

SINGLE EQUALITIES POLICY GUIDANCE FOR SCHOOLS

February 2012

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SINGLE EQUALITIES POLICY

GUIDANCE FOR SCHOOLS

Background

The requirements of the Equality Act have been introduced incrementally since October 2010. In April 2011 the general public sector duty came into force and by April 2012 schools will have the specific duty to publish information and the specific duty to publish objectives.

The primary purpose of the legislation is to bring together existing equalities legislation. Primarily these are the Equal Pay Act of 1970, the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, the Race Relations Act of 1976, the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000, the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 and three major statutory instruments of recent years protecting discrimination in employment on grounds of religion or belief, sexual orientation and age. It also builds on the 2006 Equality Act which instigated the Equality and Human Rights Commission. The 2010 Act imposes equality duties in respect of each of the equality strands (now called protected characteristics).

The protected characteristics are:

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

Public authorities are also required to have "due regard" to the need to eliminate discrimination against someone because of their marriage or civil partnership status.

The Equality Act has a single equality duty of positively combating inequality. It brings all existing provisions broadly into line with one another and extends beyond race, gender and disability to now include the characteristics of age, sexual orientation and religion or belief. The Act also identifies other characteristics such as marital status,

pregnancy, having caring responsibilities or maternity. The definition of equality is therefore wider than it has been before. Additionally, requirements that in the past have been seen as good practice are now legally enforceable. For example, the law now requires that as part of their procurement processes, public bodies should prefer companies that it contracts with to have a positive record on equality matters.

There are also implications for the community cohesion agenda. The existing duty to promote good race relations has been replaced with a generic one to promote good relations. The Equality Act will require all public authorities to take the aspects of interaction, empowerment, personal security and attitudes to others into account. Community cohesion is in sympathy with most, if not all, of the requirements in the legislation and thus there should not be a radical departure in terms of delivery.

As part of Lancashire's continuing commitment to fostering community cohesion, we will work to narrow gaps in outcomes resulting from socio-economic disadvantage. This is in line with Lancashire County Council's priorities on closing the gaps (see 'Narrowing the Gaps: 2010 – 2013, Fairness for All' – Lancashire County Council).

Things to consider

The schools' provision of the act prohibits schools from discriminating against, harassing or victimising:

- Prospective pupils
- Pupils at school
- In some limited circumstances, former pupils

Note: Age and being married or in a civil partnership are not protected characteristics for the schools' provision.

Schools also have obligations under the Equality Act as employers, bodies which carry out public functions and service providers. In this instance all the protected characteristics need to be taken into account.

All schools in Lancashire, irrespective of how they are funded or managed, have obligations under the Equality Act 2010. It is the responsible body for a school that is liable for any breaches of the Equality Act.

In the past there have been exceptions to the discrimination provisions for schools and these are all replicated in the new act – such as the content of the curriculum, collective worship and admissions to single sex schools and schools of a religious character.

Schools are obliged to comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty (PESD). This duty establishes, in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, that public authorities are required to pay 'due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate all forms of discrimination, harassment and victimisation that are prohibited by the Equality Act; and
- Advance equality of opportunity; and
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

These are known as the three aims or arms of the '**general equality duty.**'

Having due regard for advancing equality involves:

- Removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics.
- Taking steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these are different from the needs of other people.
- Encouraging people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is disproportionately low.

The Act states that meeting different needs involves taking steps to take account of people's disabilities. It describes fostering good relations as tackling prejudice and promoting understanding between people from different groups. It states that compliance with the duty may involve treating some people more favourably than others.

The PSED is supported by specific duties.

The **specific duties** regulations require public bodies to:

- Publish information to demonstrate how they are complying with the Public Sector Equality Duty, and
- Prepare and publish equality objectives.

The purpose of the specific duties is to support compliance with the general duty to have 'due regard'.

Schools have until 6 April 2012 to publish their initial information and first set of objectives. They will need to update the published information at least annually and to publish objectives at least once every four years.

