

# Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Policy Screening Form

## Policy Information

Name of the policy	Notice of Motion - Contactless Payment Solutions to tackle Homelessness
Is this an existing, revised or new policy?	New
What is it trying to achieve (aims/outcomes)	The notice of motion seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be used specifically to tackle homelessness.
<p>Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?</p> <p>If so, explain how.</p>	<p>What is meant by 'homelessness'?</p> <p>Becoming homeless can happen to anyone. A person may be homeless if they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• staying with friends or family</li> <li>• staying in a hostel</li> <li>• staying in a bed and breakfast</li> <li>• living in very overcrowded conditions</li> <li>• at risk of violence if they stay in their home</li> <li>• living in poor conditions that are damaging their health</li> <li>• living in a house that is unsuitable for them</li> <li>• rough sleeping</li> </ul> <p>The Northern Ireland Housing (NI) Order 1988 (as amended) tasks the Northern Ireland Housing Executive with responding to homelessness, and places a statutory duty on the Housing Executive to provide interim and/or permanent accommodation for certain homeless households, dependent upon investigations and assessment of their circumstances.</p> <p>A homeless 'presenter' is a household that is undergoing a homelessness assessment by the Housing Executive.</p> <p>In Northern Ireland, of the 5,429 households who were accepted as statutorily homeless, approximately a third were families (1,972). This was followed by single males (1,405), single females (985), pensioner households (824) and couples (243).</p> <p>Of all single males and females who were accepted as statutorily homeless, those who fell into the 26-59 age group made up the largest proportion (1,111 and 583 respectively).</p> <p>The households accepted as statutorily homeless between January-June 2021 included a total of 3,416 children. Please note, however, this does not mean that there were 3,416 households with children, as one household can have multiple children. The largest proportion of these children were aged 0-2 (23%), followed</p>

	<p>by 3-5 (20%), 6-8 (16%), 9-11 (16%), 12-14 (13%), and finally 15-17 (11%). (<i>Department for Communities, Northern Ireland Homelessness Bulletin January-June 2021</i>)</p> <p>Homelessness is often understood as people living on the streets. However, whilst rough sleepers may represent one element of homelessness, it is a misconception to think that these are the only homeless people who need help. Even those who have a roof over their heads may still be included in the homeless definition.</p> <p>In relation to rough sleepers the Housing Executive perform annual street counts of rough sleepers in Belfast, Londonderry and any other area where street activity is identified by the Homelessness Local Area Groups.</p> <p>The latest results were collected in November 2020 and the table below outlines the number of rough sleepers by Local Government District.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="584 831 1461 1285"> <thead> <tr> <th>Council</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Antrim &amp; Newtownabbey</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ards &amp; North Down</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Armagh, Banbridge &amp; Craigavon</td> <td>0</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belfast</td> <td>16</td> <td>28</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Causeway Coast &amp; Glens</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derry City &amp; Strabane</td> <td>13</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fermanagh &amp; Omagh</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lisburn &amp; Castlereagh</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid &amp; East Antrim</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid Ulster</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newry, Mourne &amp; Down</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>38</b></td> <td><b>36</b></td> <td><b>18</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Council	2018	2019	2020	Antrim & Newtownabbey	0	0	0	Ards & North Down	0	0	0	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	0	4	0	Belfast	16	28	10	Causeway Coast & Glens	4	0	0	Derry City & Strabane	13	1	2	Fermanagh & Omagh	0	1	0	Lisburn & Castlereagh	0	0	0	Mid & East Antrim	0	1	0	Mid Ulster	0	0	0	Newry, Mourne & Down	5	1	6	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>18</b>
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Who initiated or wrote the policy?	Gerard Byrne, Assistant Director of Finance																																																				
Who owns and who implements the policy?	Gerard Byrne, Assistant Director of Finance																																																				

## Implementation factors

	Yes	No
Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?	<b>x</b>	
If yes, are they Financial	<b>x</b>	
If yes, are they Legislative	<b>x</b>	
If yes, and they are Other please specify:		

