

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Policy Screening Form

Policy Information

Name of the policy	<p>Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS)</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) aligns to the Programme for Government, 10x Economic Strategy, DfE Economic Recovery Action Plan, City & Growth Deals, and the Community Plans of local Councils.</p> <p>Since 2015, economic development, including responsibility for supporting business start-ups and the growth of micro/small businesses have been the responsibility of councils. The service will support the councils to deliver on statutory responsibilities for delivering enterprise and business start-up support.</p>
Is this an existing, revised or new policy?	New Programme
What is it trying to achieve (aims/outcomes)	<p>The new Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) aims to deliver a connected enterprise support service that enables individuals and businesses to access the relevant support services to meet their needs and the growth ambitions of their businesses.</p> <p>The scope of the services includes activity to be delivered under four elements, (engage, foundation, enabling growth, accelerated scaling) representing a continuum of support that will be required from pre-start support, through start-up and the growth journey thereafter. Each element may comprise of a range of projects or initiatives, each with their own area of focus and expertise to help individuals, entrepreneurs, and businesses in addition to the provision of grant funding.</p> <p>The key objectives of the NIESS align to the 10x Economic Strategy, Programme for Government, DfE Economic Recovery Action Plan, City & Growth Deals, and the Community Plans of local Councils, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating employment and opportunity • Fostering business growth • Strengthening business relationships and making it easy to do business • Reducing economic inequalities • Address barriers to employment at structural and personal levels • Address educational inequalities and increase skills attainment • Reduce poverty and economic inactivity • Requirement for a long-term business start interventions • UK government drive to push out the “levelling up” agenda, and need to consider models for local delivery of targeted

	<p>interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of new ways of working such as Labour Market Partnerships, which create templates for alternative partnership approaches with councils at the core in “bridging” local need with regional/national policy. <p>The NIESS will provide an offer than can meet future ambitions whilst ensuring an inclusive approach, where local ecosystems in each Local Government District will be able to cater for a diverse range of entrepreneurs and enterprise types.</p>
Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?	Indirectly females, younger people and people with a disability.
If so, explain how.	In terms of access, the NIESS will proactively target participation by females, younger people, ethnic minorities and people with a disability and provide access to tailored support to encourage participation by under-represented groups.
Who initiated or wrote the policy?	<p>The new Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) is led by Belfast City Council on behalf of all the NI regional Councils.</p> <p>Through the development of the initial research, options analysis and Outline Business Case (OBC) NI Councils have collectively undertaken an extensive engagement and consultation process with individuals, other agencies/departments and partners across the region. This has included, over and above regular and ongoing engagement with all 11- Councils Working Group members, SOLACE Economic Recovery Group, Department for Economy, Invest Northern Ireland, DAERA, Department for Communities, InterTrade Ireland, Young Enterprise NI, Princes Trust, Women in Business, Catalyst Inc, Queens University Belfast, University of Ulster, Social Enterprise NI, Enterprise NI, www.nibusinessinfo.co.uk team and Max Impact (provide support for refugees and migrants).</p>
Who owns and who implements the policy?	Whilst this is a regional service Belfast City Council have led on the development of the service and are the nominated lead council for the ongoing development and delivery. As such, BCC will lead on procurement for the service with each individual council contributing to ensure the service meets the local needs of each council.

Implementation factors

	Yes	No
Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?	Yes	
If yes, are they Financial	Yes – programme is subject to funding via	

	Shared Prosperity Fund	
If yes, are they Legislative		No
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	Yes	
Service users	Yes	
Other public sector organisations	Yes	
Voluntary/community/trade unions	Yes	
Other, please specify:	<p>Yes</p> <p>The NIESS is expected to impact all those who live in, work in, study, invest in or visit Northern Ireland. It will specifically target individuals with entrepreneurial intentions or those who haven't considered entrepreneurship (particularly those in underrepresented groups), those interested in starting a business or becoming self-employed, and existing businesses across the region.</p>	

