before 31 December 1988 and are now settled here

Applicants can also apply if they are:

- the close family member of someone eligible to claim and they have had significant losses personally

¹ [Windrush Compensation Scheme: Just 5% of people eligible have been paid](#) BBC Article 2021

² [Scottish Census](#)

³ [Windrush factsheet - February 2021 update](#) UK Government

- representing the estate of someone who would have been eligible⁴
15. As a result of 23 potential applicants having already died without being able to access their compensation, on 14 December 2020 the Home Office announced an overhaul of the Scheme to ensure that people receive significantly more money, much more quickly.
 16. The UK Government increased the minimum award under the Impact on Life category to £10,000. This is forty times the previous minimum award under this category and will be paid as a new early preliminary payment as soon as someone applying on their own behalf or on behalf of a deceased relative can show any impact on their life under the terms of the Scheme. They do not need to wait for their whole application to be assessed.
 17. The value of awards also increased for impact on life at every level so everyone will be paid more in this category, with the maximum award increasing from £10,000 to £100,000 (with options for even higher awards in exceptional circumstances).
 18. Applicants may be able to claim compensation if they suffered losses because they could not show that they had a right to live in the UK.
 19. The Macpherson Report following the Inquiry into the murder of Stephen Lawrence highlighted the institutional racism in the police and justice systems⁵. In recognition of this in October 2020 the Home Office clarified the Scheme's criminality policy and set out that in most instances an individual's criminality will not impact on the compensation they are to be awarded. Only awards for Impact on Life will be affected and only where individuals have received sentences of imprisonment of four years or longer for offences such as murder, rape or sex/sexual offences with a minor. This serves to reduce the indirect discrimination caused by this aspect of the Scheme. To the end of October 2021, fewer than 10 claimants have had their compensation award for Impact on Life declined or reduced because of previous criminality.
 20. Awards for loss of access to employment are made where individuals can demonstrate they lost access to employment because they were unable to demonstrate their lawful status. Where evidence can be obtained of an individual's salary, their award will be based on this. Where evidence of salary cannot be obtained, an award will be made using a general tariff. However, people who worked in lower-paid, temporary or insecure jobs may be less able to provide evidence to support their claim under this category, particularly evidence of their

⁴ [Apply to the Windrush Compensation Scheme](#) UK Government

⁵ [The Macpherson Report: Twenty-two years on](#) 2021 UK Parliament

salary. Households on the lowest incomes are overrepresented by black and minority ethnic people and women.

21. For people entering care homes the largest numbers are in the age group who have applied to the compensation scheme. 92% of care home residents are older people⁶. Of the 3618 claims to the Scheme so far, 2662 of the claims come from people aged 55 or older, as at February 2022. It is likely that a number of these older people will have developed health conditions and/or impairments.
22. It is possible that women may find it more difficult to evidence their loss of access to employment if they have had breaks in their career history potentially as a result of caring responsibilities (for example, career breaks, part-time working, temporary or insecure work). This is because women are more likely to be the primary caregivers within the family unit.
23. Since April 2019 the Scheme has offered over £12 million, of which £4.1 million has been paid.
24. On 24 February 2021 the Home Office published the latest set of data on the Scheme which covers the period to the end of January 2021.

To the end of January:

- The value of all payments made through the Scheme was over £4.1m.
- A further £8m had been offered to individuals, awaiting acceptance or pending review.
- 338 claimants had accepted and received a payment.
- 651 people had been referred to the independent claimant assistance provider.

What might prevent the desired outcomes being achieved?

25. If legislation within The National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Regulations 1992 is not amended to ensure payments under the Windrush Compensation Scheme are disregarded, this may prevent local authorities disregarding those payments when making financial assessments in relation to an individual's residential social care support charges.

