



Access and Equity Policy

PURPOSE

Bega Garnbirringu Health Service (BGHS) – Nindila Training Centre is committed to providing all students with equitable opportunities to pursue their training and development. This policy and procedure is to be used by BGHS - Nindila Training Centre to integrate access and equity principles into all training and assessment activities it conducts or is conducted on its behalf.

SCOPE

This policy covers all BGHS - Nindila Training Centre policies and procedures and all training function activities.

DEFINITIONS

Access and Equity principles include:

- Equity for all people through the fair and appropriate allocation of resources
- Equality of access for all people to appropriate quality training and assessment services
- Increased opportunity for people to participate in training

Disadvantaged groups may include the following groups who traditionally have been under-represented in Vocational Education and Training (VET):

- People with a disability
- Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders
- Women
- People from non-English speaking backgrounds
- People in rural and remote areas
- Long term unemployed

Discrimination can be direct, indirect or systemic.

Direct discrimination

Direct discrimination is any action which specifically excludes a person or group of people from a benefit or opportunity, or significantly reduces their chances of obtaining it. An action that is based on irrelevant reasons or circumstances such as personal characteristics (e.g. gender, ethnic origin) is direct discrimination.

Indirect discrimination

Sometimes the rules, practices and decisions made by a person or organisation treat people the same (in a way that actually disadvantages some). By treating everyone exactly the same means that those who may need individual assistance are not being supported. Therefore, because they will have their chances of opportunity or success significantly reduced, they are being indirectly discriminated against.

Systemic discrimination

Systematic discrimination occurs when certain groups (because of a group they are in) are disadvantaged because of the way the rules, practices and decisions are implemented. This means that other groups (because of the group they are in) get the advantages of the ways the rules and decisions are implemented. Direct and indirect discrimination contribute to systemic discrimination

Equity focuses on outcomes. Equity is not concerned with treating people in the same way; it is concerned with ensuring that all groups of people participate, have the opportunity to reach their potential, make choices and receive responsive and appropriate products and services and therefore benefit to the same level.

Legislation includes

- Commonwealth Racial Discrimination Act 1975
- Commonwealth Sex Discrimination Act 1984
- Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992
- Commonwealth Racial Hatred Act 1995
- Disability Services Act 2006