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

What are they	
Who owns them	

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 evidence / information																							
Religious belief	<table><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><tr><td>Northern Ireland</td><td>1,810,863</td><td>817,385 (45.14%)</td><td>875,717 (48.36%)</td><td>16,592 (0.92%)</td><td>101,169 (5.59%)</td></tr><tr><td>Newry, Mourne & Down</td><td>169,211</td><td>122,544 (72.42%)</td><td>40,273 (23.8%)</td><td>861 (0.5%)</td><td>5533 (3.3%)</td></tr></table> <p>(Source: Census Data 2011 - Religion or Religion Brought Up In: KS212NI).</p>						LGD	All usual residents	Catholic	Protestant and other Christian	Other religions	None	Northern Ireland	1,810,863	817,385 (45.14%)	875,717 (48.36%)	16,592 (0.92%)	101,169 (5.59%)	Newry, Mourne & Down	169,211	122,544 (72.42%)	40,273 (23.8%)	861 (0.5%)	5533 (3.3%)
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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>Independents</td><td>3 seats</td></tr><tr><td>Ulster Unionist</td><td>2 seats</td></tr><tr><td>Democratic Unionist</td><td>5 seats</td></tr><tr><td>Alliance</td><td>3 seats</td></tr><tr><td>TUV</td><td>1 seat</td></tr></table>						Sinn Féin	16 seats	SDLP	11 seats	Independents	3 seats	Ulster Unionist	2 seats	Democratic Unionist	5 seats	Alliance	3 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>Minority Ethnic Language Profile of the Newry, Mourne and Down LGD Area</p> <table><tr><th>Main language of residents in Newry, Mourne and Down District LGD</th><th>Number</th><th>Percentage %</th></tr><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></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			
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Age	<p>The age profile of the Newry, Mourne and Down LGD area at Census Day 2011 is as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Age Profile</td><td>NI</td><td>Newry, Mourne & Down</td></tr><tr><td>0-4</td><td>124382</td><td>12721</td></tr><tr><td>5-7</td><td>67662</td><td>6876</td></tr><tr><td>8-9</td><td>43625</td><td>4595</td></tr><tr><td>10-14</td><td>119034</td><td>12287</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>24620</td><td>2599</td></tr><tr><td>16-17</td><td>51440</td><td>5260</td></tr><tr><td>18-19</td><td>50181</td><td>4570</td></tr><tr><td>20-24</td><td>126013</td><td>11570</td></tr><tr><td>25-29</td><td>124099</td><td>11805</td></tr><tr><td>30-34</td><td>373947</td><td>35122</td></tr><tr><td>45-59</td><td>347850</td><td>32556</td></tr><tr><td>60-64</td><td>94290</td><td>8624</td></tr><tr><td>65-74</td><td>145600</td><td>12817</td></tr><tr><td>75-84</td><td>86724</td><td>7453</td></tr><tr><td>85-89</td><td>21165</td><td>1849</td></tr><tr><td>90+</td><td>10231</td><td>829</td></tr></table>	Age Profile	NI	Newry, Mourne & Down	0-4	124382	12721	5-7	67662	6876	8-9	43625	4595	10-14	119034	12287	15	24620	2599	16-17	51440	5260	18-19	50181	4570	20-24	126013	11570	25-29	124099	11805	30-34	373947	35122	45-59	347850	32556	60-64	94290	8624	65-74	145600	12817	75-84	86724	7453	85-89	21165	1849	90+	10231	829
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Marital status	<p>The table below illustrates the marital status profile of the Newry, Mourne and Down area:</p> <table><tr><td>Marital Status</td><td>Newry, Mourne and Down LGD</td><td>NI</td></tr><tr><td>All usual residents: Aged 16+ years</td><td>132455</td><td>1431540</td></tr><tr><td>Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership) Aged 16+ years</td><td>47722</td><td>517393 (35.14%)</td></tr><tr><td>Married: Aged 16+</td><td>65255</td><td>680831 (47.56%)</td></tr></table>	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+	65255	680831 (47.56%)																																							
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	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%)									
Sexual orientation	Analysis of the Census 2011 indicates that between 2% and 10% of the population may be lesbian, gay or bisexual. 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.											
Men and women generally	The gender profile for the Newry, Mourne and Down LGD is as follows: <table><tr><td>LGD</td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td></tr><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></table>			LGD	Male	Female	Northern Ireland	887323	923540	Newry, Mourne and Down LGD	83866	85345
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Disability	<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><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><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></table> <p>In Northern Ireland the profile of people with a disability is cited as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• 1 in 7 people in Northern Ireland have some form of hearing loss• 5,000 sign language users who use British Sign Language (BSL) and/or Irish Sigh Language (ISL)• In Northern Ireland there are 57,000 blind people or people with significant visual impairment• 52,000 people with learning disabilities <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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Dependants	<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	<p>A UUEPC report on underrepresentation in business start-up across the region identified that ethnic minority groups are underrepresented, therefore these groups are actively targeted through the umbrella organisations such as Max Impact.</p> <p>Ethnic minority businesses are estimated to contribute £25-£32 billion to the UK economy per year according to the Economic and Social Research Council which should not be underestimated and more support needs provided.</p>
Age	<p>According to GEM 2019, majority of people starting a business are between 25 and 44. After the age of 44, the level of start-ups drops significantly down, which also means that there should be a support for young people in business and those over 44.</p> <p>The UUEPC report (Analysis of under-represented groups engaged in entrepreneurship) suggests that young people are underrepresented when it comes to enterprise. The main barriers tend to be around access to finance, skills and knowledge base.</p>
Marital status	No specific needs, experiences and priorities have been identified.
Sexual orientation	No specific needs, experiences and priorities have been identified.
Men and women generally	<p>The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) highlights that NI has historically lagged behind the rest of the UK in terms of enterprise start-up activity. It uses the Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) index to measure the propensity of individuals in particular countries to be entrepreneurial and shows that in 2019 (pre-Covid-19) the NI TEA rate was 6.6% compared to 9.9% for the UK as a whole. TEA fell across all areas during the pandemic.</p> <p>In 2021, the GEM results suggest that both male (NI 11% vs. UK 13.2%) and female (NI 3.1% vs. UK 7.7%) entrepreneurship rates are lower in NI compared to the UK average. In 2021 the gap between females and males in NI widened, after being the smallest among the UK nations in 2020.</p> <p>https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/economy/GEM-Report-NI-2022.pdf</p>

