

Single Equality Policy

Mission statement

At Westdale Junior School, we are committed to ensuring equality of education and opportunity for all pupils, staff, parents and carers receiving services from the school, irrespective of race, gender, disability, faith or religion or socio-economic background. We aim to develop a culture of inclusion and diversity in which all those connected to the school feel proud of their identity and able to participate fully in school life.

The achievement of pupils will be monitored by race, gender and disability and we will use this data to support pupils, raise standards and ensure inclusive teaching. We will tackle discrimination by the positive promotion of equality, challenging bullying and stereotypes and creating an environment which champions respect for all. At Westdale Junior School, we believe that diversity is a strength, which should be respected and celebrated by all those who learn, teach and visit here.

Equality and the Law

Westdale Junior School Single Equality Policy is drawn up in line with and in response to the 2010 Single Equality Act and the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) Regulations 2011.

The contents are intended to outline the policies and procedures which are in place in this school in order to ensure compliance with the Act along with further information on the evidence that will be made public.

2010 Single Equality Act:

The overriding principle of all equality legislation is generally one of equal treatment for all peoples, regardless of race, sex, age or disability.

The 2010 Single Equality Act replaces and supersedes all existing equality legislation including the Race Relations Act, Disability Discrimination Act and Sex Discrimination Act. It provides a single, consolidated source of discrimination law.

The purpose of implementing the single equality scheme is:

- To articulate the school's commitment to equality which permeates all school policies and practices
- To ensure that everyone who belongs to, or comes into contact with, our school community is valued and respected
- To promote equality of opportunity and eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation
- To comply with statutory duties under equalities legislation in one document

The Act places a duty on Governing Bodies to publish information to prove how their school complies with the **Public Sector Equality Duty**. Schools must comply by 6th April 2012 and annually thereafter.

The PSED extends schools' equality duties to all protected characteristics, (previously known as equality strands):

(Full details of which are available by studying the 2010 Single Equality Act in full.)

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

Race includes colour, nationality and ethnic or national origins. The Equality Act replaces the *Race Equality Duty*.

Disability – the disability provisions in the Equality Act mainly replicate those in the former Disability Discrimination Act (DDA). However, the general definition of disability is less restrictive. Failure to make reasonable adjustments can no longer be defended as justified. Schools will (*when the Act is fully implemented*), be under a duty to supply auxiliary aids and services as reasonable adjustments where these are not supplied through Special Educational Needs statements. The Act replaces the *Disability Equality Duty*. Schools generally must try to ensure that disabled pupils and employees play as full a part as possible in school life. The reasonable adjustment duties on schools are intended to complement the accessibility planning duties and the existing SEN statement provisions which are part of education legislation. Schools are required to carry out accessibility planning for all disabled stakeholders and must implement these accessibility plans.

Sex – pupils and employees of one sex must not be singled out for different or less favourable treatment. Gender equality must still be promoted but this Act replaces the *Gender Equality Duty*. The Act makes an exception to single sex sporting activities, when a judgement should be made as to the physical disadvantages of particular groups of pupils.

Religion or belief is defined by the Act as being any religion or belief including philosophical belief. The lack of religion or belief is also a protected characteristic. Religions include all major faith groups and denominations or sects. Belief includes non-religious world views such as humanism but not political beliefs such as communism.

Sexual orientation refers not only to the pupils' and employee's sexual orientation but also to the children and partners of gay, lesbian or bi-sexual parents. It is recognised that many people's views on sexual orientation and sexual activity are grounded in their religious beliefs but this is not accepted as an excuse for allowing discrimination to continue.

Pregnancy and maternity – the Act applies to pupils and is a new area of equality legislation. (Note – employees are covered by separate Maternity & Paternity policies).

Gender reassignment – this is a new provision for pupils. It is acknowledged that it is relatively rare for pupils, particularly very young pupils, to be in a programme for gender reassignment, but when a pupil does choose to go along this route, it is acknowledged that a number of issues will arise which will need to be sensitively handled.

Mainstreaming equality into policy and practice

As well as the specific actions set out beneath this plan, the school operates equality of opportunity in its day to day practice in the following ways.

Teaching and learning

We aim to provide all our pupils with the opportunity to succeed, and to reach the highest level of personal achievement. To do this, we will:

- Use contextual data to improve the ways in which we provide support to individuals and groups of pupils;
- Monitor achievement data by ethnicity, gender and disability and action any gaps;
- Take account of the achievement of all pupils when planning for future learning and setting challenging targets;
- Ensure equality of access for all pupils and prepare them for life in a diverse society;
- Use materials that reflect the diversity of the school, population and local community in terms of race, gender and disability, without stereotyping;
- Promote attitudes and values that will challenge racist and other discriminatory behaviour or prejudice;
- Provide opportunities for pupils to appreciate their own culture and celebrate the diversity of other cultures;
- Seek to involve all parents in supporting their child's education;
- Encouraging classroom and staffroom discussion of equality issues which reflect on social stereotypes, expectations and the impact on learning;
- Including teaching and classroom-based approaches appropriate for the whole school population, which are inclusive and reflective of our pupils.

