CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

ENGAGING IN CULTURAL CONSCIOUSNESS THROUGH OPEN MINDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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Where have I been and where am I going?

When we think of culture, we often thinking about posing the question: "Where are you from? And in asking this question, we assume associating someone's culture with a country of origin. But is this reasonable? Countries are not absolute. They disappear, they expand, they contract. Countries were only invented 400 years ago.

An example: Afghanistan of south Asia Islamic Republic of Afghanistan vs Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

Before countries were nations and tribes: Chinese nations, Ottoman, Persian, Mali, Ethiopia, Songhai empire, Benin empire and Oyo empire to name a few.

My family national origins go back to Nigeria in the central African republic. My ancestry dates to Cameroon, Congo, and Western Bantu People of Africa but can I say I am from Nigeria. I have never personally been. And with this, can I even say I am African American?

So, I look to understanding who I am through local acculturation, and in doing so I become more defined. A native southern Californian, of 3rd generation non-slavery. I can look at my US lineage from the perspective of belonging to a family that in each of those generations has served this country (the United States) ever since our arrival. At first under duress and ultimately today out of a desire to serve others through military or civil service.

My experiences are growing up in a heavily populated urban community with very little income but a lot to be thankful for. A single mother raising 3 kids who migrated to California from Texas, were raised on southern Baptist values. Most Sundays were cleaning days, waking up as early as 8 am to the smell of eggs, bacon, grits, and sometimes pancakes in the morning with oldie songs by Patty LaBelle, Smokey Robinson, James Brown and the Famous Flames.

In my childhood neighborhood, we practiced "hood etiquette" where you weren't allowed to wear certain colors once you crossed a certain street. You had to be home before the lights came on to decrease the likelihood of become a victim of violence. I share all of what seems to be random moments of my life with you to affirm that these moments have shaped my identity. All identity is experience. This is where I have been, and it helps provide a direction of where I want to go.

Diversity Consciousness

tchell, Rosah



Cultural Intelligence (CQ)

The following statements reflect different facets of cultural intelligence. For each set, add up your scores and divide them by four to produce an average. Our work with large groups of managers shows that for purposes of your own development, it is most useful to think about your three scores in comparison to one another. Generally, an average of less than 3 would indicate an area calling for improvement, while an average of greater than 4.5 reflects a true CQ strength.

Diagnosing Your Cultural Intelligence (CQ)

Rate the extent to which you agree with each statement, using the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree.

Before I interact with people from a new culture, I ask myself what I hope to achieve.

If I encounter something unexpected while working in a new culture, I use this experience to figure out new ways to approach other cultures in the future.

_I plan how I'm going to relate to people from a different culture before I meet them.

_When I come into a new cultural situation, I can immediately sense whether something is going well, or something is wrong.

Total _____ ÷ 4 = ____ Cognitive CQ (Cultural Quotient)

Earley, P. C., & ; Mosakowski, E. (2004). Cultural intelligence. Harvard Business Review 80(10) 139 – 146. Retrieved from <u>https://hbr.org/2004/10/cultural-intelligence</u>

Diagnosing Your Cultural Intelligence (CQ)

Rate the extent to which you agree with each statement, using the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree.

_ It's easy for me to change my body language (for example, eye contact or posture) to suit people from a different culture.

I can alter my expression when a cultural encounter requires it.

I modify my speech style (for example, accent or tone) to suit people from a different culture.

I easily change the way I act when a cross-cultural encounter seems to require it.

Total _____ ÷ 4 = _____ Physical CQ

Earley, P. C., & ; Mosakowski, E. (2004). Cultural intelligence. Harvard Business Review 80(10) 139 – 146. Retrieved from <u>https://hbr.org/2004/10/cultural-intelligence</u>

Diagnosing Your Cultural Intelligence (CQ)

Rate the extent to which you agree with each statement, using the scale: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree.

I have confidence that I can deal well with people from a different culture.

I am certain that I can befriend people whose cultural backgrounds are different from mine.

I can adapt to the lifestyle of a different culture with relative ease.

_I am confident that I can deal with a cultural situation that's unfamiliar.

Total _____ ÷ 4 = _____ Emotional / Motivational CQ (Cultural Quotient)

Earley, P. C., & ; Mosakowski, E. (2004). Cultural intelligence. Harvard Business Review 80(10) 139 – 146. Retrieved from <u>https://hbr.org/2004/10/cultural-intelligence</u> CULTURAL DIVERSITY, (ALSO KNOWN AS MULTICULTURALISM) REFERS TO A SOCIETY OR COMMUNITY OF PEOPLE THAT IS MADE UP OF MANY DIFFERENT SOCIAL OR ETHNIC GROUPS



EQUITY, A QUALITY WITHIN A CULTURE OF EXERCISING FAIRNESS AND IMPARTIALITY THAT ENSURES PEOPLE GET ACCESS TO THE SAME OPPORTUNITY COLLECTIVIST CULTURE, (OR COLLECTIVISM) REFERS TO A LIFESTYLE WHERE GROUP VALUES HAVE PRIORITY OVER INDIVIDUAL PREFERENCES. DEVIANCE FROM NORMS AND ADULATION OF INDIVIDUAL HEROES IS SEEN WITH SKEPTICISM.

