



# Appreciating Diversity

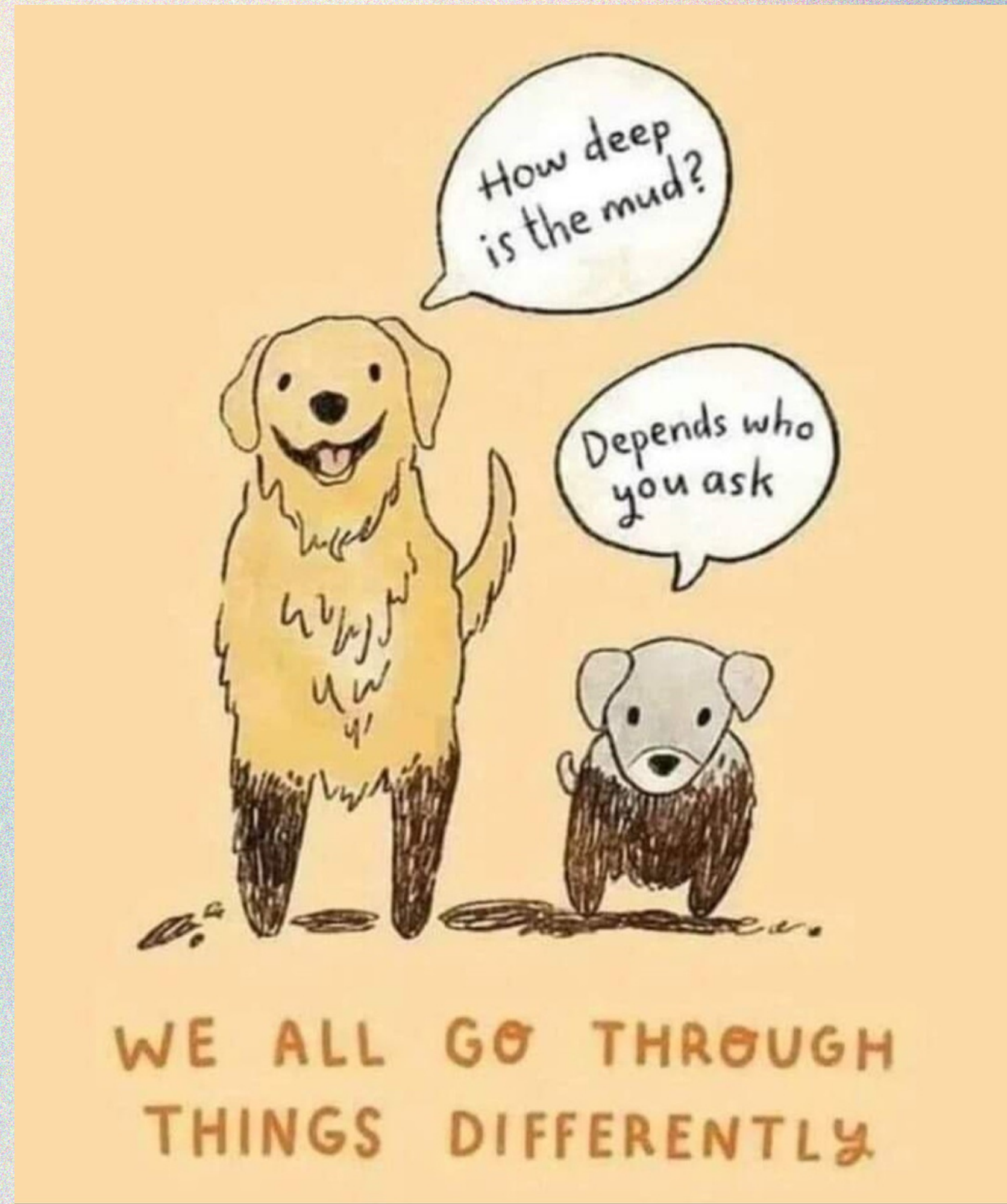


Erasmus+  
Enriching lives, opening minds.

