



MANSTON
ST JAMES

**SINGLE EQUALITY
SCHEME
AND
ACTION PLAN**

SPRING 2014

VISION AND VALUES

At Manston St James we believe every child in our care is a unique child of God.

Our Mission is:

- ◆ To provide a safe nurturing environment where children can achieve their full potential.
- ◆ To deliver a curriculum that inspires a lifelong love of learning.
- ◆ To value all faiths and cultures and celebrate diversity.
- ◆ To build strong relationships with the local community and wider world.
- ◆ To develop a sense of self-respect and responsibility to others and the environment

All this is achieved within a framework of strong Christian values.

SCHOOL CONTEXT

- Manston St James Primary Academy is an above average sized school currently 419 pupils.
- The school is situated close to the Leeds Ring Road in Cross gates. Our children are drawn from an area of mixed private and social housing.
- Our school draws from a mainly white heritage community. However current RAISE indicates our Ethnic minority is significantly below national averages of 11.2% but this year's census indicates an increase to 26%. This upward trend began three years ago.
- Pupils entitled to free school meals stands at 11.2% However this rate is not evenly distributed throughout school our current year 6 has a higher than average % and stands at 31%.
- Our catchment area is slowly changing and we now have 60% of our children in the lowest 50% of LSOAs (Local Super Output Area) by education and training measures and 23% in the lowest 10%. 92% of children are in the worst 50% of LSOAs by Crime and again 23% are in the worst 10%.
- 12.4% of pupils are currently on the SEN register again this is not evenly spread throughout school. This can often skew cohort results.

WHAT WE MEAN BY EQUALITY?

At Manston St James Primary Academy we understand equality to mean treating everyone with equal dignity and worth valuing their particular characteristics such as their age, disability, gender, ethnicity, religion or belief, sexual orientation and socio-economic circumstances.

We further understand that people have different needs, situations and goals and therefore achieving equality requires the removal of discriminatory barriers that limit what people, especially children and young people can do and can be. We recognise that inequality can be experienced in a variety of ways such as through outcomes, access to services, the degree of independence to make decisions affecting lives and inequality of treatment, including in relation to employment, through direct and indirect discrimination or disadvantage imposed by other individuals, groups, institutions or systems intentionally or inadvertently.

OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In fulfilling the legal obligations outlined further on in this scheme, we at Manston St James are guided by seven principles.

Principle 1: All members of the school and wider community are of equal value

We see all members of the school and wider community of equal value:

- whether or not they are disabled;
- whatever their ethnicity, culture, religious affiliation, national origin or socio-economic circumstances;
- whichever their gender and sexual orientation;
- whatever their age.

Principle 2: We recognise and respect diversity

Treating people equally does not necessarily involve treating them all the same. Our policies, procedures and activities must not discriminate, but are differentiated, as appropriate, to take account of differences of life-experience, outlook and background, and in the kinds of barrier and disadvantage which people may face, in relation to:

- disability, so that reasonable adjustments are made.
- ethnicity, so that different cultural backgrounds and experiences of prejudice are recognized.
- gender and sexual orientation so that the different needs and experiences of girls and boys, women and men are recognised.
- age.

Principle 3: We foster positive attitudes and relationships, and a shared sense of cohesion and belonging

We intend that our policies, procedures and activities should promote:

- positive attitudes towards disabled people, good relations between disabled and non-disabled people, and an absence of harassment of disabled people;
- positive interaction, good relations and dialogue between groups and communities different from each other in terms of ethnicity, culture, religious affiliation, national origin or socio-economic circumstances, and an absence of prejudice-related bullying and incidents;
- mutual respect and good relations between boys and girls, women and men, and an absence of sexual harassment;
- promote positive intergenerational attitudes and relationships.

Principle 4: We will ensure that the recruitment, retention and ongoing development of staff is undertaken in a fair and equitable manner to support our academy's vision and values

Policies and procedures should benefit all employees and potential employees, for example in recruitment and promotion, and in continuing professional development:

- whether or not they are disabled;
- whatever their ethnicity, culture, religious affiliation, national origin or socio-economic circumstance;
- whichever their gender and sexual orientation;
- whatever their age.

