

3. Your rights to equality at work: pay and benefits.

Equality Act 2010 Guidance for employees.
Vol. 3 of 6.

Contents

Introduction	1
Other guides and alternative formats.....	1
The legal status of this guidance	3
1. Your rights to equality at work: pay and benefits	4
What's in this guide.....	4
What else is in this guide	6
Your rights not to be discriminated against at work: what this means for how your employer must behave towards you	7
Are you a worker?.....	7
Protected characteristics.....	7
What is unlawful discrimination?.....	8
Situations where equality law is different	11
What's next in this guide	14
When your employer decides about what pay and benefits workers will receive.....	15
Who is responsible for a benefit.....	16
Bonuses.....	18
Occupational pension schemes	19
Health insurance and disabled workers	19
Pay discussions	20
When your employer decides about pay and benefits for women and men ('equal pay') ..	21
Sex equality clause	22
Equal work.....	23
Like work.....	23
Work that is rated as equivalent.....	24
Work that is of equal value.....	25

The employer's defence of 'material factor'	26
Pay protection schemes.....	27
Pay, benefits and bonuses during maternity leave.....	28
What to do if you believe you are being paid less than someone else because of a protected characteristic.....	30
What the Employment Tribunal has to decide in an equal pay case.....	31
Which claims the Employment Tribunal can hear	32
Time limits.....	32
Burden of proof	34
Assessment as to whether the work is of equal value.....	34
What the Employment Tribunal can decide in cases where money is owed.....	35
Pension cases.....	36
2. When your employer is responsible for what other people do.....	37
When your employer can be held legally responsible for someone else's unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation.....	37
How your employer can reduce the risk that they will be held legally responsible	39
When your employer's workers or agents may be personally liable	40
What happens if a person instructs someone else to do something that is against equality law	41
What happens if a person helps someone else to do something that is against equality law	41
What happens if an employer tries to stop equality law applying to a situation.....	42
3. The employer's duty to make reasonable adjustments to remove barriers for disabled people.....	43
Which disabled people does the duty apply to?.....	45
How can your employer find out if you are a disabled person?.....	46
The three requirements of the duty.....	46
Are you at a substantial disadvantage as a disabled person?	47
Changes to policies and the way an organisation usually does things	48

Dealing with physical barriers	49
Providing extra equipment or aids	50
Making sure an adjustment is effective	50
Who pays for reasonable adjustments?	51
What is meant by 'reasonable'	52
Reasonable adjustments in practice	54
Specific situations	60
Employment services	60
Occupational pensions	61
4. What to do if you believe you've been discriminated against	62
Your choices	63
Was what happened against equality law?	64
Asking for feedback	65
Making a complaint	65
Monitoring the outcome	66
The questions procedure	66
Key points about discrimination cases in a work situation	67
Where claims are brought	67
Time limits for bringing a claim	68
The standard and burden of proof	69
What the Employment Tribunal can order the employer to do	70
Settling a dispute	71
Where to find out more about making a tribunal claim	72
5. Further sources of information and advice	73
6. Glossary	80

Introduction

This guide is one of a series written by the Equality and Human Rights Commission to explain your rights under equality law. These guides support the introduction of the Equality Act 2010. This Act brings together lots of different equality laws, many of which we have had for a long time. By doing this, the Act makes equality law simpler and easier to understand.

There are six guides giving advice on your rights under equality law when you are at work, whether you are an employee or in another legal relationship to the person or organisation you are working for. The guides look at the following work situations:

1. When you apply for a job
2. Working hours and time off
3. Pay and benefits
4. Promotion, transfer, training and development
5. When you are being managed
6. Dismissal, redundancy, retirement and after you've left

Other guides and alternative formats

We have also produced:

- A separate series of guides which explain your rights in relation to people and organisations providing services, carrying out public functions or running an association.
- Different guides explaining the responsibilities people and organisations have if they are employing people to work for them or if they are providing services, carrying out public functions or running an association.

If you require this guide in an alternative format and/or language please contact the relevant helpline to discuss your needs.

England

Equality and Human Rights Commission Helpline

FREEPOST RRLG-GHUX-CTR

Arndale House, Arndale Centre, Manchester M4 3AQ

Telephone: 0845 604 6610

Textphone: 0845 604 6620

Fax: 0845 604 6630

Scotland

Equality and Human Rights Commission Helpline

FREEPOST RSAB-YJEJ-EXUJ

The Optima Building, 58 Robertson Street, Glasgow G2 8DU

Telephone: 0845 604 5510

Textphone: 0845 604 5520

Fax: 0845 604 5530

Wales

Equality and Human Rights Commission Helpline

FREEPOST RRLR-UEYB-UYZL

3rd Floor, 3 Callaghan Square, Cardiff CF10 5BT

Telephone: 0845 604 8810

Textphone: 0845 604 8820

Fax: 0845 604 8830

www.equalityhumanrights.com

The legal status of this guidance

This guidance applies to England, Scotland and Wales. It has been aligned with the Codes of Practice on Employment and on Equal Pay. Following this guidance should have the same effect as following the Codes and may help employers and others avoid an adverse decision by a tribunal in proceedings brought under the Equality Act 2010.

This guide is based on equality law as it is at 1 October 2010. Any future changes in the law will be reflected in further editions.

This guide was last updated in July 2011. You should check with the Equality and Human Rights Commission if it has been replaced by a more recent version.

1. Your rights to equality at work: pay and benefits

What's in this guide

If your employer is making decisions about the level of pay they set or the benefits they give you in return for working for them, equality law applies to what they are doing.

Equality law applies:

- whatever the size of the organisation
- whatever sector you work in
- whether your employer has one worker or ten or hundreds or thousands
- whether or not your employer uses any formal processes or forms to help them make decisions.

This guide tells you what your employer must do to avoid all the different types of unlawful discrimination. It recognises that smaller and larger employers may operate with different levels of formality, but makes it clear how equality law applies to everyone, and what this means for the way every employer (and anyone who works for them) must do things.

Pay and benefits include:

- basic pay
- non-discretionary bonuses
- overtime rates and allowances
- performance-related benefits
- severance and redundancy pay
- access to pension schemes
- benefits under pension schemes
- hours of work
- company cars
- sick pay

- 'fringe benefits' such as travel allowances.

Your employer cannot stop you discussing your pay with someone else if this is for the purpose of finding out if there may be unlawful pay discrimination, for example, where you are trying to find out whether you are being paid differently from someone from a different ethnic background.

Specific rules apply where the pay or benefits are part of a worker's contract of employment and any difference is because of the worker's sex, in other words, where there are differences between women's pay and men's pay. This is usually called 'equal pay'.

There are also some differences in the procedures that apply if you bring an Employment Tribunal case against your employer for equal pay.

This guide covers the following situations and subjects (we explain what any unusual words mean as we go along):

- When your employer decides what pay and benefits workers will receive
 - Who is responsible for a service that an employer gives workers as a benefit
 - Bonuses
 - Occupational pension schemes
 - Health insurance and disabled workers
 - Pay discussions
- When they decide pay and benefits for women and men ('equal pay')
 - Sex equality clause
 - Equal work
 - Like work
 - Work that is rated as equivalent
 - Work that is of equal value
 - The employer's defence of 'material factor'
 - Pay protection schemes
 - Pay, benefits and bonuses during maternity leave

- What to do if you believe you are being paid less than someone else because of a protected characteristic
 - What the Employment Tribunal has to decide in an equal pay case
 - Which claims the Employment Tribunal can hear
 - Time limits
 - Burden of proof
 - Assessment as to whether the work is of equal value
 - What the Employment Tribunal can decide in cases where money is owed
 - Pension cases.

What else is in this guide

This guide also contains the following sections, which are similar in each guide in the series, and contain information you are likely to need to understand what we tell you about pay and benefits:

- Information about when an employer is responsible for what other people do, such as workers employed by them.
- Information about reasonable adjustments to remove barriers if you are a disabled person.
- Advice on what to do if you believe you've been discriminated against.
- A Glossary containing a list of words and key ideas you need to understand this guide – all words highlighted in **bold** are in this list. They are highlighted the first time they are used in each section and sometimes on subsequent occasions.
- Information on where to find more advice and support.

Your rights not to be discriminated against at work: what this means for how your employer must behave towards you

Don't forget that specific rules apply to equal pay between women and men where pay or benefits are part of your contract of employment. If the reason for a difference in pay or benefits is or might be your sex, in other words, the fact that you are a man or a woman, you should read 'When your employer decides about pay and benefits', on page 21 to understand what the rules are.

Are you a worker?

This guide calls you a **worker** if you are working for someone else (who this guide calls your **employer**) in a work situation. Most situations are covered, even if you don't have a written **contract of employment** or if you are a **contract worker** rather than a **worker** directly employed by your employer. Other types of worker such as **trainees**, **apprentices** and **business partners** are also covered. If you are not sure, check under 'work situation' in the list of words and key ideas. Sometimes, equality law only applies to particular types of worker, such as employees, and we make it clear if this is the case.

Protected characteristics

Make sure you know what is meant by:

- **age**
- **disability**
- **gender reassignment**
- **marriage and civil partnership**
- **pregnancy and maternity**
- **race**
- **religion or belief**
- **sex**
- **sexual orientation.**

These are known as **protected characteristics**.

What is unlawful discrimination?

Unlawful discrimination can take a number of different forms:

- Your employer must not treat you worse than another worker because of a protected characteristic (this is called **direct discrimination**).

For example:

An employer is deciding how much to pay two trainees who are starting work. Both trainees will be doing the same job. If the employer decided to pay one of the trainees less because they were a disabled person, this would almost certainly be unlawful discrimination because of disability.

- If you are a woman who is **pregnant** or on **maternity leave**, the test is not whether you are treated worse than someone else, but whether you are treated **unfavourably** from the time you tell your employer you are pregnant to the end of your maternity leave (which equality law calls the **protected period**) because of your pregnancy or a related illness or because of maternity leave.
- Your employer must not do something which has (or would have) a worse impact on you and on other people who share your particular protected characteristic than on people who do not have that protected characteristic. Unless your employer can show that what they have done, or intend to do, is **objectively justified**, this will be **indirect discrimination**. 'Doing something' can include making a decision, or applying a rule or way of doing things.

For example:

An employer provides a company car only to workers for whom insurance costs are below a certain limit. Because insurance costs for younger drivers are generally higher, this may mean that younger workers are not eligible for a company car. Unless the employer can objectively justify their company car policy, this may be indirect discrimination because of age.

- If you are a disabled person, your employer must not treat you unfavourably because of something connected to your disability where they cannot show that what they are doing is **objectively justified**. This only applies if your employer knows or could reasonably have been expected to know that you are a disabled worker. This is called **discrimination arising from disability**.

For example:

An employer gives workers a bonus if they have not taken more than three days off sick in the previous year. They do not separately record time off for sickness and time off for medical appointments taken by disabled people. A worker who is a newly disabled person because of an amputation has to attend a clinic once a month to have their prosthetic leg checked. They have to take half a day's leave each time and this has been recorded as six days' sickness absence over the course of the year. Unless the employer can objectively justify using sickness absence as a test for whether workers receive the bonus, this is likely to be discrimination arising from disability, as the disabled worker has been treated unfavourably (not receiving the bonus) for a reason connected with or arising from their disability (the need for time off for the appointments).

- Your employer must not treat you worse than another worker because you are **associated with** a person who has a protected characteristic.

For example:

A small chain of fast food restaurants gives staff with children vouchers so that they can take their children for cheap meals. One member of staff has a disabled child and does not receive the vouchers because their manager assumes that the child will not be able to go to the restaurant. This is probably direct discrimination because of disability by association.

- Your employer must not treat you worse than another worker because they incorrectly think you have a protected characteristic (**perception**).

For example:

An employer assumes that an Asian member of staff is a Muslim and does not offer her an opportunity to go on a residential training course because they assume that she will not want to stay away overnight in a mixed sex environment. She is not Muslim but has been denied an opportunity based on an incorrect assumption about her religion or belief. This is probably direct discrimination because of religion or belief by perception.

- Your employer must not treat you badly or **victimise** you because you have complained about discrimination or helped someone else complain or have done anything to uphold your own or someone else's equality law rights.

For example:

A worker who complains unsuccessfully but in good faith of sexual harassment by their manager is not given a bonus at the end of the year. If the reason for denying them the bonus is the complaint, this would almost certainly be victimisation.

This also includes treating you badly because you have discussed with anyone (including a colleague, former colleague or trade union representative) whether you are paid differently because of a protected characteristic.

For example:

A worker who is of Bangladeshi origin thinks he may be being underpaid because of his race compared with a white colleague. He asks the white colleague and the colleague tells him, even though his contract forbids him from disclosing his pay to other staff. The employer takes disciplinary action against the white colleague as a result and dismisses him. This would be treated as victimisation.

- Your employer must not **harass** you.

For example:

A worker is denied a bonus because she refuses to submit to sexual harassment by her manager and instead reports him. The withholding of the bonus is a further act of harassment under the equality law definition as it is less favourable treatment because of that refusal to submit.

In addition, if you are a disabled worker, to make sure that you have the same access, as far as is reasonable, to everything that is involved in doing a job as a non-disabled worker, your employer must make **reasonable adjustments**.

Your employer must make reasonable adjustments to what they do as well as the way that they do it.

You can read more about reasonable adjustments to remove barriers for disabled people in Chapter 3.

Situations where equality law is different

Sometimes there are situations where equality law applies differently. This guide refers to these as exceptions.

We only list the exceptions that apply to the situations covered in this guide. There are more exceptions which apply in other situations, for example, when you are applying for a job or are receiving a redundancy payment. These are explained in the relevant guide in the series.

There are specific exceptions in relation to pay and benefits for:

- Young workers
- Differences in pay and benefits linked to length of service
- Marriage and civil partnership.

Young workers

If you are aged between 16 and 21 and your employer wants to pay you differently from other workers according to your age, they can do this, but only if their pay structures are based on the age bands set out in the National Minimum Wage Regulations 1999.

These Regulations set minimum wage rates and have lower minimum wage rates for younger workers aged 16 and 17, and for those aged 18 to 21.

Your employer can either use the rates of pay set out in the Regulations or they can pay you higher wages as long as they are linked to the same age bands.

The rates of pay themselves do not have to be related to the national minimum wage. In other words, the differences between the different bands do not have to relate to the level of the national minimum wage in that band.

For example:

A supermarket decides to review its pay scales. It must pay at least the national minimum wage. If it decides to pay more, and to pay different rates to younger employees, it can do this, as long as it bases what it does on the age bands used for the national minimum wage. The supermarket opts for the following rates which would be allowed:

- 16–17 years of age – 20p per hour more than the national minimum wage for employees in that age band
- 18–21 years of age – 45p per hour more than the national minimum wage for employees in that age band, and
- 22 years of age or over – 70p per hour more than the national minimum wage for employees aged 22 or over.

Always remember that specific rules apply where pay or benefits are part of your contract of employment and women and men are being paid differently. If this is the case (for example, if you have reason to think that the jobs for which your employer is paying younger workers at different rates are mainly done by young women or mainly done by young men), you should also read the information at page 21 'When your employer decides about pay and benefits'.

Differences in pay and benefits linked to length of service

Your employer may be allowed to give you different pay and benefits based on how long you have worked for them, even though this would otherwise be indirect discrimination because of age (as younger workers are likely to have been at work for a shorter time).

For length of service up to five years, your employer does not have to justify differences at all.

For example:

For junior office staff, an employer operates a five point pay scale to reflect growing experience over the first five years of service. Equality law would allow this.