**6 days**  
to make **Europe** shine!

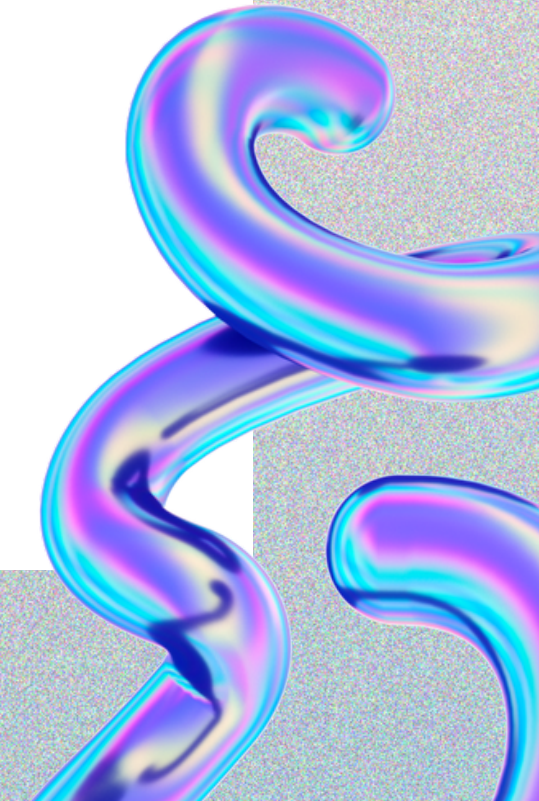
#ERASMUS+  
DAYS 9 > 14  
of October  
2023

# Our differences?





# Challenging assumptions

1. What wouldn't we know by just looking at you?
  2. What is your favorite movie?
  3. What goal are you working towards?
  4. What is your most positive personality trait?
  5. What personal experiences do you have, if any, with discrimination?
- 

# Challenging assumptions

- How accurate were the assumptions you made about people you don't know very well?
- Did you learn anything about your classmates that surprised you?
- What are the dangers of making assumptions?
- What is a stereotype?
- How can assumptions about groups lead to stereotypes?
- What can we do to prevent stereotyping?





