

Equality and Human Rights Screening Template

The Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority is required to address the 4 questions below in relation to all its policies.

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?

As part of the audit trail, documentation needs to be made available for all policies and decisions examined for equality and human rights implications. The screening template is a pro forma to document consideration of each screening question.

For information (evidence, data, research etc) on the Section 75 equality groups see the Equality and Human Rights Information Bank on the BSO website:

<http://www.hscbusiness.hscni.net/services/1798.htm>

For advice and support on screening contact:

Equality Unit

Business Services Organisation

2 Franklin Street

Belfast, BT2 8DQ

Tel: 028 9536 3961

Email: equality.unit@hscni.net

SCREENING TEMPLATE

See [Guidance Notes](#) for further information on the 'why' 'what' 'when', and 'who' in relation to screening, for background information on the relevant legislation and for help in answering the questions on this template (follow the links).

(1) INFORMATION ABOUT THE POLICY OR DECISION

1.1 Title of policy or decision

Consultation on RQIA's proposal to publish the reports of inspections of services for children and young people

1.2 Description of policy or decision

- **What is it trying to achieve? (aims and objectives)**

The Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority's (RQIA) work as the regional system regulator for health and social care services in Northern Ireland requires RQIA to undertake the inspection of a wide range of services, to include those for children and young people.

After these inspections we produce an inspection report that sets out what we found in terms of the required standards being met, what we heard from children and young people, their families and carers, and from staff providing the services.

We issue around 1,700 inspection reports to service providers each year and we publish the inspection reports relating to adult services on our web site at www.rqia.org.uk, however we do not publish the inspection reports relating to services provided to children and young people.

Our reasons for not publishing these reports is due to our wish to protect children and young people from those who may target and exploit them, and to respect their right to privacy and the physical and psychological safety of the children and young people, many of whom are very vulnerable. However, by not publishing the inspection reports, the wider public do not have the opportunity to be kept informed about the provision of these services, what is working well, the issues, challenges and poor practices we found, and actions that are being taken to improve the services.

However, we have at times released some redacted inspection reports in accordance with Freedom of Information Requests (FOI). It is clear that this approach does not serve either the intent to protect vulnerable children and young people by not publishing the reports; or achieve the benefits of transparency about the issues, and inform stakeholders and the wider public.

Therefore RQIA are now reviewing its current policy of not publishing inspection reports in respect of Children's Services. RQIA is keen to rectify this and to publish the inspection reports in the interests of transparency, whilst still protecting the identity and privacy of the children and young people who access these services.

This is being progressed via a public consultation which will set out a proposed approach to publication, referred to as a 'Framework for Publication'.

1.3 Main stakeholders affected (internal and external)

- (i) Members of the Public – Service Users / Former Service Users
- (ii) Children and young people themselves: The engagement of children, young people and their families takes place across the CYPSP structure.
- (iii) Parents and carers of children and young people.
- (iv) Statutory, Voluntary and Community organisations who provide services to children in need or who represent the interests of children in need.
- (v) Politicians (MLAs, MPs, Councillors), acting as advocates
- (vi) Staff

1.4 Other policies or decisions with a bearing on this policy or decision

- **What are they? (this list is not exhaustive)**

- The Children Order (Northern Ireland) 1995
- The Health and Personal Social Services (Quality, Improvement and Regulation) (Northern Ireland) Order 2003.
- The Arrangements for Placement of Children (General) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1996
- The Children's Homes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005
- The Children (Leaving Care) Act (Northern Ireland) 2002
- The Regulation and Improvement Authority (Independent Health Care) (Fees and Frequency of Inspections) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011
- Children's Services Co-Operation Act (Northern Ireland) 2015

- (DE) Children and Young People's Strategy (2019-2029) and the eight parameters of wellbeing (DE)
- The Protection of Children and Vulnerable Adults (Northern Ireland) Order 2003
- The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007
- Children Homes Standards - January 2019
- Co-operating to Safeguard Children and Young People in Northern Ireland - March 2016
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Human Rights Act (1998), incorporating the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)
- Safeguarding Board (Northern Ireland) Act 2011 (the 2011 Act)
- The Protocol for Joint Investigation by Social Workers and Police Officers of Alleged and Suspected Cases of Child Abuse (Northern Ireland)
- Our Duty to Care – Principles of Good Practice for the Protection of Children and Young People and Getting it Right: Standards of Good Practice for the Protection of Children and Young People – Third Edition August 2009 (Updated February 2011)
- Social Strategy for Northern Ireland (Department for Communities)
- Families Matter Family support policy (Department of Health)
- Looked After Children Strategy for Northern Ireland (Development of the Department of Health / Department of Education)
- Health and Wellbeing 2026: Delivering Together (2016)
- The Programme for Government planning cycle
- Safeguarding Children through the Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland (SBNI)
- Department of Health Making Life Better: A Whole System Strategic Framework for Public Health in Northern Ireland (2013-2023)

(2) CONSIDERATION OF EQUALITY AND GOOD RELATIONS ISSUES AND EVIDENCE USED

2.1 Data Gathering

What information did you use to inform this equality screening? For example previous consultations, statistics, research, Equality Impact Assessments (EQIAs), complaints. Provide details of how you involved stakeholders, views of colleagues, service users, staff side or other stakeholders.