Principle 5: We aim to reduce and remove inequalities and barriers that already exist

In addition to avoiding or minimising possible negative impacts, we take opportunities to maximise positive impacts by reducing and removing inequalities and barriers that may already exist between:

- disabled and non-disabled people;
- people of different ethnic, cultural and religious and socio-economic backgrounds
- girls and boys, women and men;
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender;
- Age (where appropriate).

Principle 6: We consult widely

People affected by a policy or activity should be consulted and involved in the design of new policies, and in the review of existing ones. We involve where ever possible:

- disabled people as well as non-disabled;
- people from a range of ethnic, cultural and religious and socio-economic backgrounds;
- both women and men, and girls and boys;
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender;
- a variety of age groups.

Principle 7: We feel that the community as a whole should benefit

We intend that our policies and activities should benefit society as a whole, both locally and nationally, by fostering greater social cohesion, and greater participation in public life of:

- disabled people as well as non-disabled;
- people of a wide range of ethnic, cultural and religious and socio-economic backgrounds;
- both women and men, girls and boys;
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender;
- people of different ages and between generations.

Principles in themselves are not enough

In the light of the principles stated above, we have identified practical priorities and plans of specific action, in order to promote equality in:

- disability;
- ethnicity;
- gender;
- Sexual orientation;
- Religion and belief;
- age;
- Socio-economic circumstances.

These are outlined in our Single Equalities Action Plan

ACTION PLANS

1. We recognise that the actions resulting from a policy are what make a difference.
2. Each year we draw up an action plan within the framework of the overall academy improvement plan, setting out the specific actions and projects we shall undertake to implement the principles above.
3. Our current action plan is set out in our Single Equality Scheme Action Plan.

THE CURRICULUM

4. We will actively seek opportunities to review the curriculum (including the hidden curriculum) and curriculum subject or areas in order to ensure that teaching and learning reflect the seven principles outlined above.
5. We will ensure staff are offered the opportunity to engage in appropriate training and development to support the achievement of the seven principles.

ETHOS AND ORGANISATION

6. We ensure that the principles listed above apply also to the full range of our policies and practices, including those that are concerned with:
 - learners' progress, attainment and assessment;
 - learners' and staff personal development, welfare and well-being;
 - teaching styles and strategies;
 - admissions and attendance;
 - staff and governor recruitment, retention and professional development;
 - care, guidance and support;
 - behaviour, discipline and exclusions;
 - working in partnership with parents, carers and guardians;
 - working with the wider community;
 - Participation of groups in wider academy activities;
 - Preparing all members of the learning community for living and positively contributing to a diverse society.

ADDRESSING PREJUDICE AND PREJUDICE-RELATED BULLYING

7. The academy is opposed to all forms of prejudice which stand in the way of fulfilling legal duties for all aspects of equality:
 - prejudices around disability and special educational needs;
 - prejudices around racism and xenophobia, including those that are directed towards religious groups and communities, for example anti-semitism and Islamophobia, and those that are directed against Travellers, refugees and people seeking asylum;
 - prejudices reflecting sexism and homophobia.
8. There is guidance in the staff handbook on how prejudice-related incidents should be identified, assessed, recorded and dealt with.
9. We take seriously our obligation to report regularly to the local authority about the numbers, types and seriousness of prejudice-related incidents at our academy and how they were dealt with in line with existing and future legal requirements.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

10. The governing body is responsible for ensuring that the academy complies with current legislation, and that this policy and its related procedures and strategies are implemented.

