

**Civil Service Commissioners for
Northern Ireland**

Equality Scheme

**Drawn up in accordance with Section 75 and Schedule 9 of the
Northern Ireland Act 1998**

This document is available in a range of formats on request. Please contact us with your requirements (see page 7 for contact details).

Foreword

Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (the Act) requires public authorities, in carrying out their functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity and regard to the desirability of promoting good relations across a range of categories outlined in the Act¹.

In our Equality Scheme we set out how the Civil Service Commissioners for Northern Ireland propose to fulfil the Section 75 statutory duties.

We will commit the necessary available resources in terms of people, time and money to make sure that the Section 75 statutory duties are complied with and that the Equality Scheme is implemented effectively, and on time.

We commit to having effective internal arrangements in place for ensuring our effective compliance with the Section 75 statutory duties and for monitoring and reviewing our progress.

We will develop and deliver a programme of communication and information with the aim of ensuring that all Commissioners and members of the Office of Civil Service Commissioners (the Office) are fully aware of our Equality Scheme and understand the commitments and obligations within it.

We are fully committed to effectively fulfilling our Section 75 statutory duties across all our functions through the effective implementation of our Equality Scheme.

We realise the important role that the community and voluntary sector and the general public have to play to ensure the Section 75 statutory duties are effectively implemented. Our Equality Scheme demonstrates how determined we are to ensure there are opportunities, for people affected by our work, to positively influence how we carry out our functions in line with our Section 75 statutory duties. It also offers the means whereby persons directly affected by what they consider to be a failure, on our part, to comply with our Equality Scheme, can make complaints.

¹ See section 1.1 of our Equality Scheme.

On behalf of the Civil Service Commissioners and our staff, we are pleased to support and endorse this Equality Scheme which has been drawn up in accordance with Section 75 and Schedule 9 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 and Equality Commission guidelines.



DEIRDRE TONER
Chairperson
Civil Service Commissioners

Date June 2022



AMANDA MARTIN
Secretary
Civil Service Commissioners

Date June 2022

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998

1.1 Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (the Act) requires the Civil Service Commissioners to comply with two statutory duties:

Section 75 (1)

In carrying out our functions relating to Northern Ireland we are required to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity between

- persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation
- men and women generally
- persons with a disability and persons without
- persons with dependants and persons without.

Section 75 (2)

In addition, without prejudice to the obligations above, in carrying out our functions in relation to Northern Ireland we are required to have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group.

“Functions” include the “powers and duties” of a public authority². This includes our employment and procurement functions. Please see below under “Who we are and what we do” for a detailed explanation of our functions.

How we propose to fulfil the Section 75 duties in relation to the relevant functions of the Civil Service Commissioners.

1.2 Schedule 9, paragraph 4(1) of the Act requires the Civil Service Commissioners, as a designated public authority, to set out in an equality scheme how it proposes to fulfil the duties imposed by Section 75 in relation to its relevant functions. This Equality Scheme is intended to fulfil that statutory requirement. It is both a statement of our arrangements for fulfilling the Section 75 statutory duties and our plan for their implementation.

1.3 The Civil Service Commissioners are committed to the discharge of our Section 75 obligations in all aspects of our work and we will

² Section 98 (1) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.

commit the necessary resources in terms of people, time and money to ensure that the Section 75 statutory duties are complied with and that our Equality Scheme can be implemented effectively.

Who we are and what we do

1.4 Civil Service Commissioners are independent of Government and the Civil Service. We are appointed under, and derive our powers and responsibilities from, the Civil Service Commissioners (NI) Order 1999. Commissioners are appointed on merit following public advertisement and fair and open competition and bring to the job wide experience from the public, private and voluntary sectors. The independence of Commissioners is fundamental to our role as regulator.

Our primary role is to regulate recruitment to the NICS, at all levels, to ensure that the Merit Principle maintained.

Diversity, inclusivity and equality of opportunity are at the core of Commissioners' responsibilities and are at the heart of all policy documents.

We discharge our statutory responsibilities by:

- maintaining the principle of selection on merit on the basis of fair and open competition in relation to selection for appointment;
- making General Regulations which prescribe the circumstances in which the Merit Principle shall not apply;
- publishing and maintaining a Recruitment Code on the interpretation and application of the Merit Principle;
- auditing recruitment policies and practices followed in making appointments to the Civil Service to establish whether the Recruitment Code is being observed; and
- requiring the publication of such information as we may specify relating to recruitment and to the use of permitted exceptions to the Merit Principle.

We also have a role in hearing appeals made by existing civil servants under the NICS Code of Ethics.

Chapter 2 Our arrangements for assessing our compliance with the section 75 duties (Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(a))

- 2.1 Some of our arrangements for assessing our compliance with the Section 75 statutory duties are outlined in other relevant parts of this Equality Scheme, for example in the chapters regarding arrangements for consulting (page 11); assessing, monitoring and publishing the impact of policies (15); and complaints procedure (page 29).

In addition we have the following arrangements in place for assessing our compliance:

Responsibilities and reporting

- 2.2 We are committed to the fulfilment of our Section 75 obligations in all parts of our work.
- 2.3 Primary responsibility for the effective implementation of our Equality Scheme lies with the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners. The Secretary is accountable to the Civil Service Commissioners for the development, implementation, maintenance and review of the Equality Scheme in accordance with Section 75 and Schedule 9 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, including any good practice or guidance that has been or may be issued by the Equality Commission.
- 2.4 If you have any questions or comments regarding our Equality Scheme, please contact in the first instance the Equality Officer at the address given below and we will respond to you as soon as possible:

Equality Officer
Office of the Civil Service Commissioners
7th Floor
Erskine House
20-32 Chichester Street
Belfast
BT1 4GF

Telephone: 028 9052 3577

Email: info@nicsscommissioners.org Website: www.nicsscommissioners.org

- 2.5 Objectives and targets relating to the statutory duties will be integrated into our strategic and operational business plans³.
- 2.6 Employees' job descriptions and performance plans reflect their contributions to the discharge of the Section 75 statutory duties and implementation of the Equality Scheme, where relevant. The personal performance plans are subject to appraisal in the annual performance review.
- 2.7 The Civil Service Commissioners prepare an annual progress report on the progress made on implementing the arrangements set out in this Equality Scheme to discharge our Section 75 statutory duties.

The Section 75 annual progress report is issued to the Equality Commission by 31 August each year and follows guidance on annual reporting issued by the Equality Commission. Progress on the delivery of Section 75 statutory duties will also be included in our Commissioners' annual report.