	<p>According to the 2022 Gender Index - Northern Ireland has the lowest proportion of female-led companies at 13.5% and the highest share of male-led companies at 65.1%. This means that if Northern Ireland had a similar rate of female-leadership to that in England (at 18.3%), it would translate to an additional 3,134 female-led companies in Northern Ireland. Furthermore, the Women in Northern Ireland publication 2020, found the number of employees in NI was evenly split between males and females in 2019, though the number of self-employed males was more than double the number of self-employed females.</p>
Disability	<p>EU and US data shows that self-employment rates are higher for disabled people than for those without a disability. For example, in the UK, 18% of disabled men and 8% of disabled women are self-employed, versus 14% and 6% respectively for people without a disability (Boylan and Burchart, 2002).</p> <p>The GEM NI report notes that people with a disability are more likely to start their own business (than people without a disability) and are also more likely to set up a social enterprise. The research does however note various challenges faced by entrepreneurs with a disability which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of awareness and understanding of accessibility, both physically and virtually; - Inconsistent support available across the UK; - Lack of integration of disability and entrepreneurship supports; - The inaccessibility of the mainstream start-up space, which often glorifies burnout or focuses on building a business alongside 9-5 work; - Co-designing all programmes of support (mainstream or disability-specific) with people with lived experience of disability, and recompensing disabled people for their expertise and time, as with all other professions. <p>The research highlighted that supports for disabled entrepreneurs needs to tackle multiple areas, including mentorship, specific expertise, and support extended to co-founders. It also noted the possibility of business accelerator facilities, rather than being generalised in approach, taking more of an elective approach that centres on disabled entrepreneurs and attracts people interested in supporting them. The key issue here is again, ensuring that the enterprise ecosystem in NI and the services provided through the NIESS can be aligned to these specific needs, as part of an overall inclusive approach</p>
Dependants	<p>No specific needs, experiences and priorities have been identified.</p>

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?

Section 75 category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact? Major/minor/none
Religious belief	It is not anticipated the Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) will have an adverse impact.	None
Political opinion	It is not anticipated the Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) will have an adverse impact.	None
Racial group	Increasing awareness of the programmes through the Migrant Forum and the provision of additional supports such as translation services, qualification mapping to the NQF is likely to have a positive impact on those from different racial groups.	Minor - positive
Age	Participant age will be monitored and there will be service targets related to those aged 16 plus. Individuals aged 16 plus are targeted for our start-up programmes. NIESS will address barriers around access to finance, skills and knowledge base.	Minor - positive
Marital status	It is not anticipated the Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) will have an adverse impact.	None
Sexual orientation	It is not anticipated the Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) will have an adverse impact.	None
Men and women generally	All programmes and support are available to men and	Minor - positive

