**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.

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

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

 **Part 5. Approval and authorisation** – verifies the public authority’s approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy.

 A screening flowchart is provided overleaf.

Policy Scoping

* + Policy
	+ Available data

Screening Questions

* Apply screening questions
* Consider multiple identities

Screening Decision None/Minor/Major

Mitigate

 Publish Template

Re-consider screening

Publish Template

for information

Publish Template

 EQIA

Monitor

**‘None’**

Screened out

**‘Major’**

Screened in for EQIA

**‘Minor’**

Screened out with mitigation

Concerns raised with evidence

Concerns raised with evidence re: screening decision

**Part 1. Policy scoping**

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

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

**Information about the policy**

|  |
| --- |
| **Name of the policy**Investment in Motorsport Safety**Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?**New Policy**What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims/outcomes)** The Northern Ireland Motorsport Taskforce Report (2019) recognises the importance of safety for competitors, volunteers and spectators at all types of events. It is an issue that is taken extremely seriously and one that is recognised as critical to the future of motorsport in Northern Ireland. On this basis, the objectives for this investment, mirror the measures articulated in the Taskforce Report (2019) as being the fundamental measures that can improve safety for all those involved with the sport. These are:* To continuously improve and enforce existing safety practices and measures at motorsport events and venues.
* To physically improve the infrastructure at motorsport events and venues to reduce potential hazards.
* To improve messaging for motorsport competitors, and enthusiasts such as spectators and other members of the public, who attend motorsport events.
* To uphold and improve the reputation of motorsport among participants and spectators by improving safety and reducing the number of injuries and fatalities.

**Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy? If so, explain how.** The benefits of this safety investment will be wide ranging for participants of the sports and residents in the local area where the event or venue is located. This investment in safety will promote best practice, promoting motorsport as a modern sport for participation and spectating. A sport that continues to improve their risk mitigation through improved safety action will help attract participants and spectators that ordinarily would not have an interest.Northern Ireland’s primary source of sports participation data, the Continuous Household Survey (NISRA), does not collect participation rates in Motorsport, however, it does define an imbalance across in participation rates across urban/rural area, amongst the female population and those living with disabilities. Improving safety in sport should have an impact on presenting the sport beyond its current cohort of users. This policy will have no adverse impact on any Section 75 group.**Who initiated or wrote the policy?** The Department for Communities initiated the policy decision. In a letter from Department for Communities (DfC) of 13 December 2024, it was confirmed that Minister Lyons secured £187,000 of capital funding to support the safety enhancements for Motorsport in 2024/25 financial year.Specifically, this proposed investment will be used for the provision of health and safety works and/or equipment, in alignment with the Northern Ireland Motorsport Taskforce Report.**Who owns and who implements the policy?**The Department for Communities owns the policy decision. It is the responsibility of Sport Northern Ireland to implement the policy, administer the funding and monitor the impacts.The benefits of this safety investment will be wide ranging for participants of the sports and residents in the local area where the event or venue is located. This investment in safety will promote best practice, promoting motorsport as a modern sport for participation and spectating. A sport that continues to improve their risk mitigation through improved safety action will help attract participants and spectators that ordinarily would not have an interest. |

**Implementation factors**

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

If yes, are they

X

Financial

This investment is required to be allocate to the successful applicants within the financial year. If this is not achieved this investment into the sector will be reduced.

Legislative

other, please specify: Inappropriate use of the equipment invested in.

Sport Northern Ireland will monitor the use of the equipment and have been advised by the event/venue operators that their risk assessment have deemed the investment necessary.

**Main stakeholders affected**

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

X

staff

x

service users

Sports clubs and community organisations as well as members of the local community.

other public sector organisations

X

voluntary/community/trade unions

X

other, please specify: **Members of the public**

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

* **Active Living - Sport and Physical Activity Strategy for Northern Ireland**

 Owned by: Northern Ireland Executive (Department for Communities)