- 2.8 The latest Section 75 annual progress report is available on our website: www.nicscommissioners.org or by contacting:

Equality Officer
Office of the Civil Service Commissioners
7th Floor
Erskine House
20-32 Chichester Street
Belfast
BT1 4GF

Email: info@nicscommissioners.org

- 2.9 We, the Commissioners and the Secretary of the Civil Service Commissioners for Northern Ireland, will liaise closely with the Equality Commission to ensure our Equality Scheme is implemented.

³ See Appendix 4 'Timetable for measures proposed' and section 2.10 of this Equality Scheme.

Action plan/action measures

- 2.10 The Civil Service Commissioners have developed an action plan to promote equality of opportunity and good relations. This action plan is a live document and is available separately.
- 2.11 Commissioners statutory role is premised on promoting diversity, inclusivity and equality of opportunity. All our policies have been screened and there is no evidence to suggest any of the Section 75 groups would be adversely affected by their implementation.
- 2.12 The action measures that make up our action plan are directly relevant to our functions and have been informed by the key sources of information including:
- comments, enquiries and complaints;
 - consultation with stakeholders;
 - audit outcomes;
 - NICS recruitment-related data; and
 - NICS Article 55 Review data.
- 2.13 These measures will continue to be developed, prioritised and integrated into Commissioners' core business activities. This action plan demonstrates our on-going commitment to promote equality of opportunity and our regard to the desirability to promote good relations and address inequalities for the Section 75 categories⁴.
- 2.14 Where possible, action measures are specific, measurable, linked to achievable outcomes, realistic and time bound. Action measures will include performance indicators and timescales for their achievement.
- 2.15 The action plan is for a period of between one and five years in order to align with our corporate and business planning cycles. Implementation of the action measures will be incorporated into our business planning process.
- 2.16 We will seek input from our stakeholders and consult on our action plan as necessary when reviewing the plan as per 2.17 below.

⁴ See section 1.1 of this Equality Scheme for a list of these categories.

- 2.17 We will update the action plan as necessary to ensure that it remains effective and relevant to our functions and work.
- 2.18 The Civil Service Commissioners will inform the Equality Commission of any changes or amendments to our action plan and will also include this information in our Section 75 annual progress report to the Commission. Our Section 75 annual progress report will incorporate information on progress we have made in implementing our action plans/action measures.
- 2.19 Our action plan is available on the Civil Service Commissioners' website: www.nicscommissioners.org

If you require it in an alternative format please contact us on the details provided at paragraph 2.4.

Chapter 3 **Our arrangements for consulting**

(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(a)) - on matters to which a duty (S75 (1) or (2)) is likely to be relevant (including details of the persons to be consulted)

(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(b)) on the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted by us on the promotion of equality of opportunity

- 3.1 We recognise the importance of consultation in all aspects of the implementation of our statutory equality duties. We will consult on our Equality Scheme, action measures, equality impact assessments and other matters relevant to the Section 75 statutory duties.
- 3.2 We are committed to carrying out consultation in accordance with the following principles (as contained in the Equality Commission's guidance *Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 – A Guide for Public Authorities (April 2010)*)
 - 3.2.1 All consultations will seek the views of those directly affected by the matter/policy, the Equality Commission, representative groups of Section 75 categories, other public authorities, voluntary and community groups, our staff and their trade unions and such other groups who have a legitimate interest in the matter, whether or not they have a direct economic or personal interest.

Initially all consultees (see Appendix 3), as a matter of course, will be notified (by email or post) of the matter/policy being consulted upon to ensure they are aware of all consultations. Thereafter, to ensure the most effective use of our and our consultees' resources, we will take a targeted approach to consultation for those consultees that may have a particular interest in the matter/policy being consulted upon and to whom the matter/policy is of particular relevance. This may include for example regional or local consultations, sectoral or thematic consultation etc.

- 3.2.2 Consultation with all stakeholders will begin as early as possible. We will engage with affected individuals and representative groups to identify how best to consult or engage with them. We will ask our consultees what their preferred consultation methods are and will give consideration to these. Methods of consultation could include:

- face-to-face meetings;
- focus groups;
- written documents with the opportunity to comment in writing;
- questionnaires;
- information/notification by email with an opportunity to opt in/opt out of the consultation;
- internet discussions; or
- telephone consultations.

This list is not exhaustive and we may develop other additional methods of consultation more appropriate to key stakeholders and the matter being consulted upon.

- 3.2.3 We will consider the accessibility and format of every method of consultation we use in order to remove barriers to the consultation process. Specific consideration will be given as to how best to communicate with young people, people with disabilities (in particular people with learning disabilities) and minority ethnic communities. We take account of existing and developing good practice, including the Equality Commission's guidance *Let's Talk Let's Listen – Guidance for public authorities on consulting and involving children and young people (2008)*.

Information will be made available, on request, in alternative formats⁵, in a timely manner, usually within 5 working days, or sooner if possible. We will ensure that such consultees have equal time to respond.

- 3.2.4 As appropriate, specific training is provided to those facilitating consultations to ensure that they have the necessary skills to communicate effectively with consultees.
- 3.2.5 To ensure effective consultation with consultees⁶ on Section 75 matters, we will arrange a programme of awareness raising on the Section 75 statutory duties and the commitments in our equality scheme through mandatory training for staff and Commissioners and including an annual update on Section 75 requirements in Commission's training plan.

⁵ See Chapter 6 of our Equality Scheme for further information on alternative formats of information we provide.

⁶ Please see Appendix 3 for a list of our consultees.

3.2.6 The consultation period lasts for a minimum of twelve weeks to allow adequate time for groups to consult amongst themselves as part of the process of forming a view. However, in exceptional circumstances when this timescale is not feasible (for example implementing EU Directives or UK wide legislation, meeting Health and Safety requirements, addressing urgent public health matters or complying with Court judgements), we may shorten timescales to eight weeks or less before the policy is implemented. We may continue consultation thereafter and will review the policy as part of our monitoring commitments⁷.

Where, under these exceptional circumstances, we must implement a policy immediately, as it is beyond our authority's control, we may consult after implementation of the policy, in order to ensure that any impacts of the policy are considered.

3.2.7 If a consultation exercise is to take place over a period when consultees are less able to respond, for example, over the summer or Christmas break, or if the policy under consideration is particularly complex, we will give consideration to the feasibility of allowing a longer period for the consultation.

3.2.8 We are conscious of the fact that affected individuals and representative groups may have different needs. We will take appropriate measures to ensure full participation in any meetings that are held. We will consider for example the time of day, the appropriateness of the venue, in particular whether it can be accessed by those with disabilities, how the meeting is to be conducted, the use of appropriate language, whether a signer and/or interpreter is necessary, and whether the provision of childcare and support for other carers is required.

