Bay Area Advancing Racial Equity The Role of Government

February 1-2, 2016

Government Alliance on Race and Equity Center for Social Inclusion Dwayne S. Marsh and Julie Nelson

Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative Melissa Jones





Getting started:

- Welcome
 - Stephanie Hom, City of Oakland
- Objectives
- Announcements
- Introductions
- Ground rules





Government Alliance on Race and Equity

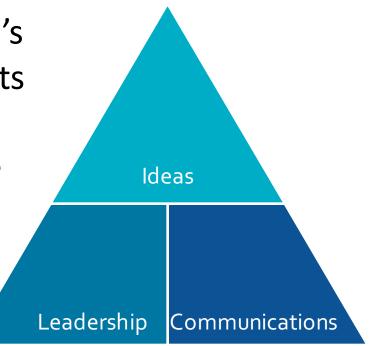
A national network of government working to achieve racial equity and advance opportunities for all.

- Supporting jurisdictions at the forefront
- Expanding jurisdictions in 30 states and over 100 cities – all levels of government
- Providing tools and resources to put theory into action



Center for Social Inclusion

The Center for Social Inclusion's mission is to catalyze grassroots community, government, and other institutions to dismantle structural racial inequity.



SOLUTIONS THAT WORK FOR EVERYONE





Learning Cohorts to Advance Governing for Racial Equity

Advancing Racial Equity: Putting Theory Into Action





Key components

- A curriculum that builds on the field of practice
- Technical assistance
- Peer-to-peer strategizing and problem-solving
- "Advancing Racial Equity" speaker series





As a result of participation, each jurisdiction will have:

- Racial equity training curriculum
- Trained facilitators to implement training with other employees
- Racial Equity Tool to be used in policy, practice, program and budget decisions
- Example policies and practices that help advance racial equity
- Racial Equity Action Plan



Values and realities

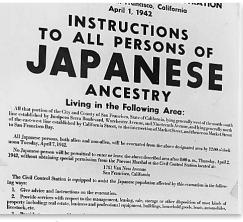
- All men are created equal
- With liberty and justice for all
- Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth





History of government and race

Initially explicit



Government explicitly creates and maintains racial inequity.

Became implicit



Discrimination illegal, but "raceneutral" policies and practices perpetuate inequity.

Government for racial equity



Proactive policies, practices and procedures that advance racial equity.



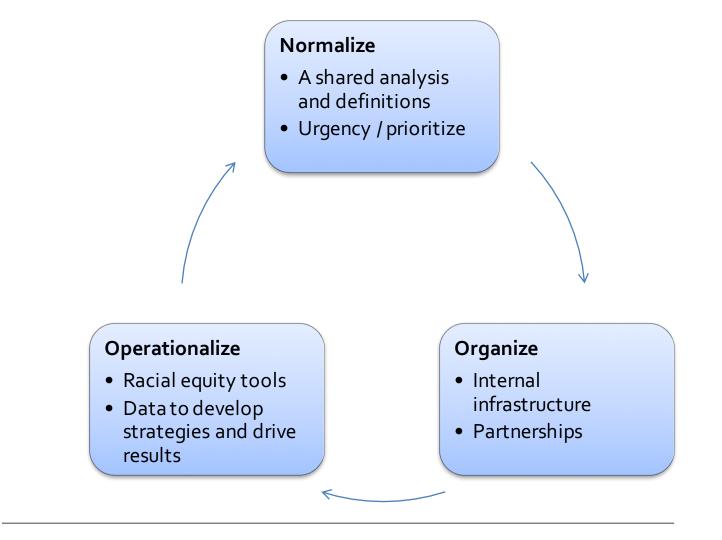
Current Context of Race:







National best practice







Laying it on the Line

- 1. People who engage in public meetings are the ones who care most about the issues.
- 2. Hiring and promotion decisions should be based solely on merit.
- There is greater potential to resolve racial disparities in a multicultural region like the Bay Area.
- 4. I believe we can end racial inequity.



Early Experiences with Race





Normalizing





Equity? Equality? What's the difference?







Racial inequity in the U.S.

From infant mortality to life expectancy, race predicts how well you will do...







Racial equity means:

- "Closing the gaps" so that race does not predict one's success, while also improving outcomes for all
- To do so, have to:
 - ✓ Target strategies to focus improvements for those worse off
 - Move beyond "services" and focus on changing policies, institutions and structures



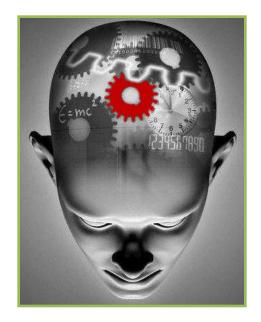
How We Think

Humans need meaning.

