



Glossary of Terms

Below is a list of terms included within our manifesto, along with details of what they mean.

Covid-19

Attainment gap: The gap between grades achieved by disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged children and young people at all stages of education.

Public bodies: An organisation or agency that is funded by and reports back to a government but that acts independently of it.

Education and Lifelong Learning

Additional Support Needs: Someone who needs more, or different, support to what is generally provided in educational establishments to others their age e.g. dyslexia, autism, disabled young people.

School budgetary decisions: The decisions senior staff at schools make regarding how money is spent e.g. allocating funds for equipment, stationery, subjects and staff.

Equalities and Human Rights

Seldom-heard groups: Refers to under-represented people who are less likely to be heard by decision makers.

The United Nations Convention on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities: A charter that lays out the rights of disabled people and the ways in which they should be protected and treated in all aspects of society.

Invisible disability: A disability which may not be visible such as developmental disorders (e.g. autism), physical (e.g. diabetes) or mental condition (e.g. depression).

Stigma: A set of negative and often unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something.

Legal gender: A transgender person may wish to change the legal gender on their birth certificate because it does not match the gender they identify with. This change would happen by filling in a legal self declaration form rather than the current process, which requires a psychiatric diagnosis.

Non-binary: an umbrella term that refers to a person who does not exclusively identify as either 'male' or 'female'. Currently a person who identifies as non-binary cannot legally change their gender to reflect this.



Hate crime: A crime committed against a person with a certain characteristic that is protected by law (e.g. gender, sexuality, disability, race, age, belief).

External Affairs, UK and International Relations

Refugee: Someone who has fled a foreign country for their safety.

Asylum-seeker: Someone who claims to be a refugee but whose claim is waiting to be evaluated.

Immigrant: Someone who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.

Immigration detention: The practice of holding people who are subject to immigration control in custody.

Health and Wellbeing

Most at risk groups: include young people who have chronic health conditions, face poverty, identify as LGBT, young carers and care experienced.

Transitions Plan: A plan co-created by a young person and their health team that plans their move from children's to adult services.

Privatisation: the transfer of assets/services from the public (government) sector to the private sector.

Public health issue: describes efforts to keep a whole community healthy e.g. vaccination programmes and healthy eating education.

Jobs, Economy and Fair Work

Gender Pay Gap: The term used to describe the difference in pay between men and women in the same type of role.

Zero-hour contract: An agreement stating that an employer is not obligated to provide a worker with any minimum number of hours.

Income support: A model for providing all citizens with a given sum of money, regardless of their income or employment status (i.e. Universal Basic Income).

Justice

Rehabilitative alternatives: An alternative to prison for those convicted of a crime e.g. therapy, community service.



Social Security

Housing First: gives anyone homeless their own safe home & then provides a support structure to help them keep their tenancy and re-integrate into society.

State schools: any school which is funded by the government.

Transport, Environment and Rural Affairs

Armed forces young people: Young people who have a parent/guardian in the armed force.

Climate emergency: A situation in which urgent action is required to prevent climate change and, as a result, avoid irreversible damage to the environment.

Climate Justice: A term used to describe global warming as an ethical and political issue.