## Main stakeholders affected

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

	Yes	No
Staff		
Service users		
Other public sector organisations	X	
Voluntary/community/trade unions	X	
Other, please specify:	Community in general	

### Other policies with a bearing on this policy

What are they and who owns them	
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### Available evidence

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

Section 75 Category	Details of needs/experiences/priorities																							
Religious belief	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LGD</th> <th>All usual residents</th> <th>Catholic</th> <th>Protestant and other Christian</th> <th>Other religions</th> <th>None</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Northern Ireland</b></td> <td>1,810,863</td> <td>817,385 (45.14%)</td> <td>875,717 (48.36%)</td> <td>16,592 (0.9%)</td> <td>101,169 (5.59%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Newry, Mourne &amp; Down</b></td> <td>171533</td> <td>113200 (65.99%)</td> <td>34718 (20.34%)</td> <td>752 (0.43%)</td> <td>10229 (5.96%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: Census Data 2011).</p>						LGD	All usual residents	Catholic	Protestant and other Christian	Other religions	None	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	1,810,863	817,385 (45.14%)	875,717 (48.36%)	16,592 (0.9%)	101,169 (5.59%)	<b>Newry, Mourne &amp; Down</b>	171533	113200 (65.99%)	34718 (20.34%)	752 (0.43%)	10229 (5.96%)
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Political opinion	<p>Elected political party representation is an approximate barometer of political opinion of people within the Council area.</p> <p>The party breakdown of the Council's elected members is as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Sinn Féin</td> <td>16 seats</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDLP</td> <td>11 seats</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Democratic Unionist</td> <td>3 seats</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independents</td> <td>5 seats</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ulster Unionist</td> <td>3 seats</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alliance</td> <td>2 seats</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TUV</td> <td>1 seat</td> </tr> </table>						Sinn Féin	16 seats	SDLP	11 seats	Democratic Unionist	3 seats	Independents	5 seats	Ulster Unionist	3 seats	Alliance	2 seats	TUV	1 seat				
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Racial group	<p>According to the 2011 Census, 1.8% (32,400) of the usually resident population of Northern Ireland belongs to minority ethnic groups; this is more than double the proportion in 2001 (0.8%).</p> <p>The minority ethnic language profile within the area serves as a possible indicator of the BME community profile.</p> <p>The composition of language groups in the Newry, Mourne and Down District Council area is noted by NISRA (2011) as follows:</p> <p><b>Minority Ethnic Language Profile of the Newry, Mourne and Down LGD Area</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="395 629 1382 1189"> <thead> <tr> <th>Main language of residents in Newry, Mourne and Down District LGD</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Percentage %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>English</td><td>156794</td><td>97.15</td></tr> <tr><td>Polish</td><td>2100</td><td>1.18</td></tr> <tr><td>Lithuanian</td><td>836</td><td>0.47</td></tr> <tr><td>Irish</td><td>367</td><td>0.24</td></tr> <tr><td>Portuguese</td><td>86</td><td>0.05</td></tr> <tr><td>Slovak</td><td>134</td><td>0.08</td></tr> <tr><td>Chinese</td><td>121</td><td>0.07</td></tr> <tr><td>Tagalog/Filipino</td><td>55</td><td>0.03</td></tr> <tr><td>Latvian</td><td>208</td><td>0.25</td></tr> <tr><td>Russian</td><td>109</td><td>0.06</td></tr> <tr><td>Malayalam</td><td>87</td><td>0.05</td></tr> <tr><td>Hungarian</td><td>74</td><td>0.04</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td><td>755</td><td>0.46</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Main language of residents in Newry, Mourne and Down District LGD	Number	Percentage %	English	156794	97.15	Polish	2100	1.18	Lithuanian	836	0.47	Irish	367	0.24	Portuguese	86	0.05	Slovak	134	0.08	Chinese	121	0.07	Tagalog/Filipino	55	0.03	Latvian	208	0.25	Russian	109	0.06	Malayalam	87	0.05	Hungarian	74	0.04	Other	755	0.46									
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<p>Marital status</p>	<p>The table below illustrates the marital status profile of the Newry, Mourne and Down area:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="397 972 1391 1624"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="397 972 1034 1140">Marital Status</th> <th data-bbox="1034 972 1193 1140">Newry, Mourne and Down LGD</th> <th data-bbox="1193 972 1391 1140">NI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1140 1034 1176">All usual residents: Aged 16+ years</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1140 1193 1176">132455</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1140 1391 1176">1431540</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1176 1034 1243">Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership) Aged 16+ years</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1176 1193 1243">47722</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1176 1391 1243">517393 (35.14%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1243 1034 1310">Married: Aged 16+ years</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1243 1193 1310">65255</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1243 1391 1310">680831 (47.56%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1310 1034 1377">In a registered same-sex civil partnership: Aged 16+ years</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1310 1193 1377">102</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1310 1391 1377">1243 (0.09%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1377 1034 1478">Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership): Aged 16+ years</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1377 1193 1478">4697</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1377 1391 1478">56911 (3.98%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1478 1034 1545">Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1478 1193 1545">6271</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1478 1391 1545">78074 (5.45%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="397 1545 1034 1624">Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership: Aged 16+ years</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1545 1193 1624">8408</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1545 1391 1624">97088 (6.78%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In Northern Ireland, of the 5,429 households who were accepted as statutorily homeless the following marital status was identified; single males (1,405), single females (985) and couples (243). <i>(Department for Communities, Northern Ireland Homelessness Bulletin January-June 2021)</i></p>	Marital Status	Newry, Mourne and Down LGD	NI	All usual residents: Aged 16+ years	132455	1431540	Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership) Aged 16+ years	47722	517393 (35.14%)	Married: Aged 16+ years	65255	680831 (47.56%)	In a registered same-sex civil partnership: Aged 16+ years	102	1243 (0.09%)	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership): Aged 16+ years	4697	56911 (3.98%)	Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	6271	78074 (5.45%)	Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership: Aged 16+ years	8408	97088 (6.78%)
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<p>Sexual orientation</p>	<p>Analysis of the Census 2011 indicates that between 2% and 10% of the population may be lesbian, gay or bisexual.</p>																								

