**Equality Screening Form**

**INTRODUCTION**

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

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

**PART 1- POLICY SCOPING**

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

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

**Information about the policy**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of Policy** | Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy |
| **Is it existing, revised or a new policy?** | Existing |[x]  New |[ ]  Revised |[ ]
| **If revised, please outline main updates:** |  |
| **What is it trying to achieve?** **(Intended aims/outcomes)** | Outline policy, requirements and breach triggers of sickness absence and also any following procedures.  |
| **Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy? If so, explain how.**  | Those with disabilities, as the policy refers to long term illness and or those with underlying conditions. This has a separate procedure.  |
| **Who initiated or wrote the policy?**  | HR Operations |
| **Who owns and who implements the policy?** | HR Operations |

**Implementation Factors**

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

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

If yes, are they: (Select all applicable)

|  |
| --- |
|[ ]  Financial |
|[x]  Legislative |
|  [ ]  | Other – please specify:  | The Statutory Sick Pay (General) Regulations (NI) 1982 |

**Main stakeholders affected**

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

|  |
| --- |
|[x]  Staff |
|[ ]  Service Users |
|[ ]  Other Public Sector Organisations |
|[ ]  Voluntary/ Community/ Trade Unions |
|[ ]  Other – please specify: |  |

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

|  |
| --- |
| * Sick Pay Entitlement
* Flexible Working Policy
* Time off for Dependants Policy
 |

**Available Evidence**

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data. The following document should help you source data - [Section 75 - Evidence Signposting Guide](https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Employers%20and%20Service%20Providers/Public%20Authorities/S75DataSignpostingGuide.pdf)

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Section 75 category** | **Details of evidence/information** |
| Religious belief | No evidence identified between this category and attendance management policy |
| Political opinion | No evidence identified between this category and attendance management policy |
| Racial group | No evidence identified between this category and attendance management policy |
| Age |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age Group** | **Working Days Lost per Staff YearApr23-Jun23** | **Working Days Lost per Staff YearJul23-Sep23** | **Working Days Lost per Staff YearOct23-Dec23** |
| **16-24** | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| **25-34** | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| **35-44** | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| **45-54** | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| **55+** | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 |

 NI Civil Service Absence statistics by Age:[Quarterly-Sickness-Absence-in-the-Northern-Ireland-Civil-Service-October-2023-December-2023-Tables.xlsx (live.com)](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nisra.gov.uk%2Fsystem%2Ffiles%2Fstatistics%2FQuarterly-Sickness-Absence-in-the-Northern-Ireland-Civil-Service-October-2023-December-2023-Tables.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK)People between 55 and 64 years old were over twice as likely to have a spell of LTSA and leave work (0.63%) compared to those under the age of 25 (0.26%): [Health in the workplace: patterns of sickness absence, employer support and employment retention (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/817124/health-in-the-workplace-statistics.pdf) Page 16 (published 2019) |
| Marital status | No evidence identified between this category and attendance management policy |
| Sexual orientation | No evidence identified between this category and attendance management policy |
| Men and women generally | NI Civil Service Absence statistics by gender:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender** | **Working Days Lost per Staff YearApr23-Jun23** | **Working Days Lost per Staff YearJul23-Sep23** | **Working Days Lost per Staff YearOct23-Dec23** |
| **Male** | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| **Female** | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| **Female Adjusted (Excluding pregnancy related absence)** | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.8 |

[Quarterly-Sickness-Absence-in-the-Northern-Ireland-Civil-Service-October-2023-December-2023-Tables.xlsx (live.com)](https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.nisra.gov.uk%2Fsystem%2Ffiles%2Fstatistics%2FQuarterly-Sickness-Absence-in-the-Northern-Ireland-Civil-Service-October-2023-December-2023-Tables.xlsx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK) |
| Disability | Disabled people were 10 times more likely to have a spell of Long-Term Sickness Absence (LTSA) and leave work following it than non-disabled people. 1.56% of disabled people had at least one spell of LTSA and left work, compared to 0.15% of non-disabled people.: [Health in the workplace: patterns of sickness absence, employer support and employment retention (publishing.service.gov.uk)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/817124/health-in-the-workplace-statistics.pdf) Page 16 (published 2019) |
| Dependants |  No evidence identified between this category and attendance management policy |

