

EQUALITIES APPENDICES

Appendix A Key legislation

Area	Legislation
All protected characteristics	Equality Act 2010
Age	Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006
Disability	Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995, as amended Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001 Disability Discrimination Act 2005
Gender	Sex Discrimination Act 1975, as amended Equality Act 2006 Sex Discrimination (Gender Reassignment) Regulations 1999
Race	Race Relations Act 1976, as amended Race Relations Amendment Act 2000
Religion or belief	Employment Equality (Religion or Belief) Regulations 2003, as amended Equality Act 2006
Sexual orientation	Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003, as amended Equality Act 2006

Equality Act 2010

Equality Act 2010

Harmonises and streamlines existing equality legislation into one Single Act.

The Act protects pupils from discrimination and harassment based on 'protected characteristics':

- Disability.
- Gender reassignment.
- Pregnancy and maternity.
- Race.
- Religion or belief.
- Sex.
- Sexual orientation.

This relates to:

- prospective pupils

- pupils at the school
- in some limited circumstances, former pupils

The Act also contains positive action provisions which enable schools to take proportionate action to address disadvantage faced by particular pupils. Such action could include targeted provision, resources or putting in place additional or bespoke provision to benefit a particular disadvantaged pupil group.

For more information:

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/advice-and-guidance/new-equality-act-guidance/>

<http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/pupilsupport/inclusionandlearnersupport/inclusion/equalityanddiversity/a0064570/the-equality-act-2010>

Accessibility planning

Accessibility planning is a statutory duty and will be incorporated into this policy. Schools must plan for:

- Increasing access for disabled children and young people to the school curriculum
- Improving access to the physical environment of schools, and
- Improving the delivery of written information to disabled children and young people

The first plans were required to be in place by April 2003. Therefore as the school reviews their accessibility plans they will build these actions into their Equality policy.