Admissions and exclusions

Our admissions arrangements are fair and transparent, and do not discriminate on race, gender, disability or socio-economic factors.

Exclusions will always be based on the school's Behaviour Policy. We will closely monitor exclusions to avoid any potential adverse impact and ensure any discrepancies are identified and dealt with.

Equal Opportunities for Staff

This section deals with aspects of equal opportunities relating to staff at Westdale Junior School.

We are committed to the implementation of equal opportunities principles and the monitoring and active promotion of equality in all aspects of staffing and employment.

All staff appointments and promotions are made on the basis of merit and ability and in compliance with the law. However we are concerned to ensure wherever possible that the staffing of the school reflects the diversity of our community.

Employer duties

As an employer we need to ensure that we eliminate discrimination and harassment in our employment practice and actively promote equality across all groups within our workforce.

Equality aspects such as gender, race, disability, sexual orientation, gender re-assignment and faith or religion are considered when appointing staff and particularly when allocating Teaching and Learning Responsibilities (TLR) or re-evaluating staff structures, to ensure decisions are free of discrimination.

Actions to ensure this commitment is met include:

- Monitoring recruitment and retention including bullying and harassment of staff;
- Continued professional development opportunities for all staff;
- Senior Leadership Team support to ensure equality of opportunity for all.

Tackling discrimination

Harassment on account of race, gender, disability or sexual orientation is unacceptable and is not tolerated within the school environment.

All staff are expected to deal with any discriminatory incidents that may occur. They are expected to know how to identify and challenge prejudice and stereotyping; and to support the full range of diverse needs according to a pupil's individual circumstances.

Racist and homophobic incidents and other incidents of harassment or bullying are dealt with by the member of staff present, escalating to a class teacher / head teacher where necessary. All incidents are reported to the head teacher and racist incidents are reported to the governing body and local authority on a termly basis.

What is a discriminatory incident?

Harassment on grounds of race, gender, disability, sexual orientation or other factors such as socio-economic status, can take many forms including verbal or physical abuse, name calling, exclusion from groups and games, unwanted looks or comments, jokes and graffiti.

A racist incident is defined by the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report (1999) as:

'any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person'.

Types of discriminatory incident

Types of discriminatory incidents that can occur are:

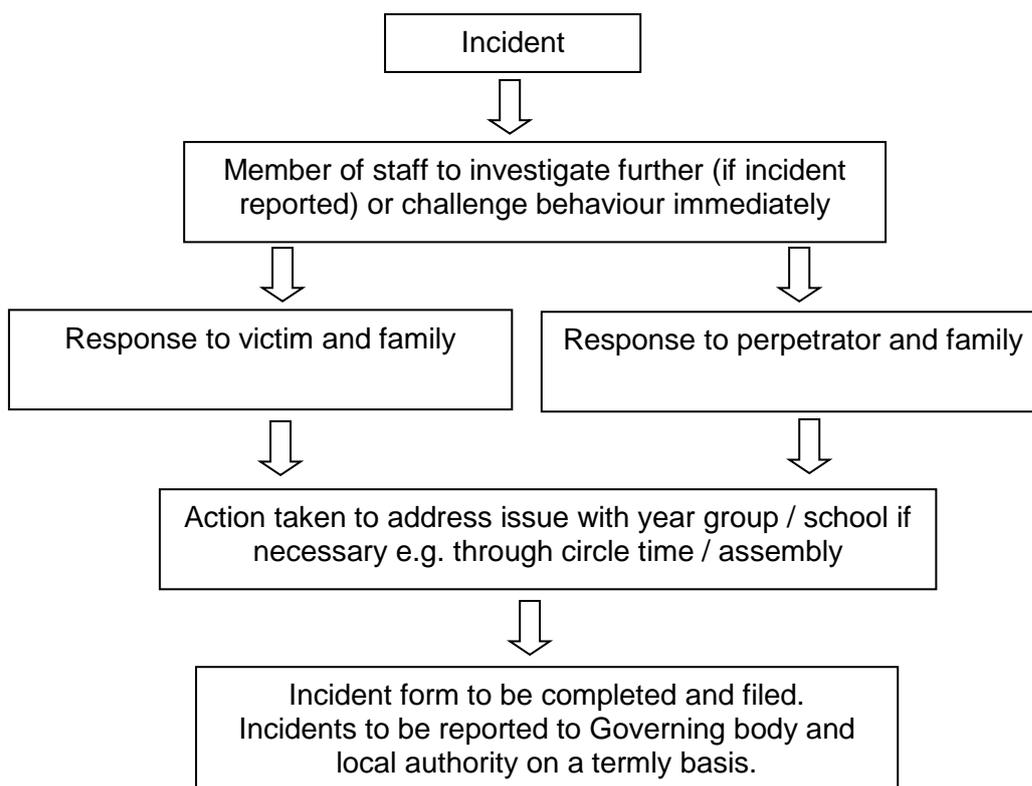
- Physical assault against a person or group because of their colour, ethnicity, nationality, disability, sexual orientation or gender;
- Use of derogatory names, insults and jokes;
- Racist, sexist, homophobic or discriminatory graffiti;
- Provocative behaviour such as wearing racist, sexist, homophobic or discriminatory badges or insignia;
- Bringing discriminatory material into school;