The published information must include:

- Information on the effect that its policies and practices have had on people who share a relevant protected characteristic.

and

- Evidence of analysis that they have undertaken to establish whether their policies and practices have (or would) further the aims of the general equality duty.
- Details of the information that they considered in carrying out this analysis.
- Details of engagement that they undertook with people whom they consider to have an interest in furthering the aims of the general equality duty.

This document provides guidance on how schools may develop a Single Equalities policy that attempts to amalgamate all the equalities legislation into one single equality policy with a single equalities action plan. It is a starting point and needs to be tailored to meet the needs of your school and its community. It is important to stress that schools shouldn't simply *adopt* a policy, but rather should ensure true ownership of a document that will be unique to each school.

The Single Equalities policy is intended to replace/cover the following:

- Race Equality Policy and Action Plan

- Disability Equality Scheme and Action Plan including Accessibility Plan (see appendix)
- Gender Equality Scheme and Action Plan
- Equal Opportunities Policy including:
 - Sexual orientation
 - Age
 - Religion or belief
- A strategy for promoting community relations

If you choose not to produce a Single Equality Policy then you must have in place as a minimum a three year race equality policy and action plan, accessibility plan, disability equality scheme and action plan, gender equality scheme and action plan, equal opportunities policy that covers sexual orientation, age and religion or belief and a strategy for promoting community cohesion.

Your school is not required to do anything unreasonable or impractical in preparing the Single Equality Policy and Action Plan. The approach will vary according to a wide variety of factors, eg the size of the school, the diverse nature of the school population, the proximity of other schools (and the potential for links with them), your school premises and the school budget.

It is important when putting together the policy that confidentiality of individuals is maintained. Although there is a statutory duty to share information about the school's single equality policy, care must be taken when sharing or publishing statistics, data or information to ensure that any information published cannot be used to identify individuals. This is particularly the case with regard to sharing information on individuals and on specific incidents.

Single Equalities Policy and Action Plan

1 Statement of Principles

The policy outlines the commitment of the staff, pupils and governors of Staghills Nursery School to ensure that equality of opportunity is available to all members of the school community. For our school this means not simply treating everybody the same but understanding and tackling the different barriers which could lead to unequal outcomes for different groups of pupils in school, whilst celebrating and valuing the achievements and strengths of all members of the school community. These include:

- Pupils
- Staff
- Parents/carers
- The governing body
- Multi-agency staff linked to the school
- Visitors to school
- Students on placement

We believe that equality at our school should permeate all aspects of school life and is the responsibility of every member of the school and wider community. Every member of the school community should feel safe, secure, valued and of equal worth.

At Staghills Nursery School, equality is a key principle for treating all people fairly and creating a society in which everyone has the opportunity to fulfil their potential - irrespective of their gender, ethnicity, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, age or any other recognised area of discrimination.

2 School in Context

Staghills Nursery School is situated in the town of Newchurch, Lancashire. Children are admitted from a relatively wide area and a broad range of social backgrounds.

- There are currently 80 children on roll all attending part time. This varies from term to term as children are inducted over the school year.
- The majority of children are of White British origin.
- The majority of children have English as their first and only language, however the school provides any ethnic minority children with written dual

language formats.

- There are currently 38% of children on roll with special educational needs, mainly speech and language difficulties.
- The school does not currently have any staff or Governors with a disability.
- The school is fully accessible at the main entrance. Within the school there are ramps to the outdoor area or alternative routes where there are steps that may hinder access.
- We currently have no children who are looked after by the local authority.

3 Ethos and Atmosphere

- At Staghills Nursery School, the leadership of the school community will demonstrate mutual respect between all members of the school community
- There is an *openness* of atmosphere which welcomes everyone to the school
- All within the school community will challenge any type of discriminatory and/or bullying behaviour, eg through unwanted attentions (verbal or physical) and unwelcome or offensive remarks or suggestions
- All pupils are encouraged to greet visitors to the school with friendliness and respect
- The displays around the school are of a high quality and reflect diversity across all aspects of equality of opportunity and are frequently monitored
- Provision is made to cater for the spiritual needs of all the children through planning of assemblies, classroom based and externally based activities

Policy Development

This policy applies to the whole school community. It has been drawn up as a result of the outcomes of a transparent process and through consultation with parents, staff and Governors.

