

	Name of School	<b>St. Joseph's Catholic Primary</b>
	Policy	<b>Equality and Diversity</b>
	Policy review Date	March 2017
	Date of next Review	March 2021
	Who reviewed this policy?	Full Governing Body
	Date approved by the Governing Body	14.03.17
	Inclusion Manager / SENCo	Mrs Angela Podmore
	Headteacher	Mrs Bernadette Matthews
	Chair of Governors	Mrs Fiona Maude

## 1. Introduction

The aim of the general equality duty is to integrate consideration of the advancement of equality into the day-to-day business of public authorities. At St Joseph's Catholic School we welcome our role in taking due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a characteristic and those who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share a characteristic and those who do not

This policy also addresses the specific duties of the Act to:

- Engage with interested groups and individuals
- Publish equality information
- Formulate and publish equality objectives.

Throughout this policy, reference will be made to the "protected characteristic" in order to identify groups potentially at risk of "unlawful Behaviour".

The "protected characteristics" that relate to schools are:

- disability
- sex/gender
- race/ethnicity
- religion/belief
- sexual orientation
- gender reassignment
- pregnancy/maternity

With regard to schools as employers, the following are also protected characteristics:

- age
- marriage/civil partnership

The "Unlawful behaviour" outlined in the Act includes:

- direct discrimination
- indirect discrimination

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- discrimination arising from disability
- harassment
- victimisation

(see Appendix B for further details)

The principles of this policy should apply to all members of the extended school community, pupils, staff, governors, parents/carers and community members. By 'pupils', we are referring to prospective and former pupils, in addition to those currently at the school.

## **2. Equality – aims and values**

At St Joseph's Catholic School we aim to provide equality and excellence for all, in order to promote the highest possible standards.

Our Equality Policy is based on our core values as expressed in our school's aims/mission statement. "We celebrate God in all we do" (this is St Josephs?)

We consider all learners and their parents/carers to be of equal value, irrespective of disability. Ethnicity, gender, gender identity, religion/beliefs and sexual orientation.

However, treating people equally does not necessarily involve treating them all the same. We respect and value difference and our policies and practices therefore reflect the diverse range of life-experience, need and viewpoints of all stakeholders.

We welcome our responsibility to foster a culture of respect for others within a caring, cohesive environment. All members of the school community are encouraged to develop positive relationships reflecting their status as member of a global community.

It is our duty to ensure that the aims and values outlined here apply to the full range of our policies and practices.

## **3. The school's approach to promoting equality and eliminating discrimination.**

The overall objective of the school's Equality Policy is to provide a single framework for the school to pursue its equality duties to promote equality of opportunity, and to promote good relations and positive attitudes between people of diverse backgrounds in all its activities. In order to achieve this, it is our aim to eliminate all forms of discrimination and harassment (the four kinds of unlawful behaviour).

Through our Equality Policy, we seek to ensure that no pupils, staff, parents, guardians or carers or any other person through their contact with the school receives less favourable treatment on any grounds which cannot be shown to be justified.

Advancing of equality of opportunity involves:

- Removing or minimising disadvantages
- Taking steps to meet people's needs
- Encouraging participation in any activity in which participation by people sharing protected characteristic is disproportionately low

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Fostering good relations involves:

- tackling prejudice
- promoting understanding

#### **4. Addressing prejudice and prejudice-relating bullying.**

The school is opposed to all forms of prejudice and prejudice-related bullying. There is guidance in the staff handbook on how prejudice-related incidents should be identified, assessed, recorded and dealt with and we ensure that all staff, including support and administrative staff, receive appropriate training in this area. (does St Jo's have a hand book?)

We take seriously our obligation to report regularly to the local authority about the numbers, types and seriousness of prejudice-related incidents at our school and how they are addressed.

#### **5. The school as an employer**

We ensure that policies and procedures should benefit all employees and potential employees, for example in recruitment and promotion, and in continuing professional development irrespective of disability, ethnicity, sex/gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, pregnancy/maternity, age and marriage/civil partnership.

#### **6. Consultation with stakeholders**

We engage with a range of groups and individuals to ensure that those who are affected by a policy or activity are consulted and involved in the design of new policies, and in the review of existing ones. As appropriate, we consult and involve groups and individuals in relation to the protected characteristics that relate to schools.

#### **7. Meeting the specific duties**

We recognise our specific duties to gather, analyse and publish equality information on an annual basis. In order to improve outcomes and effectiveness, we will publish information that illustrates:

- Information of the effect that our policies and practices have had on all members of the school community and those from the protected groups.
- Information on how our policies and practices have furthered the three aims of the general equality duty
- Details of engagement with key stakeholders

We will formulate and publish at least every four years specific and measureable objectives in relation to the protected characteristics that relate to schools.

