

Challenging stereotypes.

What is a stereotype?

DISCUSS IN SMALL GROUPS AND THEN FEEDBACK:

1. Where do they come from?
2. Can you give any examples of stereotyping?
3. How do these stereotypes impact the way people behave or are treated?
4. What can we do to challenge stereotypes as a society or as individuals?



What are stereotypes?







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Types of bias

What do you understand by 'bias'?

Definition

Biases are feelings in favour of or against, a person, group, or idea, based on someone's experiences, opinions or beliefs.

Explicit bias is a biased belief about something, that a person is aware of. A person might make conscious decisions based on these attitudes.

Implicit bias is when feelings and stereotypes affect someone's beliefs about something. They may be unaware that this is affecting their thinking.

Confirmation bias is when someone seeks, or only pays attention to, information or opinions that match or agree with their existing beliefs and attitudes.



Which type
of bias are
these?

Rowan's scenario

Rowan auditioned for the school play. He overheard

This is an example of
explicit bias.

from several people saying
weren't good at both
science and drama.

Ifan's scenario

Ifan knows he likes handball
more than football.

This is an example of
explicit bias.

to
, as
long
with people in the football club.

Natalija's scenario

Natalija is worried people won't
like her film club idea. She can't

This is an example of
confirmation bias.

sure they'd like it. Natalija thinks
this is evidence that no one
likes her film suggestion really.

Kavya's scenario

When Kavya wears her glasses,
younger students sometimes
as if
at
rather
her grades in PE are better.

This is an example of
implicit bias.

What do the following
terms mean?

- prejudice
- discrimination
- stereotyping

Definitions

Prejudice:

Prejudice is the attitude of someone whose opinion is not based on fact. It allows someone to 'prejudge' others from a different group. What we believe has a great effect on our actions.

Discrimination:

'to make a difference (unjustly) between people because of race, sex, colour etc'

'to select a person for unfavourable treatment due to race, religion, age etc.'

Stereotyping:

prejudice and stereotyping are closely related. Stereotyping takes place when all members of a certain group are thought to share the same characteristics. i.e. "All are lazy" or "all are thick"

Identifying stereotypes – click on box to see answer

"Oh they won't want to come and see that band with us, they're really quiet so they won't like them."

How loud or quiet someone is as a person

"They hang out with that group? Don't bother talking to them, they're all rude..."

What group someone's part of

"Don't mention anything to her, she'll get upset, you know what girls are like."

Gender

"He won't want to play basketball with us, he's kind of short so I doubt he likes it very much."

Physical height

Clothing choices

"I saw a video online that said everyone who dresses like that just wants attention."

Faith practices

"They won't want to hang out with us on Sunday afternoon, they have to go to church with their family that morning."

Challenging stereotypes

1. The woman's place is in the home
2. All black people are good at sports
3. You must talk slowly to a disabled person
4. All kids are lazy
5. Blonde women are stupid
6. Elderly people are frail and boring
7. Boys in hoodies are violent
8. All women like to shop
9. All Americans are fat
10. Boys that cry are gay

How many of these do you still hear?

How do you think these stereotypes came about?

Remember...

- That people make assumptions about gender/relationships/sexual orientation



- These assumptions and expectations are based on our shared experiences and have become cultural norms



- These cultural norms lead to stereotypes and stereotyping.

However:

- Not everyone fits the stereotype
 - Some people feel negative if they don't fit the stereotype
 - Some people blame themselves for not fitting in
 - The problem is the stereotype; *not* the person
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- Stereotyping can be unspoken and/or unseen
 - Due to our cultural norms
 - We take them for granted and most work on addressing them.



Challenging stereotypes.





Discuss the difference....

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-tayside-central-58056234>

Health Secretary Humza Yousaf has reported a nursery to care watchdogs over concerns it discriminated against his daughter.

Mr Yousaf said Little Scholars in Broughty Ferry claimed it had no availability when his wife applied for a space for two-year-old Amal.

But he said applications submitted by friends and family for "white Scottish-sounding names" were accepted.

The nursery has strenuously denied any allegations of discrimination.

It said it would "absolutely welcome" a Care Inspectorate investigation, and that it had "nothing to hide."

'No reasonable explanation'

Mr Yousaf said: "I'm really upset that at the age of two, my daughter, though she's oblivious to it all, has suffered discrimination.

"Tell us why three Muslim-sounding families were rejected and in some cases, less than 24 hours later, white Scottish families were accepted.

"There can be no reasonable explanation for that, and if there is one, then tell it to us.

"But so far, the nursery has failed to do so."

Challenging stereotypes – media examples.



<https://youtu.be/ONDHqg8Cx64?si=hiaEI9MYSy8II0vY>