**Needs, Experiences and Priorities**

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

Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Section 75 category** | **Details of needs/experiences/priorities** |
| Religious belief |  No specific needs identified for this category in relation to the Attendance Management and Rehabilitation Policy.  |
| Political opinion | No specific needs identified for this category in relation to the Attendance Management and Rehabilitation Policy. |
| Racial group | No specific needs identified for this category in relation to the Attendance Management and Rehabilitation Policy. |
| Age | The evidence above shows a steady increase in the number of absence days due to sickness, the older the employee population. This could indicate that ‘older’ employees may have more use of the Attendance Management Policy than younger employees.  |
| Marital status | No specific needs identified for this category in relation to the Attendance Management and Rehabilitation Policy. |
| Sexual orientation | No specific needs identified for this category in relation to the Attendance Management and Rehabilitation Policy. |
| Men and women generally | The evidence above indicates that women are more likely to have sickness absence than men, however, there is no clear evidence or explanation as to why there is a difference.  |
| Disability | The evidence above highlights that those with disabilities are more likely to make use of the Attendance Management policy than those without, particularly for long term absence. This would be expected in accordance with the Disability Discrimination Act definition of disability: “a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person’s ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities”. |
| Dependants | No specific needs identified for this category in relation to the Attendance Management and Rehabilitation Policy. |

**PART 2 - SCREENING QUESTIONS**

**Introduction**

In making a decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment, the public authority should consider its answers to the questions 1-4 which are given on pages 66-68 of the Guide: [Guide for Public Authorities April 2010](https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Employers%20and%20Service%20Providers/S75GuideforPublicAuthoritiesApril2010.pdf)

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

**Impact: Major / Minor / None**

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

**In favour of ‘MAJOR’ impact**

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

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

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

**In favour of ‘MINOR’ impact**

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

If the public authority’s conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then the public authority may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is ‘screened out’ as having no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations, a public authority should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

**In favour of ‘NONE’**

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

**Screening Questions 1 - 4**

|  |
| --- |
| **Screening Question 1**  |
| What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories? Minor/ Major/ None |
| Section 75 category | Details of policy impact | Level of impact? Minor/Major/None |
| Religious belief | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s religious belief in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy.  | None |
| Political opinion | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s political opinion in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy. | None |
| Racial group | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s racial group in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy. | None |
| Age | Whilst it is identified that age can have a factor in the level of absence by an employee, this is not definitive and there is no identified impact of the policy on a particular age group.  | None |
| Marital status | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s marital status in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy. | None |
| Sexual orientation | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s sexual orientation in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy. | None |
| Men and women generally | It is acknowledged that general UK statistics indicate that women are more likely to have more sickness absence days than men, this is not definitive and there is no identified impact on the policy on a particular gender. It is also noted that Translink has a majority of male employees, therefore the general statistic referenced above, may have minimal application within Translink.  | None |
| Disability | Disability is acknowledged to be applicable to the usage of this policy. However, the equality impacts are there to offer equality of opportunity for this category by allowing for variations or adjustments in the policy reflective of the employee’s needs in this circumstance – this is in accordance with legislative requirements.  | Minor |
| Dependants | There is no identified content that would affect a person’s dependant status in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy. | None |

|  |
| --- |
|  **Screening Question** **2**  |
| Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories? |
| Section 75 category | If **Yes**, provide details | If **No**, provide reasons |
| Religious belief |  | No, as there is no identified impact on this category |
| Political opinion |  | No, as there is no identified impact on this category |
| Racial group |  | No, as there is no identified impact on this category |
| Age |  | No, as there is no identified impact on this category |
| Marital status |  | No, as there is no identified impact on this category |
| Sexual orientation |  | No, as there is no identified impact on this category |
| Men and women generally |  | No, as there is no identified impact on this category |
| Disability |  | No, as the policy already identifies where there are available opportunities to recognise employees with a disability and provide equality of opportunity.  |
| Dependants |  | No, as there is no identified impact on this category |

