

Cultural Competency Starts with You

Developed By:

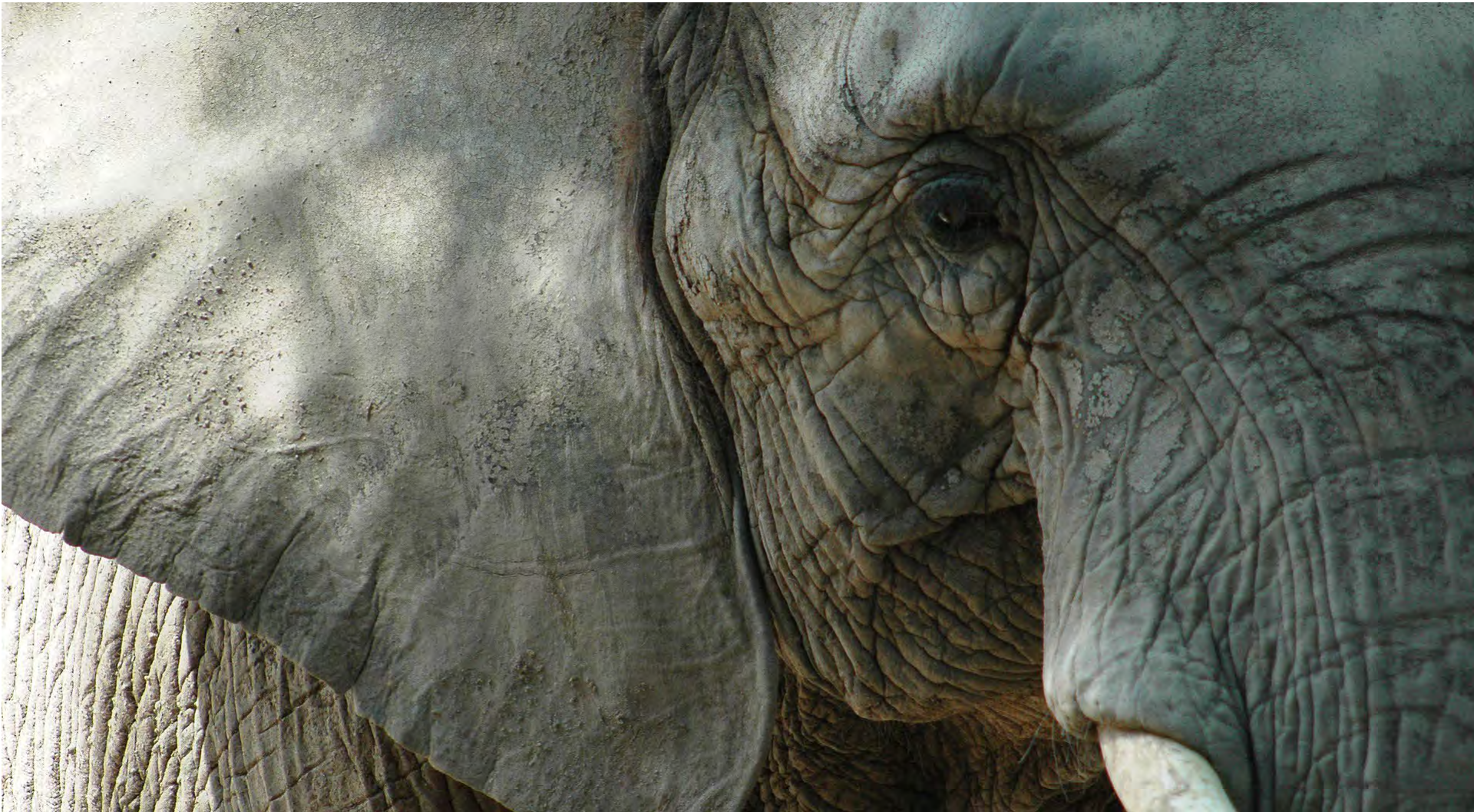
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Getting Started



Overview

- **ALTSA**
- **Organizational Structure and Strategy**
- **Discussion of Content and Agreed Language**
- **Curriculum and Activities**
- **Q & A**

Purpose



Goal

To create an environment of mutual respect and equal opportunity to all persons.

