

# Fundraising Guidance

## Equality Impact Assessment

**Abstract:** This Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) supports and informs the public consultation on the Fundraising Guidance.

### 1. Context

The Scottish Charity Regulator is committed to ensuring that when considering any significant changes to process or policy that an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)<sup>1</sup> is conducted. This is a two staged process. Initially we carry out an EQIA screening that a member of OSCR's Senior Management Team reviews to identify whether a full EQIA is required. In the case of the 'Fundraising Guidance' it was agreed that a full EQIA should be conducted as revised guidance can include changes that impact both external and internal stakeholders.

Below is the EQIA for the Fundraising Guidance. It aims to consider and consolidate what we see as the 'Equality Impact' of the changes in the guidance.

This initial assessment has been informed using varied sources of evidence, input from OSCR staff, and previous EQIA's. It is now important that it can be commented on and informed as part of the wider consultation process.

### 2. Overview of policy area

What is proposed is to build on OSCR's regulatory practice so far and examples of good and bad practice to provide practical, usable guidance on fundraising to external and internal stakeholders.

➤ The desired outcomes/outputs are:

- Revised written guidance on fundraising in a format suitable for web publication.
- Guidance targeted at a key audience of professional advisers, then prospective charities, umbrella bodies, existing charity trustees and OSCR staff.
- To provide greater clarity on the fundraising requirements of Scottish Charity law.
- Internal guidance for OSCR decision makers.

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<sup>1</sup> EQIA's; these consider relevant evidence in order to understand the likely or actual effect of policies or practices on equality groups

- To provide a responsive piece or suite of guidance which is easy to access, uses plain language (wherever possible) and has a style that reflects the corporate persona set out in OSCR’s Engagement Strategy.

This EQIA aims to consider and consolidate what we see as the ‘Equality Impact’ of these changes.

The format of the EQIA follows an agreed template. It summaries the evidence we have collected on each of the protected characteristics<sup>2</sup> and provides a summary of the negative and positive impact.

### 3. Evidence

Stakeholder mapping was carried out to inform the development of the Fundraising Guidance. The key stakeholders identified are:

OSCR Staff	Charities	General public
Professional advisors	Umbrella bodies	Funders
Third Sector Interfaces	Other regulators	Scottish Government

OSCR regulates charities, but on a day-to-day basis it is individuals representing charities that engage directly with us. The impact of the ‘Fundraising Guidance’ will be on both. Internally we don’t hold substantive equality information. For charities we can do some basic analysis based on information held on the Scottish Charity Register<sup>3</sup>. This includes charitable purpose, beneficiary group and name. We can use this information to identify those charities working with and/or for the protected characteristics.

We also previously collected equality information along with a customer service survey that was sent out by OSCR’s Registration Team<sup>4</sup>. This survey was completed by a selection of charities having recently received a decision on a specific registration case. We present data from two analysis periods whereby we asked for detailed equality information on who had answered the survey, and trustee demographic.

To support this we have also referred to a number of external data sources. These include:

- Charity Commission for England and Wales
- The Scottish Government Equality Evidence Finder
- Scottish Household Survey’s 2012 and 2013

<sup>2</sup> Protected characteristics under the 2010 Act are: Disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership and age.

<sup>3</sup> Register data taken from data extract in February 2015.

<sup>4</sup> 2011 Survey issued between Sept-Nov 2011 (98 responses analysed). 2010 Survey issues between Jan-July 2010 (190 responses analysed)

The evidence outlined is categorised by each of the protected characteristics. The main findings we have taken from this evidence is summarised at the end of the section.

### 3.1 Disability

- **Register Data**

5,737 (24%) charities on the register have a beneficiary class disabled or ill health. (This statistic has remained stable for a number of years).

- **Charities Services Customer Service Survey (late 2011 and 2010 reports)**

In the 2011 survey we asked whether the respondent had a disability and if yes which type.

No	82.2%
Yes	16.6%
Not answered	1.2%

Of those that states yes:

Physical	35.7%
Long standing	28.6%
Learning difficulty	14.3%
Mental Health	7.1%
Sensory	7.1%

In the 2010 survey the question was different whereby we asked if the charity was run mainly by a group of individuals with a disability. There was only one response; noting learning disabilities.

- **Summary from SG Evidence Finder**

In 2015, 16% of people employed in the third sector considered themselves to have a disability compared to 10% in the private sector and 11% in the public sector.

**Source:** Annual Population Survey (2015)

In 2015, 26% of people who volunteered had a disability or long term illness.

**Source:** Scottish Household Survey (2015)

### 3.2 Race

- **Register data**

1,351 (6%) charities have a beneficiary class 'racial or ethnic group and 623 (3%) have a purpose to promote race and racial harmony. (This statistic has remained stable for a number of years).

- **Charities Services Customer Service Survey (late 2011 and 2010 reports)**

In the 2011 survey we asked whether the respondent was of a specific race:

Scottish	62 respondents
Other British	19 respondents
Irish	4 respondents
Other white	2 respondents
African	2 respondents

In the 2010 survey the question was different whereby we asked if the charity was run mainly those of a specific race.

Scottish	89%
British	11%
Chinese	2%
Irish	1%
African	1%

- **Summary from SG Evidence Finder**

In 2015, 2% of volunteers were from an ethnic group other than 'white'. **Source:** Scottish Household Survey (2015)

- **Requests for information in other language**

We do monitor the number of requests for information in another language and the number has been very low, with no requests being made for the any OSCR Guidance to be provided in another language since 2014.

