# Educate out Prejudice with Sue Sanders

Co Chair
Schools OUT
LGBT History Month
The Classroom

# Lesbians, Gay Men, Bisexual and Trans People are

BLACK, WHITE, DUAL HERITAGE, DAUGHTERS, SONS, AUNTS, MOTHERS, SISTERS, BROTHERS, FATHERS, UNCLES, NEPHEWS, NIECES, FRIENDS, COLLEAGUES, WORKERS, NON-WAGED, STUDENTS, TEACHERS, CUSTOMERS, DIFFERENTLY-ABLED, JEWISH, HINDU, SIKH, MUSLIM, CHRISTIAN, GENTILE, OF ALL RELIGIONS AND NONE, OLD AND YOUNG. WOMEN AND MEN, AND FROM **EVERY POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE** 

# THE PUBLIC DUTY

The Equality Act 2010 introduces a single equality duty on public bodies which will be extended to include all protected strands -. This combined equality duty will come into effect in April 2011 and will have three main elements .

In carrying out their functions, public bodies will be required to have due regard to the need to:

- 1) Eliminate conduct that is prohibited by the Act, that is discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- 2)Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it,
- 3)Foster good relations across all characteristics between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

# Elminating Discrimination, Harassment and Victimisation

- Clear effective policy and practice on behaviour and language.
- Train all staff, front line and backroom on equalities and diversity issues regularly.
- Ensure such training includes case studies that are real to them.
- Use surveys and questionnaires regularly to gauge what is happening in the organisation.
- Analyse complaints received and actions taken and use outcomes to change and develop practice.
- Make reasonable adjustments

# Advancing Equal Opportunity

- Equal opportunity is a needs based approach it cannot work on a one size fits all.
   Use surveys, social networks, outside groups to inform you of needs and gaps
  - Monitor service users and service givers
    Explain why you are doing it how you keep things
    confidential, Put on the top of the form what you
    have learnt since the last time you monitored and
    what you have done to make a positive difference
- Embed learning in all areas of both service deliverycurriculum, policies and images and employment

## Fostering Good Relations

- Requires tackling prejudice and promoting understanding
- Inform people about the issues history of oppressions problems of accessibility past lack of inclusion
- Education use the curriculum and images and language
- Ensure that the diversity of the population of the country not just your patch is represented in all the material you use
- Use diversity months
- Ensure your material, publicity, forms are inclusive in image and language and intent.



#### 7. The legal position

- 7.1 The Equality Act of 2010: Sexuality and transgender are protected characteristics (<a href="http://www.equalities.gov.uk/equality-act-2010.aspx">http://www.equalities.gov.uk/equality-act-2010.aspx</a>)
- 7.2 Aspects of The Education and Inspections Act 2006 remain, including duties regarding pupils' behaviour: Headteachers must identify and implement measures to promote good behaviour and respect for others and prevent all forms of bullying.

  http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/40/contents
- 7.3 The Equality Acts 2006 and 2010: Colleges and schools cannot treat homophobic bullying differently to other forms of bullying because it is the law in the provision of goods and services that LGB and transgender pupils are treated the same as their peers. So the curriculum should cater for LGB, heterosexual and for transgender students. <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/3/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/3/contents</a>
- 7.4 Ofsted currently inspects pupils' cultural development please refer in particular to paragraph 13 using the following link. This legislation remains and has not been repealed. Inspectors should continue to ask schools and governing bodies whether they meet the legislation. <a href="http://www.communitycohesionncc.org.uk/docs/484.doc">http://www.communitycohesionncc.org.uk/docs/484.doc</a>

# Heternormativity

Where the default position is that 'people' are

White
Non disabled
Heterosexual
Christian
Male

### Medical Model

Disability and "fault" is placed on the individual person affected. They need to eradicate or mitigate the effect of their impairments so to be 'normal' and not put strain on society.

## The Social Model

The approach is to recognise difference/impairment as the responsibility of society's and find ways to mitigate the barriers.

In other words equal opportunity is not treating every one the same.

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Education often promotes binary concepts of

Sexual Orientation and Gender

Many activities are single sex

And assumes clarity on gender

Giving the foundation to Homophobia and making trans people at best invisible or at worst discriminated against

### Children and young people's experiences

- With most people's families you don't have to explain to everybody about your whole family, but I do in the playground. People will be like oh, how come you've got two mummies, you can only have one, and then I have to explain it all, but other people don't really have to do that Briony 6 (London)
- When people say 'gay'.... I feel worse than other people Mark 8 (London)
- When I told the head teacher at my school that I was being bullied because I was gay, he told me that it was my fault for coming out and that I should have kept it quiet 16 year old (Cambridge)

Sources: SexYOUality & Stonewall

### Children and young people's experiences

- Young people identifying themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) worry more about going to school than those who identify themselves as heterosexual
- 36% of LGB young people reported being bullied at or near school, compared with 15% of heterosexual young people
- A quarter of LGB young people reported experiencing cyber bullying at least once a month compared with less than 10% of heterosexual young people

Source: Health Related Behaviour Survey, Year 10 Cambridgeshire school pupils (July 2010)

# Institutionalised oppression

is the collective failure of an organisation to provide an appropriate and professional service to people because of their race, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion or belief, age, ability or class.

adapted from the Stephen Lawrence Report

# Hate crime and incidents

The Association of Chief Police Officers distinguishes between a hate incident and a hate crime.