- Individual meaning
- Collective meaning

Only **2%** of emotional cognition is available consciously

Racial bias tends to reside in the **unconscious** network



We unconsciously think about race even when we do not explicitly discuss it.





The Unconscious Mind



Schemas: the "frames" through which our brains help us understand and navigate the world:

- **1**. Sort into categories
- 2. Create associations
- 3. Fill in the gaps







Help us organize information into broader categories. They largely reside in the sub-conscious.

- ✓Objects
- ✓ human being (e.g., "the elderly")

Schemas are social. They exist in and are shaped by our environment.







What color are the following lines of text?

- Cvur zxyq brrm
- Xoc jbni oew mne
- Vqeb peow ytro
- Vqeb peow ytro





What color are the following lines of text?

- Black
- Red
- Blue
- Green





What color are the following lines of text?

- Green
- Black
- Yellow
- Blue







The evaluation of one group and its members relative to another.

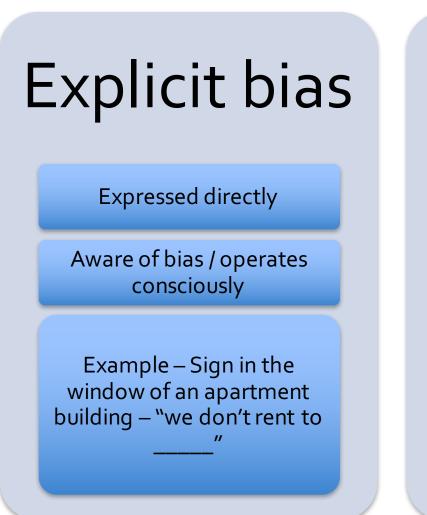
We all carry bias. Acting on bias can be discriminatory and create negative outcomes for particular groups.



Source: Unconscious (Implicit) Bias and Health Disparities: Where Do We Go from Here?







Implicit bias

Expressed indirectly

Unaware of bias / operates sub-consciously

Example – a property manager doing more criminal background checks on African Americans than whites.

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Examples of implicit bias

When conductors were placed behind a screen, the percentage of female new hires for orchestral jobs increased 25% – 46%.







Examples of implicit bias

Job search – Identical resumes, apart from names.

White-sounding names – 50% more callbacks than African-American sounding names.



LaKesha Washington





What to do with bias?

- Suppressing or denying biased thoughts can actually increase prejudice rather than eradicate it.
- Openly acknowledging and challenging biases allows us to develop strategic interventions.

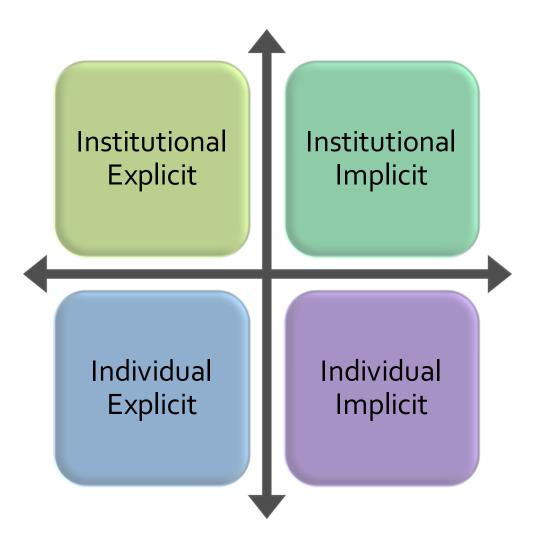




What creates different outcomes?











Institutional / Expl			
Policies which	Institutional / Implicit		
explicitly discriminate against a group. Example:	Policies that negatively impact one group unintentionally.	Individual / Explicit Prejudice in action – discrimination.	t Individual / Implicit
Police department refusing to hire people of color.	<i>Example:</i> Police department	Example:	Unconscious attitudes and beliefs.
	focusing on street- level drug arrests.	Police officer calling someone an ethnic slur while arresting them.	<i>Example:</i> Police officer calling for back-up more often when stopping a person of color.





Examples from your jurisdiction –

Institutional/Explicit Institutional/Implicit					
Policies which explicitly discriminate against a group.	Policies that negatively impact one group unintentionally.	Individual/Explicit			
		Prejudice in action – discrimination.	Individual/Implicit Unconscious attitudes and beliefs.		