*Assumptions?*

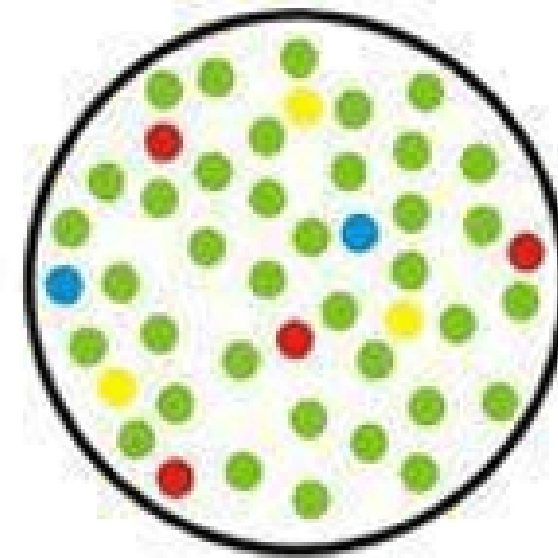


*Assumptions?*

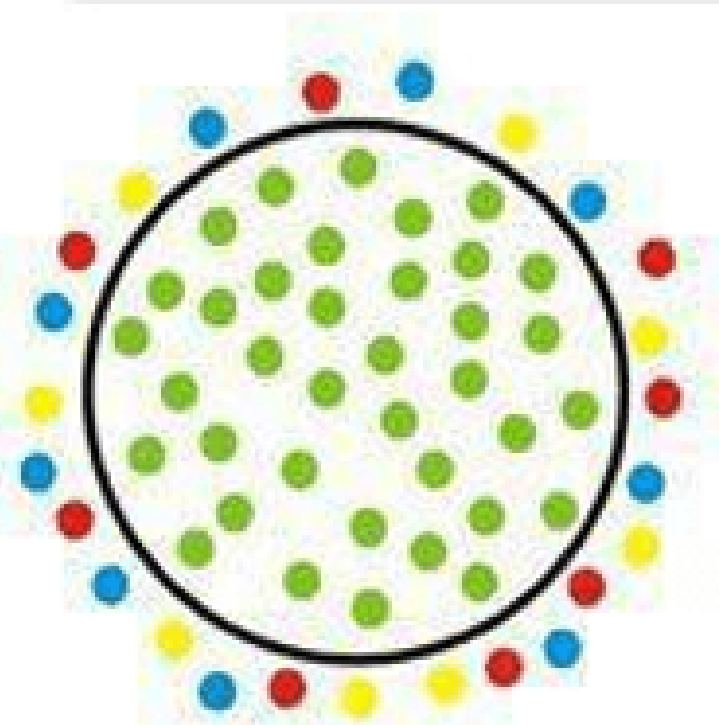


***Assumptions?***

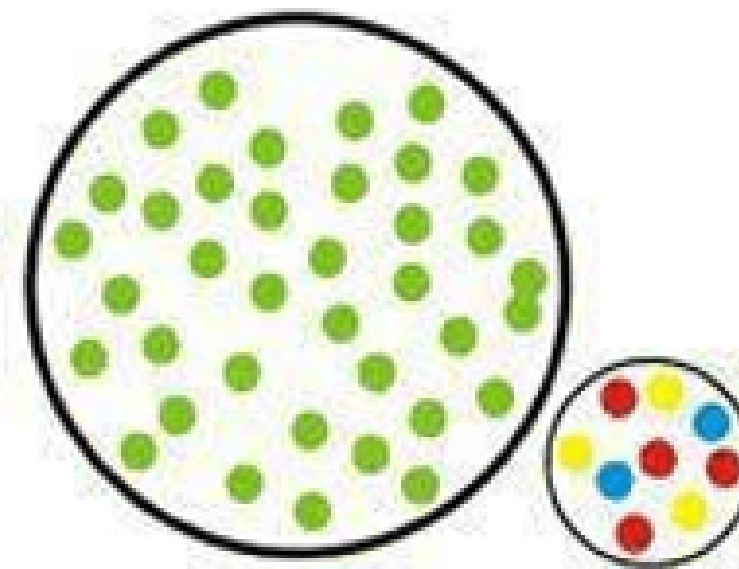
# Inclusion



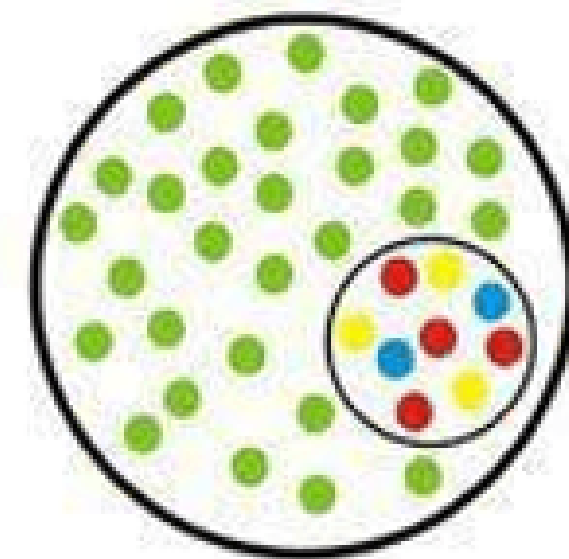
**Inclusion**



**Exclusion**



**Segregation**



**Integration**

# Social exclusion/social inclusion

Social exclusion describes a state in which individuals are unable to participate fully in economic, social, political and cultural life, as well as the process leading to and sustaining such a state.

social inclusion is defined as the process of improving the terms of participation in society for people who are disadvantaged on the basis of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status, through enhanced opportunities, access to resources, voice and respect for rights.

# Become an includer!

- What does it mean to 'include' others?
- Can you give an example of a time you have been included in a game or activity?
- How does it feel when you are included?