3.2.9 We make all relevant information available to consultees in appropriate formats to ensure meaningful consultation. This includes detailed information on the policy proposal being consulted upon and any relevant quantitative and qualitative data.

3.2.10 In making any decision with respect to a policy adopted or proposed to be adopted, we take into account any assessment and consultation carried out in relation to the policy.

⁷ Please see below at 4.27 to 4.31 for details on monitoring.

3.2.11 We provide feedback to consultees in a timely manner. A feedback report is prepared which includes summary information on the policy consulted upon, a summary of consultees' comments and a summary of our consideration of and response to consultees' input. The feedback is provided in formats suitable to consultees. (Please see paragraph 6.3)

3.3 A list of our current consultees is included in this Equality Scheme at Appendix 3. It can also be obtained from our website at www.nicscommissioners.org or by contacting:

Equality Officer
Office of the Civil Service Commissioners
7th Floor
Erskine House
20-32 Chichester Street
Belfast, BT1 4GF

Email: info@nicscommissioners.org

3.4 Our consultation list is not exhaustive and is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure it remains relevant to our functions and policies.

We welcome enquiries from any person/s or organisations wishing to be added to the list of consultees. Please contact the Equality Officer on 028 90523577 to provide your contact details and have your areas of interest noted or have your name/details removed or amended. Please also inform us at this stage if you would like information sent to you in a particular format or language.

Chapter 4 Our arrangements for assessing, monitoring and publishing the impact of policies

(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(b); Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(c); Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(d); Schedule 9, paragraph 9(1); Schedule 9, paragraph 9(2))

Our arrangements for assessing the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted on the promotion of equality of opportunity

(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(b))

- 4.1 In the context of Section 75, 'policy' is very broadly defined and it covers all the ways in which we carry out or propose to carry out our functions in relation to Northern Ireland. In respect of this Equality Scheme, the term policy is used for any (proposed/amended/existing) strategy, policy initiative or practice and/or decision, whether written or unwritten and irrespective of the label given to it, e.g., 'draft', 'pilot', 'high level' or 'sectoral'.
- 4.2 In making any decision with respect to a policy adopted or proposed to be adopted, we take into account any assessment and consultation carried out in relation to the policy, as required by Schedule 9, paragraph 9(2) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.
- 4.3 The Civil Service Commissioners use the tools of screening and equality impact assessment to assess the likely impact of a policy on the promotion of equality of opportunity and good relations. In carrying out these assessments we will relate them to the intended outcomes of the policy in question and will also follow Equality Commission guidance:
 - the guidance on screening, including the screening template, as detailed in the Commission's guidance *Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 – A Guide for Public Authorities (April 2010)* and
 - on undertaking an equality impact assessment as detailed in the Commission's guidance *Practical guidance on equality impact assessment (February 2005)*.

Screening

- 4.4 The purpose of screening is to identify those policies that are likely to have an impact on equality of opportunity and/or good relations.
- 4.5 Screening is completed at the earliest opportunity in the policy development/review process. Policies which we propose to adopt will be subject to screening prior to implementation. For more detailed strategies or policies that are to be put in place through a series of stages, we will screen at various stages during implementation.
- 4.6 The lead role in the screening of a policy is taken by the policy decision maker who has the authority to make changes to that policy. However, screening will also involve other relevant team members, for example, equality specialists, those who implement the policy and staff members from other relevant work areas. Where possible we will include key stakeholders in the screening process. All screening decisions are considered and endorsed by the Chairperson on behalf of the Commissioners.
- 4.7 The following questions are applied to all our policies as part of the screening process:
- 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)
 - Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equality categories?
 - To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of a different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? (minor/major/none)
 - Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of a different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?
- 4.8 In order to answer the screening questions, we gather all relevant information and data, both qualitative and quantitative. In taking this evidence into account we consider the different needs, experiences and priorities for each of the Section 75 equality

categories. Any screening decision will be informed by this evidence.

- 4.9 Completion of screening, taking into account our consideration of the answers to all four screening questions set out in 4.7 above, will lead to one of the following three outcomes:
1. the policy has been ‘screened in’ for equality impact assessment;
 2. the policy has been ‘screened out’ with mitigation⁸ or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted; or
 3. the policy has been ‘screened out’ without mitigation or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted.
- 4.10 If our screening concludes that the likely impact of a policy is ‘minor’ in respect of one, or more, of the equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, we may on occasion decide to proceed with an equality impact assessment, depending on the policy. If an EQIA is not to be conducted we will nonetheless consider measures that might mitigate the policy impact as well as alternative policies that might better achieve the promotion of equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

Where we mitigate we will outline in our screening template the reasons to support this decision together with the proposed changes, amendments or alternative policy.

This screening decision will be ‘signed off’ by the appropriate policy lead within the Secretariat.

- 4.11 If our screening concludes that the likely impact of a policy is ‘major’ in respect of one, or more, of the equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, we will normally subject the policy to an equality impact assessment. This screening decision will be ‘signed off’ by the appropriate policy lead within Secretariat.
- 4.12 If our screening concludes that the likely impact of a policy is ‘none’, in respect of all of the equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, we may decide to screen the policy out. If a

⁸ Mitigation – Where an assessment (screening in this case) reveals that a particular policy has an adverse impact on equality of opportunity and / or good relations, a public authority must consider ways of delivering the policy outcomes which have a less adverse effect on the relevant Section 75 categories.

policy is 'screened out' as having no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations, we will give details of the reasons for the decision taken. This screening decision will be 'signed off' by the appropriate policy lead within Secretariat.

- 4.13 As soon as possible following the completion of the screening process, the screening template, signed off and approved by the Chairperson on behalf of Commissioners will be made available on our website: www.nicscommissioners.org and on request from:

Equality Officer
Office of the Civil Service Commissioners
7th Floor
Erskine House
20-32 Chichester Street
Belfast
BT1 4GF

Email: info@nicscommissioners.org

- 4.14 If a consultee, including the Equality Commission, raises a concern about a screening decision based on supporting evidence, we will review the screening decision.
- 4.15 Our screening reports are published quarterly, see below at 4.20 to 4.23 for details.

Equality impact assessment

- 4.16 An equality impact assessment (EQIA) is a thorough and systematic analysis of a policy, whether that policy is formal or informal, and irrespective of the scope of that policy. The primary function of an EQIA is to determine the extent of any impact of a policy upon the Section 75 categories and to determine if the impact is an adverse one. It is also an opportunity to demonstrate the likely positive outcomes of a policy and to seek ways to more effectively promote equality of opportunity and good relations.
- 4.17 Once a policy is screened and screening has identified that an equality impact assessment is necessary, we will carry out the EQIA in accordance with Equality Commission guidance. The equality impact assessment will be carried out as part of the policy development process, before the policy is implemented.

