

# Equality and Human Rights Screening Template

## PART 1 - POLICY INFORMATION

### 1.1. Policy Title

*New Local and Regional Funding Scheme for Voluntary Youth Work Organisations in Northern Ireland*

### 1.2. Description of policy or decision

- *What are you seeking to achieve?*
- *How will you achieve it?*
- *Are there any key constraints?*

The Education Authority (EA) is responsible for planning and funding youth work services across N Ireland. The new Funding Scheme aims to replace the previous schemes of assistance to the voluntary youth work sector which were available through the former Education and Library Boards and the Youth Council for Northern Ireland.

The Funding Scheme will be open to groups and organisations which deliver youth work directly to young people, or which provide services, assessed as needed, to support the delivery of DE and EA funded youth work.

The Scheme **aims** to implement key policy directives contained within the DE Priorities for Youth policy (2013) and to support related actions identified in the EA Regional Youth Development Plan (2017-20). In funding youth services, EA must also align with a number of other relevant policies, for example the CRED/Addendum, Shared Education etc.

The DE Priorities for Youth policy requires that the funding and delivery of youth work should be strategically planned and based on a composite (regional and local) assessment of need.

The intended **outcomes** of the new Funding Scheme are that EA funding allocation will be clearly linked to assessed need, including priority age ranges and identified priority groups of young people; that it will provide an integrated approach to youth service funding; and ultimately that it will ensure that resources are distributed to meet the directives contained with the DE Priorities for Youth policy.

The new Funding Scheme will be underpinned by a set of guiding principles and will include a total of six funding strands. Each strand will have a specific aim, a set of key objectives, and a bespoke application process. The different strands of funding will relate to local and regional funding, and differentiate generic, development, strategic and project funding. This screening exercise refers to the impact of the Funding Scheme in its entirety as opposed to its component parts.

Stakeholder engagement with Regional Voluntary Youth Organisations since 2015 has informed the development of proposals for the new Funding Scheme, which will be formally put to public consultation.

The Strategy and associated action plan may be constrained by available resources.

**1.3. Who are the main stakeholders impacted? (Internal and external as well as actual and potential)**

**Internal**

- EA Staff

**External**

- Regional Voluntary Youth Organisations;
- All young people aged 4-25;
- Volunteer Youth Support Workers;
- Local Voluntary Sector Management Committees;
- Service Users;
- Voluntary/community/Trade Unions;
- Parents;

**1.4. Is the policy likely to impact people living in rural areas?**

Yes	✓
No	

*If yes, please complete the rural sections of the template*

**1.5. Other policies or decisions with a bearing on this policy or decision?**

- *What are they and who owns them?*
  - Priorities for Youth
  - Education (NI) Order
  - Shared Education
  - CRED / CRED Addendum
  - Review of Irish medium
  - Child protection
  - Children and Young People’s Strategy 2017-27 (awaiting publication)
  - Together Building a United Community
  - UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
  - Play and Leisure policy

- Pathways to Success (NEETs strategy)
- Delivering Social Change
- Code of Practice on Addressing Bureaucracy
- Concordat between the Voluntary and Community Sector and NI government
- Government Funders Database
- Charity commission compliance
- HMRC compliance
- EA Strategic Plan 2017-2027

## PART 2 – EVIDENCE AND MITIGATION

### **2.1. What information did you use to inform this screening? E.g. census data, Equality Impact Assessments (EQIAs), consultation reports, service level data?**

- EA Regional Assessment of Need (2017 -2020)
- EA Statistical and Geographic report of the EA registered youth service (2015)
- Census 2011
- NI Schools Census 2015-16
- NICCY advocacy paper on disability
- Grasping the Nettle; the experiences of gender variant children and transgender youth living in NI. Institute for Conflict Research (2013)

## 2.2. Quantitative Data

### What is the profile of the people that are impacted by this policy or decision?

Please provide a statistic breakdown of the people impacted by this policy or decision. Note, if the policy or decision impacts both staff and service users, please provide data on both.