Consultation with experts in the Children and Young Persons sector, to include:

- Former Commissioner of Human Rights;
- Children's Law Centre;
- Belfast Health and Social Care Trust;
- South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust;
- Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People (NICCY);
- Voice of Young People in Care (VOYPIC);
- Information Commissioner's Office (ICO);
- RQIA Interim Chair;
- RQIA Chief Executive;
- RQIA Director of Mental Health, Learning Disability, Children's Services and Prison Healthcare;
- RQIA Assistant Director, Children's Services;
- RQIA Inspectors, Children's Services;
- Quantitative data from RQIA electronic inspection system, iConnect;
- NISRA mid-year population estimates;
- Census 2011 data;
- Annual Reports of the Registrar General for NI (2005 – 2017);
- Feedback via Public Consultation.

2.2 Quantitative Data

Who is affected by the policy or decision? Please provide a statistical profile. Note if policy affects both staff and service users, please provide profile for both.

Category	<i>What is the makeup of the affected group? (%) Are there any issue or problems? For example, a lower uptake that needs to be addressed or greater involvement of a particular group?</i>
Gender	<p>General Population Profile Mid-year population estimate (2018; published June 2019)</p> <p>The size of the resident population in Northern Ireland at 30 June 2018 is estimated to be 1,881,641 million people.</p> <p>Just over half (50.7 per cent) of the population were female, with 955,441 females compared to 926,200 males.</p> <p>The Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIRES) estimates the number of gender 'nonconforming' employees and</p>

service users, based on the information that GIREs assembled for the Home Office (2011) and subsequently updated (2014):

- gender variant to some degree 1%
- have sought some medical care 0.025%
- having already undergone transition 0.015%

The number who have sought treatment seems likely to continue growing at 20% per annum or even faster. Few younger people present for treatment despite the fact that most gender variant adults report experiencing the condition from a very early age. Yet, presentation for treatment among youngsters is growing even more rapidly (50% p.a.). Organisations should assume that there may be nearly equal numbers of people transitioning from male to female (trans women) and from female to male (trans men).

Applying GIREs figures to NI population (using NISRA mid-year population estimates for June 2016) N=1,862,100:

- 18,816 people who do not identify with gender assigned to them at birth
- 470 likely to have sought medical care
- 282 likely to have undergone transition.

Children and Young People: Mid-Year Estimate (2018)

Age	Males	Females	Total
0-17 years	224,727	213,657	438,384
18-25 years	96,238	89,998	186,236

Age

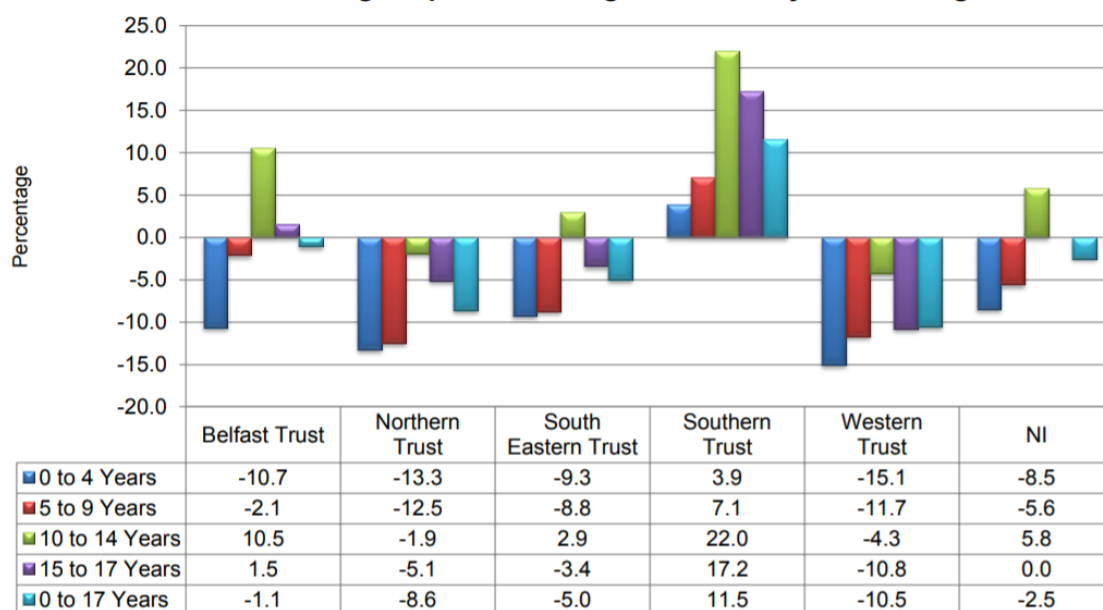
General population

Mid-year population estimates published by NISRA for 2018 show that:

Age Bands	Number	% of NI Population
0-19 yrs (inclusive)	485,064	25.7%
20 – 34 yrs	364,623	19.3%
35 – 49 yrs	366,967	19.5%
50 - 64 yrs	356,790	18.9%
65 – 74 yrs	169,725	9.0%
75 – 89 yrs	125,334	6.6%
90+ yrs	13,138	0.7%

Children and Young People

Percentage Population Change 2014-2039 by Trust and Age Band



Religion

Given the high level of missing staff data, the following figures from the last census have been used also:

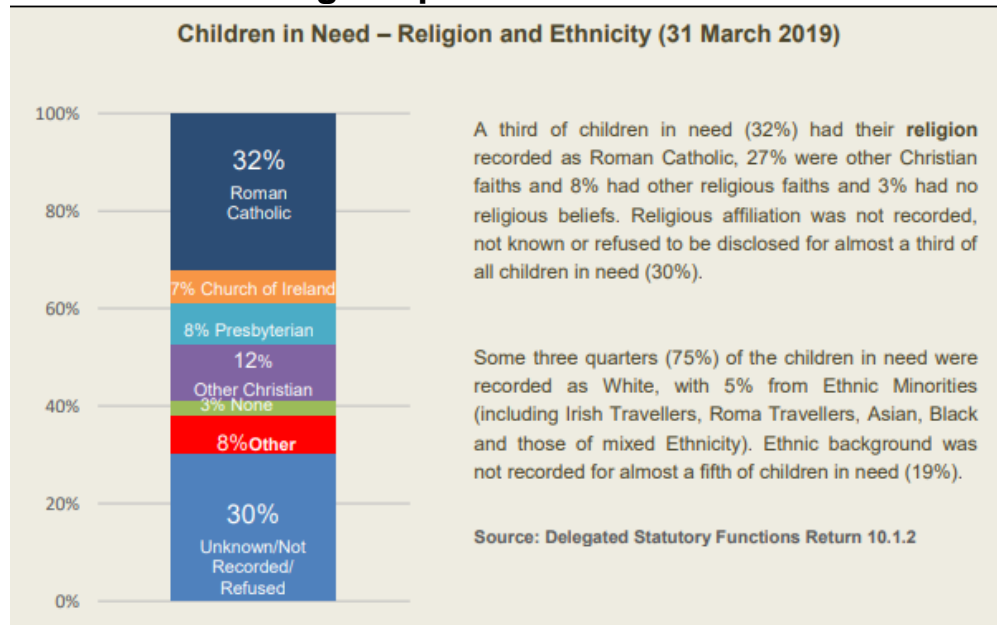
45.14% of the population were either Catholic or **brought up** as Catholic;

48.36% stated that they were Protestant or **brought up** as Protestant;

0.92% of the population belonged to or had been **brought up** in other religions and Philosophies.

5.59% neither belonged to, nor had been brought up in a religion. (Census 2011)

Children and Young People

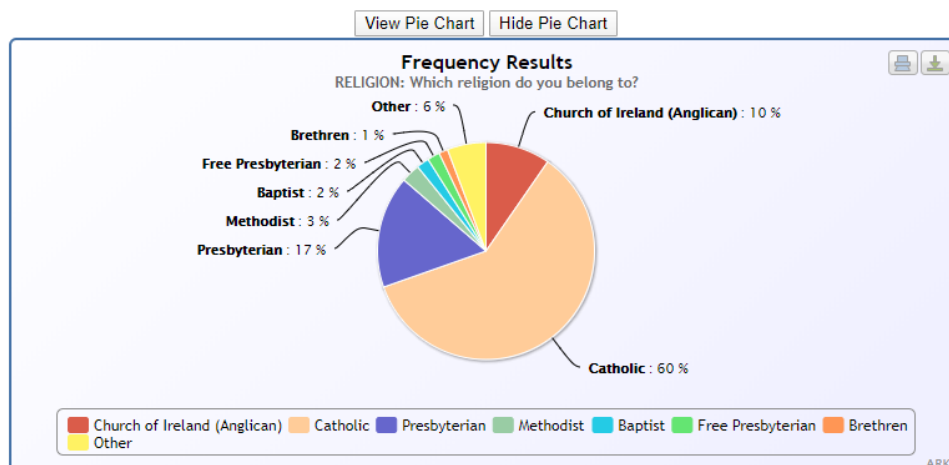


Information provided by the Young Life and Times Survey (2017)

Year: 2018
Module: Identity
Variable: RELIGION

If yes, which religion do you belong to?

	%
Church of Ireland (Anglican)	10
Catholic	60
Presbyterian	17
Methodist	3
Baptist	2
Free Presbyterian	2
Brethren	1
Other	6



