

Section 75 Policy Screening Form

Part 1. Policy scoping

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy under consideration. The purpose of policy scoping is to help prepare the background and context and set out the aims and objectives for the policy, being screened. At this stage, scoping the policy will help identify potential constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy maker work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

Public authorities should remember that the Section 75 statutory duties apply to internal policies (relating to people who work for the authority), as well as external policies (relating to those who are, or could be, served by the authority).

Information about the policy

Name of the policy

Business Development programme to assist the Craft sector in NI

Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?

Existing and New.

What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims/outcomes)

To increase the economic impact from the Craft sector in NI.

The programme fall into five areas-

Pre Start

Scoping of a business idea

Training

Capability support.

Start up

Training

Support to develop a Business plan

Support to develop an Export Develop plan

Mentoring support

Incubation support.

Post start up

Capability development

Marketing programme

To increase awareness of the craft sector both locally and internationally and encourage an increase in buyer spend/commissions on NI craft.

Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?

If so, explain how.

Under represented group – females.

A statistical analysis of the craft sector A Future in the Making has evidenced that 68% of the makers/designers in Northern Ireland are female. This analysis was completed in 2006/07 to establish a baseline and the make up of the craft sector in Northern Ireland. This research was undertaken by Survey completed by Prof Andrew McAuley & Dr Ian Fillis, Department of Marketing, University of Sterling.

Although this initiative will not directly target women, (the programme is open to all the full craft sector in NI-male or female) it is likely, given the socio economic profile of the sector that the programme will predominately support entrepreneurship activity amongst women

Who initiated or wrote the policy?

Craft Northern Ireland (CNI).

CNI were established following a recommendation from the intergovernmental strategy, Unlocking creativity, published in 2004 jointly by DCAL, DE, DEL and Invest NI.

Who owns and who implements the policy?

CNI.

Being delivered via a Single Tender procurement for Invest NI.

Implementation factors

Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?

No

If yes, are they

financial

legislative

other, please specify _____

Main stakeholders affected

Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon?

staff

service users

other public sector organisations

voluntary/community/trade unions

other, please specify _____

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

- **what are they?**

There are 2 key policy areas, within Invest NI, which relate directly to this policy.
The drive for entrepreneurship.

Promotion of female entrepreneurship

New start craft enterprise activity to support the development of the growth agenda identified in the Programme for Government. In addition developing confidence, networks and capability within both new and established craft businesses, all vital to the promotion of an entrepreneurial culture with programme impact increasing the economic contribution from the sector.

- **who owns them?**

Invest NI

Available evidence

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data.

What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories.

The range of programmes delivered by CNI requires feedback forms and exit questionnaires to be completed by the programme participants at relevant delivery points in the programme. CNI reviews these documents and ensures that no adverse section 75 impact occurs.

The Client Executive from Invest NI carries out a spot check on these reviews.

As outlined previously, this programme may positively impact on underrepresented groups as outlined in the baseline socio economic make up of the craft sector in NI.

| Section 75 category | Details of evidence/information |
|----------------------------|--|
| Religious belief | <p>This policy has been informed by accumulated evidence from the existing customer base, including the previous Equality Impact Assessment on the Accelerating Entrepreneurship Strategy, Business Development Services, the Corporate Plan and the draft Communications and Access Equality Impact Assessment.</p> <p>It has also been informed by the A Future in the Making paper.</p> |
| Political opinion | As above |
| Racial group | As above |
| Age | As above |
| Marital status | As above |
| Sexual orientation | As above |
| Men and women generally | As above |
| Disability | As above |
| Dependants | As above |

Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories

| Section 75 category | Details of needs/experiences/priorities |
|-------------------------|--|
| Religious belief | No specific needs identified. There will be flexibility to accommodate individual circumstances. |
| Political opinion | No specific needs identified. There will be flexibility to accommodate individual circumstances. |
| Racial group | No specific needs identified. There will be flexibility to accommodate individual circumstances. |
| Age | There will be flexibility to accommodate individual circumstances. |
| Marital status | There will be flexibility to accommodate individual circumstances. |
| Sexual orientation | There will be flexibility to accommodate individual circumstances. |
| Men and women generally | There will be flexibility to accommodate individual circumstances. |
| Disability | There will be flexibility to accommodate individual circumstances. |
| Dependants | There will be flexibility to accommodate individual circumstances. |

All training is carried out at times and venues convenient for all section 75 groups.

Part 2. Screening questions

Introduction

In making a decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment, the public authority should consider its answers to the questions 1-4 which are given on pages 66-68 of this Guide.

If the public authority's conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then the public authority may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is 'screened out' as having no relevance to equality of

opportunity or good relations, a public authority should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

If the public authority's conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to the equality impact assessment procedure.

If the public authority's conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality categories and/or good relations categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an equality impact assessment, or to:

- measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or
- the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

In favour of a 'major' impact

- a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
- b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and it would be appropriate to conduct an equality impact assessment in order to better assess them;
- c) Potential equality and/or good relations impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
- d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns amongst affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
- e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

In favour of 'minor' impact

- a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
- b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;
- c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
- d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

In favour of none

- a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
- b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Taking into account the evidence presented above, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations for those affected by this policy, in any way, for each of the equality and good relations categories, by applying the screening questions given overleaf and indicate the level of impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