- Verbal abuse and threats;
- Incitement of others to discriminate or bully due to victim's race, disability, gender or sexual orientation;
- Discriminatory comments in the course of discussion;
- Attempts to recruit others to discriminatory organisations and groups;
- Ridicule of an individual for difference e.g. food, music, religion, dress etc;
- Refusal to co-operate with other people on grounds of race, gender, disability or sexual orientation.

Responding to and reporting incidents

It should be clear to pupils and staff how they report incidents. All staff, teaching and non-teaching, should view dealing with incidents as vital to the well-being of the whole school.

The procedure for responding and reporting is outlined below:



Roles and Responsibilities

The role of governors

- The governing body has set out its commitment to equal opportunities in this plan and it will continue to do all it can to ensure that the school is fully inclusive to pupils, and responsive to their needs based on race, gender and disability.
- The governing body seeks to ensure that people are not discriminated against when applying for jobs at our school on grounds of race, gender or disability.
- The governors take all reasonable steps to ensure that the school environment gives access to people with disabilities, and also strive to make school communications as inclusive as possible for parents, carers and pupils.

- The governors welcome all applications to join the school, whatever a child's socio-economic background, race, gender or disability.
- The governing body ensures that no child is discriminated against whilst in our school on account of their race, sex or disability.

The role of the head teacher

- It is the head teacher's role to implement the school's Equality Plan and she is supported by the governing body in doing so.
- It is the head teacher's role to ensure that all staff are aware of the Equality Plan, and that teachers apply these guidelines fairly in all situations.
- The head teacher ensures that all appointments panels give due regard to this plan, so that no-one is discriminated against when it comes to employment or training opportunities.
- The head teacher promotes the principle of equal opportunity when developing the curriculum, and promotes respect for other people and equal opportunities to participate in all aspects of school life.
- The head teacher treats all incidents of unfair treatment and any incidents of bullying or discrimination, including racist incidents, with due seriousness.

The role of all staff: teaching and non-teaching

- All staff will ensure that all pupils are treated fairly, equally and with respect, and will maintain awareness of the school's Equality Plan.
- All staff will strive to provide material that gives positive images based on race, gender and disability, and challenges stereotypical images.
- All staff will challenge any incidents of prejudice, racism or homophobia, and record any serious incidents, drawing them to the attention of the headteacher.
- Teachers support the work of ancillary or support staff and encourage them to intervene in a positive way against any discriminatory incidents

Consultation and involvement

It is a requirement that the development of this plan and the actions within it have been informed by the input of staff, pupils and parents and carers. We have achieved this by using the following to shape the plan:

- Feedback from parent questionnaires, parents' evening,
- Input from staff surveys or through staff meetings / INSET;
- Feedback from the school council, PSHE lessons, whole school surveys on children's attitudes to self and school;
- Issues raised in annual reviews or reviews of progress on Individual Education Plans/Personalised Provision Maps, mentoring and support;
- Feedback at Governing body meetings.

Publishing the plan

Governing Bodies have a duty to prove compliance with the 2010 Single Equality Act by publishing their evidence. Published information does not necessarily have to be statistical data. Publishing policies and Governing Body minutes will be sufficient to cover some areas. The information must be accessible to members of the school community and the public who wish to view it.

The three areas of the Equality Duty that schools are expected to report on are:

- Eliminating discrimination and other conduct that is prohibited by the Act.
- Advancing equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.
- Fostering good relations across all characteristics - between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

The Act defines four kinds of unlawful behaviour -

- Direct discrimination
- Indirect discrimination
- Harassment
- Victimisation.

The Act makes it unlawful for the responsible body of a school to discriminate against, harass or victimise a pupil or potential pupil -

- In relation to admissions
- In the way it provides education for its pupils
- In the way it provides pupils with access to any benefit, facility or service
- By excluding a pupil or subjecting them to any other detriment.

