# A4 DAERA Logo process.png

**Equality & Disability Duties**

**Screening Template**

# **Screening flowchart and template (taken from Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 – A Guide for public authorities April 2010 *(Appendix 1)).***

**Introduction**

**Part 1. Policy scoping** – asks public authorities to provide details about the policy, procedure, practice and/or decision being screened and what available evidence you have gathered to help make an assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations.

**Part 2. Screening questions** – asks about the extent of the likely impact of the policy on groups of people within each of the Section 75 categories. Details of the groups consulted and the level of assessment of the likely impact. This includes consideration of multiple identity and good relations issues. This section also includes two questions related to the Disability Duties.

**Part 3. Screening decision** –guides the public authority to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or tointroducemeasures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

**Part 4. Monitoring** –provides guidance to public authorities on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring.

**Part 5. Consideration of Human Rights** – please note this is not a Human Rights Screening form but rather a prompt that impacts on Human Rights should be considered.

**Part 6. Approval and authorisation** – verifies the public authority’s approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy.

A screening flowchart is provided overleaf.

Policy Scoping

* + Policy
  + Available data

Screening Questions

* Apply screening questions
* Consider multiple identities

Screening Decision: None/Minor/Major

Mitigate

Publish Template

Re-consider screening

Publish Template

for information

Publish Template

EQIA

Monitor

**‘None’**

Screened out

**‘Major’**

Screened in for EQIA

**‘Minor’**

Screened out with mitigation

Concerns raised with evidence

Concerns raised with evidence re: screening decision

**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**

The Local Air Quality Management Grant 2023 to 2026 (procedure)

**Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?**

Revision of a previous Local Air Quality Management Grant which operated under the Environment Fund.

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

Air quality improvement through the Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) system – air quality assessment, review and management.

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

**If so, explain how.**

The LAQM Grant should have the same impact on all s.75 groups.

**Who initiated or wrote the policy?**

DAERA’s Air and Environmental Quality (AEQ) Branch. Legal vires comes from Part III of the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002.

**Who owns and who implements the policy?**

DAERA’s Air and Environmental Quality Branch

**Implementation factors**

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

**If yes, are they (please delete as appropriate)**

Financial factors could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of this policy/procedure if sufficient budget is not made available.

**Legislative**

**other, please specify** Resourcing pressures to operate the grant. There is mounting pressure on AEQ Branch in relation to REUL work, CAS, Round 4 noise mapping, COVID-19 inquiry and the need to work at pace to let a contract for the air quality monitoring website and network. Other key work areas, particularly relating to noise policy and obligations under the Environmental Noise Regulations 2006 have been put on hold and delayed. However, the LAQM Grant work currently remains a priority for the Branch to ensure that air quality alerts can be issued when necessary in order to protect human health.

**Main stakeholders affected**

**Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon? (please delete as appropriate)**

**Staff –** required to operate the grant within AEQ and within the councils

**service users –** Northern Ireland District Councils who will receive the

grant; members of the public who wish to review data captures as a result of the grant.

**other public sector organisations –** e.g.universities that wish to use the air quality data that is captured, other government departments to assist with policy decisions

**voluntary/community/trade unions –** health and environmental charities and stakeholders

**other, please specify** – Consultants, media, public

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Other policies with a bearing on this policy

* **What are they?**

1. It is anticipated that funding will either be sourced from the proceeds of the Carrier Bag Levy (CBL), or from Direct Running Costs. Both sources have funded previous versions of this grant in the past.
2. This grant will contribute to achieving Outcome 2 of the PfG, “We live and work sustainably – protecting the environment” and supporting indicator, PfG Indicator 37 - Improve air quality.

* **Who owns them?**

1. DAERA
2. DAERA and NI Executive

**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. The Commission has produced this guide to [signpost to S75 data](https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Employers%20and%20Service%20Providers/Public%20Authorities/S75DataSignpostingGuide.pdf).

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

*Please ensure all data used is the most current and up to date available. You should verify this by contacting the Departmental Statisticians.*

**Religious belief** evidence/information:

Census 2021 contained two religion questions, the first on “current religion”

and a follow-up question on “religion brought up in” which is also referred to

as “religion of upbringing”.

The 2021 results show the NI wide breakdown as follows:

Catholic 805,200 (42.3%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 316,100 (16.6%); Church of Ireland 219,800 (11.5%); Methodist Church in Ireland 44,700 (2.4%); Other Christian (incl Christian related) 130,400 (6.9%); Other religions 25,500 (1.3%); No religion 331,000 (17.4%); and Not stated 30,500 (1.6%). The total of all usual residence is 1,903,178.

This is further broken down, geographically by district council as follows:

**Antrim and Newtownabbey**; Catholic 41,317 (28.37%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 34,615 (23.76%); Church of Ireland 15,275 (10.49%); Methodist Church in Ireland 5,484 (3.76%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 12,004 (8.24%); Other religions 1,993 (1.37%); No religion 32,944 (22.62%); Religion not stated 2,029 (1.39%). Total in district council 145,661

**Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon**; Catholic 89,737 (41.04%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 31,185 (14.26%); Church of Ireland 34,807 (15.92%); Methodist Church in Ireland 5,511 (2.52%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 19,735 (9.03%); Other religions 2,441 (1.12%); No religion 32,152 (14.70%); Religion not stated 3,088 (1.41%). Total in district council 218,656

**Belfast**; Catholic 150,129 (43.46%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 42,983 (12.44%); Church of Ireland 29,325 (8.49%); Methodist Church in Ireland 9,870 (2.86%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 20,544 (5.95%); Other religions 10,238 (2.96%); No religion 74,850 (21.67%); Religion not stated 7,479 (2.17%). Total in district council 345,418

**Causeway Coast and Glens**; Catholic 53,301 (37.6%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 32,911 (23.22%); Church of Ireland 21,196 (14.95%); Methodist Church in Ireland 1,028 (0.73%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 9,105 (6.42%); Other religions 961 (0.68%); No religion 21,244 (14.99%); Religion not stated 2,003 (1.41%). Total in district council 141,749

**Derry City and Strabane**; Catholic 103,053 (68.36%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 14,845 (9.85%); Church of Ireland 12,474 (8.27%); Methodist Church in Ireland 1,186 (0.79%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 3,294 (2.18%); Other religions 1,315 (0.87%); No religion 12,404 (8.23%); Religion not stated 2,185 (1.45%). Total in district council 150,756