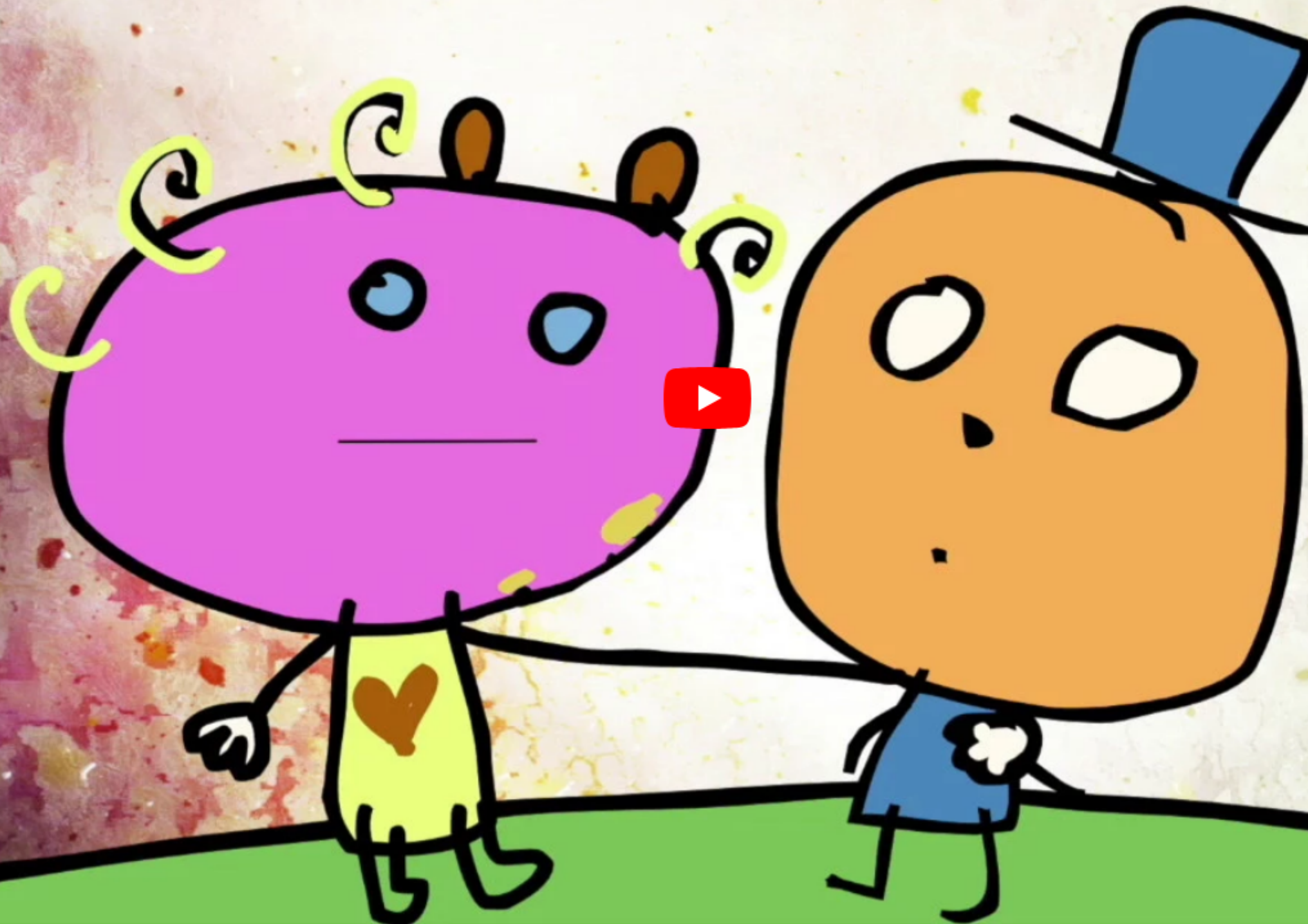
<https://youtu.be/2FCwiVrJdHE?si=yVonriAlWmOaxwH3>




The Number 1 Way To Teach Kids About Inclusion



Copy link



Watch on  YouTube

# People with fewer opportunities

The term "fewer opportunities" means that certain young people have fewer possibilities than their peers. This can be for a variety of reasons:

- social obstacles
- economic obstacles
- disabilities
- educational difficulties
- cultural differences
- health problems
- geographical obstacles

# Social obstacles

**discrimination  
because of gender,  
ethnicity, religion,  
sexual orientation,  
disability, etc.**

**young people  
with limited social  
skills or anti-  
social or risky  
behaviours**

**(ex ) offenders, (ex )  
drug addicts, young  
single parents,  
orphans, young  
people from broken  
families**

# Economic and geographical obstacles



young people with a low standard of living, low income, dependence on social welfare system, long-term unemployed youth, homeless young people, young people in debt or in financial problems, etc.

young people from remote, rural or hilly areas, young people living on small islands or peripheral regions, young people from urban problem zones

# Disability and health problems



young people with mental (intellectual, cognitive, learning), physical, sensory or other disabilities

young people with chronic health problems, severe illnesses or psychiatric conditions, young people with mental health problems

# Educational difficulties

young people with learning difficulties, early school-leavers and school dropouts

lowly or non-qualified persons

young people with poor school performance because of a different cultural/linguistic background