4.18 Any equality impact assessment will be subject to consultation at the appropriate stage(s). (For details see above Chapter 3 “Our Arrangements for Consulting”).

Our arrangements for publishing the results of the assessments of the likely impact of policies we have adopted or propose to adopt on the promotion of equality of opportunity

(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(d); Schedule 9, paragraph 9(1))

4.19 We make publicly available the results of our assessments (screening and EQIA) of the likely impact of our policies on the promotion of equality of opportunity and good relations.

What we publish

4.20 Screening reports

These are published quarterly. Screening reports detail:

- All policies screened by the Civil Service Commissioners over the three month period;
- A statement of the aim(s) of the policy/policies to which the assessment relates;
- Consideration given to measures which might mitigate any adverse impact;
- Consideration given to alternative policies which might better achieve the promotion of equality of opportunity;
- Screening decisions, i.e:
 - whether the policy has been ‘screened in’ for equality impact assessment;
 - whether the policy has been ‘screened out’ with mitigation or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted;
 - whether the policy has been ‘screened out’ without mitigation or an alternative policy proposed to be adopted;
- Where applicable, a timetable for conducting equality impact assessments; and
- A link to the completed screening template(s) on our website.

4.21 Screening templates

For details on the availability of our screening templates please refer to 4.13.

4.22 Equality impact assessments

EQIA reports are published once the impact assessment has been completed. These reports include:

- A statement of the aim of the policy assessed;
- Information and data collected;
- Details of the assessment of impact(s);
- Consideration given to measures which might mitigate any adverse impact;
- Consideration given to alternative policies which might better achieve the promotion of equality of opportunity;
- Consultation responses;
- The decision taken; and
- Future monitoring plans.

How we publish the information

4.23 All information we publish is accessible and can be made available in alternative formats on request. Please see 6.3 below.

Where we publish the information

4.24 The results of our assessments (screening reports and completed templates, the results of equality impact assessments) are available on our website www.nicscommissioners.org and by contacting

Equality Officer
Office of the Civil Service Commissioners
7th Floor
Erskine House
20-32 Chichester Street
Belfast
BT1 4GF

Email: info@nicscommissioners.org

4.25 In addition to the above, screening reports (electronic link or hard copy on request if more suitable for recipients) which include all policies screened over a 3 month period are also sent directly to all consultees on a quarterly basis (provided there has been screening activity during the relevant quarter).

4.26 We will inform the general public about the availability of this material through communications such as press releases, where appropriate.

Our arrangements for monitoring any adverse impact of policies we have adopted on equality of opportunity
(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(c))

4.27 Monitoring can assist us to deliver better public services and continuous improvements. Monitoring Section 75 information involves the processing of sensitive personal data (data relating to the racial or ethnic origin of individuals, sexual orientation, political opinion, religious belief, etc). In order to carry out monitoring in a confidential and effective manner, the Civil Service Commissioners follows guidance from the Office of the Information Commissioner and the Equality Commission. Commissioners also rely on the Department of Finance (DoF) to provide recruitment monitoring and statistical information in relation to the composition of the NICS and applications for recruitment competitions.

4.28 We monitor any adverse impact on the promotion of equality of opportunity of policies we have adopted. We are also committed to monitoring more broadly to identify opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and good relations in line with Equality Commission guidance.

4.29 The systems we have established to monitor the impact of policies and identify opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and good relations are:

- the collection, collation and analysis of existing relevant secondary sources of quantitative and qualitative data across all nine equality categories on an ongoing basis; and
- undertaking or commissioning new data if necessary.

4.30 If over a two year period monitoring and evaluation show that a policy results in greater adverse impact than predicted, or if opportunities arise which would allow for greater equality of opportunity to be promoted, we will ensure that the policy is revised to achieve better outcomes for relevant equality groups.

4.31 We review our EQIA monitoring information on an annual basis. Other monitoring information is reviewed in accordance with quarterly business plans.

Our arrangements for publishing the results of our monitoring
(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(d))

4.32 Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(d) requires us to publish the results of the monitoring of adverse impacts of policies we have adopted. However, we are committed to monitoring more broadly and the results of our policy monitoring are published on our website www.nicscommissioners.org

4.33 EQIA monitoring information is published as part of our Section 75 annual progress report. Please refer to paragraph 2.7.

4.34 All information published is accessible and can be made available in alternative formats on request. Please see below at 6.3 for details.

Chapter 5 Staff training

(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(e))

Commitment to staff training

- 5.1 We recognise that awareness raising and training play a crucial role in the effective implementation of our Section 75 duties.
- 5.2 We have introduced mandatory training and awareness raising sessions for all staff and Commissioners and will ensure that our commitment to the Section 75 statutory duties is made clear in all relevant publications.

Training objectives

- 5.3 The Civil Service Commissioners will draw up a detailed training plan for its staff which will aim to achieve the following objectives:
- to raise awareness of the provisions of Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, our equality scheme commitments and the particular issues likely to affect people across the range of Section 75 categories, to ensure that our staff, in particular our policy and decision makers, fully understand their role in implementing the scheme;
 - to provide those staff involved in the assessment of policies (screening and EQIA) with the necessary skills and knowledge to do this work effectively;
 - to provide those staff who deal with complaints in relation to compliance with our equality scheme with the necessary skills and knowledge to investigate and monitor complaints effectively;
 - to provide those staff involved in consultation processes with the necessary skills and knowledge to do this work effectively; and
 - to provide those staff involved in the implementation and monitoring of the Civil Service Commissioners Equality Scheme with the necessary skills and knowledge to do this work effectively.

Awareness raising and training arrangements

5.4 The following arrangements are in place to ensure all our staff and Commissioners are aware of and understand our equality obligations.

- We will provide access to copies of the full Equality Scheme for all staff and Commissioners;
- We will ensure that any queries or questions of clarification from staff and Commissioners are addressed effectively;
- The Section 75 statutory duties form part of induction training for new staff;
- Focused training is provided for Commissioners and key staff within the Office who are directly engaged in taking forward the implementation of our Equality Scheme commitments (for example those involved in research and data collection, policy development, service design, conducting equality impact assessments, consultation, monitoring and evaluation);
- Where appropriate, training will be provided to ensure staff and Commissioners are aware of the issues experienced by the range of Section 75 groups; and
- When appropriate and on an ongoing basis, arrangements will be made to ensure staff and Commissioners are kept up to date with Section 75 developments.