Screening questions

| 1 What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories? minor/major/none | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Section 75 category | Details of policy impact | Level of impact? minor/major/none |
| Religious belief | Low | None |
| Political opinion | Low | None |
| Racial group | Low | None |
| Age | Low | None |
| Marital status | Low | None |
| Sexual orientation | Low | None |
| Men and women generally | Impact on males | Minor |
| Disability | Low | None |
| Dependants | Low | None |
| | | |

| 2 Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories? | | |
|--|--|---|
| Section 75 category | If Yes , provide details | If No , provide reasons |
| Religious belief | | At this stage of implementation there is no indication that this policy will have a negative impact on equality of opportunity or good relations. |
| Political opinion | | At this stage of implementation there is no indication that this policy will have a negative impact on equality of opportunity or good relations. |
| Racial group | | At this stage of implementation there is no indication that this policy will have a negative impact on equality of opportunity or good relations. |
| Age | | At this stage of implementation there is no indication that this policy will have a negative impact on equality of opportunity or good relations. |
| Marital status | | At this stage of implementation there is no indication that this policy will have a negative impact on equality of opportunity or good relations. |
| Sexual orientation | | At this stage of implementation there is no indication that this policy will have a negative impact on equality of opportunity or good relations. |
| Men and women generally | The equality impacts in terms of gender can be mitigated against, given the socio economic makeup of the craft sector in Northern Ireland. | At this stage of implementation there is no indication that this policy will have a negative impact on equality of opportunity or good relations. |
| Disability | | At this stage of implementation there is no indication that this policy will have a negative impact on equality of opportunity or good relations. |
| Dependants | | At this stage of implementation there is no indication that this policy will have a negative impact on equality of opportunity or good relations. |

| 3 To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? minor/major/none | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Good relations category | Details of policy impact | Level of impact minor/major/none |
| Religious belief | | None |
| Political opinion | | None |
| Racial group | | None |

| 4 Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|
| Good relations category | If Yes , provide details | If No , provide reasons |
| Religious belief | Yes Invest NI will encourage feedback from participants via the appointed delivery agent CNI. The delivery agent which will continue to review any adverse impacts. The Programme will ensure that the promotion of the programmes and the ultimate delivery of events throughout Northern Ireland provide reasonable access for all communities. | |
| Political opinion | Yes Invest NI will encourage feedback from participants via the appointed delivery agent CNI. The delivery agent which will continue to review any adverse impacts. The Programme will ensure that the promotion of the programmes and the ultimate delivery of events throughout Northern Ireland provide reasonable access for all communities. | |
| Racial group | Yes Invest NI will encourage feedback from participants via the appointed delivery agent CNI. The delivery agent which will continue to review any adverse impacts. The Programme will ensure that the promotion of the programmes and the ultimate delivery of events throughout Northern Ireland provide reasonable access for all communities. | |

Additional considerations

Multiple identities

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities?

(For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).

NO

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

N/A

Part 3. Screening decision

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment, please provide details of the reasons.

A full Equality Impact Assessment is deemed unnecessary. CNI through their baseline research exercise carried out a consultation with the sector and during this process no equality issues were identified.

CNI will indirectly target disadvantaged and underrepresented groups, such as women. In addition CNI will benefit entrepreneurs working in rural areas.

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment the public authority should consider if the policy should be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced.

- CNI in conjunction with Invest NI will monitor and evaluate the programme.
Project Delivery agreement issued to appointed delivery agent- CNI. This agreement issued by Invest NI requires CNI, as part of its terms and conditions, to complete equality monitoring on all programmes in relation to the Section 75 groups.
- In addition CNI will complete on each programme-
Participants feedback forms
Exit surveys

If the decision is to subject the policy to an equality impact assessment, please provide details of the reasons.

N/A

All public authorities' equality schemes must state the authority's arrangements for assessing and consulting on the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted by the authority on the promotion of equality of opportunity. The Commission recommends screening and equality impact assessment as the tools to be utilised for such assessments. Further advice on equality impact assessment may be found in a separate Commission publication: Practical Guidance on Equality Impact Assessment.

Mitigation

When the public authority concludes that the likely impact is 'minor' and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, the public authority may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity or good relations.

Can the policy/decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations?

If so, give the **reasons** to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy.

- All monitoring will be carried out in line with Invest NI's new policies and procedures for third party organisations as detailed in Invest NI's Operating Procedures.
- An independent evaluation on programme and section 75 impact will be completed by CNI.

Timetabling and prioritising

Factors to be considered in timetabling and prioritising policies for equality impact assessment.

If the policy has been '**screened in**' for equality impact assessment, then please answer the following questions to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment.

On a scale of 1-3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment.

| Priority criterion | Rating (1-3) |
|--|--------------|
| Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations | |
| Social need | |
| Effect on people's daily lives | |
| Relevance to a public authority's functions | |

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for equality impact assessment. This list of priorities will assist the public authority in timetabling. Details of the Public Authority's Equality Impact Assessment Timetable should be included in the quarterly Screening Report.

Is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities?

If yes, please provide details

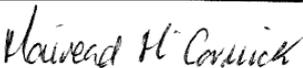
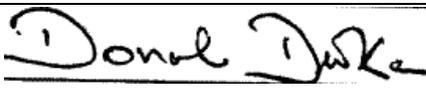
Part 4. Monitoring

Public authorities should consider the guidance contained in the Commission's Monitoring Guidance for Use by Public Authorities (July 2007).

The Commission recommends that where the policy has been amended or an alternative policy introduced, the public authority should monitor more broadly than for adverse impact (See Benefits, P.9-10, paras 2.13 – 2.20 of the Monitoring Guidance).

Effective monitoring will help the public authority identify any future adverse impact arising from the policy which may lead the public authority to conduct an equality impact assessment, as well as help with future planning and policy development.

Part 5 - Approval and authorisation

| Screened by: | Position/Job Title | Date |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| MaireadMcCormick  | Client Executive | 14 October 2010 |
| Approved by: | | |
| Donal Durkan  | Director | 14 October 2010 |

Note: A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be 'signed off' and approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy, made easily accessible on the public authority's website as soon as possible following completion and made available on request.