

Environmental Justice Key Terms

Environmental Racism- The disproportionate impact of environmental hazards on people of color. (Teaching Tolerance)

Environmental Justice- The fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, incomes and educational levels with respect to the development and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. (Teaching Tolerance)

Institutional Racism- Institutional racism refers specifically to the ways in which institutional policies and practices create different outcomes for different racial groups. The institutional policies may never mention any racial group, but their effect is to create advantages for whites and oppression and disadvantage for people from groups classified as people of color. (Maggie Potapchuk, et. al Flipping the Script: White Privilege and Community Building)

BIPOC- Black, Indigenous, People of Color; an acronym that includes all people who do not identify as white. (BIPOC Project)

Anti-Racist- An anti-racist is someone who is supporting an antiracist policy through their actions or expressing antiracist ideas. This includes the expression or ideas that racial groups are equals and supporting policies that reduce racial inequity. (Ibram X Kendi, How To Be An Antiracist)

White Privilege- Refers to the unquestioned and unearned set of advantages, entitlements, benefits and choices bestowed on people solely because they are white. Generally white people who experience such privilege do so without being conscious of it. (Peggy McIntosh, White Privilege and Male Privilege: A Personal Account Of Coming To See Correspondence Through Work in Women Studies)