**Fermanagh and Omagh**; Catholic 71,430 (61.15%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 6,622 (5.67%); Church of Ireland 18,184 (15.57%); Methodist Church in Ireland 3,177 (2.72%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 4,641 (3.97%); Other religions 963 (0.82%); No religion 9,590 (8.21%); Religion not stated 2,205 (1.89%). Total in district council 116,812

**Lisburn and Castlereagh**; Catholic 35,714 (23.95%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 28,973 (19.43%); Church of Ireland 24,347 (16.22%); Methodist Church in Ireland 5,565 (3.73%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 14,436 (9.86%); Other religions 2,309 (1.55%); No religion 35,623 (23.89%); Religion not stated 2,139 (1.43%). Total in district council 149,106

**Mid and East Antrim**; Catholic 24,186 (17.40%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 44,739 (32.19%); Church of Ireland 15,385 (11.07%); Methodist Church in Ireland 4,795 (3.45%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 15,494 (11.15%); Other religions 1,191 (0.86%); No religion 30,502 (21.94%); Religion not stated 2,702 (1.94%). Total in district council 138,994

**Mid Ulster**; Catholic 93,703 (62.35%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 15,358 (10.22%); Church of Ireland 17,099 (11.38%); Methodist Church in Ireland 1,257 (0.84%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 8,090 (5.38%); Other religions 922 (0.61%); No religion 11,904 (7.92%); Religion not stated 1,960 (1.30%). Total in district council 150,293

**Newry, Mourne and Down**; Catholic 124,153 (68.19%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 17,159 (9.42%); Church of Ireland 9,384 (5.15%); Methodist Church in Ireland 874 (0.48%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 7,244 (3.98%); Other religions 1,207 (0.66%); No religion 19,648 (10.79%); Religion not stated 2,405 (1.31%). Total in district council 182,074

**Ards and North Down**; Catholic 18,428 (11.26%); Presbyterian Church in Ireland 46,713 (28.54%); Church of Ireland 22,312 (13.63%); Methodist Church in Ireland 5,981 (3.65%); Other Christian (including Christian related) 15,790 (9.65%); Other religions 1,979 (1.21%); No religion 50,122 (30.63%); Religion not stated 2,334 (1.43%). Total in district council 163,659

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**Political Opinion** evidence/information:

Political Attitudes in Northern Ireland 25 Years after the Agreement found that the breakdown of self-described community identities were unionist 31%, nationalist 26% and ‘neither’ 38%.

Northern Ireland Life and Times (NILT) is a social attitudes survey. In 2022 six out of ten respondents did not think of themselves as supporters of any particular party. One in two say they feel a little closer to one party than others. As with previous NILT surveys, Alliance Party voters appear to be over-represented, while Sinn Féin and Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) voters are under-represented.

May 2022 had seen Sinn Féin returned as the largest party in the Assembly (27 seats), with the DUP second largest (25 seats), meaning that for the first time the First Minister post was to be filled by a nationalist MLA.

The representation of political parties at district council level in Northern Ireland is as follows:

Antrim and Newtownabbey; Alliance 7; DUP 14; Independent 1; Sinn Féin 5; SDLP 4; UUP 9 (total 40)

Ards and North Down; Alliance 10; DUP 14; Green Party 3; Independent 1; SDLP 1; TUV 1; UUP 8 (total 40)

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon; Alliance 3; DUP 11; Independent 1; SDLP 6; Sinn Féin 10; UUP 10 (total 41)

Belfast; Alliance 10; DUP 15; Green Party 4; Sinn Féin 18; SDLP 6; UUP 2; PBP 3; PUP 2 (total 60)

Causeway Coast and Glens; Alliance 2; DUP 14; Independent 1; PUP 1; Sinn Féin 9; SDLP 6; UUP 7 (total 40)

Derry City and Strabane; Alliance 2; Aontu 1; DUP 7; Independent 4; PBP 2; Sinn Féin 11; SDLP 11; UUP 2 (total 40)

Fermanagh and Omagh; Alliance 1; CCLA 1; DUP 5; Independent 4; Sinn Féin 15; SDLP 5; UUP 9 (total 40)

Lisburn and Castlereagh; Alliance 9; DUP 15; Green Party 1; Sinn Féin 2; SDLP 2; UUP 11 (total 40)

Mid and East Antrim; Alliance 7; DUP 15; Independent 3; Sinn Féin 2; SDLP 1; TUV 5; UUP 7 (total 40)

Mid Ulster; DUP 9; Independent 2; Sinn Féin 17; SDLP 6; UUP 6 (total 40)

Newry, Mourne and Down; Alliance 2; DUP 3; Independent 5; Sinn Féin 16; SDLP 11; UUP 4 (total 41)

Source: <https://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/flg19.htm>

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**Racial Group** evidence/information:

Census 2021 data estimates and classifies usual residents in Northern Ireland by ethnic group. The estimates are as at census day, 21 March 2021. The ethnic group classification used is a 13-category classification.

The 2021 results show the Northern Ireland 1,903,179 usual residents and the breakdown is as follows:

White 1,837,575; Irish Traveller 2,609; Roma 1,529; Indian 9,881; Chinese

9,495; Filipino 4,451; Pakistani 1,596; Arab 1,817; Other Asian 5,244; Black African 8,069; Black Other 2,963; Mixed 14,382; and Other ethnicities 3,568.

This is further broken down, geographically by district council as follows:

**Antrim and Newtownabbey**; total 145,664. Percentage breakdown is as follows; White 96.72%; Irish Traveller 0.04%; Roma 0.01%; Indian 0.92%; Chinese 0.43%; Filipino 0.26%; Pakistani 0.11%; Arab 0.07%; Other Asian 0.19%; Black African 0.3%; Black Other 0.08%; Mixed 0.72%; and Other ethnicities 0.15%.

**Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon**; total 218,658. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

White 96.69%; Irish Traveller 0.24%; Roma 0.09%; Indian 0.28%; Chinese 0.31%; Filipino 0.19% ; Pakistani 0.13%; Arab 0.05%; Other Asian 0.27%; Black African 0.52%; Black Other 0.24%; Mixed 0.76%; and Other ethnicities 0.23%.

**Belfast**; total 345,419. Percentage breakdown is as follows; White 92.95%; Irish Traveller 0.09%; Roma 0.09%; Indian 1.26; Chinese 1.37%; Filipino 0.47%; Pakistani 0.14%; Arab 0.29%; Other Asian 0.49%; Black African 1.19%; Black Other 0.15%; Mixed 1.20%; and Other ethnicities 0.30%.