5.5 Training and awareness raising programmes will, where relevant, be developed in association with the appropriate Section 75 groups and our staff and Commissioners.

In order to share resources and expertise, the Civil Service Commissioners will, where possible, work closely with other bodies and agencies in the development and delivery of training.

Monitoring and evaluation

5.6 Our training programme is subject to the following monitoring and evaluation arrangements:

- we evaluate the extent to which all participants in this training programme have acquired the necessary skills and knowledge to achieve each of the above objectives; and
- the extent to which training objectives have been met will be reported on as part of the Section 75 annual progress report, which will be sent to the Equality Commission.

Chapter 6 Our arrangements for ensuring and assessing public access to information and services we provide

(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(f))

6.1 We, the Civil Service Commissioners, are committed to ensuring that the information we disseminate and the services we provide are fully accessible to all parts of the community in Northern Ireland. We keep our arrangements under review to ensure that this remains the case.

6.2 We are aware that some groups will not have the same access to information as others. In particular:

- people with sensory, learning, communication and mobility disabilities may require printed information in other formats;
- members of ethnic minority groups, whose first language is not English, may have difficulties with information provided only in English; and
- young people may not be able to fully access or understand information.

Access to information

6.3 To ensure equality of opportunity in accessing information, we provide information in alternative formats on request, where reasonably practicable. Where the exact request cannot be met we will ensure a reasonable alternative is provided.

Alternative formats may include Easy Read, Braille, audio formats, large print or minority languages to meet the needs of those for whom English is not their first language.

The Civil Service Commissioners will liaise with representatives of young people and disability and minority ethnic organisations and take account of existing and developing good practice.

On request, information will be made available to our customers in alternative formats. We will aim to do this within 10 working days. If we envisage any delay in meeting the request within this timescale, we will advise our customer of the reason and the timescale.

- 6.4 In disseminating information through the media we will seek to advertise in the press where appropriate.
- 6.5 We will seek to ensure that all public information is available on our website, www.nicscommissioners.org.

Access to services

- 6.6 Civil Service Commissioners are committed to ensuring that all of our services are fully accessible to everyone in the community across the Section 75 categories. The Civil Service Commissioners also adhere to the relevant provisions of current anti-discrimination legislation.
- 6.7 The primary means of communication is via the Commissioners' website (www.nicscommissioners.org). Commissioners also publish their Annual Report on their website and a limited number of hard copies are available which could be issued to Section 75 groups on request. The Annual Report includes a section on promoting Commissioners' responsibilities in relation to Section 75. Commissioners continue to network with the NICS and other various stakeholders to promote the value and effectiveness of their services.

Assessing public access to information and services

- 6.8 We monitor routinely and regularly across all our functions, in relation to access to information and services, to ensure equality of opportunity and good relations are promoted.
- 6.9 To assist with this monitoring Secretariat have arrangements in place to monitor the frequency and volume of public requests made for public information via Commissioners website.

Chapter 7 Timetable for measures we propose in this Equality Scheme

(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(3)(b))

- 7.1 Appendix 4 outlines our timetable for all measures proposed within this Equality Scheme. The measures outlined in this timetable will be incorporated into our business planning processes.
- 7.2 This timetable is different from and in addition to our commitment to developing action plans/action measures to specifically address inequalities and further promote equality of opportunity and good relations. We have included in our Equality Scheme a commitment to develop an action plan. Accordingly, this commitment is listed in the timetable of measures at Appendix 4. For information on these action measures please see above at 2.10 – 2.19.

Chapter 8 Our complaints procedure (Schedule 9, paragraph 10)

- 8.1 The Civil Service Commissioners are responsive to the views of members of the public. We will endeavour to resolve all complaints made to us within a period of 5 working days, or sooner if possible.
- 8.2 Schedule 9 paragraph 10 of the Act refers to complaints. A person can make a complaint to a public authority if the complainant believes he or she may have been directly affected by an alleged failure of the authority to comply with its approved Equality Scheme.

If the complaint has not been resolved within a reasonable timescale, the complaint can be brought to the Equality Commission.

- 8.3 A person wishing to make a complaint that the Civil Service Commissioners have failed to comply with their approved Equality Scheme should contact

Equality Officer
Office of the Civil Service Commissioners
7th Floor
Erskine House
20-32 Chichester Street
Belfast
BT1 4GF

Email: info@nicsscommissioners.org

- 8.4 We will in the first instance acknowledge receipt of each complaint within 3 working days of receipt.
- 8.5 The Office of the Civil Service Commissioners will carry out an internal investigation of the complaint and will respond substantively to the complainant within one (1) month of the date of receiving the letter of complaint. Under certain circumstances, if the complexity of the matter requires a longer period, the period for response to the complainant may be extended to two (2) months. In those circumstances, the complainant will be advised of the extended period within one month of making the complaint.

- 8.6 During this process the complainant will be kept fully informed of the progress of the investigation into the complaint and of any outcomes.
- 8.7 In any subsequent investigation by the Equality Commission, the Civil Service Commissioners will co-operate fully, providing access in a timely manner to any relevant documentation that the Equality Commission may require.

Similarly, the Civil Service Commissioners will co-operate fully with any investigation by the Equality Commission under sub-paragraph 11(1)(b) of Schedule 9 to the Northern Ireland Act 1998.

- 8.8 The Civil Service Commissioners will make all efforts to implement promptly and in full any recommendations arising out of any Equality Commission investigation.

Chapter 9 Publication of our Equality Scheme (Schedule 9, paragraph 4(3)(c))

9.1 Our Equality Scheme is available free of charge in print form and alternative formats from:

Office of the Civil Service Commissioners
7th Floor
Erskine House
20-32 Chichester Street
Belfast
BT1 4GF

9.2 Our Equality Scheme is also available on our website at www.nicscommissioners.org.

9.3 The following arrangements are in place for the publication, in a timely manner, of our Equality Scheme to ensure equality of access:

- we will make every effort to communicate widely the existence and content of our Equality Scheme. This may include press releases, prominent advertisements in the press, the internet and direct mail shots to groups representing the various categories in Section 75;
- we will email a link to our approved Equality Scheme to our consultees on our consultation lists. Other consultees without e-mail will be notified by letter that the Scheme is available on request. We will respond to requests for the Equality Scheme in alternative formats in a timely manner, usually within 5 working days, or sooner if possible;
- our Equality Scheme can be available on request in alternative formats such as Easy Read, Braille, large print, audio formats (CD, mp3, DAISY) and in minority languages to meet the needs of those not fluent in English; and