4 Monitoring and Review

Staghills Nursery School is an inclusive school, working towards greater equality in the whole school community. We use the curriculum and teaching to enhance the self-esteem of all those it serves and to provide a learning environment in which each individual is encouraged to fulfil her or his potential.

We collect and analyse a range of equality information for our pupils/students:

Gender
Disability
Ethnicity
Attendance data
Attainment data
Complaints
Behaviour log

We make regular assessments of pupils' learning and use this information to track pupils' progress, as they move through the school. As part of this process, we regularly monitor the performance of different groups, to ensure that all groups of pupils are making the best possible progress. We use this information to adjust future teaching and learning plans, as necessary.

Resources are available to support groups of pupils where the information suggests that progress is not as good as it should be. The governing body receives regular updates on pupil performance information.

School performance information is collated and analysed against typical ages and stages of development and within the EYFS Framework. Data from Nursery Assessment performance cannot be compared against other schools as it is not like for like.

As well as monitoring pupil performance information, we also regularly monitor a range of other information. This relates to:

- Attendance
- Exclusions and truancy
- Racism, disabilism, sexism, homophobia and all forms of bullying
- Parental involvement
- Participation in Extended Learning Opportunities

Our monitoring activities enable us to identify any differences in pupil performance and provide specific support as required, including pastoral support. This allows us to take appropriate action to meet the needs of specific groups in order to make necessary improvements.

Staghills Nursery School is also committed to providing a working environment free from discrimination, bullying, harassment and victimisation. We aim to recruit an appropriately qualified workforce and establish a governing body that is representative of all sections of the community in order to respect and respond to the diverse needs of our population.

We collect and analyse a range of profile information for our staff and governors:

Equality in recruitment and appointment

Governing Body Profile

Staff appraisal & Performance Management

Staff Profile

Disciplinary & grievance case

We have identified the following issues from the analysis of the data:

Single Equalities Target for Staghills Nursery School

'To close the attainment gap between DAP and non DAP pupils.

Due regard is given to the promotion of equality in the School Improvement Plan. The person responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the policy and action plan is Mrs Andrea Cooper.

Her role is to:

- Lead discussions, organise training, update staff in staff meetings, support discussions
- Work with the governing body on matters relating to equality
- Support evaluation activities that moderate the impact and success of this policy

The person who is responsible for the daily practice is Alia Akhtar, teacher. This role includes developing high quality teaching to close the gap between disadvantaged children and their peers.

5 Developing Best Practice

Learning and Teaching

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

- Provide equality of access for all pupils and prepare them for life in a diverse society
- Use materials that reflect a range of cultural backgrounds, without stereotyping
- Use materials to promote a positive image of and attitude towards disability and disabled people
- Promote attitudes and values that will challenge discriminatory behaviour
- Provide opportunities for pupils to appreciate their own culture and religions and celebrate the diversity of other cultures
- Use a range of sensitive teaching strategies when teaching about different cultural and religious traditions
- Develop pupils advocacy skills so that they can detect bias, challenge discrimination, leading to justice and equality
- Ensure that the whole curriculum covers issues of equality and diversity;
- All subject leaders' departments, where appropriate, promote and

- celebrate the contribution of different cultures to the subject matter
- Seek to involve all parents in supporting their child's education
- Provide educational visits and extended learning opportunities that involve all pupil groups
- Take account of the performance of all pupils when planning for future learning and setting challenging targets
- Make best use of all available resources to support the learning of all groups of pupils
- Identify resources and training that support staff development

Learning Environment

There is a consistently high expectation of all pupils regardless of their gender, ethnicity, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, age or any other recognised area of discrimination. All pupils are encouraged to improve on their own achievements and not to measure themselves against others. Parents are also encouraged to view their own children's achievements in this light.

