



DISCRIMINATION, PREJUDICES AND STEREOTYPES



**Youth can fight racism, accept diversity, promote
tolerance by intercultural exchange.**

2019 - 1 - SK01 - KA 229 - 060683_1



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DISCRIMINATION, PREJUDICES AND STEREOTYPES

Brochure about discrimination, prejudices and stereotypes in Slovakia,
Portugal and Italy seen by our students.

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FOREWORD

This brochure is to show some of our activities, the work of our students and teachers on the topic of prejudices and stereotypes.

In spite of the fact that we live in an interconnected world where information travels in seconds, we consider that it is essential for our students to learn how to value diversity as beneficial and rewarding not as a barrier.

Students need to understand their group and society as diverse environment.

In order to encourage students' respect for human rights and European values students must learn how to discover inner diversity as a source of creativity and richness inside everyone of us.

Our project "Youth can fight racism, accept diversity, promote tolerance by intercultural exchange" can be the way how to educate the students to become better European citizens.

We would like to thank our project partners from Portugal and Italy for their work and let's hope we will meet in Portugal and Italy very soon.

Mgr Edita Micenková and **Mgr. Hana Olejníková**
the Slovak project teachers

The prejudices and stereotypes

The most common prejudices:

- 1. Racism
- 2. Sexism
- 3. Ageism
- 4. Classism.
- 5. Homophobia
- 6. Nationalism
- 7. Religious prejudice
- 8. Xenophobia



What are prejudices?

A **prejudice** is an opinion, prejudgment or attitude about a group or its individual members. A **prejudice** can be positive, but in our usage refers to a negative attitude. **Prejudices** are often accompanied by ignorance, fear or hatred.

What are the three types of prejudice?

Prejudice can be classified into **three different** categories: **cognitive** prejudice, **affective** prejudice, and **conative** prejudice.

What are cultural prejudices?

Cultures of prejudice are characterized by a lack of introspection and aversion to self-criticism. They divide the world into good (us) and evil (them).

How do you use prejudiced in a sentence?

Most Americans deny being **prejudiced** against people of other races. I was **prejudiced** against the movie because of its title.

What causes prejudice?

A person's upbringing may **cause** them to become **prejudiced**. If parents had **prejudices** of their own, there is a chance that these opinions will be passed on

to the next generation. One bad experience with a person from a particular group can **cause** a person to think of all people from that group in the same way.

What are some of the most **common ways that people discriminate** against each other? Some of the areas where people show their intolerance are well-known, such as race. But others are less acknowledged, even if more common:

- **Age:** Ageism is more common than you think, with both older and younger people facing discrimination. Older people are thought to be inflexible and stuck in the past, while younger people are seen as inexperienced and naïve. **One-fifth of working adults say they experience ageism** in the workplace.
- **Class:** Classism usually takes the form of discrimination by wealthier people against those who are less well off. However, **classism goes both ways** — people of lower economic status can see the wealthy as elite snobs who, while monetarily secure, are morally bankrupt.
- **Color:** Different from racism, **colorism is discrimination based solely on the color of a person's skin**; how relatively dark or light they are. Colorism takes place within and between races. It is common in multi-ethnic and non-white societies and societies with historical racial prejudice. In the latter colorism more commonly advantages those with lighter skin.
- **Ability:** Usually called ableism, a less well-known form of prejudice is **discrimination against people with visible disabilities** such as those in wheelchairs or with a learning disability. The disabled face discrimination not only from their peers, but from institutions, schools, employers, and landowners who are hesitant to accommodate the disabled.
- **Sex/Gender:** Possibly the most **universal and long-running prejudice** is that based on a person's gender or sex. Historically, sexism has placed men in a more advantageous position than women.
- **Weight/Size:** In short, sizeism is discrimination based on a person's body size or weight. **Sizeism works with social standards of beauty** and usually takes the form of discrimination against the overweight — anti-fat prejudice.
- **Religion:** Religious discrimination and persecution has been common throughout history. But prejudice based on religious affiliation **doesn't end with organized religion**; atheists are prone to discrimination and being discriminated against.

- **Sexual Orientation:** Most commonly, prejudice based on sexual orientation includes **discrimination against those of a non-heterosexual orientation** — homosexual or bisexual. Discrimination against the non-heterosexual takes many forms depending on the society. In some societies prejudice is open and tolerated, but in most Western societies, bias against the non-heterosexuals more discreet.
- **Country of Origin:** Otherwise known as nativism, a common form of discrimination is **against immigrants to a country**. Unlike many other forms of discrimination, nativism is many times encouraged and enforced by the government and other public entities.

The most common stereotypes:

- 1. Racial**
- 2. Gender**
- 3. Cultural**
- 4. Grouping of individuals**

A stereotype is any commonly known public belief about a certain social group or a type of individual. Stereotypes are often confused with prejudices, because, like prejudices, a stereotype is based on a prior assumption. Stereotypes are often created about people of specific cultures or races.

Racial Profiling

One of the more common stereotype examples is stereotypes surrounding race. For example, saying that all Blacks are good at sports is a stereotype, because it's grouping the race together to indicate that everyone of that race is a good athlete.

Gender Profiling

There are also some common stereotypes of men and women, such as:

- Men are strong and do all the work.
- Men are the "backbone."

- Women aren't as smart as a man.
- Women can't do as good of a job as a man.
- Girls are not good at sports.
- Guys are messy and unclean.
- Men who spend too much time on the computer or read are geeks.

Cultural profiling

Stereotypes also exist about cultures and countries as a whole. Stereotype examples of this sort include the premises that:

- All white Americans are obese, lazy, and dim-witted. Homer Simpson of the TV series *The Simpsons* is the personification of this stereotype.
- Mexican stereotypes suggest that all Mexicans are lazy and came into America illegally.
- All Arabs and Muslims are terrorists.
- All people who live in England have bad teeth.
- Italian or French people are the best lovers.
- All Blacks outside of the United States are poor.
- All Jews are greedy.
- All Asians are good at math. All Asians like to eat rice and drive slow.
- All Irish people are drunks and eat potatoes.
- All Americans are generally considered to be friendly, generous, and tolerant, but also arrogant, impatient, and domineering.

Groups of Individuals

A different type of stereotype also involves grouping of individuals. Skaters, Goths, Gangsters, and Preps are a few examples. Most of this stereotyping is taking place in schools. For example:

- Goths wear black clothes, black makeup, are depressed and hated by society.

- Punks wear mohawks, spikes, chains, are a menace to society and are always getting in trouble.
- All politicians are philanders and think only of personal gain and benefit.
- Girls are only concerned about physical appearance.
- All blonds are unintelligent.
- All librarians are women who are old, wear glasses, tie a high bun, and have a perpetual frown on their face.
- All teenagers are rebels.
- All children don't enjoy healthy food.
- Only anorexic women can become models.
- The elderly have health issues and behave like children.

What is a good example of a stereotype?

Positive examples of stereotypes include judges (the phrase “sober as a judge” would suggest this is a **stereotype** with a very respectable set of characteristics), overweight people (who are often seen as “jolly”) and television newsreaders (usually seen as highly dependable, respectable and impartial).

What is an example of a stereotype threat?

For **example**, women might overeat, be more aggressive, make more risky decisions, and show less endurance during physical exercise. The perceived discrimination associated with **stereotype threat** can also have negative long-term consequences on individuals’ mental health.



Human rights

„Youth can fight racism, accept
diversity, promote tolerance by
intercultural exchange.“

2019-1-SK01-KA229060683_1

The presentation from the II. SLOVAK LOCAL ACTIVITY.

What are human rights?

- Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death.
- They apply regardless of where you are from, what you believe or how you choose to live your life.
- They can never be taken away, although they can sometimes be restricted – for example if a person breaks the law, or in the interests of national security.
- These basic rights are based on shared values like dignity, fairness, equality, respect and independence.
- These values are defined and protected by law.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

- adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, was the first legal document to set out the fundamental human rights to be universally protected. Its 30 articles provide the principles and building blocks of current and future human rights conventions, treaties and other legal instruments.