#### **8. Roles and responsibilities**

All who work in the school have a responsibility for promoting equality and inclusion, and avoiding unfair discrimination.

**Governors of St Joseph's Catholic School are responsible for:**

- making sure the school complies with current equality legislation
- making sure this policy and its procedures are followed.

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**The Head Teacher of St Joseph's Catholic School is responsible for:**

- making sure this policy is readily available and that the governors, staff , pupils and their parents/carers know about it
- making sure its procedures are followed
- producing regular information for staff and governors about the policy and how it is working, and providing training for them on the policy, if necessary.
- making sure all staff know their responsibilities and receive training and support in carrying these out
- taking appropriate action in cases of harassment and discrimination
- monitoring impact of the policy and undertaking regular reviews

**All school staff at St Joseph's Catholic School are responsible for:**

- modelling good practice, dealing with incidents of direct discriminating, indirect discrimination, harassment and victimisation and being able to recognise and tackle bias and stereotyping
- promoting equality and good relations and avoiding discrimination against anyone within the school community
- keeping up to date with the law on equality and diversity and taking training and learning opportunities

**Pupils at St Joseph's Catholic School are responsible for:**

- keeping equality and diversity issues on the School Council agenda, through a shared input with staff on developing policies relating to this area. This may include:
  - the anti-bullying policy and specifically racist bullying

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**Parents/Carers at St Joseph's Catholic School are responsible for:**

- keeping equality and diversity issues on the Parent/Teachers Association agenda, through a shared input with staff on developing policies relating to this area. This may include:
  - the anti-bullying policy and specifically racist and homophobic bullying
  - ensuring the above is explicit within our Home School Policy
  -

**Visitors and contractors to St Joseph's Catholic School are responsible for:**

- Knowing and following our equality policy

**Responsibility for overseeing equality practices in St Joseph's Catholic School lies with the Head Teacher and the school Chair of Governors.**

**Responsibilities include**

- Co-ordinating and monitoring work on equality issues
- Dealing with and monitoring reports of harassment (including racist incidents)
- Monitoring the progress and attainment of potentially vulnerable groups of pupils (e.g children and young people in care, children from minority ethnic/language or Traveller communities, disabled pupils, pregnant girls and those on maternity leaves etc)
- Monitoring attendance and exclusions

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**Monitoring, reviewing and assessing impact**

This policy is supported by our school's accessibility plan and will be further supported by our equality information and equality objective.

The School Development Plan ensures the Equality Policy forms an essential part of the school's action plan on equality. It includes targets determined by the governing body for promoting a cohesive community, inclusion and equality in our school for all. It ensures other school policies address equality issues.

The policy will be regularly monitored and reviewed by staff and governors to ensure that it is effective in tackling discrimination, promoting access and participation, equality and good relations for any individual and between different groups, and that it does not disadvantage particular sections of the community.

Any pattern of inequality found as a result of impact assessments is used to inform planning and decision-making.

The Head Teacher and the Chair of Governors are responsible for equality and will monitor specific outcomes.

The Head Teacher will provide monitoring reports for review by the Governing Body. These will include school population, workforce recruitment, retention and progression, key initiatives, progress against targets and future plans.

**Key Legislation: The Equality Act 2010**

*It is the responsibility of the school to be familiar with the content of the Equality Act 2010 and ensure full compliance with the specific duties of the Single Equality Duty.*

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## **Appendix A: Protected characteristics**

The “protected characteristics” that relate to schools are:

- Disability
- Sex/gender
- Race/ethnicity
- Religion/belief
- Sexual orientation
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy/maternity

### ***Disability***

A person is a disabled person (someone who has the protected characteristic of disability) if they have a physical and/or mental impairment which has what the law calls ‘a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities’.

There is no need for a person to have a medically diagnosed cause for the impairment; what matters is the effect of the impairment not the cause.

In relation to physical impairment:

- Conditions that affect the body such as arthritis, hearing or sight impairment (unless this is correctable by glasses or contact lenses), diabetes, asthma, epilepsy, conditions such as HIV infection, cancer and multiple sclerosis, as well as loss of limbs or the use of limbs are covered.
- HIV infection, cancer and multiple sclerosis are covered from the point of diagnosis.
- Severe disfigurement (such as scarring) is covered even if it has no physical impact on the person with the disfigurement, provided the long-term requirement is met.
- People who are registered as blind or partially sighted, or who are certified as being blind or partially sighted by a consultant ophthalmologist, are automatically treated as disabled under the Act.