Stage 1: Framing

Summary of findings

⁶ [Care home Census for Adults in Scotland Statistics for 2012 to 2022](#)

26. This legislative change will be reflected in an amendment to the annual Charging for Residential Accommodation Guidance (CRAG) updates that will take effect from April 2023. Payments under the Scheme will be exempt from social care support means tested financial assessments for those wishing to or residing in residential care. This aligns the CRAG with other parts of the UK where those payments are disregarded in means tested financial assessments for residential care.
27. Based on the information available it would appear that this amendment will have a positive impact on equality considerations for a small number of people in Scotland as most eligible immigrants settled in England. It is likely to have a positive impact on people from black and minority ethnic, older and disabled groups particularly.

Extent/Level of EQIA required

28. As the Windrush Compensation Scheme is a UK Government scheme this document has based its analysis on the data from:
- [Windrush Compensation Scheme: Equality Impact Assessment](#)
 - [Windrush factsheet - February 2021 update](#)
 - [Apply to the Windrush Compensation Scheme](#)
29. Below is the evidence gathered and assessed in relation to the Protected Characteristics of the Equality Act 2010. Given the small numbers of people potentially impacted in Scotland, and the universal access to the application process, no other impact assessments are planned.

Stage 2: Data and evidence gathering, involvement and consultation

Include here the results of your evidence gathering (including framing exercise), including qualitative and quantitative data and the source of that information, whether national statistics, surveys or consultations with relevant equality groups.

Characteristic⁷: Age

Evidence gathered and strength/quality of evidence:

In Scotland, on 31 March 2022, residents in care homes for older people accounted for 92% of residents in all care homes for adults (30,552 out of 33,352).

Of the 3618 claims to the Scheme so far 2662 of the claims come from people aged 55 or older, as at February 2022.

In the UK, given that males over 50 are more likely to have a criminal record (33%), there may be more of an impact for the largest age group applying to the Scheme.

A survey of prisoners in Scotland reported in 2019 that the factors contributing to offending behaviour include:

- Mental Health 27%
- Unemployment 16%
- Financial Difficulties 15%
- Lack of Support in the Community 14%

If the older people applying to the scheme have been deprived of jobs, not been believed in their immigration status, and had lacked the support of the wider community, they may have increased their chances of living in poverty and entering the criminal justice system.

Sources:

[Care home Census for Adults in Scotland Statistics for 2012 to 2022](#)

[Windrush Compensation Scheme: Equality Impact Assessment](#)

[Scottish Prison Service 17th Prisoner Survey 2019](#)

Data gaps identified and action taken:

No specific data on age are available, however, related data is available that assumptions can be made from.

Characteristic: Disability

Evidence gathered and strength/quality of evidence:

No information is available on the number of disabled people likely to be affected by the amendment.

It is estimated that in 2013/14, at age 60-64 a little under 30% of older adults are disabled but this doubles to around 60% for those aged 80 and over.

⁷ Refer to Definitions of Protected Characteristics document for information on the characteristics

In Scotland between 2017-20, the poverty rate after housing costs for people in households with a disabled person was 23% (500,000 people each year). This compares with 17% (540,000 people) in a household without disabled household members.

Sources:

- [Centre for Policy on Ageing](#)
- [Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland 2017-20](#)

Data gaps identified and action taken:

No specific data on being disabled are available, however, related data is available that assumptions can be made from.

Characteristic: Sex

Evidence gathered and strength/quality of evidence:

No information is available on the number of people from each sex likely to be affected by the amendment.

Of the 3618 claims to the Scheme so far 2008 were male and 1606 were female, with four being unknown, as at February 2022.

In the UK, males over 50 are more likely to have a criminal record (33%).

In Scotland in 2019, 93% of the prison population were male.

This makes it more likely that males may not be able to claim the payment if they have a serious criminal conviction.

It is possible that women may find it more difficult to evidence their loss of access to employment if they have had breaks in their career history potentially as a result of caring responsibilities (for example, career breaks, part time working, temporary or insecure work). This is because women are more likely to be the primary caregivers within the family unit.

Sources:

- [Windrush Compensation Scheme: Equality Impact Assessment](#)
- [Scottish Prison Service 17th Prisoner Survey 2019](#)

Data gaps identified and action taken:

No specific data on sex is available, however, related data is available that assumptions can be made from.