9.4 For a list of our stakeholders and consultees please see Appendix 3 of this Equality Scheme, visit our website at: www.nicscommissioners.org or contact:

Equality Officer
Office of the Civil Service Commissioners
7th Floor
Erskine House
20-32 Chichester Street
Belfast
BT1 4GF

Email: info@nicscommissioners.org

Chapter 10 Review of our Equality Scheme

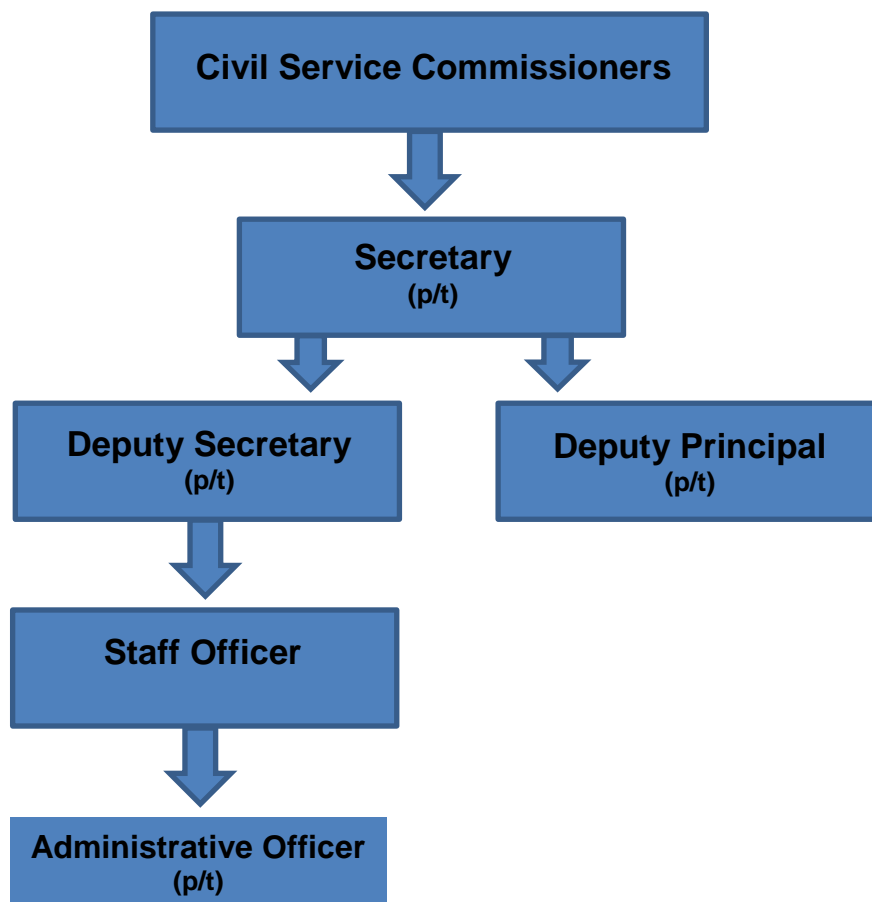
(Schedule 9, paragraph 8(3))

10.1 As required by Schedule 9 paragraph 8 (3) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 we will conduct a thorough review of this Equality Scheme. This review will take place either within five years of submission of this Equality Scheme to the Equality Commission or within a shorter timescale to allow alignment with the review of other planning cycles.

The review will evaluate the effectiveness of our Scheme in relation to the implementation of the Section 75 statutory duties relevant to our functions in Northern Ireland.

10.2 In undertaking this review we will follow any guidance issued by the Equality Commission. A report of this review will be made public on the Commissioners' website, with consultees notified by email and sent to the Equality Commission.

Appendix 1 Organisational chart



Appendix 2 Example groups relevant to the Section 75 categories for Northern Ireland purposes

Please note, this list is for illustration purposes only, it is not exhaustive.

Category	Example groups
Religious belief	Buddhist; Catholic; Hindu; Jewish; Muslims, people of no religious belief; Protestants; Sikh; other faiths. For the purposes of Section 75, the term “religious belief” is the same definition as that used in the <i>Fair Employment & Treatment (NI) Order</i> ⁹ . Therefore, “religious belief” also includes any <i>perceived</i> religious belief (or perceived lack of belief) and, in employment situations only, it also covers any “ <i>similar philosophical belief</i> ”.
Political opinion	Nationalist generally; Unionist generally; members/supporters of other political parties.
Racial group	Black people; Chinese; Indians; Pakistanis; people of mixed ethnic background; Polish; Roma; Travellers; White people.
Men and women generally	Men (including boys); Trans-gendered people; Transsexual people; women (including girls).
Marital status	Civil partners or people in civil partnerships; divorced people; married people; separated people; single people; widowed people.
Persons with a Disability	Persons with disabilities as defined by the Disability Discrimination Act 1995.
Persons with Dependants	Persons with personal responsibility for the care of a child; for the care of a person with a disability; or the care of a dependant older person.
Sexual orientation	Bisexual people; heterosexual people; gay or lesbian people.

⁹ See Section 98 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, which states: “*In this Act... “political opinion” and “religious belief” shall be construed in accordance with Article 2(3) and (4) of the Fair Employment & Treatment (NI) Order 1998.*”

Appendix 3 List of consultees

(Schedule 9, paragraph 4(2)(a))

This list is not exhaustive: additional bodies may be added during the lifetime of the scheme to reflect the establishment of new organisations.

A:Gender	Lesbian Advocacy Services Initiative (LASI)
Action on Hearing Loss	MENCAP
Afro Community Support Organisation Northern Ireland (ACSONI)	Men's Advisory Project
Age NI	Mindwise
Al-Nisa Association Northern Ireland	NICS Equality Practitioners Group (for wider circulation)
Alzheimer's Society	Multi Cultural Resource Centre
An Munia Tober	NI Muslim Family Association
AutismNI	NI Pakistani Cultural Association
Baha'i Council for Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Association for Mental Health
Barnardos	Northern Ireland Council for Ethnic Minorities
Barnardos Tuar Ceatha Project	Northern Ireland Deaf Youth Association
Belfast Butterfly Club	Northern Ireland Gay Rights Association (NIGRA)
British Deaf Association Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
Cara-Friend	Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
Carers Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Youth Forum
Children in Northern Ireland (CiNI)	NSPCC Divisional Office
Children's Law Centre	Oi Yin Bangor Chinese Women's Group
Chinese Chamber of Commerce	Opportunity Youth
Chinese Welfare Association	Parenting Forum NI
Commissioner for Older People NI	Parents Advice Centre
Craigavon Travellers Support Committee	Polish Association Northern Ireland
Cruse Bereavement Care Northern Ireland	Praxis Care
Derry Travellers Support Group	Queer Space
Department of Finance	Rape Crisis and Sexual Abuse Centre
Disability Action	Relate Northern Ireland
Down's Syndrome Association	RNIB Northern Ireland
Embrace	Sai Pak Chinese Community Project
Employers For Disability NI	The Nexus Institute
Equality Coalition	The Northern Ireland Filipino Association
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	The Rainbow Project
FPA N.I	Wah-Hep Chinese Community Association
Gay and Lesbian Youth Northern Ireland	Youth Action Northern Ireland
Gingerbread NI	Youth Council for Northern Ireland
Include Youth	Youthnet
Indian Community Centre	