Length of service can be worked out in one of two ways:

- by the length of time you have been working for your employer at or above a particular level, or
- by the length of time you have been working for your employer in total.

If your employer uses length of service of more than five years to award or increase a benefit, this falls outside the exception.

But there is a further difference: your employer may still be able to use length of service to set pay and benefits after workers have been with them for more than five years if they reasonably believe that using length of service in this way fulfils a business need. They may believe it rewards higher levels of experience, encourages loyalty, or increases or maintains workers' motivation.

This is a less difficult test than the general test for **objective justification** for indirect discrimination. However, your employer must still have evidence on which to base their belief.

Always remember that specific rules apply where pay or benefits are part of your contract of employment and women and men are being paid differently. If, for example, the jobs for which your employer is providing increased pay or benefits based on length of service are mainly done by men, so that they end up significantly better off than women workers do, you should also read the information at page 21: 'When your employer decides about pay and benefits for women and men'.

Marriage and civil partnership

If you are married or in a civil partnership, your employer must not treat you worse than they treat workers who are not married or not in a civil partnership.

However, they can treat you better. This will not be unlawful discrimination against workers who are not married or in a civil partnership.

But your employer must treat workers who are married and workers who are in a civil partnership the same.

For example

An employer gives an additional week's honeymoon leave to a woman who is getting married. Last year, her lesbian colleague who was celebrating a civil partnership was given only one extra day's leave to go on honeymoon. This is almost certainly unlawful discrimination because of sexual orientation.

If your employer also gives benefits to workers' partners, for example, allowing them to drive a company car, or giving them staff discounts on services, these benefits must be offered on the same terms to same-sex partners and opposite-sex partners.

Your employer must be consistent about whether they require partners to be married or in a civil partnership to receive a benefit. If they give benefits to unmarried opposite-sex partners, they must give them on the same terms to same-sex partners who are not in a civil partnership. Not to do so would almost certainly be unlawful discrimination because of sexual orientation.

The only exception to this is if a benefit was provided just for married workers before 5 December 2005 or applies to a time when someone was working for an employer before that date.

Always remember that specific rules apply where pay or benefits are part of your contract of employment and women and men are being paid differently. If, for example, the jobs for which your employer is providing a benefit based on whether a worker is married or in a civil partnership are mainly done by women or mainly done by men, so that people of one sex end up significantly better off than the other, you should also read the information at page 21: 'When your employer decides about pay and benefits for women and men'.

Treating disabled workers better than non-disabled workers

As well as these exceptions, equality law allows your employer to treat a disabled worker better – or **more favourably** – than a non-disabled worker. This can be done even if the disabled worker is not at a specific disadvantage because of their disability in the particular situation. The reason the law was designed this way is to recognise that in general disabled people face a lot of barriers to participating in work and other activities.

What's next in this guide

The next part of this guide looks first at the general rules on avoiding unlawful discrimination when setting levels of pay and benefits. It then explains the specific rules on equal pay between women and men, what to do if you believe you are being paid less than someone else, and the specific rules that apply in equal pay cases. It covers:

- When your employer decides what pay and benefits workers will receive
 - Who is responsible for a benefit
 - Bonuses
 - Occupational pension schemes
 - Health insurance and disabled workers
 - Pay discussions

When your employer decides pay and benefits for women and men ('equal pay')

- Sex equality clause
- Equal work
- Like work
- Work that is rated as equivalent
- Work that is of equal value
- The employer's defence of 'material factor'
- Pay protection schemes
- Pay, benefits and bonuses during maternity leave
- What to do if you believe you are being paid less than someone else because of a protected characteristic
 - What the Employment Tribunal has to decide in an equal pay case
 - Which claims can the Employment Tribunal hear?
 - Time limits
 - Burden of proof
 - Assessment as to whether the work is of equal value
 - What the Employment Tribunal can decide in cases where money is owed
 - Pension cases.

When your employer decides about what pay and benefits workers will receive

There are different ways your employer might decide what to pay you and what benefits to provide, such as:

- the going rate for the job in your sector and/or area
- the skills and qualifications needed by you when you do the job
- your performance in the job.

Your employer must make sure that the way they work out and apply these criteria does not discriminate unlawfully. Use the information earlier in this guide to make sure you know what equality law says your employer must do to avoid unlawful discrimination.

Always remember that specific rules apply where pay or benefits are part of your contract of employment and women and men are being paid differently. If, for example, the jobs for which workers are being paid at different rates are mainly done by women or mainly done by men, you should also read the information at page 21: 'When your employer decides about pay and benefits for women and men'.

Who is responsible for a benefit

If you are working for an organisation that provides **services, goods or facilities** (which this part of the guide calls 'a service') to the public or a section of the public, your employer may give you access to that service either on the same basis as the public or on special terms, such as a staff discount.

Or your employer may pay someone else to provide you with a service.

To work out how this situation applies to you, there are five questions to think about:

- Does your employer provide a service to you in exactly the same way they provide it to members of the public (for example, you can hire a function room from them on the same terms as a member of the public)?
- Does your employer provide a service to you which is almost the same as a service they give the public but in a special way because you work for them (for example, you receive a staff discount when you buy something from them)?
- Does someone else provide you with a service on behalf of your employer?
- Is the benefit group insurance?
- Does equal pay law apply?

Does your employer provide the service to you in exactly the same way they provide it to members of the public?

Your employer may be providing a service to you in exactly the same way they provide it to members of the public. For example, you can hire a function room from your employer on the same terms as a member of the public.

If this is the situation and you believe your employer has discriminated unlawfully against you, you can bring a claim against them in the County Court in England or Wales, and the Sheriff Court in Scotland. You should read the Equality and Human Rights Commission guide: *Your rights to equality from businesses providing goods, facilities or services to the*

public or the equivalent guide if your employer is another type of organisation. The introduction to this guide tells you how to get hold of this information.

Does your employer provide a service to you which is almost the same as a service they give the public but in a special way because you work for them?

Your employer may be providing a service to you in almost the same way they provide it to members of the public, but with special arrangements because you work for them. For example, you receive a staff discount on the service.

If this is the situation and you believe you've been discriminated against, this is the right guide for you to be reading.

Does someone else provide you with a service on behalf of your employer?

Sometimes, your employer might arrange for someone else to provide a service to you and their other workers.

If the person or organisation providing the service discriminates unlawfully against you, it will be the service provider who is responsible. You will have a claim in the County Court (in England or Wales) or the Sheriff Court (in Scotland) against the service provider, just like any other member of the public using that service, and not against your employer.

You should read the Equality and Human Rights Commission guide: *Your rights to equality from businesses providing goods, facilities or services to the public* or the equivalent guide if the service provider is another type of organisation. The introduction to this guide tells you how to get hold of this information

But if it is your employer's behaviour that is unlawful discrimination, your claim would be against your employer in the Employment Tribunal, and this is the right guide for you to read.

Is the benefit group insurance?

Some employers offer their workers insurance-based benefits such as life assurance or accident cover under a group insurance policy. Equality law allows employers to provide for different premiums or benefits based on sex, whether people are married or in a civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity or gender reassignment. However the difference in treatment must be reasonable, and be done by reference to actuarial or other data from a source on which it is reasonable to rely.

If this situation applies to you, it is your employer, not the insurer, who is responsible for making sure that provision of benefits under group insurance schemes is not unlawfully discriminatory.

For example:

An employer arranges for an insurer to provide a group health insurance scheme to workers in their company. The insurer refuses to provide cover on the same terms to one of the workers because she is a transsexual person. The employer, who is responsible for any discrimination in the scheme, would only be acting lawfully if the difference in treatment is reasonable in all the circumstances, and done by reference to reliable actuarial or other data.

Does equal pay law apply?

Remember that special rules apply where the service your employer is giving you (or has arranged for someone else to give you) as a benefit is part of your contract of employment and there is a difference between the benefits men and women get. If, for example, the jobs in relation to which your employer provides the service as a benefit are mainly done by women or mainly done by men, you should also read the information at page 21: 'When your employer decides about pay and benefits for women and men'.

Bonuses

Bonus payments are payments made on top of basic salary, and are usually designed to motivate employees by rewarding them for achieving particular targets or standards.

Sometimes, a bonus will be set out in your contract. Sometimes it will be up to your employer if a bonus is paid (this is often referred to as a 'discretionary bonus'). Many schemes are a mixture of both types, so that you have the right to be considered for a bonus, but your employer has the final say as to whether to pay out.

Your employer must avoid unlawful discrimination in awarding bonus payments. This includes all the different types of unlawful discrimination listed earlier in this guide.

This might mean, for example, making reasonable adjustments for you if you are a disabled person.

For example:

A worker in sales takes every Thursday afternoon as unpaid leave for a disability-related reason. As a reasonable adjustment, their employer reduces their sales target to reflect their absence. Their team's target is also reduced by a proportionate amount.

You can read more about reasonable adjustments to remove **barriers** for disabled people in Chapter 3.

Always remember that specific rules apply where pay or benefits are part of your contract of employment and women and men are being paid differently. If, for example, the jobs for which your employer provides a bonus are mainly done by women or mainly done by men, or bonuses are set in a way that means generally people of one sex end up significantly better off than the other, you should also read the information at page 21: 'When your employer decides about pay and benefits for women and men'.

Occupational pension schemes

If your employer provides an occupational pension or work or company pension scheme to their employees (or one is provided for them), the people running the scheme must avoid unlawful discrimination in how they run it. This includes all the different types of unlawful discrimination listed earlier in this guide.

For example:

A pension scheme that offers benefits to opposite-sex partners must give the same benefits to same-sex partners. If people have to be married to receive benefits, then the same benefits must be offered to civil partners. Not doing so would be discrimination because of sexual orientation.

The duty to make reasonable adjustments to remove barriers for disabled people applies to pension schemes. You can read more about reasonable adjustments to remove barriers for disabled people in Chapter 3.

Specific rules apply where membership of an occupational pension scheme is part of your contract of employment and women and men are treated differently by the scheme.

If you believe that your occupational pension scheme may be unlawfully discriminating against you, you should get expert advice from your trade union or another organisation.

Health insurance and disabled workers

If:

- you are a disabled person and
- your employer offers private health insurance to you and other workers as a benefit,

your employer and the insurer must not exclude you because of your disability or offer it to you on worse terms than those offered to your colleagues, unless they can **objectively justify** any difference in treatment.

Pay discussions

Some employers make it a condition in contracts of employment that their employees must not talk about their pay with colleagues or anyone else. This is sometimes called a 'secrecy clause' or 'gagging clause'. It means employees cannot check if they are being paid the same for the same or similar work, whatever their protected characteristic.

Equality law says that, regardless of what your contract says, you are allowed to talk about your pay to anyone, including:

- colleagues
- former colleagues, or
- (for example) a trade union representative

provided this is to find whether or to what extent there is a connection between pay and having (or not having) a protected characteristic. You can also try and obtain pay information from a colleague, or former colleague, with this aim. Equality law calls all these discussions 'relevant pay disclosures'.

In other words, a gagging clause in a contract will not have any legal effect to stop these kinds of pay discussions taking place.

This discussion can relate to any protected characteristic, not just equal pay between women and men.

For example:

A discussion between a worker who is a disabled person and a non-disabled colleague for the purpose of establishing whether the non-disabled person is being paid more than the disabled person could involve a relevant pay disclosure. However, two non-disabled colleagues simply comparing their respective salaries are unlikely to be making a relevant pay disclosure, unless they are investigating pay disparities which may be linked to sex, race or another protected characteristic.

Your employer must not treat you badly because you have talked to someone about your pay in order to find out if your pay may be different because of a protected characteristic. This is likely to be **victimisation**.

When your employer decides about pay and benefits for women and men ('equal pay')

The term 'equal pay' is used specifically to mean making sure that women and men who are doing **equal work** receive the same rewards under their contracts of employment.

Equal pay applies to everything the employee receives, not just money paid to them, such as holiday entitlement.

Equal pay applies to **workers**, **office-holders**, police officers and people serving in the armed forces. This guide refers to all these people as 'employees' for convenience. Similarly, people who recruit or 'employ' these people are referred to as 'employers'.

If:

- you are not in one of these relationships with the person or organisation that is paying you but you are in another work situation, or
- the unlawful discrimination is because of a protected characteristic other than sex, or
- the pay or benefits are not part of your contract

then your employer must still not discriminate unlawfully against you, but the special equal pay laws and procedures do not apply, and the first half of this guide applies to your situation instead.

Note: Because it is much more often the case that women are paid less than men, this guide generally refers to the person claiming equal pay as being a woman. But equal pay law protects men and women equally, so if a man is being paid less than a woman doing equal work, the following applies to him too.

This section of the guide looks at some of the rules in more detail, including:

- Sex equality clause
- Equal work
- Like work
- Work that is rated as equivalent
- Work that is of equal value
- The employer's defence of 'material factor'
- Pay protection schemes

- Pay, benefits and bonuses during maternity leave.

However, although the *reason* the law exists is simple – to make sure women and men receive the same rewards for equal work – the law itself can be complicated. This guide tells you the general outline of the law, but if you are concerned about equal pay, you should get other help and advice, for example, from:

- the Equality and Human Rights Commission
- Acas
- your trade union if you have one.

Contact details for a range of organisations who may be able to help you are in Chapter 5.

Sex equality clause

Your employer must pay women and men doing equal work the same and give them the same benefits. The only way in which your employer can avoid this is if they can show that there is a reason for the pay difference that has nothing to do with the sex of the workers. This is called the ‘material factor defence’ and is explained in more detail at page 26.

Every woman’s contract of employment is automatically read as if it contains a term or clause which has the effect of making sure her pay and all other contractual terms are no worse than a man’s where they are doing equal work. It does not matter if the contract is written down or not.

This applies to all the parts of the contract including:

- wages and salaries
- non-discretionary bonuses
- holiday pay
- sick pay
- overtime
- shift payments
- occupational pension benefits, and
- non-monetary terms such as holiday or other leave entitlements or access to sports and social benefits (for example, a gym membership if that is something the employee’s contract entitles them to).

If your pay and benefits are not part of your contract, your employer must still not discriminate against you because of your sex, but the special equal pay law and procedures do not apply. This might include purely discretionary bonuses, promotions, transfers and training and offers of employment or appointments to office.

For example:

A female sales manager is entitled under her contract of employment to an annual bonus calculated by reference to a specified number of sales. She discovers that a male sales manager working for the same employer and in the same office receives a higher bonus under his contract for the same number of sales. She would bring her claim under the equality of terms (equal pay) provisions.

However, if the female sales manager is not paid a discretionary Christmas bonus that the male manager is paid, she could bring a claim for unlawful sex discrimination rather than an equal pay claim because it is not about a contractual term.

Equal work

There are three kinds of equal work. All of these require a woman to compare herself to a man in the **same employment**. He is called a 'comparator'.

- The first is when a woman is doing work that is the same as or broadly similar to the work her comparator is doing. This is called 'like work'.
- The second is when although their work is different, a **job evaluation** study shows that a man's and a woman's jobs are rated as equal. This is called work that is 'rated as equivalent'.
- The third is when the man's and woman's jobs are different but are equal in value in terms of the demands or skills that are needed. This is called 'work of equal value'.

Like work

If the jobs are exactly the same, it is easy to say this is 'like work'. If they aren't exactly the same, then look at the differences between them. If these aren't of practical importance then the jobs are broadly similar and still count as 'like work' so the two workers should be paid the same.

For example:

Depending on the exact circumstances, these male and female workers could be considered to be doing 'like work':

- Male and female drivers, where the men are more likely to work at weekends.

