

Equality & Disability Duties Screening Template

December 2023 version



Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**

www.daera-ni.gov.uk

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working, active landscape
valued by everyone.*

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.

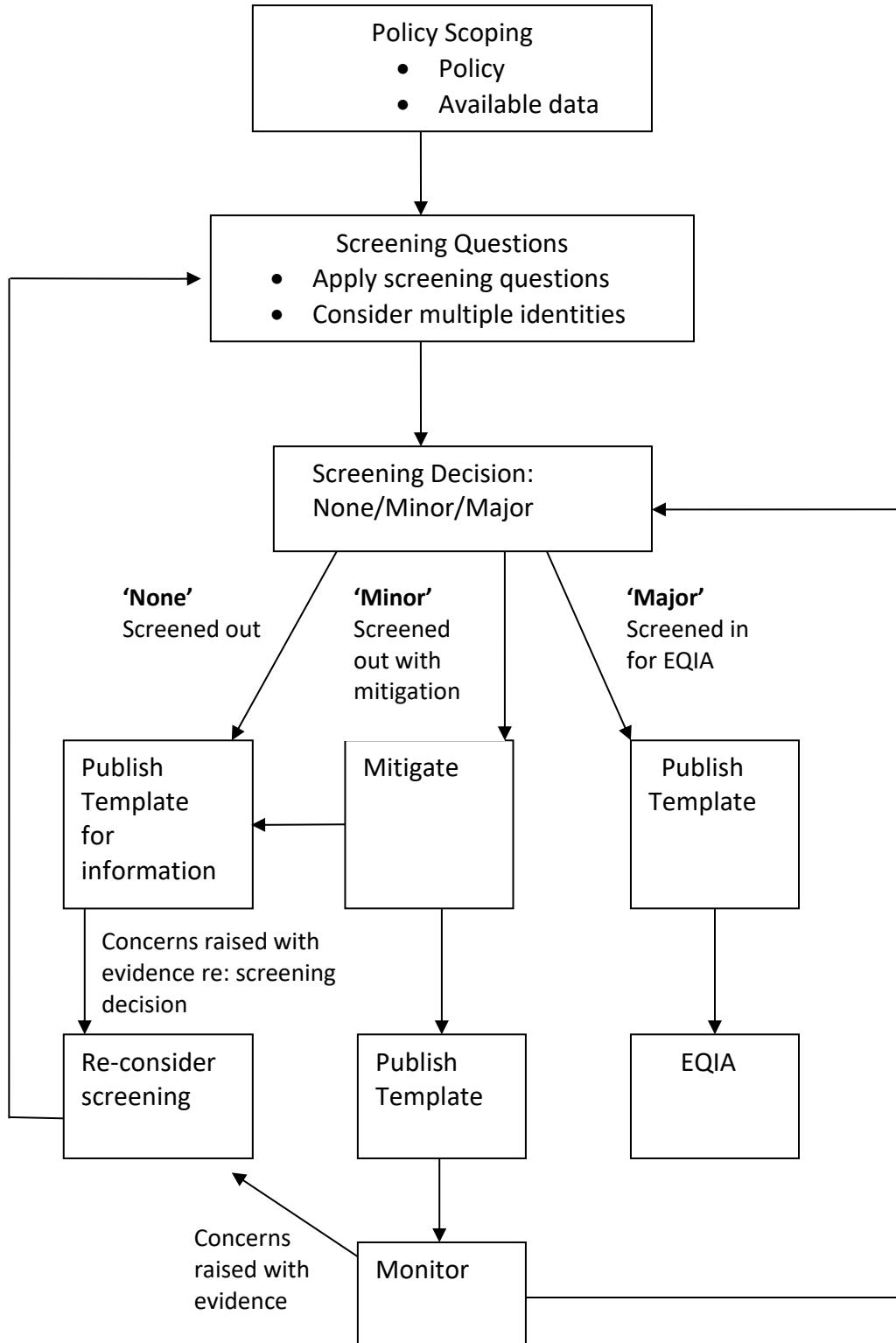
Part 3. Screening decision – guides the public authority to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or to introduce measures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality 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 below.