11. A dedicated member **Mary Tailby as Chair** of the governing body has a watching brief regarding the implementation of this policy.
12. The Principal is responsible for implementing the policy; for ensuring that all staff, governors and visitors are aware of their responsibilities and are given appropriate training and support; and for taking appropriate action in any cases of unlawful discrimination.
13. A senior member of staff **Mr Edwards Principal** has day-to-day responsibility for co-ordinating implementation of the policy.
14. All staff are expected to:
 - promote an inclusive and collaborative ethos in their classroom;
 - challenge and deal with any prejudice-related incidents that may occur;
 - identify and challenge bias and stereotyping in the curriculum;
 - support pupils in their class for whom English is an additional language;
 - keep up-to-date with equalities legislation relevant to their work;
 - Pupil's have the opportunity to have their voices heard with regards to equality issues.

INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

15. We ensure that the content of this policy is known to all staff and governors and, as appropriate, to all pupils and parents and carers.
16. All staff and governors have access to a selection of resources which discuss and explain concepts of equality, diversity and community cohesion in appropriate detail.

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE

17. We respect the religious beliefs and practice of all staff, pupils and parents/carers, and comply with reasonable requests relating to religious observance and practice.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

18. We ensure that all staff, including support and administrative staff and governors, receive appropriate training and opportunities for professional development, both as individuals and as groups or teams.

BREACHES OF THE POLICY

19. Breaches of this scheme will be dealt with in the same ways that breaches of other academy policies are dealt with, as determined by the Principal and governing body.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. We collect study and use quantitative and qualitative data relating to the implementation of this policy, and make adjustments as appropriate.
21. In particular we collect, analyse and use data relation to achievement, broken down as appropriate according to disabilities and special educational needs; ethnicity, culture, language, religious affiliation, national origin, socio-economic circumstances, gender and age.
22. To review good practice we make use of a range of auditing schedules.

DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING THE SCHEME

Key to this process for our academy is the implementation of **Equality Impact Assessments (EQUIAs)**

We use this tool as a common sense measure of determining whether a policy, practice or project will impact on all groups equally or whether it potentially may have a differential impact on one or more particular group (either positively or negatively). It helps us to ensure that there is no unlawful discrimination against certain individuals or groups and those positive duties are promoted equally. It is a way to ensure we meet the diverse needs of our pupils/students and staff and that diversity, equality and inclusion run through all areas of academy life.

HOW WE DEVELOPED OUR SCHEME

The development of this scheme has involved the whole of our academy community. We've discussed it with them and listened to what they have to say, including:

- Our pupils/students

More themed days.
Make sure the playground has lots to do at lunchtimes.
That academy dinners are better and have more of what we like (making sure they are healthy).

- Our staff

Review curriculum areas to ensure all equality issues are catered for including books, visual images, trips and visits.
More visiting speakers to promote all equality issues.
Publicise the work we do to the community.
Days in the life of different groups where children are challenging their stereotypes (e.g. blind, deaf, wheelchair etc.).
Celebrating the different family backgrounds and ethnic origins of pupils in our academy.

- Our academy governors

Is there adequate signage to disabled toilet?
Is the disabled toilet accessible to all disabled people without the need to ask for help?
Is signage for disabled parking signage adequate?
To review our policy of supporting families with disabilities, including our approach to those with temporary disabilities and their use of all facilities including car parking space.
Review access arrangements for wheel chair users and what parts of the building are clearly accessible and those which are not and developing a scheme to address this.
Evac chair training.

- Parents/Carers

Invite disabled people into school for talks.
Opportunities for pupils to discuss disability.
Discussion of ethnic groups and similarities and differences.
Encourage boys and girls to challenge stereotypes .
Offering opportunities that counter gender stereotypes.
Community groups to come into talk to children.
Show and tell about different religions.
Assemblies that show different religion's celebrations.
Teach about disabilities from an early age.
Lessons about avoiding discrimination.
Have a girls and boys team for everything.
Cultural days.
Discuss the feelings of pupils with disabilities within school with children.
Visits to disability facilities in the community.
Visit Old peoples homes.

Visit different places of worship.

*SOME PARENTS/CARERS DID NOT OFFER SUGGESTIONS BUT MADE THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS:
I am not aware of any issues relating to disability, race or gender because it is all handle well at this school
I feel the school itself has a good community approach and works well to help pupils understand this*

- Minority, marginalised and potentially vulnerable groups

Having a child with possible disability issues and having disability issues in my family, I am really pleased with the way the school supports and monitors my child and supports my family.