Universal and inalienable

- The principle of universality of human rights is the cornerstone of international human rights law. This means that we are all equally entitled to our human rights.
- Human rights are inalienable. They should not be taken away, except in specific situations and according to due process.

Indivisible and interdependent

- All human rights are indivisible and interdependent. This means that one set of rights cannot be enjoyed fully without the other.

Equal and non-discriminatory

- Article 1 of the UDHR states: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." Freedom from discrimination, set out in Article 2, is what ensures this equality.
- Non-discrimination cuts across all international human rights law. This principle is present in all major human rights treaties.

Both rights and obligations

All States have approved at least 1 of the 9 core human rights treaties, as well as 1 of the 9 optional protocols. 80% of States have approved 4 or more.

- The obligation to respect means that States must refrain from interfering with or curtailing the enjoyment of human rights.
- The obligation to protect requires States to protect individuals and groups against human rights abuses.
- The obligation to fulfill means that States must take positive action to facilitate the enjoyment of basic human rights.

How are human rights enforced?

- Civil and political rights are violated through genocide, torture, and arbitrary arrest. These violations often happen during times of war, and when a human rights violation intersects with the breaking of laws about armed conflict, it's known as a war crime.
- Economic, social, and cultural rights include the right to work, the right to education, and the right to physical and mental health.

- It is enforced by The Human Rights Council, an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 States responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe.
- It has the ability to discuss all thematic human rights issues and situations that require its attention throughout the year. It meets at the UN Office at Geneva.



The posters made by our students





AGUARDAMENTO DE ESCOLAS DE BARCELON

"Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person"

Human rights

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The A child must have full opportunity to play and to engage in recreational activities, which must be oriented towards the same objectives of education; society and public authorities should strive to promote the enjoyment of these rights - Principle 7

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HUMAN RIGHTS

"Everyone has the right to rest and to leisure, and especially to reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic paid holidays"


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AGUARDAMENTO DE ESCOLAS DE BARCELON

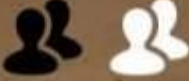
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Did you know...



One US study found that job resumes with traditionally white-sounding names received 50% more callbacks than those with traditionally Black names.



We can stop this nonsense together.

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ERASMUS +

Stop Discrimination In Every Form

Spolu financované z programu Európskej únie Erasmus+



2019-1-SK01-KA229-060683_1



STOP DISCRIMINATION!

TOGETHER WE ARE STRONG

Spolu financované z programu Európskej únie Erasmus+



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The evaluation of questionnaire

2019-1- SK01- KA229-060683_1

Questionnaire evaluation: Prejudices and stereotypes



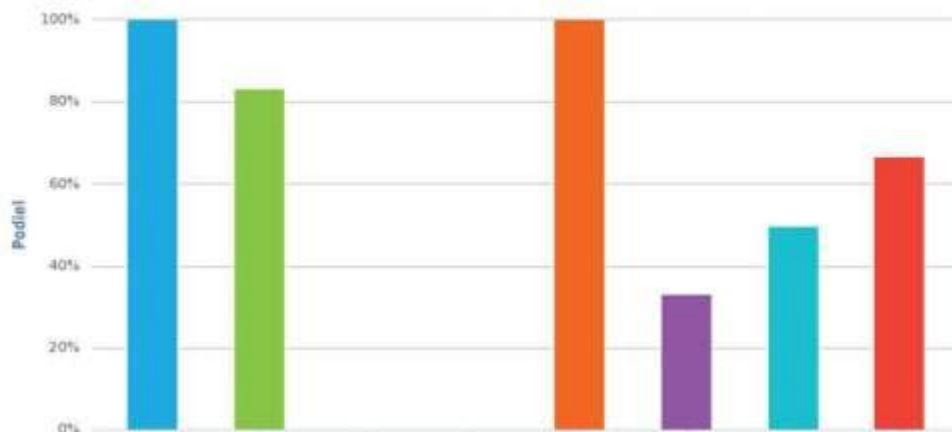
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Youth can fight racism, accept diversity, promote tolerance by intercultural exchange

Italian Erasmus+ team

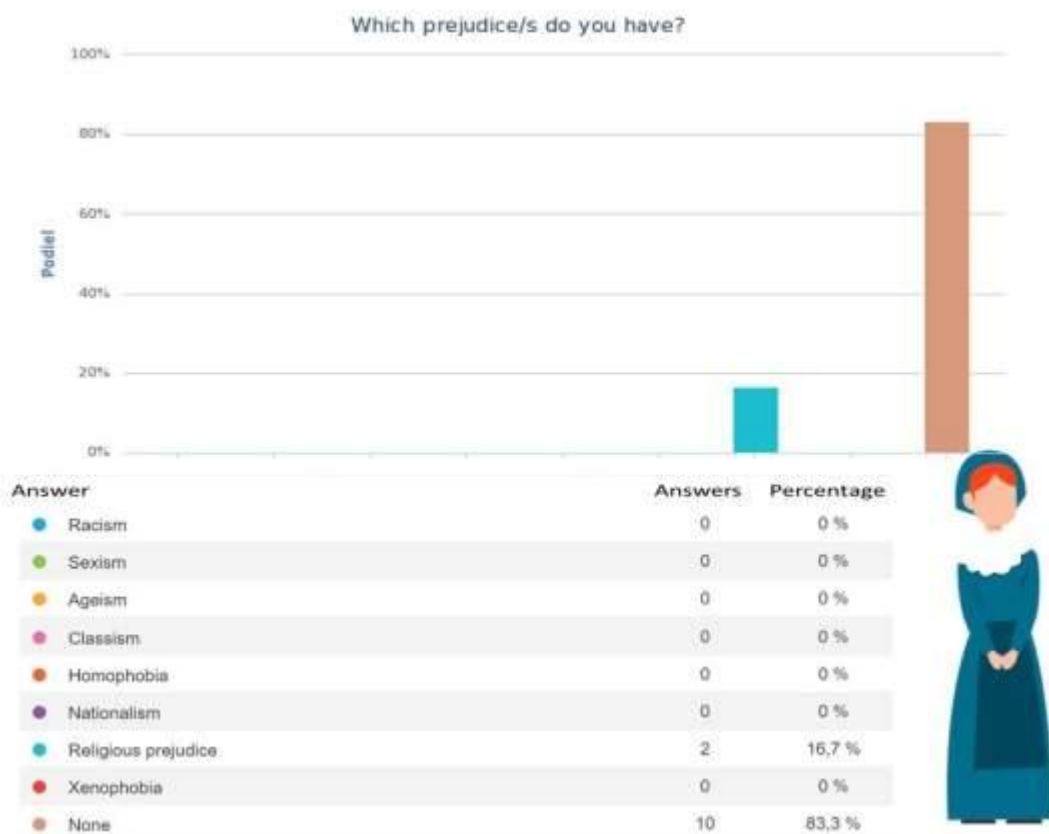


Choose the 5 most common prejudices in your country:

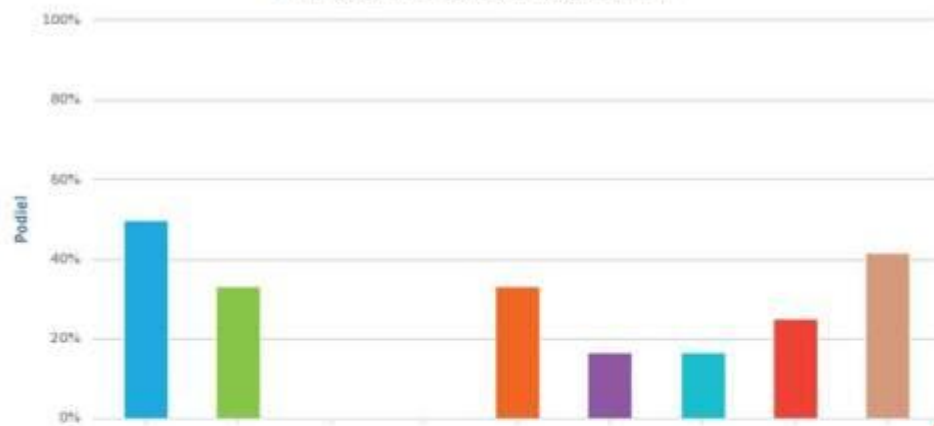


Answer	Answers	Percentage
Racism	12	100 %
Sexism	10	83,3 %
Ageism	0	0 %
Classism	0	0 %
Homophobia	12	100 %
Nationalism	4	33,3 %
Religious prejudice	6	50 %
Xenophobia	8	66,7 %





