

# Y8 Summer 1: Equality & Discrimination



Is everyone treated equally?	What are stereotypes?	How might people with disabilities be treated?	How can we respond to racism?
<p><b>Discrimination definition:</b> ‘treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat others because of their protected characteristics.’</p>	<p>Stereotypes are formed through <b>socialisation and cultural influences</b>.</p> <p>From an early age, individuals are exposed to experiences that shape our views, these views may come from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• family</li> <li>• peers</li> <li>• educational institutions that</li> </ul>	<p><b>Prejudice definition:</b> ‘An unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge.’</p>	<p><b>Race definition:</b> ‘The idea that people can be divided into different groups based on characteristics that they are perceived to share such as skin colour, eye shape etc.’</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-The Cambridge Dictionary</p>
<p><b>Prejudice definition:</b> ‘An unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge.’</p>	<p><b>Stereotype definition:</b> ‘a set idea that people have about what someone or something is like, especially when it is wrong.’</p> <p style="text-align: right;">-Cambridge Dictionary</p>	<p><b>Visible disability</b> is a disability that presents itself in a physical form that is easily noticeable based on a person's appearance, movements or facial expressions.</p>	<p><b>Racist behaviour takes many forms and can include the following:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verbal abuse or threats</li> <li>• Offensive images or graffiti</li> <li>• Refusing to interact with others</li> <li>• Physical assault or harassment</li> <li>• Implementing biased policies or rules</li> <li>• Encouraging others to act in a racist manner</li> <li>• Expecting people to act in a certain way based on looks</li> </ul>
<p><b>Discrimination is an action.</b></p> <p><b>Prejudice is a belief or opinion.</b></p>  <p>In 2010 laws were passed to promote equality and prevent discrimination.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>What do young carer's do?</b></p>	<p><b>Invisible disability</b> also known as hidden disabilities or non-visible disabilities, are disabilities that are not immediately apparent.</p>	<p><b>Hate Crimes</b> are crimes that are committed because of discrimination.</p> <p>From 1<sup>st</sup> October to 21<sup>st</sup> December 2023, <b>431 hate crimes were reported across Cheshire.</b></p> <p>Halton recorded the largest percentage decrease in this time (-29.3%, 22 fewer offences).</p>
	<p><b>Young Carers: The Facts</b></p> <p>It is believed that there are around <b>800,000 young carers in the UK</b> aged 11-16.</p> <p>Research suggests that around <b>1 in 5 students in secondary schools are young carers.</b></p>	<p><b>What does it mean to be a young carer?</b></p> <p>“A young carer is someone under 18 who looks after someone at home who is ill, disabled, has a mental health condition or an addiction problem.”</p> <p><b>Young carers must help with tasks such as:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shopping, cooking, cleaning</li> <li>• Managing medicines and money</li> <li>• Provide personal care</li> <li>• Provide emotional support</li> <li>• Help take care of others in the house (often children)</li> </ul>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Hidden Disabilities Sunflower scheme</b></p> <p><b>The sunflower is a symbol that those with an invisible disability use to signal that they are disabled.</b></p>