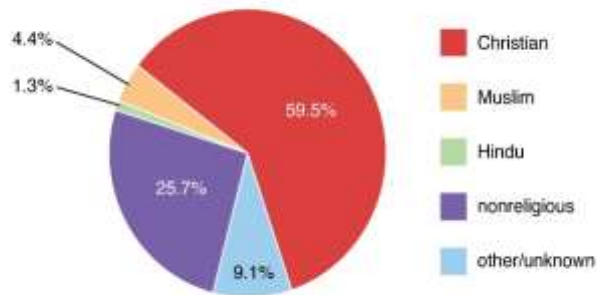


## Religious and ethnic identities in the UK

Religious affiliation (2011)



© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

## ETHNIC BREAKDOWN

	Population (2011 census)	Total	Increase since 2001
All	56,075,912	100%	7.8%
White	48,209,395	86%	1.4%
Mixed	1,224,400	2.2%	85.2%
Indian	1,412,958	2.5%	36.3%
Pakistani	1,124,511	2%	57.3%
Bangladeshi	447,201	0.8%	59.2%
Black African	989,628	1.8%	106.3%
Black Caribbean	594,825	1.1%	5.5%
All other ethnicities	2,072,994	3.7%	164.4%

By 2051, ethnic minority communities will represent an estimated 20-30% of the population of England and Wales.

How do you think this data will change after the release of the 2019 census? The new 2019 census data will be first published in late Spring 2022.

In the 2011 UK Census, the ethnic composition of the [Tottenham constituency](#), was as follows:

- 27.7% Other White
- 26.7% Black
- 22.3% White British
- 10.7% Asian
- 12.6% Other/Mixed

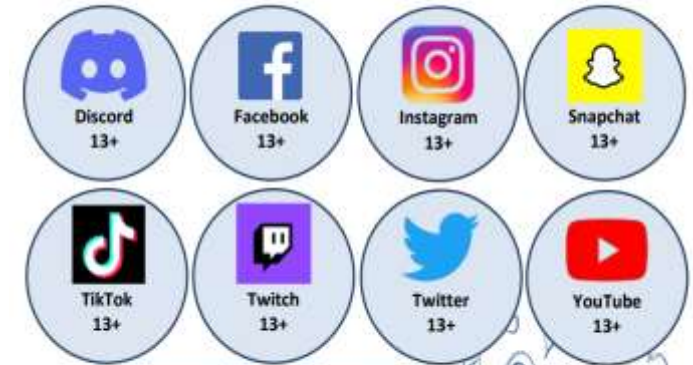
\*How do you think the data has changed over the years?

## Online Safety



## Social Media Apps

What age should my child be to use these apps?



What risks are there of my child using these apps?

While there are benefits to being online, there are risks too regardless of your child's age. Risks include your child viewing inappropriate content, sharing personal information, cyberbullying and grooming.

## How to stop CYBERBULLYING



LOG OFF the site where the bullying is happening.

**BLOCK**

BLOCK EMAILS or messages. Don't respond to them.



SAVE THE MESSAGE or email and show an adult.



TELL SOMEONE you trust.

**What I have already learned?**

Rules to stay safe.  
Lists people who keep them safe.

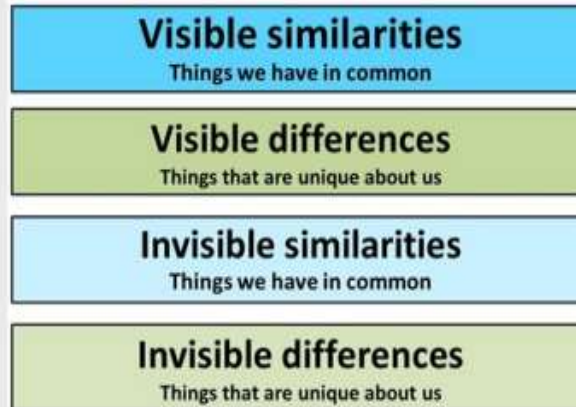
Can discuss the rules and laws that protect themselves and others in different situations.

Values the different contributions people and groups make to the community.



**Similarities and differences**

Similarities and differences can be both visible and invisible



**Strategies to challenge stereotypes:**

- **Think**– Is what being said accurate/ true or is it based on an opinion.
- **Discuss**– Ask the individual why they might say/ think like that. Have a conversation with them and remember to stay calm
- **Research**– Research and finding out if what is being said is true.
- **Empathy**- Putting yourself in their position– Is it a fair statement for all to be labelled in the same category.
- **Additional help**- Speak to trusted adult/ friend if you feel uncomfortable about what is being said or done.

**Key Vocabulary**

<b>Direct discrimination</b>	Treating someone negatively or less favourably due to one or more of the protected characteristics.
<b>Discrimination</b>	Treating someone unfairly because they belong to a certain group (e.g. saying somebody can't join a football game because they're female).
<b>Equality</b>	Having equal opportunities and rights. It is being treated <b>fairly</b> . It also means being able and supported to reach your potential.
<b>Harassment</b>	Creating an offensive environment or violating someone's dignity through unwanted behaviour.
<b>Indirect discrimination</b>	Treating someone unfairly, which goes against rules/policies that apply to Everyone.
<b>Inequality</b>	When people aren't given equal opportunities and rights. They are treated unfairly and experience discrimination.
<b>Racism</b>	Treating someone unfairly because of their race, colour or where they come from (nationality).
<b>Stereotypes</b>	Thinking all people, who belong to a certain group, are the same and labelling them (e.g. all young people who wear hoodies are badly behaved).
<b>Victimisation</b>	Treating someone unfairly because they've previously made an accusation or complained about discrimination

**Equality Act 2010**

A new Equality Act came into force on 1st October 2010. It brings together over 116 separate pieces of legislation into one single Act. The Act provides a legal framework to protect the rights of individuals and advance equality of opportunity for all. It provides Britain with a discrimination law, which protects individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a fair and more equal society.

**The nine main pieces of legislation that have merged are:**

- The Equal Pay Act 1970
- The Sex Discrimination Act 1975
- The Race Relations Act 1976
- The Disability Discrimination Act 1995
- The Employment Equality (Religion or Belief) Regulations 2003
- The Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003
- The Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006
- The Equality Act 2006, Part 2
- The Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007