Four Elements of EDI Programming

1. Understanding facts
of today in your
organization

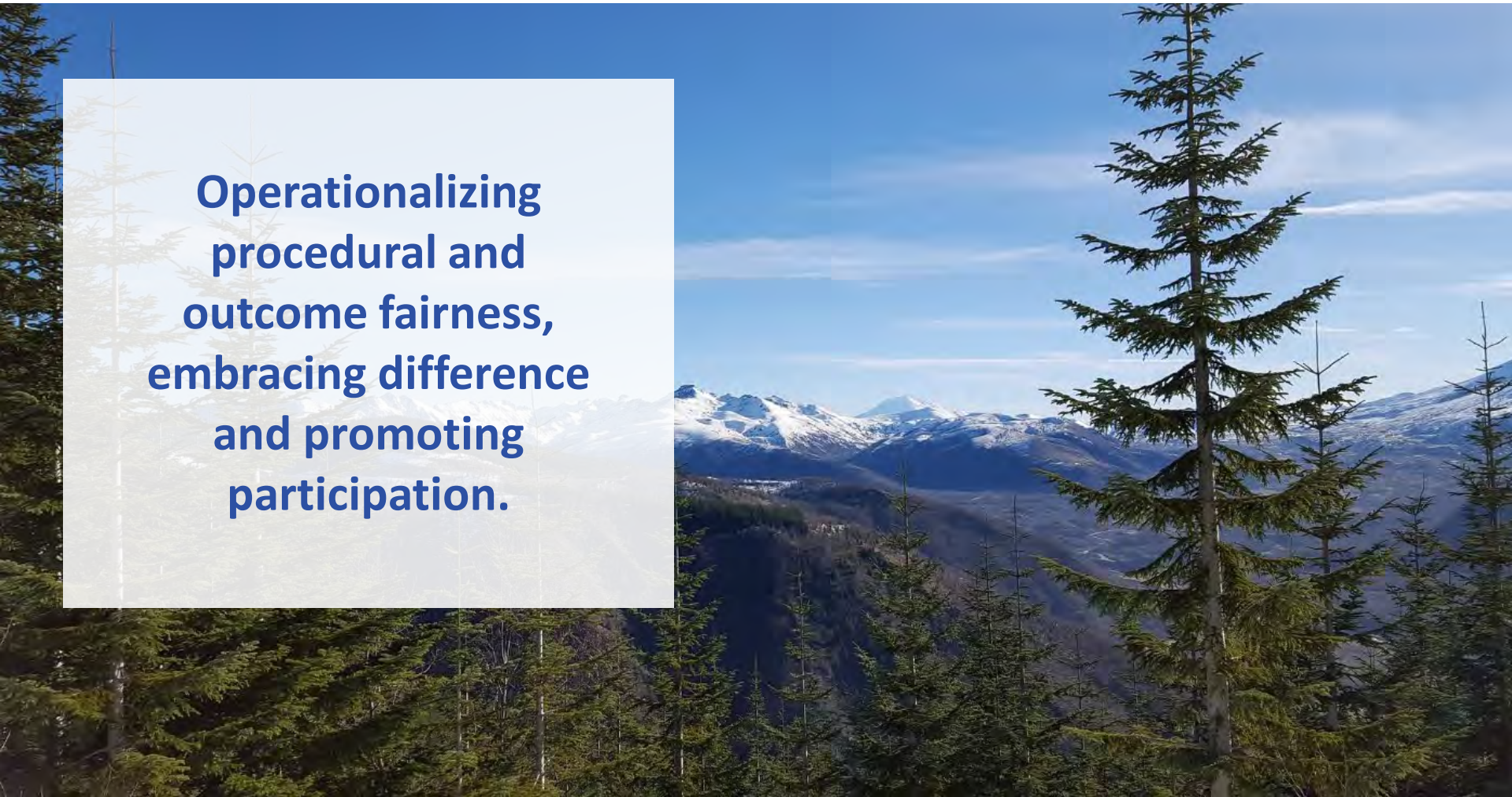
2. Build an Inspirational
strategy

3. Develop leadership
engagement

4. Create sustainable
movement

Mission

**Operationalizing
procedural and
outcome fairness,
embracing difference
and promoting
participation.**

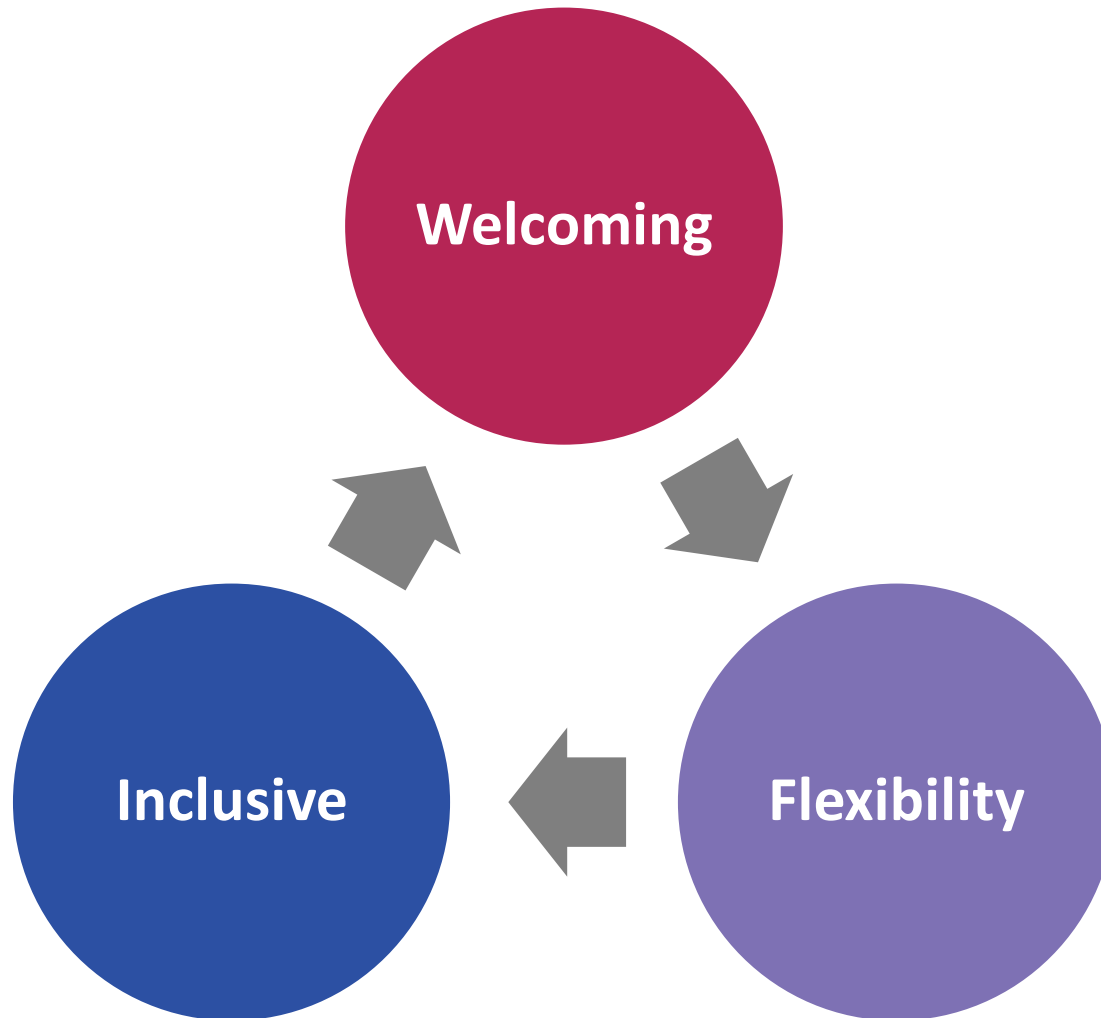


Key Goals

- Become an EDI leader in workforce planning.
- Create an Inclusive workplace.
- Promote diversity in business participation.
- Ensure equitable access to services.
- Be an EDI champion of best practices.
- Frame organizational culture through an EDI lens.



Core Process 1: Work Environment



Core Process 2: Service Culture

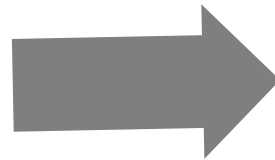


Client Satisfaction Initiatives:

Utilize feedback to
do continuous
improvements.

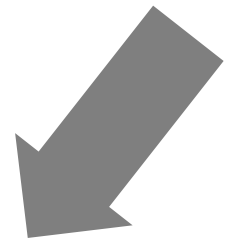
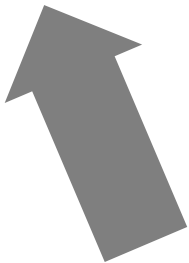
Core Process 3: Organizational Effectiveness

Every region will
establish an EDI
specialist and local
committees



Embed EDI into
values, strategic
planning, access
and organizational
change

All Leadership will become Certified
Professional Executives (CDE) or
Certified Professional
Practitioners(CDP)



