**GCE AS Health and Social Care – Unit 1**

**Task Sheet 3: Discrimination**

Discrimination can occur on the basis of gender, sexuality, ethnicity, religion, social class, age and impairment/health status. For each of the cases in the table, decide whether or not it is an example of unfair discrimination and so, on what basis.

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| **Case** | **Y/N** | **If yes, on what basis?**  **If no, explain why.** |
| 1. A GP refers more female patients for bone density scans. |  |  |
| 1. A health visitor normally spends about half-an-hour on each visit to a parent or parents. However, she only stays 10 minutes when she visits a lesbian couple and their baby. |  |  |
| 1. Joan owns a craft shop and welcomes people of all ages to come in and look around, even if they do not buy anything. One day she sees a carer with a group of children with learning disabilities approaching the shop. Joan quickly changes the OPEN sign on the shop door to CLOSED. |  |  |
| 1. A notice at the entrance to a mosque informs people that they should remove their shoes before entering. The notice is also printed in Braille. |  |  |
| 1. A bhaṅgṛā band advertises for a new member to play the sampera. Tariq is a skilled player and he applies. The other members reject him because neither he nor his family have any links with the Punjab. |  |  |
| 1. Bill asks his local health centre for a flu jab. He is told he cannot have one because he is young and fit and the jabs are only available for older people and those with poor health. |  |  |

**Additional information:**

**Bhaṅgṛā** is a form of south-Asian music and dance highly influenced by the culture and language of Punjab.

**Sapera** is commonly thought of as a [snake dance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snake_dance).

**A bone density scan** allows for the early detection of osteoporosis and bone loss. With this knowledge, numerous therapies (e.g. diet, dietary supplements, weight-bearing exercise, medication) may be implemented to slow or stop the progression of the disease. One in two women and one in eight men over the age of 50 will have an osteoporosis-related fracture in their lifetime.