

Equalities log template

Issue: Decision to consult on registration proposals for children not in school

Part 1: Will the outcome of this decision have a particular impact on any persons who share one or more protected characteristics

No	Yes
give reasons or rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age• Faith or belief• Race <p>Say which persons</p> <p>Children in families with varying faith or belief (or none), for example those of Muslim, Evangelical Christian or Jewish faiths</p> <p>Children in families of varying races likely to have the faiths listed above</p>

Part 2:

Will there be a positive impact on people with the protected characteristics identified above?	Will there be a be a negative impact on people with the protected characteristics identified above?	Justification of conclusion of analysis	Conclusion (e.g. <i>impact is positive, go ahead; negative impact, go ahead if justified; negative impact, don't go ahead.</i>)	Date when equality conclusion will be reviewed (e.g., in light of new information; change in circumstances; at a policy review.)
<p><i>s. 149(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;</i></p> <p>Yes, because registration of persons as listed in part 1 who are not in school for reasons related to those characteristics (because mainstream schools do not cater properly for their faith, as their parents see it) is likely to increase the likelihood that they will receive a suitable education and thereby not suffer discrimination in childhood or adult life. Although there is no quantitative evidence available to evidence this it is likely that (for example) a person who has had a suitable education will be more able to overcome the effects of discrimination in the job market.</p>	<p><i>s.149(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;</i></p> <p>Not to any measurable extent.</p>	<p>The registration proposals are intended to ensure that children who are not attending mainstream school do receive a suitable education, either through the settings in which they are currently receiving education or through enabling the local authority to take effective action when current education is not suitable. It is possible that due to choices made by parents of the specified faiths and races as to the appropriate education of their children for faith reasons, the register will contain a higher proportion of children belonging to such families than the general population of children of compulsory school age in England..The outcome of registration is expected to be a greater likelihood of a suitable education being provided (whether in accord with the parents' wishes or not). The overall effect on those children should be positive because it will help counterbalance the discrimination they may suffer due to hostile attitudes to them amongst the general population in England.</p>	<p>Go ahead</p>	<p>At end of consultation in June 2019</p>

<p>Will there be a positive impact on people with the protected characteristics identified above?</p>	<p>Will there be a be a negative impact on people with the protected characteristics identified above?</p>	<p>Justification of conclusion of analysis</p>	<p>Conclusion <i>(e.g. impact is positive, go ahead; negative impact, go ahead if justified; negative impact, don't go ahead.)</i></p>	<p>Date when equality conclusion will be reviewed (e.g., in light of new information; change in circumstances; at a policy review.)</p>
<p><i>s.149(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;</i></p> <p>Yes, because registration of persons as listed in Part 1 who are not in school for reasons related to those characteristics (because mainstream schools do not cater properly for their faith, as their parents see it) is likely to increase the likelihood that they will receive a suitable education and thereby not suffer from loss of opportunity in later life, although there is no quantitative evidence available for this.</p>	<p><i>s.149(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;</i></p> <p>Not to any measurable extent.</p>	<p>Overall, the registration proposals are intended to ensure that children who are not attending mainstream school do receive a suitable education, either through the settings in which they are currently receiving education or through enabling the local authority to take effective action when current education is not suitable. It is possible that due to choices made by parents of the specified faiths and races as to the appropriate education of their children for faith reasons, the register will contain a higher proportion of children belonging to such families than the general population of children of compulsory school age in England. However, the overall effect of that is positive because children as listed in Part 1 are normally less likely to enjoy equality of opportunity than their peers without the characteristics in question, due to hostile attitudes to their faiths within society in England (for example within the labour market). Ensuring that they receive a suitable education is helpful to the correction of this imbalance.</p>	<p>Go ahead</p>	

Will there be a positive impact on people with the protected characteristics identified above?	Will there be a be a negative impact on people with the protected characteristics identified above?	Justification of conclusion of analysis	Conclusion <i>(e.g. impact is positive, go ahead; negative impact, go ahead if justified; negative impact, don't go ahead.)</i>	Date when equality conclusion will be reviewed (e.g., in light of new information; change in circumstances; at a policy review.)
<p><i>s.149(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.</i></p> <p>Yes, because registration of persons with the specified characteristics in Part 1 who are not in school for reasons related to those characteristics (because mainstream schools do not cater properly for their faith, as their parents see it) is likely to increase the likelihood that they will receive a suitable education - and thereby lessen the risk that they will find themselves in a situation in society where they do not enjoy equivalence with the general population in England. This should encourage good relations between the two groups although there is no quantitative evidence available for this.</p>	<p><i>s.149(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.</i></p> <p>Yes, in the sense that persons with the specified characteristics in Part 1 may believe that the register and action stemming from it impacts disproportionately on their presumed right to educate their children in accordance with their wishes, compared with the general population of England.</p>	<p>Overall, the registration proposals are intended to ensure that children who are not attending mainstream school do receive a suitable education, either through the settings in which they are currently receiving education or through enabling the local authority to take effective action when current education is not suitable. It is possible that due to choices made by parents of the specified faiths and races as to the appropriate education of their children for faith reasons, the register will contain a higher proportion of children belonging to such families than the general population of children of compulsory school age in England. However the overall effect, despite the perceptions of some parents which might arise for reasons listed to the left, should be that through increasing the chances of the persons concerned of having a suitable education, they can overcome hostile attitudes in the general population of England towards their faiths and enjoy good relations with people not sharing their characteristics.</p>	<p>Go ahead</p>	