Mental impairment includes conditions such as dyslexia and autism as well as learning disabilities such as Down’s syndrome and mental conditions such as depression and schizophrenia.

### ***Sex/gender***

A person’s sex refers to the fact that they are male or female. In relation to a group of people, it refers to either men or women or to either boys or girls.

### ***Race/ethnicity***

Race means a person’s:

- colour, and/or
- nationality (including citizenship), and/or
- ethnic or national origin

and a racial group is composed of people who have or share a colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins.

A person has the protected characteristic of race if they belong to a particular racial group, such as ‘British people’. Racial groups can comprise two or more racial groups such as ‘British Asians’.

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### ***Religion/belief***

The protected characteristic of religion or belief includes any religion and any religious or philosophical belief. It also includes a lack of any such religion or belief.

A religion need not be mainstream or well known to gain protection as a religion. It must, though, be identifiable and have a clear structure and belief system. Denominations or sects within religions may be considered a religion. Cults and new religious movements may also be considered religions or beliefs.

Belief means any religious or philosophical belief and includes a lack of belief.

‘Religious belief’ goes beyond beliefs about and adherence to a religion or its central articles of faith and may vary from person to person within the same religion.

A belief which is not a religious belief may be a philosophical belief, such as humanism or atheism.

A belief need not include faith or worship of a god or gods, but much affect how a person lives their live or perceives the world.

### ***Sexual orientation***

Sexual orientation means that attraction a person feels towards one sex or another (or both), which determines who they form intimate relationships with or are attracted to.

- Some people are only attracted to those of te same sex (lesbian women and gay men).
- Some people are attracted to people of both sexes (bisexual people).
- Some people are only attracted to the opposite sex (heterosexual people).

Everybody is protected from being treated worse because of sexual orientation, whether they are bisexual, gay, lesbian or heterosexual.

Sexual orientation discrimination also covers discrimination connected with manifestations of that sexual orientation.

### ***Gender reassignment***

Gender reassignment is 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.

This personal process may including undergoing medical procedures or, as is more likely for school pupils, it may simple include choosing to dress in a different way as part of the personal process of change.

A person will be protected because of gender reassignment where they:

- Make their intention known to someone – it does not matter who this is, whether it is someone at school or at home or someone like a doctor.
  - Once they have proposed to undergo gender reassignment they are protected, even if they take no further steps or they decide to stop later on

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- They do not have to have reached an irrevocable decision that they will undergo gender reassignment, but as soon as there is a manifestation of this intention they are protected.
- Start or continue to dress, behave or live (full-time or part-time) according to the gender they identify with as a person
- Undergo treatment relating to gender reassignment, such as surgery or hormone therapy or
- Have received gender recognition under the Gender Recognition Act 2004

It does not matter which of these applies to a person for them to be protected because of the characteristic of gender reassignment.

### ***Pregnancy and Maternity***

The Act lists pregnancy and maternity as a protected characteristic. Pregnancy and maternity discrimination is covered in **Appendix B: What is unlawful behaviour?**

#### ***Direct discrimination***

Direct discrimination occurs when you treat a pupil less favourably than you treat (or would treat) another pupil because of a protected characteristic.

#### **Discrimination based on association**

Direct discrimination also occurs when you treat a pupil less favourably because of their association with another person who has a protected characteristic (other than pregnancy and maternity).

This might occur when you treat a pupil less favourably because their sibling, parent, carer or friend has a protected characteristic.

#### ***Discrimination based on perception***

Direct discrimination also occurs when you treat a pupil less favourably because you mistakenly think that they have a protected characteristic.

#### ***Discrimination because of pregnancy and maternity***

It is discrimination to treat a woman (including a female pupil of any age) less favourably because she is or has been pregnant, has given birth in the last 26 weeks or is breastfeeding a baby who is 26 weeks or younger.

It is a direct sex discrimination to treat a woman (including a female pupil of any age) less favourably because she is breastfeeding a baby who is more than 26 weeks old.

#### ***Indirect discrimination***

Indirect discrimination occurs when you apply a provision, criterion or practice in the same way for all pupils or a particular pupil group, but this has the effect of putting pupils sharing a protected characteristic within the general student group at a particular disadvantage.

#### ***Discrimination arising from disability***

Discrimination arising from disability occurs when you treat a disabled pupil unfavourably because of something connected with their disability and cannot justify such treatment.

Discrimination arising from disability is different from direct discrimination. Direct discrimination occurs because of the protected characteristic of disability. For discrimination arising from disability, the motive for the treatment does not matter; the question is whether the disabled pupil has been unfavourably because of something connected with the disability.