Core Process 4: Employee Engagement

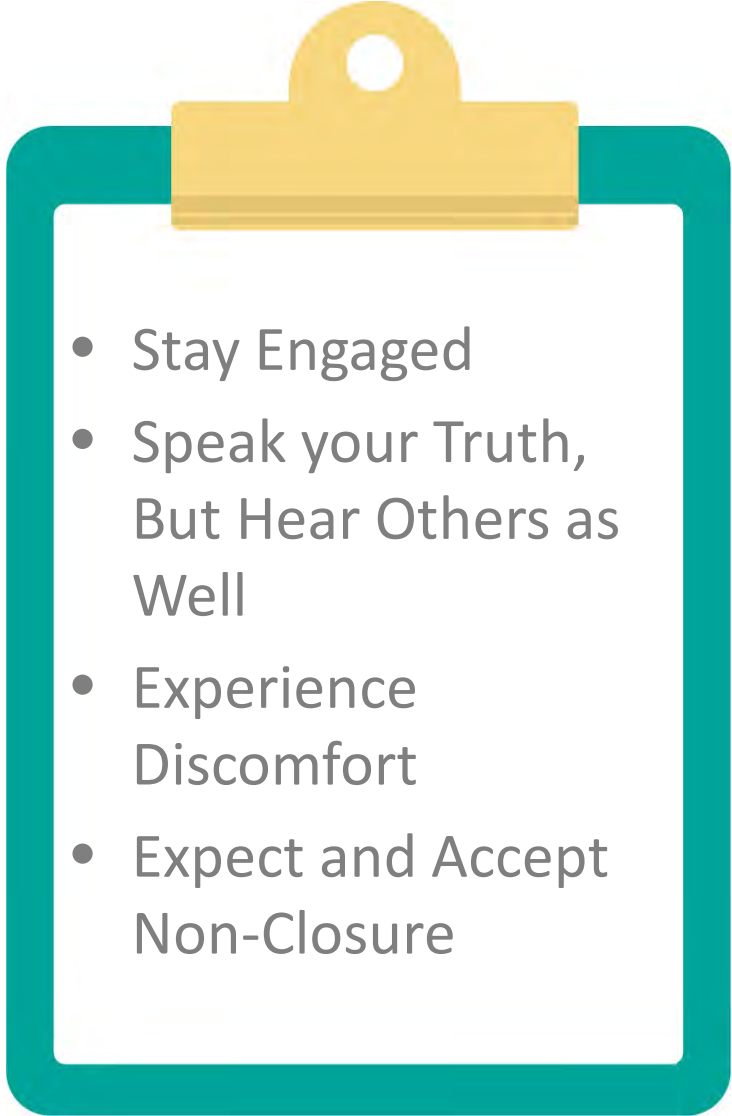


Core Process 5: Community Partnerships

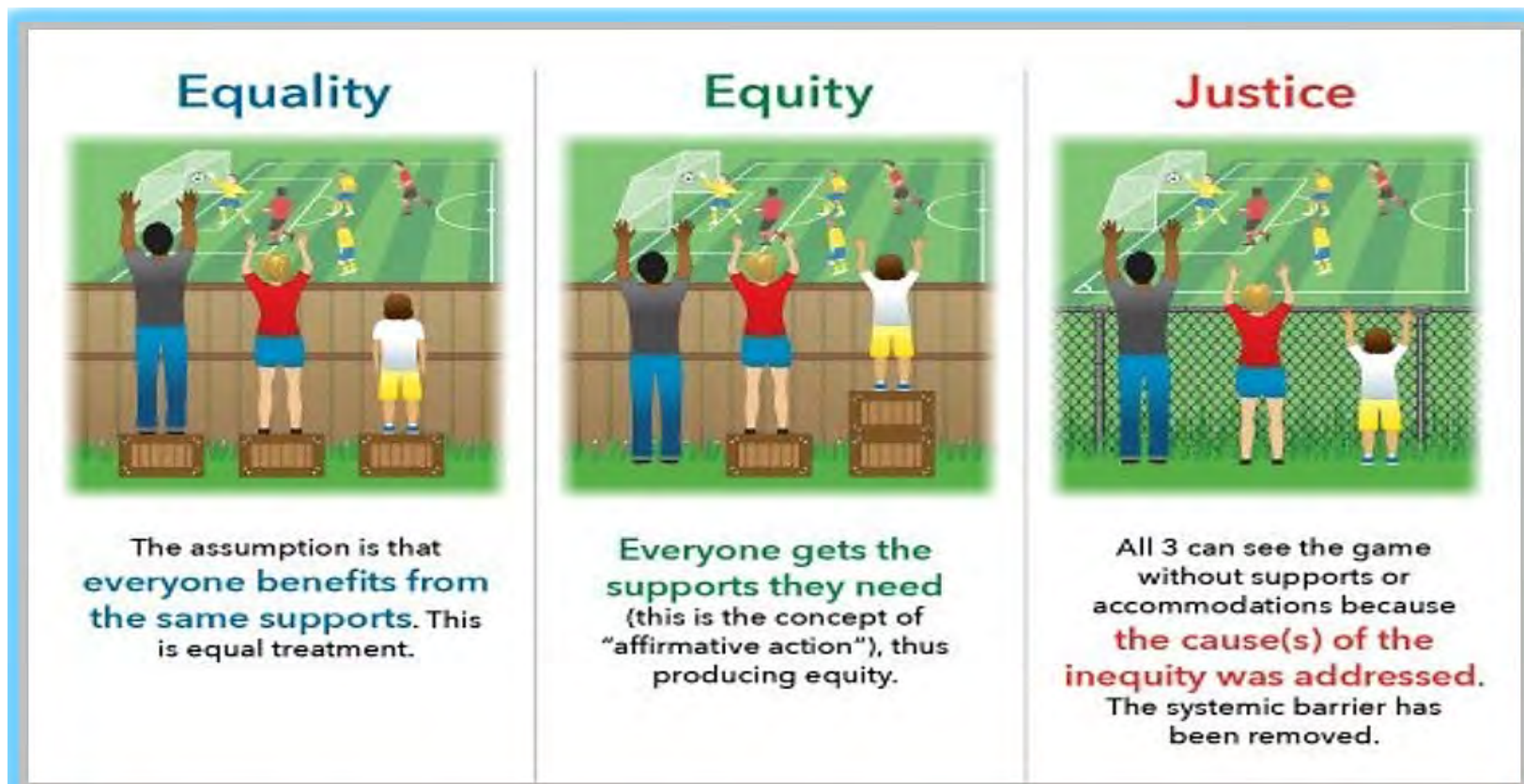




Expectations of Learners

- 
- Stay Engaged
 - Speak your Truth,
But Hear Others as
Well
 - Experience
Discomfort
 - Expect and Accept
Non-Closure

Why Equity, Diversity and Inclusion?



Truly eliminating disparities means achieving **justice** for all individuals regardless of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability or socioeconomic status.

What does Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Mean to You?