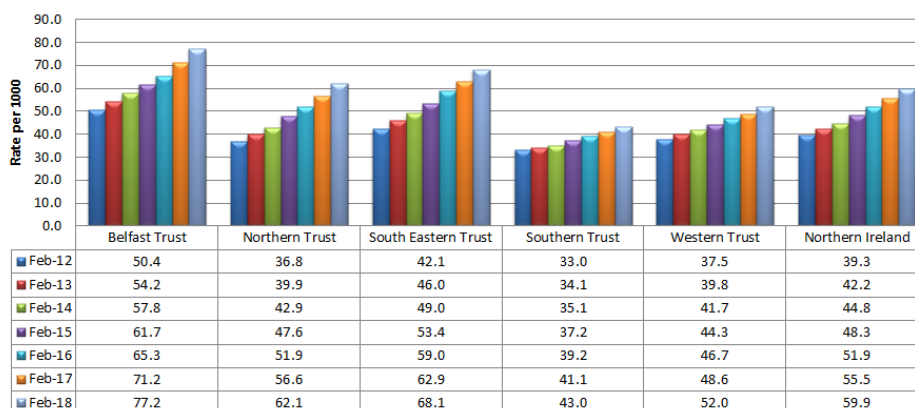
<p>Political Opinion</p>	<p>General Population</p> <p>The NI Life and Times Survey (2019) found that of the Northern Ireland population:</p> <p>33% see themselves as Unionist; 23% see themselves as Nationalist; 39% see themselves as Neither; 2% see themselves as Other; and 3% Don't know.</p> <p>Children and Young People</p> <p>The NI Young Life and Times found:</p> <p>Year: 2017 Module: Political_Attitudes Variable: UNINATID</p> <p>Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a unionist, a nationalist or neither?</p> <table data-bbox="699 972 1217 1140"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>%</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unionist</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nationalist</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr> <td>Neither</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr> <td>(Other WRITE IN)</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Don't know</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		%	Unionist	32	Nationalist	21	Neither	45	(Other WRITE IN)	1	Don't know	2
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<p>Marital Status</p>	<p>General population</p> <p>Census data reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 47.56% (680, 840) of those aged 16 or over were married • 36.14% (517, 359) were single • 0.09% (1288) were registered in same-sex civil partnerships • 9.43% (134, 994) were either divorced, separated or formerly in a same – sex partnership • 6.78% (97, 058) were either widowed or a surviving partner (Census 2011) <p>There were 2,073 divorces granted in 2018, this is a decrease than in the previous year (2,089) and 29% lower than the peak number of 2,913 in 2007.</p> <p>Annual Reports of the Registrar General for NI show that between 2005 to 2017 inclusive, there have been 1,310 civil partnerships registered in NI.</p>												

	<p>Children and Young People</p> <p>In 2018, over 3,699 children/stepchildren were affected by divorces that were granted, of which 1,553 were under the age of 16 at the time of divorce.</p>
Dependent Status	<p>General population</p> <p>The most recent census showed that 33.9% of all NI households had responsibility for dependent children (238,094 households).</p> <p>There were 115,959 lone parent families, with a total of 123,745 dependent children in family (Census 2011). A gender disparity exists within this group. Of the 115, 959 lone parents, 16, 691 were headed by a male, while the majority (99,268) are female.</p> <p>Caring responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13% have caring responsibilities • Approximately 70% receive no monetary reward for giving this care • 48% received help from other family members, but 38% received no support from others (Health Survey NI (2016/17)) <p>Children and Young People</p> <p>6,700 young people (aged 0–17) in Northern Ireland provide between 1 and 19 hours of unpaid care per week, while a further 960 provide 20–49 hours, and 820 care for 50 hours or more. (Census 2011).</p> <p>Given the steady rise in population since 2011, these figures are likely to be an under-estimate.</p> <p>RQIA regulates 48 children’s homes across Northern Ireland. Children’s Homes aim to provide care and support for children and young people up to the age of 18, who are unable to remain at home with their parents or care givers.</p> <p>RQIA also regulates 23 Young Adult Supported Accommodation (YASA) initiatives, which provide housing support, care and accommodation to children and young people aged 16 and 17, in addition to vulnerable adults aged 18-21+ where it is assessed their needs are best met in an environment that affords age and developmentally appropriate experiences of preparation for adult life.</p>

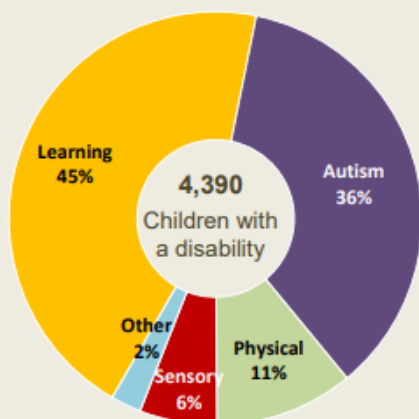
Disability	<p>General population</p> <p>Figures for from the Health Survey NI (2017) showed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42% longstanding illness (30% limiting and 12% non-limiting illness) • Males: limiting longstanding illness 27%; non-limiting longstanding illness 12% • Females: limiting longstanding illness 33%; non-limiting longstanding illness 12% • Prevalence of disability increases with age. Limiting longstanding illness increases from 15% among young adults aged 25 -34 years to 61% among those who are 75 plus years. <p>The different types of disability were broken down in the most recent census:</p> <p>20.69% (374, 668) regard themselves as having a disability or long – term health problem, which has an impact on their day to day activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deafness or partial hearing loss – 5.14% (93, 078) • Blindness or partial sight loss – 1.7% (30, 785) • Communication Difficulty – 1.65% (29, 879) • Mobility of Dexterity Difficulty – 11.44% (207, 163) • A learning, intellectual, social or behavioural difficulty. 2.22% (40, 201) • An emotional, psychological - 5.83% (105, 573) or mental health condition • Long – term pain or discomfort – 10.10% (182, 897) • Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing – 8.72% (157, 907) • Frequent confusion or memory loss – 1.97% (35, 674) • A chronic illness (such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, heart disease or epilepsy. – 6.55% (118, 612) • Other condition – 5.22% (94, 527) • No Condition – 68.57% (1, 241, 709)
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Children and Young People

Children with a Disability (in receipt of DLA 0 – 15 years) Rate per 1000



Children in Need with a disability (31 March 2019)



Source: Delegated Statutory Functions Return 10.1.6

Of the 24,289⁸ children in need in Northern Ireland, 18% were recorded as having a disability. Just under half of these had a learning disability.