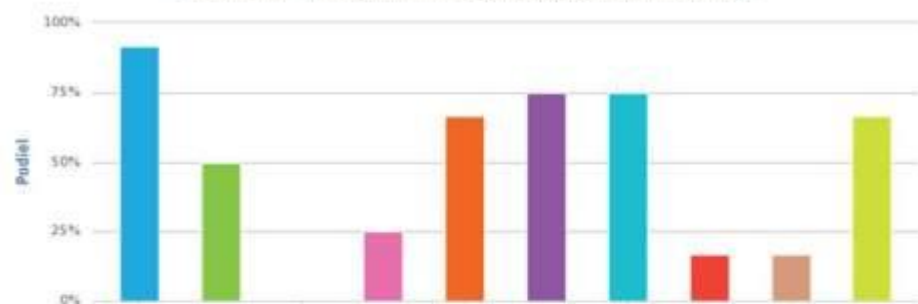
Which prejudice have you experienced?



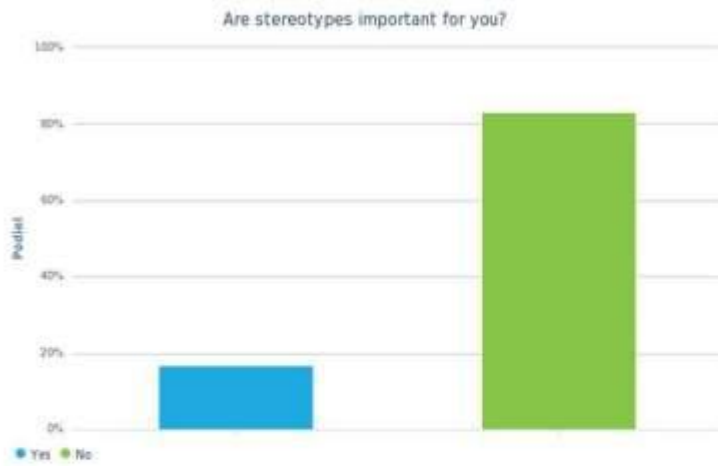
Answer	Answers	Percentage
Racism	6	50 %
Sexism	4	33,3 %
Ageism	0	0 %
Classism	0	0 %
Homophobia	4	33,3 %
Nationalism	2	16,7 %
Religious prejudice	2	16,7 %
Xenophobia	3	25 %
None	5	41,7 %



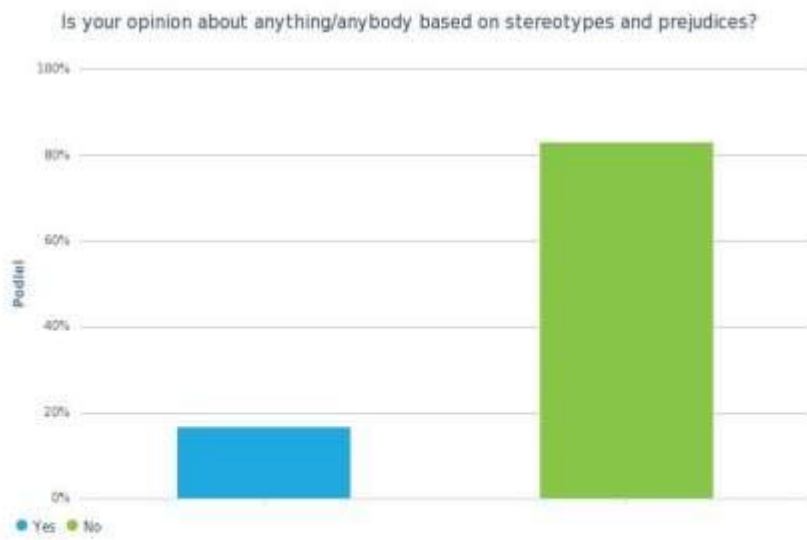
Choose the 5 most common stereotypes in your country:



Answer	Answers	Percentage
Men are strong and do all the work.	11	91,7 %
Goths wear black clothes, black makeup, are depressed and hated by society.	8	66,7 %
Guys are messy and unclean.	6	50 %
Italian and French people are the best lovers.	0	0 %
All Asians like to eat rice and drive slow.	3	25 %
All blonds are unintelligent.	8	66,7 %
All teenagers are rebels.	9	75 %
Only anorexic women can become models.	9	75 %
The elderly have health issues and behave like children.	2	16,7 %
All children don't enjoy healthy food.	2	16,7 %



Answer	Answers	Percentage
Yes	2	16,7 %
No	10	83,3 %



Answer	Answers	Percentage
Yes	2	16,7 %
No	10	83,3 %

- **THE 5 MOST COMMON PREJUDICES IN ITALY:**

1. **Racism**
2. **Homophobia**
3. **Sexism**
4. **Xenophobia**
5. **Religious prejudice**

- **THE 5 MOST COMMON STEREOTYPES IN ITALY:**

1. **Men are strong and do all the work**
2. **All teenagers are rebels / Only anorexic women can become models**
3. **All blonds are unintelligent**
4. **Goths wear black clothes, black makeup, are depressed and hated by society**
5. **Guys are messy and unclean**



Questionnaire evaluation: Prejudices and stereotypes



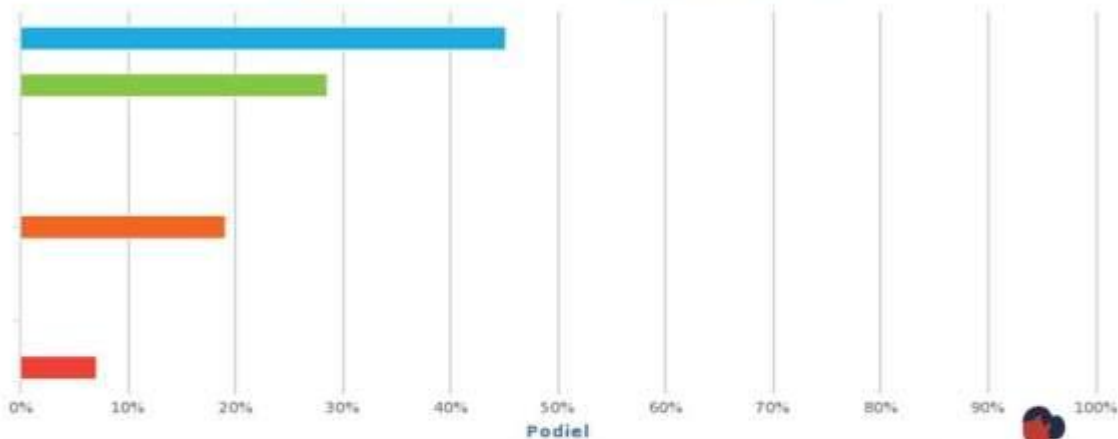
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Youth can fight racism, accept diversity, promote tolerance by intercultural exchange

Portugal Erasmus+ team



Choose the 5 most common prejudices in your country:



Answer	Answers	Percentage
● Racism	19	45,2 %
● Sexism	12	28,6 %
● Ageism	0	0 %
● Classism	0	0 %
● Homophobia	8	19,0 %
● Nationalism	0	0 %
● Religious prejudice	0	0 %
● Xenophobia	3	7,1 %



Do you have any prejudice ?