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

Amending annual mean particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) limits, targets and objectives through a Northern Ireland Statutory Rule – ‘The Air Quality (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2026’.

Is this an existing, revised or new policy?

Revised policy

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

In Northern Ireland, there are rules outlining how much tiny pollution particles are allowed in the air. These particles are called PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. PM₁₀ particles are less than 10 micrometres, while PM_{2.5} are less than 2.5 micrometres. The rules are outlined in the Air Quality Standards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 and the Air Quality Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003

Right now:

- The limit/objective for PM₁₀ is 40 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³) each year.
- The limit/target for PM_{2.5} is 25 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³) each year.

The World Health Organization (WHO) also gives advice on how clean the air should be. In September 2021, they published new guidelines on safe levels of different pollutants, including PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and carbon monoxide because mounting scientific evidence showed that air pollution damages human health at significantly lower concentrations than previously understood.

Table 1: WHO Air Quality Guideline (AQG) levels and Interim Targets for Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})

Pollutant	Averaging time	Interim target				AQG
		1	2	3	4	
PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	Annual	70	50	30	20	15
PM _{2.5} µg/m ³	Annual	35	25	15	10	5

Exceedance of the air quality guideline (AQG) levels is associated with important risks to public health. These guidelines are not legally binding standards. However, they do provide WHO Member States with an evidence-informed tool that can be used to inform legislation and policy. Ultimately, the goal of these guidelines is to provide guidance to help reduce levels of air pollutants in order to decrease the health burden resulting from exposure to air pollution worldwide.

In the 2021 guideline update, recommendations on AQG levels are formulated, together with interim targets, for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. The WHO has not specified dates or timelines as to when these interim targets should be met but indicated that they should be used as a guide for reduction efforts towards the ultimate and timely achievement of the AQG levels for countries that substantially exceed these levels. The WHO global air quality interim targets are graduated from 1 to 4 with one being a challenging but attainable target, and four being a much higher standard. The ultimate target is the AQG level, which is a highly ambitious, aspirational target.

Lots of people who responded to the Clean Air Strategy Discussion Document in 2020/21 said they want stronger, legal rules to limit air pollution, especially regarding particulate matter in the air that can harm our health. Because of this, DAERA plans to introduce new rules that set maximum levels for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}.

The current 2010 legislation outlines “limit values” as a level of the particular pollutant that is not to be exceeded and “target values” which require measures which are not disproportionately costly to be taken to ensure that concentrations of the pollutants listed are not exceeded.

The 2003 legislation also considers air quality “objectives” to be achieved. The Regulations require district councils to review the quality of air within their area. The reviews have to consider the current and likely future air quality and assess whether the air quality objectives are being met or are likely to be achieved within the relevant period

DAERA is proposing to amend the legislation to introduce:

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- A new annual average limit/objective for PM₁₀ of 20 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³).
- A new annual average limit for PM_{2.5} of 10 micrograms per cubic metre (µg/m³).

These limits would need to be reached by 1 January 2028. They match the World Health Organisation’s 2021 interim target 4 recommendations.

DAERA also wants to update the annual average target for PM_{2.5} to 8 µg/m³.

Annual compliance results, which can be accessed through the following link <https://www.airqualityni.co.uk/reports> can be used to assess compliance of air quality monitoring sites in Northern Ireland against the proposed new tighter annual mean limits which Northern Ireland departments have a duty to ensure that levels of pollutants do not exceed:

- 2024: 13 out of 13 PM₁₀ sites compliant. 10 out of 10 PM_{2.5} sites compliant.
- 2023: 12 out of 12 PM₁₀ sites compliant. 9 out of 9 PM_{2.5} sites compliant.
- 2022: 11 out of 11 PM₁₀ sites compliant. 7 out of 8 PM_{2.5} sites compliant.
- 2021: 12 out of 12 PM₁₀ sites compliant. 5 out of 5 PM_{2.5} sites compliant.
- 2020: 11 out of 11 PM₁₀ sites compliant. 3 out of 3 PM_{2.5} sites compliant.
- 2019: 11 out of 11 PM₁₀ sites compliant. 2 out of 3 PM_{2.5} sites compliant with limit value, 1 out of 3 sites compliant with target value.