A hate incident is:

"Any incident, which may or may not constitute a criminal offence, which is perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate."

Whilst a hate crime is defined specifically as:

- "Any hate incident, which constitutes a criminal offence, perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate."
- "Any hate incident, which constitutes a criminal offence, perceived by the victim or any other person, as being motivated by prejudice or hate."

# Solutions

Language

Law

Role Models

Culture

#### **Education** can

- Challenge the normalcy model
- Question assumptions
- Challenge gender/sexual stereotypes
- Celebrate difference
- Visibilise all relationships and identities
- Recognise and validate continuum of sexuality and gender
- Challenge binary concept of gender and sexual orientation

### **Usualise Ourselves**

Explore ways of making the diversity of LGBT people in all our ethnicities, ages, religions, disabilities and abilities, genders, camp, and butch

- -Present
  - -Visible
  - -and Celebrated



"The school promotes equality extremely well, gaining national recognition for its pioneering work in tackling

tackling homophobia."

Ofsted, September 2011







# Good practice resource - Creating an inclusive school community: Central Street Infant and Nursery School

03 Feb 2012 Ofsted

Knowledge of different types of families ensures that all parents and carers regardless of their sexuality and backgrounds are welcomed into this inclusive school community. Provision in the Early Years Foundation Stage and in Key Stage 1 ensures that pupils whose parents and carers or family members are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgendered (LGBT) feel included. The school has successfully tackled homophobic language, attitudes and behaviour.

Provider: Central Street Infant and Nursery School - 107507

#### **Available downloads**

File name

word Central Street Infant and Nursery School - Good practice example.doc

<u>pdf Central Street Infant and Nursery School - Good practice</u> <u>example.pdf</u>

#### The behaviour and safety of pupils at the school

- When evaluating the behaviour and safety of pupils at the school, inspectors will consider:
- pupils' attitudes to learning and conduct in lessons and around the school
- pupils' behaviour towards, and respect for, other young people and adults, including freedom from bullying and harassment that may include cyber-bullying and prejudice-based bullying related to special educational need, sexual orientation, sex, race, religion and belief, gender reassignment or disability
- how well teachers manage the behaviour and expectations of pupils to ensure that all pupils have an equal and fair chance to thrive and learn in an atmosphere of respect and dignity

The draft framework for school inspection – Ofsted September 2011

#### GORDON ALLPORT

#### Level 5 Genocide

Ethnic Cleansing Murder, Suicide

#### Level 4 – Physical Attack

Graffiti, Property Damage, Harassment, Physical bullying, Rape

#### Level 3 – Discrimination

Using any Power to hand, to Control who gets what E.g. with holding crucial information, Excluding people from jobs, education and/or housing

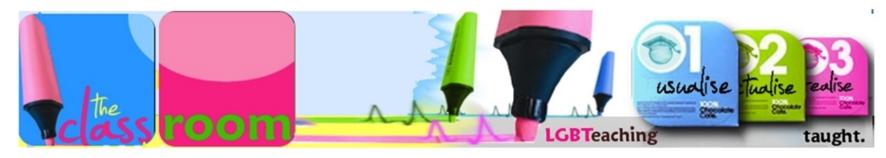
#### Level 2 – Avoidance.

Withdrawal, Avoiding contact, Making people Invisible, acting on prejudice

#### Level 1 – Antilocution

Verbal Abuse, Using Derogatory Language, Name calling & Stereotyping.







More about usualising here.