Having a disability was more prevalent amongst the male children in need, with 23% of males being recorded as having a disability compared with 12% of the female children in need. Furthermore, each of the disability categories had more males than females. This was most evident amongst those recorded as having Autism, where 76% were males. These findings were consistent with those published in *'The Prevalence of Autism (including Asperger's syndrome) in School Age Children in Northern Ireland'*,⁹ published on the Department's website.

There is no statutory requirement for a child with a disability to be registered with the Social Services; such issues may be dealt with by a GP only and Social Services may never be involved. The figures presented here therefore do not represent the prevalence of children with different disabilities in Northern Ireland but are rather a reflection of the service demand.

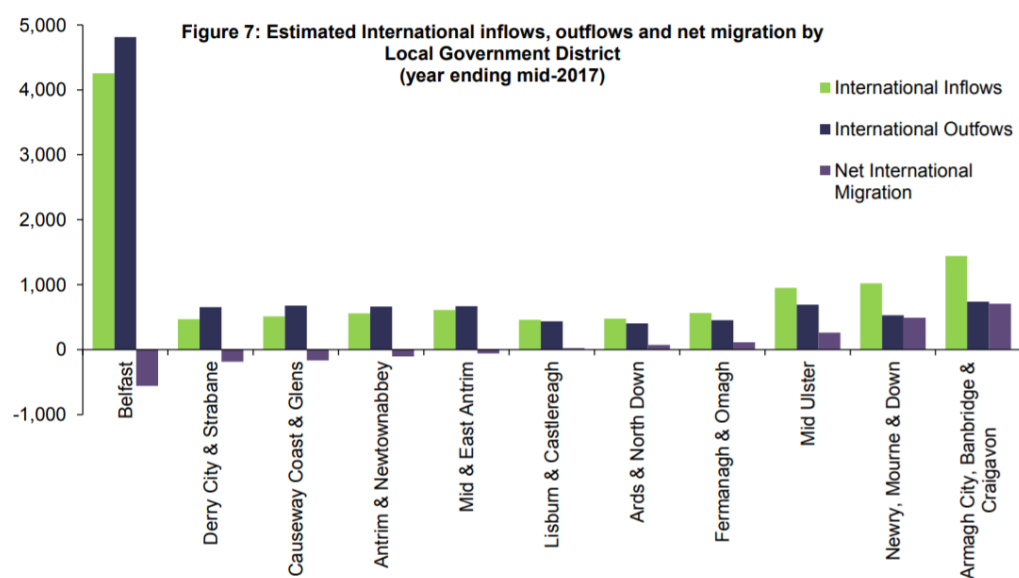
Ethnicity

General population

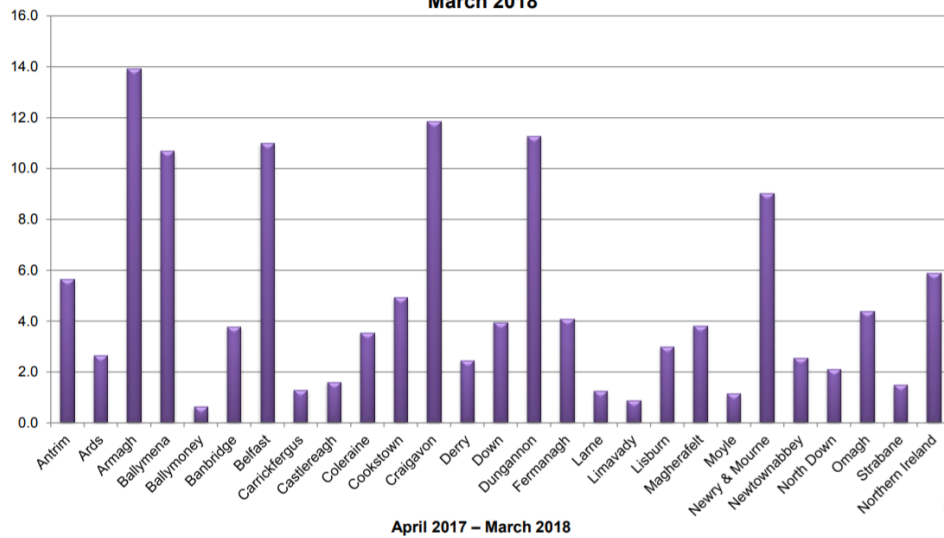
Statistics from the HSC Interpreting Service showed a large rise in requests for interpreters from 1,850 in 2004-2005 to 106,541 requests in 2016-2017. The most popularly requested languages are described below:

1. Polish 31,220
2. Lithuanian 15,866
3. Romanian 8,975
4. Portuguese 8,323
5. Arabic 6,203
6. Slovak 5,356

7. Tetum 5,319
8. Chinese - Mandarin 5,103
9. Bulgarian 3,421
10. Hungarian 3,387
11. Chinese - Cantonese 2,858
12. Russian 2,541
13. Latvian 2,042
14. Somali 1,151
15. Czech 855
16. Chinese - Hakka 748
17. Spanish 589
18. Farsi 515
19. Bengali 369
20. Urdu 297