- A woman cook preparing lunches for directors and a male chef cooking breakfast, lunch and tea for employees.
- Male and female supermarket workers carrying out similar tasks even though the men may lift heavier objects from time to time.

It is what happens in practice that counts. A contractual obligation on a male worker to do other duties does not count if these are not in fact carried out.

For example:

Men but not women workers do the same job, but under their contracts, only the men have to work compulsory overtime and can be required to transfer to different duties. This difference is not of practical importance if the flexibility is not called upon in practice.

If you think your employer is paying you less than a male comparator for like work, you should get expert advice from your trade union or another organisation.

Work that is rated as equivalent

Job evaluation is a way of systematically assessing the relative value of different jobs.

If an employer carries out (or gets someone to carry out for them) a job evaluation study and this gives an equal value to a woman's work and her comparator's, then her work is rated as equivalent to the man's. The value of the work will be measured by looking at the demands made on the workers, using factors such as effort, skill and decision-making.

Because the focus is on the demands of the job rather than the nature of the job overall, jobs which may seem to be of a very different type can be rated as equivalent.

For example:

The work of an occupational health nurse might be rated as equivalent to that of a production supervisor when components of the job such as skill, responsibility and effort are assessed by a valid job evaluation scheme.

If a job evaluation study has assessed a woman's job as being of lower value than her male comparator's job, then an equal value claim by the woman will fail. It will only not fail if the Employment Tribunal hearing the claim has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the evaluation was itself discriminatory in the way it was carried out or in the measurement it used or that it was in some other way unreliable.

There has historically been a tendency to undervalue or overlook qualities inherent in work traditionally undertaken by women (for example, caring).

A job evaluation scheme which results in different points being allocated to jobs because it values certain demands of work traditionally undertaken by women differently from demands of work traditionally undertaken by men would be discriminatory.

A scheme like this will not prevent a woman claiming that her work may be equal to that of a male comparator.

For example:

A job evaluation study rates the jobs of female classroom teaching assistants and their better paid male physical education instructors as not equivalent. This is because the study gives more points to the physical effort involved in the men's jobs than to the intellectual and caring work involved in the jobs predominantly done by women. Because it uses a sex-biased points system, this job evaluation study would not prevent the women succeeding in an equal pay claim.

A woman may also bring a claim for equal pay where her job is rated higher than that of a comparator under a job evaluation scheme but she is paid less.

Detailed guidance for employers on designing, implementing and monitoring non-discriminatory job evaluation schemes is available from the Equality and Human Rights Commission.

If you think your employer is using a job evaluation scheme that is unlawfully discriminatory, you should get expert advice from your trade union or another organisation.

Work that is of equal value

If an employer has not carried out (or got someone else to carry out) a job evaluation study, a woman can still claim equal pay with a man if she can show that her work is of equal value with his in terms of the demands made on her. Instead of the assessment being done by her employer as part of the job evaluation study, the assessment whether the work is of equal value takes place as part of the woman's claim to the Employment Tribunal.

Jobs being of equal value means that the jobs done by a woman and her male comparator are different but can be regarded as being of equal worth, having regard to:

- the nature of the work performed
- the training or skills necessary to do the job
- the conditions of work, and

- the decision-making that is part of the role.

In some cases, the jobs being compared may appear fairly equivalent (such as a female head of personnel and a male head of finance). More commonly, entirely different types of job (such as manual and administrative) can turn out to be of equal value when analysed in terms of the demands made on the employee.

More detailed guidance on how to tell if jobs are of equal value is available from the Equality and Human Rights Commission.

If you think your employer is paying you less than a male comparator for work of equal value, you should get expert advice from your trade union or another organisation.

The employer's defence of 'material factor'

Once a woman has shown that she is doing equal work with her male comparator, the equality clause will take effect unless her employer can prove that:

- the difference in pay or other contractual terms is due to a material factor, and
- this does not itself discriminate against her either directly or indirectly because of her sex.

The employer must say what the factor(s) are and prove that each factor:

- is the real reason for the difference in pay and not a sham or pretence
- actually causes the difference in pay between the woman and her comparator
- is material; that is, significant and relevant
- does not involve direct or indirect sex discrimination.

For example:

An employer argues that it is necessary to pay a male comparator more because of a skill shortage. To succeed, the employer must provide evidence of actual difficulties in recruiting and retaining people to do the job being done by the higher-paid man.

Possible material factors include:

- personal differences between the employees concerned such as experience and qualifications
- geographical differences, for example, London weighting

- unsocial hours, rotating shift work and night working.

Whether the employer succeeds in defending the pay difference depends on the specific circumstances in each case.

To be a valid defence, the material factor must not be itself directly or indirectly discriminatory.

A material factor will be directly discriminatory where it is based on treating women and men differently because of their sex. This cannot provide a defence to an equal pay claim, and it is not open to an employer to justify the discrimination.

For example:

Male maintenance workers in a bank are paid more than female administrators because the bank has always regarded and rewarded men as family breadwinners. This is directly discriminatory and cannot be justified.

Even if an employer can show that a material factor is not directly discriminatory, a woman claiming equal pay may be able to show that it is indirectly discriminatory.

Indirect discrimination happens where a pay system, policy or arrangement has a worse impact on women compared to their male comparators. If the employer cannot **objectively justify** what they have done, they will not succeed in the material factor defence.

For example:

Women employed as carers by a local authority, whose work is rated as equivalent to men employed as street cleaners and gardeners, are paid at a lower rate. The difference is due to a productivity bonus scheme which does not apply to carers, who were predominantly women. As the scheme has a disproportionately adverse effect on the women, the employer has to provide objective justification for it.

Pay protection schemes

Many employers have recognised that women have historically been paid less than men for work of equal value and some have put in place 'pay protection schemes' as part of what they are doing to sort out the situation. These schemes temporarily continue an inequality in pay, for example by allowing men to continue on higher pay while steps are taken to raise the women's pay. Equality law says that an employer's long-term objective of reducing pay inequality between women and men is always to be regarded as a legitimate aim.

However, for a scheme like this to qualify as a 'material factor' defence, there will need to be evidence that the employer is moving to close the pay gap, rather than indefinitely continuing the inequality between men's and women's pay.

More detailed guidance to help you decide whether a proposed pay protection scheme is lawful is available from the Equality and Human Rights Commission.

If your employer has put in place a pay protection scheme and you think that it is discriminatory, you should get expert advice from your trade union or another organisation.

Pay, benefits and bonuses during maternity leave

If you are a pregnant woman, your employer must not give you lower pay or worse contractual terms for a reason relating to your pregnancy. If your employer does this, you will have an equal pay claim.

However, when you go on maternity leave, unless your contract provides for maternity-related pay, you do not continue to get your usual pay and any benefits with a transferable cash value (such as a car allowance). You are still entitled to any non-cash benefits you have.

Maternity-related pay means pay other than statutory maternity pay to which a woman who is pregnant or on maternity leave is entitled under her contract. Many employers, as a matter of good business practice, provide a more generous maternity pay scheme than the one the law sets as a minimum.

When you go on **maternity leave**, a 'maternity equality clause' is automatically read into your contract, which covers:

- the calculation of any maternity-related pay you are entitled to under your contract
- bonus payments during maternity leave, and
- pay increases following maternity leave.

Unlike other types of equal pay claim, there is no need for a male comparator where your claim relates to these three things (or to other forms of pregnancy and maternity discrimination).

Any pay increase you receive or would have received had you not been on maternity leave must be taken into account in the calculation of your maternity-related pay.

For example:

Early in her maternity leave, a woman receiving maternity-related pay becomes entitled to an increase in pay (because there has been a pay rise across the

organisation she works for). If her terms of employment do not already provide for the increase to be reflected in her maternity-related pay, the employer must recalculate her maternity pay to take account of the pay increase.

Your employer must also pay you any contractual bonus payment awarded to you during your maternity leave period, or that would have been awarded had you not been on maternity leave. However, when your employer works out your bonus, the actual time during which you are on maternity leave will not generally be included, except for the two or four weeks of compulsory maternity leave.

For example:

A woman goes on maternity leave three months before the end of her company's accounting year. At the end of the accounting year, while she is on maternity leave, bonuses for the whole year are awarded to staff. The woman's bonus is calculated based on the nine months of the accounting year when she was not on maternity leave plus the two week compulsory maternity leave period that applies to her because she is not a factory worker (it would be four weeks if she worked in a factory).

Your employer must pay any pay rise or bonus when they would usually be due, and not wait until you get back from your leave.

For example:

A woman goes on maternity leave on 1 June. The contractual bonus for the year ending 30 April is payable on 1 July. Her employer says they will pay the bonus to her when she is back in a few months. The law requires the employer to pay the bonus on 1 July as it would if the woman was not on maternity leave. If this does not happen, she can make a claim relying on the maternity equality clause provisions.

When you return to work and start receiving your ordinary salary again (rather than statutory maternity pay or maternity-related pay), your employer must give you any pay increases that you would have received had you not been on maternity leave. For example, if everyone in the organisation, or even just the people doing the job you return to, have had a pay rise while you have been on maternity leave, you must be paid at a rate that takes account of the pay increase, not at your previous salary.

If pay and benefits have not been paid because of your pregnancy or maternity leave but are not things you are entitled to under your contract, then your claim is one of unlawful discrimination because of pregnancy and maternity, rather than equal pay, and the first part of this guide applies instead.

For example:

A woman who has been approved for a promotion tells her employer that she is pregnant. The employer responds that he will not now promote her because she will be away on maternity leave during a very busy period. This would be pregnancy discrimination at work but not an equal pay claim.

However, if the same woman is promoted and her increased salary takes effect after her maternity leave begins, her maternity-related pay will need to be recalculated to take account of the salary increase. When she returns to work from her maternity leave, it must be on the new salary. If this does not happen, she can make a claim relying on the maternity equality clause provisions.

Maternity equality in pension schemes

An occupational pension scheme is treated as including a maternity equality clause if it does not have such a clause already. The effect of this is to make sure that if you are on maternity leave, you continue to build up the same benefits in relation to the pension you receive once you retire.

If you are concerned about whether your occupational pension scheme may be unlawfully discriminating against you as a woman on maternity leave, you should get expert advice from your trade union or another organisation.

What to do if you believe you are being paid less than someone else because of a protected characteristic

If you want to complain that you are being paid less than a colleague because of a protected characteristic, there are a number of steps you can take.

These are explained in Chapter 4: *What to do if you believe you've been discriminated against*.

The procedures set out there apply to complaints that:

- you are being paid less than another employee because of any protected characteristic except sex, or
- you are being paid less than a person of the opposite sex for equal work but the pay or benefits are not part of your contract of employment, for example, a bonus which your employer chooses to give workers when your organisation has performed well, but which you have no contractual entitlement to.

If your complaint is that you are being paid less than a person of the opposite sex for equal work, and the pay or benefits concerned are part of your contract of employment, then the equal pay rules explained at page 21: 'When your employer decides about pay and benefits for women and men' apply.

The next section of this guidance briefly explains the rules in an equal pay case. It especially focuses on the differences between equal pay cases and other types of claims brought under equality law as it applies to work situations. You should also read the general advice in Chapter 4: *What to do if you believe you've been discriminated against*.

- What the Employment Tribunal has to decide in an equal pay case
- Which claims the Employment Tribunal can hear
- Time limits
- Burden of proof
- Assessment as to whether the work is of equal value
- What the Employment Tribunal can decide in cases where money is owed
- Pension cases

If you believe that:

- there has been a breach of an **equality clause** by your employer, or
- that you are being paid less than an employee of the opposite sex who is doing a job of equivalent or equal value, and
- the pay or benefits are included in your contract of employment,

this is an equal pay case. Equal pay cases can be extremely complicated and time-consuming and you should get further advice, for example, from your trade union if you have one.

You can find a list of organisations which may be able to help you in Chapter 5: *Further sources of information and advice*.

What the Employment Tribunal has to decide in an equal pay case

In making a decision about an equal pay case, the Employment Tribunal has to assess the evidence about:

- whether the comparator is the right comparator (in other words, if he is in the same employment)
- the work done by the woman and her comparator
- the value placed on the work (sometimes with the advice of an Independent Expert), in terms of the demands of the jobs
- the pay or other contract terms of the woman and her comparator and how they have been arrived at, and
- the reasons for the difference in pay or other contract terms.

Which claims the Employment Tribunal can hear

An Employment Tribunal can decide a complaint involving unlawful discrimination in a work situation.

This includes any equal pay case, including:

- claims relating to pay during pregnancy and maternity, and
- claims about equality in the rules of occupational pension schemes.

Employment Tribunals also hear claims about other workplace disputes, such as where someone is claiming unfair dismissal.

Members of the armed forces must bring a service complaint before they can bring a claim to the Employment Tribunal.

Time limits

These time limits are very important. Do not assume that an Employment Tribunal will give you more time to bring your claim unless yours is a 'concealment case' or you have an 'incapacity'. These are both explained below.

A six month time limit applies when:

- you want to bring a claim for a breach of an equality clause or rule, or
- you want the Employment Tribunal to make a statement about the effect of an equality clause or rule.

The six month time limit starts from the end of your employment contract. So if you are still in the same job, you can bring a claim at any time. But if you have left the employer you believe was not paying you equal pay, you must tell the Employment Tribunal about your claim within six months of leaving, by filling in the right form and sending it to them.

If:

- the employer conceals information from you which would have told you that you were not getting equal pay or
- you have an 'incapacity'

the time limit is also six months, but the six months is measured from a different point.

If the employer conceals information about the inequality in pay, the six months begins with the date when you discovered (or could reasonably have discovered) the concealment.

For example:

A woman suspects that her male colleagues who do the same work are better paid. Her employer reassures her that she and her colleagues get the same salary but he deliberately does not tell her that the men also receive performance bonuses under their contracts. Her male colleagues refuse to discuss their pay with her. The woman only discovers the discrepancy between her pay and the men's when one of the men tells her 18 months after she ceases employment. Within six months, she makes an equal pay claim to a tribunal based on the value of the bonus payments she would have received if her contract had provided for them. Although the woman's claim is made more than six months after her employment ends, she shows that her employer deliberately misled her into believing her salary was the same as the men's. She had no way of discovering the truth earlier. Her claim can proceed as a concealment case.

If you have an incapacity, the six months begins on the date the incapacity ends. 'Having an incapacity' means:

- in England and Wales that you are under 18 or that you lack capacity within the meaning of the Mental Capacity Act 2005, and
- in Scotland that you are under 16 or are incapable within the meaning of the Adults with Incapacity (Scotland) Act 2000.

For example:

A woman's employment ends due to a mental health condition which results in her temporary loss of capacity to make decisions for herself. She could make a claim for breach of an equality clause to an Employment Tribunal but is not well enough to do so. The six month time limit will start when she recovers sufficiently to make a claim.

Members of the armed forces have nine months from their last day of service to make their application to the Employment Tribunal provided that they first raise a service complaint.

For example:

A former member of the armed forces wants to bring a claim about her terms of service. She first makes a service complaint and then brings a claim for breach of an equality clause in an Employment Tribunal. This claim would need to be brought within nine months of her period of service ending.

Equal pay claims may also be brought in the High Court and for this the time limit is six years (5 years in Scotland) from the alleged breach.

Burden of proof

A woman claiming equal pay must prove facts from which an Employment Tribunal could decide that her employer has paid her less than a male comparator doing equal work. This means the woman must show that it is more likely than not that:

- she was employed to carry out equal work with a male comparator (who is a real rather than hypothetical comparator) in the same employment but
- her male comparator received better pay or other contractual benefits than her.

Once the woman has shown this, the employer must show that it is more likely than not that the difference in pay and/or other terms is for a material reason other than sex or that the work is not, in fact, equal. If the employer can show this, they will have a 'material factor defence' and the woman's claim will fail.