Characteristic: Pregnancy and Maternity

Evidence gathered and Strength / quality of evidence:

No information is available on the pregnancy or maternity of people likely to be affected by the amendment.

Sources: Non-applicable.

Data gaps identified and action taken:

No specific data on the pregnancy and maternity status of applicants is available.

Characteristic: Gender Reassignment

Evidence gathered and Strength / quality of evidence: No information is available on the gender reassignment status of people likely to be affected by the amendment.

Sources: Non-applicable.

Data gaps identified and action taken:

No specific data on the gender reassignment status of applicants is available.

Characteristic: Sexual orientation**Evidence gathered and Strength / quality of evidence:**

No information is available on the sexual orientation of people likely to be affected by the amendment.

Sources: Non-applicable.

Data gaps identified and action taken:

No specific data on the sexual orientation of applicants is available.

Characteristic: Race**Evidence gathered and Strength / quality of evidence:**

No information is available on the race of people likely to be affected by the amendment.

The 2011 census there were estimated to be 524,000 Commonwealth-born people living in the UK who arrived before 1971, and 57,000 of them self-report as not being UK citizens.

The breakdown of the nationality listed on the claims at February 2022 is:

- United Kingdom 2756
- Jamaica 358
- Nigeria 101
- Barbados 32
- United States 35
- United Kingdom 2756
- Jamaica 358
- Nigeria 101
- Barbados 32
- United States 35
- Ghana 31
- India 28
- Bangladesh 26
- Trinidad and Tobago 21
- Others 230
- Total 3618

Presumably, the UK-listed applicants were the family of the original immigrant.

In the 2011 Scottish census, the number of people identifying themselves as Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British was 3,430, with a further 730 categorising themselves as Other Caribbean or Black.

The number of people who recorded their ethnic group as Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British was 32,706; most of whom will not be eligible for this compensation Scheme.

The number of people who recorded their ethnic group as Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British: Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British was 3,788; most of whom will not be eligible for this compensation Scheme.

The number of people recorded as African is 29,638; most of whom will not be eligible for this compensation Scheme.

According to the UK Ministry of Justice's statistics in 2016/17, compared with the White ethnic group, arrests proportionate to population size were more likely to be carried out on the Black (three and half times more likely) and Mixed (twice as likely) ethnic groups.

Data published by DWP on Household Income in 2018 showed that 33% of Mixed households and 35% of Black households had a weekly income of less than £400, the highest percentages out of all ethnic groups in this income group.

Sources:

- [Office of National Statistics](#)
- [2011 Census Scotland](#)
- [Windrush Compensation Scheme: Equality Impact Assessment](#)

Data gaps identified and action taken:

No specific data on the race of applicants living in Scotland is available, however, related data is available that assumptions can be made from.

Characteristic: Religion or Belief

Evidence gathered and Strength / quality of evidence:

No information is available on the religion or belief of people likely to be affected by the amendment.

Those most likely to benefit from the compensation Scheme will be from the Caribbean and because the Commonwealth Caribbean countries are predominantly Christian because of their history, many of those who benefit will be actual or nominal Christians.

Sources:

[Windrush Compensation Scheme: Equality Impact Assessment](#)

Data gaps identified and action taken:

No specific data on the religion or beliefs of applicants is available, however, related data is available from which assumptions can be made.

Characteristic: Marriage and Civil Partnership

The Scottish Government does not require assessment against this protected characteristic unless the policy or practice relates to work, for example, HR policies and practices. Refer to Definitions of Protected Characteristics document for details.

Evidence gathered and Strength / quality of evidence:

This Protected Characteristic is not relevant to this assessment.

Sources: Non-applicable.

Data gaps identified and action taken:

This Protected Characteristic is not relevant to this assessment.

Stage 3: Assessing the impacts and identifying opportunities to promote equality

Having considered the data and evidence you have gathered, this section requires you to consider the potential impacts – negative and positive – that your policy might have on each of the protected characteristics. It is important to remember the duty is also a positive one – that we must explore whether the policy offers the opportunity to promote equality and/or foster good relations.