Individual racism:

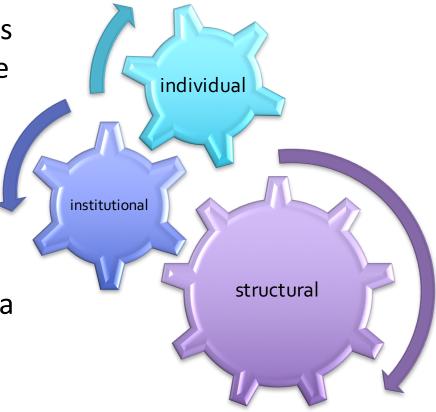
• Pre-judgment, bias, or discrimination by an individual based on race.

Institutional racism:

 Policies, practices and procedures that work better for white people than for people of color, often unintentionally or inadvertently.

Structural racism:

 A history and current reality of institutional racism across all institutions, combining to create a system that negatively impacts communities of color.





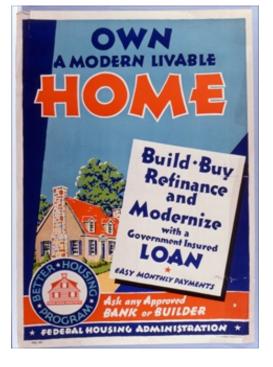
Operationalizing



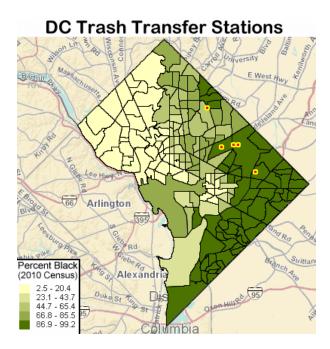


Race in governmental policies

Federal Housing Administration



Location of city facilities



Streetlighting







What is a Racial Equity Tool?

Process

Product

Actively inserts racial equity into decision making processes





What is a Racial Equity Tool process?

- Desired results
 - Analysis of data
 - Community engagement
 - Strategies for racial equity
 - Implementation plan
 - Communications and accountability



3

5

6



Who should use a Racial Equity Tool?



Elected officials



Government staff

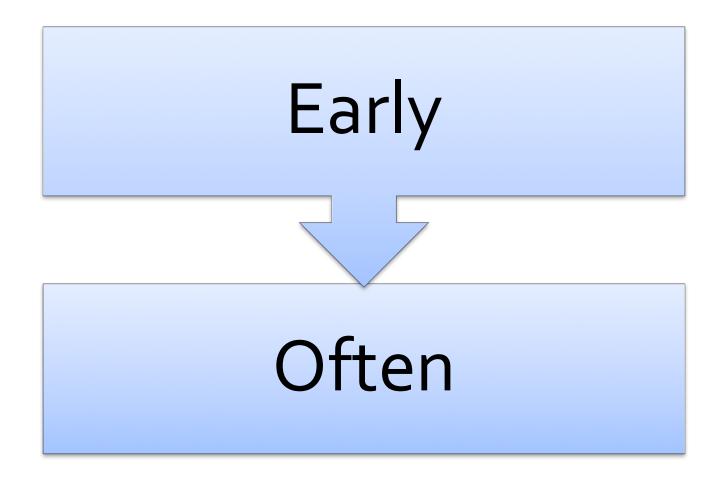


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Community
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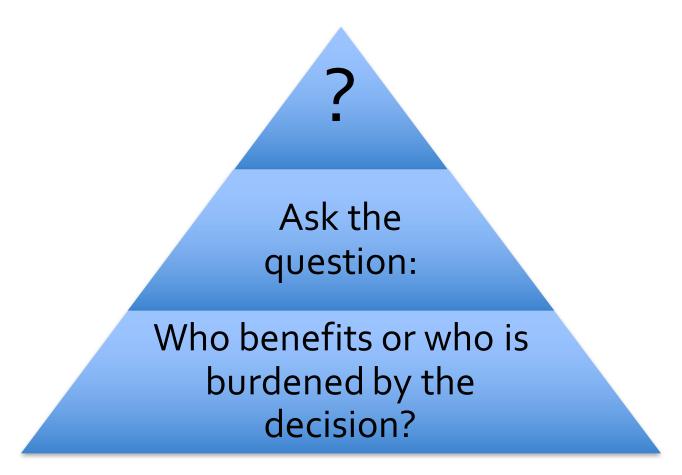
When to use a Racial Equity Tool?