- Our partners in the community

No responses from this group.

PRIORITISING ACTIVITY

We will use the information gained from our involvement with all stakeholders and issues arising from our data (qualitative and quantitative) to prioritise activities for improvement.

Date approved by the Governing Body: MARCH 2014

Review date: MARCH 2017 with an annual review by Governors every Spring Term.

LEGAL DUTIES

1. We welcome our duties under the Race Relations 1976 as amended by the Race Relations Amendment Act 2000; the Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 and 2005; and the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 as amended by the Equality Act 2006 and the Equalities Act 2010.
2. We welcome our duty under the Education and Inspections Act 2006 to promote community cohesion.
3. We recognise that these four sets of duties are essential for achieving the five outcomes of the Every Child Matters framework, and that they reflect international human rights standards as expressed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities, and the Human Rights Act 1998.
4. Summaries of our legal obligations under the three main equality strands of disability, ethnicity and gender are outlined below. After each of the three equality strand we have also outlined the outstanding key issues for our school to address as priorities for the forthcoming three years, which will be included in our action plan as well highlighting the successful impact we have already had in our school.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The legal frameworks

Equality impact assessments of new policies have been required since 2002 in the case of ethnicity, since 2006 in the case of disability, and since 2007 in the case of gender. The requirements are contained within frameworks which distinguish between a) 'the general duty' and b) 'specific duties'.

A further distinction is drawn between a) specific duties concerned with policy development and service delivery and b) those concerned with employment.

The three main frameworks are summarised in below. As first published, they are:

[The Disability Discrimination \(Public Authorities\) \(Statutory Duties\) Regulations 2005](#)

Statutory Instrument 2005 No. 2966

[The Race Relations Act 1976 \(Statutory Duties\) Order 2001](#)

Statutory Instrument 2003 No. 3458

[The Sex Discrimination Act 1975 \(Public Authorities\) \(Statutory Duties\) Order 2006](#)

Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 29

DISABILITY EQUALITY

The general duty

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995, as amended by the Disability Discrimination Act 2005, places a general duty on public authorities to promote disability equality. The duty came into force on 4 December 2006 and requires public authorities to:

- promote equality of opportunity between disabled persons and other persons;
- eliminate unlawful discrimination;
- eliminate harassment of disabled persons that is related to their disabilities;
- promote positive attitudes towards disabled persons;
- encourage participation by disabled persons in public life;
- take steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, even where that involves treating disabled people more favourably.

Specific duties

The specific duties relating to policy development and service delivery require public authorities to:

- produce and publish a disability equality scheme (DES) demonstrating how they intend to fulfil their general and specific duties;
- involve disabled people in the development of the scheme;
- produce an action plan setting out the key actions an authority will take to promote disability equality;
- explain the methods they use for assessing the impact of their policies and practices, or the likely impact of their proposed policies and practices, on equality for disabled persons;
- assess and consult on the likely impact of proposed policies on the promotion of disability equality;
- monitor policies for any adverse impact on the promotion of disability equality;
- publish the results of these assessments, consultation and monitoring;
- report annually on the progress of the action plan;
- review the scheme every three years.

The specific duty covering an authority's role as an employer is to monitor the effect of its policies and practices on disabled persons, and in particular the effect on the recruitment, development and retention of disabled employees.

What impact have we already had on disability equality in our academy?

We consulted amongst all appropriate stakeholders and gained their views.
Governors have monitored and identified areas of the environment that enables disability awareness to be included and identified curriculum materials that promote disability in a positive way.
Disabled parking space has been provided.
Parent/Carer surveys indicate that they are pleased with the support we give pupils with disabilities within the academy and this is backed up by outside agencies involved within the academy.

What key issues still remain for our academy to be achieved during the next three year period?