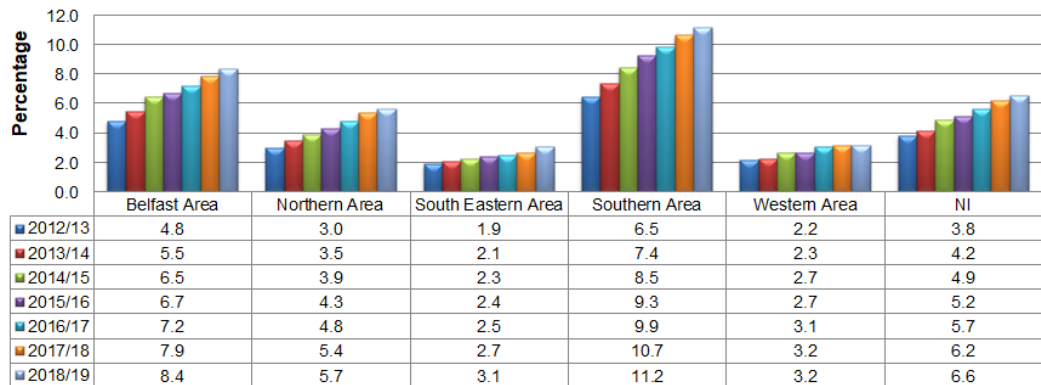
**Non-UK National Allocated NINo by Local Authority Rate/1000 population y/e
March 2018**



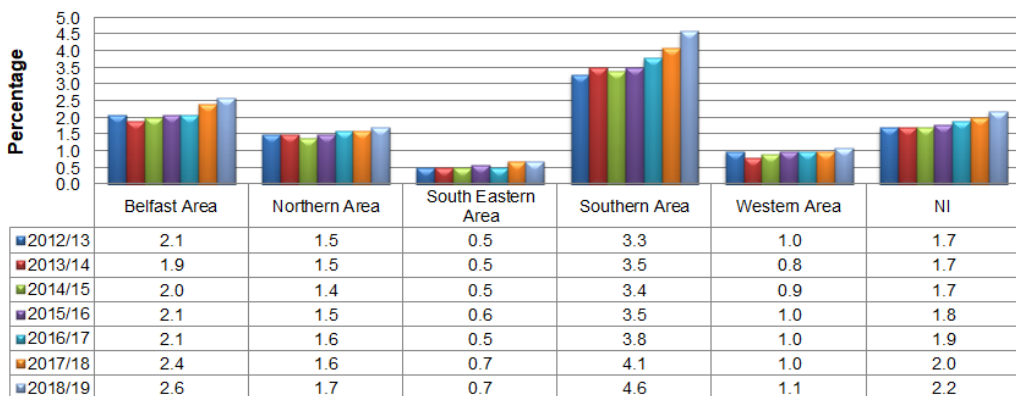
April 2017 – March 2018

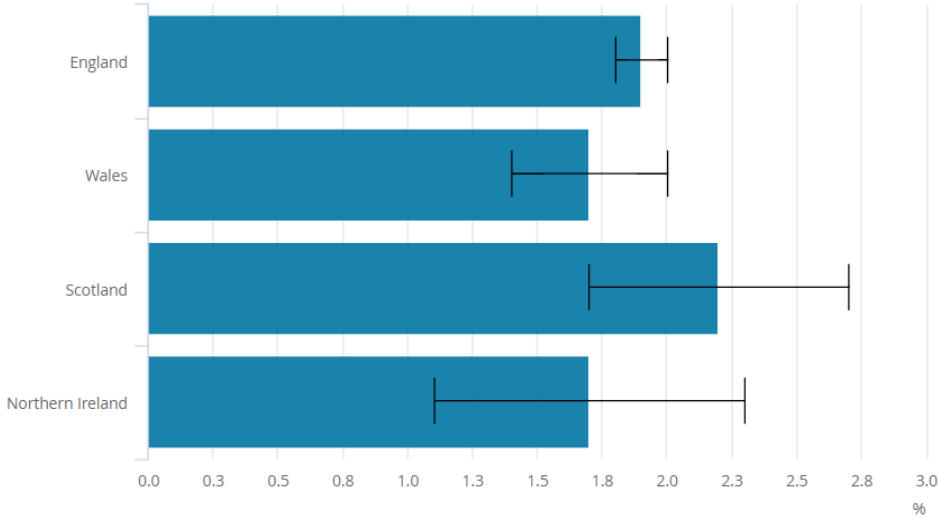
Children and Young People

Primary School Pupils (Year 1-7) with English as Additional Language (Newcomers) by Area



Post-Primary School Pupils with English as Additional Language (Newcomers) by Area



Sexual Orientation	<p>Although there are no reliable estimates for the numbers of LGB individuals in NI, it is estimated that around 1 in 10 of the population are LGB.</p> <p>Figure 5: UK country by gay or lesbian and bisexual population, 2016</p>  <p>In 2016 in the UK, 4.1% of the population aged 16 to 24 identified as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB). This comprised of 1.7% identifying as gay or lesbian and 2.4% identifying as bisexual. The 16 to 24 age group was the only age group to have a larger proportion identifying as bisexual compared with lesbian or gay.</p>
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2.3 Qualitative Data

What are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the categories in relation to this policy or decision and what equality issues emerge from this? Note if policy affects both staff and service users, please discuss issues for both. Also give consideration to multiple identities (such as single parents for example).

Category	Needs and Experiences
Gender	There is no data to suggest that the needs and experiences of service users differ on the basis of gender.
Age	Individuals of a certain age (e.g. young children) may not have the capacity or understanding of RQIA's inspections and subsequent inspection reports, in relation to children's services.