* **Sport Northern Ireland Corporate Plan – The Power of Sport (2021-2026)**

 Owned by: Sport Northern Ireland

* **Active Living: A strategy for Sport and Physical Activity**

 Owned by: Department for Communities

* **2&4 Wheel Motorsport Strategic Plan (2021-2026)**

 Owned by: 2+4 Wheel Motorsport Ltd

* **DfC Motorsport Taskforce Report (2019)**

 Owned by: Department for Communities

**Available evidence**

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Section 75 category**  | **Details of evidence/information** |
| Religious belief  | Sport NI do not have information that provides a breakdown of those participating in Motorsport activities by religious belief. The 2023/24 Continuous Household Survey ([NISRA CHS](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-202324)) included questions on participation in sport generally.The survey presents participation levels relating to the S75 categories of religious background but only in relation to Catholic (48%), Protestant (50%) and Other (59%).Data collected by Sport NI on governing body membership for 2024/25 financial year, indicates that 2&4 Wheels, the motorsport umbrella body, had 6187 members through its four constituent Governing Bodies.The Sport NI Active Places Database (2017) collects data on sports facilities, of which 17 motorsport venues are detailed. These venues are spread across Northern Ireland and can not be said to be associated solely with one area of particular religious belief. |
| Political opinion  | Sport NI does not have information that provides a breakdown of those participating in Motorsport activities by political opinion. The 2023/24 Continuous Household Survey ([NISRA CHS](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-202324)) included questions on participation in sport generally, however, the data does not capture political opinion.Data collected by Sport NI on governing body membership at the outset of 2024/25 financial year, 2&4 Wheels, the motorsport umbrella body, had 6187 members through its four constituent Governing Bodies.The Sport NI Active Places Database (2017) collects data on sports facilities, of which 17 motorsport venues are detailed. These cannot be said to be located solely in one area with an association to a political belief. |
| Racial group  | Sport NI do not have information that provides a breakdown of those participating in Motorsport activities by race. The 2023/24 Continuous Household Survey ([NISRA CHS](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-202324)) included questions on participation in sport. Sport NI conducted two pieces of research on race and racial inequality in sport.Data collected by Sport NI on governing body membership for 2024/25 financial year, 2& 4 Wheels, the motorsport umbrella body, had 6187 members through its four constituent Governing Bodies.The Sport NI Active Places Database (2017) collects data on sports facilities, of which 17 motorsport venues are detailed. These venues are spread across Northern Ireland and cannot be said to be located solely in an area with an association to a particular race. |
| Age  | The 2023/24 Continuous Household Survey ([NISRA CHS](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-202324)) included questions on participation in sport.Data collected by Sport NI on governing body membership highlights that 8% (491) of members to an associated motorsport governing body are under 18. At the outset of 2024/25 financial year, 2& 4 Wheels, the motorsport umbrella body, had 6187 member through its four constituent Governing Bodies.The DfC Motorsport Taskforce Report (2019) ([Report](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/communities/dfc-motor-sport-taskforce-report.pdf)) suggests that membership to their four constituent governing bodies cover a wide range. For both the Motorcycle Union of Ireland (UC) (MCUI – UC) and Association of Northern Ireland Motor Clubs (ANICC), half the members are under 40. In the case of Northern Ireland Karting Association (NIKA) half the members are under 18. For the Motor Racing Association (MRA) one-third of the members are under 18. |
| Marital status  | The 2023/24 Continuous Household Survey ([NISRA CHS](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-202324)) included questions on participation in sport.Data collected by Sport NI on governing body membership does not collect data on marital status.2&4 Wheel Motorsport Strategic Plan (2021-2026) does not include reference to marital status. |
| Sexual orientation | The 2023/24 Continuous Household Survey ([NISRA CHS](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-202324)) included questions on participation in sport, however, the data does not capture details on sexual orientation.2&4 Wheel Motorsport Strategic Plan (2021-2026) does not include reference to sexual orientation. |
| Men and women generally | The 2023/24 Continuous Household Survey ([NISRA CHS](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-202324)) included questions on participation in sport. The data outlines that for those who have participated in sport in the last year, females (44%) are less likely to be involved with organised sport than males (58%). The DfC Motorsport Taskforce Report (2019) ([Report](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/communities/dfc-motor-sport-taskforce-report.pdf)) states that “overwhelmingly, the members of the clubs are male.” However, the 2&4 Wheel Motorsport Strategic Plan they are seeking to enhance the sport by promoting female ambassadors.Data collected by Sport NI on governing body membership does outline that 12% of the membership are female. At the outset of 2024/25 financial year, 2& 4 Wheels, the motorsport umbrella body, had 6187 members through its four constituent Governing Bodies. |
| Disability | The 2023/24 Continuous Household Survey ([NISRA CHS](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-202324)) included questions on participation in sport. The data outlines that for those who have participated in sport in the last year, those with a disability are less likely to be involved with organised sport than those without a disability. Participation in the last year was 30% and 59% respectively, almost double.Data collected by Sport NI on governing body membership does outline that 0.7% of the membership have a disability. |
| Dependants | The 2023/24 Continuous Household Survey ([NISRA CHS](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-202324)) included questions on participation in sport. However, the data outlines that those with dependents are more likely to have participated in Sport in the past year than those who do not have dependents, 54% and 49 % respectively. |