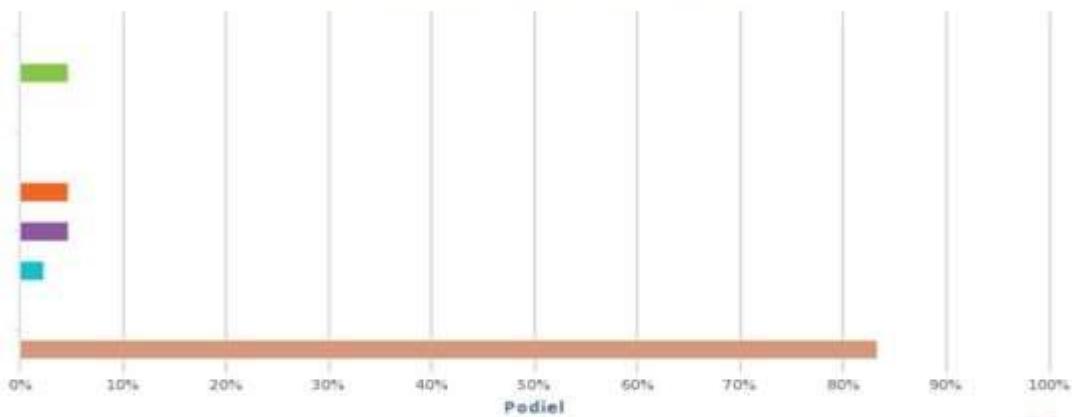
Answer

- Yes
- No

Answers Percentage

Answers	Percentage
5	11,9 %
37	88,1 %

Which prejudice/prejudices do you have ?



Answer

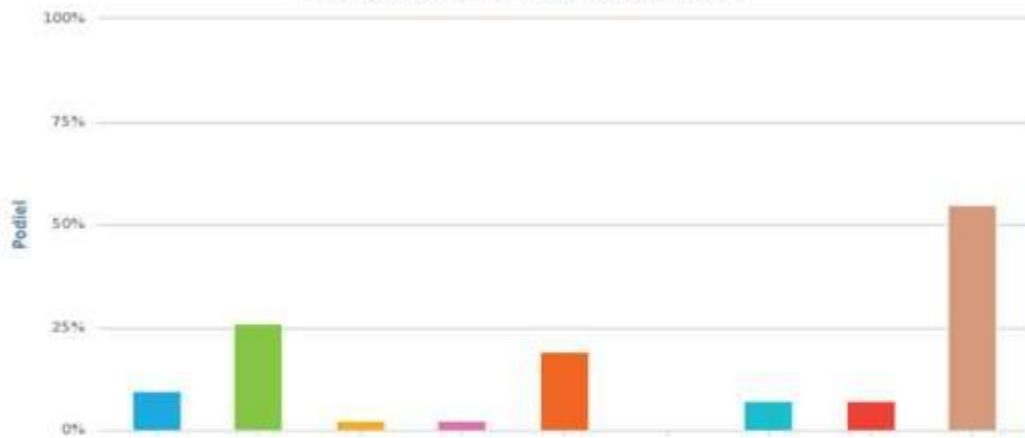
- Racism
- Sexism
- Ageism
- Classism
- Homophobia
- Nationalism
- Religious prejudice
- Xenophobia
- None

Answers Percentage

Answers	Percentage
0	0 %
2	4,8 %
0	0 %
0	0 %
2	4,8 %
2	4,8 %
1	2,4 %
0	0 %
35	83,3 %



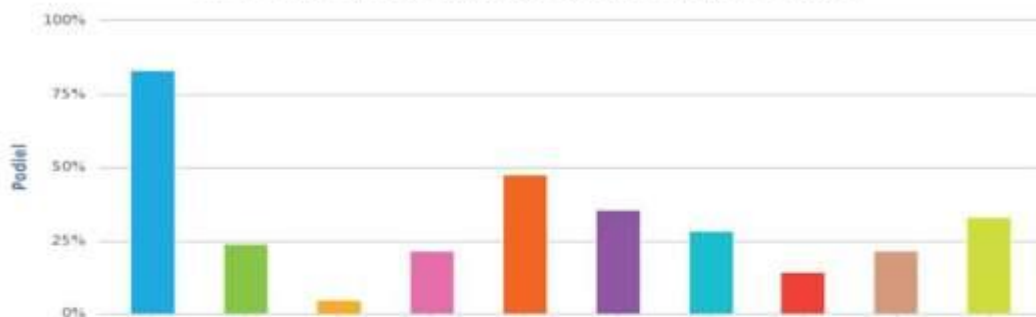
Which prejudice have you experienced ?



Answer	Answers	Percentage
Racism	0	0 %
Sexism	2	4,8 %
Ageism	0	0 %
Classism	0	0 %
Homophobia	2	4,8 %
Nationalism	2	4,8 %
Religious prejudice	1	2,4 %
Xenophobia	0	0 %
None	35	83,3 %

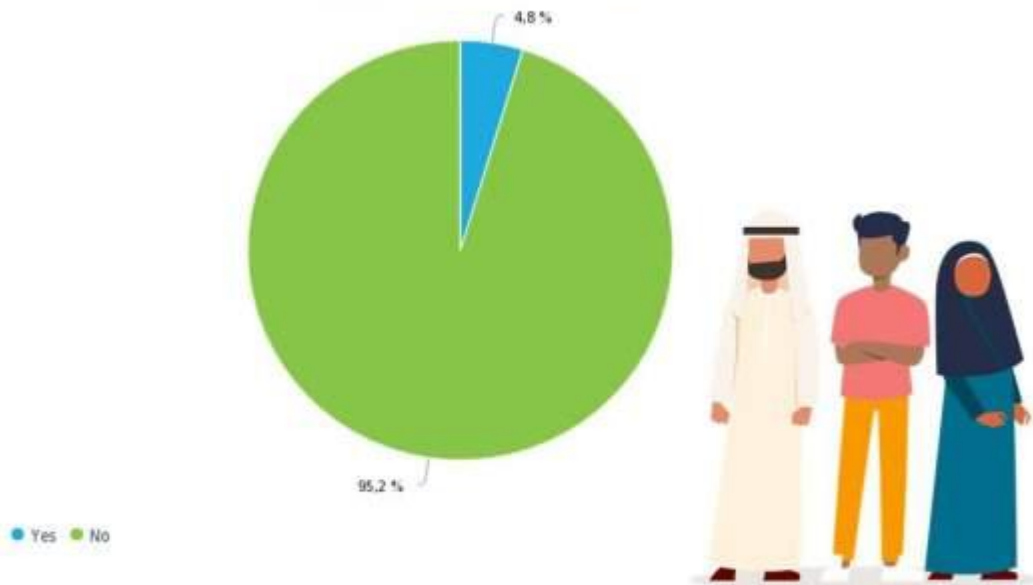


Choose the 5 most common stereotypes in your country:



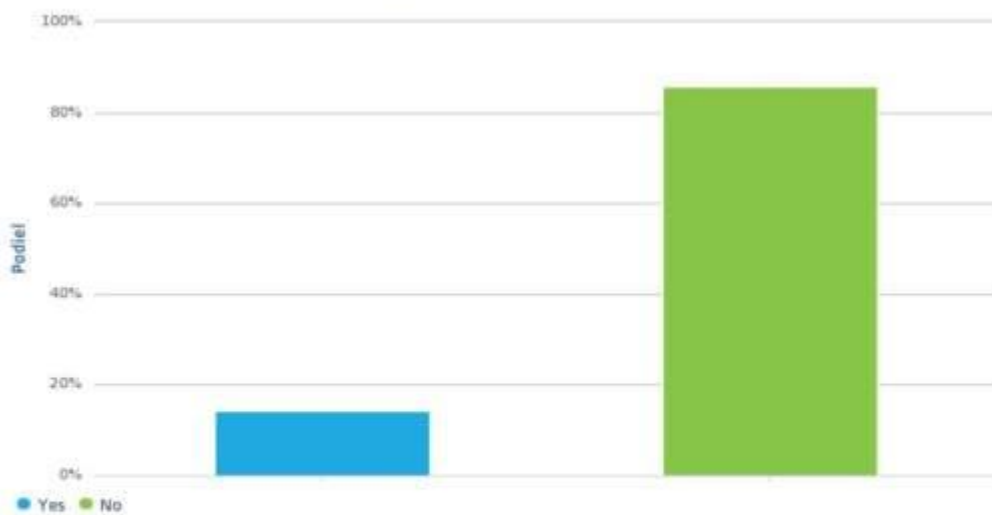
Answer	Answers	Percentage
Men are strong and do all the work	35	83,3 %
Goths wear black clothes, black makeup, are depressed and hated by society	14	33,3 %
Guys are messy and unclean	10	23,8 %
Italian or French people are the best lovers	2	4,8 %
All Asians like to eat rice and drive slow	9	21,4 %
All blonds are unintelligent	20	47,6 %
All teenagers are rebels	15	35,7 %
Only anorexic women can become models	12	28,6 %
The elderly have health issues and behave like children	6	14,3 %
All children don't enjoy healthy food	9	21,4 %

Are stereotypes important for you ?