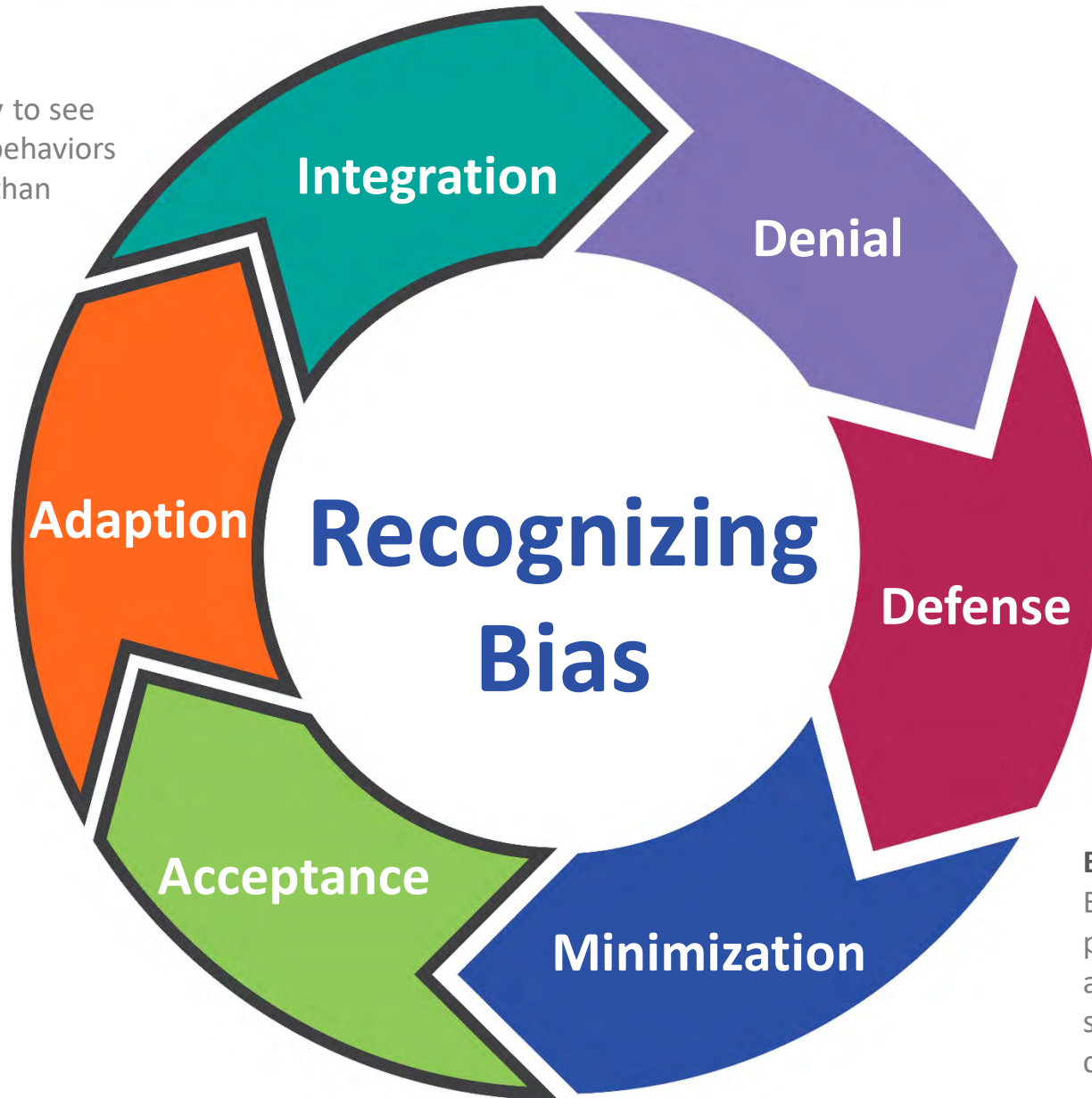
Recognizing Bias

“Training changes skills, but education changes mindsets” – Dr. Milton Bennett