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their age?

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation: Positive

Reasons for your decision:

This amendment may benefit older age group categories more than younger age group categories as the majority of applicants are likely to be older people. For many applicants it will vindicate their lived experience of discrimination, which may have previously not been believed or understood.

However, older people may struggle more to evidence their employment and loss from over 50 years ago.

Individuals of all age groups will be able to apply to the Windrush Compensation Scheme, as it is anticipated that the beneficiaries may also be family members of the people who originally immigrated, or who have since passed away will be able to apply.

Advancing equality of opportunity: Positive

Reasons for your decision:

The amendment proposed will ensure that people will retain the full value of any payment made via the Windrush Compensation Scheme if subject to charging for residential care and support. This will ensure equality of opportunity with those receiving payments who plan to live in residential care.

Promoting good relations among and between different age groups: Positive

Reasons for your decision:

Although it is likely to benefit older people more, individuals of all age groups are able to apply to the Windrush Compensation Scheme. It is anticipated that the beneficiaries of Windrush migrants will also be able to apply.

Younger family members may feel a stronger connection to their older loved ones who experienced the discrimination, and vindication of their loved ones' lived experience of discrimination.

Do you think that the policy impacts disabled people?

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation: Positive

Reasons for your decision:

This amendment may benefit disabled people more than non-disabled people as it is more likely that a person using a care home has an impairment or long term health condition. For many applicants it will vindicate their lived experience of discrimination, which may have impacted their health and life chances, and which may have previously not been believed or understood.

Advancing equality of opportunity: Positive

Reasons for decision:

The amendment proposed will ensure that people will retain the full value of any payment made via the Windrush Compensation Scheme if subject to charging for residential care and support. This will ensure equality of opportunity with those receiving payments who plan to live in residential care.

As families with a disabled person are more likely to experience poverty, ensuring that the financial payments to a disabled applicant is disregarded will enable them to retain more of their income. This may be more pertinent if a person is disabled due to the discrimination, and as a result, has been financially disadvantaged in life.

Promoting good relations among and between disabled and non-disabled people: Positive.

Reasons for your decision:

Both disabled and non-disabled people will be able to apply to the Windrush Compensation Scheme. Beneficiaries of these immigrants will be able to apply. This disregard may have a positive effect on raising awareness of the experiences of people affected by discrimination as Windrush immigrants.

Do you think that the policy impacts on men and women in different ways?

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation: Positive.

Reasons for your decision:

In one aspect, this amendment may benefit women more than men as men are more likely to commit crimes, and this may exclude men from having successful applications.

For some women, it may be harder to evidence their employment records or loss of earnings if they spent some time out of the labour market for caring commitments or were excluded due to their sex.

Advancing equality of opportunity: Positive

Reasons for decision:

Individuals of both sexes are able to apply to the Windrush Compensation Scheme.

Promoting good relations between men and women: Positive.

Reasons for your decision:

Individuals of both sexes are able to apply to the Windrush Compensation Scheme.

Do you think that the policy impacts on women because of pregnancy and maternity?

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation: None.

Reasons for your decision:

The evidence is not available to make any analysis.

Advancing equality of opportunity: None.

Reasons for your decision:

The evidence is not available to make any analysis.

Promoting good relations: None

Reasons for your decision:

The evidence is not available to make any analysis.

Do you think your policy impacts on transsexual people?

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation: None.

Reasons for your decision: The evidence is not available to make any analysis.

Advancing equality of opportunity: None.

Reasons for your decision: The evidence is not available to make any analysis.

Promoting good relations: None

Reasons for your decision: The evidence is not available to make any analysis

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their sexual orientation?

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation: None.

Reasons for your decision: The evidence is not available to make any analysis.

Advancing equality of opportunity: None.

Reasons for your decision: The evidence is not available to make any analysis.

Promoting good relations: None.