Answer	Answers	Percentage
Yes	2	4,8 %
No	40	95,2 %

Is your opinion about anything/anybody based on stereotypes and prejudices ?



Answer	Answers	Percentage
Yes	6	14,3 %
No	36	85,7 %

▪ **THE 4 MOST COMMON PREJUDICES IN PORTUGAL:**

1. **Racism**
2. **Sexism**
3. **Homophobia**
4. **Xenophobia**

▪ **THE 5 MOST COMMON STEREOTYPES IN PORTUGAL:**

1. **Men are strong and do all the work**
2. **All blonds are unintelligent**
3. **All teenagers are rebels**
4. **Only anorexic women can become models**
5. **Guys are messy and unclean**



Questionnaire evaluation: Prejudices and stereotypes



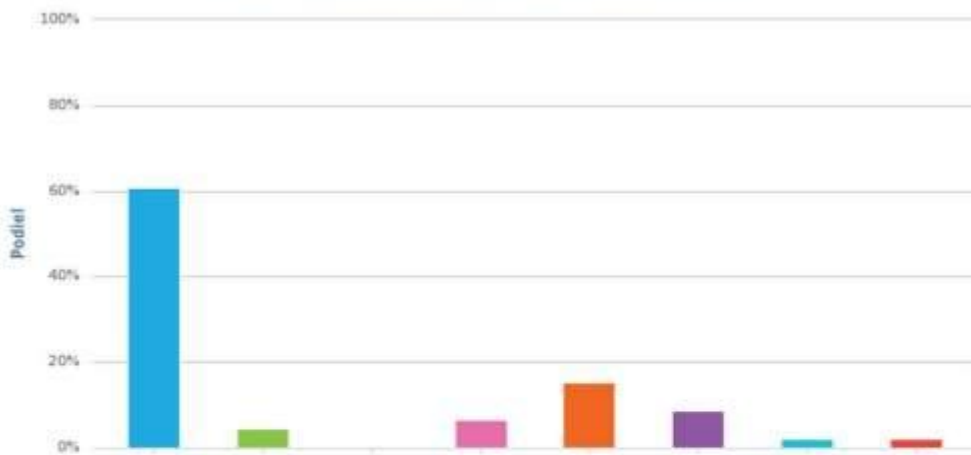
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Slovak Erasmus+ team



Choose the most common prejudices in your country:



Answer	Answers	Percentage
Racism	28	60,9 %
Sexism	2	4,3 %
Ageism	0	0 %
Classism	3	6,5 %
Homophobia	7	15,2 %
Nationalism	4	8,7 %
Religious prejudice	1	2,2 %
Xenophobia	1	2,2 %



Do you have any prejudice ?



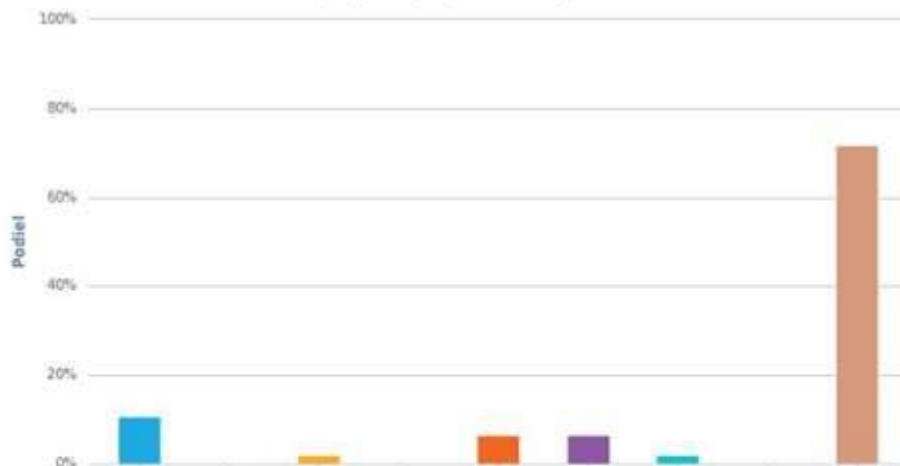
Answer

- Yes
- No

Answers Percentage

Answers	Percentage
11	23,9 %
35	76,1 %

Which prejudice/prejudices do you have ?