Enthnorelativism:

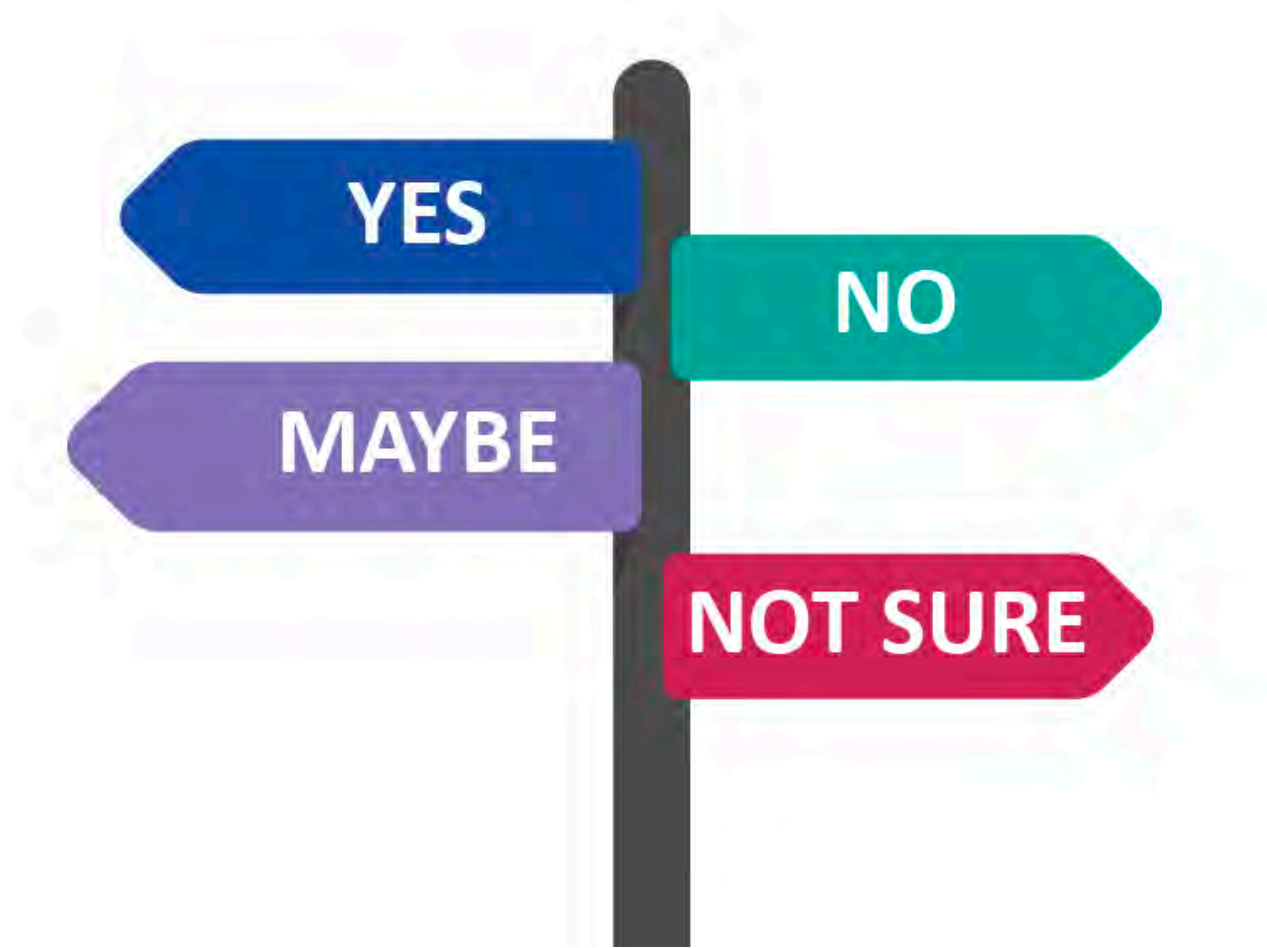
An acquired ability to see many values and behaviors as cultural rather than universal