**Causeway Coast and Glens**; 141,746. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

White 98.55%; Irish Traveller 0.03%; Roma 0.01%; Indian 0.15%; Chinese 0.22%; Filipino 0.10%; Pakistani 0.03%; Arab 0.03%; Other Asian 0.10%; Black African 0.12%; Black Other 0.04%; Mixed 0.51%; and Other ethnicities 0.11%.

**Derry City and Strabane**; 150,757. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

White 97.74%; Irish Traveller 0.14%; Roma 0.01%; Indian 0.54%; Chinese 0.23%; Filipino 0.15%; Pakistani 0.07%; Arab 0.06%; Other Asian 0.12%; Black African 0.14%; Black Other 0.06%; Mixed 0.62%; and Other ethnicities 0.13%.

**Fermanagh and Omagh**; 116,811. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

White 98.29%; Irish Traveller 0.25%; Roma 0.02%; Indian 0.18%; Chinese 0.21%; Filipino 0.12%; Pakistani 0.04%; Arab 0.06%; Other Asian 0.10%; Black African 0.12%; Black Other 0.06%; Mixed 0.42%; and Other ethnicities 0.12%.

**Lisburn and Castlereagh**; 149,106. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

White 96.07%; Irish Traveller 0.07%; Roma 0.01%; Indian 0.85%; Chinese 0.65%; Filipino 0.49%; Pakistani 0.13%; Arab 0.10%; Other Asian 0.24%; Black African 0.27%; Black Other 0.10%; Mixed 0.87%; and Other ethnicities 0.15%.

**Mid and East Antrim**; 138,992. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

White 97.78%; Irish Traveller 0.10%; Roma 0.54%; Indian 0.13%; Chinese 0.29%; Filipino 0.15%; Pakistani 0.07%; Arab 0.01%; Other Asian 0.11%; Black African 0.16%; Black Other 0.04%; Mixed 0.50%; and Other ethnicities 0.14%.

**Mid Ulster**; 150,292. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

White 96.01%; Irish Traveller 0.37%; Roma 0.05%; Indian 0.14%; Chinese 0.22%; Filipino 0.07%; Pakistani 0.02%; Arab 0.07%; Other Asian 0.75%; Black African 0.47%; Black Other 0.77%; Mixed 0.84%; and Other ethnicities 0.22%.

**Newry, Mourne and Down**; 182,074. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

White 98.33%; Irish Traveller 0.19% ; Roma 0.05%; Indian 0.16%; Chinese 0.19%; Filipino 0.09%; Pakistani 0.03%; Arab 0.05%; Other Asian 0.09% ; Black African 0.11%; Black Other 0.06%; Mixed 0.49%; and Other ethnicities 0.17%.

**Ards and North Down**; 163,660. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

White 97.70%; Irish Traveller 0.01%; Roma 0.01%; Indian 0.24%; Chinese 0.31%; Filipino 0.19%; Pakistani 0.05%; Arab 0.02%; Other Asian 0.29%; Black African 0.19%; Black Other 0.08%; Mixed 0.76%; and Other ethnicities 0.16%.

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**Age** evidence/information:

The Census 2021 estimates usual residents in Northern Ireland by broad age bands. The estimates are as at census day, 21 March 2021. The breakdown for the 1,903,179 Northern Ireland usual residents is as follows:

Female, all ages 967,048. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 365,217; 15-39 years 594,361; 40-64 years 617,125; 65+ years 326,477.

Male, all ages 936,132. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 187,086; 15-39 years 296,346; 40-64 years 302,422; 65+ years 150,278.

This is further broken down, geographically by district council as follows:

**Antrim and Newtownabbey**; total 145,664. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 50.91%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 9.23%; 15-39 years 15.31%; 40-64 years 17.00%; 65+ years 9.38%.

Male, all ages 49.09%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 9.63%; 15-39 years 15.39%; 40-64 years 16.21%; 65+ years 7.85%.

**Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon**; total 218,658. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 50.48%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 10.16%; 15-39 years 15.46%; 40-64 years 16.21%; 65+ years 8.66%.

Male, all ages 49.52%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 10.62%; 15-39 years 15.51%; 40-64 years 16.05%; 65+ years 7.34%.

**Belfast**; total 345,419. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 51.34%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 8.79%; 15-39 years 18.87%; 40-64 years 15.50%; 65+ years 8.18%.

Male, all ages 48.66%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 9.26%; 15-39 years 18.27%; 40-64 years 14.60%; 65+ years 6.54%.

**Causeway Coast and Glens**; total 141,746. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 50.72%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 8.93%; 15-39 years 14.43%; 40-64 years 17.11%; 65+ years 10.25%.

Male, all ages 49.28%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 9.39%; 15-39 years 14.42%; 40-64 years 16.45%; 65+ years 9.02%.

**Derry City and Strabane**; total 150,757. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 51.14%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 9.75%; 15-39 years 15.82%; 40-64 years 17.06%; 65+ years 8.52%.

Male, all ages 48.86%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 10.14%; 15-39 years 15.24%; 40-64 years 15.97%; 65+ years 7.51%.

**Fermanagh and Omagh**; total 116,811. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 50.06%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 9.75%; 15-39 years 14.20%; 40-64 years 16.54%; 65+ years 9.57%.

Male, all ages 49.94%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 10.14%; 15-39 years 14.84%; 40-64 years 16.17%; 65+ years 8.78%.

**Lisburn and Castlereagh**; total 149,106. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 50.82%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 9.19%; 15-39 years 15.01%; 40-64 years 17.02%; 65+ years 9.59%.

Male, all ages 49.18%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 9.86%; 15-39 years 15.07%; 40-64 years 16.27%; 65+ years 7.99%.

**Mid and East Antrim**; total 138,992. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 51.04%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 8.49%; 15-39 years 14.43%; 40-64 years 17.45%; 65+ years 10.67%.

Male, all ages 48.96%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 8.92%; 15-39 years 14.22%; 40-64 years 16.82%; 65+ years 9.00%.

**Mid Ulster**; total 150,292. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 49.90%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 10.62%; 15-39 years 15.84%; 40-64 years 15.48% ; 65+ years 7.97%.

Male, all ages 50.10%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 11.09%; 15-39 years 16.33%; 40-64 years 15.65%; 65+ years 7.02%.

**Newry, Mourne and Down**; total 182,074. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 50.53%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 10.13%; 15-39 years 15.08%; 40-64 years 16.44%; 65+ years 8.89%.

Male, all ages 49.47%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 10.65%; 15-39 years 15.01%; 40-64 years 16.04%; 65+ years 7.77%.

