



## Corporate Equality & Diversity Policy - Glossary

**Age:** This refers to a person having a particular age (for example, 32 year-olds) or being within an age group (for example, 18-30 year-olds).

**Belief:** see **Religion and belief**

**Civil partnership:** Legal recognition of a same-sex couple's relationship. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a range of legal matters.

**Direct discrimination:** This refers to less favourable treatment because of a person's protected characteristic.

**Disability:** A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

**Engagement:** A broad term, intended to cover the whole range of ways in which public authorities interact with their service users and their employees, over and above what they do in providing services or within a formal employment relationship.

**Equality:** Equality means treating everyone with fairness and respect and recognising the needs of individuals.

**Equality analysis:** Equality analysis involves looking at your equality information and the outcome of your engagement in order to understand the effect or potential effect of your decisions on different protected groups. The general equality duty does not specify how public authorities should analyse the effect of their policies and practices on equality.

**Equality information:** The information that you have (or that you will collect) about people with protected characteristics that will help you to show compliance with the equality duty. This will include the findings of engagement with protected groups and others and the effect of your policies on protected groups. It includes both qualitative and quantitative information, as well as evidence of analysis you have undertaken.

**Equality objectives:** A requirement to prepare, set and publish objectives is one of the specific duties set out under the equality duty. An authority's objectives should aim to further one or more aims of the equality duty.

**Equality outcome:** The results that individuals or groups actually achieve and are able to benefit from. For example, equal pay between men and women.



**Diversity:** Diversity is recognising and valuing that individuals are unique each having their own values, beliefs, attitude, culture, racial background, sexuality, skills and life experience.

**Fostering good relations:** The Equality Act 2010 states that having due regard to the need to fostering good relations involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

**Function:** The full range of a public authority's activities, duties and powers.

**Gender reassignment:** This is the process of transitioning from one sex to another. See also trans, transgender, transsexual.

**General duty:** The requirement to show due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.; advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

**Harassment:** Unwanted conduct related to a protected characteristic that has the purpose or effect of violating a person's dignity or creates an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment. It may also involve unwanted conduct of a sexual nature or be related to gender reassignment or sex.

**Indirect discrimination:** This is when a provision, criterion or practice is applied in a way that creates disproportionate disadvantage for a person with a protected characteristic as compared to those who do not share that characteristic, and is not a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim.

**Marriage:** A union between a man and a woman.

**Maternity:** The period after giving birth. It is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, including as a result of breastfeeding.

**Mitigation:** This is when measures are put in place that lessen the negative effects of a policy or policies on protected groups. For example, delivering a service by telephone alone may cause problems for those with a language barrier. Rather than changing the way the service is delivered, this could be mitigated by using telephone interpreting services.

**Positive action:** Lawful actions that seeks to overcome or minimise disadvantages that people who share a protected characteristic have experienced, or to meet their



different needs (for example, providing mentoring to encourage staff from under-represented groups to apply for promotion).

**Pregnancy:** The condition of being pregnant.

**Protected characteristics:** The equality duty covers the following characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. These are also referred to as **protected groups**. The duty also covers marriage and civil partnerships, but not for all aspects of the duty.

**Protected groups:** see **Protected characteristics** above

**Public authority:** The general equality duty applies to public authorities. For this purpose, a public authority is a body that is named (listed) or described in Schedule 19 of the Equality Act. It also applies to other organisations who exercise public functions. This includes private bodies or voluntary organisations which are carrying out public functions on behalf of a public authority.

**Public functions:** The Equality Act 2010 defines a public function as a function that is of a public nature for the purposes of the Human Rights Act 1998.

**Race:** This is the protected characteristic of race. It refers to a group of people defined by their colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.

**Reasonable adjustment:** Public authorities making adjustments to the way in which they carry out their functions so that disabled people are not disadvantaged by the way in which those functions are carried out. This is with regard to policies, practices or procedures, premises, and the provision of auxiliary aids or services.

**Relevance:** How far a function or policy affects people, as members of the public, and as employees of the authority. Some functions may be more relevant to some protected groups than to others, and to one or more of the three elements of the general equality duty. The function or policy may still be relevant if the numbers affected by it are very small.

**Religion or belief:** Religion means any religion, including a reference to a lack of religion. **Belief** includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (for example, Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included.

**Sex:** Someone being a man or a woman.

**Sexual orientation:** This is whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes.



**Specific duties:** Certain public authorities named or described (listed) in Schedule 1 of the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) Regulations 2011 are required to comply with certain specific duties. These duties are intended to assist authorities in complying with the general equality duty.

**Stakeholders:** People with an interest in a subject or an issue who are likely to be affected by any decision relating to it and/or have responsibilities relating to it.

**Statutory Code of Practice:** A document which offers practical guidance on the law, has been approved by parliament and is admissible as evidence in a Court of law.

**Trans:** The terms ‘trans people’ and ‘transgender people’ are both often used as umbrella terms for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from their birth sex, including transsexual people (those who propose to undergo, are undergoing or have undergone a process of gender reassignment to live permanently in their acquired gender), transvestite/cross-dressing people (those who wear clothing traditionally associated with the other gender either occasionally or more regularly), androgynous / polygender people (those who have non-binary gender identities and do not identify as male or female), and others who define as gender variant.

**Transgender:** An umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from their birth sex. They may or may not seek to undergo gender reassignment hormonal treatment/surgery. Often used interchangeably with trans.

**Transsexual:** A person who intends to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone gender reassignment (which may or may not involve hormone therapy or surgery). Transsexual people feel the deep conviction to present themselves in the appearance of the opposite sex. They may change their name and identity to live in the preferred gender. Some take hormones and have cosmetic treatments to alter their appearance and physical characteristics. Some undergo surgery to change their bodies to approximate more closely to their preferred gender. Transsexual people have the protected characteristic of gender reassignment under the Equality Act 2010. Under the Act, gender reassignment is a personal process rather than a medical one and it does not require someone to undergo medical treatment in order to be protected.

**Victimisation:** Subjecting a person to a detriment because they have made a complaint of discrimination, or are thought to have done so; or because they have supported someone else who has made a complaint of discrimination. Victimisation is unlawful under the Equality Act 2010.