- Teacher enthusiasm is a vital factor in achieving a high level of motivation and good results from all pupils
- Adults in the school will provide good, positive role models in their approach to all issues relating to equality of opportunity
- The school should place a very high priority on the provision for special educational needs and disability.
- We will meet all pupils' learning needs including the more able by carefully assessed and administered programmes of work
- The school must provide an environment in which all pupils have equal access to all facilities and resources
- All pupils are encouraged to be actively involved in their own learning
- A range of teaching methods are to be used throughout the school to ensure that effective learning takes place at all stages for all pupils
- Consideration will be given to the physical learning environment – both internal and external, including displays and signage

Curriculum

At Staghills Nursery School, we aim to

- Plan, support and extend children's learning setting clear learning objectives for what children are to learn.
- Organise and resource the learning environment which challenges and provides opportunities to promote children's independence helping to direct their own learning.
- Ensure that planning reflects our commitment to equality in all areas of learning and cross curricular themes promoting positive

- attitudes to equality and diversity
- Ensure pupils will have opportunities to explore concepts and issues relating to identity and equality
- Ensure steps are taken so that all pupils have access to the mainstream curriculum by taking into account their cultural, backgrounds, linguistic needs and learning styles
- Set high expectations of all children and record their progress through the curriculum in children's individual Learning Journals.
- Provide high quality adult-directed activities involving adult participation, modelling, supporting & extending children learning.
- Provide child -initiated activities to enable them to practise and consolidate previous learning and skills.

Resources and Materials

The provision of good quality resources and materials within Staghill's Nursery School is a high priority. These resources should:

- Reflect the reality of an ethnically, culturally and sexually diverse society
- Reflect a variety of viewpoints
- Show positive images of males and females in society
- Include non-stereotypical images of all groups in a global context
- Be accessible to all members of the school community

Language

We recognise that it is important at Staghill's Nursery School that all members of the school community use appropriate language which: .

- Does not transmit or confirm stereotypes
- Does not offend
- Creates and enhances positive images of particular groups identified at the beginning of this document
- Creates the conditions for all people to develop their self esteem
- Uses accurate language in referring to particular groups or individuals and challenges in instances where this is not the case

Extended Learning Opportunities

It is the policy of this school to provide equal access to all activities from an early age. We undertake responsibility for making contributions to extended learning opportunities and are aware of the school's commitment to equality of opportunity (e.g. visitors to school) by providing them with written guidelines

drawn from this policy.

We try to ensure that all such non staff members who have contact with children adhere to these guidelines.

Provision for Bi-lingual Pupils

We undertake at Staghills Nursery School to make appropriate provision for all EAL/bi-lingual children/groups to ensure access to the whole curriculum. These groups may include:

- Pupils for whom English is an additional language
- Pupils who are new to the United Kingdom
- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Children
- Advanced bi-lingual learners
- Use first language effectively for learning

Personal Development and Pastoral Guidance

- Staff take account of gender, ethnicity, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation, age or any other recognised area of discrimination and the experience and needs of particular groups such as Gypsy, Roma and Traveller, refugee and asylum seeker pupils
- All pupils are encouraged to consider the full range of career opportunities available to them with no discriminatory boundaries placed on them due to their disability, gender, race or sexual orientation (whilst acknowledging that a disability may impose some practical boundaries to some career aspirations)
- All pupils/staff/parents/carers are given support, as appropriate, when they experience discrimination
- We recognise that perpetrators may also be victims and require support.
- Positive role models are used throughout the school to ensure that different groups of pupils can see themselves reflected in the school community
- Emphasis is placed on the value that diversity brings to the school community rather than the challenges.

Staffing and Staff Development

We recognise the need for positive role models and distribution of responsibility among staff.

- This must include pupils' access to a balance of male and female staff where possible
- We encourage the career development and aspirations of all school staff
- It is our policy to provide staff with training and development, which

- will increase awareness of the needs of different groups of pupils
- Access to opportunities for professional development is monitored on equality grounds

Staff Recruitment

- All those involved in recruitment and selection are Safer Recruitment trained and are aware of what they should do to avoid discrimination and ensure equality good practice through the recruitment and selection process
- Equalities policies and practices are covered in all staff inductions
- All temporary staff are made aware of policies and practices
- Employment policy and procedures are reviewed regularly to check conformity with legislation and impact

Partnerships with Parents/Carers/Families and the Wider Community

We will work with parents/carers to help all pupils to achieve their potential.

