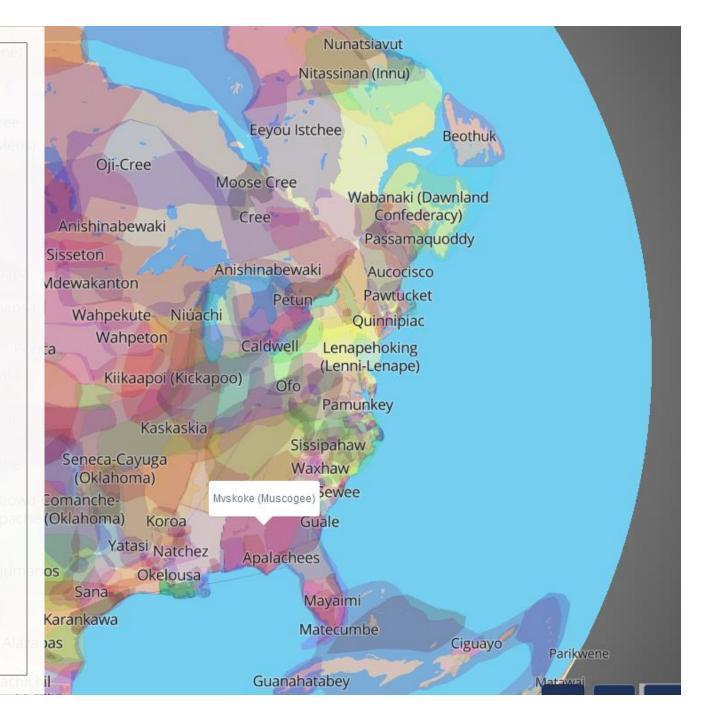


# Land Acknowledgment

Most Indigenous peoples were dispossessed of their lands through deceptive processes and colonialism. It is important to express gratitude and appreciation for those whose territory we reside and work on.

You can acknowledge the Indigenous people of the territory that you are on by using the database: <a href="https://native-land.ca/">https://native-land.ca/</a>. Support native orgs in your area by pledging resources of time, in-kind, or financial donations.



### Webinar Goals

#### Understand

Better understand how personal biases may inadvertently lead to harmful microaggressions in the workplace, and take actions to be an anti-racist colleague.

### Develop

Develop bystander intervention strategies against microaggressions

### Identify

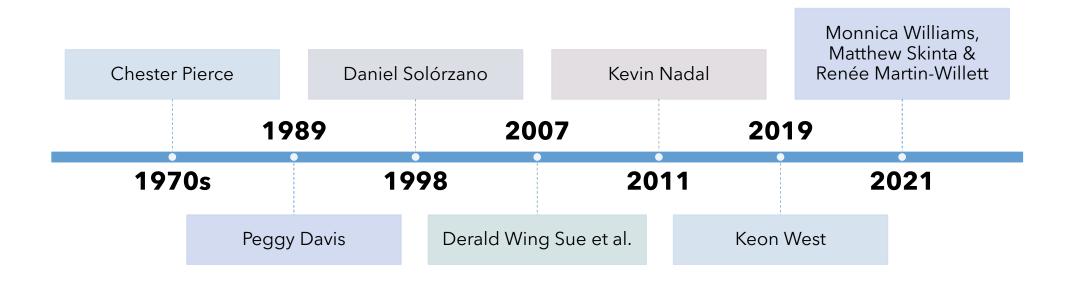
Identify techniques to combat microaggressions in the library as a workplace and within the profession

# Microaggressions: Definition

"Simply stated, microaggressions are **brief**, **everyday exchanges** that send **denigrating messages** to certain individuals because of their **group membership**"

(Sue, 2010, p. xvi)

## Racial Microaggressions: A Select Timeline



# Forms of Microaggressions

Microinsults Microinvalidations

**Environmental Microaggressions** 

(Sue, Capodilupo, Torino, Bucceri, Holder, Nadal, Esquilin, 2007)

