Intersectionality as a Lens to Promote Equity and Inclusivity within SIGCHI

Abstract
The ACM SIGCHI community has been at the forefront of addressing issues of equity and inclusivity in the design and use of technology, accounting for various aspects of users’ identities such as gender, ethnicity, and sexuality. With this panel, we wish to explore how we, as SIGCHI, might better target similar goals of equity and inclusivity—across intersections—within our own community. We wish to create a forum for recognizing best practices regarding equity and inclusivity in participants’ local and global contexts that we might feasibly integrate across SIGCHI. By equally prioritizing the voices of those in the audience and on the panel, we intend to foster a lively and constructive discussion that will help us chart a way forward. The takeaways from this panel will be articulated into an article for the Interactions magazine, targeting the larger human-computer interaction (HCI) community.

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Intersectionality; Diversity; Equity; Inclusion; SIGCHI

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H.5.m. Information interfaces and presentation (e.g., HCI): Miscellaneous.
Introduction
At CHI 2017, Schlesinger, Edwards, and Grinter made a call for an Intersectional HCI, emphasizing the need for HCI research to recognize the intersections of diverse aspects of users’ identities, including their race, gender, and class, but also other aspects such as nationality and/or sexuality [11]. They highlighted how research at CHI had thus far failed to engaged with intersectionality in a meaningful way. Since then, workshops at the CSCW and IDC conferences [4, 12] have also stressed the importance of thinking about intersections in HCI research, but again, focusing on the intersections where research subjects are located.

Our panel aims to raise intersectional sensitization with regards to the identities of members within SIGCHI, reflecting on how we might co-create a more equitable and inclusive community. We will begin by recognizing efforts that SIGCHI has made over the years, in generally being ahead of the curve with its current constitution and efforts towards inclusive growth. We will then invite participation from our audience and panel regarding best practices in other local/global research communities that might strengthen our own, identifying concrete steps forward.

Panel Overview
Questions1 we plan to raise in our panel include:

1. What have we learned from the ways in which the SIGCHI community has successfully addressed matters of equity and inclusion that have yielded measurable, positive outcomes? Are there other research communities that have performed well in this regard?
2. Are there ways in which intersections that exist within the SIGCHI community have not been recognized adequately and/or appropriately?
3. How might we, as individuals and a community, work towards a more equitable and inclusive SIGCHI, particularly at recognized intersections?

We will ensure that these questions are addressed in a healthy, constructive dialog, by all voices, particularly those at the intersections we highlight next.

Intersections to Consider
Brah and Phoenix defined intersectionality as “the complex, irreducible, varied, and variable effects which ensue when multiple axes of differentiation—economic, political cultural, psychic, subjective and experiential—intersect in historically specific contexts” [2]. Originally introduced by Crenshaw as a frame for recognizing dimensions of the experiences and struggles of black women [3], intersectionality is frequently used to refer to “different kinds of difference” and for understanding the impact of such difference [10]. Below, we identify kinds of difference that continue to shape the SIGCHI community and may merit greater attention than they

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1 The above questions are modeled after the “I like, I wish, What if” format that is part of the Stanford University d.school’s method repository [13]. It allows for carefully constructed feedback to ensure that the conversations remain generative.
have received. We then attend to how some of these might intersect to make a greater impact.

**Global Diversity**
In recent years, SIGCHI has made many efforts to increase its global reach. Most recent undertakings include the SIGCHI Across Borders Initiative being led by Susan and Cliff (panelists), HCI Across Borders symposia, and multiple Development Consortia organized through the years [7]. The institution of the Gary Marsden Development Fund has been an additional push towards inviting greater participation at a global level, for both less and more experienced HCI researchers. However, there is much progress to be made in this regard. How might SIGCHI work more extensively to support and foster regional expertise in HCI far from the U.S. and in emerging economies? This may also require being better prepared to deal with political complications such as travel bans and visa issues, the subject of much discussion last year [6].