**Ards and North Down**; total 163,660. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Female, all ages 51.30%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 8.23%; 15-39 years 13.54%; 40-64 years 17.61%; 65+ years 11.92%.

Male, all ages 48.70%. The age category breakdown is as follows; 0-14 years 8.73%; 15-39 years 13.47%; 40-64 years 16.28%; 65+ years 10.22%.

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**Marital Status** evidence/information:

The Census 2021 gathered data on usual residents aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland, by their marital and civil partnership status. The estimates are at census day, 21 March 2021.

The classifications were; Single (never married or never registered a civil partnership)/Married/In a civil partnership/Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership)/Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved/Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership

The Census 2021 estimates usual residents in Northern Ireland at census day, 21 March 2021, as 1,903,179. This broken down as follows:

All usual residents aged 16 and over 1,514,743; Single (never married or never registered a civil partnership) 576,708; Married 690,509; In a civil partnership

2,742; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership)

57,272; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved

91,128; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 96,384.

This is further broken down, geographically by district council as follows:

**Antrim and Newtownabbey**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 116,396. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership 35.54%; Married 47.70%; In a civil partnership 0.20%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 3.88%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 6.26%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 6.42%

**Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 170,411. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership) 35.25%; Married 49.01%; In a civil partnership 0.18%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 3.42%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 6.02%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 6.11%.

**Belfast**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 279,306. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership 49.82%; Married 32.94%; In a civil partnership 0.26%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 4.73%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 6.15%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 6.10%.

**Causeway Coast and Glens**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 114,159. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership 35.67%; Married 47.81%; In a civil partnership 0.14%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 3.32%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 6.36%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 6.71%.

**Derry City and Strabane**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 118,819. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership 41.87%; Married 41.09%; In a civil partnership 0.15%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 4.92%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 5.89%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 6.08%.

**Fermanagh and Omagh**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 92,013. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership 35.81%; Married 49.14%; In a civil partnership 0.14%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 3.44%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 4.92%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 6.55%.

**Lisburn and Castlereagh**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 118,922. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership 33.07%; Married 51.44%; In a civil partnership 0.19%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 3.14%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 5.95%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 6.20%.

**Mid and East Antrim**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 113,073. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership 33.43%; Married 49.15%; In a civil partnership 0.16%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 3.53%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 6.83%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 6.91%.

**Mid Ulster**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 115,659. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership 36.33%; Married 49.82%; In a civil partnership 0.16%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 3.24%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 4.55%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 5.90%.

**Newry, Mourne and Down**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 141,996. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership 36.71%; Married 47.94%; In a civil partnership 0.14%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 3.50%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 5.43%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 6.28%.

**Ards and North Down**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 133,989. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Single (never married or never registered civil partnership 30.92%; Married 51.04%; In a civil partnership 0.17%; Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership) 3.33%; Divorced or formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved 7.36%; Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership 7.17%.

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**Sexual Orientation** evidence/information:

The Census 2021 gathered data on usual residents aged 16 and over in Northern Ireland, by their by sexual orientation. The estimates are at census day, 21 March 2021.

The classifications were; Straight or heterosexual/Gay or lesbian/Bisexual/Other sexual orientation/Prefer not to say/Not stated.

The Census 2021 estimates usual residents in Northern Ireland at census day, 21 March 2021, as 1,903,179. This broken down as follows:

All usual residents aged 16 and over 1,514,743; Straight or heterosexual 1,363,859; Gay or lesbian 17,713; Bisexual 11,306; Other sexual orientation 2,597; Prefer not to say 69,307; Not stated 49,961.

This is further broken down, geographically by district council as follows:

**Antrim and Newtownabbey**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 116,396. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 91.25%; Gay or lesbian 1.20%; Bisexual 0.67%; Other sexual orientation 0.14%; Prefer not to say 3.96%; Not stated 2.78%.

**Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 170,413. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 90.52%; Gay or lesbian 0.81%; Bisexual 0.53%; Other sexual orientation 0.13%; Prefer not to say 4.86%; Not stated 3.15%.

**Belfast**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 279,306. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 87.10%; Gay or lesbian 2.27%; Bisexual 1.48%; Other sexual orientation 0.32%; Prefer not to say 5.20%; Not stated 3.64%.

**Causeway Coast and Glens**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 114,160. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 91.28%; Gay or lesbian 0.79%; Bisexual 0.52%; Other sexual orientation 0.12%; Prefer not to say 3.94%; Not stated 3.34%.

**Derry City and Strabane**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 118,813. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 90.30%; Gay or lesbian 1.19%; Bisexual 0.74%; Other sexual orientation 0.16%; Prefer not to say 4.39%; Not stated 3.22%.

**Fermanagh and Omagh**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 92,013. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 89.52%; Gay or lesbian 0.57%; Bisexual 0.43%; Other sexual orientation 0.16%; Prefer not to say 4.35%; Not stated 4.98%.

**Lisburn and Castlereagh**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 118,922. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 91.36%; Gay or lesbian 1.21%; Bisexual 0.69%; Other sexual orientation 0.15%; Prefer not to say 3.72%; Not stated 2.87%.

**Mid and East Antrim**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 113,075. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 91.04%; Gay or lesbian 0.86%; Bisexual 0.56%; Other sexual orientation 0.13%; Prefer not to say 4.21%; Not stated 3.19%.

**Mid Ulster**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 115,659. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 90.03%; Gay or lesbian 0.58%; Bisexual 0.41%; Other sexual orientation 0.14%; Prefer not to say 5.79%; Not stated 3.05%.

**Newry, Mourne and Down**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 141,996. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 90.41%; Gay or lesbian 0.84%; Bisexual 0.52%; Other sexual orientation 0.12%; Prefer not to say 4.98%; Not stated 3.13%.

**Ards and North Down**; All usual residents aged 16 and over 133,990. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

Straight or heterosexual 91.16%; Gay or lesbian 1.09%; Bisexual 0.72%; Other sexual orientation 0.14%; Prefer not to say 3.90%; Not stated 2.98%.

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**Men & Women generally** evidence/information:

Census 2021 Population and household estimates for Northern Ireland:

The usually resident population of Northern Ireland on census day, 21 March 2021, was 1,903,180 people. The population comprised 967,048 females (50.81%) and 936,123 males (49.19%).

This is further broken down, geographically by district council as follows:

**Antrim and Newtownabbey**; total 145,664. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 50.91%; Male (all ages) 49.09%.

**Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon**; total 218,656. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 50.48%; Male (all ages) 49.52%.

**Belfast**; total 345,419. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 51.34%; Male (all ages) 48.66%.

**Causeway Coast and Glens**; total 141,746. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 50.72%; Male (all ages) 49.28%.

**Derry City and Strabane**; total 150,756. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 51.14%; Male (all ages) 48.86%.

**Fermanagh and Omagh**; total 116,815. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 50.06%; Male (all ages) 49.94%.

**Lisburn and Castlereagh**; total 149,106. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 50.82%; Male (all ages) 49.18%.

**Mid and East Antrim**; total 138,992. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 51.04%; Male (all ages) 48.96%.

**Mid Ulster**; total 150,293. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 49.90%; Male (all ages) 50.10%.

**Newry, Mourne and Down**; total 182,074. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 50.53%; Male (all ages) 49.47%.

**Ards and North Down**; total 163,659. Percentage breakdown is as follows; Female (all ages) 51.30%; Male (all ages) 48.70%.

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**Disability** evidence/information:

The Census 2021 estimates households in Northern Ireland, with at least one usual resident, by whether or not any residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability. The estimates are as at census day, 21 March 2021. The breakdown for the 768,810 households in Northern Ireland is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 423,945;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 258,537;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 86,328.

This is further broken down, geographically by district council as follows:

**Antrim and Newtownabbey**; total 59,457 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 56.81%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 32.20%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 10.99%.

**Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon**; total 84,642 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 56.89%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 32.25%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 10.86%.

**Belfast**; total 149,208 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 53.59%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 35.36%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 11.05%.

**Causeway Coast and Glens**; total 57,576 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 53.24%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 34.72%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 12.04%.

**Derry City and Strabane**; total 60,935 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 49.59%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 37.79%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 12.62%.

**Fermanagh and Omagh**; total 45,715 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 54.29%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 34.44%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 11.27%.

**Lisburn and Castlereagh**; total 60,147 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 60.41%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 29.72%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 9.88%.

**Mid and East Antrim**; total 58,283 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 55.33%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 33.62%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 11.05%.

**Mid Ulster**; total 54,005 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 56.71%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 31.57%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 11.72%.

**Newry, Mourne and Down**; total 68,397 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 55.08%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 33.27%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 11.65%.

**Ards and North Down**; total 70,445 households. Percentage breakdown is as follows:

No residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 56.03%;

1 resident has a limiting long-term health problem or disability 33.07%;

2 or more residents have a limiting long-term health problem or disability 10.89%.

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**Dependants** evidence/information:

The Census 2021 estimates number and percentage of households with: No children in household; No dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent; One dependent child (aged 0-4/5-11/12-18 years); Two dependent children (youngest aged 0-4/5-11/12-18 years); Three or more dependent children (youngest aged 0-4/5-11/12-18 years).

The estimates are as at census day, 21 March 2021. The breakdown for the 768,809 households in Northern Ireland is as follows:

No children in household 423,956; No dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent 120,314. The total with no children in household/No dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 544,270.

The households with dependent children in Northern Ireland (total households minus the households with no children in household/No dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent) is 224,539.

This is further broken down, geographically by district council as follows:

**Antrim and Newtownabbey**; total number of households 59,457. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 70.02%. The households with dependent children is 29.98%.

**Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon**; total number of households 84,642. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 67.88%. The households with dependent children is 32.12%.

**Belfast**; total number of households 149,208. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 74.23%. The households with dependent children is 25.77%.

**Causeway Coast and Glens**; total number of households 57,577. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 72.00%%. The households with dependent children is 28.00%.

**Derry City and Strabane**; total number of households 60,935. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 69.43%. The households with dependent children is 30.57%

**Fermanagh and Omagh**; total number of households 45,715. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 70.39%. The households with dependent children is 29.61%

**Lisburn and Castlereagh**; total number of households 60,146. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 69.84%. The households with dependent children is 30.16%

**Mid and East Antrim**; total number of households 58,282. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 72.93%. The households with dependent children is 27.07%.

**Mid Ulster**; total number of households 54,004. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 65.98%. The households with dependent children is 34.02%.

**Newry, Mourne and Down**; total number of households 68,397. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 67.91%. The households with dependent children is 32.09%.

**Ards and North Down**; total number of households 70,446. The total percent with no children in household or no dependent children in household/All children in household non-dependent is 73.67%. The households with dependent children is 26.33%.

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**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 of the needs, experiences and priorities for each of the Section 75 categories below:**

***Religious belief***

Taking into account the information referred to above on religious belief, there are no different needs, experiences or priorities to be considered as a result of the LAQM Grant 2023 to 2026. This grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of religious belief and is available to all Councils in Northern Ireland. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental.  
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***Political Opinion***

Taking into account the information referred to above on political opinion, there are no different needs, experiences or priorities to be considered as a result of the LAQM Grant 2023 to 2026. This grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of political opinion and is available to all Councils in Northern Ireland. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental.

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***Racial Group***

Taking into account the information referred to above on racial groupings, there are no different needs, experiences or priorities to be considered as a result of the LAQM Grant 2023 to 2026. This grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of racial group and is available to all Councils in Northern Ireland. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental.

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***Age***

Taking into account the information referred to above on age, there are no different needs, experiences or priorities to be considered as a result of the LAQM Grant 2023 to 2026. This grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of age and is available to all Councils in Northern Ireland.

It is worth noting that to date, a number of awareness campaigns have been carried out by some local councils and these have been aimed at school children (e.g. No Idling campaigns/engine off prevent the cough campaigns) in an effort to encourage behavioural change at an early stage. The decision by a District Council to go ahead with each campaign, has not been made because of age. The decision has been made as schools where identified as having the greatest number of vulnerable people at a focused location or where engines are typically left running – generating un-necessary air pollution. Hospitals and other settings where there are large numbers of people who are potentially more vulnerable to the negative impacts of air pollution, are equally eligible to be considered by District Councils as a focus for similar awareness campaigns.

Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental.

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***Marital status***

Taking into account the information referred to above on marital status, there are no different needs, experiences or priorities to be considered as a result of the LAQM Grant 2023 to 2026. This grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of marital status and is available to all Councils in Northern Ireland. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental.

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***Sexual orientation***

Taking into account the information referred to above on sexual orientation, there are no different needs, experiences or priorities to be considered as a result of the LAQM Grant 2023 to 2026. This grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of sexual orientation and is available to all Councils in Northern Ireland. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental.

