**Equality Screening Form**

**INTRODUCTION**

The information contained in this Equality Screening Form has been extracted from the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland’s Guide for Public Authorities (2010). Additional information about the 5 parts of the form and a flowchart to demonstrate the process of completion is detailed in [**Appendix 1**](#Appendix1) of the form.

This template document and further guidance can be found by clicking the following link - [www.equalityni.org/S75duties](https://www.equalityni.org/S75duties)

**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 Policy** | Shared Parental Leave (SPL) |
| **Is it existing, revised or a new policy?** | Existing |[x]  New |[ ]  Revised |[ ]
| **If revised, please outline main updates:** | N/A |
| **What is it trying to achieve?** **(Intended aims/outcomes)** | Outlining the entitlements and process involved for parents who wish to share their parental leave period after they have a baby or adopt.  |
| **Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy? If so, explain how.**  | Yes, those with dependants as the policy is directly aimed at those with child dependants. |
| **Who initiated or wrote the policy?**  | HR Services Manager |
| **Who owns and who implements the policy?** | Human Resources |

**Implementation Factors**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yes |[x]  No |[ ]

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

If yes, are they: (Select all applicable)

|  |
| --- |
|[ ]  Financial |
|[x]  Legislative |
|[ ]  Other – please specify:  |  |

**Main stakeholders affected**

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

|  |
| --- |
|[x]  Staff |
|[ ]  Service Users |
|[ ]  Other Public Sector Organisations |
|[ ]  Voluntary/ Community/ Trade Unions |
|[x]  Other – please specify: | The employer of the other parent. As the policy allows for both parents to take a period of leave after a new baby one of the parents is likely to work for another employer and so they may also be impacted by our policy entitlements.  |

##### [Other policies with a bearing on this policy](#Onefour) (please list):

|  |
| --- |
| * Maternity Leave Policy
* Paternity/Partners Leave Policy
* Adoption Policy
* Time Off for Dependants Policy
* Flexible Working Policy
* Parental Leave Policy
 |

**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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Section 75 category** | **Details of evidence/information** |
| Religious belief | No evidence available to indicate correlation between this category and requirement to request Shared Parental Leave |
| Political opinion | No evidence available to indicate correlation between this category and requirement to request Shared Parental Leave |
| Racial group | No evidence available to indicate correlation between this category and requirement to request Shared Parental Leave |
| Age | Internal data of those who have taken SPL in Translink since the legislation was introduced in 2015 shows 4 individuals all aged in their 30’s. |
| Marital status | Marital status is optional for employees to provide therefore we do not have reliable data confirming the marital status of employees. NI Census 2011 data shows that marital status category of ‘married/civil partnership’ are more likely to have children (19.72%) compared to those of other marital status’ i.e. Cohabiting (2.3%), lone parent and ‘other’ (11.83%).  |
| Sexual orientation | No evidence available to indicate correlation between this category and requirement to request Shared Parental Leave |
| Men and women generally | Publication: [Shared parental leave uptake still ‘exceptionally low’, research finds (peoplemanagement.co.uk)](https://www.peoplemanagement.co.uk/news/articles/shared-parental-leave-uptake-still-exceptionally-low) that shows that only 2% of couples made use of SPL in 2019 – A main reason cited is that men tend to have the higher income in the relationship and cannot afford the pay drop to statutory SPL pay. Internal data of those who have taken SPL in Translink since the legislation was introduced in 2015 shows 4 individuals: 2 male and 2 female |
| Disability | No evidence available to indicate correlation between this category and requirement to request Shared Parental Leave |
| Dependants | Internal data of those who have taken SPL in Translink since the legislation was introduced in 2015 shows 4 individuals |

**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 | There is no information to indicate that this category has any needs or priorities in relation to the Shared Parental Leave Policy.   |
| Political opinion | There is no information to indicate that this category has any needs or priorities in relation to the Shared Parental Leave Policy.   |
| Racial group | There is no information to indicate that this category has any needs or priorities in relation to the Shared Parental Leave Policy.   |
| Age | The internal data shows that this policy likely to be required more by younger employees which would be as expected given there is a typical expectancy that a new baby may be born or a child adopted by parents aged within the normal childbearing age between 16-45. However, there is no criterion applicable based on the age of someone wishing to avail of the policy.  |
| Marital status | The census data available indicates that it should be more likely that those with a marital status of married/civil partnered would be more likely to have or adopt a child and therefore more likely to consider availing of the SPL Policy. The eligibility criterion of the SPL policy covers a variety of marital status for ‘paired’ parents as is the intention of the policy and is in accordance with legislation.  |
| Sexual orientation | There is no information to indicate that this category has any needs or priorities in relation to the Shared Parental Leave Policy.   |
| Men and women generally | There is no information to indicate this category has any needs or priorities in relation to the Shared Parental Leave Policy for either gender.  |
| Disability | There is no information to indicate that this category has any needs or priorities in relation to the Shared Parental Leave Policy.   |
| Dependants | As rights of the policy only apply to those who have a child dependant through birth, adoption or surrogacy, it is specifically designed by legislation to assist the needs of those with child dependants. There is no identified content that would affect those employees without child dependants, except that they cannot avail of the policy entitlements.  |

**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 the Guide: [Guide for Public Authorities April 2010](https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Employers%20and%20Service%20Providers/S75GuideforPublicAuthoritiesApril2010.pdf)

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.