It is now unlawful -

- For employers to ask health related questions of applicants before a job offer.
- To discriminate against a transgender pupil or employee.
- To discriminate against a pupil who is pregnant or has recently had a baby.
- To victimise a child for anything done in relation to the Act by their parent or sibling.

New positive action provisions allow schools to target measures that are designed to alleviate disadvantage experienced by, or to meet the particular needs of, pupils with particular protected characteristics.

The law on disability discrimination is different from the rest of the Act in that it protects disabled people and allows schools to treat disabled pupils and employees more favourably than non-disabled pupils and employees. The reasonable adjustment duty is extended to require schools to provide auxiliary aids and services to disabled pupils and employees. *(Not yet implemented).*

Exceptions -

- **Single sex schools** are still able to refuse to admit pupils of the opposite sex.
- **Schools with a religious character**, (commonly known as faith schools), have certain exceptions to the religion or belief provisions.
- **Curriculum** - the content of the school curriculum has never been caught by discrimination law and this Act now states explicitly that it is excluded. However, the delivery of the curriculum is explicitly included
- **Acts of worship** - the daily act of collective worship, which for maintained schools is mandatory and should be of a broadly Christian nature, is not covered by the religion or belief provisions.
- **Uniforms** - the Act does not deal specifically with school uniform or other aspects of appearance. It is the Governing Body's right to determine whether or not a school uniform is preferred. Schools should remain sensitive to the needs of different cultures, races and religions and act reasonably when applying uniform rules.
- **Bullying** - this is a sensitive area. The relationship between one pupil and another is not within the scope of the Act schools still have a duty to ensure that all forms of prejudice motivated bullying are taken seriously and dealt with equally and firmly.
- **School's duty of care** - the Act does not specifically refer to this duty. Schools have many duties along with complying with the Equality Act and these include their duty of care to all their pupils, their duty to deliver key areas of the curriculum and in particular their duty to deliver religious education or sex and relationship education.

Equality Objectives -

The Equality Act requires schools to set and publish Equality Objectives by 6th April 2012. Objectives will be specific, measurable and achievable and they are likely to arise from the analysis of data which may indicate an area for improvement. The objectives will fit the school's needs.

The Equality Duty requires Schools to consider equality implications before and at the time that they develop policy and take decision. The school is subject to the need to have 'due regard' to the elements outlined above.

The PSED will be integrated into all of the school functions and the analysis that is necessary in order to comply with the duty will be carried out seriously, rigorously and with an open mind.

School will not delegate the responsibility for carrying out the Duty to anyone else. The school will maintain a written record to show that they have actively considered their equality duties.

The Government has also introduced new specific duties, intended to help public bodies to meet their obligations under the PSED. The PSED is set out on the face of the Act, while the specific duties are set out in secondary legislation - the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) Regulations 2011.

The emphasis is on transparency - making information available so that the school's local community can see how the school is advancing equality in line with the PSED and what objectives it is using to make this happen. A large amount of data is already collected by schools in RAISE online, which presents performance data for schools broken down by a number of relevant characteristics and which includes comparative analysis with national statistics.

We monitor and analyse pupil performance by ethnicity, gender, disability and special educational needs and take account of socio-economic circumstances. Any disparities which are identified will be addressed through targeted curriculum planning, teaching and support.

Each area of the curriculum is planned to incorporate the principles of equality and to promote positive attitudes to diversity. All subjects contribute to the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of all pupils.

The curriculum builds on pupil's starting points and is differentiated appropriately to ensure the inclusion of:

- Boys and girls
- Pupils learning English as an additional language
- Pupils from minority ethnic groups
- Pupil who are gifted and talented
- Pupils with special educational needs
- Pupils with a disability
- Pupils who are in public care
- Pupils who are at risk of disaffection and exclusion
- Lesbian, gay or questioning young people
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The following areas are key elements of the school's assessment and tracking programme:

- pupils' attainment - analysis of end of key stage results for pupils of particular groups, e.g. boys/girls, SEN, FSM, ethnicity.
- the quality of particular groups of pupils' learning and the progress they make throughout the school
- the extent to which different groups of pupils feel safe (e.g. Incidents of prejudiced based bullying recorded)
- the extent to which pupils from particular groups contribute to the school and the wider community (e.g. participation and achievement on extracurricular/ extended school activities, participation on school trips for particular groups of pupils)
- attendance data for all pupils and for particular groups (e.g. extended leave/mobility issues for particular groups of pupils)
- the effectiveness of the school's engagement with parents/carers of particular groups of pupils (e.g. attendance at parents' meetings, involvement in planning provision, consultation with, results of parental feedback)

**Publication: All documents will be published on the School website,
File copy will be maintained by School Office.**

