

### 3. Cultural Humility and Implicit Bias

### **Acknowledgment**

We acknowledge that the word culture encompasses many identities, including race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, physical ability, and more. For now, this worksheet focuses mostly on race and ethnicity. We'll be working to include more training resources connected to other identities and will notify you of updates.

We start this unit with definitions of terms that are used throughout this worksheet.

### **Glossary of Terminology:**

Bias	Means prejudice or preference toward a group over another group.	
	• Implicit or Unconscious Bias are associations we hold about groups of people without realizing that they	
	affect our attitudes and actions.	
	Explicit or Conscious Bias are biases we know we have and may use purposefully.	
Cultural Humility	Means respectfully engaging with cultural identities different from your own and recognizing that no cultural perspective is superior to another.	
	<ul> <li>The practice of cultural humility acknowledges systems of oppression and involves critical self-reflection, lifelong learning and growth, a commitment to recognizing and sharing power, and a desire to work toward institutional accountability.</li> </ul>	
Equity	<ul> <li>Means fairness and justice focused on ensuring everyone has the opportunity to meet their full potential.</li> <li>Equity takes into account the disadvantages experienced by some groups of people</li> <li>Equity is different from equality, which refers to everyone having the same treatment without accounting for differing needs or circumstances.</li> </ul>	
	• Inequity means a lack of fairness or justice and describes differences that result from a lack of access to opportunities and resources.	
	Inequities are avoidable and different that disparities, which are differences that do not imply unfairness.	
Oppression	Means Devaluing, undermining, marginalizing, and disadvantaging people with certain social identities with the intent to benefit the dominant group. Oppression can happen at the individual, institutional, systemic, or structural levels.	



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	<ul> <li>Individual Oppression- beliefs, attitudes, and actions of individuals that perpetuate oppression.</li> <li>Institutional Oppression- institutional policies and practices that perpetuate oppression.</li> <li>Systemic Oppression- the major systems in our lives – economy, politics, education, criminal justice, etc., that perpetuate oppression.</li> <li>Structural Oppression- individuals, institutions, and systems reinforce one another in ways that perpetuate oppression.</li> </ul>
Privilege	Means unearned advantage, immunity, and social power that is held by members of a dominant group.
Racism	Racism is a system of oppression based on the socially constructed concept of race. Racism is exercised by the dominant racial group (White people) over non dominant racial groups (People of Color).  • Racism is a system of oppression created to justify social, political, and economic hierarchy.  • Anti-racism is the work of actively dismantling racism at every level, from the foundations of institutions to the attitudes and beliefs that individuals reinforce.

### Sources for competencies for this worksheet:

"Four Steps to Address Racism's Impact on Maternal and Child Health." National Institute for Children's Health Quality. n.d. August 10, 2020

### **Source for glossary terms:**

Secretary's Directive 19-01: "Reaffirming the Department of Health's Commitment to Diversity, Inclusion, and Cultural Humility."



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Competency	Certifier is able to:	Training Requirements
Acknowledge your	Actively practice cultural humility by	1. Complete the following courses in the
biases around beliefs,	reflecting on your own conscious and	Learning Center (LC):
traditions, norms,	unconscious biases.	DOH STATE <u>Session One Introduction to CLAS</u>
values, and customs		DOH STATE <u>Session Three Introduction to CLAS</u>
connected to:	Treat each person as an individual who has a	
<ul> <li>Race/Ethnicity</li> </ul>	unique story and experience, transcending	2. Review all information below:
• Gender	what we may think we know of their culture.	
Sexual Orientation		Cultural Humility
Religion	Understand the effects of chronic stress due	View these two videos on what cultural humility
• Age	to racism, sexism, homophobia, xenophobia,	means, why we need it, and the importance of
<ul> <li>Physical Ability</li> </ul>	and other forms of discrimination.	hearing more than a single story about other
		people or other countries.
Transition from cultural	Cultural Humility and Implicit Bias means	
competence to cultural	placing oneself deliberately and intentionally	Video: <u>Cultural Humility: People, Principles and</u>
humility, from	in a position of support.	Practices, Part 1 of 4 by Vivian Chavez
awareness to practice.		(7 minutes)
	Work to recognize and understand the	Video: The danger of a single story by
	experiences of trauma that participants and	Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie (20 minutes)
	communities may experience both presently	Localitati control de Propositiono
	and historically.	Implicit or Unconscious Bias Recognition
		View the below videos and bias tests to learn more
	<ul> <li>Identify strategies to effectively communicate with limited English proficiency (LEP)</li> </ul>	about biases and how they relate to inequities.
	participants.	• Video: <u>Allegories on race and racism</u> by Camara
		Jones (20 minutes)
		<ul> <li>Video: <u>It's Not About Love After All</u> by angel</li> </ul>
		Kyodo Williams (20 minutes)
		Take 2 or more tests at <u>Project Implicit</u>



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Follow these <u>Guidelines</u> to interpret results.
WIC Manual - Volume 1
Cascades <u>Chapter 11-Assessment</u> – scroll to page
6, "Use An Interpreter" policy
How to: Interpretation
Video: Hints and Tips for Working with Interpreters
(5 minutes)
Language Link
The trainee works with the coordinator to learn
how to use Language Link and the code to use.



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### **Additional Training Resources**

#### Websites:

• EthnoMed: <u>Website</u> that provides information about cultural beliefs, medical issues, and other topics related to the health care of immigrants to the US, many of whom are refugees.

### Videos:

• <u>A Call to Action: Addressing Historical and Ending Contemporary Racial Inequities</u> by the National Council for Behavioral Health (webinar; 59 minutes)

### **Articles:**

- A History: The Construction of Race and Racism by the Western States Center
- Why People of Color Need Spaces Without White People by Kelsey Blackwell
- Going to the Root: How White Caucuses Contribute to Racial Justice by Alex Vlasic
- <u>Detour Spotting for White Anti-Racists</u> by Jona Olsson

#### Books:

- So You Want to Talk About Race by Ijeoma Oluo
- Between the World and Me by Ta-Nehisi Coates
- The New Jim Crow by Michelle Alexander
- Uprooting Racism: How White People Can Work for Racial Justice by Paul Kivel

Be sure to discuss any outstanding questions or issues with the certifier. Document completion of this competency on Certifier Competency Training Documentation.

For persons with disabilities, this document is available on request in other formats.

To submit a request, please call 1-800-841-1410 (TDD/TYY 711).

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