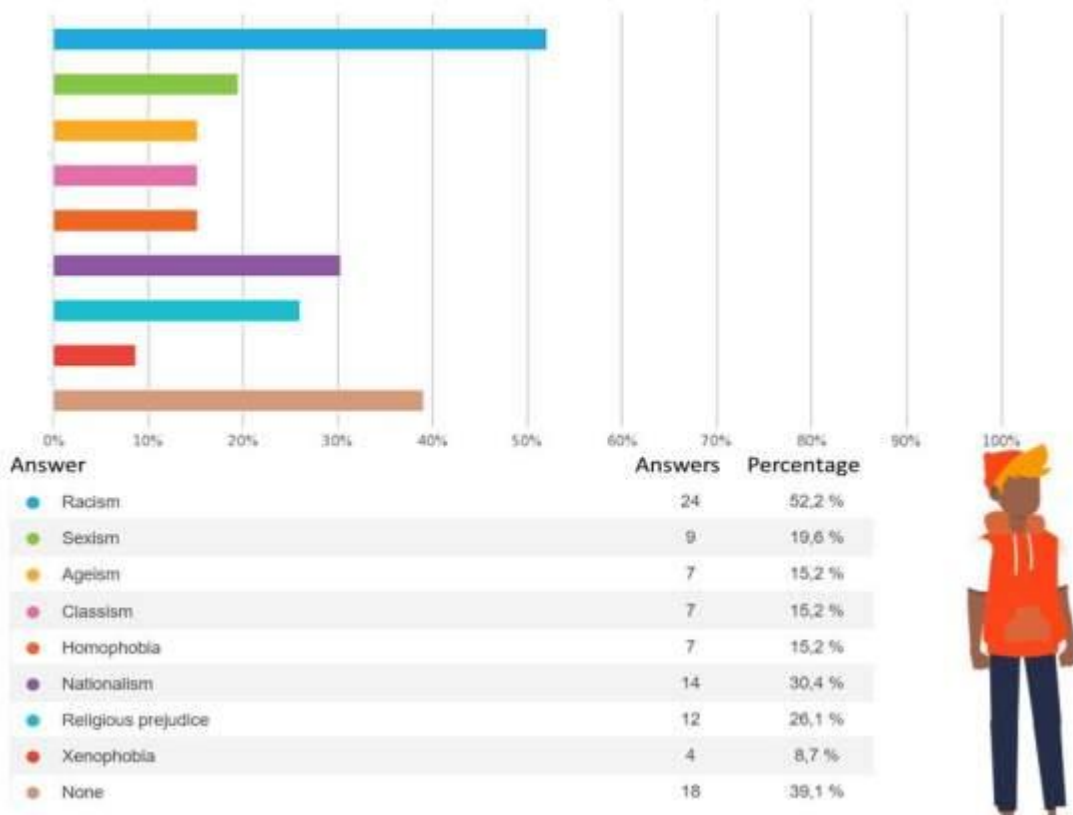


Answer

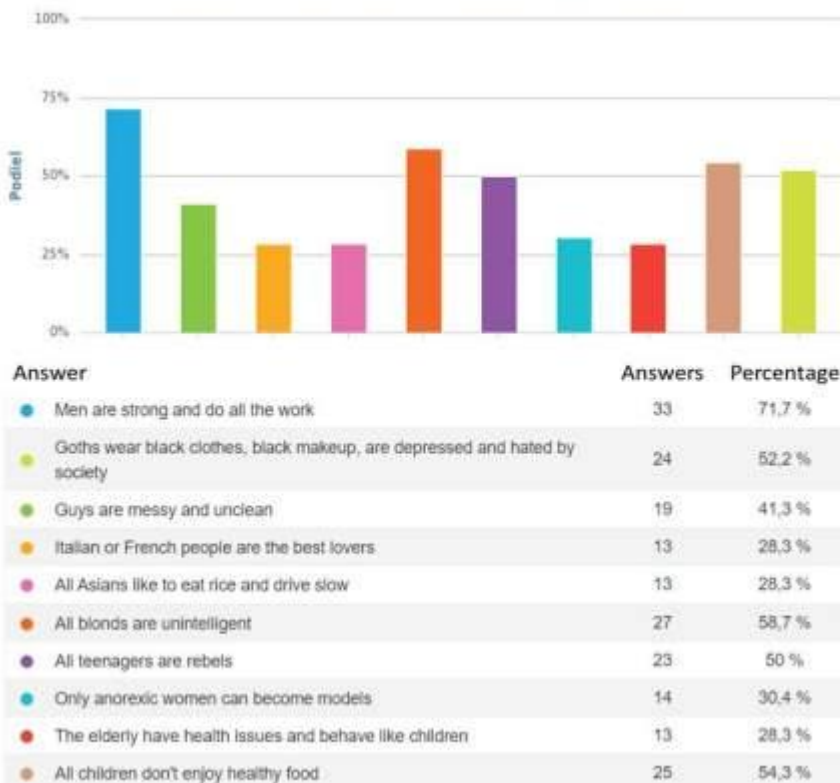
Answer	Answers	Percentage
● Racism	5	10,9 %
● Sexism	0	0 %
● Ageism	1	2,2 %
● Classism	0	0 %
● Homophobia	3	6,5 %
● Nationalism	3	6,5 %
● Religious prejudice	1	2,2 %
● Xenophobia	0	0 %
● None	33	71,7 %



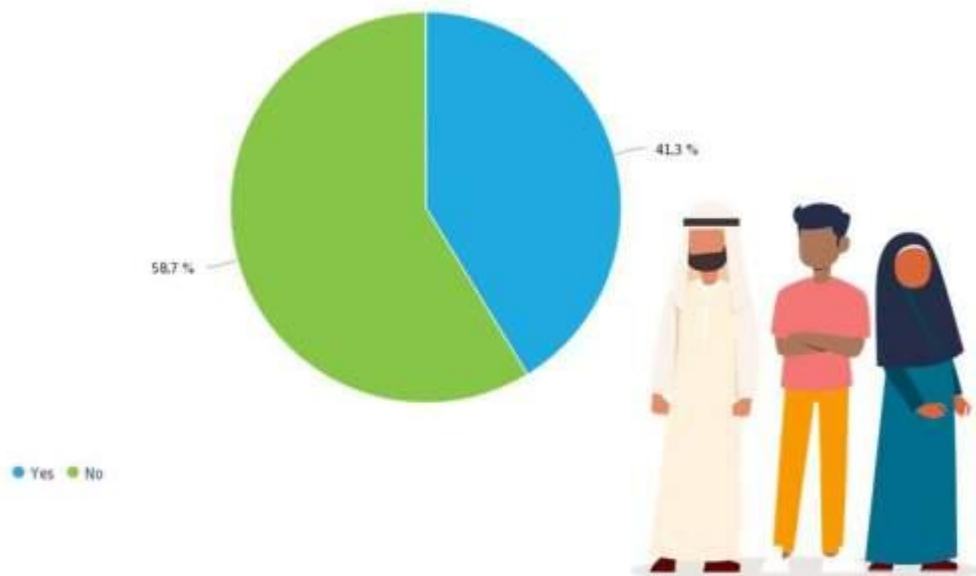
Which prejudice have you experienced ?



Choose the 5 most common stereotypes in your country:

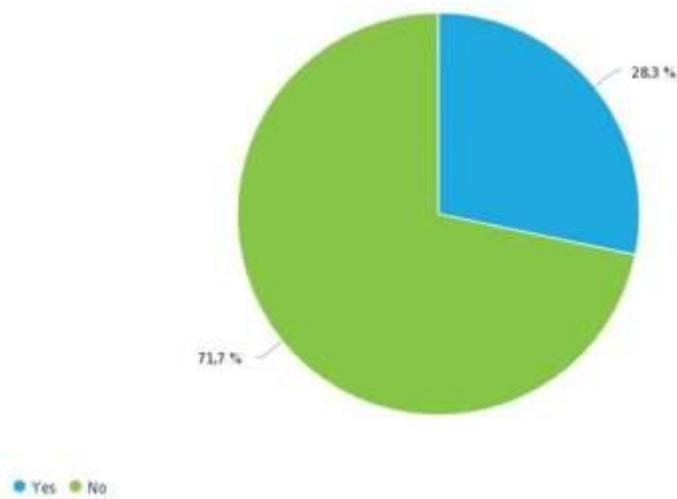


Are stereotypes important for you ?



Answer	Answers	Percentage
Yes	19	41,3 %
No	27	58,7 %

Is your opinion about anything/anybody based on stereotypes and prejudices ?



Answer	Answers	Percentage
Yes	13	28,3 %
No	33	71,7 %

■ THE 5 MOST COMMON PREJUDICES IN SLOVAKIA:

1. Racism
2. Homophobia
3. Nationalism
4. Classism
5. Sexism

■ THE 5 MOST COMMON STEREOTYPES IN SLOVAKIA:

1. Men are strong and do all the work
2. All blonds are unintelligent
3. All children don't enjoy healthy food
4. Goths wear black clothes, black makeup, are depressed and hated by society
5. All children don't enjoy healthy food



Questionnaire evaluation: Prejudices and stereotypes



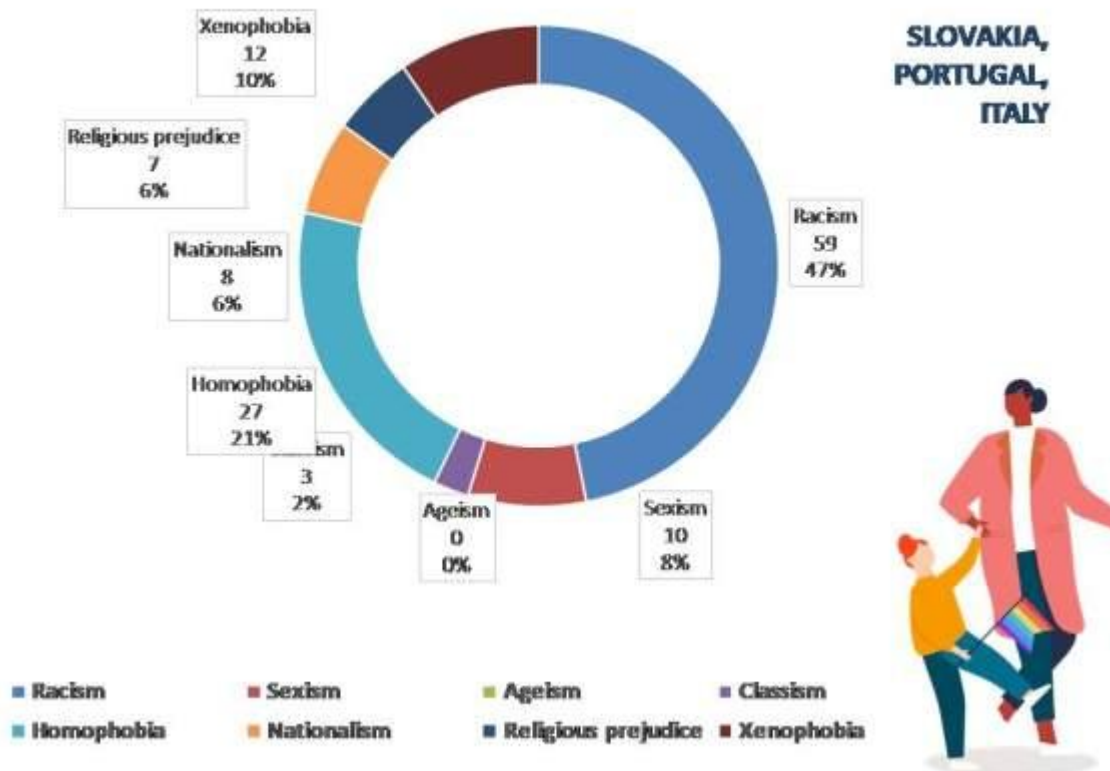
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Youth can fight racism, accept diversity, promote tolerance by intercultural exchange