However, if the woman demonstrates that the employer's material factor defence has a worse impact on women doing equal work to that of the comparator, the employer will need to **objectively justify** the material factor.

Assessment as to whether the work is of equal value

Where an Employment Tribunal has to decide if the claimant's work and that of the comparator are of equal value, it can ask Acas to select an independent expert to prepare a report on the matter.

Unless the tribunal withdraws its request for a report, it must wait for the expert's report before deciding whether the work is of equal value.

If the tribunal does withdraw its request for a report, it can ask the expert to give it any documents or other information the expert has to help it make a decision.

If there has been a job evaluation study in relation to the work involved and the study finds that the claimant's work is not of equal value to the work of the comparator, the tribunal is required to come to the same decision unless it has good reason to suspect that the study is discriminatory or unreliable.

For example:

A woman claims that her job is of equal value to that of a male comparator. The employer produces a job evaluation study to the tribunal in which the woman's job is rated below her comparator's job. The employer asks the tribunal to dismiss the woman's claim but the woman is able to show that the study is unreliable because it is out of date and does not take account of changes in the jobs resulting from new technology. The tribunal can disregard the study's conclusion and can proceed to decide if the work of the claimant and comparator are of equal value.

What the Employment Tribunal can decide in cases where money is owed

If an equal pay claim succeeds, the Tribunal may:

- make a declaration as to the rights of the woman and/or her employer in relation to the claim brought. For example, ordering a pay rise to the level of the comparator's pay (including any occupational pension rights) or adding the man's better terms to the woman's contract
- order the employer to pay arrears of pay or damages to the person who has brought the claim.

There is no award for injury to feelings in an equal pay case.

In England and Wales, the Employment Tribunal can award back pay or damages going back up to six years from the date that proceedings were brought in the Employment Tribunal. This is extended to the day on which the breach first occurred where incapacity or concealment applies.

In Scotland, the Employment Tribunal can award back pay or damages going back up to five years from the date that proceedings were brought in the Employment Tribunal. This is extended to up to 20 years where the employee had a relevant incapacity or there was a fraud or error.

Pension cases

In cases about occupational pension entitlements, an Employment Tribunal can make a declaration as to the rights of everyone involved.

It can also order compensation, but the rules about this are complicated, so it is important to seek advice if this applies to you.

Where an Employment Tribunal makes a declaration about how a member of an occupational scheme must be treated, the employer must if necessary pay the scheme enough money to give the claimant what she is due, without any additional contributions having to be made by her or any other members.

2. When your employer is responsible for what other people do

It is not just how your employer personally behaves that matters.

If another person who is:

- employed by your employer, or
- carrying out your employer's instructions to do something (who the law calls your employer's agent)

does something that is unlawful discrimination, **harassment** or **victimisation**, your employer can be held legally responsible for what they have done.

This part of the guide explains:

- When your employer can be held legally responsible for someone else's unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation
- How your employer can reduce the risk that they will be held legally responsible
- When workers employed by your employer or your employer's agents may be personally liable
- What happens if a person instructs someone else to do something that is against equality law
- What happens if a person helps someone else to do something that is against equality law
- What happens if an employer tries to stop equality law applying to a situation

When your employer can be held legally responsible for someone else's unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation

Your employer is legally responsible for acts of discrimination, harassment and victimisation carried out by workers employed by them in the course of their employment.

Your employer is also legally responsible as the 'principal' for the acts of their agents done with their authority. Their agent is anyone your employer has instructed to do something on their behalf, even if your employer does not have a formal contract with them.

As long as:

- the worker was acting in the course of their employment – in other words, while they were doing their job, or
- the agent was acting within the general scope of their principal's authority – in other words, while they were carrying out your employer's instructions

it does not matter whether or not your employer:

- knew about, or
- approved of

what their worker or agent did.

For example:

- A shopkeeper goes abroad for three months and leaves a worker employed by him in charge of the shop. This worker harasses a colleague with a learning disability, by constantly criticising how they do their work. The colleague leaves the job as a result of this unwanted conduct. This could amount to harassment related to disability and the shopkeeper could be responsible for the actions of the worker.
- An employer engages a financial consultant to act on their behalf in dealing with their finances internally and with external bodies, using the employer's headed notepaper. While working on the accounts, the consultant sexually harasses an accounts assistant. The consultant would probably be considered an agent of the employer and the employer is likely to be responsible for the harassment.

However, your employer will not be held legally responsible if they can show that:

- they took **all reasonable steps** to prevent a worker employed by them acting unlawfully
- an agent acted outside the scope of their authority (in other words, that they did something so different from what your employer asked them to do that they could no longer be thought of as acting on your employer's behalf).

How your employer can reduce the risk that they will be held legally responsible

Your employer can reduce the risk that they will be held legally responsible for the behaviour of workers employed by them or their agents if they tell them how to behave so that they avoid unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation.

This does not just apply to situations where your employer and their other staff are dealing face-to-face with you, but also to how your employer and the people who work for them plan what happens in your workplace.

When your employer or their workers or agents are planning what happens to you in a work situation, your employer needs to make sure that their decisions, rules or ways of doing things are not:

- **direct discrimination**, or
- **indirect discrimination** that they cannot **objectively justify**, or
- **discrimination arising from disability** that they cannot **objectively justify**, or
- **harassment**,

and that they have made **reasonable adjustments** for you if you are a disabled person.

So it is important for your employer to make sure that their workers and agents know how equality law applies to what they are doing.

When your employer's workers or agents may be personally liable

A worker employed by your employer or your employer's agent may be personally responsible for their own acts of discrimination, harassment or victimisation carried out during their employment or while acting with the employer's authority. This applies where either:

- your employer is also liable as their employer or principal, or
- your employer would be responsible but they show that:
 - they took **all reasonable steps** to prevent their worker discriminating against, harassing or victimising you, or
 - that their agent acted outside the scope of their authority.

For example:

A factory worker racially harasses their colleague. The employer would be liable for the worker's actions, but is able to show that they took all reasonable steps to stop the harassment. The colleague can still claim compensation against the factory worker in an employment tribunal.

But there is an exception to this. A worker or agent will *not* be responsible if their employer or principal has told them that there is nothing wrong with what they are doing and the worker or agent reasonably believes this to be true.

It is a criminal offence, punishable by a fine, for an employer or principal to make a false statement which an employee or agent relies upon to carry out an unlawful act.

What happens if a person instructs someone else to do something that is against equality law

An employer or principal must not instruct, cause or induce a worker employed by them or their agent to discriminate against, harass or victimise another person, or to attempt to do so.

'Causing' or 'inducing' someone to do something can include situations where someone is made to do something or persuaded to do it, even if they were not directly instructed to do it.

Both:

- the person who receives the instruction or is caused or induced to discriminate against, harass or victimise, and
- the person who is on the receiving end of the discrimination, harassment or victimisation

have a claim against the person giving the instructions if they suffer loss or harm as a result of the instructing or causing or inducing of the discrimination, harassment or victimisation.

This applies whether or not the instruction is actually carried out.

What happens if a person helps someone else to do something that is against equality law

A person must not help someone else carry out an act which the person helping knows is unlawful under equality law.

However, if the person helping has been told by the person they help that the act is lawful and they reasonably believe this to be true, they will not be legally responsible.

It is a criminal offence, punishable by a fine, to make a false statement which another person relies on to help to carry out an unlawful act.

What happens if an employer tries to stop equality law applying to a situation

An employer cannot stop equality law applying to a situation if it does in fact apply. For example, there is no point in an employer making a statement in a contract of employment that equality law does not apply. The statement will not have any legal effect. That is, it will not be possible for the employer to enforce or rely on a term in a contract that tries to do this. This is the case even if the other person has stated they have understood the term and/or they have agreed to it.

For example:

- A worker's contract includes a term saying that they cannot bring a claim in an Employment Tribunal. Their employer sexually harasses them. The term in their contract does not stop them bringing a claim for sexual harassment in the Employment Tribunal.
- A business partner's partnership agreement contains a term that says 'equality law does not apply to this agreement'. The partner develops a visual impairment and needs reasonable adjustments to remove barriers to their continuing to do their job. The other partners instead ask them to resign from the partnership. The partner can still bring a claim in the Employment Tribunal for a failure to make reasonable adjustments and unlawful disability discrimination.
- An applicant for a job is told 'equality law does not apply to this business, it is too small'. She still agrees to go to work there. When she becomes pregnant, she is dismissed. She can still bring a claim in the Employment Tribunal for pregnancy discrimination.

3. The employer's duty to make reasonable adjustments to remove barriers for disabled people

Equality law recognises that bringing about equality for disabled people may mean changing the way in which employment is structured, the removal of physical barriers and/or providing extra support for a disabled **worker** or **job applicant**.

This is the **duty to make reasonable adjustments**.

The duty to make reasonable adjustments aims to make sure that as a **disabled person**, you have, as far as is reasonable, the same access to everything that is involved in getting and doing a job as a non-disabled person.

When the duty arises, your **employer** is under a positive and proactive duty to take steps to remove or reduce or prevent the obstacles you face as a disabled worker or job applicant.

The employer only has to make adjustments where they are aware – or should reasonably be aware – that you have a disability.

Many of the adjustments your employer can make will not be particularly expensive, and they are not required to do more than it is reasonable for them to do. What is reasonable depends, among other factors, on the size and nature of your employer's organisation.

If, however,

- you are a disabled worker, and
- you can show that there were barriers your employer should have identified and reasonable adjustments your employer could have made, and
- your employer does nothing,

you can bring a claim against your employer in the Employment Tribunal, and your employer may be ordered to pay you compensation as well as make the reasonable adjustments. A failure to make reasonable adjustments counts as unlawful discrimination. You can read more about what to do if you believe you've been discriminated against in Chapter 4.

In particular, if you are a disabled person, the need to make adjustments for you as a worker or job applicant:

- must not be a reason not to promote you if you are the best person for the job with the adjustments in place
- must not be a reason to dismiss you
- must be considered in relation to every aspect of your job

provided the adjustments are reasonable for your employer to make.

Many factors will be involved in deciding what adjustments to make and they will depend on individual circumstances. Different people will need different changes, even if they appear to have similar impairments.

It is advisable for your employer to discuss the adjustments with you, otherwise any adjustments they make may not be effective.

The rest of this section looks at the detail of the duty and gives examples of the sorts of adjustments your employer could make. It looks at:

- Which disabled people does the duty apply to?
- How can your employer find out if you are a disabled person?
- The three requirements of the duty
- Are you at a substantial disadvantage as a disabled person in that work situation?
- Changes to policies and the way an organisation usually does things
- Dealing with physical barriers
- Providing extra equipment or aids
- Making sure an adjustment is effective
- Who pays for reasonable adjustments?
- What is meant by 'reasonable'

- Reasonable adjustments in practice
- Specific situations
 - Employment services
 - Occupational pensions
- Questions about health or disability

Which disabled people does the duty apply to?

The duty applies to you if you:

- are working for an employer, or
- apply for a job with an employer, or
- tell an employer you are thinking of applying for a job with them.

It applies to all stages and aspects of employment. So, for example, where the duty arises your employer must make reasonable adjustments to disciplinary or dismissal procedures and decisions. It does not matter if you were a disabled person when you began working for them, or if you have become a disabled person while working for them.

The duty may also apply after you have stopped working for an employer.

The duty also applies in relation to **employment services**, with some differences which are explained later in this part of the guide.

Reasonable adjustments may also be required in relation to occupational pension schemes. This is explained later in this part of the guide.

How can your employer find out if you are a disabled person?

Your employer only has to make these changes where they know or could reasonably be expected to know that you are a disabled person and are – or are likely to be – at a substantial disadvantage as a result. This means your employer must do everything they can reasonably be expected to do to find out.

For example:

A worker's performance has recently got worse and they have started being late for work. Previously they had a very good record of punctuality and performance. Rather than just telling them they must improve, their employer talks to them in private. This allows the employer to check whether the change in performance could be for a disability-related reason. The worker says that they are experiencing a recurrence of depression and are not sleeping well which is making them late. Together, the employer and the worker agree to change the worker's hours slightly while they are in this situation and that the worker can ask for help whenever they are finding it difficult to start or complete a task. These are reasonable adjustments.

This does not mean, however, that an employer should be asking intrusive questions or ones that violate your dignity. Employers must still think about privacy and confidentiality in what they ask and how they ask it.

The three requirements of the duty

The duty contains three requirements that apply in situations where a disabled person would otherwise be placed at a **substantial** disadvantage compared with people who are not disabled.

- The first requirement involves changing the way things are done (equality law talks about where the disabled job worker is put at a substantial disadvantage by a **provision, criterion or practice** of their employer).

For example:

An employer has a policy that designated car parking spaces are only offered to senior managers. A worker who is not a manager, but has a mobility impairment and needs to park very close to the office, is given a designated car parking space. This is likely to be a reasonable adjustment to the employer's car parking policy.

- The second requirement involves making changes to overcome barriers created by the **physical features** of a workplace.

For example:

Clear glass doors at the end of a corridor in a particular workplace present a hazard for a visually impaired worker. Adding stick-on signs or other indicators to the doors so that they become more visible is likely to be a reasonable adjustment for the employer to make.

- The third requirement involves providing extra equipment (which equality law calls an **auxiliary aid**) or getting someone to do something to assist you (which equality law calls an **auxiliary service**).

For example:

An employer provides specialist software for a member of staff who develops a visual impairment and whose job involves using a computer.

Each of these requirements is looked at in more detail later in this part of the guide.

Are you at a substantial disadvantage as a disabled person?

The question an employer needs to ask themselves is whether:

- the way they do things
- any **physical feature** of their workplace
- the absence of an auxiliary aid or service

puts you, as a disabled worker or job applicant, at a substantial disadvantage compared with a person who is not disabled.

Anything that is more than minor or trivial is a substantial disadvantage.

If a substantial disadvantage does exist, then the employer must make reasonable adjustments.

The aim of the adjustments the employer makes is to remove or reduce the substantial disadvantage.

But the employer only has to make adjustments that are reasonable for them to make. There is more information about how to work out what is reasonable a bit later in this part of the guide.

Changes to policies and the way an organisation usually does things

The first requirement involves changing the way things are done (equality law talks about where the disabled job worker is put at a substantial disadvantage by a **provision, criterion or practice** of their employer).

This means the employer must look at whether they need to change some written or unwritten policies, and/or some of the ways they usually do things, to remove or reduce **barriers** that would place you at a **substantial** disadvantage, for example, by stopping you working for that employer or applying for a job with that employer or stopping you being fully involved at work.

This includes your employer's processes for deciding who is offered a job, criteria for promotion or training, benefits, working conditions and contractual arrangements.

For example:

- Supervisors in an organisation are usually employed on a full-time basis. The employer agrees to a disabled person whose impairment causes severe fatigue working on a part-time or job share basis. By doing this, the employer is making a reasonable adjustment.
- The design of a particular workplace makes it difficult for a disabled person with a hearing impairment to hear, because the main office is open plan and has hard flooring, so there is a lot of background noise. Their employer agrees that staff meetings should be held in a quieter place that allows that person to fully participate in the meeting. By doing this, the employer is making a reasonable adjustment.

Dealing with physical barriers

The second requirement involves making changes to overcome barriers created by the **physical features** of an employer's workplace.

This means your employer may need to make some changes to their building or premises.

Exactly what kind of change the employer makes will depend on the kind of barriers the premises present to you. The employer will need to consider the whole of their premises. They may have to make more than one change.