# Cultural differences

young immigrants  
or refugees or  
descendants from  
immigrant or  
refugee families

young people  
belonging to a  
national or ethnic  
minority

young people with  
linguistic adaptation  
and cultural inclusion  
problems



Understanding how privilege works




Share

# UNDERSTANDING HOW




# PRIVILEGE WORKS


Watch on  YouTube

# Conclusion


**diversity is beautiful**



**diversity in the animal world**  
there are millions of different kinds of animals - more than we can count!

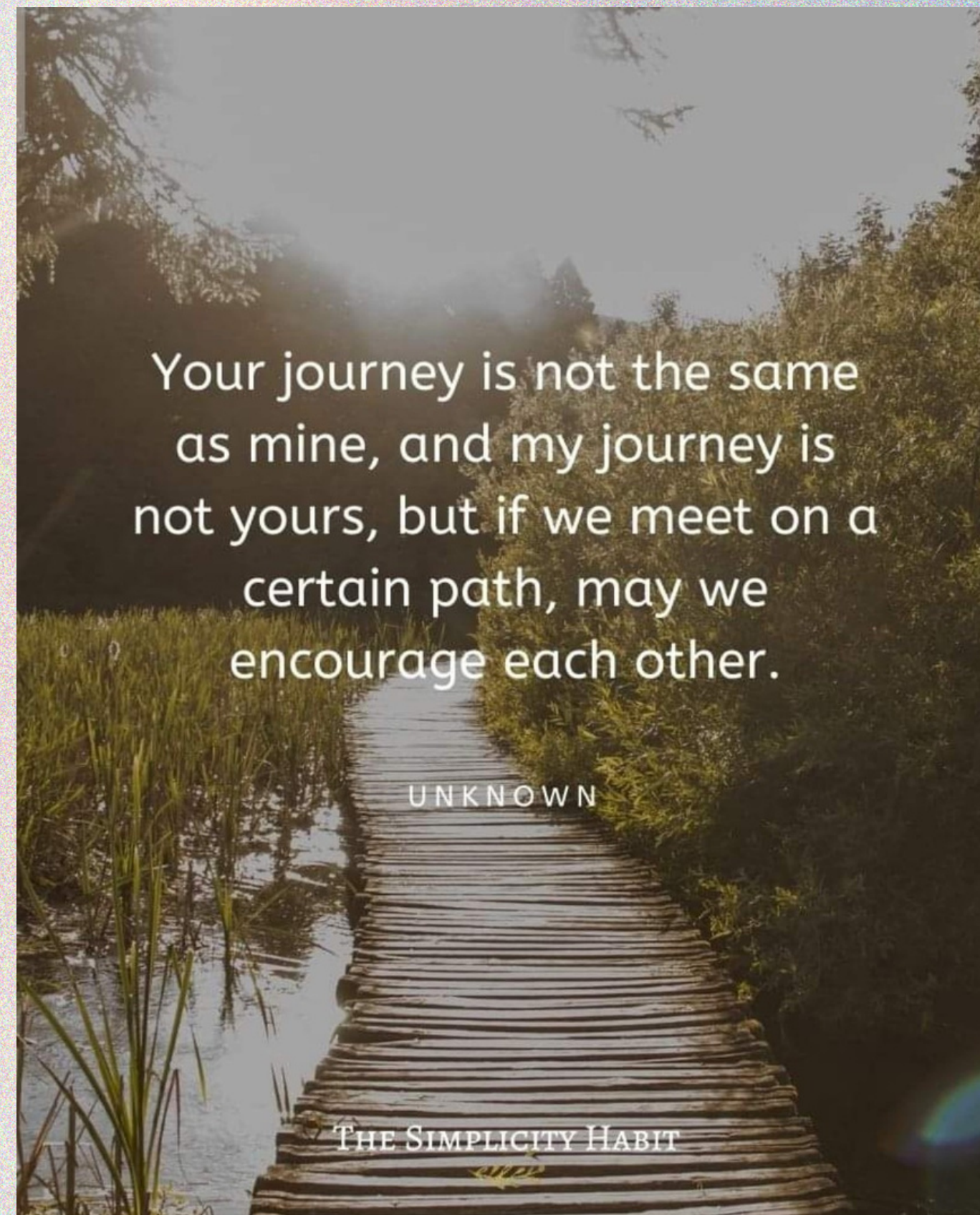


**diversity of people**  
people come in a great variety of shapes, sizes, genders, abilities, and appearances - we are all unique!



**diversity of human brains**  
no two brains are alike, but we have names for different types - like ADHD, autistic, dyslexic, typical, & more!

©Erin Human 2017





# Head

What have you learn?



# Heart

How do you feel?



# Hands

What are you going to do?

Thank  
You