- All parents/carers are encouraged to participate in the full life of the school.
- Members of the local community are encouraged to join in school activities
- The school has a role to play in supporting new and settled communities by promoting the school commitment to equality for all in the wider community.

6 Roles and Responsibilities

- Our governing body will ensure that the school complies with statutory requirements in respect of this policy and action plan
- The headteacher is responsible for the implementation of this policy, and will ensure that staff are aware of their responsibilities, that they are given necessary training and support and report progress to the governing body
- The headteacher has day-to-day responsibility for co-ordinating the implementation of this policy
- Our staff will promote an inclusive and collaborative ethos in the school, challenge inappropriate language and behaviour, respond appropriately to incidents of discrimination and harassment, ensure appropriate support for children with additional needs and maintain a good level of awareness of equalities issues
- All members of the school community have a responsibility to treat each other with respect, to feel valued, and to speak out if they witness or are subject to any inappropriate language or behaviour

- We will take steps to ensure all visitors to the school adhere to our commitment to equality

7 Commissioning and Procurement

Staghills Nursery School will ensure that we buy services from organisations that comply with equality legislation. This will be a significant factor in any tendering process.

8 The Measurement of Impact of the Policy

This policy will be evaluated and monitored for its impact on pupils, staff, parents and carers from the different groups that make up our school. An action plan will be published to enable an impact assessment to be undertaken at the appropriate time within a given timescale.

9 Publicising the Policy and Plan

In our commitment to equality, we intend to publicise our Equality policy and Single Equality Target on the school website www.staghills.lancs.sch.uk, put reminders on the school newsletters, and in discussions at staff & Governing Body meetings.

10 Annual Review of Progress

We will report annually on the progress and performance in respect of our policy covering ethnicity, disability and gender and report annually on the progress to improve access for disabled pupils, including access to the curriculum, physical access and access to information. Taking this single equality approach, we will incorporate all requirements into one annual report which meets the requirements of the new legislation and which will formulate the basis for the annual action plan.

STAGHILLS NURSERY SCHOOL SINGLE EQUALITIES ACTION PLAN

Action	Monitoring the impact of the action	Person Responsible	Timescale	Success Indicator
Track progress of pupils to ensure the gap is closed between disadvantaged pupils and non disadvantaged pupils.	Governors to monitor closing the gap - performance data.	Chair of Governors	Annually	There are no significant differences between DA pupils and their peers.
Promote Governor vacancies through leaflets, posters, direct invitation. All vacancies filled.	Monitoring of members of the Governing Body	Head Teacher/ Chair of Governors	Ongoing	Governing Body has representatives which reflect all groups covered within this policy.

Appendix 1

Specific duties - Information and objectives

Summary:

There are specific duties which schools have to undertake in relation to the Equality Act 2010:

- a) to publish information which shows they have due regard for equalities, as defined by the Act;
- b) to publish at least one equality objective.

The information and objectives have to be published by **6 April 2012** at the latest.

In later years the **information** has to be **updated annually** and this annual updating is expected to include an indication of progress on achieving the objectives. **Objectives have to be prepared and published every four years.**

Two guiding principles:

An important principle underlying how schools respond to the specific duties is **proportionality**. This means that, for example, more information may be expected from a large secondary school than from a small primary, and more than one equality objective may be expected.

A second important principle is **flexibility**. This means that each individual school is permitted, and indeed expected, to interpret the legislation in ways which are appropriate to its own context, neighbourhood, history and circumstances.

Information showing the school has due regard for equalities:

What is the purpose of publishing equality information?

Each school has to publish information showing it is complying with the requirement (section 149 of the Equality Act 2010) to have due regard for equalities. On the basis of this information each school also has to set itself at least one equality objective.