Community Cohesion – Education and Inspection Act 2006

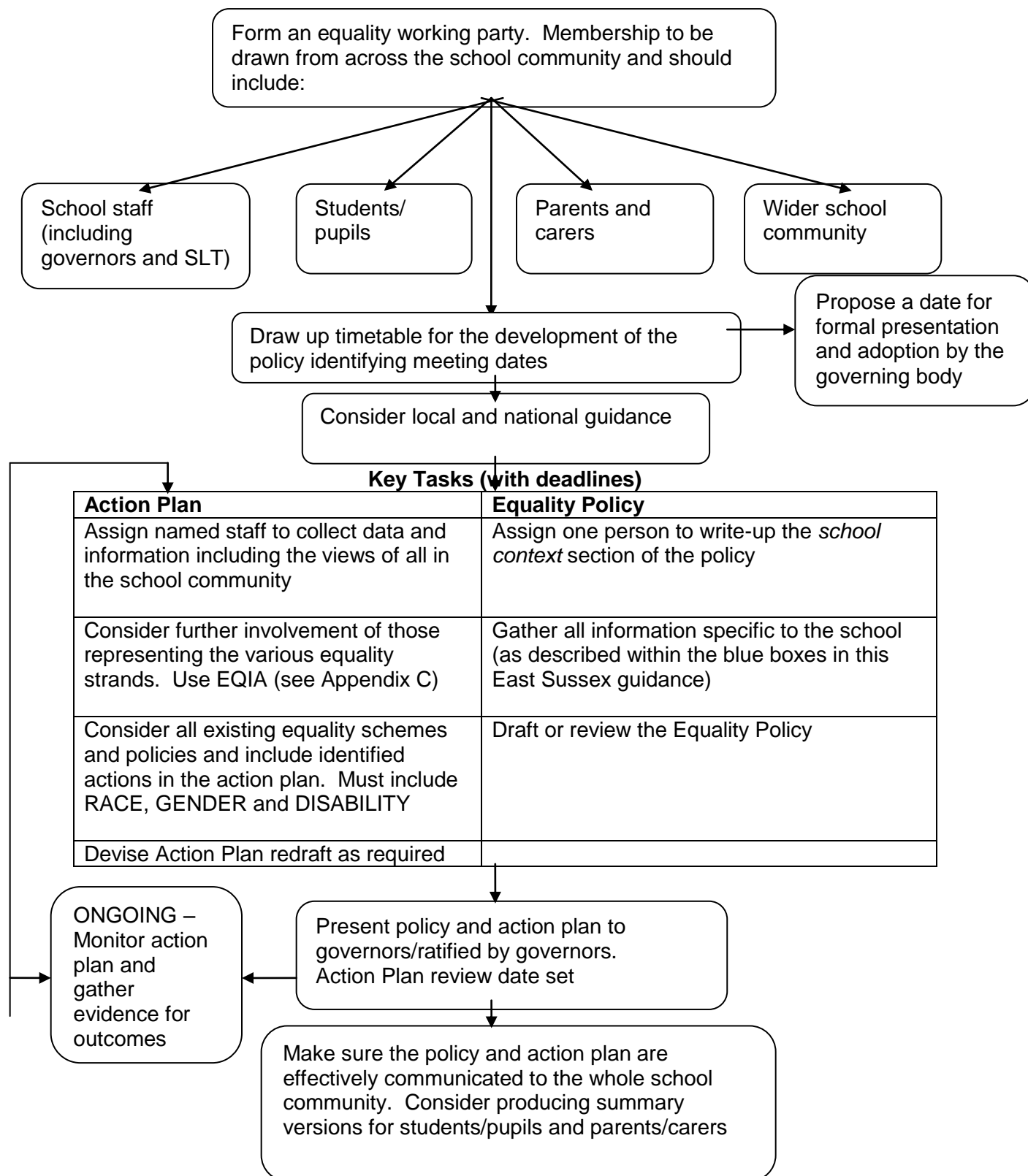
General duty

- To promote community cohesion

Specific duties

- Teaching, learning and curriculum – helping children to learn to understand others, to value diversity while also promoting shared values
- Equity and excellence – to ensure equal opportunities for all to succeed at the highest possible level
- Engagement and extended services – to provide reasonable means for children, young people, their friends and families to interact with people from different backgrounds and build positive relations with different schools and communities locally, regionally, nationally and internationally.

Appendix B Process chart for the development and review of Equality Policy and action plan



Appendix C Equality Impact Assessments (EQIA)

A suggested approach for carrying out Equality Impact Assessments in schools.

What is an Equality Impact Assessment?

An EQIA is a considered way of analysing the effect of a policy, practice or project on protected groups equally or whether it potentially may have a disproportionate effect on one or more particular groups.

EQIAs should help us ensure we are not unlawfully discriminating against certain individuals or groups and that we are promoting our positive duties on equality. It is a way to ensure we are meeting the diverse needs of all our pupils and staff.

EQIAs should help ensure that diversity, equality and inclusion run through all areas of school life.

This does not mean undertaking EQIAs for all policies and practices as of now. It is a process of thinking that can be included in the review of policies as part of the policy review cycle. EQIAs can also be considered for all new policies and specific projects, e.g. use of the school playground.

It is not about more paperwork. It is a common sense approach to thinking about what effect policies and actions will have on race, disability, sex and other protected groups.

The effect could be positive, neutral or negative.

If the effect on different groups is not justifiable, what solutions can we come up with to overcome this situation?

Key questions:

What are the aims of the policy, practice or project?

What are the specific outcomes you hope to see?

Who are the intended beneficiaries of this policy or practice? (e.g. all staff/students?)

Can you identify any potential adverse or negative effects/impacts in the implementation of this policy, practice or project for certain individuals or groups – on the basis of their ethnic origin, cultural background, faith, disability, SEN, sex, sexual orientation, age, and other criteria (for example EAL, asylum seekers)?

Identify whom and how?

Are there any positive effects/impacts? On whom and how?

What evidence do you have to inform your thinking? This can include data, e.g. attainment data.

If you think there may be a negative effect or impact on certain individuals or groups it is important to draw together relevant, reliable data and information.

Who can you involve in your policy/practice review or project proposal which will help you identify any differential effect/impact?

Involving the children, young people, staff and members of the community who may be affected by your policy, practice or project will provide the best opportunity of identifying impact, exploring solutions and supporting implementation.

If you have thought through the effects/impact of a policy or action and involved people in this thinking, you may still not have uncovered the likely differential effect/impact on certain individuals or groups. That is OK, that will happen. The point is to bear this in mind in the monitoring and review process and allow flexibility to respond to new information.

A template for Equality Impact assessments can be found on Czone.