Stereotypes

Stereotypes are a THOUGHT

They are oversimplified ideas, beliefs or assumptions that are unquestioned yet widely held.

Stereotypes are generalisations that may be based on characteristics or traits about particular groups, these generalisations don't take into account any individual differences in the members of the group.

They are unreasoned preconceptions that are made without a basis in fact.

Stereotypes can be related to factors such as race, ethnicity, gender, age, religion or other social cateories. They can lead to biased judgements and assumptions about individuals based on their membership in a particular group.

Combating stereotypes involves recognising and challenging these assumptions to promote a more accurate and fair understanding of diverse groups of people.

Examples of stereotyping

- older people can't understand technology
- all muslims are terrorists
- people with mental health issues are dangerous and unstable
- private school students are rich and snobby

Stereotypes can lead to Prejudice which can lead to Discrimination

Gay men are not masculine

I don't like my son's gay friends because they're all too soft

"He can't join the footy team because he won't be any good in the rough and tumble"

Stereotype   **Prejudice**   **Discrimination**

Prejudice

Prejudices are a FEELING

They are an opinion or judgement, formed before any facts are known.
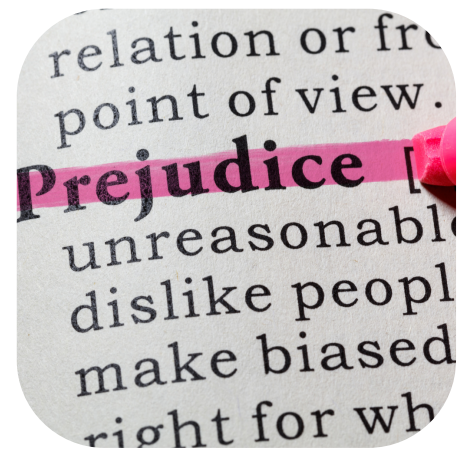
Prejudices are an attitude towards a community or an individual based on preconceived ideas, stereotypes and preferences. They involve forming a negative or positive opinion about a person or group without evidence or an understanding of their characteristics.

They are not objective, meaning they are not based on facts or someones actual experience - they are influenced by personal biases and emotions. Prejudices are irrational and unjustified.

Addressing prejudice involves education, empathy and open-mindedness in order to ensure people are recognising the individuality of people rather than making assumptions

Examples of prejudice

- older people are incapable in IT jobs because they don't understand technology
- people with mental health issues can't be trusted around children because they are dangerous and unstable
- all Muslims can't be trusted because they are terrorists
- private school students look down on other people because they are rich snobs

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Stereotypes can lead to Prejudice which can lead to Discrimination

Women are bad drivers	The person in front of me is driving badly because she is a woman	I won't get into an Uber, or bus, or taxi with a woman driver
Stereotype	**Prejudice**	**Discrimination**

Discrimination

Discrimination is an ACTION

It is the unfair treatment of a person or a group because of their sex, religion, disability, skin colour, clothes, culture, language, or class.

Discrimination is the unfair treatment of a person or group by means of a behaviour or act, either physical or verbal, which can deny equal opportunities, rights or privileges to certain individuals or groups. This can lead to significant social, economic and psychological consequences as well as inequality and limited opportunities for those who are affected.

Addressing discrimination involves creating equal opportunities for people and challenging unjust practices by promoting awareness, education and implementing laws and policies that protect against such actions.

Types of Discrimination

Racism: a theory of race hierarchy which argues that the superior 'race' should be preserved and should dominate inferior 'races'.
Antisemitism: Prejudice and/or discrimination against Jews as individuals and as an ethnic group, based on hatred/hostility
Islamophobia: Discrimination based on hatred of Muslims
Sexism: Discrimination on the basis of gender
Homophobia: Discrimination on the basis of same sex attraction
Transphobia: Discrimination towards transgender people
Ageism: Discrimination on the basis of age
Ableism: Discrimination on the basis of disability
Misogyny: Discrimination against women
Classism: Discrimination on the basis of social class

All types of discrimination...

Inherently includes the concept of the superiority of one group relative to another.

May be systemic due to institutional conditions and practices.

Based on the belief that certain characteristics determine an individual's or a group's merit.

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