Appendix 4 Timetable for measures proposed (Schedule 9, paragraph 4(3)(b))

Measure	Lead responsibility	Timetable
Section 75 Annual Progress Report	Secretary	31 August (annually)
Action plan (reviewed)	Equality Officer	30 June (annually)
Consultation list reviewed and updated	Equality Officer	31 August (annually)
Publish up to 4 screening reports	Equality Officer	Quarterly, if available
Publish EQIA reports	Equality Officer	As required
Provide equality information in Annual Report	Equality Officer	Annually
Review progress and requirements of the Disability Action Plan	Equality Officer	Annually
Review of monitoring information	Equality Officer	Quarterly
Publication of monitoring information	Secretary/ Equality Officer	As required
Include equality training in annual training plan	Secretary/Equality Officer	April (annually)
Assessing the access to information and services	Equality Officer	September (annually)
Communication of Equality Scheme and notification to consultees	Equality Officer	Following scheme approval
Include equality issues in the Corporate & Business Plans	Secretary	April (annually)
Ensure content of staff inductions have strong and explicit equality duties	Secretary/Equality Officer	As required
Review of Equality Scheme	Secretary/Equality Officer	Five yearly or as required

Appendix 5 Glossary of terms used by the Equality Commission

Action plan

A plan which sets out actions a public authority will take to implement its Section 75 statutory duties. It is a mechanism for the realisation of measures to achieve equality outcomes for the Section 75 equality and good relations categories.

Action measures and outcomes

Specific measures to promote equality and good relations for the relevant Section 75 and good relations categories, linked to achievable outcomes, which should be realistic and timely.

Adverse impact

Where a Section 75 category has been affected differently by a policy and the effect is less favourable, it is known as adverse impact. If a policy has an adverse impact on a Section 75 category, a public authority must consider whether or not the adverse impact is unlawfully discriminatory. In either case a public authority must take measures to redress the adverse impact, by considering mitigating measures and/or alternative ways of delivering the policy.

Affirmative action

In general terms, affirmative action can be defined as being anything consistent with the legislation which is necessary to bring about positive change. It is a phrase used in the Fair Employment and Treatment Order (NI) 1998 to describe lawful action that is aimed at promoting equality of opportunity and fair participation in employment between members of the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities in Northern Ireland.

Article 55 Review

Under the Fair Employment and Treatment (NI) Order 1998, all registered employers must conduct periodic reviews of the composition of their workforces and of their employment practices for the purposes of determining whether members of the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities are enjoying, and are likely to continue to enjoy, fair participation in employment in each employer's concern. These reviews, which are commonly known as Article 55 Reviews, must be conducted at least once every three years.

Audit of inequalities

An audit of inequalities is a systematic review and analysis of inequalities which exist for service users and those affected by a public authority's policies. An audit can be used by a public authority to inform its work in relation to the Section 75 equality and good relations duties. It can also enable public authorities to assess progress on the implementation of the Section 75 statutory duties, as it provides baseline information on existing inequalities relevant to a public authority's functions.

Consultation

In the context of Section 75, consultation is the process of asking those affected by a policy (ie, service users, staff, the general public) for their views on how the policy could be implemented more effectively to promote equality of opportunity across the 9 categories. Different circumstances will call for different types of consultation. Consultations could, for example, include meetings, focus groups, surveys and questionnaires.

Council of Europe

The Council of Europe, based in Strasbourg, covers virtually the entire European continent, with its 47 member countries. Founded on 5 May 1949 by 10 countries, the Council of Europe seeks to develop throughout Europe common and democratic principles based on the European Convention on Human Rights and other reference texts on the protection of individuals.

Desk audit

An audit of a draft equality scheme to ensure that the scheme conforms with the requirements on form and content as detailed in the Commission's Guidelines (the Guide).

Differential impact

Differential impact occurs where a Section 75 group has been affected differently by a policy. This effect could either be positive, neutral or negative. A public authority must make a judgement as to whether a policy has a differential impact and then it must determine whether the impact is adverse, based on a systematic appraisal of the accumulated information.

Discrimination

The anti-discrimination laws prohibit the following forms of discrimination:

- Direct discrimination
- Indirect Discrimination
- Disability Discrimination
- Victimisation
- Harassment

Brief descriptions of these above terms follow:

Direct discrimination

This generally occurs where a public authority treats a person less favourably than it treats (or, would treat) another person, in the same or similar circumstances, on one or more of the statutory non-discrimination grounds. A decision or action that is directly discriminatory will normally be unlawful unless: (a) in an age discrimination case, the decision can be objectively justified, or (b) in any other case, the public authority can rely on a statutory exception that permits it – such as a *genuine occupational requirement exception*; or, a *positive action exception* which permits an employer to use “welcoming statements” or to take other lawful positive action to encourage participation by under-represented or otherwise disadvantaged groups.

Indirect discrimination

The definition of this term varies across some of the anti-discrimination laws, but indirect discrimination generally occurs where a public authority applies to all persons a particular provision, criterion or practice, but which is one that has the effect of placing people who share a particular equality characteristic (e.g. the same sex, or religious belief, or race) at a particular disadvantage compared to other people. A provision, criterion or practice that is indirectly discriminatory will normally be unlawful unless (a) it can be objectively justified, or (b) the public authority can rely on a statutory exception that permits it.

Disability discrimination

In addition to direct discrimination and victimisation and harassment, discrimination against disabled people may also occur in two other ways: namely, (a) *disability related discrimination*, and (b) *failure to comply with a duty to make reasonable adjustments*.

(a) *Disability-related discrimination* generally occurs where a public authority, without lawful justification, and for a reason which relates to a disabled person’s disability, treats that person less favourably than it treats (or, would treat) other people to whom that reason does not (or, would not) apply.