The few instances where compliance was not achieved at monitoring sites the annual average limits for PM_{2.5} were only marginally above these.

The table below demonstrates the annual mean limits/objectives/targets for PM_{2.5} adopted by different jurisdictions in the UK and Ireland:

Country	PM _{2.5} Annual Mean Target (ug/m ³)	Equivalent WHO target/guideline level	Date to be achieved
Northern Ireland	25	Interim target 2	1 st January 2015
	20	-	2020
England	12	-	31 st January 2028
	10	Interim target 4	31 st December 2040
Scotland	10	Interim target 4	31 st December 2020
Wales	25	Interim target 2	1 st January 2015
	10	Interim target 4	31 st December 2035
Republic of Ireland	15	Interim target 3	31 st December 2026
	10	Interim target 4	31 st December 2030
	5	Air quality guideline	31 st December 2040

Impact- Tighter legislative limits aim to reduce particulate matter levels across Northern Ireland.

Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If so, explain how.

These new legislative annual mean limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter strive to improve air quality for all in Northern Ireland. However, there is potential for those with disabilities affecting the respiratory system, such as chronic lung diseases (COPD, asthma, fibrosis) to benefit in particular.

Who initiated or wrote the policy?

DAERA Air and Environmental Quality Branch

Who owns and who implements the policy?

DAERA Air and Environmental Quality will be responsible for drafting and laying the secondary legislation to amend the existing particulate matter annual mean limit values. The implementation of the legislation will also depend upon partnership between NICS Departments and NI's eleven District Councils.

Implementation factors

Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If yes, are they (please select as appropriate)

Financial

Legislative

other, please specify:

Financial

Whilst there is the potential for a small amount of additional financial requirement coming out of this new policy, it is unlikely. Current legislation allows DAERA to operate a grant to District

Councils. Under part III Air Quality of the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002, Financial assistance:

18.—(1) The Department may make grants or loans to any body or person for the purposes of or in connection with—

- (a) carrying out an air quality review;
 - (b) carrying out an assessment under Article 11 or 13;
 - (c) preparing and implementing an action plan; and
 - (d) the assessment or management of the quality of air.
- (2) Grants or loans made by the Department under this Article—

- (a) shall be of such amounts; and
- (b) shall be made on such terms and conditions (including in the case of grants, conditions as to repayment), as may be determined by the Department.

In theory, tighter annual mean limits and objectives for particulate matter have the potential to result in councils declaring a small number of additional Air Quality Management Areas and therefore requiring more financial support. However, as air quality monitoring data for Northern Ireland has shown that all monitoring sites have achieved these annual mean levels from 2019 onwards, further costs are unlikely as a direct result of these Regulations.

Legislative

The Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002; Part III makes provision for implementing Council Directive 96/62 EC (repealed) and for otherwise preventing and controlling air pollution. Article 15 provides powers for making new regulations making provisions prescribing standards relating to the quality of air.

In Northern Ireland existing air quality annual mean limit values, target values and objectives for particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) are set out in Air Quality Standards Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 and Air Quality Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003. The annual mean limit value and objective for PM₁₀ is 40 µg/m³ and the annual mean limit and target value for PM_{2.5} is 25 µg/m³.

The Air Quality (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2026 have been drafted by DAERA officials to implement the proposed new annual mean limit value and objective for PM₁₀ of 20 µg/m³, limit value for PM_{2.5} of 10 µg/m³, and target value for PM_{2.5} of 8 µg/m³ which would be required to be met by 1 January 2028.