**Part 2. Screening questions**

**Introduction**

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

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

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

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

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

**In favour of a ‘major’ impact**

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

**In favour of ‘minor’ impact**

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

**In favour of none**

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| **1** What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories? minor/major/none |
| Section 75 category  | Details of policy impact  | Level of impact? minor/major/none |
| 1.1 Religious belief | Motorsport covers a range of disciplines and is governed by 4 Governing Bodies (ANICC, MRA, MCUI UC, NIKA). These 4 bodies make up the 2&4 wheels steering group. There are around 80 affiliated clubs with a membership of around 6187 (2&4 Wheels 2024/25 membership). Additionally, there will be a enthusiasts who spectate at motorsport events, from the road side, etc, who are not captured in these figure.The following statistics have been taken from the 2021 Census regarding the split of religious beliefs across NI: * Catholic (42.3%)
* Presbyterian (16.6%)
* Church of Ireland (11.5%)
* Methodist (2.3%)
* Other Christian denominations (6.9%)
* Other religions (1.3%)

Motorsport and associated events are open to all individuals, with 2&4 Wheels stating in their Strategic Plan (2021-2026) that they wish to “broaden the audience”.As this is an investment into enhancing safety at venues and events, for participants and spectators (and residents), the policy will have no impact on people with a particular religious belief. | None |
| 1.2 Political opinion  | The NI Census provides data on demographics and social characteristics, but it doesn't directly collect or analyse political opinions. While some aspects of the census, like religious affiliation and national identity, can be used as indicators of political tendencies, the census itself isn't designed for that purpose.Motorsport is facilitated across Northern Ireland at a various fixed track and temporary venues. The location of these is not located in areas associated with one political opinion. Motorsport and associated events are open to all individuals, with 2&4 Wheels stating in their Strategic Plan (2021-2026) that they wish to “broaden the audience”.As this is an investment into enhancing safety at venues and events, for participants and spectators (and residents), the policy will have no impact on people with a particular political opinion. | None |
| 1.3 Racial group  | Sport NI does not have information that provides a breakdown of those participating in Motorsport activities by race. The 2023/24 Continuous Household Survey ([NISRA CHS](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/publications/experience-sport-by-adults-northern-ireland-202324)) included questions on participation in sport, however, the data does not capture details on Motorsport or race.Sport NI completed two studies on race and racial inequality in sport: The [*Tackling Racism and Racial Inequality in Sport*](https://www.uksport.gov.uk/news/2021/06/23/tackling-racism-and-racial-inequality-in-sport-review) (TRARIIS) review was commissioned by five UK sports councils (UK Sport, Sport England, sportscotland, Sport Wales and Sport Northern Ireland) to explore racial inequalities in sport and look at how reflective the national sporting system is of UK society. The review has resulted in two reports: [*Tackling Racism and Racial Inequality in Sport*](https://www.uksport.gov.uk/-/media/sirc-trariis-final-2021.ashx?la=en&hash=B1BDF9C1FDA95CFBBC56B162C917E790) and [*Tell Your Story*](https://www.uksport.gov.uk/-/media/tell-your-story_-digital-final.ashx?la=en&hash=47E2118D7EE87C1AEA37B80E1F5CAEFA), which provides a glimpse into the lived experience of over 300 ethnically diverse participants engaging in sports and physical activities. The review identifies gaps as well as [common themes](https://www.uksport.gov.uk/-/media/5-common-themes.ashx?la=en&hash=8B1902D91D4DA1C483DB63E7C91A6B74), and a set of recommendations are laid out for how meaningful progress can be made by sports organisations across the UK.The following statistics have been taken from the 2021 Census:* 96.6% of ‘Usual Residents’ in NI are White.
* 3.4% is made up of Minority Ethnic groups such as Black, Indian, Chinese and Filipino.