Physical features include: steps, stairways, kerbs, exterior surfaces and paving, parking areas, building entrances and exits (including emergency escape routes), internal and external doors, gates, toilet and washing facilities, public facilities (such as telephones, counters or service desks), lighting and ventilation, lifts and escalators, floor coverings, signs, furniture, and temporary or movable items (such as equipment and display racks). Physical features also include the sheer scale of premises (for example, the size of a building). This is not an exhaustive list.

- A physical feature could be something to do with the structure of the actual building itself like steps, changes of level, emergency exits or narrow doorways.
- Or it could be something about the way the building or premises have been fitted out, things like heavy doors, inaccessible toilets or inappropriate lighting.
- It could even be the way things are arranged inside the premises such as fixtures and fittings like shelf heights in storage areas or fixed seating in canteens.

For example:

An employer has recruited a worker who is a wheelchair user and who would have difficulty negotiating her way around the office. In consultation with the new worker, the employer rearranges the layout of furniture in the office. The employer has made reasonable adjustments.

Providing extra equipment or aids

The third requirement of the duty involves providing extra equipment – which equality law calls **auxiliary aids** – and **auxiliary services**, where someone else is used to assist you, such as a reader, a sign language interpreter or a support worker.

This means an employer may need to provide some extra equipment, auxiliary aids or services for you if you work for them or apply for a job with them.

An auxiliary aid or service may make it easier for you to do your job or to participate in an interview or selection process. So the employer should consider whether it is reasonable to provide this.

The kind of equipment or aid will depend very much on:

- you as an individual disabled person and
- the job you are or will be doing or what is involved in the recruitment process.

You may well have experience of what you need, or you and your employer may be able to get expert advice from some of the organisations listed in Chapter 5: *Further sources of information and advice*.

Making sure an adjustment is effective

It may be that several adjustments are required in order to remove or reduce a range of disadvantages and sometimes these will not be obvious to the employer. So your employer should work, as much as possible, with you to identify the kind of disadvantages or problems that you face but also the potential solutions in terms of adjustments.

But even if you don't know what to suggest, your employer must still consider what adjustments may be needed.

For example:

A disabled worker has been absent from work as a result of depression. Neither the worker nor their doctor is able to suggest any adjustments that could be made. Nevertheless the employer should still consider whether any adjustments, such as working from home for a time or changing working hours or offering more day-to-day support, would be reasonable.

You and/or your employer may be able to get expert advice from some of the organisations listed in Chapter 5: *Further sources of information and advice*.

Who pays for reasonable adjustments?

If something is a reasonable adjustment, your employer must pay for it. The cost of an adjustment can be taken into account in deciding if it is reasonable or not.

However, there is a government scheme called Access to Work which can help you if your health or disability affect your work. They help by giving advice and support. Access to Work can also help with extra costs which would not be reasonable for your employer to pay.

For example, Access to Work might pay towards the cost of getting to work if you cannot use public transport, or for assistance with communication at job interviews.

You may be able to get advice and support from Access to Work if you are:

- in a paid job, or
- unemployed and about to start a job, or
- unemployed and about to start a Work Trial, or
- self-employed

and

- your disability or health condition stops you from being able to do parts of your job.

You should make sure your employer knows about Access to Work. Although the advice and support are given to you, your employer will obviously benefit too. Information about Access to Work is in Chapter 5: *Further sources of information and advice*.

What is meant by 'reasonable'

Your employer only has to do what is reasonable.

Various factors influence whether a particular adjustment is considered reasonable. The test of what is reasonable is ultimately an objective test and not simply a matter of what you or your employer may personally think is reasonable.

When deciding whether an adjustment is reasonable an employer can consider:

- how effective the change will be in avoiding the disadvantage you would otherwise experience
- its practicality
- the cost
- their organisation's resources and size
- the availability of financial support.

Your employer's overall aim should be, as far as possible, to remove or reduce any substantial disadvantage faced by you as a worker which would not be faced by a non-disabled person.

Issues your employer can consider:

- Employers are allowed to treat disabled people better or 'more favourably' than non-disabled people and sometimes this may be part of the solution.
- The adjustment must be effective in helping to remove or reduce any disadvantage you are facing. If it doesn't have any impact at all or only a very minor one, then there is no point.
- In reality it may take several different adjustments to deal with that disadvantage but each change must contribute towards this.
- The employer can consider whether an adjustment is practical. The easier an adjustment is, the more likely it is to be reasonable. However, just because something is difficult doesn't mean it can't also be reasonable. The employer needs to balance this against other factors.

- If an adjustment costs little or nothing and is not disruptive, it would be reasonable unless some other factor (such as impracticality or lack of effectiveness) made it unreasonable.
- Your employer's size and resources are another factor. If an adjustment costs a significant amount, it is more likely to be reasonable for your employer to make it if your employer has substantial financial resources. Your employer's resources must be looked at across their whole organisation, not just for the branch or section where you are or would be working. This is an issue which the employer has to balance against the other factors.
- In changing policies, criteria or practices, the employer does not have to change the basic nature of the job, where this would go beyond what is reasonable.
- What is reasonable in one situation may be different from what is reasonable in another situation.
- If they are a larger rather than a smaller organisation, the employer is also more likely to have to make certain adjustments such as redeployment or flexible working patterns which may be easier for an organisation with more staff.
- If advice or support is available, for example, from Access to Work or from another organisation (sometimes charities will help with costs of adjustments), then this is more likely to make the adjustment reasonable.
- If making a particular adjustment would increase the risks to the health and safety of anybody, including yours, then the employer can consider this when making a decision about whether that particular adjustment or solution is reasonable. But the employer's decision must be based on a proper assessment of the potential health and safety risks. The employer should not make assumptions about risks which may face certain disabled workers.

If, taking all of the relevant issues into account, an adjustment is reasonable, then the employer must make it happen.

If you do not agree with them about whether an adjustment is reasonable or not, in the end, only an Employment Tribunal can decide this. You can read more about what to do if you believe you've been discriminated against in Chapter 4. This includes if an employer has failed to make what you believe are reasonable adjustments to remove barriers you are facing.

Providing information in an alternative format

Equality law says that where providing information is involved, the steps which it is reasonable for the employer to take include steps to make sure that the information is provided in an accessible format.

For example:

- A manual worker asks for the health and safety rules to be read onto an audio CD and given to them. This is likely to be a reasonable adjustment that the employer must make.

Reasonable adjustments in practice

Examples of steps it might be reasonable for an employer to have to take include:

- **Making adjustments to premises.**

For example:

An employer makes structural or other physical changes such as widening a doorway, providing a ramp or moving furniture for a wheelchair user; relocates light switches, door handles, or shelves for someone who has difficulty in reaching; or provides appropriate contrast in decor to help the safe mobility of a visually impaired person.

- **Allocating some of your duties to another person.**

For example:

An employer reallocates minor or subsidiary duties to another worker as a disabled worker has difficulty doing them because of their disability. For example, the job involves occasionally going onto the open roof of a building the employer transfers this work away from a worker whose disability involves severe vertigo.

- **Transferring you to fill an existing vacancy.**

For example:

An employer should consider whether a suitable alternative post is available for a worker who becomes disabled (or whose disability worsens), where no reasonable adjustment would enable the worker to continue doing the current job. This might also involve retraining or other reasonable adjustments such as equipment for the new post or a transfer to a position on a higher grade.

- **Altering your hours of working or training.**

For example:

An employer allows a disabled person to work flexible hours to enable them to have additional breaks to overcome fatigue arising from their disability. It could also include permitting part-time working, or different working hours to avoid the need to travel in the rush hour if this is a problem related to an impairment. A phased return to work with a gradual build-up of hours might also be appropriate in some circumstances.

- **Assigning you to a different place of work or training.**

For example:

An employer relocates the work station of a newly disabled worker (who now uses a wheelchair) from an inaccessible third floor office to an accessible one on the ground floor. If the employer operates from more than one workplace, it may be reasonable to move the worker's place of work to other premises of the same employer if the first building is inaccessible and the other premises are not.

- **Allowing you to be absent during working or training hours for rehabilitation, assessment or treatment.**

For example:

An employer allows a disabled person who has recently developed a condition to have more time off work than would be allowed to non-disabled workers to enable them to have rehabilitation. A similar adjustment would be appropriate if a disability worsens or if a disabled worker needs occasional treatment anyway.

- **Giving, or arranging for, training or mentoring (whether for you or for other people). This could be training in particular pieces of equipment which you will be using, or an alteration to the standard workplace training to reflect your particular impairment.**

For example:

- All workers are trained in the use of a particular machine but an employer provides slightly different or longer training for an employee with restricted hand or arm movements, or training in additional software for a visually impaired person so that they can use a computer with speech output.
- An employer provides training for workers on conducting meetings in a way that enables a Deaf staff member to participate effectively.
- A disabled person returns to work after a six-month period of absence due to a stroke. Their employer pays for them to see a work mentor, and allows time off to see the mentor, to help with their loss of confidence following the onset of their disability.

- **Acquiring or modifying equipment.**

For example:

An employer might have to provide special equipment (such as an adapted keyboard for someone with arthritis or a large screen for a visually impaired person), an adapted telephone for someone with a hearing impairment, or other modified equipment for disabled workers (such as longer handles on a machine).

The employer does not have to provide or modify equipment for personal purposes unconnected with your job, such as providing a wheelchair if you need one in any event but do not have one. This is because in this situation the disadvantages you are facing do not flow from things your employer has control over.

- **Modifying instructions or reference manuals.**

For example:

The format of instructions and manuals might need to be modified for some disabled workers (such as being produced in Braille or on audio CD) and instructions for people with learning disabilities might need to be conveyed orally with individual demonstration or in Easy Read.

- **Modifying procedures for testing or assessment.**

For example:

A worker with restricted manual dexterity who was applying for promotion would be disadvantaged by a written test, so the employer gives that person an oral test instead.

- **Providing a reader or interpreter.**

For example:

An employer arranges for a colleague to read hard copy post to a worker with a visual impairment at particular times during the working day. Alternatively, the employer might hire a reader.

- **Providing supervision or other support.**

For example:

An employer provides a support worker or arranges help from a colleague, in appropriate circumstances, for someone whose disability leads to uncertainty or lack of confidence.

- **Allowing you to take a period of disability leave.**

For example:

A worker who has cancer needs to undergo treatment and rehabilitation. Their employer allows a period of disability leave and permits them to return to their job at the end of this period.

- **Participating in supported employment schemes, such as Work step.**

For example:

A person applies for a job as an office assistant after several years of not working because of depression. They have been participating in a supported employment scheme where they saw the job advertised. As a reasonable adjustment the person asks the employer to let them make private phone calls during the working day to a support worker at the scheme.

- **Employing a support worker to assist a disabled worker.**

For example:

An adviser with a visual impairment is sometimes required to make home visits to clients. The employer employs a support worker to assist them on these visits.

- **Modifying disciplinary or grievance procedures.**

For example:

A worker with a learning disability is allowed to take a friend (who does not work with them) to act as an advocate at a meeting with the person's employer about a grievance. Normally the employer allows workers to be accompanied only by work colleagues. The employer also makes sure that the meeting is conducted in a way that does not disadvantage or patronise the disabled worker.

- **Adjusting redundancy selection criteria.**

For example:

A worker with an autoimmune disease has taken several short periods of absence during the year because of the condition. When their employer is taking the absences into account as a criterion for selecting people for redundancy, they discount these periods of disability-related absence.

- **Modifying performance-related pay arrangements.**

For example:

A disabled worker who is paid purely on their output needs frequent short additional breaks during their working day – something their employer agrees to as a reasonable adjustment. It is likely to be a reasonable adjustment for their employer to pay them at an agreed rate (e.g. their average hourly rate) for these breaks.

It may sometimes be necessary for an employer to take a combination of steps.

For example:

A woman who is blind is given a new job with her employer in an unfamiliar part of the building. The employer:

- arranges facilities for her assistance dog in the new area
- arranges for her new instructions to be in Braille, and
- provides disability equality training to all staff.

In some situations, a reasonable adjustment will not work without the co-operation of other workers. Your employer's other staff may therefore have an important role in helping make sure that a reasonable adjustment is carried out in practice. Your employer must make this happen. It is unlikely to be a valid 'defence' to a claim under equality law for a failure to make reasonable adjustments for an employer to argue that an adjustment was unreasonable because other staff were obstructive or unhelpful when the employer tried to make an adjustment happen. The employer would at least need to be able to show that they took all reasonable steps to try and resolve the problem of the attitude of their other staff.

For example:

An employer makes sure that a worker with autism has a structured working day as a reasonable adjustment. As part of the reasonable adjustment, it is the responsibility of the employer to make sure that other workers co-operate with this arrangement.

If you do not want your employer to involve other workers, the employer must not breach your confidentiality by telling them about your situation.

But if you are reluctant for other staff to know about your impairment, and your employer believes that a reasonable adjustment requires the co-operation of your colleagues, it may not be possible for the employer to make the adjustment unless you are prepared for some information to be shared. It does not have to be detailed information, just enough to explain to other staff what they need to do.

Specific situations

Employment services

An **employment service provider** must not unlawfully discriminate against people who are using or want to use its services. There is more information about what this means in the Glossary.

In addition, an employment service provider has a duty to make reasonable adjustments, except when providing a **vocational service**.

For employment service providers, unlike for employers, the duty is 'anticipatory'. If an organisation is an employment service provider, this means they cannot wait until you or another disabled person wants to use their services, but must think in advance (and on an ongoing basis) about what disabled people with a range of **impairments** might reasonably need, such as people who have a visual impairment, a hearing impairment, a mobility impairment, or a learning disability.

For example:

An employment agency makes sure its website is accessible to disabled people and that it can provide information about job opportunities in a range of **alternative formats**. It also makes sure its staff are trained to assist disabled people who approach it to find out about job opportunities.

Occupational pensions

Occupational pension schemes must not unlawfully discriminate against people. In addition, an occupational pension scheme must make reasonable adjustments to any provision, criterion or practice in relation to the scheme which puts you at a **substantial** disadvantage in comparison with people who are not disabled.

For example:

The rules of an employer's final salary scheme provide that the maximum pension receivable is based on the member's salary in the last year of work. Having worked full-time for 20 years, a worker develops a condition which leads them to reduce their working hours two years before their pension age. The scheme's rules put them at a disadvantage as a result of their disability, because their pension will only be calculated on their part-time salary. The trustees decide to convert the worker's part-time salary to its full-time equivalent and make a corresponding reduction in the period of their part-time employment which counts as pensionable. In this way, their full-time earnings will be taken into account. This is likely to be a reasonable adjustment to make.

4. What to do if you believe you've been discriminated against

If you believe you have been **unlawfully discriminated** against by the **employer**, or by a worker employed by them or by their **agent**, what can you do about it? Or if you have applied for a job (or been stopped from applying) and believe you have been unlawfully discriminated against during the application process, what can you do about it?

This part of this guide covers:

- Your choices
- Was what happened against equality law?
- Complaining to the employer:
 - Asking for feedback
 - Making a complaint
 - Monitoring the outcome
- The questions procedure, which you can use to find out more
- Key points about discrimination cases in a work situation:
 - Where claims are brought
 - Time limits for making a claim
 - The standard and burden of proof
 - What the Employment Tribunal can order your employer to do.
- Where to find out more about making a tribunal claim

Read the whole of this part of the guide before you decide what to do, so you know all the options you have.

It is especially important that you work out when the last day is that you can tell the Employment Tribunal about your complaint, so that you don't miss that deadline, even if you are trying to work things out with your employer first.

Your choices

There are three things you can do:

- Ask for feedback
- Complain to the employer.
- Make a claim to the Employment Tribunal.