**Impact: Major / Minor / None**

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.

**In favour of ‘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. |

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 ‘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. |

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.

**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.  |

**Screening Questions 1 - 4**

|  |
| --- |
| **Screening Question 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 | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s religious belief in order to adhere to or apply the Shared Parental Leave Policy | None |
| Political opinion | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s political opinion in order to adhere to or apply the Shared Parental Leave Policy | None |
| Racial group | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s racial group in order to adhere to or apply the Shared Parental Leave Policy.      | None |
| Age | Whilst the policy is expected to impact on younger employees this is only technical in nature and is not expected to have any impact on good relations or equality of opportunity.   | None |
| Marital status | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s marital status in order to adhere to or apply the Shared Parental Leave Policy.      | None |
| Sexual orientation | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s sexual orientation in order to adhere to or apply the Shared Parental Leave Policy.      | None |
| Men and women generally | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s gender in order to adhere to or apply the Shared Parental Leave Policy. | None |
| Disability | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s disability in order to adhere to or apply the Shared Parental Leave Policy.      | None |
| Dependants | The policy is not applicable to those without child dependants (or about to have a child dependant), and it is in accordance with legislation.  | None |

|  |
| --- |
|  **Screening Question** **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 |  | No, as the policy has no impact on this category |
| Political opinion |  | No, as the policy has no impact on this category |
| Racial group |  | No, as the policy has no impact on this category |
| Age |  | No, as the policy has no impact on this category |
| Marital status |  | No, as the policy has no impact on this category |
| Sexual orientation |  | No, as the policy has no impact on this category |
| Men and women generally |  | No, as the policy has no ‘direct’ impact on this category - It is worth noting that the legislation was designed to provide families more flexibility and equality regarding the care of the child in the first year as typically due to maternity legislation this falls on the woman or only 1 party of the couple. However, as the publication details uptake since 2015 (when the legislation was introduced) it has steadily sat around 2% of those eligible to apply and one of the main reasons cited for this low uptake is that often men are still the higher income earner within the household and therefore the household cannot afford to drop wages to the statutory pay for such an extended period of time. Until the legislation or pay entitlements are changed, there is nothing more specific that Translink can do to mitigate or encourage uptake on this policy. |
| Disability |  | No, as the policy has no impact on this category |
| Dependants |  | No, as the policy itself is created to provide greater equality of opportunity to both parents (rather than just the mother/one parent)  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Screening Question** **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 | No, as the policy has no impact on this category | None |
| Political opinion | No, as the policy has no impact on this category | None |
| Racial group | No, as the policy has no impact on this category | None |

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| --- |
| **Screening Question 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 |  | No, as the policy has no impact on this category |
| Political opinion |  | No, as the policy has no impact on this category |
| Racial group |  | No, as the policy has no impact on this category |

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

|  |
| --- |
| No, multiple identity categories identified |

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.

|  |
| --- |
| Because there is little or no impact on any category and any impact that has been identified is technical in nature due to the legislation and/or purpose of the policy.  |

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**.

|  |
| --- |
| N/A |

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.

|  |
| --- |
| 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  | Choose an item. |
| Social need | Choose an item. |
| Effect on people’s daily lives | Choose an item. |
| Relevance to a public authority’s functions | Choose an item. |

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**

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**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Policy Title:** | **Shared Parental Leave Policy** | **Version No:** | **1.1** |
| **Print Name** | **Signature** | **Position/Job Title**  | **Date** |
| **Screened By:** |
| Kerri Adams |  | HR Compliance & Governance Officer | November 2020 |
| **Approved by:** |
| Paula Ludlow |  | HR Services Manager | 21st January 2021 |

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.

**APPENDIX 1**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Part**  | **Part Title** | **Description** |
| **1** | [**Policy Scoping**](#Part1) | 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 |
| **2** | [**Screening Questions**](#Part2) | 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.  |
| **3** | [**Screening Decision**](#Part3) | 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. |
| **4** | [**Monitoring**](#Part4) | Provides guidance to public authorities on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring. |
| **5** | [**Approval and Authorisation**](#Part5) | Verifies the public authority’s approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy. |

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