Main stakeholders affected

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

Staff

Service users

Other public sector organisations

Voluntary/community/trade unions

Other, please specify

Charities including environmental and health charities such as Asthma and Lung UK, British Heart Foundation NI.
Academia/Educational

Staff

Staff resources in DAERA Air and Environmental Quality Branch will be required to draft and lay this legislation.

Service users

The new legislative limits values for particulate matter aims to improve air quality for the general public across Northern Ireland.

Other public sector organisations

Local councils through delivery of the Local Air Quality Management process.

DfE, DfI, DfC, DoH, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and the Utility Regulator are named Competent Authorities in the Air Quality Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003.

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

What are they?

Programme for Government 2024-2027 'Our Plan: Doing What Matters Most'
Draft Clean Air Strategy for Northern Ireland
Environmental Improvement Plan
Clean Air Strategy Ireland
Green Growth Strategy
Future Agricultural Policy
Energy Strategy - Path to Net Zero Energy
Draft Ammonia Strategy for Northern Ireland
Wildfires in Northern Ireland Strategic Framework 2025 - 2030
Marine Plan for Northern Ireland
Fuel Poverty Strategy
A Cancer Strategy for Northern Ireland 2022-2032
New Decade, New Approach Deal
Environmental Mission Statement for Infrastructure Development and Management
Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022
Climate Action Plan 2023-2027
Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2035
DfI Transport Strategy

Who owns them?

Programme for Government 2024-2027 'Our Plan: Doing What Matters Most' (Northern Ireland Executive)
Draft Clean Air Strategy for Northern Ireland (DAERA)
Environmental Improvement Plan (DAERA)
Clean Air Strategy Ireland (Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment)
Green Growth Strategy (DAERA)
Future Agricultural Policy (DAERA)
Energy Strategy - Path to Net Zero Energy (Northern Ireland Executive)
Draft Ammonia Strategy for Northern Ireland (DAERA)
Wildfires in Northern Ireland Strategic Framework 2025 - 2030 (DAERA)
Marine Plan for Northern Ireland (DAERA)
Fuel Poverty Strategy (Department for Communities)
A Cancer Strategy for Northern Ireland 2022-2032 (Department of Health)
New Decade, New Approach Deal (Northern Ireland Executive)
Environmental Mission Statement for Infrastructure Development and Management (Department for Infrastructure)
Climate Change Act (Northern Ireland) 2022 (DAERA)
Climate Action Plan (DAERA)
Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2035 (Department for Infrastructure)
DfI Transport Strategy (Department for Infrastructure)

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](#).

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:

The 2021 Census 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

Political Opinion evidence/information:

Northern Ireland Life and Times - Political Attitudes:
<https://www.ark.ac.uk/nilt/results/polatt.html>

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 has also been used here as an indication of political opinion in Northern Ireland. The breakdown is as follows:

Antrim and Newtownabbey; Alliance 8; DUP 13; Independent 2; Sinn Féin 9; SDLP 1; UUP 7 (total 40)

Ards and North Down; Alliance 12; DUP 14; Green Party 2; Independent 3; SDLP 1 ; UUP 8 (total 40)

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon; Alliance 4; DUP 13; Independent 1; SDLP 1; Sinn Féin 15; TUV 1; UUP 6 (total 41)

Belfast; Alliance 11; DUP 14; Green Party 3; Independent 1; Sinn Féin 22; SDLP 5; TUV 1; UUP 2; PBP 1 (total 60)

Causeway Coast and Glens; Alliance 5; DUP 13; PUP 1; Sinn Féin 12; SDLP 3; TUV 2; UUP 4 (total 40)

Derry City and Strabane; DUP 5; Independent 3; PBP 1; Sinn Féin 18 ; SDLP 10; UUP 3 (total 40)

Fermanagh and Omagh; Alliance 2; DUP 6; Independent 1; Sinn Féin 21; SDLP 3; UUP 7 (total 40)

Lisburn and Castlereagh; Alliance 13; DUP 14; Independent 1; Sinn Féin 4; SDLP 2; UUP 6 (total 40)

Mid and East Antrim; Alliance 7; DUP 14; Independent 2; Sinn Féin 4; TUV 5; UUP 8 (total 40)

Mid Ulster; DUP 11; Independent 3; Sinn Féin 19; SDLP 5; UUP 2 (total 40)

Newry, Mourne and Down; Alliance 5; DUP 5; Independent 2; Sinn Féin 20; SDLP 8; UUP 1 (total 41)

Source: <https://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/flg23.htm>

Racial Group evidence/information:

Northern Ireland 2021 Census 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

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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%.