Reasons for your decision: The evidence is not available to make any analysis.

Do you think the policy impacts on people on the grounds of their race?

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation: Positive.

Reasons for your decision:

This policy is likely to benefit individuals of black or minority ethnic ethnicity almost exclusively.

These applicants were subject to discrimination based on their immigration status, and may have been questioned more frequently due to their accents and skin colour than white immigrants from other commonwealth countries e.g. Australia. This would have impacted on employment and education opportunities, housing and justice.

This compensation recognises this discrimination and tries to make amends to people threatened with deportation, deported, and the families of those discriminated against.

For many applicants it will vindicate their lived experience of discrimination, which may have impacted their health and life chances, and for which may have precious not been believed or understood.

Advancing equality of opportunity: Positive.

Reasons for your decision:

The amendment proposed will ensure that people will retain the full value of any payment made via the Windrush Compensation Scheme if subject to charging for residential care and support. This will ensure equality of opportunity with those receiving payments who plan to live in residential care who have been financially disadvantaged in life by the discrimination.

Promoting good race relations: Positive.

Reasons for your decision:

Individuals of all racial groups will be able to apply to the Windrush Compensation Scheme.

Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their religion or belief:

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation: None.

Reasons for your decision:

The evidence is not available to make any analysis. However, as most of the Commonwealth countries are predominantly Christian, it is unlikely that many applicants will have experienced discrimination due to their religion at the time of immigration.

Advancing equality of opportunity: None.

Reasons for your decision: The evidence is not available to make any analysis.

Promoting good relations: None.

Reasons for your decision: The evidence is not available to make any analysis.

Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their marriage or civil partnership⁸

Eliminating unlawful discrimination: None

Reasons for your decision:

This Protected Characteristic is not relevant to this assessment.

⁸ In respect of this protected characteristic, a body subject to the Public Sector Equality Duty (which includes Scottish Government) only needs to comply with the first need of the duty (to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010) and only in relation to work. This is because the parts of the Act covering services and public functions, premises, education etc. do not apply to that protected characteristic. Equality impact assessment within the Scottish Government does not require assessment against the protected characteristic of Marriage and Civil Partnership unless the policy or practice relates to work, for example HR policies and practices.

Stage 4: Decision making and monitoring

Identifying and establishing any required mitigating action

Have positive or negative impacts been identified for any of the equality groups?	Yes - positive
Is the policy directly or indirectly discriminatory under the Equality Act 2010 ⁹ ?	No.
If the policy is indirectly discriminatory, how is it justified under the relevant legislation?	N/A
If not justified, what mitigating action will be undertaken?	N/A

Describing how Equality Impact analysis has shaped the policy making process

No equality issues have been raised that will require changes to the framing of the legislation.

Monitoring and Review

Any monitoring and review of the disregard for the Windrush Compensation Scheme will be undertaken by SG officials in the Improving Standards and Quality Division.

Stage 5 - Authorisation of EQIA

Please confirm that:

- ◆ This Equality Impact Assessment has informed the development of this policy:

Yes No

- ◆ Opportunities to promote equality in respect of age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation have been considered, i.e.:
 - Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation;
 - Removing or minimising any barriers and/or disadvantages;

⁹ See EQIA – Setting the Scene for further information on the legislation.

- Taking steps which assist with promoting equality and meeting people's different needs;
- Encouraging participation (e.g. in public life)
- Fostering good relations, tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

Yes No

- ◆ If the Marriage and Civil Partnership protected characteristic applies to this policy, the Equality Impact Assessment has also assessed against the duty to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation in respect of this protected characteristic:

Yes No Not applicable

Declaration

I am satisfied with the equality impact assessment that has been undertaken for The National Assistance (Assessment of Resources) Regulations 1992 and give my authorisation for the results of this assessment to be published on the Scottish Government's website.

Name: Dr ST Cuthbert-Kerr

Position: Deputy Director for Improving Standards and Quality Division, Directorate for Social Care and National Care Service Development Directorate

Authorisation date: 05 January 2023





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