INDIVIDUALIST CULTURE, (OR INDIVIDUALISM) REFERS TO HOLDING INDIVIDUAL WANTS AND NEEDS AS A HIGH VALUE. INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES ARE HIGHLY VALUED.



Ethnicity – We've got something in common.

Ethnicity refers to a shared cultural heritage, often involving common ancestry, language, religion, customs, and traditions. Unlike the concept of race, which is primarily associated with physical and genetic traits, ethnicity is more focused on cultural and social factors. Ethnic groups can be defined by a combination of factors, including a shared history, language, religion, and a sense of common identity.

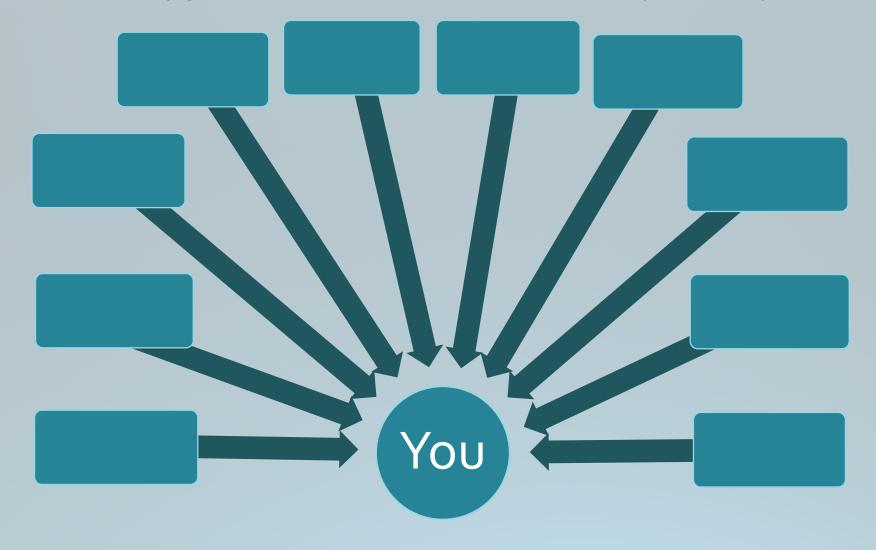
Cultural Characteristics: Ethnic groups often share cultural elements such as language, cuisine, clothing, rituals, and artistic expressions.

Ancestry: Many ethnic groups have a common historical background or ancestry. This could involve migration patterns, shared geographical origins, or historical experiences.

Shared Identity: Members of an ethnic group typically identify with and recognize a common identity. This sense of shared identity can be a powerful factor in fostering a sense of belonging.

Social Organization: Ethnic groups may have distinct social structures, organization, or institutions that contribute to their unique identity and cohesion.

An identity web is a diagram individuals fill in with words and phrases they use to describe themselves as well as the labels that society gives them. Use the space below to create your identity web.





CULTURE EXIST BOTH ABOVE AND BENEATH THE SURFACE



ARTS LANGUAGE BEHAVIORS DRESS FOODS CELEBRATIONS

ROLES VALUES CUSTOMS TRADITIONS RULES STATUS BELIEFS THOUGHT PATTERNS EXPERIENCES RELATIONSHIPS RESTRICTIONS GENDER IDENTITY REGIONAL ECONOMIC STATUS RITUALS PERCEPTIONS CULTURE CONSIST OF YOUR CUSTOMS, BELIEFS, VALUES AND BEHAVIOR.

SOME ASPECTS OF YOUR CULTURE CAN BE SEEN BY STRANGERS, WITH THE MAJORITY REMAINING HIDDEN OR INTERNAL.

VISIBLE CULTURE CONSIST OF YOUR BEHAVIOR, CUSTOMS, APPEARANCE, AND DRESS. YOUR DEEP, NOT IMPOSSIBLE BUT LESS CHANGEABLE CULTURE INCLUDES YOUR VALUES, ATTITUDES, BELIEFS AND PERCEPTIONS.



ELEMENTS OF CULTURE

Personal Values & Beliefs



ELEMENTS OF CULTURE

Attitudes

WORLD VIEWS – THE WAY PEOPLE INTERPRET REALITY AND EVENTS

RELIGION – AN ATTEMPT TO FIND ANSWERS

HISTORY – TEACHING THE PAST

VALUES – PEOPLES BELIFS OF HOW THINGS SHOULD BE IN SOCIETY

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS - FAMILY, GOVERNMENT, SCHOOLS (CLANS)

LANGUAGE - A COMMON LANGUAGE TIES INTO OUR IDENTITY

School Media

Home

Work

Environment

Neighborhood

Church

Technology

Economics

Literature



HOW ARE YOU COMMUNICATING?

INTRAPERSONAL COMMUNICATION: COMMUNICATION OCCURRING WITHIN ONESELF.

INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION: COMMUNICATION OCCURRING BETWEEN PEOPLE.