You do not have to choose only one of these. Instead, you could try them in turn. If you cannot get the employer to put things right, then you can make a claim to the Employment Tribunal.

Just be aware that if you do decide to make a claim to the Employment Tribunal, you need to tell the tribunal about your claim (by filling in a form) within three months (less one day) of what happened.

You do not have to go first to the employer before making a claim to the Employment Tribunal, but there are advantages in doing so, as long as you don't miss the tribunal time-limit if you are going to go ahead.

You should think carefully about whether making a claim to the Employment Tribunal is the right thing for you personally.

Making a claim may be demanding on your time and emotions, and before starting the process you may want to look at whether or not you have a good chance of succeeding. You may also want to see if there are better ways of sorting out your complaint.

Was what happened against equality law?

Write down what happened as soon as you can after it happened, or tell someone else about it so they can write it down. Put in as much detail as you can about who was involved and what was said or done. Remember, the problem will sometimes be that something was not done.

For example:

- If you are a disabled person and you asked for a **reasonable adjustment** which was not made.
- If someone did not change a decision they had made or stop applying a rule or way of doing things and this had a worse impact on you and other people with the same protected characteristic (**indirect discrimination**).

Read the rest of this guide. Does what happened sound like any of the things we say a person or organisation must or must not do?

Sometimes it is difficult to work out if what happened is against equality law. You need to show that your protected characteristics played a part in what happened. The rest of this guide tells you more about what this means for the different types of unlawful discrimination or for harassment or victimisation.

If you think you need more information from the person or organisation before deciding what to do, then you can use the questions procedure, which we explain at page 72.

If you feel you need to get more advice on whether what happened was against equality law, you will find information on places where you can get help in Chapter 5: *Further sources of information and advice*.

Is your complaint about equality law or is it about another sort of problem at work?

This guide focuses on making a complaint about something that is against equality law.

You may have a complaint about the way the recruitment process was handled which is not related to a **protected characteristic**.

Sometimes it is difficult to work out which laws (if any) apply to a situation.

If you are not sure what to do, you can get advice about your situation from other organisations, particularly the Arbitration and Conciliation Service (Acas) or Citizens Advice or your trade union. Contact details for these and other organisations who may be able to help you are in Chapter 5: *Further sources of information and advice*.

Asking for feedback

Your complaint may be about the way the recruitment process was handled or it may be about the decision not to offer you a job. Some employers explicitly offer feedback for rejected job applicants, especially after the interview stage. Whether or not such feedback was offered, as a first step you could write to the employer and ask for some written feedback about why your job application failed. If you do not get much information back from this informal approach, you can try sending a questionnaire. This is explained below. Make sure you do not miss the tribunal time-limit for bringing a claim while you are awaiting for a reply.

Making a complaint

You can write to the employer making a complaint about the way you were treated during the selection process or about the decision not to choose you for the job. Hopefully you will receive a written response which gives you some idea about what the employer will say about your treatment. If you do not get a reply or there is a long delay, make sure you do not miss the tribunal time-limits for bringing a claim if that is what you want to do.

Monitoring the outcome

Whether the employer decides that there has been unlawful discrimination or not, you must not be treated badly for having complained. For example, if the employer decided that you would not be shortlisted or offered a job if you ever applied for a post with that organisation again, this may be **victimisation**.

If you are not satisfied with what has happened you could bring a claim in the Employment Tribunal. This is explained in the next part of this guide.

The questions procedure

If you think you may have been unlawfully discriminated against, then you can get information from the employer to help you decide if you have a valid claim or not.

There is a set form to help you do this which you can [access](http://www.equalities.gov.uk/news/equality_act_2010_forms_for_ob.aspx) at: http://www.equalities.gov.uk/news/equality_act_2010_forms_for_ob.aspx, but your questions will still count even if you do not use the form, so long as you use the same questions. The form is sometimes called a 'questionnaire'.

If you send the questions to the employer, they are not legally required to reply to the request, or to answer the questions, but it may harm their case in the Employment Tribunal if they do not.

The questions and the answers can form part of the evidence in a case brought under the Equality Act 2010 (in other words, the law explained in this guide).

You can send the employer the questions before you make your claim to the Employment Tribunal, or at the same time, or after you have sent your claim.

If it is before, then you must send the questions to the employer so that they receive them within three months of what you believe was the unlawful discrimination.

If you have already sent your claim to the Employment Tribunal, then you must send the questions to the employer so that they receive them within 28 days of your claim being sent to the Employment Tribunal.

If the employer does not respond to the questionnaire within eight weeks of your sending it to them, the Employment Tribunal can take that into account when making its decision. The Employment Tribunal can also take into account answers which are evasive or unclear.

- There is an exception to this. The Employment Tribunal cannot take the failure to answer into account if a person or organisation states that to give an answer could prejudice criminal proceedings and this is reasonable. Most of the time, breaking

equality law only leads to a claim in a civil tribunal or court. Occasionally, breaking equality law can be punished by the criminal courts. In that situation, the person or organisation may be able to refuse to answer the questions, if in answering they might incriminate themselves and it is reasonable for them not to answer. If your employer says this applies to them, you should get more advice on what to do.

If you send the employer the questions, the employer must not treat you badly, eg in respect of future job applications, because you have done this. If your employer did, it would almost certainly be **victimisation**.

Key points about discrimination cases in a work situation

The key points this guide explains are:

- Where claims are brought
- Time limits for bringing a claim
- The standard and burden of proof
- What the Employment Tribunal can order your employer to do
- Settling a dispute.

Where claims are brought

An Employment Tribunal can decide a complaint involving unlawful discrimination in a work situation.

Employment Tribunals can also decide cases about:

- Collective agreements, which can cover any terms of employment, such as pay or other benefits or working conditions.
- Equal pay and occupational pensions cases, which you can read more about in the Equality and Human Rights Commission guide: *Your rights to equality at work: pay and benefits*.
- Requirements an employer places on someone to discriminate against people as part of their job, for example, if someone works in a shop, telling them not to serve customers with a particular protected characteristic.

If you want to complain about questions being asked about your health or disability when you were applying for a job, you can bring a claim in the Employment Tribunal if you

believe you were discriminated against because of disability, or for a reason connected with your disability and it relates to the answers you gave to those questions.

For example:

A job applicant who is a disabled person is asked questions about their health and disability during their interview. They do not get the job. They believe this is because of the answers they gave to the questions. They can bring a claim in the Employment Tribunal.

You cannot bring a case against the employer just for asking the questions if these had no impact on you personally, for example, if it is clear why you did not get the job and this does not relate to the answers you gave to those questions. Of course, if other unlawful discrimination happened, you can still bring a case.

Only the Equality and Human Rights Commission can take up the wider case (in the County Court in England or Wales, and the Sheriff Court in Scotland) to challenge the employer just for asking the questions if no individual was unlawfully discriminated against.

If you are a member of the armed services, you can only bring your complaint to the Employment Tribunal after your **service complaint** has been decided.

Time limits for bringing a claim

You must bring your claim within three months (less one day) of the claimed unlawful discrimination taking place.

For example:

An employer unlawfully discriminates against a worker. The discrimination took place on 5 May. The worker must tell the Employment Tribunal about their claim using the proper form by 4 August at the latest.

There are two situations where this is slightly different:

- in equal pay cases, different time limits apply – see the Equality and Human Rights Commission guide: *Your rights to equality at work: pay and benefits*, and
- for cases involving the armed forces, the time limit is six months (less one day).

If you bring your a claim after the date has passed, it is up to the Employment Tribunal to decide whether it is fair to everyone concerned, including both you and the employer, to allow your claim to be brought later than this.

Do not assume they will allow you to bring a late claim. They may not, in which case, you will have lost any chance to get the situation put right by the Employment Tribunal.

When a claim concerns something that was not a one-off incident, but which has happened over a period of time, the time limit starts when the period has ended.

If you are complaining about a failure to do something, for example, a failure to make **reasonable adjustments**, then the three months begins when the employer made a decision not to do it.

If there is no solid evidence of when they made a decision, then the decision is assumed to have been made either:

- when the person who failed to do the thing does something else which shows they don't intend to do it, or
- at the end of the time when they might reasonably have been expected to do the thing.

For example:

A visually impaired job applicant hears about a job and asks the employer to send the application pack recorded on an audio tape. The employer does not refuse to do this, but just doesn't get around to doing it. Once the closing date for applications has passed, the employer clearly does not intend to send the tape. The applicant should probably count the three months from the day before the closing date, which is the last day when the employer could have ensured the tape got to the applicant in time to apply.

A tribunal can hear a claim if it is brought outside the time limit if the tribunal thinks that it would be 'just and equitable' (fair to both sides) for it to do this.

The standard and burden of proof

The standard of proof in discrimination cases is the usual one in civil (non-criminal) cases. Each side must try to prove the facts of their case are true on the balance of probabilities, in other words, that it is more likely than not in the view of the tribunal that their version of events is true.

If you are claiming unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation against the employer, then the burden of proof begins with you. There are two situations in which the burden of proof will shift onto the employer:

1. If you prove enough facts from which the tribunal can decide, without any other explanation, that the discrimination, harassment or victimisation has taken place, or

2. If your complaint is that you have not been offered a job because the employer found out about your disability having asked questions which they were not allowed to ask under the rules against **pre-employment health or disability enquiries**.

In either of these situations, the burden then shifts onto the employer to show that they or someone for whose actions or omissions they were responsible did not discriminate against, harass or victimise you.

What the Employment Tribunal can order the employer to do

If you win your case, the tribunal can order what is called a 'remedy'.

The main remedies available to the Employment Tribunal are to:

- Make a declaration that your employer has discriminated.
- Award compensation to be paid for the financial loss you have suffered (for example, loss of earnings), and damages for injury to your feelings.
- Make a recommendation, requiring your employer to do something specific within a certain time to remove or reduce the bad effects which the claim has shown to exist on the individual.

For example:

Providing a reference or reinstating you to your job, if the tribunal thinks this would work despite the previous history.

The Employment Tribunal can also make a recommendation requiring your employer to do something specific within a certain time to remove or reduce the bad effects which the claim has shown to exist on the wider workforce (although not in equal pay cases). This might be particularly applicable where you have already left that employer so any individual recommendation would be pointless.

For example:

- introducing an equal opportunities policy
- ensuring its harassment policy is more effectively implemented
- setting up a review panel to deal with equal opportunities and harassment/grievance procedures
- re-training staff, or

- making public the selection criteria used for transfer or promotion of staff.

If your employer does not do what they have been told to do in a recommendation relating to you, the tribunal may order them to pay you compensation, or an increased amount of compensation, instead.

In cases of **indirect discrimination**, if your employer can prove that they did not intend what they did to be discriminatory, the tribunal must consider all of the remedies before looking at damages.

The tribunal can also order your employer to pay your legal costs and expenses, although this does not often happen in Employment Tribunal cases.

Settling a dispute

Taking legal proceedings can be a stressful and time consuming experience. It may be in your best interest to try to settle your dispute i.e. reach an agreement with your employer where possible to avoid going to an employment tribunal hearing (or the court where the case relates to an occupational pension scheme). There are three ways in which you can settle a dispute:

- Agreement between you and the employer
- Acas conciliation service
- Qualifying compromise agreement.

Agreement between you and the employer

Before you issue a claim in the employment tribunal, you can agree to settle a dispute directly with your employer. An agreement to settle a dispute can include any terms that you agree with the employer and can cover compensation, future actions by the employer and other lawful matters.

Example

A worker raises a grievance with her employers alleging a failure to make reasonable adjustments. The employer investigates the worker's complaint and upholds her grievance. The employer agrees with the worker to put the reasonable adjustments in place and offers her a written apology, which she accepts.

Acas

You may also seek assistance from Acas which offers a conciliation service for parties in dispute, whether or not you have already made a claim to an employment tribunal.

Example

A worker raises a grievance with her employer alleging sex discrimination. The employer dismisses her grievance. She makes a claim to the tribunal but before the hearing she seeks assistance from Acas to conciliate in the dispute. As a result of the conciliation, the worker and her employer agree to settle the claim on terms which are agreeable to both of them.

Qualifying compromise agreement

A worker can also settle a claim or potential claim to the employment tribunal by way of a 'qualifying compromise contract'. There are specific conditions which you must satisfy if you choose to settle your claim in this way:

- the agreement must be in writing
- the conditions in the agreement must be tailored to the circumstances of the claim
- you must have received legal advice about the terms of the agreement from an independent advisor who is insured against the risk of a claim arising from that advice
- the person who provides you with independent legal advice on the compromise agreement must be a lawyer; a trade union representative with written authority from the trade union or an advice centre worker with written authority from the centre to give this advice;.

If you are represented by a legal advisor in relation to a claim and you subsequently settle it through a compromise agreement, the same advisor can also advise you on the compromise agreement.

Where to find out more about making a tribunal claim

You can find out more about how to bring an Employment Tribunal case against your employer from the Employment Tribunal itself. They have information that tells you how to fill in the right form, and what to expect once you have made a claim.

This applies to England, Scotland and Wales, although occasionally tribunal procedures themselves are different in England and Wales and in Scotland.

You can find contact details for the Employment Tribunal in Chapter 5: *Further sources of information and advice*.

5. Further sources of information and advice

Equality and Human Rights Commission: The Equality and Human Rights Commission is the independent advocate for equality and human rights in Britain. It aims to reduce inequality, eliminate discrimination, strengthen good relations between people, and promote and protect human rights. The Equality and Human Rights Commission helplines advise both individuals and organisations such as employers and service providers.

Website: www.equalityhumanrights.com

Helpline – England

Email: info@equalityhumanrights.com

Telephone: 0845 604 6610

Textphone: 0845 604 6620

Fax: 0845 604 6630

08:00–18:00 Monday to Friday

Helpline – Wales

Email: wales@equalityhumanrights.com

Telephone: 0845 604 8810

Textphone: 0845 604 8820

Fax: 0845 604 8830

08:00–18:00 Monday to Friday

Helpline – Scotland

Email: scotland@equalityhumanrights.com

Telephone: 0845 604 5510

Textphone: 0845 604 5520

Fax: 0845 604 5530

08:00–18:00 Monday to Friday

Acas – The Independent Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service:

Acas aims to improve organisations and working life through better employment relations. It provides impartial advice, training, information and a range of problem resolution services.

Website: www.acas.org.uk

Telephone: 08457 47 47 47 (Monday–Friday: 08:00–20:00; Saturday: 09:00–13:00)

Access to Work:

Access to Work can help disabled people or their employers if their condition or disability affects the ease by which they can carry out their job or gain employment. It gives advice and support with extra costs which may arise because of certain needs.

Website:

www.direct.gov.uk/en/disabledpeople/employmentsupport/workschemesandprogrammes

London, East England and South East England:

Telephone: 020 8426 3110

Email: **atwosu.london@jobcentreplus.gsi.gov.uk**

Wales, South West England, West Midlands and East Midlands:

Telephone: 02920 423 29

Email: **atwosu.cardiff@jobcentreplus.gsi.gov.uk**

Scotland, North West England, North East England and Yorkshire and Humberside:

Telephone: 0141 950 5327

Email: **atwosu.glasgow@jobcentreplus.gsi.gov.uk**

Advicenow:

An independent, not-for-profit website providing accurate, up-to-date information on rights and legal issues.

Website: **<http://www.advicenow.org.uk/>**

Advice UK:

A UK network of advice-providing organisations. They do not give out advice themselves, but the website has a directory of advice-giving agencies.