Section 75 Groups	Make up of affected groups?																					
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EA Regional Assessment of Need (2017 -2020)</li> <li>EA Statistical and Geographic report of the EA registered youth service (2015)</li> </ul> <p>The age distribution of youth service membership in EA registered groups is</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="438 808 1259 1234"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>n</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4-8</td> <td>43,267</td> <td>29.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9-13</td> <td>55,735</td> <td>38.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14-18</td> <td>40,224</td> <td>27.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>19-21</td> <td>5,188</td> <td>3.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22-25</td> <td>2,258</td> <td>1.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>146,672</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Evidence shows that children and young people in different age groups tend to participate in different types of provision. The majority of those in the lower age range are mainly involved in uniformed provision. Youth provision for young adults in the upper age ranges tends to focus on increasing leadership capacity, volunteering, employability etc.</p> <p>Youth service membership declines dramatically among the upper age bands and this has historically been the case for decades.</p>	Age	n	%	4-8	43,267	29.5%	9-13	55,735	38.0%	14-18	40,224	27.4%	19-21	5,188	3.5%	22-25	2,258	1.5%	Total	146,672	100%
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Dependents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EA Regional Assessment of Need (2017 -2020)</li> </ul> <p>The number of youth service members who are young parents or who have caring responsibilities is not monitored by EA.</p> <p>Data from the Census indicates that 12% of the population provided unpaid care, and 34% of households contain dependent children.</p>																					

<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census 2011</li> <li>• NICCY advocacy paper on disability</li> <li>• EA Regional Assessment of Need (2017 -2020)</li> <li>• EA Statistical and Geographic report of the EA registered youth service (2015)</li> </ul> <p>The percentage of young people with a disability in the Youth Service as a whole is 4.6%.</p> <p>The NI Census found that 21% of the resident population (all ages) has a long term health problem or disability which limited their day to day activities. Government estimates suggest that 26,000 children or 6% have a disability in NI. 8% of boys aged 15 and under were found to have a disability, compared with 4% of girls of the same age.<sup>7</sup></p> <p>22% of pupils in schools have some form of special educational needs.</p>															
<p><b>Religious Belief</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NI Schools Census 2015-16</li> <li>• EA Regional Assessment of Need (2017 -2020)</li> <li>• EA Statistical and Geographic report of the EA registered youth service (2015)</li> </ul> <p>Youth Service membership of EA registered provision by community background</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="424 1048 1302 1308"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>(No)</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Protestant</td> <td>90,003</td> <td>62.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roman Catholic</td> <td>50,203</td> <td>34.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>3,552</td> <td>2.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>143,758</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Whilst the majority of youth service members of registered provision are identified as coming from a Protestant background, their membership tends to be concentrated within uniformed and church based provision where the periods of contact are much shorter. Young people from a Catholic background, although less numerous, are more likely to attend a more concentrated type of provision which is characterized by larger unit sizes and longer periods of contact.</p> <p>The NI Schools' Census for 2015-16 revealed that out of a total school population of 324,255: Catholic pupils account for 51% of places while Protestants make up 37%. The other 12% are pupils of other Christian denominations, non-Christian, no religion and whose religion has not been disclosed.</p>		(No)	%	Protestant	90,003	62.6%	Roman Catholic	50,203	34.9%	Other	3,552	2.4%	TOTAL	143,758	100%
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<p><b>Gender</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census 2011</li> <li>• EA Regional Assessment of Need (2017 -2020)</li> <li>• EA Statistical and Geographic report of the EA registered youth service (2015)</li> <li>• Grasping the Nettle; the experiences of gender variant children and transgender youth living in NI. Institute for Conflict Research (2013)</li> </ul>															