It is also on the basis of the information which a school publishes that parents, carers, local communities, trade unions and equality organisations will hold the governing body to account.

How and where should the information be published?

The information which a school publishes must be accessible, in both senses: a) easy to find and b) easy for a non-specialist to understand.

It is up to each school to decide this for itself. A school should probably use the same means of publishing that it uses for other important information. For many schools this means the document will be on the school website and that a brief summary of it will be posted on notice-boards, and included in newsletters to parents and in the staff handbook.

Other things being equal, it would be appropriate and valuable to publish equality information within, or alongside, the school's self-evaluation documentation.

What about confidentiality?

Is it necessary to publish *all* relevant information, regardless of how sensitive it is or may be? The answer is that the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 will apply, and that normal conventions and rules relating to confidentiality will need to be observed. It follows that not all the relevant information that a school gathers has to be placed in the public domain.

For example, it would not be appropriate to publish information which enables individual pupils or members of staff to be identified. Nor, as a general rule, would it be appropriate to publish information that could be maliciously used to harm a school's reputation.

What sort of information?

What sort of information will count as showing that a school has due regard for equalities, and that it is willing for others to hold it to account?

By and large, each school is permitted and encouraged to answer this question in its own way, according to its own circumstances. However, the government has indicated that minimally every public body must provide demographic information about its service users, and must show that it is aware of different outcomes and inequalities amongst them.

In the case of schools, therefore, information needs to be given about the pupil population broken down by ethnicity and gender, and about significant differences in attainment between girls and boys, and between pupils of different ethnic backgrounds.

It is reasonable to assume that demonstrating due regard will involve schools making statements such as those listed below, and illustrating them with examples and further information. The first four, as mentioned above, are essential.

Data about the school population and differences of outcome

1. The school has data on its composition broken down by year group, ethnicity and gender, and by proficiency in English.
2. The school has data on its composition broken down by types of impairment and special educational need.
3. The school has data on inequalities of outcome and participation connected with ethnicity, gender and disability, and with proficiency in English.
4. The school uses data on inequalities of outcome and involvement when setting itself objectives for achievable and measurable improvements.

Documentation and record-keeping

5. There are statements of the school's responsibilities under the Equality Act in various school documents. For example, there is a statement of overarching policy, and there may be significant references in the school improvement plan, self-evaluation papers, the prospectus, routine bulletins and newsletters, and occasional letters to parents.
6. There are references to the school's responsibilities under the Equality Act in the minutes of governors' meetings, staff meetings and senior leadership team meetings, and in the minutes of the School Council.

7. Before introducing important new policies or measures, the school carefully assesses their potential impact on equalities, positive or negative, and keeps a record of the analysis and judgements which it makes.

Responsibilities

8. A senior member of staff has special responsibility for equalities matters.
9. A member of the governing body has a watching brief for equalities matters.

Staffing

10. The school's programme for continuing professional development (CPD) includes reference to equalities matters, both directly and incidentally.
11. There is good equal opportunities practice in the recruitment and promotion of staff, both teaching and administrative.

Behaviour and safety

12. There are clear procedures for dealing with prejudice-related bullying and incidents.
13. Surveys and focus groups show that most pupils feel safe from all kinds of bullying.

Curriculum

14. Focused attention is paid to the needs of specific groups of pupils, for example those who are learning English as an additional language, and there is extra or special provision for certain groups, as appropriate
15. There is coverage in the curriculum of equalities issues, particularly with regard to tackling prejudice and promoting community cohesion and mutual understanding
16. There are activities across the curriculum that promote pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development.
17. The school takes part in certain national projects and award schemes, appropriate to the age range of the children attending.

18. In curriculum, materials in all subjects there are positive images of disabled people; of gay and lesbian people; of both women and men in non-stereotypical gender roles; and of people from a wide range of ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds. The curriculum includes Social, Moral, Spiritual and Cultural teaching and learning, alongside the British Values.

Consultation and involvement

19. The school has procedures for consulting and involving parents and carers, and for engaging with local groups and organisations, and has regard in these for the concerns and requirements of the Equality Act.