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***Men and Women Generally***

Taking into account the information referred to above on women and men generally, there are no different needs, experiences or priorities to be considered as a result of the LAQM Grant 2023 to 2026. This grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of women and men generally and is available to all Councils in Northern Ireland. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental.

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***Disability***

Taking into account the information referred to above on disability, there are no different needs, experiences or priorities to be considered as a result of the LAQM Grant 2023 to 2026. This grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of disability and is available to all Councils in Northern Ireland. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental.

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***Dependants***

Taking into account the information referred to above on dependants, there are no different needs, experiences or priorities to be considered as a result of the LAQM Grant 2023 to 2026. This grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of dependants and is available to all Councils in Northern Ireland. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental.

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**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.

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**

1. The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
2. 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;
3. 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;
4. 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;
5. The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
6. The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

**In favour of ‘minor’ impact**

1. The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
2. 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;
3. 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;
4. By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

**In favour of none**

1. The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
2. 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?**

Please provide details of the likely policy impacts and determine the level of impact for each S75 categories below i.e. either minor, major or none.

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Religious belief*:** The LAQM Grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of religious belief. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental. There is no anticipated negative impact relating to religious belief as a result of this grant.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major~~/None (delete as appropriate)

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Political Opinion:*** The LAQM Grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of political opinion. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental. There is no anticipated negative impact relating to political opinion as a result of this grant.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major~~/None (delete as appropriate)

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Racial Group*:** The LAQM Grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of racial grouping. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental. There is no anticipated negative impact relating to racial group as a result of this grant.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major~~/None (delete as appropriate)

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Age*:** The LAQM Grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of age. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental. There is no anticipated negative impact relating to age as a result of this grant.

It is worth noting that to date, a number of awareness campaigns have been carried out by some local councils and these have been aimed at school children (e.g. No Idling campaigns/engine off prevent the cough campaigns). The decision to go ahead with each campaign, has not been made by a council because of age, it has been made as schools where identified as having the greatest number of vulnerable people at a focused location, where engines are typically left running, thus generating unnecessary air pollution. Hospitals and other settings where there are large numbers of people who are potentially vulnerable to the negative impacts of air pollution, are equally eligible to be considered by a council as a focus for similar awareness campaigns. Other suggested campaigns are always welcome.

Reducing the risk to vulnerable people in society, based on scientific data or technical observations, will remain the primary focus of the grant.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major~~/None (delete as appropriate)

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Marital Status*:** The LAQM Grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of marital status. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental. There is no anticipated negative impact relating to marital status as a result of this grant.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major/~~None (delete as appropriate)

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Sexual Orientation*:** The LAQM Grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of sexual orientation. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental. There is no anticipated negative impact relating to sexual orientation as a result of this grant.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major/~~None (delete as appropriate)

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Men and Women*:** The LAQM Grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of women and men generally. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental. There is no anticipated negative impact relating to women and men as a result of this grant.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major/~~None (delete as appropriate)

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Disability*:** The LAQM Grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of disability. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental. There is no anticipated negative impact relating to disability as a result of this grant.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major/~~None (delete as appropriate)

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Dependants*:** The LAQM Grant strives to deliver clean air for all irrespective of dependants. Air quality assessment, review and management are based on scientific data and are carried out to the benefit of human health and the environmental. There is no anticipated negative impact relating to dependants as a result of this grant.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major/~~None (delete as appropriate)

1. **Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories?** Yes/No (please delete as appropriate)

Detail opportunities of how this policy could promote equality of opportunity for people within each of the Section 75 Categories below:

***Religious Belief* - If Yes, provide details:** N/A

**If No, provide reasons:** The LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally. It aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all. Air quality assessment, review and management will be based on scientific/ technical principles. As such, there is no opportunity to promote equality of opportunity based on religious belief.

***Political Opinion* - If Yes, provide details:** N/A

**If No, provide reasons:** The LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally. It aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all. Air quality assessment, review and management will be based on scientific/ technical principles. As such, there is no opportunity to promote equality of opportunity based on political opinion.

***Racial Group* - If Yes, provide details:** N/A

**If No, provide reasons:** The LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally. It aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all. Air quality assessment, review and management will be based on scientific/ technical principles. As such, there is no opportunity to promote equality of opportunity based on racial group.

***Age* - If Yes, provide details:** The LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally. It aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all. Air quality assessment, review and management will be based on scientific/ technical principles.

As some campaigns to date run by district councils have been focused in school settings, in future, should there be an opportunity to promote equality of opportunity based on age (e.g. a campaign is proposed in a setting where there are people of different ages), AEQ will consider these campaigns on the basis of merit. Targeting a younger audience for behavioural change campaigns is beneficial an this age group has the greatest potential to make improvements in air quality based on longevity and so represents good value for money.

**If No, provide reasons:** N/A

***Marital Status* - If Yes, provide details:** N/A

**If No, provide reasons:** The LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally. It aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all. Air quality assessment, review and management will be based on scientific/ technical principles. As such, there is no opportunity to promote equality of opportunity based on marital status.

***Sexual Orientation* - If Yes, provide details:** N/A

**If No, provide reasons:** The LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally. It aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all. Air quality assessment, review and management will be based on scientific/ technical principles. As such, there is no opportunity to promote equality of opportunity based on sexual orientation.

***Men and Women generally* - If Yes, provide details:** N/A

**If No, provide reasons:** The LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally. It aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all. Air quality assessment, review and management will be based on scientific/ technical principles. As such, there is no opportunity to promote equality of opportunity based on women and men generally.

***Disability* - If Yes, provide details:** The LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally. It aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all. Air quality assessment, review and management will be based on scientific/ technical principles. There is an opportunity for data/reports to be made available in other formats, including: Paper Copy; Large Print; Braille; Audio CD/MP3 (this list is not exhaustive). AEQ Team will support, as far as reasonably possible, any application from a Council which improves accessibility of data; reports; campaigns; or any other aspect of air quality assessment, review or management, which promotes equality of opportunity based on disability.

**If No, provide reasons:** N/A

***Dependants* - If Yes, provide details:** N/A

**If No, provide reasons:** The LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally. It aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all. Air quality assessment, review and management will be based on scientific/ technical principles. As such, there is no opportunity to promote equality of opportunity based on dependants.

1. **To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?**

Please provide details of the likely policy impact and determine the level of impact for each of the categories below i.e. either minor, major or none.