**Under-Representation of Race and Ethnicity**
From a race and ethnicity perspective, a mere glance would indicate that the SIGCHI community lacks equal representation. Often, this results in outsiders speaking in place of the members of that constituency, leading to problems of whose voice is heard [8]. Are there efforts ongoing within SIGCHI to recognize and/or improve these statistics? Are there other disciplines (that the audience is aware of) that might better address this gap? What might be challenges that our community must contend with when we do not recognize or do not address this concern?

**Gender Inequity**
Historically, SIGCHI has had a larger representation of women compared to other computing fields. In computing disciplines, at least four men earn an undergraduate degree for every woman, and this disparity increases for post-graduate studies [9]. Meanwhile, 80% of computer science publications are also authored by men [1]. However, the factors that shape gender imbalance in computing need to be better understood, even within SIGCHI. How might latent biases and more subtle acts of discrimination be brought to the fore? For instance, are there sub-communities within SIGCHI, who find themselves at a disadvantage because of the nature of research they engage in, for example, those who engage in feminist scholarship, such as ethics of care?

**Imbalance of Institutional Representation**
Looking at the statistics for CHI 2017, a quarter of all publications last year came from only 19 institutions (3% of all institutions included in the CHI 2017 proceedings) [5]. Of these 19 institutions, 10 were Ivy League or top-tier R1 universities within the United States. Is the high representation from these universities due to the quality of their research, or is it possible that a mixture of other factors, including intersectional biases, play a role? For instance, research shows that a single-blind review process (operative at the level of associate chairs within the SIGCHI review process) may introduce a number of biases and tend to favor researchers at higher-ranked universities, who already have more resources than their lower-ranked counterparts [15]. More research is warranted to
understand the cause and implications of this unequal
distribution on inclusivity within our community.

The ACM SIGCHI community has been growing
exponentially and discussions around its sustainability
are becoming quite frequent, often resulting in
discussions on how to increase quality, but also
threatening to narrow our field in ways which may
unintentionally harm those who are already struggling
to succeed. Exclusivity may also harm people who
remain within our community because it denies them
new and different perspectives from those who have
been unintentionally excluded or remain at the
margins; thus, less likely to be heard. How might we
ensure that we do not create a community in which the
rich get richer, the poor get poorer, and everyone loses
the opportunity to learn from new perspectives and
new domains? How might we distribute resources and
costs across institutions and researchers, both in terms
of time and money, in a way that is fair and equitable,
and which opens worlds and viewpoints that were
previously unknown to the community?

Individual-Level Differences
There are several other kinds of difference that exist at
the individual level. For example, people might be
differently-abled, and while there have been significant
efforts within SIGCHI to support accessibility, we can
move beyond adherence to published standards, to
consider the actual experiences in conference settings,
of researchers with disabilities. People might also have
caregiving responsibilities, and while recent CHI
conferences have made efforts to provide childcare,
there remains little consideration of how these
responsibilities are recognized and understood in terms
of their impact on the researcher’s time and financial
resources. Further, people might be impacted by their
cultural identities in less understood ways. For
example, some might come from more collectivist
cultures which affect authorship. Finally, personality
may also make a difference; introversion/extraversion,
for instance, effects how we engage with others. Advice
to junior researchers often includes the suggestion that
they should push themselves out of their comfort zones
to ensure social engagement. Perhaps we might
consider, instead, how SIGCHI events might be shaped
to adapt to the characteristics of their attendees?

Our community is stronger and more knowledgeable
through its diversity, with individual differences
celebrated. As a community that prides itself on
understanding and designing for individual differences,
how may we apply these principles and values within
our own field in a way that respects the
intersectionality of our community?

