

**A resource to help you to
promote equality and
inclusion in the workplace.**



The Inclusion Café aims to help tackle workplace incivility

The Inclusion Café is based on the principles for dialogue generated by the world café concept. It aims to set a context for discussion, build equity of ownership of the issues, share tools to facilitate conversations and encourage participation from everyone, regardless of their position.

Workplace incivility is defined as low-intensity poor behaviour with an unclear intention to harm the target.

It is typically characterised by rude and discourteous behaviour which suggests a lack of regard for others.

Workplace incivility can have a damaging impact on workplace relationships, trust and communication and negatively on patient care.

If you require support and advice please contact RCN Direct on **0345 772 6100**.

This resource marks the start of a journey to develop and share tools and techniques to tackle bullying, discrimination and incivility across every care setting.

In the long-term, it is intended to support interpersonal interventions around fairness

Workplace civility matters

“Rudeness at work is rampant and its on the rise” Christine Porath & Christine Pearson, *The Price of Incivility*, Harvard Business Review, 2013

Workplace incivility is characterised by low-intensity poor behaviour which is typically experienced as rude and discourteous with an ambiguous intent to harm.

Research suggests that the frequency of workplace incivility is rising in the workplace and has a particular impact for nurses, health care support workers as well as patient care. Rising demand, fewer resources as well as the combination of organisational cultures and environment can erode morale and create the conditions for workplace incivility to create a spiral of negativity. Typically, workplace incivility tends to go unaddressed and unacknowledged despite its impact.

Workplace incivility takes many forms. In its most subtle forms examples may include micro-aggressions such as ‘dirty looks’, being interrupted unnecessarily, not being listened to or being spoken to in a patronising or condescending tone. More obvious examples

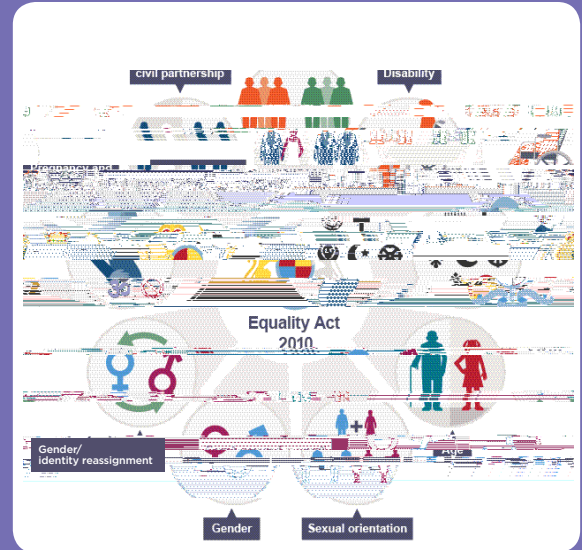
Bolder and more courageous: Our equality and inclusion strategy

Whatever the future holds for nursing, we know that we need to be bolder and more courageous in advocating for equality and inclusion across the healthcare sector.

Our priorities are to:

The Equality Act 2010 at a glance

The protected characteristics



Types of discrimination

The Equality Act 2010 (EA10) outlines different types of workplace discrimination in England, Scotland and Wales. Northern Ireland has its own equality legislation.

Discrimination by association is when an individual is discriminated against because of association with another person with a protected characteristic.

Disability discrimination happens when someone is treated less-favourably because they are disabled or for a reason arising from their disability.

Discrimination by perception takes place when someone is wrongly perceived to have a certain protected characteristic

Direct discrimination occurs when somebody is treated unfavourably because of a protected characteristic

Indirect discrimination occurs when a requirement (or rule) that appears to be neutral and applicable to everyone in fact has the effect of disadvantaging someone because they a protected characteristic.

Harassment is unwanted conduct which has the purpose or effect of violating an individual's dignity or creating an

disability | religion or belief | gender reassignment | sex | marital or civil partnership status | pregnancy and maternity | age | sexual orientation | political opinion | race | carer status

Generally speaking you are protected against discrimination on the above grounds:

- when you are applying for a job (including references)
- through the terms and conditions of employment
- during disciplinary/grievance procedures
- in your working environment
- when you are going through dismissal or redundancy.

Under UK legislation disability is defined as having “a physical or mental impairment that has substantial and long-term adverse effects on your ability to carry out normal day to day activities.” If you meet this criteria you are protected under law from discriminatory behaviours and entitled to reasonable adjustments at work.

The RCN is committed to working within the social model of disability.

This model argues that it is a lack of inclusive cultures, environments and attitudes that have a disabling impact on individuals and groups.

You can get advice and support on working with a disability from the RCN Peer Support Service.

Your gender shouldn't determine how well you are treated. Both men and women can experience discrimination and disadvantage because of their gender in the workplace and outside of it.

The Equality Act 2010 provides protection from discrimination on the grounds of gender identity or gender reassignment. In this case, the term gender identity refers to a person's intrinsic sense of being male (boy or man), female (girl or woman) or another gender.

The Equality Act 2010 says that you must not be discriminated against because your true gender identity is different from the gender assigned to you when you were born.

You can be at any stage in the transition process and it is not necessary for you to have completed treatment or undergone surgery for the protections to apply.

Everyone has a race, ethnicity and nationality and the Equality Act 2010 says that it is unlawful to subject people to unfair treatment and discrimination on that basis.

Whether you identify as straight, bi, gay, lesbian or anything else, you are protected from discrimination and unfair treatment on those grounds.

“Workplace bullying prevalent among health and social care staff, with a quarter of lesbian, gay and bisexual staff experiencing homophobic and biphobic abuse from colleagues in the last five years.”
Stonewall, Unhealthy Attitudes: 2015



Useful information

Royal College of Nursing

www.rcn.org.uk

Equality and Human Rights Commission

(England, Scotland and Wales)

www.equalityhumanrights.com/en

Equality Advisory and Support Service

(EASS) (England, Scotland and Wales)

www.equalityadvisoryservice.com/app/ask

Equality Commission Northern Ireland

www.equalityni.org/Home