	<p>Overall the gender balance of youth service membership in EA registered groups is very slightly weighted in favour of males, with 50.1% male and 49.9% female.</p> <p>The youth service does not monitor the numbers of young people who are transgender within the membership. Research has shown that in 2013 there were 40-50 young transgender people in N Ireland accessing support services due to gender identity issues and that referrals were increasing. However the report noted that this figure is likely to be an underestimation of those who have experienced gender distress.</p>																																
<b>Marital Status</b>	<p>On the basis of age ranges of memberships, the majority of young people within the youth service would be considered single.</p>																																
<b>Political Opinion</b>	<p>The youth service does not hold data on the political opinion of young people – the majority of whom have not reached voting age.</p>																																
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NI Schools Census 2015-16</li> <li>• Census 2011</li> <li>• EA Regional Assessment of Need (2017 -2020)</li> <li>• EA Statistical and Geographic report of the EA registered youth service (2015)</li> </ul> <p>Ethnic background of young people in EA registered youth groups</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="424 1048 1415 1442"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ethnic group</th> <th>YS members (no)</th> <th>% in youth service</th> <th>Population NI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>White</td> <td>142,458</td> <td>97.6%</td> <td>97.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese</td> <td>393</td> <td>0.3%</td> <td>0.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian</td> <td>767</td> <td>0.5%</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Afro-Caribbean</td> <td>654</td> <td>0.4%</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Irish Traveller</td> <td>495</td> <td>0.3%</td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>1145</td> <td>0.8%</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>145,912</td> <td>100%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Travellers and those from Afro-Caribbean ethnic backgrounds are over-represented in the membership of the Youth Service relative to their representation in the youth population, whereas those young people from a Chinese and Asian background have a lesser representation.</p> <p>Aggregated data about the numbers of newcomer young people who are involved in the youth service are not currently available. NI School Census data indicates that in 2015-16 there are approximately 13,000 newcomer pupils (3.8%) of the school population.</p>	Ethnic group	YS members (no)	% in youth service	Population NI	White	142,458	97.6%	97.7%	Chinese	393	0.3%	0.4%	Asian	767	0.5%	0.8%	Afro-Caribbean	654	0.4%	0.2%	Irish Traveller	495	0.3%	0.1%	Other	1145	0.8%	0.8%	TOTAL	145,912	100%	100%
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<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census 2011</li> <li>• EA Regional Assessment of Need (2017 -2020)</li> <li>• EA Statistical and Geographic report of the EA registered youth service (2015)</li> </ul>																																

	<p>The sexual orientation of young people who are members of EA registered provision is not recorded.</p> <p>The NI population estimate is that 1 in 10 people identify as LGB.</p>
<p><b>Rural Impacts</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Census 2011</li> <li>• EA Regional Assessment of Need (2017 -2020)</li> <li>• EA Statistical and Geographic report of the EA registered youth service (2015)</li> </ul> <p><b>Young People Living in Rural Communities</b></p> <p>More than one third of young people from Northern Ireland live in communities that have been defined as rural. In Newry, Mourne and Down more than half of all young people, in Mid Ulster almost two thirds of young people and in Fermanagh and Omagh almost three quarters of all young people live in rural areas.</p> <p>For many children and young people, living in a rural community presents many challenges. There is a lack of facilities, such as cinemas or clubs, which their peers in urban areas take for granted. This isolation from services is often exacerbated by a lack of transport options and hidden poverty.</p> <p>Rural deprivation is scattered and can be masked by living alongside relative affluence. Young people in rural communities face differing levels of social exclusion and marginalisation. Rural isolation also presents challenges for the provision of adequate public transport and the viability and accessibility of Youth Services.</p> <p>A Department of Agriculture and Rural Development report noted that whilst poverty and social isolation exist in both urban and rural areas it should also be recognised that: <i>‘those living in rural areas often experience poverty and social isolation differently due to issues relating to geographical isolation, lower population density and the dispersed nature of many rural settlements’</i>.</p> <p><b>Number and Percentage of Young People Living in Rural Areas</b></p>