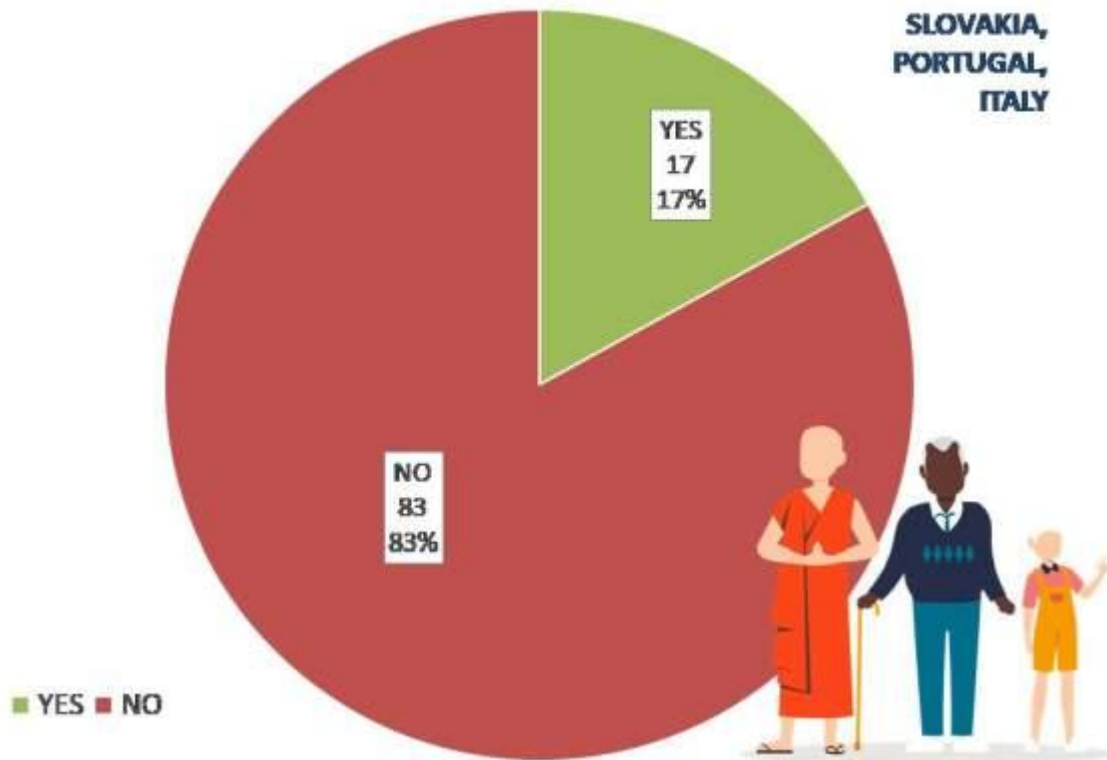
SUMMARY - SLOVAKIA, PORTUGAL, ITALY



Choose the 5 most common prejudices in your country:



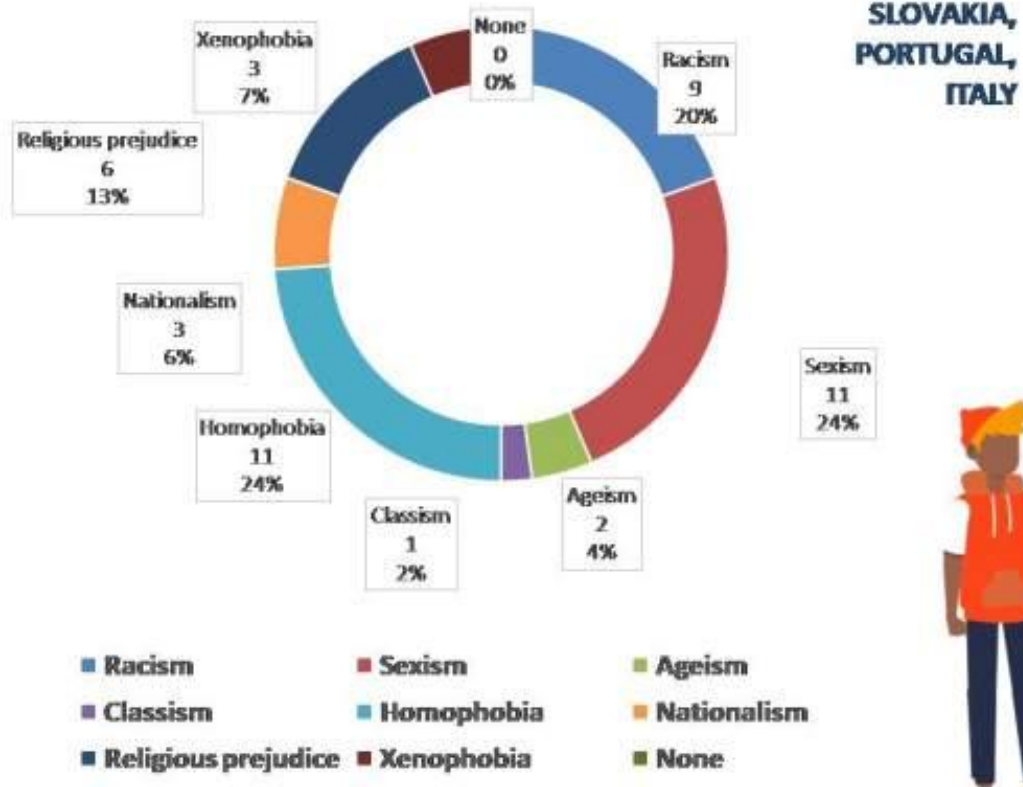
Do you have any prejudice ?