Website: **www.adviceuk.org.uk**

Telephone: 020 7469 5700

Fax: 020 7469 5701

Email: **mail@adviceuk.org.uk**

Association of Disabled Professionals (ADP):

The ADP website offers advice, support, resources and general information for disabled professionals, entrepreneurs and employers.

Website: **www.adp.org.uk**

Telephone: 01204 431638 (answerphone only service)

Fax: 01204 431638

Email: **info@adp.org.uk**

Carers UK:

The voice of carers. Carers provide unpaid care by looking after an ill, frail or disabled family member, friend or partner.

England

Website: www.carersuk.org

Telephone: 020 7378 4999

Email: info@carersuk.org

Scotland

Website: www.carerscotland.org

Telephone: 0141 445 3070

Email: info@carerscotland.org

Wales

Website: www.carerswales.org

Telephone: 029 2081 1370

Email: info@carerswales.org

ChildcareLink:

ChildcareLink provides details of local childcare providers for employees and employers, as well as general information about childcare.

Website: www.childcarelink.gov.uk

Telephone: 0800 2346 346

Citizens Advice:

Citizens Advice Bureaux provide free, confidential and independent advice in England and Wales. Advice is available face-to-face and by telephone. Most bureaux offer home visits and some also provide email advice. To receive advice, contact your local Citizens Advice Bureau, which you can find by visiting the website.

Website: www.citizensadvice.org.uk

Telephone: (admin only) 020 7833 2181

Fax: (admin only) 020 7833 4371

The Adviceguide website is the main public information service of Citizens Advice. It covers England, Scotland and Wales.

Website: www.adviceguide.org.uk/

Citizens Advice Scotland:

Citizens Advice Scotland is the umbrella organisation for bureaux in Scotland. They do not offer advice directly but can provide information on Scottish bureaux.

Website: **www.cas.org.uk**

Community Legal Advice:

Community Legal Advice offers free, independent and confidential legal advice in England and Wales.

Website: **www.communitylegaladvice.org.uk**

Telephone: 0845 345 4 345

Directgov:

Directgov is the UK government's digital service for people in England and Wales. It delivers information and practical advice about public services, bringing them all together in one place.

Website: **www.direct.gov.uk**

Disability Law Service (DLS):

The DLS is a national charity providing information and advice to disabled and Deaf people. It covers a wide range of topics including discrimination, consumer issues, education and employment.

Website: **www.dls.org.uk**

Telephone: 020 7791 9800

Minicom: 020 7791 9801

Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIRES):

GIRES provides a wide range of information and training for Trans people, their families and professionals who care for them.

Website: **www.gires.org.uk**

Telephone: 01372 801 554

Fax: 01372 272 297

Email: **info@gires.org.uk**

Government Equalities Office (GEO):

The GEO is the Government department responsible for equalities legislation and policy in the UK.

Website: **www.equalities.gov.uk**

Telephone: 0303 444 0000

Law Centres Federation:

The Law Centres Federation is the national co-ordinating organisation for a network of community-based law centres. Law centres provide free and independent specialist legal advice and representation to people who live or work in their catchment areas. The Federation does not itself provide legal advice, but can provide details of your nearest law centre.

Website: **www.lawcentres.org.uk**

Telephone: 020 7842 0720

Fax: 020 7842 0721

Email: **info@lawcentres.org.uk**

The Law Society:

The Law Society is the representative organisation for solicitors in England and Wales. Their website has an online directory of law firms and solicitors. You can also call their enquiry line for help in finding a solicitor. They do not provide legal advice.

Website: **www.lawsociety.org.uk**

Telephone: 020 7242 1222 (general enquiries)

They also have a Wales office:

Telephone: 029 2064 5254

Fax: 029 2022 5944

Email: **wales@lawsociety.org.uk**

Scottish Association of Law Centres (SALC):

SALC represents law centres across Scotland.

Website: **www.scotlawcentres.blogspot.com**

Telephone: 0141 561 7266

Mindful Employer:

Mindful Employer provides information, advice and practical support for people whose mental health affects their ability to find or remain in employment, training, education and voluntary work.

Website: www.mindfulemployer.net

Telephone: 01392 208 833

Email: info@mindfulemployer.net

NHS Carers Direct:

NHS Carers Direct gives information about carers' rights in employment and beyond, as well as the services available to them.

Website: www.nhs.uk/carersdirect

Telephone: 0808 802 0202

The Office of the Pensions Advisory Service (OPAS):

OPAS provides free advice on pensions including help with problems.

Website: www.opas.org.uk

Telephone: 0845 601 2923

Email: enquiries@opas.org.uk

Pay and Work Rights Helpline:

The Pay and Work Rights Helpline provides advice on government enforced employment rights.

Website: www.payandworkrightscampaign.direct.gov.uk/index.html

Telephone: 0800 917 2368

People First Ltd:

People First is a charity run by and for people with learning difficulties. It provides information on self advocacy and provides training and consultancy for organisations and employers.

Website: www.peoplefirstltd.com

Telephone: 020 7820 6655

Email: general@peoplefirstltd.com

Press for Change (PfC):

PfC is a political lobbying and educational organisation. It campaigns to achieve equality and human rights for all Trans people in the United Kingdom, through legislation and social change. It provides a free legal advice service for Trans people.

Telephone: 0161 432 1915 (10:00–17:00, Thursdays only until further notice)

Website: www.transequality.co.uk / www.pfc.org.uk

Email: transequality@pfc.org.uk

Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health:

The Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health works to improve the quality of life for people with mental health conditions. They carry out research, policy work and analysis to improve practice and influence policy in mental health as well as public services.

Website: **www.scmh.org.uk**

Telephone: 020 7827 8300

Email: **contact@scmh.org.uk**

Stonewall:

Stonewall is the UK's leading lesbian, gay and bisexual charity and carries out campaigning, lobbying and research work as well as providing a free information service for individuals, organisations and employers.

Website: **www.stonewall.org.uk**

Telephone: 08000 50 20 20

Email: **info@stonewall.org.uk**

TUC – the Trades Union Congress (England and Wales):

With 59 member unions representing over six and a half million working people, the TUC campaigns for a fair deal at work and for social justice at home and abroad.

Website: **www.tuc.org.uk**

Telephone: 020 7636 4030

Scottish Trades Union Congress (STUC):

Website: **www.stuc.org.uk**

Telephone: 0141 337 8100

Email: **info@stuc.org.uk**

Working Families:

Working Families is a work–life balance organisation, helping children, working parents and carers and their employers find a better balance between responsibilities at home and work.

Website: **www.workingfamilies.org.uk**

Telephone: 0800 013 0313

Email: **office@workingfamilies.org.uk**

WorkSMART:

WorkSMART aims to help everyone at work – whether or not they are union members – to get a good deal from their working life. Available to help when things go wrong at work or simply to give help for planning for the future. Website: **www.worksmart.org.uk**

6. Glossary

accessible venue	A building designed and/or altered to ensure that people, including disabled people, can enter and move round freely and access its events and facilities.
Act	A law or piece of legislation passed by both Houses of Parliament and agreed to by the Crown, which then becomes part of statutory law (ie is <i>enacted</i>).
affirmative action	Positive steps taken to increase the participation of under-represented groups in the workplace. It may encompass such terms as positive action and positive discrimination. The term, which originates from the United States of America, is not used in the Equality Act.
age	This refers to a person belonging to a particular age group, which can mean people of the same age (e.g. 32-year-olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18–30-year-olds, ‘middle-aged people’ or people over 50).
agent	A person who has authority to act on behalf of another ('the principal') but who is not an employee or worker employed by the employer.
alternative format	Media formats which are accessible to disabled people with specific impairments, for example Braille, audio description, subtitles and Easy Read.
armed forces	Refers to military service personnel.
associated with	This is used in a situation where the reason a job applicant or worker is discriminated against is not because they have a particular protected characteristic, but because they are ‘associated with’ another person who has that protected characteristic, eg the other person is their friend or relative. For example, an employer decides not to recruit a non-disabled worker because they have a disabled child. This is sometimes referred to as discrimination ‘by association’.

association, by	As in 'discrimination by association'. See associated with .
auxiliary aid	Usually a special piece of equipment to improve accessibility.
auxiliary service	A service to improve access to something often involving the provision of a helper/assistant.
barriers	In this guide, this term refers to obstacles which get in the way of equality for disabled workers and other workers put at a disadvantage because of their protected characteristics. Unless explicitly stated, 'barriers' does not exclusively mean physical barriers. For more on barriers in relation to disabled workers, see duty to make reasonable adjustments .
Bill	A draft Act, not passed by Parliament.
burden of proof	This refers to whether, in an Employment Tribunal, it is for the worker to prove that discrimination occurred or it is for the employer to disprove it. Broadly speaking, a worker must prove facts which, if unexplained, indicate discrimination. The burden of proof then shifts to the employer to prove there was no discrimination. If the employer cannot then prove that no discrimination was involved, the worker will win their case.
charity	A body (whether corporate or not) which is for a statutory charitable purpose that provides a benefit to the public.
Code of Practice	A statutory guidance document which must be taken into account by courts and tribunals when applying the law and which may assist people to understand and comply with the law.
comparator	Direct discrimination occurs when an employer treats a job applicant or worker less favourably than they treat or would treat another worker in similar circumstances because of a protected characteristic. The worker with whom the job applicant or worker compares their treatment is called a 'comparator'. Sometimes there is no actual comparator, but the worker can still claim that another worker without their protected characteristic

would have been treated better by the employer. This is a 'hypothetical' comparator.

contract worker

Under the Equality Act, this has a special meaning. It means a person who is sent by their employer to do work for someone else (the 'principal'), under a contract between the employer and the principal. For example, a person employed by an agency to work for someone else ('an end-user') or a person employed by a privatised company to work on contracted out services for a public authority, may be a contract worker. The Equality Act makes it unlawful for the principal to discriminate against the contract worker.

data protection

Safeguards concerning personal data are provided for by statute, mainly the Data Protection Act 1998.

direct discrimination

Less favourable treatment of a person compared with another person because of a protected characteristic. This may be their own protected characteristic, or a protected characteristic of someone else, eg someone with whom they are **associated**. It is also direct discrimination to treat someone less favourably because the employer wrongly perceives them to have a protected characteristic.

disability

A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a **substantial** and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

disabled person

Someone who has a physical or mental impairment that has a **substantial** and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

disadvantage

A detriment or impediment – something that the individual affected might reasonably consider changes their position for the worse.

discrimination arising from disability

When a person is treated unfavourably because of something arising in consequence of their disability, eg an employer dismisses a worker because of the length of time they have been on sick leave. The reason the worker has been off sick is because of their disability. If it is **objectively justifiable** to treat a person

unfavourably because of something arising from their disability, then the treatment will not be unlawful. It is unlikely to be justifiable if the employer has not first made any **reasonable adjustments**.

disproportionately low

Refers to situations where people with a protected characteristic are under-represented compared to their numbers in the population or in the relevant workplace.

diversity

This tends to be used to refer to a group of people with many different types of protected characteristic, eg people of all ages, religions, ethnic background etc.

duty to make reasonable adjustments

This duty arises where
(1) a physical feature of the workplace or
(2) a provision, criterion or practice applied by an employer puts a disabled worker or job applicant at a **substantial** disadvantage in comparison with people who are not disabled. It also applies where a worker or job applicant would be put at a substantial disadvantage but for the provision of an auxiliary aid. The employer has a duty to take reasonable steps to avoid that disadvantage by (i) changing provisions, criteria or practices, (ii) altering, removing or providing a reasonable alternative means of avoiding physical features, and (iii) providing auxiliary aids. In many situations, an employer must treat the disabled worker or job applicant more favourably than others as part of the reasonable adjustment. More detail of the law and examples of reasonable adjustments are set out in sub-section 3 of this guide.

educational establishments

Schools, colleges and higher educational institutions.

employee

In this guide, the word 'employee' is used only to refer to the definition in the Employment Rights Act 1996, ie a person who works under a contract of employment. This definition is fairly limited. It is only employees in this sense who have certain rights, eg to have a written statement of employment particulars; to use the formal procedure to request flexible working; and to claim unfair dismissal.

The Equality Act uses the word 'employee' more widely,

to include a person working on a contract of employment or a contract of apprenticeship or a contract personally to do work; or a person who carries out work for the Crown or a relevant member of the Houses of Parliament staff. To avoid confusion with the narrower definition of 'employee' applicable under the Employment Rights Act, this guide refers to someone in this wider category of workers covered by equality law as a 'worker'. See **worker**.

employer

A person who makes work available under a contract of employment, a contract of service, a contract of apprenticeship, the Crown or a relevant member of the Houses of Parliament staff.

employment service provider

A person who provides vocational training and guidance, careers services and may supply employers with workers.

employment services

Vocational training and guidance, finding employment for people, supplying employers with workers.

Employment Tribunal

Cases of discrimination in work situations (as well as unfair dismissal and most other employment law claims) are heard by Employment Tribunals. A full Hearing is usually handled by a three person panel – a Judge and two non-legal members.

equal pay audit

An exercise to compare the pay of women and men who are doing equal work in an organisation, and investigate the causes of any pay gaps identified; also known as an 'equal pay review'. The provisions in the Equality Act directly relating to equal pay refer to sex equality but an equal pay audit could be applied to other protected characteristics to help an employer equality proof their business.

equal work

A woman's work is equal to a man's in the same employment (and vice versa) if it is the same or broadly similar (like work); rated as equivalent to his work under a job evaluation scheme or if she can show that her work is of equal value to his in terms of the demands made of her.

equality clause	A sex equality clause is read into a person's contract of employment so that where there is a term which is less favourable than that enjoyed by someone of the opposite sex doing equal work, that term will be modified to provide equal terms.
equality policy	A statement of an organisation's commitment to the principle of equality of opportunity in the workplace.
equality training	Training on equality law and effective equality practice.
ET	Abbreviation for Employment Tribunal .
exceptions	Where, in specified circumstances, a provision of the Act does not apply.
flexible working	Alternative work patterns, such as working different hours or at home, including to accommodate disability or childcare commitments. See also right to request flexible working .
gender reassignment	The process of changing or transitioning from one gender to another. The Equality Act prohibits discrimination against a person who is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process, or part of a process, for the purpose of reassigning their sex. See also transsexual person.
gender recognition certificate	A certificate issued under the Gender Recognition Act to a transsexual person who has, or has had gender dysphoria, has lived in the acquired gender throughout the preceding two years, and intends to continue to live in the acquired gender until death.
guaranteed interview scheme	This is a scheme for disabled people which means that an applicant will be invited for interview if they meet the essential specified requirements of the job.
harass	To behave towards someone in a way that violates their dignity, or creates a degrading, humiliating, hostile, intimidating or offensive environment for them.
harassment	Unwanted behaviour that has the purpose or effect of violating a person's dignity or creates a degrading,

	humiliating, hostile, intimidating or offensive environment for them. <i>See also</i> sexual harassment .
impairment	A functional limitation which may lead to a person being defined as disabled according to the definition under the Act. <i>See also</i> disability .
indirect discrimination	Where an employer applies (or would apply) an apparently neutral practice, provision or criterion which puts people with a particular protected characteristic at a disadvantage compared with others who do not share that characteristic, unless applying the practice, provision or criterion can be objectively justified by the employer.
instruction to discriminate	When someone who is in a position to do so instructs another to discriminate against a third party. For example, if a GP instructed their receptionist not to register anyone who might need help from an interpreter, this would amount to an instruction to discriminate.
job evaluation scheme	See job evaluation study
job evaluation study	This is a study undertaken to assess the relative value of different jobs in an organisation, using factors such as effort, skill and decision-making. This can establish whether the work done by a woman and a man is equal, for equal pay purposes. <i>See also</i> equal work .
judicial review	A procedure by which the High Court supervises the exercise of public authority power to ensure that it remains within the bounds of what is lawful.
less favourably	Worse – so ‘less favourable treatment’ means the same as ‘worse treatment’.
liability	Legal responsibility. An employer is legally responsible for discrimination carried out by workers employed by you or by your agents, unless you have taken all reasonable preventative steps.
like work	See equal work .
marriage and civil partnership	Marriage is defined as a 'union between a man and a woman'. Same-sex couples can have their relationships

legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples.