LGD 2014	Aged 4-8	Aged 9-13	Aged 14-18	Aged 19-25	Total
Antrim & Newtownabbey YP	8892	8810	9239	12887	39828
Antrim & Newtownabbey YP living in Rural Areas	1658	1820	1858	1922	7258
% Antrim & Newtownabbey YP living in Rural Areas	18.6	20.7	20.1	14.9	18.2
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon YP	13445	13092	13804	18325	58666
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon YP living in Rural Areas	5942	5668	5965	7191	24766
% Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon YP living in Rural Areas	44.2	43.3	43.2	39.2	42.2
Belfast YP	18621	19261	22438	42080	102400
Belfast YP living in Rural Areas	0	0	0	0	0
% Belfast YP living in Rural Areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Causeway Coast & Glens YP	8533	9228	9860	13552	41173
Causeway Coast & Glens YP living in Rural Areas	4257	4655	4759	5953	19624
% Causeway Coast & Glens YP living in Rural Areas	49.9	50.4	48.3	43.9	47.7
Derry & Strabane YP	9575	10523	11812	14631	46541
Derry & Strabane YP living in Rural Areas	4007	4451	4723	5161	18342
% Derry & Strabane YP living in Rural Areas	41.8	42.3	40.0	35.3	39.4
Fermanagh & Omagh YP	7466	7785	8252	9851	33354
Fermanagh & Omagh YP living in Rural Areas	5654	5885	6240	7199	24978
% Fermanagh & Omagh YP living in Rural Areas	75.7	75.6	75.6	73.1	74.9
Lisburn & Castlereagh YP	8151	8378	9092	11026	36647
Lisburn & Castlereagh YP living in Rural Areas	2588	2658	2740	2915	10901
% Lisburn & Castlereagh YP living in Rural Areas	31.8	31.7	30.1	26.4	29.7
Mid & East Antrim YP	8210	8225	9155	11456	37046
Mid & East Antrim YP living in Rural Areas	3021	3001	3279	3848	13149
% Mid & East Antrim YP living in Rural Areas	36.8	36.5	35.8	33.6	35.5
Mid Ulster YP	9697	9583	10141	13853	43274
Mid Ulster YP living in Rural Areas	6528	6424	6729	8901	28582
% Mid Ulster YP living in Rural Areas	67.3	67.0	66.4	64.3	66.0
Newry, Mourne & Down YP	11689	12056	12852	16096	52693
Newry, Mourne & Down YP living in Rural Areas	6585	6738	6914	8316	28553
% Newry, Mourne & Down YP living in Rural Areas	56.3	55.9	53.8	51.7	54.2
North Down & Ards YP	9147	9138	9611	12411	40307
North Down & Ards YP living in Rural Areas	1686	1688	1726	1995	7095
% North Down & Ards YP living in Rural Areas	18.4	18.5	18.0	16.1	17.6
Northern Ireland YP	113426	116079	126256	176168	531929
Northern Ireland YP living in Rural Areas	41926	42988	44996	53401	183311
% Northern Ireland YP living in Rural Areas	37.0	37.0	35.6	30.3	34.5

### 2.3. Qualitative Data

**What are the needs and experiences of the groups that are impacted by this policy or decision?**

*Are there different needs and experiences for any of the equality groups and what equality issues emerge from this?*

**Section 75 Group**

**What are the needs and experiences of the groups as they relate to the policy or decision?**



<b>Age</b>	<p>The DE Priorities for Youth policy states there will be five distinct age bands for EA funded youth work, and the key age bands for intervention will be 9-13 and 14-18. Different types of programmes and activities will be provided to reflect differential age bands and needs.</p> <p>The focus for the age range 4-8 will be through non-targeted/generic youth provision funding youth work provision linked to the Youth Work Curriculum.</p> <p>The Funding Scheme will support youth work for those in the upper age bands up to 25, as assessed as needed, and in line with the DE policy directives.</p>
<b>Dependents</b>	<p>The Regional Assessment of Need has identified particular needs and issues for young parents and those with caring responsibilities. The Funding Scheme will include targeting of services assessed as needed, with an emphasis on those most in need of additional support and at risk of achieving poor educational outcomes.</p>
<b>Disability</b>	<p>The Regional Assessment of Need has identified particular needs and issues for Young people with disabilities</p> <p>The Funding Scheme will include targeting of services assessed as needed, with an emphasis on those most in need of additional support and at risk of achieving poor educational outcomes.</p>
<b>Religious Belief</b>	<p>The PfY policy and Regional Assessment of Need reiterate that the CRED/Addendum and the Shared Education (NI) Act will be reflected in the planning of youth provision.</p> <p>Additionally, the Regional Assessment of Need has identified particular needs and issues for young people living in interface areas.</p>
<b>Gender</b>	<p>A survey of 1200+ young people to inform the Regional Assessment of Need found differential needs and experiences according to their gender.</p> <p>The Funding Scheme will include targeting of services assessed as needed, with an emphasis on those most in need of additional support and at risk of achieving poor educational outcomes.</p>
<b>Marital Status</b>	<p>There is no evidence to suggest different needs/experiences/priorities</p>
<b>Political Opinion</b>	<p>There is no evidence to suggest different needs/experiences/priorities.</p> <p>The new Scheme will not have a different impact of effect on individuals or groups based on their political opinion.</p>