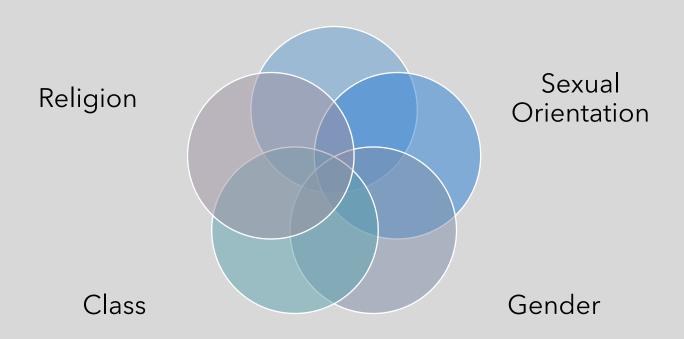
Not a true citizen	Reverse-racism hostility	Tokenism	Environmental exclusion
Racial categorization and sameness	Assumptions about intelligence, competence, or status	Pathologizing minority culture or appearance	Avoidance and distancing
Denial of individual racism	Myth of meritocracy/race is irrelevant for success	Second-class citizen/ignored and invisible	False color blindness/invalidating racial or ethnic identity
Exoticization or eroticization	Criminality or dangerousness	Connecting via stereotypes	Environmental attacks

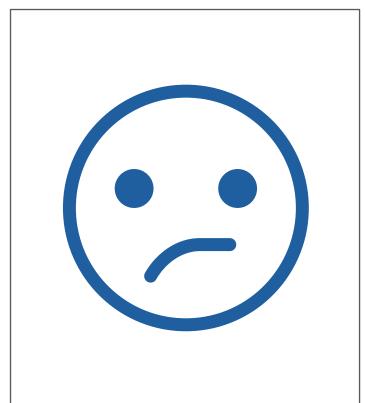
Racial Microaggressions:

Expansion of Common Themes

# Microaggressions & Intersectionality

Race/Ethnicity











# Effects & Consequences

- Self-doubt
- Frustration
- Anger
- Exhaustion
- Isolation
- Decreased productivity
- Increased turnover

# Responding to Microaggressions

Principles & Strategies

# For Perpetrators



Be open and receptive to feedback



Focus on impact, not intent



Seek restorative action

## For Bystanders



Focus on what you'll lose by not speaking up



Determine your goal



Ground your actions in care



### For Targets

- First responsibility is to self
- Take time to re-center
- Identify what you want to see happen
- Reclaim your voice

(Thurber & DiAngelo, 2018)

#### Microinterventions

Everyday words or deeds intentional or unintentional that communicate to targets
of microaggressions

Validation of experiential reality

Value as a person

Affirmation of racial or group identity

Support and encouragement

Reassurance that they are not alone

(Sue, Alsaidi, Awad, Glaeser, Calle, & Mendez, 2019)

# Goals and Tactics for Intervening



Make the invisible visible



Disarm the microaggression



Educate the offender



Seek external intervention

(Sue, Alsaidi, Awad, Glaeser, Calle, & Mendez, 2019)

# Questions & Discussion

### References I

Davis, P. (1989). Law as microaggression. Yale Law Journal, 98, 1559-1577.

Nadal, K. L. (2011). The Racial and Ethnic Microaggressions Scale (REMS): Construction, reliability, and validity. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 58(4), 470-480.

Pierce, C. M. (1970). Offensive mechanisms. In F. b. Barbour (Ed.), *The Black Seventies* (pp. 265-282). Porter Sargent.

Pierce, C. M., Carew, J. V., Pierce-Gonzalez, D., & Wills, D. (1978). An experiment in racism: TV commercials. In C. M. Pierce (Ed.), *Television and Education* (pp. 62-88). Sage.

Solórzano, D. (1998). Critical race theory, race and gender microaggressions, and the experience of Chicana and Chicano scholars. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 11(1), 121-136.

Sue, D. W. (2010). *Microaggressions in everyday life: Race, gender, and sexual orientation*. John Wiley & Sons Inc.

### References II

Sue, D. W., Alsaidi, S., Awad, M. N., Glaeser, E., Calle, C. Z., & Mendez, N. (2019). Disarming racial microaggressions: Microintervention strategies for targets, White allies, and bystanders. *American Psychologist*, 74(1), 128-142.

Sue, D. W., Capodilupo, C. M., Torino, G. C., Bucceri, J. M., Holder, A. M. B., Nadal, K. L., & Esquilin, M. (2007). Racial microaggressions in everyday life: Implications for clinical practice. *American Psychologist*, 62(4), 271-286.

Thurber, A., & DiAngelo, R. (2018). Microaggressions: Intervening in three acts. Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work: Innovation in Theory, Research & Practice, 27(1), 17-27.

West, K. (2019). Testing Hypersensitive Responses: Ethnic Minorities Are Not More Sensitive to Microaggressions, They Just Experience Them More Frequently. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin,* 45(11), 1619-1632.

Williams, M. T., Skinta, M. D., & Martin-Willett, R. (2021). After Pierce and Sue: A Revised Racial Microaggressions Taxonomy. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 16(5), 991-1007.

