

Equity Equality

Social Identity Snapshot Worksheet

Family & Relationship Status Family Structure Bias

Age Ageism

Gender Identity & Expression Genderphobia Transphobia

Socioeconomic Status Classism

Abilities/Disabilities
Mental, physical, learning, and/or
emotional ableism

Size Sizism

Race & Ethnicity
Racism

Sex Sexism Misogyny

Professional Rank/Degree

Nationality Xenophobia

Created by Fleurette King 2008-2018

Spirituality/Religion Religious Bigotry Anti-Semitism Islamophobic Sexual & Romantic Orientations
Biphobia
Homophobia

Deficit-Minded Cognitive Frame

Perception of Students: Colorblind and all student should be treated the same

Data Used: Data on classroom practices are not routinely collected

Beliefs of Responsibility: Students are solely responsible for their own success

Beliefs of Agency: Students' failure to navigate college is due to their own deficits

Instructional Approach: Student are served best when asked to be self-reliant

Student Centered Cognitive Frame

Perception of Students: Expresses general knowledge & respect for all students' background

Data Used: Data- but not disaggregated data –drives practices

Beliefs of Responsibility: Sees self as responsible for student success

Beliefs of Agency: Uses institutional knowledge and authority to benefit students – but not on a race-conscious way

Instructional Approach: Thoughtfully adapts best practices to better match students, but not in a race-conscious

Equity-Minded Cognitive Frame

Perception of Students: Raceconscious in an affirmative sense

Data Used: Uses disaggregated data to improve practice and close equity gaps

Beliefs of Responsibility: Sees self as responsible for equitable student success

Beliefs of Agency: Uses institutional knowledge and authority to benefit students and in particular, students of color

Instructional Approach: Classroom practices are designed to use students' funds of knowledge particularly for students of color

Source: University of Southern California- Center for Urban Education

Equity-Minded Competence - Race

Equity-Minded Competence

- Awareness of racial identity
- Uses disaggregated data to identity racialized patterns of outcomes
- Reflects on racial consequences of takefor-granted practices
- Exercise agency to produce racial equity
- Views the classroom as a racialized space and actively self-monitors interactions with racially minoritized students

Lack of Equity-Minded Competence

- **★**Claims to not see race
- ★ Does not see the value in disaggregated data
- ★Unable to notice racialized consequences or rationalizes them as being something else
- ★ Does not view racial equity as a personal responsibility
- ★Views classroom as utilitarian physical space

How can this be applied to students with disabilities, gender fluid/transgender students, international students, and undocumented students

Equity-minded Practices in Syllabi

- **Demystifying** college policies and practices
- **Welcoming** students and creating a classroom culture in which they feel cared for
- Validating students' ability to be successful
- Creating a partnership in which faculty and students work together to ensure success
- **Representing** a range of diverse experiences and backgrounds in assignments, readings and other materials
- **Deconstructing** the presentation of dominant culture (White, Heterosexual, Cisgender, Able-body....etc.) students as the "norm"



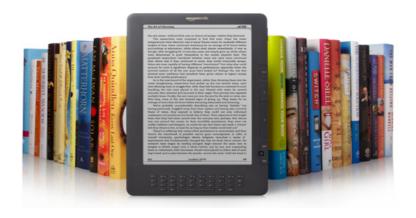
Source: University of Southern California-Center for Urban Education

Skills for Creating Inclusive Environments

- 1. Understanding perceptions and assumptions an impact of identity in the classroom
- 2. Noticing and Managing Dynamics
- 3. Asking questions that produce discussion and reflection.
- **4. Reflecting:** The process of paraphrasing and restating both the feelings and words of the speaker.

- **5. Redirecting:** Moving the question, statement, or conversation back to the speaker or other's in the room
- 6. Encouraging sharing of experience and ideas.
- 7. LARA/I: Listen, Acknowledge, Respond, Add Information and/or Inquiry
- **8.** The 5 D's: Distract, Delay, Delegate, Direct & Document

Good Reads



Adams, Maurianne, Lee Anne Bell, and Diane J. Goodman (2016). Eds. *Teaching for Diversity and Social Justice*. New York: Routledge

Chemerinsky, E., & Gillman, H. (2017). Free speech on campus. New Haven ;: Yale University Press.

DiAngelo, R. (2018). White fragility: Why it's so hard for White people to talk about Racism. Boston, Massachusetts: Beacon Press.

Evans, N., Broido, E., Brown, K., & Wilke, A. (2017). *Disability in Higher Education : a Social justice Approach*. Hoboken, New Jersey: Jossey-Bass, a Wiley brand.

Lee, A., Poch, R., O'Brien, M., Solheim, C., & Felten, P. (2017). *Teaching Interculturally: A Framework for Integrating Disciplinary Knowledge and Intercultural Development* (First edition.). Sterling, Virginia: Stylus Publishing.

Linder, C., Harris, J., Allen, E., & Hubain, B. (2015). Building Inclusive Pedagogy: Recommendations From a National Study of Students of Color in Higher Education and Student Affairs Graduate Programs. Equity & Excellence in Education, 48(2), 78-194.

Loewen, James (2007). Lies My Teacher Told Me: Everything Your American History Textbook Got Wrong. New York: Touchstone, 2007.

Nicolazzo, Z., Renn, K., & Quayle, S. (2017). *Trans* In College: Transgender Students' Strategies for Navigating Campus Life and the Institutional Politics of Inclusion* (First edition.). Sterling, Virginia: Stylus Publishing, LLC.

Sue, D. (2010). Microaggressions in everyday life race, gender, and sexual orientation . Hoboken, N.J. Wiley.