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<p>The Regional Assessment of Need has identified particular needs and issues for young people who are newcomers or have English as an additional language, or who are from the Traveller community</p> <p>The Funding Scheme will include targeting of services assessed as needed, with an emphasis on those most in need of additional support and at risk of achieving poor educational outcomes.</p>
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<p>Research indicates that young people who are LGB experience a range of negative attitudes and barriers to learning. These are detailed in the EA Regional Assessment of Need (2017).</p> <p>The Funding Scheme will include targeting of services assessed as needed, with an emphasis on those most in need of additional support and at risk of achieving poor educational outcomes.</p>

**What are the social and economic impacts of the policy of people living in rural areas?**

Please consider positive and negative impacts around issues such as access to education or youth provision, transport, broadband accessibility and employment impacts

<b>Rural Impacts</b>	<p>The new Funding Scheme is an outworking of the DE Priorities for Youth policy, which specifies that there will be greater weighting of funding towards work with young people who are disadvantaged. The PfY policy stipulates that targeted youth service provision will be funded to help meet the needs of specific groups of young people, along with other young people who may experience a combination of barriers to learning. Funding will also be available to support non-targeted/generic youth work provision. The Funding Scheme will have a positive impact on rural areas by ensuring that organisations with a remit to work with young people in rural areas will address issues of youth provision, mental wellbeing, improved educational outcomes and employability.</p>
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## 2.4. Policy / Decision changes

**Based on the equality issues that have been identified, what changes (mitigation) can you make to the policy in order to better promote equality of opportunity?**

*In developing the policy or decision, what changes did you make, or do you intend to make to address any equality issues that you identified?*

The new Funding Scheme is an outworking of the DE Priorities for Youth policy, which instructs that there will be greater weighting of funding towards work with young people who are disadvantaged. The PfY policy stipulates that targeted youth service provision will be funded to help meet the needs of specific groups of young people within the Section 75 categories, along with other young people who may experience a combination of barriers to learning. Funding will also be available to support non-targeted/generic youth work provision.

The Funding Scheme is expected to directly benefit the Section 75 categories of sexual orientation (young people who are LGB), gender (young people who are transgender), disability (young people who have special educational needs or disabilities), racial group (young people who are newcomers or have English as an additional language, or who are from the Traveller community) and those with dependents (young parents and young carers). The Funding Scheme will also benefit young people with multiple and complex needs and those who face disadvantage and barriers to learning.

The Funding Scheme aims to implement directives from the PfY policy. The PfY policy was itself Equality screened by DE in March 2012 and not considered to have an adverse differential impact or effect on any Section 75 group except potentially for age.

**Based on the rural impacts that you have identified, what changes (mitigation) can you make to the policy?**

**None**

**PART 3 – GOOD RELATIONS**

**3.1. Are there any changes to the policy or decision that you would make to better promote good relations?**

GROUP	Impact on Good Relations	Policy / Decision Changes
<b>Religion</b>	<p>The Scheme could potentially have a positive impact on the equality of opportunity of an individual or group based on their religious belief. The policy directive underpinning the Scheme emphasises the place of the CRED and Shared Education policies in the delivery of youth service provision.</p> <p>The youth work curriculum aims to equip young people with the skills, attitudes and behaviours needed to recognize, understand and respect difference, and provide opportunities for young people to put these skills into practice.</p> <p>Youth work planning/funding will also reflect the CRED policy/Addendum and the Shared Education legislation.</p> <p>The Scheme has the potential to improve good relations between young people of different religious beliefs and different racial groups</p>	None
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<p>The Scheme could potentially have a positive impact on the equality of opportunity of an individual or group based on their racial group.</p> <p>The youth work curriculum aims to equip young people with the skills, attitudes and behaviours needed to recognize, understand and respect difference, and provide opportunities for young people to put these skills into practice.</p>	None

	Youth work planning/funding will also reflect the CRED policy/Addendum and the Shared Education legislation	
<b>Political Opinion</b>	The Scheme is not considered to have an adverse impact on the equality of opportunity of an individual or group based on their political opinion.	None

**PART 4 – SEC 75 EQUALITY SCREENING DECISION**

**This section is only relevant to the S75 Equality Duties**

**4.1. How would you categorise the impacts of the policy or decision?**

*Please refer to guidance notes on categorising impacts*

**Please select:**

Major Impact	Positive
Minor Impact	
No Impact	

**4.2. Does the policy or decision require a full Equality Impact Assessment?**

**Please select:**

Yes	
No	✓

*Please provide reasons for your decision*

This policy does not require an EQIA and is not considered to have an adverse differential impact or effect on Section 75 groups except a potential minor impact for age.