Religion	There is no indication that the needs and experiences of service users differ on the basis of religion.
Political Opinion	There is no indication that the needs and experiences of service users differ on the basis of political opinion.
Marital Status	There is no indication that the needs and experiences of service users differ on the basis of marital status.
Dependent Status	<p>A number of children and young people across Northern Ireland live in a Children's Care Home, that is, a home to provide care and support for children and young people up to the age of 18 and who are unable to remain at home with their parents or care givers.</p> <p>There are also a number of young adults who reside in Young Adult Supported Accommodation projects, which provide housing support, care and accommodation to children and young people aged 16 and 17, in addition to vulnerable adults aged 18-21+ where it is assessed their needs are best met in an environment that affords age and developmentally appropriate experiences of preparation for adult life.</p> <p>These homes and accommodation in which these children and young people live and the care they experience in these homes is the subject of this consultation exercise and the subsequent RQIA inspection reports which will be published. It is, therefore, vital to ensure that this consultation is disseminated in such a way to capture the views and opinions of these children and young people and that subsequent inspection reports capture the views of these dependent children and young people. This may require easy read versions to be made available.</p>
Disability	Where possible, RQIA will make documentation available, upon request, in other formats including Braille, large print, or audio tape.
Ethnicity	Where possible, RQIA will make documentation available, upon request, in other formats including in another languages for anyone whose first language is not English.
Sexual Orientation	There is no indication that the needs and experiences of service users differ on the basis of sexual orientation.

2.4 Multiple Identities

Are there any potential impacts of the policy or decision on people with multiple identities? For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people.

One of the key outcomes the Children's and Young People's Plan seeks to achieve is that **ALL** children and young people live in a society in which equality of opportunity and good relations is promoted.

Also, the Programme for Government in Northern Ireland (2022) includes the following as one of its outcomes: Our children and young people have the best start in life

This is about:

- Ensuring **ALL** our children and young people grow up in a society which provides the support they need to achieve their potential;
- Ensuring **ALL** our children and young people have access to the high quality education they all deserve and are equipped with the skills to help them make the best life choices;
- Recognising the importance of ensuring our children and young people have good health, quality physical environments with space to play, opportunities for cultural and artistic expression and to make a positive contribution to society, and protection from violence and harm;
- Making sure that families, childcare and education providers and those responsible for meeting the needs of more vulnerable children and young people are equipped to provide the high quality level of care and support required of them, so that all our children and young people enjoy their childhood and adolescence and grow to become resilient, confident and well equipped to take on the challenges and opportunities that adulthood brings.

Particularly in care, by providing stable, nurturing environments for looked after children, those formerly in care, and 'newcomer' children, and giving them the best possible standards of support. (Department of Education, Department of Health).

Therefore, both strategic initiatives support those individuals with multiple identities. It is anticipated that the impact of this Consultation across all Section 75 categories, (realised through subsequent publication of inspection reports of services for children and young people) will be positive.

2.5 Making Changes

Based on the equality issues you identified in 2.2, what changes did you make or do you intend to make in relation to the policy or decision in order to promote equality of opportunity?

<i>In developing the policy or decision what did you do or change to address the equality issues you identified?</i>	<i>What do you intend to do in future to address the equality issues you identified?</i>
<p>RQIA's Accessible Formats Policy outlines how those developing information and children's services inspection reports should consider alternative formats, and how information and publications can be requested in alternative formats.</p> <p>RQIA will consider provision of alternative formats, upon request, to meet the needs of people with a disability who may need information in an accessible format.</p> <p>RQIA will also consider the need to provide some support to those wishing to avail of this consultation documentation and the published childrens services inspection reports, and/or signpost them to advocacy services, such as the Voice of Young People in Care (VOYPIC) or the Northern Ireland's Commissioner for Children and Young People (NICCY), who could assist them in their understanding and provide a mechanism to have their voice heard.</p> <p>RQIA is also able to avail of the regional (HSCNI) interpreting contract.</p>	<p>Consideration will be given to converting this consultation documentation and subsequent childrens services inspection reports, upon request, into a variety of formats to include; easy read; audio; braille, accessible PDF and a variety of languages.</p> <p>Links have already been forged with some children and young people's advocacy services, such as VOYPIC and NICCY, who can help assist children and young people in their understanding of the inspections to childrens services and in responding to this and any future consultations.</p>

2.6 Good Relations

What changes to the policy or decision – if any – or what additional measures would you suggest to ensure that it promotes good relations? (refer to guidance notes for guidance on impact)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Suggestions</i>
Religion	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Political Opinion	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Ethnicity	It is important that members of the public, to include children and young people, from a background which is not English, are able to access RQIA's consultation documentation and subsequent published inspection reports to childrens services in an accessible and user-friendly manner.	Consideration will be given to converting these consultation documents and RQIA's inspection reports in relation to childrens services into a variety of languages, upon request.

(3) SHOULD THE POLICY OR DECISION BE SUBJECT TO A FULL EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT?

A full equality impact assessment (EQIA) is usually confined to those policies or decisions considered to have major implications for equality of opportunity.

How would you categorise the impacts of this decision or policy? (refer to guidance notes for guidance on impact)

Please tick:

Major impact	
Minor impact	x
No further impact	

Do you consider that this policy or decision needs to be subjected to a full equality impact assessment?

Please tick:

Yes	
No	x

Please give reasons for your decisions.