Ethnocentric:

Evaluating other people's cultures according to the standard of one's own culture

What do you think of when you hear
the word **privilege**?



Defining Privilege

An aerial photograph of a river valley. The river flows through the center, with a bridge crossing it. The surrounding hills are covered in green and yellow vegetation, suggesting a rural or semi-rural setting. The sky is clear and blue.

The presence of a set of earned benefits granted to someone by society, solely based on the aspects of that persons identity and how it fits within social groups.

Implicit Bias

The tendency to be suspicious of people we perceive as strangers or “not like us.”



Implicit Bias



Conscious Processing

Involves attentional resources, employed flexibly and process novelty. Requires motivation and takes time to operate, which can lead to relatively slow serial processing of information.



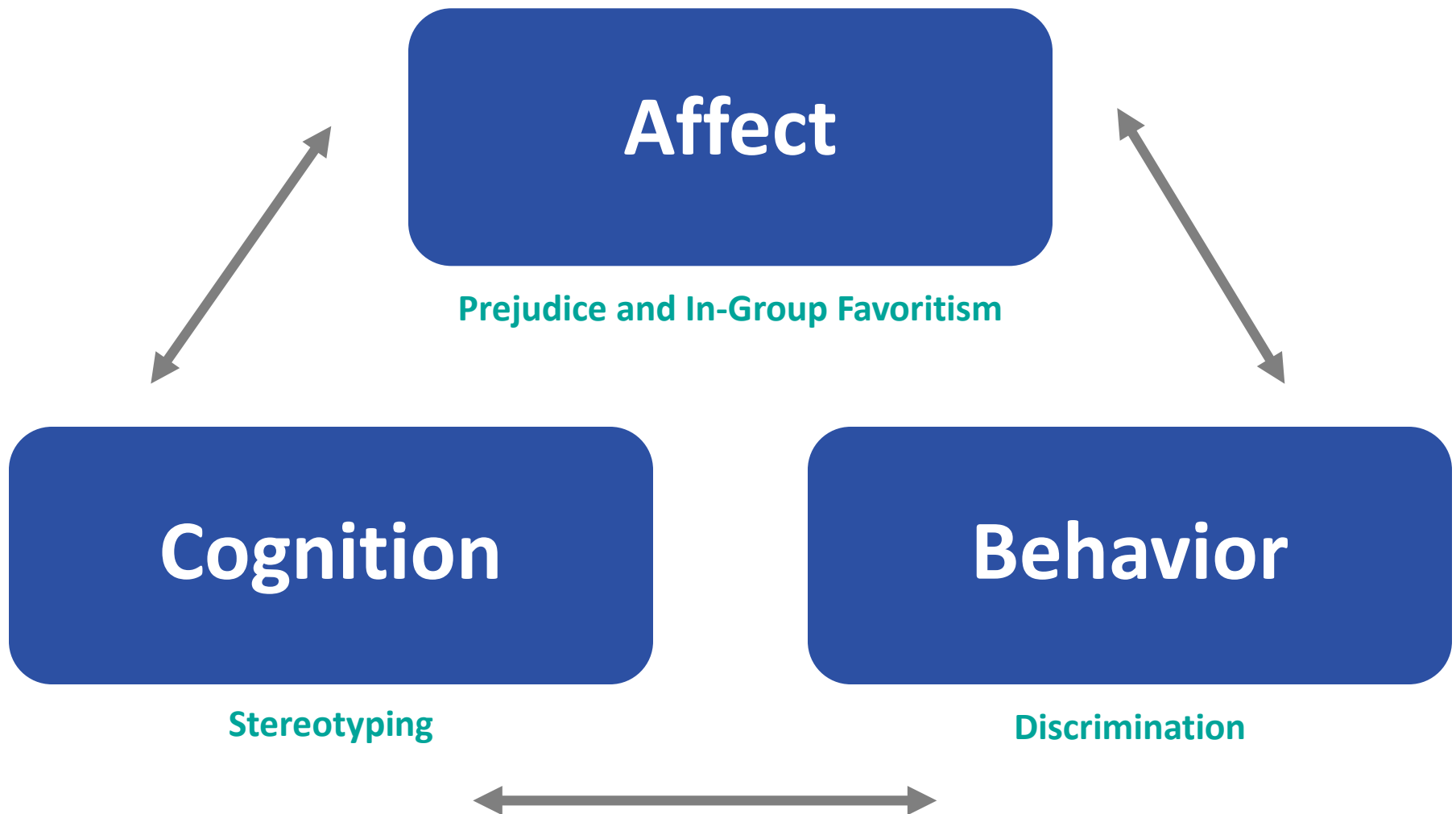
Automatic Processing

Operates outside of attention, occurs rapidly and involves parallel processing. Tends to be inflexible and (to a high degree) uncontrollable.

Stereotypes

Simplifying a large body of complex knowledge and allowing us to make rapid judgments regarding group members (Kunda, 1999)





A.D.D.R.E.S.S.I.N.G. Model

Cultural Group	Identity	Implications	Target	Agent
A. Age				
D. Disability (developmental)				
D. Disability (acquired)				
R. Religion				
E. Ethnicity and racial identity				
S. Socioeconomic Status (class)				
S. Sexual Orientation				
I. Indigenous Heritage				
N. Nationality				
G. Gender				

What Groups do You Belong to?

Social Rank Category	Agent Rank	Target Rank
Age	Adult (18-64)	Children, Adolescents and Elders
Disability	Able-persons	Persons with disabilities
Religion (relates to religious culture)	Cultural agnostics and atheists	Jews, Muslims, all other non-Christian religions
Ethnicity	White Euro-Americans	People of Color
Social Class (relates to class culture)	Owning and middle class (access to higher education)	Poor and working class (no access to higher education)
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexuals	Gay, lesbian, queer, bisexual, questioning
Indigenous Heritage	Non-native	Native
National Origin	U.S. Born	Immigrants and refugees
Gender	Biologically male	Female, transgendered and intersexed
Developed by Dr. Leticia Nieto, ADDRESSING acronym by Pamela A. Hays. "Addressing the Complexities of Culture and Gender in Counseling" Journal of Counseling and Development, March/April 96, Volume 74		

Your Culture Sketch