- Better signage in general around the academy.
- Induction loop in main hall.
- The provision of yellow marking to denote exterior steps.
- To further improve visual images around the academy to include people with disabilities.
- Review areas where disability education could be enhanced including visitors and learning sign language etc.
- To conduct a full accessibility audit for the academy and surrounding area using the LA accessibility audit tool.

Access arrangements

- Car parking space: we have now designated a disabled parking space
- Possibility of automatic opening of key entrance doors.
- Lower reception counter.
- Ensuring support is given to visitors to the academy to access the upper part of the academy via the outside route.
- To complete the accessibility audit and act upon recommendations.

RACE EQUALITY

In 2001, the Race Relations Act 1976 was amended to give public authorities a new statutory duty to promote race equality.

The general duty

The general duty requires public authorities to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful racial discrimination;
- promote equality of opportunity;
- promote good relations between persons of different racial groups.

Specific duties

The specific duties relating to policy development and service delivery are to do with the content of a race equality scheme (RES). Schemes should set out an authority's functions and policies, or proposed policies that are assessed as relevant to the general duty to promote ethnicity equality and should set out an authority's arrangements for:

- assessing and consulting on the likely impact of its proposed policies on the promotion of race equality;
- monitoring its policies for any adverse impact on the promotion of race equality;
- publishing the results of such assessments and consultation;
- ensuring public access to information about the services that it provides;
- training staff in connection with the general and specific duties;
- reviewing the scheme every three years.

The specific duties covering an authority's role as an employer are to:

- monitor by ethnicity the numbers of staff in post and the applicants for employment, training and promotion;
- monitor by ethnicity the numbers of staff who receive training; benefit or suffer detriment as a result of performance assessment procedures; are involved in grievance procedures; are the subject of disciplinary procedures; cease employment;
- report and publish annually the results of staff monitoring, and actions taken towards achievement of overall ethnicity equality objectives.

What impact have we already had on race equality in our academy?

We have held some themed sessions around world religions and their associated festivals.
On the whole from the survey of parents/carers they feel that the academy works well in this area.
The academy analyses data carefully to ensure there is equality of opportunity and how this is reflected in pupil progress by analysing assessment data according to ethnic categories.
We have a robust reporting system that includes bullying of a racist nature. Support is given to pupils involved in such incidents.
We now have a very strong international link with a school in Sri Lanka and staff have been to each others' schools.

What key issues still remain for our academy to be achieved during the next three year period?

- To further improve visual images around the academy to include people from different nationalities.
- Review areas where anti racist and equality could be enhanced.
- Develop a European link.
- To develop a coordinated plan of visits to other places of worship.
- Themed days to values the cultures within the academy to be planned into the curriculum.
- Marking of significant religious festivals from other religions.
- All members of staff are currently white, consideration at recruitment should be given to ensure that the widest possible range of candidates can apply.
- To keep records of applicants that apply and are interviewed and are appointed for different positions within the academy.

GENDER EQUALITY

The general duty

The Equality Act 2006 amends the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 to place a statutory duty on all public authorities, when carrying out their functions, to have due regard to the need to: eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment

- promote equality of opportunity between men and women

Specific duties

The specific duties relating to policy development and service delivery require public authorities to:

- produce and publish a gender equality scheme (GES) showing how they will meet the general and specific duties and setting out their gender equality objectives;
- gather and use information on how their policies and practices affect gender equality;
- assess the impact of their policies and practices, or the likely impact of their proposed policies and practices, on equality between women and men;
- consult stakeholders in the development of the scheme;
- assess functions and policies, or proposed policies, which are relevant to gender equality;
- implement the actions set out in the scheme within three years;
- report annually on the progress of the action plan;
- review the scheme every three years.

The specific duties covering an authority's role as an employer are to:

- consider the need to have objectives that address the causes of any differences between the pay of men and women that are related to their sex;
- gather and use information on how its policies and functions affect gender equality in the workforce.

What impact have we already had on gender equality in our academy?