Age evidence/information:

The Northern Ireland 2021 Census 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%.

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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%.

Marital Status evidence/information:

The Northern Ireland 2021 Census 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%.

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%.

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%.

Disability evidence/information:

The Northern Ireland 2021 Census 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%.

Dependants evidence/information:

The Northern Ireland 2021 Census 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%.

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

None. There are no new policy implications upon religious belief. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of religious belief.

Political Opinion

None. There are no new policy implications upon political opinion. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of political opinion.

Racial Group

None. There are no new policy implications upon racial groups. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of race.

Age

None. There are no new policy implications upon age. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of age.

Marital status

None. There are no new policy implications upon marital status. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of marital status.

Sexual orientation

None. There are no new policy implications upon sexual orientation. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of sexual orientation.

Men and Women Generally

None. There are no new policy implications upon men and women generally. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of sex.

Disability

Making our air cleaner has the potential to have a positive impact on individuals with disabilities, who are disproportionately affected by poor air quality and more vulnerable to environmental risks. Improving air quality directly reduces the incidence of disability associated with serious illness, such as respiratory and cardiovascular conditions, lowers the risk of chronic condition exacerbations, and improves overall functional independence.

Dependants

None. There are no new policy implications upon dependants. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of dependants.

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

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

- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

In favour of ‘minor’ impact

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

In favour of none

- 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*:

There are no new impacts upon religious belief. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of religious belief.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Political Opinion*:

There are no new impacts on political opinion. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of political opinion.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Racial Group*:

There are no new impacts on racial groups. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of race.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on Age:

There are no new impacts on age. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of age.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on Marital Status:

There are no new impacts on marital status. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of marital status.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on Sexual Orientation:

There are no new impacts on sexual orientation. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of sexual orientation.

What is the level of impact Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on Men and Women:

There are no new impacts on men and women generally. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of sex.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Disability*:

Making our air cleaner has the potential to have a positive impact on individuals with disabilities, who are disproportionately affected by poor air quality and more vulnerable to environmental risks. Improving air quality directly reduces the incidence of disability associated with serious illness, such as respiratory and cardiovascular conditions, lowers the risk of chronic condition exacerbations, and improves overall functional independence. However, it is noted that the new limits, targets and objectives are largely already being met at monitoring stations across Northern Ireland.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Dependants*:

There are no new impacts upon dependants. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of dependants.

What is the level of impact? Major None

(select as appropriate)

2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories?

Yes No (select 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:

If No, provide reasons:

There are no opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people of differing religious belief. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of religious belief.

Political Opinion - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There are no opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people of differing political opinion. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of religious political opinion.

Racial Group - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There are no opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people of different racial groups. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of racial group.

Age - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There are no opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people of different ages. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of age.

Marital Status - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons

There are no opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people of differing marital statuses. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of marital status.

Sexual Orientation - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There are no opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people of different sexual orientations. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of sexual orientation.

Men and Women generally - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There are no opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for men and women generally. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of sex.

Disability - If Yes, provide details:

There are possible opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people with Disabilities. While the new policy is based on scientific data and are applied to the benefit of human health and the environment, consideration has been given to making consultation available upon request in different formats e.g. for the visually impaired or those with learning disabilities and be simple to understand.

If No, provide reasons:

Dependants - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There are no opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people of with dependants. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of having dependants or not.