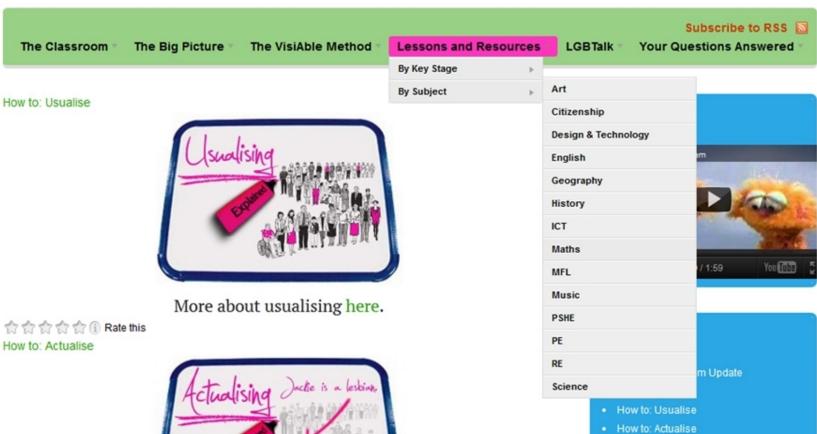


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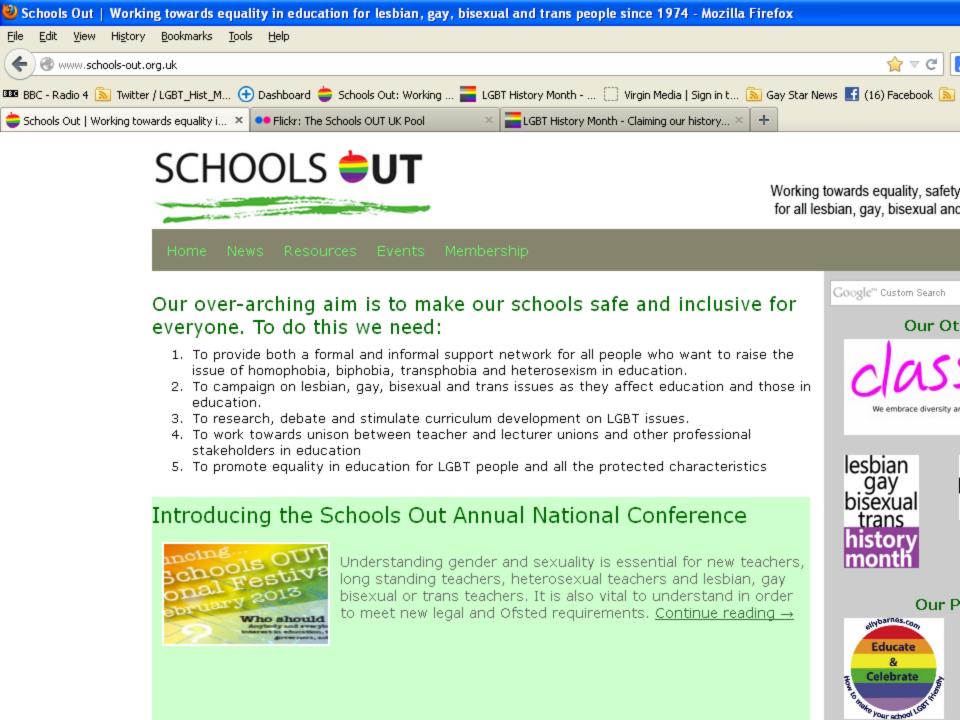


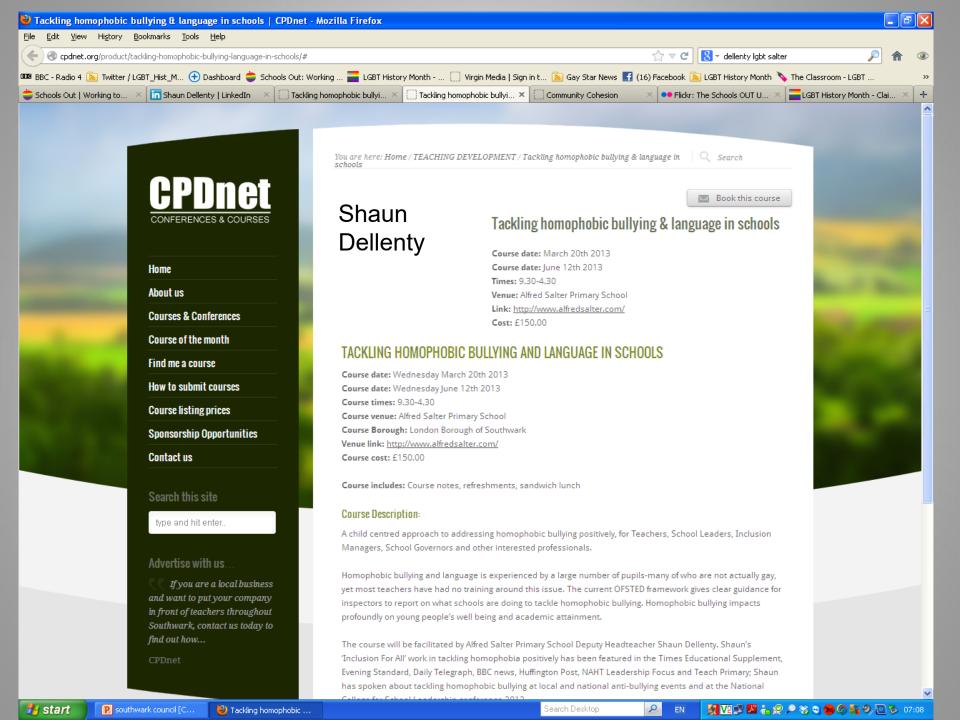
More about actualising here.