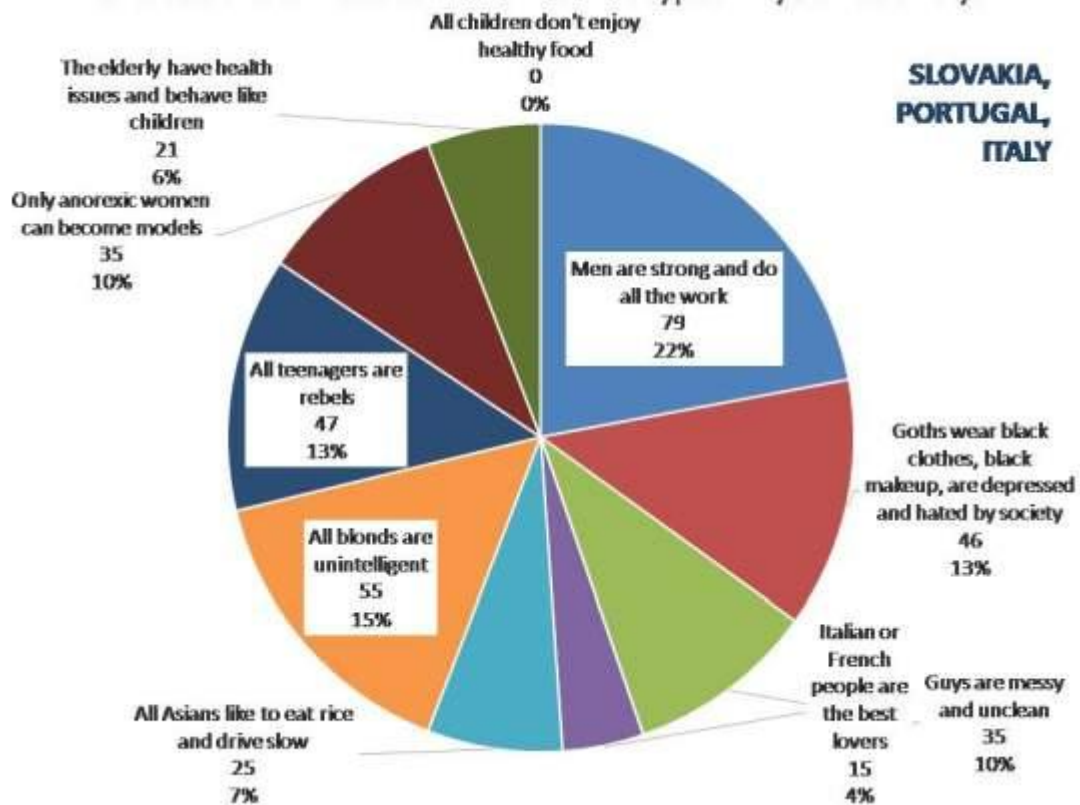
Which prejudice/prejudices do you have ?



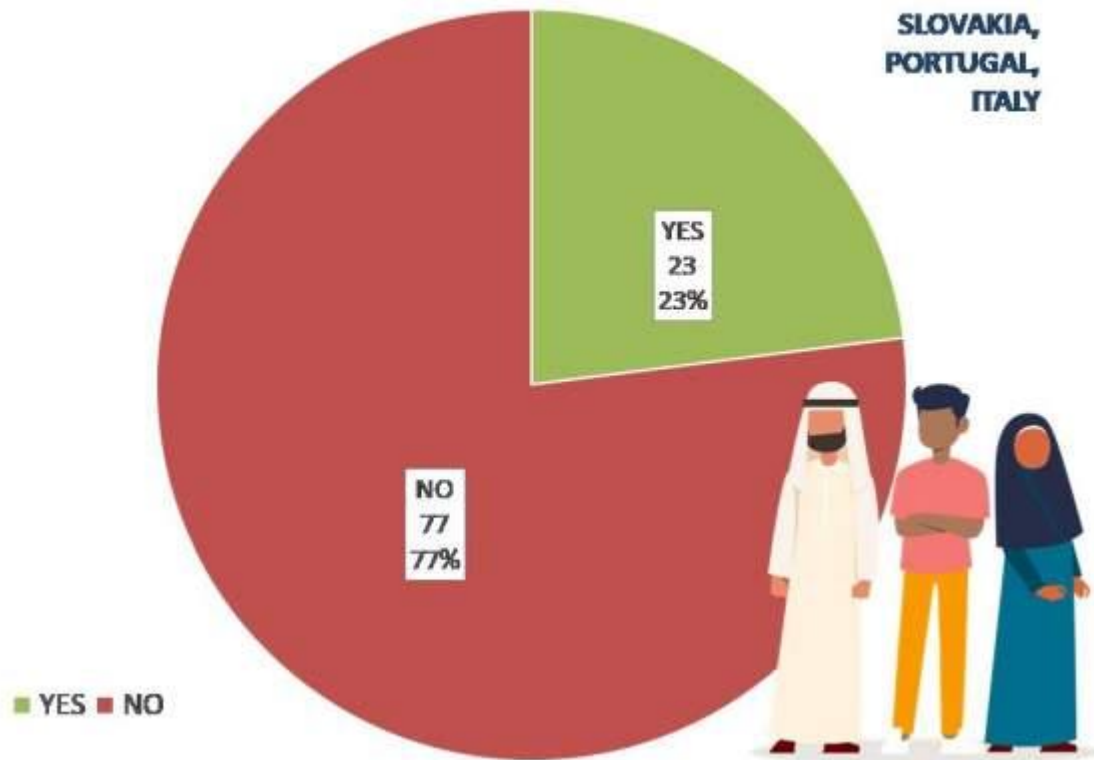
Which prejudice have you experienced ?



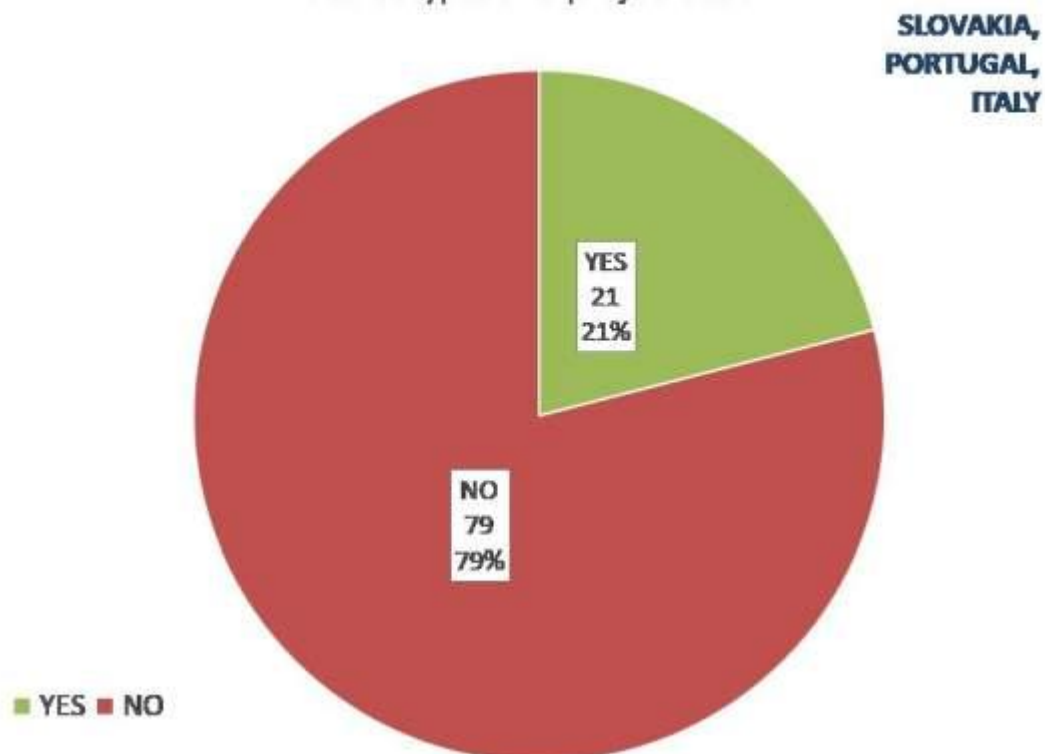
Choose the 5 most common stereotypes in your country:



Are stereotypes important for you ?



Is your opinion about anything/anybody based on stereotypes and prejudices ?



▪ **THE 5 MOST COMMON PREJUDICES IN SLOVAKIA, PORTUGAL , ITALY ACCORDING TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE:**

1. **Racism**
2. **Homophobia**
3. **Xenophobia**
4. **Sexism**
5. **Nationalism**

▪ **THE 5 MOST COMMON STEREOTYPES IN SLOVAKIA, PORTUGAL , ITALY ACCORDING TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE:**

1. **Men are strong and do all the work**
2. **All blonds are unintelligent**
3. **All teenagers are rebels**
4. **Goths wear black clothes, black makeup, are depressed and hated by society**
5. **Guys are messy and unclean / Only anorexic women can become models**



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DISCRIMINATION, PREJUDICES AND STEREOTYPES

Brochure about discrimination, prejudices and stereotypes in Slovakia, Portugal and Italy seen by our students.



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