HOW ARE YOU COMMUNICATING?

PEOPLE WE INTERACT WITH, WE TEND TO LABEL.

PEOPLE WE TRANSACT WITH, WE SEE THE TOTALITY OF.



CROSS-CULTURE COMMUNICATION

CROSS-CULTURE COMMUNICATION

- A challenge of living with multiculturalism is cross-cultural misunderstandings. Behaviors and gestures differ widely from place to place, and it is easy to make an assumption based on a gesture or behavior that is incorrect because it means different things in different cultures.
- From a business perspective, cross-culture communication refers to how well people from different cultures interact in a business environment.



In which on of these countries is this Likely to be seen as a rude gesture?

Iran Australia Canada Japan





In which of these countries is it common to greet people like this?

New Zealand Canada Spain Korea





In which of these countries is using your left hand likely to be considered rude?

Germany Australia Sri Lanka Japan





In which of these countries is altering your meal likely to be considered rude?

Costa Rica France America El Salvador





In which of these communities is looking into a camera a method of robbing a person's soul?

Pelasgian Buddhist Tzotzil Germanic





In which on of these cultures is it common for extended family to make critical healthcare decisions for other family members?

Canadian Australian African Irish





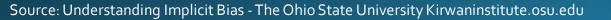
In which of these countries does the elder hold the status of venerated prophets of God – with the power to bless or curse you as they see fit?

Republic of Malta Nigeria Greece Samoa



Implicit Bias

Also known as implicit social cognition, implicit bias refers to the attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions in an unconscious manner. These biases, which encompass both favorable and unfavorable assessments, are activated involuntarily and without an individual's awareness or intentional control.





Affinity Bias

Or similarity bias is the tendency to connect with others who share similar interest, experiences or backgrounds.



Confirmation Bias

When we make conclusions about an individual about a situation or person based on your personal beliefs and prejudices rather than on the unbiased merits.



Attribution Bias

In an effort to try and make sense of a person's behavior based on prior observations and interactions you've had with that individual that make up your perception of them.



Conformity Bias

More commonly identified as peer pressure, this bias is demonstrated where people act similar to the people around them regardless of their own personal beliefs or values.





The effect in which we place a person on a pedestal after learning something impressive about them.



Horns Effect

Viewing someone in a negative manner after learning something unpleasant or negative about them.



Gender Bias

Demonstrating a preference of one gender over another.



Ageism Bias

The tendency to have a negative feeling about another person based on their age.



Name Bias

The practice of judging or preferring people with certain types of names – typically names that are of Anglo origin



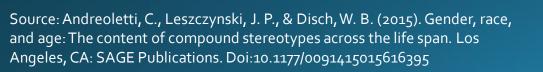


A social behavior where people believe that attractive people are more successful, competent and qualified.



Have Discussions With Community and Peers That Encourages Self-Advocacy

Each underrepresented community has a different experience with self-advocacy.



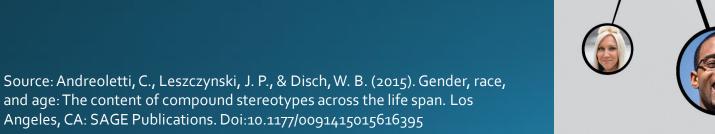


Advocacy as a whole matters

Attribute ideas correctly

Acknowledge accomplishments

Ask probing questions





Language as a barrier

Those with limited first-language skills or who have a thicker accent are often subject to discrimination, ridicule, and harassment.

Source: Cook, A., Perusse, R., & Rojas, E. D. (2012). Increasing Academic Achievement and College-Going Rates for Latina/o English Language Learners: A Survey of School Counselors Interventions. Journal of Counselor Preparation and Supervision. Doi: 10.7729/42.0023



Challenge the Perception of City Government Culture

Race, gender, age, ability, and other identity-based stereotypes can impact our perception about a person's competence and ability.

This leads to implicit biases we may not even be aware of.

Source: Andreoletti, C., Leszczynski, J. P., & Disch, W. B. (2015). Gender, race, and age: The content of compound stereotypes across the life span. Los Angeles, CA: SAGE Publications. Doi:10.1177/0091415015616395



Diversity has business impact

67% of job seekers consider workplace diversity an important factor when considering employment opportunities, and more than 50% of current employees want their workplace to do more to increase diversity.



WHEN WE MAKE AN EFFORT TO ENGAGE IN CROSS CULTURE COMMUNICATION, WE ARE EXERCISING CULTURAL CONSCIOUSNESS. THE RESULT? WE RECOGNIZE THAT CULTURE IS NOT A FIXED POINT OR PLACE IN TIME. WE EACH BELONG TO AND ASSIMILATE INTO MANY CULTURES THROUGH EXPERIENCES.

ALL THOSE CULTURAL EXPERIENCES ARE WHO WE BECOME.

WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN? WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHEREVER THAT MAY BE, IT SHAPES OUR IDENTITY.







OVERCOMING CULTURAL BARRIERS

YOUTUBE: Harbinger Horizon Overcoming Cultural Barriers



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