actualising AIDS bisexual buily bullying Citizenship civil partnership

· The Big Four







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Safer Schools through Acknowledging Diversity



# Diversity Calendar

January	Holocaust Memorial Day
	http://www.hmd.org.uk/
February	LGBT History Month
	www.lgbthistorymonth.org.uk
March	Womens HistoryMonth
	http://womenshistorymonth.co.uk/
June	Gypsy and Traveller History Month
	http://www.grthm.co.uk/
October	Black History Month
	http://www.black-history-month.co.uk/
November22nd –December 22nd	Disabled History Month
	http://www.ukdisabilityhistorymonth.com/

# INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST HOMOPHOBIA AND TRANSPHOBIA MAY 17<sup>TH</sup>

November 28th Transgender Day of Remembrance

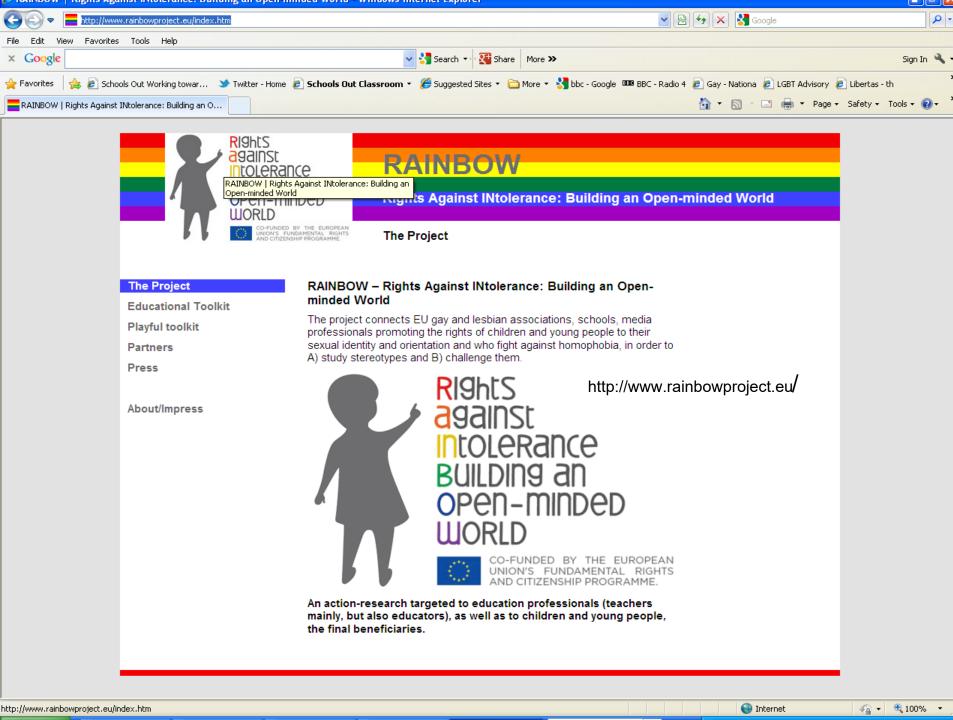
### **Resources and Information**

- Schools Out: www.schools-out.org.uk
- Stonewall: www.stonewall.org
- LGBT History Month: www.lgbthistorymonth.org.uk
- The Classroom: www.the-classroom.org.uk
- Gendered Intelligence
- http://www.genderedintelligence.co.uk/
- Gires <a href="http://www.gires.org.uk/">http://www.gires.org.uk/</a>
- Out for our children
- http://www.outforourchildren.org.uk/
- Mermaids
- http://www.mermaidsuk.org.uk/
- No Outsiders
- http://projects.sunderland.ac.uk/archived/ellnooutsiders/



Harvey Milk Foundation and Schools
 OUT film Competition

 Local Historian Stephen Bourne has a booklet needs funding on Southwark and LGBT History



#### **Greater Manchester**



#### Prevalence of Homophobia Survey

Local Teachers Speak Out about Homophobic Bullying abuse of our Children and their colleagues

Summer 2012

Liveryone is an insider, there are no outsiders, whatever their beliefs whatever their colour, gender, or sexuality.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu

With a foreword by Clir. Paul Murphy, Chairman of the Greater Manchester Police Authority.

Introduction by Ms. Sue Sanders Co Chair of Schools OUT/LGBT History Month.

Afterword by Professor Ian Rivers
Brunel University, London, Patron LGBT History Month and FFLAG.





# Q and A