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Religious belief*:** There are no likely impacts foreseen as a result of the LAQM Grant on religious belief.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major/~~None

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Political Opinion*:** There are no likely impacts foreseen as a result of the LAQM Grant on political opinion.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major/~~None

**Details of the likely policy impacts on *Racial Group*:** There are no likely impacts foreseen as a result of the LAQM Grant on racial groups.

**What is the level of impact?** ~~Minor/Major/~~None

1. **Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?**

Detail opportunities of how this policy could better promote good relations for people within each of the Section 75 Categories below:

***Religious Belief* - If Yes, provide details:** N/A

**If No, provide reasons:** Due to the technical/scientific nature of air quality assessment, monitoring, review and management; and as the LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally, there are no specific opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief. The grant aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all, irrespective of religious belief.

***Political Opinion* - If Yes, provide details: N/A**

**If No, provide reasons:** Due to the technical/scientific nature of air quality assessment, monitoring, review and management; and as the LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally, there are no specific opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different political opinion. The grant aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all, irrespective of political opinion.

Racial Group **- If Yes, provide details: N/A**

**If No, provide reasons:** Due to the technical/scientific nature of air quality assessment, monitoring, review and management; and as the LAQM Grant is open to all Councils equally, there are no specific opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different racial groups. The grant aims to improve air quality to the benefit of all, irrespective of racial groupings.

**Additional considerations**

**Multiple identity**

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?  If so, please detail below.

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

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

Multiple identity potential impacts have been considered and there are potential impacts regarding people of different ages, who may also have a disability. This may make accessing the data or awareness campaigns, harder for some people with this multiple identity. To mitigate this, DAERA will prioritise applications from Councils that promote a range of multiple identities. This may be particularly relevant to awareness campaigns and/or access to different data formats. As well as meeting our own obligations, this is likely to improve trust and good relations within Councils and other groups/organisations seeking to help improve air quality.

DAERA also has legislative obligations to meet under the Disability Discrimination Order. Questions 5 – 6 relate to these.

Consideration of Disability Duties

1. **Does this proposed policy or decision provide an opportunity for DAERA to better *promote positive attitudes* towards disabled people?**

There is an opportunity within the LAQM Grant for DAERA to better promote positive attitudes towards disabled people. This can be done by prioritising the needs of those with disabilities in awareness campaigns and by making data accessible in a wider range of formats. We can promote this approach to the Councils and awarded grant funding to applications that demonstrate promotion of positive attitudes towards disabled people.

6. **Does this proposed policy or decision provide an opportunity to actively *increase the participation* by disabled people in public life?**

There is limited opportunity within the LAQM Grant for DAERA to actively increase the participation by disabled people in public life. However, should such an opportunity arise, DAERA will seek to integrate this into the grant via District Councils.

**Part 3. Screening decision** (Please delete as appropriate)

1. “~~Screened in” for equality impact assessment~~
2. ~~“Screened out” with mitigation or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted~~
3. “Screened out” without mitigation or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted

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

Based on this screening assessment, it is concluded that an equality impact assessment is not required, as the LAQM Grant will deliver technical/scientific air quality assessment, monitoring, review and management; it is open to all Councils equally; and includes in-built safeguards to optimise opportunity in respect of Section 75 equality categories. However, measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations; will be kept under review throughout the duration of this policy/grant.

**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* - please provide details.**

As an equality impact assessment will not be carried out, consideration has been given to whether the policy should be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced. As this policy/grant represents no more than a minor risk to Section 75 equality categories, and given that the grant has in-built measures to mitigate these minor impacts; no further mitigation or alternative policy will be required. However, this will be kept under review throughout the duration of this policy/grant and should additional risks become apparent during the life-time of this grant, a full assessment will be carried out and mitigation/intervention will be introduces as a priority.

**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: [A Practical Guide to Equality Impact Assessment](https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Employers%20and%20Service%20Providers/PracticalGuidanceonEQIA2005.pdf?ext=.pdf)

**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? ~~Yes /~~ No**

The policy has addressed these matters.

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

N/A

**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 | N/A |
| Social need |  |
| Effect on people’s daily lives |  |
| Relevance to a public authority’s functions |  |
| **Total score** |  |

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.**

N/A

**Part 4. Monitoring**

Section 75 places a requirement on DAERA to have equality monitoring arrangements in place in order to assess the impact of policies and services etc; and to help identify barriers to fair participation and to better promote equality of opportunity. Please note the following excerpt from The Equality Commission for Northern Ireland in relation to monitoring:

*A system must be established to monitor the impact of the policy in order to find out its effect on relevant groups. The results of ongoing monitoring must be reviewed on an annual basis. The public authority is required to publish the results of this monitoring. And they must be included in the public authorities´ annual review on progress to the Equality Commission. The Equality Scheme must specify how and where such monitoring information will be published. It is therefore essential that monitoring is carried out in a systematic manner and that the results are widely and openly published.*

*If the monitoring and analysis of results over a two year period show that the policy results in greater adverse impact than predicted, or if opportunities arise which would allow for greater equality of opportunity to be promoted, the public authority must ensure that the policy is revised to achieve better outcomes for the relevant equality groups.*

Further advice on monitoring can be found at: [ECNI Monitoring Guidance for Public Authorities](https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Employers%20and%20Service%20Providers/S75MonitoringGuidance2007.pdf?ext=.pdf)

Outline what data you will collect in the future in order to monitor the impact of this policy or decision on equality, good relations and disability duties.

**Equality:** The LAQM Grant is designed to reduce concentrations of pollutants in ambient air and support district councils in their monitoring duties.Real time data is published on the NI Air Quality website and the NI Air App is free to download to apple and android phones. and annual report is published every year. This data is already available to all s.75 groups.

**Good Relations:** Real time data is published on the NI Air Quality website and the NI Air App is free to download to apple and android phones. Levels of subscribers to the NI Air app and visitors to the website will continue to be monitored.

**Disability Duties:** As part of the next contract for the management of the air quality NI website, AEQ will consider opportunities to make the data more accessible to those with a disability.