	<p>There are no official statistics in relation to the number of gay, lesbian or bisexual people in Northern Ireland. However, research conducted by the HM Treasury shows that between 5% - 7% of the UK population identify themselves as gay, lesbian, bisexual or 'trans' (transsexual, transgendered and transvestite) (LGBT). This is a sizeable proportion of the population here in Northern Ireland.</p>															
<p>Men and women generally</p>	<p>The gender profile for the Newry, Mourne and Down LGD is as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="411 510 1265 651"> <thead> <tr> <th>LGD</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Northern Ireland</td> <td>887323</td> <td>923540</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newry, Mourne and Down LGD</td> <td>83866</td> <td>85345</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Of the 5,429 households who were accepted as statutorily homeless, approximately a third were families (1,972). This was followed by single males (1,405), single females (985), pensioner households (824) and couples (243).</p> <p>Of all single males and females who were accepted as statutorily homeless, those who fell into the 26-59 age group made up the largest proportion (1,111 and 583 respectively). (<i>Department for Communities, Northern Ireland Homelessness Bulletin January-June 2021</i>)</p>	LGD	Male	Female	Northern Ireland	887323	923540	Newry, Mourne and Down LGD	83866	85345						
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<p>Disability</p>	<p>According to the 2011 Census 19.62% of people in the Newry, Mourne and Down District Council area have a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities;</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="399 1155 1401 1563"> <thead> <tr> <th>LGD</th> <th>All usual residents</th> <th>Long-term health problem or disability: Day-to-day activities limited a lot</th> <th>Long-term health problem or disability: Day-to-day activities limited a little</th> <th>Long-term health problem or disability: Day-to-day activities not limited</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Northern Ireland</td> <td>1810863</td> <td>215232 (11.89%)</td> <td>159414 (8.8%)</td> <td>1436217 (79.31%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newry, Mourne and Down</td> <td>171533</td> <td>19579 (11.4%)</td> <td>14102 (8.22%)</td> <td>135530 (79.01%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In Northern Ireland the profile of people with a disability is cited as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1 in 5 or 21% of the population in Northern Ireland has a disability The incidence of disability is higher in Northern Ireland than any other part of the UK</li> <li>• 1 in 7 people in Northern Ireland have some form of hearing loss</li> <li>• 5,000 sign language users who use British Sign Language (BSL) and/or Irish Sign Language (ISL)</li> <li>• In Northern Ireland there are 57,000 blind people or people with significant visual impairment</li> <li>• 52,000 people with learning disabilities</li> </ul> <p>(Source: Disability Action)</p>	LGD	All usual residents	Long-term health problem or disability: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Long-term health problem or disability: Day-to-day activities limited a little	Long-term health problem or disability: Day-to-day activities not limited	Northern Ireland	1810863	215232 (11.89%)	159414 (8.8%)	1436217 (79.31%)	Newry, Mourne and Down	171533	19579 (11.4%)	14102 (8.22%)	135530 (79.01%)
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Northern Ireland	1810863	215232 (11.89%)	159414 (8.8%)	1436217 (79.31%)												
Newry, Mourne and Down	171533	19579 (11.4%)	14102 (8.22%)	135530 (79.01%)												

