TNF'S Guide: What DELS & Isn't Diversity - Equity - Inclusion

DEI work is often misunderstood.

This guide offers a concise explanation of what each element of DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion) is and what it isn't, with the intention of elevating organizational and individual understanding of DEI.



	Diversity
s:	In its simplest form, diversity is being composed of different elements. It is acl some sort of diverse element to the
🗶 Isn't:	Applicable to just one group or den
For example:	Ensuring that your workforce is reflective of the communities in which you
✓ Is:	Looking for high-quality candidates in many different places - in other wor
🗶 Isn't:	Using arbitrary quotas to guide hirin
For example:	Targeting talent from underrepresented groups earlier in the pipeline,
V Is:	Understanding which views and voices aren't represente
🗶 Isn't:	Creating an environment of divisiveness, dis
For example:	Recognizing that you don't need to agree with everyone's perspective

knowledging that everybody comes to the table with eir identity.

mographic.

u work and/or the clients or customers you serve.

rds: "not lowering the bar, just casting a wider net".

ng decisions.

, like starting high school internship programs.

ed in an organization or process.

smissal, and disunity.

ve to be thoughtful of everyone's perspective.

	Equity
V Is:	Removing obstacles so that everyone has opportunities to succeed in t
🗶 Isn't:	Disregarding merit and barring deserving people from opportunities if
For example:	Creating platforms of visibility for the work of employees who oth
s:	The fair distribution of power - e.g., the ability to influence decisions or people. hinder full participation and advancement of people from underre
🗶 Isn't:	Attempting to make people who are well/overrepresented in positions of pov
For example:	Ensuring that your job requirements do not unintentionally exclude underregonation where equivalent experience is sur-
V Is:	Using disciplined data collection to understand why inequitable outcomes o equitable outcomes.
K Isn't:	Relying on anecdotal evidence to determine
For example:	Conducting a pay equity analysis to discover whether there are legitimate bus not paid the same.

the workplace, regardless of their background.

if they are from well/overrepresented groups.

herwise may not be noticed or credited.

e. To achieve this, existing policies and practices that epresented groups must be transformed.

ower feel personally culpable for systemic inequities.

epresented groups (e.g., requiring a college degree ufficient).

are occurring and how we can work towards more

e company policies.

usiness reasons why people who do the same job are

	Inclusion
s:	Creating an environment in which everyone feels welcome, respected, supported their unique and diverse perspected
🗶 Isn't:	Asking people from well/overrepresented groups to be o
For example:	Challenging assumptions that people must have certain k
✓ Is:	Ensuring that a diverse group of perspectives are partici
🗶 Isn't:	Selectively censoring some persp
For example:	Actively questioning which voices are in the room when making majo
V Is:	Creating an environment where people feel like their ide
🗶 Isn't:	Assimilation.
For example:	Putting effort into understanding and finding common ground with s

ported, and safe to contribute within the fullness of ectives.

e ashamed about their identity.

beliefs because of their identity.

cipating in important decisions.

pectives.

jor decisions, like pursuing a new client type.

lentity is respected and valued.

someone who seems very different to you.

	Diversity	Equity	Inclusion
s:	In its simplest form, diversity is being composed of different elements. It is acknowledging that everybody comes to the table with some sort of diverse element to their identity.	Removing obstacles so that everyone has equal opportunities to succeed in the workplace, regardless of their background.	Creating an environment in which everyone feels welcome, respected, supported, and safe to contribute within the fullness of their unique and diverse perspectives.
🗴 Isn't:	Applicable to just one group or demographic.	Disregarding merit and barring deserving people from opportunities if they are from well/overrepresented groups.	Asking people from well/overrepresented groups to be ashamed about their identity.
For example:	Ensuring that your workforce is reflective of the communities in which you work and/or the clients or customers you serve.	Ensuring that your job requirements do not unintentionally exclude underrepresented groups (e.g., requiring a college degree where equivalent experience is sufficient).	Challenging assumptions that people must have certain beliefs because of their identity.
Is:	Looking for high-quality candidates in many different places - in other words: "not lowering the bar, just casting a wider net".	The fair distribution of power - e.g., the ability to influence decisions or people. To achieve this, existing policies and practices that hinder full participation and advancement of people from underrepresented groups must be transformed.	Ensuring that a diverse group of perspectives are participating in important decisions.
🗶 Isn't:	Using arbitrary quotas to guide hiring decisions.	Attempting to make people who are well/overrepresented in positions of power feel personally culpable for systemic inequities.	Selectively censoring some perspectives.
For example:	Targeting diverse talent earlier in the pipeline, like starting high school internship programs.	Ensuring visibility for the work of employees who may not otherwise be noticed or credited - e.g., Board presentations, client pitches, etc.	Actively questioning which voices are in the room when making major decisions, like pursuing a new client type.
Is:	Understanding which views, ways of thinking and perspectives are missing in an organization.	Using disciplined data collection to understand why inequitable outcomes are occurring and how we can work towards more equitable outcomes.	People feel like their identity is respected and valued.
🗶 Isn't:	Creating an echo chamber or environment of homogenous thinking.	Relying on anecdotal evidence to determine company policies.	Assimilation.
For example:	Recognizing that you don't need to agree with everyone's perspective to appreciate the value of differing perspectives.	Conducting a pay equity analysis to discover whether there are legitimate business reasons why people who do the same job are not paid the same.	Putting effort into understanding and finding common ground with someone who seems very different to you.

REACH OUT TO KNORFUS FIRM TO LEARN HOW DEI EXPERTS CAN HELP YOU DEVELOP A DEI STRATEGY UNIQUE TO YOUR ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS.

ABOUT THE NORFUS FIRM

The Norfus Firm, PLLC is a boutique consulting firm that offers strategic Human Resources (HR) services, Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DEI) solutions, and Executive Search assistance.

The firm comprises an alliance of consultants that help round out Natalie E. Norfus' 18 years of experience, bringing additional perspectives and solutions in the areas of mindfulness and well-being practices, social justice, and anti-racism. We pride ourselves on representing various industries, different backgrounds and a global outlook.

Our consultants believe it is critical to deeply understand the people and business priorities of our clients. As such, we consider it essential to become part of our client's businesses for the duration of the projects. We do not provide "off the shelf" solutions. Rather, we are always driven by data, which helps our clients solve HR & DEI challenges in ways that are sustainable and responsive to their unique and layered business needs.

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