The Funding Scheme will ultimately improve access to youth provision for those young people whose needs have been highlighted within the Regional Assessment of Need, including Section 75 groupings.

EA is proposing a phased approach to the implementation to the Funding Scheme and will monitor the impact of all changes, including the impact, if any, on different age ranges.

It is not possible to pre-determine any potential impact on youth service staff in respect of S75

Categories – however EA proposes to monitor the impact on staff on implementation.

**PART 5 – DISABILITY DUTIES**

**5.1. Does the policy or decision encourage the participation of disabled people in public life? Or is there anything you can do within the policy or decision to encourage participation of disabled people in public life?**

<i><b>How does the policy encourage the participation of disabled people in public life?</b></i>	<i><b>Is there anything further you can do to encourage the participation of disabled people in public life?</b></i>
<p>The Funding Scheme will support youth participative structures, which facilitate young people - including those with disabilities - to participate in public life</p> <p>At local level young people from S75 groups will be identified through the needs assessment process, and programmes will be developed with them to promote active citizenship and engagement in public life, e.g. youth councils, peer mentoring opportunities, etc.</p>	<p>No</p>

**5.2. Does the policy or decision promote positive attitudes towards disabled people? Or is there anything you can do within the policy or decision to promote positive attitudes towards disabled people?**

<i><b>How does the policy promote positive attitudes towards disabled people?</b></i>	<i><b>Is there anything further you can do promote positive attitudes towards disabled?</b></i>

<p>The targeting of resources based on evidence of need will potentially enable the youth service to promote positive attitudes towards disabled people</p>	<p>NO</p>
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## PART 6 – HUMAN RIGHTS

### 6.1. Are Human Rights Relevant?

Article		Relevant Yes/No
<b>Article 2:</b>	Right to Life	No
<b>Article 3:</b>	Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	No
<b>Article 4:</b>	Right to freedom from slavery, servitude & forced compulsory labour.	No
<b>Article 5:</b>	Right to liberty and security of person.	No
<b>Article 6:</b>	Right to a fair & public trial in a reasonable time	No
<b>Article 7:</b>	Right to freedom from retrospective criminal law & no punishment without law	No
<b>Article 8:</b>	Right to respect for private & family life, home & correspondence.	No
<b>Article 9:</b>	Right to freedom of thought, conscience & religion.	No
<b>Article 10:</b>	Right to freedom of expression.	No
<b>Article 11:</b>	Right to freedom of assembly & association	No
<b>Article 12:</b>	Right to marry & found a family.	No
<b>Article 14:</b>	Prohibition of discrimination in the enjoyment of the convention rights	No
<b>Protocol 1, Article 1</b>	Right to a peaceful enjoyment of possessions & protection of property	No
<b>Protocol 1, Article 2</b>	Right of access to education	No

*If you answered 'no' to all human rights considerations, please go to section 7 – monitoring*

**6.2. If you have answered yes to any of the Articles, does the policy or decision have a potential positive impact or does it potentially interfere with anyone's Human Rights?**

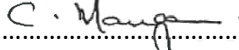
Article number	Positive impact or potential interference?	How?	Any legal issues arise?

## PART 7 – MONITORING

**7.1. What data will you collect to monitor the impact of the policy in terms of equality of opportunity, disability duties or human rights compliance?**

Section 75	Disability Duties	Human Rights
<p>Data relating to the range of Comments and Complaints about the Scheme will be gathered and monitored.</p> <p>The Scheme will be monitored on an ongoing basis using :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual registration and monitoring forms for all EA funded provision</li> <li>• Monitoring forms for regionally funded organisations</li> <li>• Moderation visits and reports by EA staff</li> <li>• Feedback received from groups and organisations in receipt of funding</li> </ul>		

## SIGN OFF

**Approved Lead Officer:** .....  .....

**Date:** 5<sup>th</sup> November 2018

**Policy Screened by:** Michael McAlinden, Regional Youth Support Services  
Officer, Education Authority



**Date:** 24 May 2018

Please note that the template **must be published** as part of the screening process. Please forward the completed template to [equality.unit@eani.org.uk](mailto:equality.unit@eani.org.uk) for publication