The intents of the consultation exercise to publish inspection reports in respect of children’s services in relation to equality of opportunity and good relations are intended to be positive.

Mitigation has been put in place to reduce or remove any equality impacts identified in the screening of this policy decision. It is not thought that undertaking an EQIA would present further opportunities to promote equality of opportunity.

(4) CONSIDERATION OF DISABILITY DUTIES

4.1 In what ways does the policy or decision encourage disabled people to participate in public life and what else could you do to do so?

<i>How does the policy or decision currently encourage disabled people to participate in public life?</i>	<i>What else could you do to encourage disabled people to participate in public life?</i>
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

4.2 In what ways does the policy or decision promote positive attitudes towards disabled people and what else could you do to do so?

<i>How does the policy or decision currently promote positive attitudes towards disabled people?</i>	<i>What else could you do to promote positive attitudes towards disabled people?</i>
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(5) CONSIDERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

5.1 Does the policy or decision affect anyone's Human Rights? Complete for each of the articles

ARTICLE	Yes/No
Article 2 – Right to life	No
Article 3 – Right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	No
Article 4 – Right to freedom from slavery, servitude & forced or compulsory labour	No
Article 5 – Right to liberty & security of person	No
Article 6 – Right to a fair & public trial within a reasonable time	No
Article 7 – Right to freedom from retrospective criminal law & no punishment without law	No
Article 8 – Right to respect for private & family life, home and correspondence.	Yes

Article 9 – Right to freedom of thought, conscience & religion	No
Article 10 – Right to freedom of expression	No
Article 11 – Right to freedom of assembly & association	No
Article 12 – Right to marry & found a family	No
Article 14 – Prohibition of discrimination in the enjoyment of the convention rights	No
1 st protocol Article 1 – Right to a peaceful enjoyment of possessions & protection of property	No
1 st protocol Article 2 – Right of access to education	No

*If you have answered no to all of the above please move on to **Question 6** on monitoring*

5.2 If you have answered yes to any of the Articles in 5.1, does the policy or decision interfere with any of these rights? If so, what is the interference and who does it impact upon?

List the Article Number	Interfered with? Yes/No	What is the interference and who does it impact upon?	Is it legal? Yes/No
Article 8 <i>Right to respect for private & family life, home and correspondence.</i>	Yes	Potential for interference into private, family and home life of those children and young people living in children's care homes and in Young Adult Supported Accommodation (YASA) by publication of RQIA children's services inspection reports.	No. RQIA has a clear lawful basis under The Health and Personal Social Services (Quality, Improvement and Regulation) (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 (Article 35 (1) (d) and The Children's Homes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005, to inspect and report on the function of carrying out inspections of statutory bodies and service providers,

List the Article Number	Interfered with? Yes/No	What is the interference and who does it impact upon?	Is it legal? Yes/No
			<p>and persons who provide or are to provide services for which such bodies or providers have responsibility, and making reports on the inspections</p> <p>Also, under article 6 and/or 9 of the UK GDPR to process personal data, RQIA has a legal duty, as documented in law and its own policies, to safeguard and correctly process personal data.</p> <p>RQIA's stringent approach to data protection and the protection of privacy of those children and young people living in children's care homes and in Young Adult Supported Accommodation (YASA) actually enhances the rights as set out in Article 8.</p>

** It is important to speak to your line manager on this and if necessary seek legal opinion to clarify this*

5.3 Outline any actions which could be taken to promote or raise awareness of human rights or to ensure compliance with the legislation in relation to the policy or decision.

Human rights will be promoted by having transparent and accessible policies in place.

No reference to any individual children or young people will be made in the inspection reports, although consolidated feedback will be given about the experience of children and young people, without providing individual identification.

Where the service or facility serves only to meet the needs of a single individual, RQIA will consider not publishing if it is deemed the identity of the individual and the service location could not be satisfactorily protected.

Any such decisions not to publish the inspection report will be clearly documented in line with RQIA internal governance arrangements.

(6) MONITORING

6.1 What data will you collect in the future in order to monitor the effect of the policy or decision on any of the categories (for equality of opportunity and good relations, disability duties and human rights?)

Equality & Good Relations	Disability Duties	Human Rights
<p>Number of responses from the public consultation.</p> <p>Number of responses to the public consultation from children and young people.</p> <p>Feedback from the public consultation via returned responses and from consultation events, including those received from children and young people.</p>	<p>Number of responses from which request documentation from public consultation in alternative format.</p> <p>Number of requests for inspection reports to childrens services which request documentation from public consultation in alternative format, or in easy read format.</p>	

Feedback from those groups / organisations which represent children and young people in relation to how the decision to publish childrens services inspection reports is helping to raise awareness and improve services.		
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Approved Lead Officer: Briege Donaghy

Position: Chief Executive

Date: 29 June 2022

Policy/Decision Screened by: Jacqui Murphy

Please note that having completed the screening you are required by statute to publish the completed screening template, as per your organisation's equality scheme. If a consultee, including the Equality Commission, raises a concern about a screening decision based on supporting evidence, you will need to review the screening decision.

**Please forward completed template to:
Equality.Unit@hscni.net**

Any request for the document in another format or language will be considered.
Please contact the Equality Unit:

2 Franklin Street; Belfast; BT2 8DQ; Email: Anne.Basten@hscni.net or karen.beattie@hscni.net; Phone: 028 9536 3814/ 9536 3023