Dependants	<p>Of the 5,429 households who were accepted as statutorily homeless, approximately a third were families (1,972). This was followed by single males (1,405), single females (985), pensioner households (824) and couples (243).</p> <p>In Northern Ireland, the households accepted as statutorily homeless between January-June 2021 included a total of 3,416 children. Please note, however, this does not mean that there were 3,416 households with children, as one household can have multiple children. The largest proportion of these children were aged 0–2 (23%), followed by 3-5 (20%), 6-8 (16%), 9-11 (16%), 12-14 (13%), and finally 15-17 (11%).</p> <p><i>(Department for Communities, Northern Ireland Homelessness Bulletin January-June 2021)</i></p> <p>Persons with dependents may be people who have personal responsibility for the care of a child (or children), a person with a disability, and / or a dependent older person.</p> <p>There are 61,998 households in Newry, Mourne and Down, 37.5% of which have dependents. With regard to these figures, dependents are defined as those aged 0-15 years or those aged 16-18 years who are in full-time education and living with their parents or grandparents. Similar to the regional trend, the proportion of households with dependents in the District has declined from 50% in 1981 to 37.5% in 2011.</p> <p>There are 5,466 lone parent households with dependent children in Newry, Mourne and Down which equates to almost 9% of number of total households in the District and is the fourth highest in Northern Ireland, after Belfast (17,036), Derry and Strabane (6,337) and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon (6,337). Half of the parents in lone parent household in Newry, Mourne and Down are unemployed, almost a quarter are in full time employment and over a quarter are in part time employment. 89% of the parents in lone parent households are female compared to 11% who are male.</p> <p>In 2012, the teenage conception rate was 1.02 per 1,000 mothers, which is the third lowest in N.Ireland before Lisburn and Castlereagh and Fermanagh and Omagh.</p>

## Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories

Section 75 Category	Details of needs/experiences/priorities
Religious belief	No specific needs, experiences and priorities have been identified.
Political opinion	No specific needs, experiences and priorities have been identified.
Racial group	No specific needs, experiences and priorities have been identified.
Age	<p>Of the 5,429 households who were accepted as statutorily homeless, approximately a third were families (1,972). This was followed by single males (1,405), single females (985), <b>pensioner households (824)</b> and couples (243).</p> <p>In Northern Ireland, the households accepted as statutorily homeless between January-June 2021 included a total of <b>3,416 children</b>. Please note, however, this does not mean that there were 3,416 households with children, as one household can have multiple children. The largest proportion of these children were aged 0–2 (23%), followed by 3-5 (20%), 6-8 (16%), 9-11 (16%), 12-14 (13%), and finally 15-17 (11%).</p> <p><i>(Department for Communities, Northern Ireland Homelessness Bulletin January-June 2021)</i></p>
Marital status	<p>In Northern Ireland, of the 5,429 households who were accepted as statutorily homeless, approximately a third were families (1,972). This was followed by <b>single males (1,405), single females (985)</b>, pensioner households (824) <b>and couples (243)</b>.</p> <p><i>(Department for Communities, Northern Ireland Homelessness Bulletin January-June 2021)</i></p>
Sexual orientation	No specific needs, experiences and priorities have been identified.
Men and women generally	<p>Of the 5,429 households who were accepted as statutorily homeless, approximately a third were families (1,972). This was followed by <b>single males (1,405), single females (985)</b>, pensioner households (824) and couples (243).</p> <p><i>(Department for Communities, Northern Ireland Homelessness Bulletin January-June 2021)</i></p>
Disability	No specific needs, experiences and priorities have been identified.
Dependants	Of the 5,429 households who were accepted as statutorily homeless, approximately a third were families (1,972). This was followed by single males (1,405), single females (985), <b>pensioner households (824)</b> and couples (243).



	<p>In Northern Ireland, the households accepted as statutorily homeless between January-June 2021 included a total of <b>3,416 children</b>. Please note, however, this does not mean that there were 3,416 households with children, as one household can have multiple children. The largest proportion of these children were aged 0–2 (23%), followed by 3-5 (20%), 6-8 (16%), 9-11 (16%), 12-14 (13%), and finally 15-17 (11%).</p> <p><i>(Department for Communities, Northern Ireland Homelessness Bulletin January-June 2021)</i></p>
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## Screening Questions

1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 grounds?

<b>Section 75 category</b>	<b>Details of policy impact</b>	<b>Level of impact? Major/minor/none</b>
Religious belief	The proposal seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness.	None
Political opinion	The proposal seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness.	None
Racial group	The proposal seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness.	None
Age	The proposal seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness.	Minor - positive
Marital status	The proposal seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness.	Minor - positive
Sexual orientation	The proposal seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness.	None
Men and women generally	The proposal seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be	Minor - positive

	specifically used to tackle homelessness.	
Disability	The proposal seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness.	None
Dependants	The proposal seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness.	Minor - positive

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

Section 75 category	If Yes, provide details	If No, provide details
Religious belief	<p>Yes</p> <p>Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's Equality Scheme requires Council in carrying out its functions to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity, and regard towards the desirability of promoting good relations.</p> <p>Establishing contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness would be designated as establishing a new specific function of Council.</p> <p>Clear definition of what tackling homeless means what areas of homelessness would be addressed What areas</p> <p>It should be noted the Northern Ireland Housing (NI) Order 1988 (as amended) tasks the Northern Ireland Housing Executive with responding to homelessness, and places a statutory duty on the Housing Executive to provide interim and/or permanent accommodation for certain homeless households, dependent upon investigations and assessment of their circumstances.</p> <p>Therefore, Council should / how does it add value not duplicate roles &amp; responsibilities</p> <p>What role of responsibility would be How will charitable donations be to maximise impact How would agencies be identified Equality of opportunity re would monies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing payment points to collect towards the Chairperson's charitable fund</li> <li>That monies collected would be specifically used to</li> </ul>	
Political opinion		
Racial group		
Age		
Marital status		
Sexual orientation		
Men and women generally		
Disability		
Dependants		

	<p>tackle homelessness To the detriment of other charitable causes</p> <p>To improve equality of opportunity for individuals to access a language bursary, Council may wish to consider widening the scope of the beneficiaries bursary scheme to include all minority languages.</p>	
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3. To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?