As this is an investment into enhancing safety at venues and events, for participants and spectators (and residents), the policy will have no negative impact on any particular racial group. | None |
| 1.4 Age | Data collected by Sport NI on governing body membership highlights that 8% (491) of members to an associated motorsport governing body are under 18. The DfC Motorsport Taskforce Report (2019) ([Report](https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/communities/dfc-motor-sport-taskforce-report.pdf)) suggests that membership to their four constituent governing bodies cover a wide range. For both the Motorcycle Union of Ireland (UC) (MCUI – UC) and Association of Northern Ireland Motor Clubs (ANICC), half the members are under 40. In the case of Northern Ireland Karting Association (NIKA) half the members are under 18. For the Motor Racing Association (MRA) one-third of the members are under 18.As this is an investment into enhancing safety at venues and events, for participants and spectators (and residents), the policy will have no impact on age. | None |
| 1.5 Marital status  | As this is an investment into enhancing safety at venues and events, for participants and spectators (and residents), the policy will have no adverse impact on people with a particular marital status. | None |
| 1.6 Sexual orientation | Motorsport and associated events are open to all individuals, with 2&4 Wheels stating in their Strategic Plan (2021-2026) that they wish to “broaden the audience”.As this is an investment into enhancing safety at venues and events, for participants and spectators (and residents), the policy will have no adverse impact on people with a particular sexual orientation. | None |
| 1.7 Men and women generally  | At the last NI census (2021), the population split male to female was 49.2% / 50.8%.Motorsport and associated events are open to all individuals, with 2&4 Wheels stating in their Strategic Plan (2021-2026) that they wish to “broaden the audience”.As this is an investment into enhancing safety at venues and events, for participants and spectators (and residents), the policy will have no adverse impact on people with a particular sexual orientation. | None |
| 1.8 Disability | The following statistics have been taken from the 2021 Census, “Across Northern Ireland nearly 25% of the population are living with a disability or long-term health problem.”Data collected by Sport NI on governing body membership does outlines that 0.7% of the membership have a disability. Furthermore, people living with a disability will be support events, often attending to spectate. These numbers are not collected.As this is an investment into enhancing safety at venues and events, for participants and spectators (and residents), the policy will have no impact on living with a disability. | None |
| 1.9 Dependants  | The following statistics have been taken from the 2021 Census, “There are over 230,000 households in NI where there are dependants.”As this is an investment into enhancing safety at venues and events, for participants and spectators (and residents), the policy will have no impact on household with dependents. | None |

|  |
| --- |
|  **2** Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories? |
| Section 75 category  | If **Yes**, provide details  | If **No**, provide reasons |
| Religious belief |  | No. The investment will be used to mitigate against safety risks for participants, officials and spectators taking part in motorsport events across Northern Ireland. The investment will positively impact all groups associated with Motorsport and therefore, will not adversely impact good relation between groups with particular religious beliefs. |
| Political opinion  |  | No. As above |
| Racial group  |  | No. As above |
| Age |  | No. As above |
| Marital status |  | No. As above |
| Sexual orientation |  | No. As above |
| Men and women  |  | No. As above |
| Disability |  | No. As above |
|  Dependants |  | No. As above |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 | The investment will be used to mitigate against safety risks for participants, officials and spectators taking part in motorsport events across Northern Ireland. The investment will positively impact all groups associated with Motorsport and therefore, will not adversely impact good relation between groups with particular religious beliefs. | None |
| Political opinion  | As above | None |
| Racial group | As above  | None |

|  |
| --- |
| **4** Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? |
| Good relations category | If **Yes**, provide details  | If **No**, provide reasons |
| Religious belief |  | No. The investment will be used to mitigate against safety risks for participants, officials and spectators taking part in motorsport events across Northern Ireland. The investment will positively impact all groups associated with Motorsport and therefore, will not adversely impact good relation between groups with particular religious beliefs. |
| Political opinion  |  | As above |
| Racial group  |  | As above |

**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 Impact.

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.

|  |
| --- |
| The investment will be used to mitigate against safety risks for participants, officials and spectators taking part in motorsport events across Northern Ireland. Motorsport event takes place in a wide range of areas across Northern Ireland and Umbrella body, 2&4 Wheels, have outlined their desire to promote the sport in underrepresented groups (2&4 Wheel Motorsport Strategic Plan (2021-2026) ). This investment into enhanced safety provision across events and venues can only help to support the growth of the sport. Therefore, no S75 group will be adversely impacted by the investment.  |

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.

|  |
| --- |
| Sport NI’s corporate plan states:“*We will work with our partners to create a more inclusive and supportive sporting culture that ensures that key elements of the Sporting System include improved accessibility for all and specifically for people with a disability, women and girls, older people, carers, ethnically diverse communities and our LGBTQ+ community*.”Sport NI’s programmes and investment seeks to benefit a wide range of groups and promote inclusivity in Sport.The 2&4 Wheel Motorsport Strategic Plan (2021-2026) states:“*We wish to see more females, youth and those with a disability participating, benefiting from and enjoying the sport. As a grass roots sport, we are fully committed to an inclusion agenda and in making our sport more accessible to all.*”This investment into enhanced safety provision across events and venues can only help to support the growth of the sport. Therefore, no S75 group will be adversely impacted by the investment.  |

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.

|  |
| --- |
| This investment into enhanced safety provision across events and venues can only help to support the growth of the sport. Therefore, no S75 group will be adversely impacted by the investment.  |

**Timetabling and prioritising**

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

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

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

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

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

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

 **No**

If yes, please provide details

**Part 4. Monitoring**

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

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

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

**Part 5 - Approval and authorisation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Screened by:**  | **Position/Job Title**  | **Date** |
| **Aaron McGrady** | Deputy Principal | 23.04.2025 |
| **Approved by:**  |  |  |
| Rebecca Hope  | Interim Director of Sport (G6) | 08.09.2025 |

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.