maternity

See **pregnancy and maternity**.

maternity leave

Leave which a woman can take whilst she is pregnant and after the birth of her child. Statutory maternity leave is divided into compulsory, ordinary and additional maternity leave. How much leave a woman is entitled to, and how much of it is paid, will vary, but all women employees are entitled to 52 weeks.

monitoring

Monitoring for equality data to check if people with protected characteristics are participating and being treated equally. For example, monitoring the representation of women, or disabled people, in the workforce or at senior levels within organisations.

monitoring form

A form which organisations use to collect equality monitoring data – from, for example, job applicants or service users. It records information about a person's sex, age, disability, race, religion, or sexual orientation. It is kept separately from any identifying information about the person.

more favourably

To treat somebody better than someone else. This is unlawful under the Act if it is because of a protected characteristic except in very limited circumstances. The law requires an employer to make reasonable adjustments for a disabled person to remove any disadvantage caused by their disability, and this often *requires* treating them more favourably. An employer can also *chose* to treat a disabled worker more favourably in other ways, eg by automatically shortlisting them for a job, even if they are not at a particular disadvantage on the relevant occasion. The law can also require pregnant workers to be treated more favourably in some circumstances.

national security

The security of the nation and its protection from external and internal threats, particularly from activities such as terrorism and threats from other nations.

normal retirement age	This is the retirement age at which, in practice, employees in a particular job and workplace would normally expect to retire. Normal retirement age can differ from the contractual retirement age. If it is under 65, it must be objectively justified.
objective justification	See objectively justified .
objectively justified	This phrase is a shorthand way of referring to the legal test of objective justification, ie that the employer's treatment of the worker must be a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. The Act uses this test in several situations. For example, once a worker has proved that the employer has treated them unfavourably because of something arising from their disability, or that the employer has indirectly discriminated against them or that the employer has directly discriminated against them because of age, the employer can defend the claim by proving their treatment (i) is in order to achieve a legitimate aim, and (ii) is proportionate, ie appropriate and necessary. If there is a less discriminatory way of achieving the same aim, it should be adopted. See also proportionate .
occupational health	Occupational health has no legal meaning in the context of the Equality Act, but it can be used to refer to the ongoing maintenance and promotion of physical, mental and social wellbeing for all workers. The phrase is often used as a shorthand way of referring to occupational health services provided by the employer.
occupational health practitioner	A health professional providing occupational health services.
occupational health service	This usually refers to doctors or nurses employed in-house by an employer or through an external provider who the employer may ask to see workers and give medical advice on their health when workplace issues arise.
occupational pension	A pension which an employee may receive after retirement as a contractual benefit.

occupational requirement	An employer can discriminate against a worker in very limited circumstances where it is an 'occupational requirement' to have a particular protected characteristic and the application of the requirement is objectively justified . There are two particular occupational requirement exceptions where employment is for the purposes of an organised religion or the employer has an ethos based on religion or belief, but very specific requirements need to be fulfilled.
office-holders	There are personal and public offices. A personal office is a remunerated office or post to which a person is appointed personally under the direction of someone else. A person is appointed to a public office by a member of the government, or the appointment is recommended by them, or the appointment can be made on the recommendation or with the approval of both Houses of Parliament, the Scottish Parliament or the National Assembly for Wales.
palantypist	Also known as 'Speech to Text Reporter'. A palantypist reproduces speech into a text format onto a computer screen at verbatim speeds for Deaf or hard of hearing people to read.
past disability	A person who has had a disability as defined by the Equality Act.
perception	This refers to a belief that someone has a protected characteristic, whether or not they do have it. Discrimination because of a perceived protected characteristic is unlawful. The idea of discrimination because of perception is not explicitly referred to in the Equality Act, but it is incorporated because of the way the definition of direct discrimination is worded.
physical barriers	A physical feature of a building or premises which places disabled people at a substantial disadvantage compared to non-disabled people when accessing goods, facilities and services or employment. See <i>also</i> physical features .
physical features	Anything that forms part of the design or construction of a place of work, including any fixtures, such as doors,

stairs etc. Physical features do not include furniture, furnishings, materials, equipment or other chattels in or on the premises.

positive action

If an employer reasonably thinks that people sharing a certain protected characteristic suffer a disadvantage connected to that characteristic or have different needs, or if their participation in work or other activity is disproportionately low, an employer can take any action (which would otherwise be discrimination against other people) which is a proportionate means of enabling or encouraging those people to overcome or minimise their disadvantage or to participate in work or other activities or meeting their needs. For example, an employer can put on training courses exclusively for workers with a particular protected characteristic. An employer is not allowed to give preference to a worker in recruitment or promotion because they have a protected characteristic.

positive discrimination

Treating someone with a protected characteristic more favourably to counteract the effects of past discrimination. It is generally not lawful, although more favourable treatment of workers because of their disability is permitted if the employer so wishes. Moreover, the duty to make reasonable adjustments may require an employer to treat a worker more favourably if that is needed to avoid a disadvantage.

pre-employment disability and health enquiries

Generally, an employer must not ask about disabilities or the health of a job applicant before they have been offered the job. If the employer does ask such questions and then fails to offer the applicant the job, the fact that the employer made such enquiries will shift the **burden of proof** if the applicant brings a claim for disability discrimination. The Equality and Human Rights Commission can also take legal action against the employer if such enquiries are wrongly made. More detail is set out in the guide, 'What equality law means for you as an employer: when you recruit someone to work for you'.

pregnancy and maternity

Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after

the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context where special protections apply.

principal

In the context of a **contract worker**, this is someone who makes work available for a worker who is employed by someone else and supplied by that employer under a contract between the employer and the principal. See **contract worker**.

procurement

The term used in relation to the range of goods and services a public body or authority commissions and delivers. It includes sourcing and appointment of a service provider and the subsequent management of the goods and services being provided.

proportionate

This refers to measures or actions that are appropriate and necessary. Whether something is proportionate in the circumstances will be a question of fact and will involve weighing up the discriminatory impact of the action against the reasons for it, and asking if there is any other way of achieving the aim.

protected characteristics

These are the grounds upon which discrimination is unlawful. The characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

protected period

This refers to the time in a work context when the specific prohibition against unfavourable treatment of expectant and new mothers applies. The period begins at the start of a woman's pregnancy and continues until the end of her maternity leave.

provision, criterion or practice

Identifying a provision, criterion or practice is key to establishing **indirect discrimination**. It can include, for example, any formal or informal policies, decisions, rules, practices, arrangements, criteria, conditions, prerequisites or qualifications.

public authority

For the purposes of this Guidance a 'public authority' means: government departments, local authorities, courts and tribunals, health authorities and hospitals, schools, prisons, and police.

Note that only those public authorities listed in Schedule 19 to the Equality Act 2010 are subject to the public sector equality duty.

public bodies

For the purpose of this Guidance 'public bodies' includes public authorities (as above) as well as organisations which have a role in the processes of national governments but are not a government department or part of one. They operate to a greater or lesser extent at arm's length from Ministers.- departmental government body or an inspectorate. This is not an exhaustive list.

public functions

A 'public function' for the purposes of this Guidance is any act or activities of a public nature carried out by a public authority or public body or by the private or voluntary sectors which is not already covered by the other sections of the Act dealing with services, housing, education and employment. Specifically, in relation to the private and voluntary sectors it is any act or activities carried out on behalf of the state.

Examples of public functions include: determining frameworks for entitlement to benefits or services; law enforcement; receiving someone into prison or immigration detention facility; planning control; licensing; parking controls; trading standards; environmental health; regulatory functions; investigation of complaints; child protection. This is not an exhaustive list.

Any act or activity undertaken by a public authority in relation to delivery of a public service or carrying out duties or functions of a public nature e.g. the provision of policing and prison services, including, government policy-making or local authority planning services.

public sector equality duty

The duty on a public authority when carrying out its functions to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment, foster good relations and advance equality of opportunity.

qualifications bodies

An authority or body which can confer qualifications.

questionnaire

See **questions procedure**.

questions procedure	A discrimination law procedure whereby written pre-action questions are issued to the respondent, i.e. the person or organisation against whom a discrimination claim may be made. The questions are usually put onto a standard written form which is often called a 'questionnaire'.
race	Refers to the protected characteristic of race. It refers to a group of people defined by their colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins.
rated as equivalent	An equal pay concept – see equal work .
reasonable adjustment	See the duty to make reasonable adjustments .
regulations	Secondary legislation made under an Act of Parliament (or European legislation) setting out subsidiary matters which assist in the Act's implementation.
religion or belief	Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.
religion or belief organisations	An organisation founded on an ethos based on a religion or belief. Faith schools are one example of a religion or belief organisation. See also religion or belief .
religious organisation	See religion or belief organisations .
retirement age	The age at which an employee retires or is expected to retire. This may be the default retirement age of 65 (until abolished on 1 October 2011), or an age which is set in the employee's contract of employment or the normal retirement age in that employment. The employer may also impose a retirement age on workers who are not employees, but this must be objectively justified even if it is 65 or above.
right to request flexible working	Employees with at least 26 weeks' service have the right to request flexible working under a formal procedure in order to care for children or certain adult relatives. This is simply an entitlement to go through a formal procedure to have the request considered in a

meeting and to receive written reasons for any refusal. The substantive right to be allowed to work flexibly for care reasons applies more widely to workers and is covered by indirect sex discrimination law under the Equality Act.

same employment

An equal pay concept (see **equal work**). Generally, women and men can compare their pay and other conditions with those employed by the same or an **associated employer**.

service complaint

Where the discrimination occurred while the worker was serving as a member of the armed forces, an employment tribunal cannot decide the claim unless the worker has made a service complaint about the matter which has not been withdrawn.

service provider

Someone (including an organisation) who provides services, goods or facilities to the general public or a section of it.

sex

This is a protected characteristic. It refers to whether a person is a man or a woman (of any age).

sexual harassment

Any conduct of a sexual nature that is unwanted by the recipient, including verbal, non-verbal and physical behaviour, and which violates the victim's dignity or creates an intimidating, hostile, degrading or offensive environment for them.

sexual orientation

Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes.

single-sex facilities

Facilities which are only available to men or to women, the provision of which may be lawful under the Equality Act.

stakeholders

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

substantial

This word tends to come up most in connection with the definition of disability and the duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled workers. The Equality Act says only that 'substantial' means more than minor or trivial. This means that disabled workers do not need to be put

at a huge disadvantage before an employer's equality duties are triggered.

terms of employment

The provisions of a person's contract of employment, whether provided for expressly in the contract itself or incorporated by statute, custom and practice or common law etc.

textphone

A type of telephone for Deaf or hard of hearing people which is attached to a keyboard and a screen on which the messages sent and received are displayed.

third party harassment

This is where workers are harassed by members of the public (such as customers) or by other people who the employer does not employ (such as suppliers). If an employer is aware that one of their workers has been subjected to harassment by third parties on at least two occasions, the employer will be legally responsible for any further third party harassment unless the employer takes all reasonable steps to prevent it.

trade unions

These are organisations formed to represent workers' rights and interests to their employers, for example in order to improve working conditions, wages or benefits. They also advocate more widely on behalf of their members' interests and make recommendations to government, industry bodies and other policy makers.

transsexual person

Refers to a person who has the protected characteristic of **gender reassignment**. This may be a woman who has transitioned or is transitioning to be a man, or a man who has transitioned or is transitioning to be a woman. The law does not require a person to undergo a medical procedure to be recognised as a transsexual person. Once a transsexual person has acquired a **gender recognition certificate**, it is probably the case that they should be treated entirely as their acquired gender.

tribunal

See **Employment Tribunal**

two ticks symbol

A sign awarded by Jobcentre Plus to employers who are positive about employing disabled people and are committed to employing, keeping and developing disabled staff.

UK Text Relay Service	Text Relay is a national telephone relay service for deaf, deafened, hard of hearing, deafblind and speech-impaired people. It lets them use a textphone to access any services that are available on standard telephone systems.
unfavourably	The term is used (instead of less favourable) where a comparator is not required to show that someone has been subjected to a detriment or disadvantage because of a protected characteristic – for example in relation to pregnancy and maternity discrimination, or discrimination arising from disability.
vicarious liability	This term is sometimes used to describe the fact that an employer is legally responsible for discrimination carried out by its employees. See also liability .
victimisation	Subjecting a person to a detriment because they have done a protected act or there is a belief that they have done a protected act i.e. bringing proceedings under the Equality Act; giving evidence or information in connection with proceedings under the Act; doing any other thing for the purposes or in connection with the Act; making an allegation that a person has contravened the Act; or making a relevant pay disclosure.
victimise	The act of victimisation.
vocational service	A range of services to enable people to retain and gain paid employment and mainstream education.
vocational training	Training to do a particular job or task.
work of equal value	See equal work .
WORKSTEP	The WORKSTEP employment programme provides support to disabled people facing complex barriers to getting and keeping a job. It also offers practical assistance to employers.
worker	In this guide, ‘worker’ is used to refer to any person working for an employer, whether they are employed on a contract of employment (ie an ‘ employee ’) or on a contract personally to do work, or more generally as a

contract worker. In employment law, the term 'worker' has a similar meaning to those people covered by the Equality Act. However, it is not quite identical to that and has its own definition; the term is used, for example, to people covered by the Working Time Regulations and the law on the minimum wage.

Contact us

The Equality and Human Rights Commission aims to reduce inequality, eliminate discrimination, strengthen good relations between people, and promote and protect human rights.

You can find out more or get in touch with us via our website at **www.equalityhumanrights.com** or by contacting one of our helplines below. If you require this publication in an alternative format and/or language please contact the relevant helpline to discuss your needs.

Equality and Human Rights Commission helpline – England

Telephone: 08456 046 610

Textphone: 08456 046 620

Fax: 08456 046 630

8am–6pm, Monday to Friday

Equality and Human Rights Commission helpline – Scotland

Telephone: 08456 045 510

Textphone: 08456 045 520

Fax: 08456 045 530

8am–6pm, Monday to Friday

Equality and Human Rights Commission helpline – Wales

Telephone: 08456 048 810

Textphone: 08456 048 820

Fax: 08456 048 830

8am–6pm, Monday to Friday

www.equalityhumanrights.com

This guide is one of a series written by the Equality and Human Rights Commission to explain your rights as an employee under equality law.

There are 6 guides:

1. Your rights to equality at work: when you apply for a job
2. Your rights to equality at work: working hours, flexible working and time off
3. Your rights to equality at work: pay and benefits
4. Your rights to equality at work: training, development, promotion and transfer
5. Your rights to equality at work: how you are managed
6. Your rights to equality at work: dismissal, redundancy, retirement and after you have left a job

We have also produced:

- A separate series of guides which explain your rights in relation to people and organisations providing services, carrying out public functions or running an association
- Different guides explaining the responsibilities people and organisations have if they are employing people to work for them or if they are providing services, carrying out public functions or running an association

If you would like a copy of any of these guides or require this guide in an alternative format, please call our helpline on **0845 6046610** Monday to Friday 8am to 6pm or see our website **www.equalityhumanrights.com**.