The academy analyses data carefully to ensure there is equality of opportunity and how this is reflected in pupil progress by analysing assessment data according to gender.
The academy ensures there is equal access to all areas of the curriculum for all children.
The academy responds to the data and adjusts curriculum provision accordingly for pupils based upon need.
We have a robust reporting system that includes bullying of a homophobic nature and support is given to all parties involved.
We have developed a more robust approach to internet safety and have included work on keeping safe and developed strategies to tackle cyber bullying.

What key issues still remain for our academy to be achieved during the next three year period?

- Continue to review current provision and monitor closely achievement by gender.
- Further improve visual images around the academy to ensure there are positive images of boys and girls and that they contribute to the breakdown of stereotypical ideas.
- Provide opportunities for pupils to challenge gender stereotypes including inviting visitors into the academy.

COMMUNITY COHESION

Since September 2007 all schools have had a duty to contribute to working towards a society in which there is a common vision and sense of belonging by all communities; a society in which the diversity of people's backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and valued; a society in which similar life opportunities are available to all; and a society in which strong and positive relationships exist and continue to be developed in the work place, in schools and in the wider community.

We at Manston St James Primary Academy make this contribution by creating opportunities, through the curriculum and otherwise, for pupils to interact with those from different backgrounds to themselves to enrich their understanding of community and diversity.

We recognise that a school's community is defined in 4 dimensions:

- the school community,
- the community within which the school is located,
- the UK community,
- the global community.

We at Manston St James Primary Academy understand that there are links between this duty and the duty to promote equality, although each has a distinctive focus.

We recognise that our academy's contribution to community cohesion should be organised under three main headings:

1. Teaching, learning and curriculum

- Helping children and young people to learn to understand others.
- To value diversity whilst also promoting shared values.
- To promote awareness of human rights and to apply and defend them.
- To develop the skills of participation and responsible action.

Pupils and the academy have contributed much to the local and wider community This can be evidence by looking at past newsletters. This includes:

- Singing to various groups in the community.
- The development of a link with a local OAP home.
- The amount of charity work our pupils wish to take part in including pupil initiated schemes and projects.

We play an active role in the life of our local church as well as taking up opportunities to serve the local community at key times in the year (Harvest parcels to elderly people, Christmas singing in the community).

We have developed a strong link with a Sri Lankan school.

2. Equity and excellence

- a. To ensure equal opportunities for all to succeed at the highest level possible
- b. Strive to remove barriers to access and participation in learning and wider activities
- c. Working to eliminate variations in outcomes for different groups

We offer many activities including trips and residential and ensure parents/carers who have economic hardship are aware they can ask for support, no child is refused access to these trips or experiences on financial grounds.

The academy has a robust pupil progress meeting schedule that enables each pupil to be discussed individually to ensure best provision is given to meet any need that arise.

There are also regular meetings to discuss vulnerable pupils who we feel needs support with emotional, behavioural needs.

We also use our learning mentor to support families who are experiencing temporary difficulties in their family or social situations.

3. Engagement and extended services

- To provide reasonable means for children, young people, their friends and families to interact with people from different backgrounds
- Build positive relations
- Receive services which build positive interaction and achievement for all groups

The academy works with the Manston and Cross Gates Children's centre in order to access services for vulnerable parents/carers including child care activities, job centre plus as well as family parenting support. We engage well with local agencies including social care services and support our parents/carers well this is evidence by the amount of work the learning mentor does in this area. We are looking to increase the amount of resources we devote to this aspect of our work in the next year.

EQUALITY ACT 2010 AND OTHER EXISTING EQUALITY LEGISLATION.

We at Manston St James Primary Academy will also comply with and have due regard to the following equalities legislation:

New Equality Act 2010

The Equality Bill has recently gone through parliament and became an Act on the 8th April 2010. It takes effect from Autumn 2010. The Equality Act has put a new single Equality duty on public bodies. The duty requires public bodies to think about the needs of everyone who uses their services or works for them, regardless of race or ethnicity, or any other protected characteristic such as disability or religion.