**Part 5. Consideration of Human Rights**

1. **The Human Rights Act (HRA) 1998 brings the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into UK law and it applies in N Ireland. Indicate below by deleting Yes/No as appropriate, any potential *adverse impacts* that the policy or decision may have in relation to human rights issues.**

See Annex A for brief synopsis on each of the Human Rights Articles & Protocols

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Right to Life | **Article 2** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment | **Article 3** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Prohibition of slavery and forced labour | **Article 4** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Right to liberty and security | **Article 5** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Right to a fair and public trial | **Article 6** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Right to no punishment without law | **Article 7** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Right to respect for private and family life, home  and correspondence | **Article 8** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion | **Article 9** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Right to freedom of expression | **Article 10** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association | **Article 11** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Right to marry and to found a family | **Article 12** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| The prohibition of discrimination | **Article 14** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Protection of property and enjoyment of possessions | **Protocol 1 Article 1** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Right to education | **Protocol 1 Article 2** | ~~Yes/~~No |
| Right to free and secret elections | **Protocol 1 Article 3** | ~~Yes/~~No |

1. **Please explain any adverse impacts on human rights that you have identified**

N/A

9. **Please indicate any ways which you consider the policy positively promotes human rights**

This grant (procedure) has been considered in the context of the Human Rights Articles & Protocols and Annex A, no scope to positively promote human rights has been identified above an beyond the purpose of the grant which is to improve human health via the LAQM regime.

**Part 6 - Approval and authorisation**

# **Screening Checklist**

Before signing off this screening template please confirm that you have completed all the actions listed below.

I can confirm that all the actions listed below have been completed –

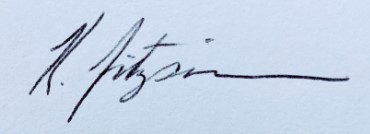
* I have explained any technical issues in plain English (easily understood by a 12 year old)
* I have used the most relevant, current & up to date data available
* I have added evidence and explained my assessments in full
* I have provided a brief note to justify my decision to ‘Screen In’ or ‘Screen Out’
* A copy of this screening template and the final decision has been sent to the Equality Unit for their consideration before it has been forwarded for sign-off

**Screening assessment completed by (Staff Officer level or above) -**

**Name:** Kate Fitzsimmons **Grade:** EPA (DP)

**Branch:** Air and Environmental Quality **Date:** 15/05/2023

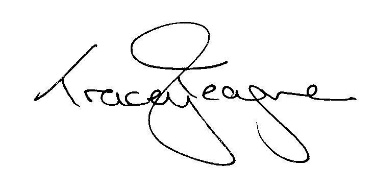
**Signature:** please insert a scanned image of your signature

****

**Screening decision approved by (must be Grade 3/Deputy Secretary or above) -**

**Name:** Tracey Teague **Grade:** 3

**Branch:** EMFG **Date: 22/5/23**

**Signature:** 

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.

Please save the final signed version of the completed screening form in the CM container (AE2-19-11940) below as soon as possible after completion and forward the CM link to Equality Branch at [equality@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:equality@daera-ni.gov.uk). The screening template must be saved to the container in **HTML format** (not PDF) in order to comply with accessibility requirements. The screening form will be placed on the DAERA website and a link provided to the Department’s Section 75 consultees.



For more information about equality screening, contact –

DAERA Equality Unit

Staff Engagement, Equality & Diversity Branch

Jubilee House

111 Ballykelly Road

LIMAVADY  
BT49 9HP

Email: [equality@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:equality@daera-ni.gov.uk)

Tel: 028 7744 2027



**Annex A**

**Synopsis of Human Rights Act Articles & Protocols**

***Article 2***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Right to life***

1. Everyone’s right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this Article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:**E+W+S+N.I.**

(a) In defense of any person from unlawful violence;

(b) In order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;

(c) In action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

***Article 3***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Prohibition of torture***

No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

***Article 4***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Prohibition of slavery and forced labour***

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.**E+W+S+N.I.**
3. For the purpose of this Article the term “forced or compulsory labour” shall not include:**E+W+S+N.I.**

(a) Any work required to be done in the ordinary course of detention imposed according to the provisions of Article 5 of this Convention or during conditional release from such detention;

(b) Any service of a military character or, in case of conscientious objectors in countries where they are recognised, service exacted instead of compulsory military service;

(c) Any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community;

(d) Any work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations.

***Article 5***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Right to liberty and security***

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law:**E+W+S+N.I.**

(a) The lawful detention of a person after conviction by a competent court;

(b) The lawful arrest or detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order of a court or in order to secure the fulfilment of any obligation prescribed by law;

(c) the lawful arrest or detention of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority on reasonable suspicion of having committed an offence or when it is reasonably considered necessary to prevent his committing an offence or fleeing after having done so;

(d ) the detention of a minor by lawful order for the purpose of educational supervision or his lawful detention for the purpose of bringing him before the competent legal authority;

(e) The lawful detention of persons for the prevention of the spreading of infectious diseases, of persons of unsound mind, alcoholics or drug addicts or vagrants;

(f) The lawful arrest or detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorised entry into the country or of a person against whom action is being taken with a view to deportation or extradition.

1. Everyone who is arrested shall be informed promptly, in a language which he understands, of the reasons for his arrest and of any charge against him.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. Everyone arrested or detained in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1(c) of this Article shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorised by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release pending trial. Release may be conditioned by guarantees to appear for trial.**E+W+S+N.I.**
3. Everyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings by which the lawfulness of his detention shall be decided speedily by a court and his release ordered if the detention is not lawful.**E+W+S+N.I.**
4. Everyone who has been the victim of arrest or detention in contravention of the provisions of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 6***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Right to a fair trial***

1. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interest of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.**E+W+S+N.I.**
3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:**E+W+S+N.I.**

(a) To be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;

(b) To have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defense;

(c) To defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;

(d) To examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;

(e) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

***Article 7***

**E+W+S+N.I.*No punishment without law***

1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 8***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Right to respect for private and family life***

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 9***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Freedom of thought, conscience and religion***

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. Freedom to manifest one’s religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 10***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Freedom of expression***

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 11***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Freedom of assembly and association***

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.**E+W+S+N.I.**
2. No restrictions shall be placed on the exercise of these rights other than such as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. This Article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, of the police or of the administration of the State.**E+W+S+N.I.**

***Article 12***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Right to marry***

Men and women of marriageable age have the right to marry and to found a family, according to the national laws governing the exercise of this right.

***Article 14***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Prohibition of discrimination***

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

**Protocol 1**

***Article 1***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Protection of property***

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of a State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure the payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties.

**Protocol 1**

***Article 2***

**E+W+S+N.I.*Right to education***

No person shall be denied the right to education. In the exercise of any functions which it assumes in relation to education and to teaching, the State shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions.

**Protocol 1**

***Article***

***3* E+W+S+N.I.*Right to free elections***

The High Contracting Parties undertake to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot, under conditions which will ensure the free expression of the opinion of the people in the choice of the legislature