Panel Participants
We selected our panelists to ensure representation
across gender (two identify as male and three as
female), nationality (North America, Europe, Australia,
and Africa), and professional backgrounds (academia,
industry, and practice). All have been proponents of
equity and inclusivity within/beyond SIGCHI. As will be
evident from the panel format specified below, we
expect our panel to consist primarily of participation
from the audience, with comments from the panelists in
places that they see fit. Cliff, our moderator, will
ensure that voices are heard equally and that they
remain respectful across the room. Here we also draw
on his extensive expertise within the SIGCHI
community, where he wears many leadership hats all at
once. Our panelists also include Susan, ACM Fellow as
WHY use I Like, I Wish, What If (ILIWWI)
"Designers rely on personal communication and, particularly, feedback, during design work. You request feedback from users about your solution concepts, and you seek feedback from colleagues about design frameworks you are developing. Outside the project itself, fellow designers need to communicate how they are working together as a team. Feedback is best given with I-statements. For example, “I sometimes feel you don’t listen to me” instead of “You don’t listen to a word I say.” Specifically, “I like, I wish, What if” (IL/IW/WI) is a simple tool to encourage open feedback” [13].

of 2017, who has also been a recipient of the SIGCHI and UXPA Lifetime Achievement Awards, and was one of the founders of SIGCHI. We draw on her vast contributions towards making SIGCHI diverse in terms of both gender and ethnicity. Geraldine is a professor at TU Wien, with experience working in different countries, and in industry and academia. She is active in facilitating early career development workshops, as well as coaching/mentoring academics, and hosting the “Changing Academic Life” podcast series. She will also be the general co-chair for CHI 2019. Anicia has made foundational contributions to developing HCI capacity in Namibia in particular, but also Africa more generally. She chaired the first AfriCHI conference in 2016, and will be the CHI 2019 Diversity and Inclusion chair. Themes of global inclusion and diversity are central to her efforts. Finally, Michael is at IBM Research AI and one of his research focuses has been the inclusion of diverse voices and constituencies in the design of technologies and work practices. He is Diversity co-chair on the GROUP Conference Steering Committee.

Panel: During and After
Our 80-minute panel will be organized as follows:

- 0-10 mins: Brief introductions of panelists
- 11-20: Introduction of the ILIWWI format (see sidebar)
- 21-65: Moderated discussion that cycles between the audience and panelists, with each issue being presented by the audience in the ILIWWI format
- 66-75: Summary of takeaways from discussion and next steps to operationalize them
- 76-80: Wrap-up and thank-yous to all who participated with a provision of additional (moderated) channels to continue conversations

Creating a Safe Space
Our panel explicitly aims to break away from the traditional discourse we engage in as academics, which encourages debate around the validity and merit of certain ideas, to also serve as a safe space towards improving awareness on a diverse set of intersections that are present within the SIGCHI community. We plan careful moderation and facilitation to keep the discussions remain on topic and respectful. To ensure inclusivity and mutual respect, we plan to stress clear discussion guidelines (e.g., [14]) for fostering productive conversations within a safe space. We will also allow for anonymous inputs and feedback to be given with regards to the ongoing discussion, for which we will use an online anonymizing channel (e.g. Slido).

Involving the Larger SIGCHI Community
We will explore options for virtual participation, both online and through telepresence, during the panel, as well as recording the panel for later viewing. Once the panel concludes, we will also explore ways of continuing (moderated) discussions online for those interested.

Panel Outcomes and Conclusion
The primary objective of our panel is to facilitate conversations within the SIGCHI community on issues of equity and inclusivity by bringing awareness to a diverse set of intersections that could benefit the community through greater dialog. In this panel, we consider several “different kinds of difference.” Some of these identities commonly intersect (e.g., women from Africa are more likely to be Black; researchers with caregiving responsibilities are more likely to be women) while others may be less common (e.g., caregiving men from emerging economies). Regardless of whether these intersections are more or less likely to occur, we
emphasize the importance of acknowledging their existence and meaningfully working to include them, as a community that prides itself on understanding and designing for individual differences. We believe that our panel will provide the appropriate environment—given the experiences and backgrounds represented on our panel—to facilitate this important step. After the panel, will summarize the discussions that take place in the room as a blog post and, subsequently, write an Interactions article to engage the larger HCI community in this important on-going discussion.

References