	<p>women, however the service will put in place specific provision to target females and includes specific female outreach targets. The aim of this is to increase the number of female entrepreneurs across the region.</p>	
Disability	<p>Tailored support and increased awareness raising of business start support and programmes is likely to have a positive impact.</p> <p>It also noted the possibility of business accelerator facilities, rather than being generalised in approach, taking more of an elective approach that centres on disabled entrepreneurs and attracts people interested in supporting them. The key issue here is again, ensuring that the enterprise ecosystem in NI and the services provided through the NIESS can be aligned to these specific needs, as part of an overall inclusive approach</p> <p>Across the NIESS, support will be provided in order to ensure that all of our activities are accessible to all people with disabilities. NIESS will engage with organisations such as Disability Action to share programmes/academies with their network. Programme information is regularly distributed to disability support groups. Tailored awareness initiatives are in place to encourage individuals with a disability to consider starting a business and reasonable adjustments will be made where required/requested.</p>	Minor - positive

Dependants	It is not anticipated the Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) will have an adverse impact.	None
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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		Information is disseminated via many different social media channels, Council website, e-shots to mailing lists, occasional radio advertising and advertising around the region on the buses/bus shelters to ensure all communities across the city are aware of the programmes regardless of their religious belief. Equality of opportunity will be monitored and reviewed on an annual basis.
Political opinion		It is not anticipated the Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) will have an adverse impact.
Racial group		Language and translation services are available to ensure those whose first language is not English can access programmes. There is an opportunity to promote this support more widely and via the targeted channels. Equality of opportunity will be monitored and reviewed on an annual basis
Age		There is scope to target our marketing campaigns for programmes to target specific age groups to encourage participation. Equality of opportunity will be monitored and reviewed on an

		annual basis.
Marital status		It is not anticipated the Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) will have an adverse impact.
Sexual orientation		It is not anticipated the Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service (NIESS) will have an adverse impact.
Men and women generally		<p>As outlined previously, women are underrepresented with regards to enterprise, there is scope to tailor some of our programmes to specifically target women.</p> <p>Equality of opportunity will be monitored and reviewed on an annual basis.</p>
Disability		<p>There is evidence that disabled people are underrepresented when it comes to enterprise so the service will aim to be more proactive with people with disabilities and include them in the programmes. Accessible venues are used for our programmes. The Council's inclusive events guide will also be introduced in our contracts. NIESS will consult with Disability Action and other umbrella groups. The team will also work with DfC to understand changes to welfare reform and impacts. Equality of opportunity will be monitored and reviewed on an annual basis.</p>
Dependants		<p>There is an opportunity to better promote equality of opportunity especially for those with caring responsibilities by putting in place additional supports that help to address the barriers in accessing programmes, i.e., childcare arrangements, running programmes at different times.</p> <p>NIESS will ensure equality of opportunity and good relations are addressed and</p>

		communicated throughout our programmes.
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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		None
Political opinion		None
Racial group	Programmes are designed to be inclusive of people from various backgrounds and racial groups, so the service ensures inclusivity. Language and translation services are available to ensure those whose first language is not English can access programmes.	Minor - positive

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		Programmes are designed to be inclusive but by delivering the programmes in different locations, there may be an opportunity to promote good relations.
Political opinion		As above, programmes are designed to be inclusive and by delivering the programmes in different locations, there may be an opportunity to promote good relations.
Racial group		As above, programmes are designed to be inclusive and by delivering the programmes in different locations, there may be an opportunity to promote good relations.

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).

None

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:

The outcome of screening is that the Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service not be subject to an equality impact assessment (with no mitigating measures required). The NIESS will introduce an electronic monitoring system for Section 75 and review it annually across Council Areas. In addition, in terms of access the NIESS will proactively target participation by females and people with a disability and provide access to tailored support to target the most under-represented groups.

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:

Implementation of the Northern Ireland Enterprise Support Service will be reviewed annually.
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Approval and Authorisation

Screened by:	Position/Job Title	Date
Amanda Smyth	Head of Regeneration and Business Development	10 May 2023
Colin Moffett	Assistant Director Corporate Planning & Policy (Acting)	10 May 2023
Approved by:		
	Assistant Director, Enterprise, Employment and Regeneration	10 May 2023

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 Head of Corporate Policy who will arrange for it to be included in the Council's Quarterly Report on Screening and made available on the Council's website.