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Discrimination arising from disability is also different from indirect discrimination. There is no need to show that other people have been affected alongside the individual disabled pupil or for the disabled pupil to compare themselves with anyone else.

### **Harassment**

There are three types of harassment which are unlawful under the Equality Act:

- Harassment related to a relevant protected characteristic
- Sexual harassment
- Less favourable treatment of a pupil because they submit to or reject sexual harassment or harassment related to sex.

The relevant protected characteristics for the schools' provisions are:

- Disability
- Race
- Sex

Harassment related to a protected characteristic

Harassment occurs when a pupil is subject to unwanted behaviour which is related to a relevant protected characteristic and which has the purpose or effect of:

- Violating a pupil's dignity or
- Creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for the pupil.

The word 'unwanted' means 'unwelcomed' or 'uninvited'. It is not necessary for the pupil to say that they object to the behaviour for it to be unwanted.

In this context 'related to' has a broad meaning and includes situations where the pupil who is on the receiving end of the unwanted behaviour does not have the protected characteristic himself or herself, provided there is a connection between the behaviour and a protected characteristic. This would also include situations where the pupil is associated with someone who has a protected characteristic, or is wrongly perceived as having a particular protected characteristic.

### **Sexual harassment**

Sexual harassment occurs when a pupil is subject to unwanted behaviour which is of a sexual nature and which has the purpose or effect of:

- violating a pupil's dignity or
- Creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for the pupil.

'Of a sexual nature' can cover verbal, non-verbal or physical conduct including unwelcome sexual advance, inappropriate touching, forms of sexual assault, sexual jokes, displaying pornographic photographs or drawings, or sending emails with material of a sexual nature.

It is unlawful to treat a pupil less favourably because they either submit to, or reject, sexual harassment or harassment related to their sex.

### **Victimisation**

Victimisation is defined in the Act as treating someone badly because they have done a 'protected act' (or because the school believes that a person has done or is going to do a protected act).

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There are additional victimisation provisions for schools which extend the protection to pupils who are victimised because their parent or sibling has carried out a protected act.

A 'protected act' is:

- Making a claim or complaint of discrimination (under the Act)
- Helping someone else to make a claim by giving evidence or information
- Making an allegation that the school or someone else has breached the Act
- Doing anything else in connection with the Act.

## EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY STATEMENT

### 1. Purpose

- 1.1.1 The School recognises diversity within its workforce and values this diversity as one of the Schools strengths. The School also recognises that this diversity is essential to provide a range of educational services in an equally diverse community. The School will ensure that the different needs and expectations of its diverse workforce and community are met.
- 1.1.2 The School will work hard to ensure that:
- As an employer, an employment environment is provided where people have the opportunity to contribute and develop according to their individual merits and aspirations.
  - As a provider of educational services, which recognises the diversity of tis local community, each student and parent is treated fairly and equally, in all its dealings.
- 1.1.3 The School recognises that there is also a strong business case for placing a positive value on diversity in the workforce and in the community. Managing ow staff deal with diversity will better enable the School to provide appropriate, quality services for the whole community.
- 1.1.4 The School will not discriminate directly or indirectly through applying conditions or requirements which contravene legislation and/or which cannot be shown to be justified.
- 1.1.5 The School is committed to securing and working in partnership with its community, businesses and Local and National interest groups that represent all sections of the local community, in promoting an environment where fair and equitable services are provided.
- 1.1.6 It is the responsibility of the Governing Body, employees, including the Head Teacher and those employees directly to work at the School and where the School has a responsibility for their recruitment and dismissal, to uphold and implement this policy.

### 2. Aims and Objectives for 2017/2018

- 2.1.1 The Schools Equality and Diversity policy seeks to ensure that 'equality' remains an integral and contributory part of achieving the School's aims and objectives, by addressing equality in employment and service delivery and in its strategic planning processes.
- 2.1.2 The School
- The elimination of unfair or unlawful discrimination against its employees, job applicants, governors, parents and visitors.
  - The positive promotion of policies, procedures and practices designed to support equal opportunity at all stages of employment.
  - The use, development and retention (wherever possible) of the full range of skills and talents of its employees and governors, regardless of race or colour; gender or marital status; disability; religion, sexuality and any other factors which are not relevant to people's ability or potential, except where this would result in a risk to the public and/or to employee safety.
- 2.1.3 The School will act within the letter and spirit of equal opportunity legislation and related codes of practice.

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2.2 The School will not tolerate processes, attitudes and behaviour that amounts to discrimination, including harassment, victimisation and bullying through prejudice, ignorance, thoughtlessness and stereotyping. This commitment will be demonstrated by the Governing Body and throughout the School.

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