|  |
| --- |
| **Screening Question** **3**  |
| To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? Minor/ Major/ None |
| Good relations category | Details of policy impact | Level of impact Minor/Major/None |
| Religious belief | There is no identified content that would impact on good relations to affect a person’s religious belief in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy.  | None |
| Political opinion | There is no identified content that would impact on good relations to affect a person’s political opinion in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy. | None |
| Racial group | There is no identified content that would impact on good relations to affect a person’s racial group in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy. | None |

|  |
| --- |
| **Screening Question 4**  |
| Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? |
| Good relations category | If **Yes**, provide details | If **No**, provide reasons |
| Religious belief |  | There is no identified content that would impact on good relations to affect a person’s religious belief in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy.  |
| Political opinion |  | There is no identified content that would impact on good relations to affect a person’s political opinion in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy. |
| Racial group |  | There is no identified content that would impact on good relations to affect a person’s racial group in adhering to or applying the Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy. |

**Additional Considerations**

**Multiple Identity**

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities?  (For example: disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).

|  |
| --- |
| No multiple identities  |

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

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

**PART 3 - SCREENING DECISION**

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

|  |
| --- |
| This is not required as there is little to no impact on any category from this policy. Where there is any impact identified, it is there to positively promote equality of opportunity for a disadvantaged category of employee.  |

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

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

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

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

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

**Mitigation**

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

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

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

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

**Timetabling and Prioritising**

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

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Priority Criterion** | **Rating (1-3)** |
| Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations  | Choose an item. |
| Social need | Choose an item. |
| Effect on people’s daily lives | Choose an item. |
| Relevance to a public authority’s functions | Choose an item. |

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

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

If yes, please provide details:

|  |
| --- |
| **No** |

**PART 4 - MONITORING**

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

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| This policy will be reviewed in line with Translink regular policy review requirements.  |

**PART 5 - APPROVAL AND AUTHORISATION**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Policy Title:** | **Attendance Management & Rehabilitation Policy** | **Version No:** | **1.0** |
| **Print Name** | **Position/Job Title**  | **Signature** | **Date** |
| **Screened By:** |
| Kerri Adams | HR Compliance & Governance Officer | A close-up of a signature  Description automatically generated | 12/03/24 |
| **Approved by:** |
| Joanne Murray | HR Services Manager |  | 24/12/24 |

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

**APPENDIX 1**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Part**  | **Part Title** | **Description** |
| **1** | [**Policy Scoping**](#Part1) | Asks public authorities to provide details about the policy, procedure, practice and/or decision being screened and what available evidence you have gathered to help make an assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations |
| **2** | [**Screening Questions**](#Part2) | Asks about the extent of the likely impact of the policy on groups of people within each of the Section 75 categories. Details of the groups consulted and the level of assessment of the likely impact. This includes consideration of multiple identity and good relations issues.  |
| **3** | [**Screening Decision**](#Part3) | Guides the public authority to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or tointroducemeasures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations. |
| **4** | [**Monitoring**](#Part4) | Provides guidance to public authorities on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring. |
| **5** | [**Approval and Authorisation**](#Part5) | Verifies the public authority’s approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy. |

Policy Scoping

* Policy
* Available data

Screening Questions

* Apply screening questions
* Consider multiple identities

Screening Decision None/Minor/Major

Mitigate

Publish Template

Re-consider screening

Publish Template for information

Publish Template

EQIA

Monitor

**‘None’**

Screened out

**‘Major’**

Screened in for EQIA

**‘Minor’**

Screened out with mitigation

Concerns raised with evidence

Concerns raised with evidence re: screening decision