

Presentation Diversity Audit Tool

It is important to review your educational materials to assess whether they are free of stereotypes, overgeneralizations, or bias.

Are images of people diverse?
Do case studies include diverse social and cultural examples? e.g. gender/race/LGBTQ.
Is inclusive language used? e.g. Parent or caregiver vs. mother and father.
Are professionals stereotyped? e.g. nurses are females and doctors are males.
Do video clips have closed captioning?
Are anatomical body images racially diverse?
Does the presentation use words that encompass all genders, rather than only two? For example, "people of all genders" instead of "women and men"; "children" instead of "boys and girls"; "siblings" instead of "brothers and sisters."
Does the presentation use "person-centered" language as a general rule e.g. "people with disabilities" instead of "the disabled."
When discussing married females, don't assume husband and for married men don't assume wife. Use the word spouse.
Instead of using "minorities" use "underrepresented populations."
Instead of using "non-white" use "people/persons of color."

If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact john_cullen@urmc.rochester.edu CTSI Director of Diversity and Inclusion.