- **Age and generational influences:** When you were born, what were the social expectations for a person with your identity? Do you identify with a particular generation? How have your values and worldview been shaped by the social movements or influences on your generation ?
- **Developmental or other disability:** Do you identify as someone living with a visible or non-visible disability? If no, has your personal or professional life been affected by others with disabilities? How have your abilities or disability affected your life and opportunities?
- **Religion and spirituality:** Were you brought up in a religious or spiritual tradition? Do you identify with a religion or have a spiritual practice now? How were your values and goals shaped by your religious or non-religious upbringing?

Recognizing Your Culture Script

Now think about some of the messages you received growing up, and list one or two of these messages in relation to each of the **ADDRESSING** influences and groups. To help you recognize your culture scripts, it may be helpful to use the following prompts:

I would describe them (older adults, children, people with disabilities, Asian Americans, Muslims, etc.) *as* _____.

They are _____.

They prefer to be (or do) _____.

They should / shouldn't _____.

They never / always _____.

Open Versus Private Communication

	Friend	Family Member	Coworker	Stranger on Airplane
1. My religious beliefs and practices				
2. My political views				
3. My hurt feelings regarding this person				
4. My partner's gender				
5. How much money I make and have				
6. My views on racism and integration				
7. My psychological health				
8. My sex life				
9. My feelings about my body and weight				
10. My physical health				

- Identify people for each category
- Put a check in each box where you would feel comfortable in sharing that information with the chosen person

Note:

This will be the only time we ask you to check the box!

R.E.S.P.E.C.T.

Recognize a shared or similar value.

Expression of the same value may differ, so think about this.

Step back from assumptions about value priorities and what is right.

Power – Consider differences of power and privilege.

Empathize – Look for compassionate, nonjudgmental explanations.

Culture – Consider its influence on behavior, views, and beliefs – yours and others’.

Think differently – Use language to positively reframe others’ value priorities.

Challenges and Takeaways

**Open your mind to
an opposite
viewpoint**

**Question media
sources (especially
those you trust)**

**Listen more, talk
less to gain true
understanding**

**Unplug and talk
to a person,
in-person**

What's Next?



Questions?