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Policy Information

Name of the policy	Single Use Plastics Policy
Is this an existing, revised or new policy?	New
What is it trying to achieve (aims/outcomes)	The Policy aims to phase out all use of single use plastics (plastic cutlery, cups, plates, bottles, packaging, etc.) across the council. It also aims to influence other stakeholders including businesses, schools, statutory bodies and members of the public to move away from using single use plastics. This will reduce our impacts on the environment in particular with respect to waste and litter.
Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?	The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
If so, explain how.	
Who initiated or wrote the policy?	The Council's Single Use Plastics working group and the Sustainability Team.
Who owns and who implements the policy?	The Head of Sustainability

Implementation factors

	Yes	No
Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?		No
If yes, are they Financial		
If yes, are they Legislative		
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	

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Other, please specify:	

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

What are they	Environment Policy
Who owns them	Head of Sustainability

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	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%)
	(Source: Cen KS212NI).	sus Data 201	11 - Religion	or Religion Br	ought Up In	
Political opinion	Elected political party representation is an approximate barometer of political opinion of people within the Council area. The party breakdown of the Council's elected members is as follows:					
	Sinn Féin SDLP Independents Ulster Unionist Democratic Ur Alliance	t	16 s 11 s 5 s 4 s 3 s	seats seats seats eats eats eats		
Racial group	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%).					
	The minority ethnic language profile within the area serves as a possible indicator of the BME community profile.				ossible	
	The composition Council area is				ourne and D	own District

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	Area	Minority Ethnic Language Profile Area Main language of residents in			ber	Percentage %	
		Newry, Mourne and Down					
	English			1567	794	97.15	
	Polish			210	00	1.18	
	Lithuanian			83	6	0.47	
	Irish			36	7	0.24	
	Portuguese			86	3	0.05	
	Slovak			13	4	0.08	
	Chinese			12		0.07	
	Tagalog/Filipi	no		55		0.03	
	Latvian			20	8	0.25	
	Russian			10		0.06	
	Malayalam			87		0.05	
	Hungarian			74		0.04	
	Other			75	5	0.46	
	2011 is as follo		NI		New	ry, Mourne & Down	
	0-4	<u> </u>	124382		12721		
	5-7		67662			6876	
	8-9		4362			4595	
	10-14		11903			12287	
	15		24620			2599	
	16-17		51440			5260	
	18-19		5018	1		4570	
	20-24		126013 124099			11570	
	25-29				11805		
	30-34		373947		35122		
	45-59		347850			32556	
	60-64		94290	0		8624	
	65-74		145600		12817		
	75-84		8672		7453		
	85-89		21165			1849	
	90+		1023	1		829	
Marital status	and Down are	a:		tal status	s profile	of the Newry, Mourne	
	Marital Status	Newry, Mourne and Down LGD				NI	
	All usual residents: Aged 16+ years	132	2455			1431540	

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	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%)
Sexual orientation	population may	be lesbian, gay or bis	s that between 2% and 10% of the sexual.

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	HM Treasury sh themselves as g and transvestite in Northern Irela	nows that gay, lese) (LGB and.	at betwe bian, bis T). This	een 5% - 7% o sexual or ´tran is a sizeable p	r, research condu f the UK populati s´ (transsexual, t proportion of the p	on identify ransgendered population here
Men and	The gender profile for the Newry, Mourne and Down LGD is as follows:					
women generally	LGD		Male		Female	
gonoramy	Northern Irela	and		887323	923540	
	Newry, Mourr			83866	85345	
	and Down LG	SD				
Disability	Down District Collimits their day-t	ouncil a o-day a	area hav activities	ve a long-term s;	ople in the Newry health problem o	or disability that
	LGD	All usu		Long-term	Long-term	Long-term
		reside	nts	health	health	health
				problem or	problem or	problem or
				disability: Day-to-day	disability: Day-to-day	disability: Day-to-day
				activities	activities	activities not
				limited a lot	limited a little	limited
	Northern	18108	63	215232	159414	1436217
	Ireland			(11.89%)	(8.8%)	(79.31%)
	Newry,	17153	3	19579	14102	135530
	Mourne and Down			(11.4%)	(8.22%)	(79.01%)
	 In Northern Ireland the profile of people with a disability is cited as follows: 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 (Source: Disability Action) 				Ireland has a rn Ireland than earing loss uage (BSL)	
Dependants	Persons with de	epender	nts may	be people who	o have personal i	responsibility
20,011401110		child (or childr		with a disability, a	•
	have dependent	ts. Witl	h regard	I to these figur	rne and Down, 3 es, dependents a rears who are in t	are defined as

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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.

There are 5,466 lone parent households with dependent children in Newry, Mourne and Down which equates to almost 9% of number of total

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.

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.

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 needs, experiences and priorities for the Section 75 categories have been identified in relation to the Single Use Plastics Policy.
Political opinion	
Racial group	
Age	
Marital status	
Sexual	
orientation	
Men and women	
generally	
Disability	
Dependants	

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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 equality categories? **Minor/Major/None**

Section 75 Category	Details of Policy Impact	Level of impact Major/minor/none
Religious belief	None	None
Political opinion	None	None
Racial group	None	None
Age	None	None
Marital status	None	None
Sexual orientation	None	None
Men and women generally	None	None
Disability	None	None
Dependants	None	None

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

Section 75	If Yes , provide details	If No , provide details
category		
Religious belief		No
Political opinion		
Racial group		No needs, experiences and priorities for
Age		the Section 75 categories have been
Marital status		identified in relation to the Single Use
Sexual orientation		Plastics Policy.
Men and women		
generally		
Disability		
Dependants		

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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? **Minor/Major/None**

Good relations category	Details of Policy Impact	Level of impact Major/minor/none
Religious belief	None	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	If Yes, provide details	If No, provide details
category		
Religious belief		No
Political opinion		
Racial group		No needs, experiences and priorities for the Section 75 categories have been identified in relation to the Single Use Plastics Policy.

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:

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The outcome of screening is that the Single Use Plastics Policy is not required to be subject to an equality impact assessment (with no mitigating measures required).

This decision is on the basis that no needs, experiences and priorities for the Section 75 categories have been identified in relation to the Single Use Plastics Policy and it is therefore not anticipated the policy will have an impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations.

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?	ng
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? YES / 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.

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Proposed date for commencing EQIA:	
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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:

The policy will be reviewed in line with the Council's agreed policy review cycle i.e. every four years (as per Council's Equality Scheme commitment 4.31), or sooner as necessary, to ensure that it remains up-to-date with legislative advancements etc.

Approval and Authorisation

Screened by:	Position/Job Title	Date	
Eamonn Keaveney	Sustainability Officer	28/11/2019	
Approved by:			
Sheena McEldowney	Head of Sustainability	28/11/2019	

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.