The act protects people from discrimination on the basis of "protected characteristics" (which previously used to be called grounds). The relevant characteristics for services and public functions are:

- **Disability** (definition changed)

The protected characteristic of disability applies to a person who has a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day to day activities.

To qualify for protection from discrimination a disabled person no longer has to show that their impairment affects a particular "capacity" such as mobility or speech, hearing or eyesight. Direct discrimination has been extended to cover disability

- **Gender re-assignment** (definition changed)

The protected characteristic of gender re-assignment will apply to a person who is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process to change their sex. To qualify for protection from discrimination a transsexual person no longer has to show that they are under medical supervision as it is considered a personal process rather than a medical process which involves a person expressing their gender in a way that differs from or is inconsistent with the physical sex they were born with.

- **Pregnancy and maternity** (no change)

Pregnancy and maternity is not a protected characteristic for the purposes of the schools provisions but it is covered by other requirements which means that schools are prohibited from restricting access to education on the grounds pregnancy and maternity status

- **Race** (no change)

Race includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality. People can belong to one or more of these groups at the same time and the one which is relevant to a particular situation depends on the circumstances.

- **Religion or belief** (no change)

The protected characteristic of religion or belief includes any religion or belief and any religious or philosophical belief. It also includes any lack of such religion or belief. A religion need not be mainstream or well known to gain protection as a religion, although it must be identifiable and have a clear structure and belief system.

Faith schools and educational institutions with a religious ethos may in some limited circumstances favour pupils or students because of their religion.

- **Sex** (no change)

A person's sex refers to the fact that they are male or female. You must not treat a woman or a girl worse than you would treat a man or boy. You must not treat a man or boy worse than you would treat a woman or a girl in the same circumstances.

- **Sexual orientation** (no change)

Everyone is treated from being treated worse because of sexual orientation whether they are straight, gay, lesbian, or bisexual. Sexual orientation discrimination also covers discrimination connected with expressions or manifestations

of a person's sexual orientation. That may include someone's appearance, the places they visit or the people they associate with.

- **Age** (no change)

Under the schools provisions of the Act age is excluded from the list of protected characteristics.

An integrated public sector Equality duty encourages public bodies to address the needs of groups experiencing disadvantage or discrimination on a number of grounds including the new socio-economic duty. It also extends the use of positive action in the workplace. The Equality Act also introduces a dual discrimination provision which enables people to bring claims where they have experienced less favourable treatment because of a combination of two protected characteristics. Further clarity regarding these issues and many others, particularly in relation to employment matters are likely to be much clearer when the codes of practice are published in January 2011.

The [Employment Equality Regulations 2003](#) protect employees from discrimination because of their actual or perceived religion or belief.

Discrimination is unlawful in relation to:

- recruitment and selection
- terms and conditions of employment offered and or applied
- opportunities for training, training itself, job promotions and transfers
- harassment and victimisation
- dismissal, including redundancy
- post employment, for example provision of references

The [Employment Equality \(Sexual Orientation\) Regulations 2003](#) and the subsequent Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007 protect employees and consumers from discrimination because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Once seen as a peripheral issue of little relevance to the core business of public bodies, sexual identity has been brought centre stage by legislative and societal developments. The Equality Bill will mean that public authorities will have a single public duty, which will extend the current public duties to age, sexual orientation, religion or belief, gender reassignment. It also includes pregnancy and maternity. Public authorities will have a duty to promote 'positive action'.

[Gender Recognition Act 2004](#)

The purpose of the Act is to provide transsexual people with legal recognition in their acquired gender. Legal recognition follows from the issue of a full gender recognition certificate (GRC) by a gender recognition panel. The holder of a GRC is not obliged to inform their employer that they have one, but if they choose to do so this information on their gender history must be established as protected information. Trans people are protected by the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, as amended by the Sex Discrimination (Gender Reassignment) Regulations 1992 and the Sex Discrimination (Amendment of Legislation) Regulations 2008

[Human Rights Act 1998 and Article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights](#) Article 14 refers to the prohibition of discrimination and states that the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any grounds such as "sex, race, colour, language, religion, political, or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status"

[Part 2 of the Equality Act 2006](#)

Part 2 of the Equality Act 2006 came into force in April 2007 and makes it unlawful for providers of goods, facilities and services to discriminate in grounds of religion or belief.