### 3.3 Religion and belief

- **Register data**

4,726 (20%) have a purpose to advance religion. (This statistic has remained stable for a number of years).

- **Charities Services Customer Service Survey (late 2011 and 2010 reports)**

In the 2011 survey we asked whether the respondent was of a specific religion:

Church of Scotland	53%
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Other Christian	28%
Roman Catholic	15%
Pagan	3%
Buddhist	2%
Episcopal	1%

In the 2010 survey the question was different whereby we asked if the charity was run mainly by those of a specific religion.

Christian	59%
Other	32%
Buddhist	9%

- **Summary from SG Evidence Finder**

In 2015, 52% of volunteers were of Christian faith, 45% of volunteers were not religious, and 4% of volunteers were of another faith. **Source:** Scottish Household Survey (2015).

### 3.4 Gender

- **Register data**

We do not hold comprehensive data on charity trustees, but we do hold information on principal contacts. Analysis of the title stated for principal contacts has been conducted but this is not comprehensive as these are not stated for all contacts. However, a simple analysis suggests that approximately 49% of contacts are female and 51% male.

- **Charities Services Customer Service Survey (late 2011 and 2010 reports)**

In the 2011 survey we asked the sex of the respondent:

Female	55%
Male	45%

In the 2010 survey the question was different whereby we asked if the charity was run mainly by a men or women.

Female	51%
Male	49%

- **Summary from SG Evidence Finder**

In 2015, 67% of the people employed in the third sector were female compared with 64% in the public sector and 42% in the private sector. Source: Annual Population Survey (2015).

In 2015, a higher percentage of women (30%) than men (24%) volunteered. Between 2008 and 2015 the proportion of women who had volunteered in the last 12 months has been consistently higher than men. Source: Scottish Household Survey (2015).

### 3.5 Sexual orientation and gender re-assignment

- **Charities Services Customer Service Survey (late 2011 and 2010 reports)**

In the 2011 survey we asked the sexual orientation of the respondent:

Heterosexual	87.6%
Prefer not to say	7.9%
Other	3.4%
Gay men/Lesbian	1.1%

#### Summary from SG Evidence Finder

The Scottish Government does not currently have information on the experiences of gay, lesbian and bisexual people in relation to the third sector.

### 3.6 Marriage and civil partnership/ Pregnancy and Maternity

OSCR and Scottish Government have no relevant data under this characteristic.

### 3.7 Age

- **Register data**

11,852 (49%) charities have a beneficiary class of young people and 5,485 (23%) older people. (This statistic has remained stable for a number of years).

- **Charity Services Customer Service Survey (late 2011 and 2010 reports)**

In the 2011 survey we asked the age of the survey respondent. Below is a table of the age distribution:

65+	12%
55-64	31%
45-54	18%
35-44	20%
25-34	12%
16-24	3%

Under 16	1%
Prefer not say	3%

In the 2010 survey the question was different whereby we asked if the charity was run mainly by a specific age group. Below is the table of age distribution:

65+	8%
55-64	18%
45-54	28%
35-44	36%
25-34	10%
16-24	-
Under 16	-

- **Charity Commission Research**

Research from the CCEW indicated the average mean age of a charity trustee is 57, with 67% over the age of 60.

- **Summary from SG Evidence Finder**

After the age of 74, the level of volunteering declines. In 2015, 18% of men and 20% of women aged 75 and over volunteered in the last 12 months, compared to 27% of adults overall. **Source:** Scottish Household Survey (2015).

### **3.8 Internet Use: Age, gender and longstanding physical or mental health condition or illness**

There is a clear relationship between age and use of internet with significantly lower rates of internet use among older people. Around 4 per cent of adults aged 16 to 44 reported not using the internet, whereas the figure for those aged 75 and over is 70 per cent, although this latter figure has fallen from 76 per cent in 2014. **Source:** Scottish Household Survey 2015.

### **3.9 Key points from statistical evidence**

- Nearly a quarter of the people working in the third sector consider themselves to have a disability (a higher proportion than the public/private sectors). Around a quarter of charities on the Register have a beneficiary class of disabled or ill health.
- Average age of a trustee is 57 in comparison with the Scottish Government evidence on internet use.
- A fifth of the charities on the Register have the purpose to advance Religion. 3

## **4. Impact**

## 4.1 Context

In order for us to make our initial assessment we took this evidence and staff feedback and also looked at previous EQIA's.

## 4.2 Impact assessment

The impact of the proposals varies across the protected characteristics. In terms of pregnancy and maternity and marriage and civil partnership we have not identified any negative impact, but for the others there is some evidence of this and we are considering what possible mitigations can be implemented. The table below outlines our initial assessment for consultation.

Proposal	Impact
Updated Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age: the Guidance has been drafted using Plain English principles wherever possible.</li> <li>• Disability: Consider guidance format. Plain text versions, hard copies, large print and screen readers. Also language used (see above). This is something considered previously and existing mitigation measures are in place.</li> <li>• Race: Guidance has always been provided in English and no requests for other languages have been made to date. Positive: OSCR are a member of the 'Happy to translate' scheme and the web-based guidance should enable the use of screen readers and online translators.</li> </ul>

## 4.3 Summary

This initial assessment indicates that the main negative impacts we need to consider further are in respect of communication (race, disability, age). Once we are confident that we have the all evidence we need and have consulted on this initial assessment, we will finalise the mitigations. This will then be incorporated into the final EQIA.

### Sources:

- [Scottish Household Survey \(2015\)](#)
- [Annual population survey](#)
- [Scottish Charity Register](#)