3. 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*:

It is unlikely that this policy will impact on good relations between people of different religious belief in any way.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Political Opinion*:

It is unlikely that this policy will impact on good relations between people of different Political Opinion in any way.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

Details of the likely policy impacts on *Racial Group*:

It is unlikely that this policy will impact on good relations between people of different Racial Group in any way.

What is the level of impact? Minor Major None

(select as appropriate)

4. 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:**

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There are no opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different Religious Belief. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of religious belief.

Political Opinion - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There are no opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different political opinions. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of political opinion.

Racial Group - If Yes, provide details:

(insert text here)

If No, provide reasons:

There are no opportunities to better promote good relations between people from different racial groups. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland. It has no impact on any specific groups as the policy is designed to deliver cleaner air for all irrespective of race.

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.

Based on the findings of this Screening Assessment, people may fall into a 'disabled minority ethnic people' grouping. Therefore, further consideration is needed for this grouping and how this policy could impact these people. There is no Census 2021 data for this grouping.

The Racial Equality Strategy 2015 – 2025 (<https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/ofmdfm/racial-equality-strategy-2015-2025.pdf>) also recognises this grouping.

As there was a gap in the data for this multiple identities grouping, DAERA statisticians compiled data specific to disabled minority ethnic people, from the 2021 Census.

Twelve ethnic groupings were identified other than 'White'. The groupings were; Irish Traveller; Roma; Indian; Chinese; Filipino; Pakistani; Arab; Other Asian; Black African; Black Other; Mixed; and Other ethnicities.

Health Problem or Disability (Long-term) were sub-divided into three categories; Day-to-day activities not limited; Day-to-day activities limited a little; Day-to-day activities limited a lot.

The results are as follows:

White; Day-to-day activities not limited, 1,382,570; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 240,173; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 241,832.

Irish Traveller; Day-to-day activities not limited, 1,487; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 468; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 655.

Roma; Day-to-day activities not limited, 1,176; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 139; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 213.

Indian; Day-to-day activities not limited, 9,134; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 514; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 231.

Chinese; Day-to-day activities not limited, 8,461; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 721; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 313.

Filipino; Day-to-day activities not limited, 4,171; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 236; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 42.

Pakistani; Day-to-day activities not limited, 1,402; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 127; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 70.

Arab; Day-to-day activities not limited, 1,512; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 179; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 126.

Other Asian; Day-to-day activities not limited, 4,736; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 343; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 162.

Black African; Day-to-day activities not limited, 7,314; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 537; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 217.

Black Other; Day-to-day activities not limited, 2,697; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 174; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 92.

Mixed; Day-to-day activities not limited, 12,566; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 1,086; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 730.

Other ethnicities; Day-to-day activities not limited, 2,931; Day-to-day activities limited a little, 355; Day-to-day activities limited a lot, 282.

In summary, this data shows a total of 8,012 people (almost 14%) people from Ethnic Grouping other than White, whose Day-to-day activities were limited a little or a lot. This is compared to 57,587 whose Day-to-day activities were not limited.

This is in comparison to 482,005 people (almost 35%) from a White Ethnic Grouping, whose Day-to-day activities are limited a little or a lot. There were 1,382,570 in this Grouping whose Day-to-day activities were not limited.

Disabled Ethnic Grouping other than White are therefore a lower percentage of the community in Northern Ireland.

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?**

No. The revised policy provides no opportunity to better promote positive attitudes towards disabled people. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland.

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

No. The revised policy provides no opportunity to actively increase the participation by disabled people in public life. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland.

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.

Taking into account the information and analysis presented in this Screening Assessment, there are no major or minor impacts on any Section 75 Group that would warrant an equality impact assessment to be conducted. Any impact on Section 75 groups would be positive, e.g. cleaner air potentially leading to health improvements to those with respiratory conditions.

This Screening Assessment has helped to identify opportunities to make air quality data more accessible and identified there is a multiple identity consideration. The initial proposals have been reassessed, to address these very important equality matters.

