

## Blink working definitions for DEI+ ISCA July 2020

### Diversity

Differences within those aspects of identity that correlate with group-level disparities of status, privilege, opportunity and access to resources within a community.

“Diversity” includes dominant and over-represented groups, whose identities and cultures tend to set the norm against which “differences” are defined.

Diversity is a fact, whether or not it’s valued.

### Equity



As opposed to treating every individual equally (i.e. identically), equity practice:

- Presumes diversity (unearned differences in status, privilege/disadvantage, access to resources and opportunities) within a community, and
- Equalizes the ability of all groups to thrive, by
- Ensuring that everyone has what they need, and
- Redressing unfair biases and discrimination in the community's culture and systems

for the benefit of the community as a whole.

### Inclusion

Beyond simply being nice or prohibiting discrimination, how a group actively creates an environment in which diverse members “share a sense of belonging, mutual respect, being valued for who they are, and supportive energy and commitment from others so that they can do their best work” (Miller & Katz, 2002).

Inclusion goes beyond welcoming you (into my house) to sharing rights and stewardship of the community.

### Cultural competency

**Cultural competency** is “not a state at which one arrives; rather it is a process of learning, unlearning, and relearning... throughout a lifetime” (AEA, 2011) to “bring into check power imbalances, engage in respectful and dynamic partnerships with others, and hold systems and structures accountable” (Tervalon and Garcia) for equity and inclusion. **Cultural competency** comprises:

- Intentionally growing **oneself**;
- Cultivating relationships with **others**;
- Shaping one’s **environment and context** “toward justice” (Parker, 1871);
- Learning and practicing **language, tools and skills** to advance equity and inclusion, for mutual individual, community and institutional thriving at the “micro, to mezzo and macro” levels (Chavez, Tervalon, & Murray-Garcia, 2012) of a community.

### Political correctness<sup>1</sup>

- A. Language, actions and policy that strive not to disparage or disadvantage a group of people by default/as the status quo (mid-20<sup>th</sup> century US social consciousness movement that spawned...)
- B. (Liberal) language, actions and policy that police *any possible* offense, asserting one right way to think
- C. A pejorative (conservative) label—as in, “*You’re just being PC!*”—used to undermine legitimate efforts to address bias and discrimination
- D. A declared “threat” to freedom of speech
- E. Code for “you have no sense of humor”
- F. An underlying cause of silence in vital conversations about equity and inclusion

### Social justice

- A. “Anything its champions want it to mean” (Goldberg, 2014)
- B. Specific, often liberal or progressive, stances on social issues (whether a specific choice/action, perspective or framework for understanding)
- C. Individual, collective and institutional striving to realize the core promises of your community for all—not just some—community members to thrive, through ongoing, intentional discernment and action, which requires:
- D. “A recognition that:
  - all people are individuals, but we are also members of socially constructed groups;
  - society is stratified, and social groups are valued unequally;
  - social groups that are valued more highly have greater access to resources and this access is structured into the institutions and cultural norms;
  - social injustice is real and exists today;

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<sup>1</sup> The “multiple choice” format of the definitions for political correctness and social justice are an acknowledgment that these terms can have several contemporaneous and conflicting meanings.

- relations of unequal power are constantly being enacted at both the micro (individual) and macro (structural) levels;
- we are all socialized to be complicit in these relations;
- those who claim to be for social justice must strategically act from that claim in ways that challenge social injustice; and
- this action requires a commitment to an ongoing and lifelong process” (Sensoy & DiAngelo, 2014).