(b) *Failure to comply with a duty to make reasonable adjustments*: One of the most notable features of the disability discrimination legislation is that in prescribed circumstances it imposes a duty on employers, service providers and public authorities to take such steps as are reasonable to remove or reduce particular disadvantages experienced by disabled people in those circumstances.

Victimisation

This form of discrimination generally occurs where a public authority treats a person less favourably than it treats (or, would treat) another person, in the same or similar circumstances, because the person has previously exercised his/her rights under the anti-discrimination laws, or has assisted another person to do so. Victimisation cannot be justified and is always unlawful.

Harassment

Harassment generally occurs where a person is subjected to unwanted conduct that is related to a non-discrimination ground with the purpose, or which has the effect, of violating their dignity or of creating for them an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment. Harassment cannot be justified and is always unlawful.

Economic appraisal

An economic appraisal is a systematic process for examining alternative uses of resources, focusing on assessment of needs, objectives, options, costs benefits, risks, funding and affordability and other factors relevant to decisions.

Equality impact assessment

The mechanism underpinning Section 75, where existing and proposed policies are assessed in order to determine whether they have an adverse impact on equality of opportunity for the relevant Section 75 categories. Equality impact assessments require the analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data.

Equality of opportunity

The prevention, elimination or regulation of discrimination between people on grounds of characteristics including sex, marital status, age, disability, religious belief, political opinion, dependants, race and sexual orientation. The promotion of equality of opportunity entails more than the elimination of discrimination. It requires proactive measures to be taken to secure equality of opportunity between the categories identified under Section 75.

Equality scheme

A document which outlines a public authority's arrangements for complying with its Section 75 obligations. An equality scheme must include an outline of the public authority's arrangements for carrying out consultations, screening, equality impact assessments, monitoring, training and arrangements for ensuring access to information and services.

Good relations

Although not defined in the legislation, the Commission has agreed the following working definition of good relations: 'the growth of relations and structures for Northern Ireland that acknowledge the religious, political and racial context of this society, and that seek to promote respect, equity and trust, and embrace diversity in all its forms'.

Mainstreaming equality

The integration of equal opportunities principles, strategies and practices into the every day work of public authorities from the outset. In other words, mainstreaming is the process of ensuring that equality considerations are built into the policy development process from the beginning, rather than being bolted on at the end. Mainstreaming can help improve methods of working by increasing a public authority's accountability, responsiveness to need and relations with the public. It can bring added value at many levels.

Mitigation of adverse impact

Where an equality impact assessment reveals that a particular policy has an adverse impact on equality of opportunity, a public authority must consider ways of delivering the policy outcomes which have a less adverse effect on the relevant Section 75 categories; this is known as mitigating adverse impact.

Monitoring

Monitoring consists of continuously scrutinising and evaluating a policy to assess its impact on the Section 75 categories. Monitoring must be sensitive to the issues associated with human rights and privacy. Public authorities should seek advice from consultees and Section 75 representative groups when setting up monitoring systems. Monitoring consists of the collection of relevant information and evaluation of policies. It is not solely about the collection of data, it can also take the form of regular meetings and reporting of research undertaken. Monitoring is not an end in itself but provides the data for the next cycle of policy screening.

Northern Ireland Act

The Northern Ireland Act, implementing the Good Friday Agreement, received Royal Assent on 19 November 1998. Section 75 of the Act created the statutory equality duties.

Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission

A statutory body established under Section 68 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, which works to ensure that the human rights of everyone in Northern Ireland are fully protected in law, policy and practice.

Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency (NISRA)

The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) is an Executive Agency within the Department of Finance (DoF). They provide statistical and research information regarding Northern Ireland issues and provide registration services to the public in the most effective and efficient way.

TEO

The Executive Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister is responsible for providing advice, guidance, challenge and support to other NI Civil Service Departments on Section 75 issues.

PAFT

The Policy Appraisal and Fair Treatment (PAFT) Guidelines constituted the first non-statutory attempt at mainstreaming equality in Northern Ireland in January 1994. The aim of the PAFT Guidelines was to ensure that issues of equality and equity informed policy making and activity in all spheres and at all levels of government. PAFT has now been superseded by Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.

Policy

The formal and informal decisions a public authority makes in relation to carrying out its duties. Defined in the New Oxford English Dictionary as 'a course or principle of action adopted or proposed by a government party, business or individual'. In the context of Section 75, the term policies covers all the ways in which a public authority carries out or proposes to carry out its functions relating to Northern Ireland. Policies include unwritten as well as written policies.

Positive action

This phrase is not defined in any statute, but the Equality Commission understands it to mean any lawful action that a public authority might take for the purpose of promoting equality of opportunity for all persons in relation to employment or in accessing goods, facilities or services (such as health services, housing, education, justice, policing). It may involve adopting new policies, practices, or procedures; or changing or abandoning old ones. *Positive action* is not the same as *positive discrimination*. Positive discrimination differs from positive action in that *positive action* involves the taking of lawful actions whereas *positive discrimination* involves the taking of unlawful actions. Consequently, *positive action* is by definition lawful whereas *positive discrimination* is unlawful.

Qualitative data

Qualitative data refers to the experiences of individuals from their perspective, most often with less emphasis on numbers or statistical analysis. Consultations are more likely to yield qualitative than quantitative data.

Quantitative data

Quantitative data refers to numbers, typically derived from either a population in general or samples of that population. This information is often analysed by either using descriptive statistics, which consider general profiles, distributions and trends in the data, or inferential statistics, which are used to determine 'significance' either in relationships or differences in the data.

Screening

The procedure for identifying which policies will be subject to equality impact assessment, and how these equality impact assessments will be prioritised. The purpose of screening is to identify the policies which are likely to have a minor/major impact on equality of opportunity so that greatest resources can be devoted to improving these policies. Screening requires a systematic review of existing and proposed policies.

Schedule 9

Schedule 9 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 sets out detailed provisions for the enforcement of the Section 75 statutory duties, including an outline of what should be included in an equality scheme.

Section 75

Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act provides that each public authority is required, in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity between:-

- persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status and sexual orientation;
- men and women generally;
- persons with a disability and persons without; and
- persons with dependants and persons without.

Without prejudice to these obligations, each public authority in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland must also have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group.

Section 75 investigation

An investigation carried out by the Equality Commission, under Schedule 9 of the NI Act 1998, arising from the failure of a public authority to comply with the commitments set out in its approved equality scheme.

There are two types of Commission investigation, these are as follows:

1. An investigation of a complaint by an individual who claims to have been directly affected by the failure of a public authority to comply with its approved equality scheme;
2. An investigation initiated by the Commission, where it believes that a public authority may have failed to comply with its approved equality scheme.