20. The school has procedures for finding out how pupils think and feel about the school, and has regard in these for the concerns of the Equality Act.

Setting objectives:

Introductory notes

Equality objectives have to be specific and measurable, and to be outcome-focused, as distinct from being focused primarily on making improvements in provision, crucially important though such improvements are.

This means the vast majority of equality objectives are likely to be about the closing and narrowing of gaps in attainment and take-up, or else about fostering good relations. Some examples of such objectives are cited below.

Further, equality objectives have to be related to matters highlighted in the information which a school publishes to demonstrate compliance with the public sector equality duty (PSED).

The legal requirement is to publish at least one objective. A single objective might well be sufficient in a very small rural primary school. It would probably be difficult or impossible for an urban primary school, or for a secondary school, to claim that a single objective shows it is taking the public sector equality duty (PSED) seriously.

The actual number of objectives which a school adopts is probably less important than the seriousness and rigour with which it undertakes them.

Other things being equal, equality objectives should be part of, or aligned with, the school improvement plan.

Fostering good relations

- To reduce the incidence of prejudice-related bullying, hostility and suspicion throughout the school, particularly in relation to homophobia and sexism, and hostile attitudes and behaviour towards people who are disabled.
- To promote and enhance community cohesion and a sense of shared belonging in the school, and in the school's neighbourhood.
- To promote spiritual, moral, social and cultural development through the teaching of English and literacy, with particular reference to issues of equality and diversity.

Note: The information in Appendix 1 is adapted from INSTED - Equalities in Education Resource Folder 2009-11

<http://www.insted.co.uk/equalities.html>

Appendix 2 – for information

Race

The term race includes colour, ethnic origin, nationality, national origin and citizenship as well as race.

Reporting racist incidents in schools

Schools in Lancashire are required to have in place a procedure for dealing with and reporting racist incidents, which includes providing an annual summary of racist incidents to Lancashire County Council.

Disability

What is a disability?

- Disability is a physical or mental impairment which has an effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. That effect must be:
 - substantial (more than minor or trivial)
 - adverse
 - long-term (it has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least a year or for the rest of the life of the person affected).

There is no need for a person to have a specific, medically-diagnosed cause for their impairment – what matters is the effect of the impairment, not the cause.

Examples include hearing or sight impairments, a significant mobility difficulty, mental health conditions or learning difficulties. There are many other types of condition, illness or injury that can result in a person being *disabled* (eg diabetes, asthma, cancer, arthritis, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, heart conditions, facial disfigurement).

GENDER

The term gender includes boys, girls, men and women, and transgender/transsexual people. Sexual orientation is a distinct protected characteristic. (The term transgender refers to a range of people who do not feel comfortable with their birth gender).

What is the difference between sex and gender?

- Sex refers to biological status as male or female. It includes physical attributes such as sex chromosomes, gonads, sex hormones, internal reproductive structures, and external genitalia.
- Gender is a term that is often used to refer to ways that people act, interact, or feel about themselves, which are associated with boys/men and girls/women. While aspects of biological sex are the same across different cultures, aspects of gender may not be.

Sexual Orientation

Heterosexism is any prejudice and discrimination against individuals and groups who are lesbian, gay, bisexual (LGB) or are perceived to be so. It is based on the assumption that everyone is or should be heterosexual. Expressions of dislike, contempt or fear based on heterosexism are usually known as **homophobia**, although **lesophobia** and **biphobia** are also coming into use.

Whether through institutional practice or personal behaviour, the prevalence of heterosexism is likely to mean that LGB people feel excluded and unsafe. This effect can be mitigated by an actively welcoming and supportive environment.

Sexual orientation is defined as an individual's sexual orientation towards people of the same sex as her or him (gay or lesbian), people of the opposite sex (heterosexual) or people of both sexes (bisexual).

Transgenderism and gender re-assignment

Transgender is an umbrella term used to describe people whose gender identity or gender expression differs from that usually associated with their birth sex. Gender re-assignment is the process a transgender person goes through to change sex.