Good relations category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact? Major/minor/none
Religious belief	As previously set out, the proposal seeks Council to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness.	None
Political opinion		
Racial group		

4. Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?

Good relations category	If Yes, provide details	If No, provide details
Religious belief		No.
Political opinion		
Racial group		

## Additional considerations

### Multiple identity

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

N/A

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

## Screening Decision

In light of your answers to the previous questions, do you feel that the policy should (please underline one):

1. **Not be subject to an EQIA (with no mitigating measures required)**
2. Not be subject to an EQIA (with mitigating measures /alternative policies)
3. Not be subject to an EQIA at this time
4. Be subject to an EQIA

If 1. or 2. (i.e. not be subject to an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons why:

It is recommended the proposal to establish contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness not be subject to an EQIA (with mitigating measures / alternative policies).

Establishing contactless payment points with monies donated to the Council Chairperson's charitable fund to be specifically used to tackle homelessness would be designated as establishing a new specific function of Council.

The proposal contains two key elements:

1. Establishing payment points to collect towards the Chairperson's charitable fund
2. Donations collected are to be specifically used to tackle homelessness

In relation to establishing payment points to collect towards the Chairperson's charitable fund the decision to do this should be underpinned by a projected cost / benefit analysis to implement and maintain. It should be acknowledged that establishing paypoints to collect towards the Chairperson's charitable fund has potential to improve equality of opportunity through maximising charitable donations across a spectrum of charities, not just those dealing with homelessness.

**Therefore, should Council be minded to proceed to establish paypoints it should give consideration as to how this may be better delivered through extending beneficiaries beyond those tackling homelessness.**

However, if Council proceed to establish paypoints for donations that will be specifically designated for use to tackle homelessness Council must be cognisant that the Northern Ireland Housing (NI) Order 1988 (as amended) tasks the Northern Ireland Housing Executive with responding to homelessness, and places a statutory duty on the Housing Executive to provide interim and/or permanent accommodation for certain homeless households, dependent upon investigations and assessment of their circumstances.

Therefore, should Council be minded to proceed, it should ensure it is in a position to demonstrate how Council will add value and not duplicate roles and statutory responsibilities designated to the NI Housing Executive etc.

**In addition, from an equality of opportunity perspective given the scope of what is meant as 'homelessness', Council will need to have a clearly defined evidence-base as to why this is restricted to supporting homelessness; how and for what purpose (restricted / unrestricted) it will allocate collected monies; and the homeless charities it proposes to support.**

If 2. (i.e. not be subject to an EQIA), in what ways can identified adverse impacts attaching to the policy be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced?

In light of these revisions, is there a need to re-screen the revised/alternative policy? Yes / No. If No, please explain why

If 3. or 4. (i.e. to conduct an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons:

### Timetabling and prioritising EQIA

If 3. or 4, is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities? NO

If YES, please provide details:

Please answer the following questions to determine priority for timetabling the EQIA. On a scale of 1-3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for EQIA.

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

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for EQIA. This list of priorities will assist you in timetabling the EQIA. Details of your EQIA timetable should be included in the quarterly Section 75 report.

Proposed date for commencing EQIA: \_\_\_\_\_

## Monitoring

Effective monitoring will help identify any future adverse impacts arising from the policy which may lead you to conduct an EQIA, as well as help with future planning and policy development.

Please detail proposed monitoring arrangements below:

Monitoring arrangements to be confirmed.
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## Approval and Authorisation

<b>Screened by:</b>	<b>Position/Job Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
Colin Moffett	Head of Corporate Policy	8 March 2022
<b>Approved by:</b>		

Note: The completed policy screening template, signed off by the appropriate policy lead within the Council, and approved by the senior manager responsible for the policy, should be forwarded to the Corporate Policy Section who will arrange for it to be included in the Council's Quarterly Report on Screening and made available on the Council's website.