Should the policy change in any way, or unforeseen equality problems arise as the implementation of the policy progresses, this approach not to conduct an equality impact assessment, will be reviewed and re-assessed.

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 these regulations represent no minor or major risks to Section 75 equality categories, no further mitigation or alternative policy will be required. However, this will be kept under review as the policy is developed and should additional risks become apparent through responses to the public consultation, a full assessment will be carried out and mitigation/intervention will be introduced 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](#)

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 (select as appropriate)

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

The revised policy has no impact on equality of opportunity and/or good relations, therefore there is no capacity to promote these. The policy is concerned with new air quality legislative limits, targets and objectives for particulate matter in Northern Ireland.

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

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? Yes No (select as appropriate)

If yes, please provide details.

(insert text here)

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](#)

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:

DAERA will seek feedback from stakeholder groups through the public consultation of the draft Regulations and through the development process of the draft Clean Air Strategy for Northern Ireland. DAERA will consider any comments or feedback received as part of the public consultation in relation to equality.

We may use information made available by NISRA via mid-year estimates, and if relevant we will use the data made available from the next census.

Good Relations:

DAERA will seek feedback from stakeholder groups through the public consultation of the draft Regulations and through the development process of the draft Clean Air Strategy for Northern Ireland. DAERA will consider any comments or feedback received as part of the public consultation, particularly in relation to effective communication and ways good relations can be enhanced.

Disability Duties:

DAERA will seek feedback from stakeholder groups through the public consultation of the draft Regulations and through the development process

of the draft Clean Air Strategy for Northern Ireland. DAERA will consider any comments or feedback received as part of the public consultation, particularly in relation to section 75 categories.

Part 5. Consideration of Human Rights

- 3. 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	No
Prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment	Article 3	No
Prohibition of slavery and forced labour	Article 4	No
Right to liberty and security	Article 5	No
Right to a fair and public trial	Article 6	No
Right to no punishment without law	Article 7	No
Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence	Article 8	No

Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion	Article 9	No
Right to freedom of expression	Article 10	No
Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Article 11	No
Right to marry and to found a family	Article 12	No
The prohibition of discrimination	Article 14	No
Protection of property and enjoyment of possessions	Protocol 1 Article 1	No
Right to education	Protocol 1 Article 2	No
Right to free and secret elections	Protocol 1 Article 3	No

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

None. There are no adverse impacts.

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

The public consultation will allow the public to provide their views on the draft legislation, which supports the right to freedom of expression. Should valid concerns arise through the consultation alerting to a section 75 category being affected by the policy then appropriate mitigation will be considered.

Part 6 - Approval and authorisation

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: [REDACTED] **Grade:** [REDACTED]

Branch: [REDACTED] **Date:** 31 March 2026

Signature: please insert a scanned image of your signature.

[REDACTED]

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

Name: Julie Thompson **Grade:** Grade 3

Branch: EMFG **Date:** 3 April 2026

Signature: please insert a scanned image of your 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. 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.



Strategic
Management DAERA

For more information about equality screening, contact:

DAERA Equality Unit

Capacity, Capability, Equality & Diversity Branch

Jubilee House

111 Ballykelly Road

LIMAVADY

BT49 9HP

Email: equality@daera-ni.gov.uk

Tel: 028 7744 2027



Annex A

Synopsis of Human Rights Act Articles & Protocols

ARTICLE 2

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.
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:
 - 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

Prohibition of torture

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

ARTICLE 4

Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.
2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

3. For the purpose of this Article the term “forced or compulsory labour” shall not include:
 - 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

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:
 - 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.

ARTICLE 6

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.
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.
3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:
 - 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

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.
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.

ARTICLE 8

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.
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.

ARTICLE 9

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.
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.

ARTICLE 10

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.
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.

ARTICLE 11

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.
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.

ARTICLE 12

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

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

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

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

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.

For further information:

Equality Unit,
Equality & Diversity Branch
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)
Jubilee House
111 Ballykelly Road
Ballykelly
Limavady
BT49 9HP

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