

## DIVERSITY, EQUITY, & INCLUSION TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Ally	to unite or form a connection or relation between
Bias	an inclination of temperament or outlook, especially a personal and sometimes unreasoned judgment
Color Blind	not influenced by differences of race
Diversity	the inclusion of different types of people (such as people of different races or cultures) in a group or organization
Discrimination	prejudiced or prejudicial outlook, action, or treatment
Equity	freedom from bias or favoritism
Inclusion	the act or practice of including and accommodating people who have historically been excluded (as because of their race, gender, sexuality, or ability)
Intersectionality	the complex, cumulative way in which the effects of multiple forms of discrimination (such as racism, sexism, and classism) combine, overlap, or intersect especially in the experiences of marginalized individuals or groups
Microaggression	a comment or action that subtly and often unconsciously or unintentionally expresses a prejudiced attitude toward a member of a marginalized group (such as a racial minority)
Oppression	unjust or cruel exercise of authority or power
People of Color	a person who is not white or of European parentage
Prejudice	an irrational attitude of hostility directed against an individual, group, race, or their supposed characteristics
Privilege	a right or immunity granted as a peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor
Race	any one of the groups that humans are often divided into based on physical traits regarded as common among people of shared ancestry
Social Justice	Fairness in terms of the distribution of wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society
Stereotype	a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
Unconscious Bias	social stereotypes about certain groups of people that individuals form outside their own conscious awareness
Systemic Racism	the formalization of a set of institutional, historical, cultural and interpersonal practices within a society that more often than not puts one social or ethnic group in a better position to succeed, and at the same time disadvantages other groups in a consistent and constant manner such that disparities develop between the groups over a period of time