[Employment Equality \(Age\) Regulation 2006](#)

This came into force in October 2006 and it protects against discrimination on grounds of age in employment and vocational training. Prohibits direct and indirect discrimination, victimisation, harassment and instructions to discriminate. The regulations cover recruitment, terms and conditions, promotions, transfers, dismissals and training.

[The Equality Act \(Sexual Orientation\) Regulations 2007](#)

Made under section 81 of the Equality act 2006, the Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007, make it unlawful for providers of goods, facilities or services to discriminate under grounds of sexual identity.

Glossary

Diversity is

- about including everyone
- valuing differences
- harnessing differences in individuals to the benefit of both the organisation and the individual, by allowing people with different perspectives and views to use their unique blend of skills and character to improve the quality and performance of the organisation
- having a better understanding of the diverse needs of our community

Duty

A mandatory and legal obligation to do something

Promote

Contribute to the progress and growth of...

Make publicity for.....

Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC)

Bringing together the Equal Opportunities Commission, Disability Rights Commission and Commission for Race Equality, also serving as a national body for age, religion and belief and sexual discrimination as well as human rights.

What is meant by discrimination?

Generally “discrimination” means treating someone with a protected characteristic worse than someone who does not have this characteristic would be treated in the same situation. The worse treatment must be because of that characteristic.

Discrimination can take a number of forms:

- “direct” or
- “indirect” or
- failure to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people or
- “discrimination arising from disability” or
- discrimination because of “association” with someone who has a protected characteristic, or
- discrimination because a person is thought to have a protected characteristic whether correctly or incorrectly (“perceived”)

People are also protected from:

- harassment related to a protected characteristic
- victimisation because they have, or their education provider thinks they have, made or helped make a complaint about discrimination, unless they know the complaint was not true.

Direct discrimination

Direct discrimination happens when an education provider treats a pupil or student (or an applicant for admission) worse than they treat or would treat another pupil or student (or applicant) because of a protected characteristic.

Direct discrimination also includes less favourable treatment of a person based on a stereotype relating to a protected characteristic, whether or not the stereotype is accurate.

It is not direct discrimination against a non disabled person to treat a disabled person better.

Education providers must not treat someone worse because of a combination of two protected characteristics than they would treat someone who did not have either of these characteristics; this is known as combined characteristics.

Combined discrimination

Sometimes, a person may experience worse treatment than someone else because of combination of the protected characteristics they have:

There may be an interaction between two or more than two of a person’s characteristics, but a claim for combined discrimination will only look at a combination of two of them.

Indirect discrimination

People’s experiences and opportunities in education can be affected by an education provider’s rules or ways of doing things. Indirect discrimination takes place when the same rule or way of doing things is applied to everyone. The rule or way of doing things may not appear to have a different or worse impact on people with a protected characteristic but does so in reality.

Victimisation

If an education provider treats a person badly because they have taken a particular action related to the Equality Act 2010 (or because they suspect the person has taken or will be taking such action), this will be victimisation, and is against the law. The protection covers anyone, whether or not they have a protected characteristic, if they do something in relation to making a complaint of discrimination and you treat them badly.

Harassment

Harassment in the Equality Act 2010 means:

- Unwanted behaviour which has purpose or effect of:
- Violating the dignity of another person: or
- Creating for that person an intimidating ,hostile, degrading and humiliating or offensive environment

Unwanted behaviour can include any kind of behaviour, including spoken or written words or abuse, imagery, graffiti, physical gestures, facial expressions, mimicry, jokes, pranks, acts affecting a person's surroundings or other physical behaviour.

Positive action

“Positive action” means the steps that an education provider is allowed (but not required) to take to encourage people with a protected characteristics from groups with different needs or a past track record of disadvantage or low participation to access education.