What if I don't have enough time?







A Racial Equity Toolkit can be used in budget, policy and program decisions.

Examples:

- ✓ Streetlights / complaint-based systems
- Restrictions on use of criminal background checks in hiring processes
- ✓ Contracting policies and procedures
- ✓ Increases to the minimum wage



Transactional / transformational change

"The single biggest failure in change initiatives is to treat adaptive challenges like technical problems."





Transactional and Transformational

Transactional approaches are *issue-based* efforts that help individuals negotiate existing structures. These solutions "transact" with institutions to get a short-term gain for communities, but leave the existing structure in place.

Transformative approaches are *policy* initiatives that cross multiple institutions that shift efforts towards pro-active solutions. These solutions alter the ways institutions operate thereby shifting cultural values and political will to create racial equity.





Technical Problems Transact	Adaptive Problems
	Transform
Easy to identify	Easy to deny (difficult to identify)
Often lend themselves to routine solutions	Require changes in values, beliefs, roles,
using skills and experience readily available	relationships, and approaches to work
Often solved by an authority or expert	People with the problem do the work of solving it
Require change in just one or a few places;	Require change in numerous places; usually
often contained within organizational	cross organizational boundaries
boundaries	
People are generally receptive to technical	People try to avoid the work of "solving" the
solutions	adaptive challenge
Solutions can often be implemented	"Solutions" require experiments and new
quickly—even by edict	discoveries; they can take a long time to
	implement and cannot be implemented by edict





Team norms and group expectations:

- Be responsible Your participation is critical. If you have to miss a session, review materials (available on-line) and check with a teammate. Complete the homework assignments.
- Support the success of your team Share your passion and commitment for advancing racial equity with others.
- Mutual sharing learn from others and share with others.
- Contribute step forward with hosting sessions, communication strategies, etc
- What else?















Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative

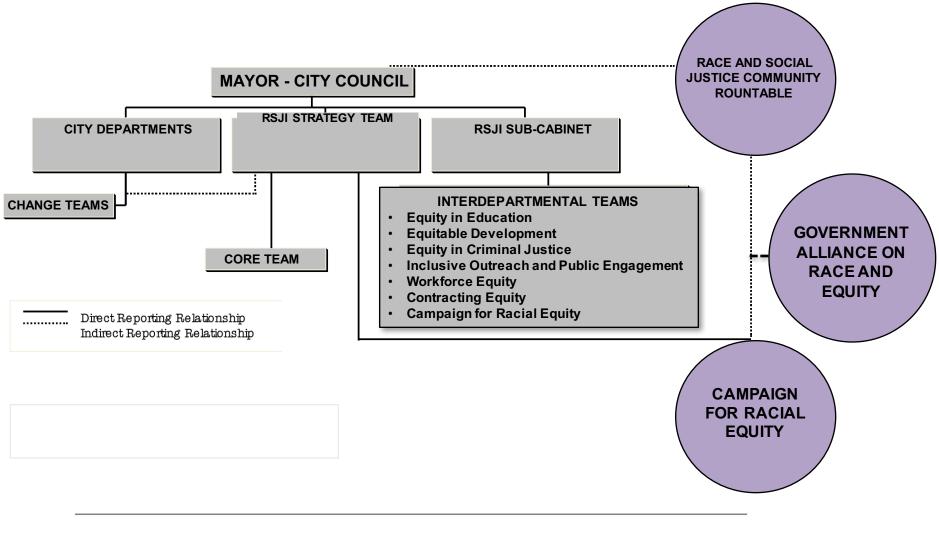
Late 1990's community pressure, some departments initiate racial equity efforts

2004 - Mayor Nickels launches Citywide racial equity initiative focused internally **2009** – Expanded partnerships with community; City Council legislation passes unanimously; plans and tools institutionalized. **2015** - New plan providing expanded focus on community outcomes





Seattle Race and Social Justice Structure

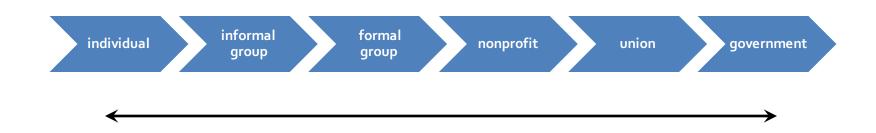


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Inside / Outside Strategies

Modes of community participation



Tend toward – Informal Local interest Voluntary Issue/identity focused Collective decision making

Tend toward – Formal Broad Interests Professional Geographic focus Hierarchical



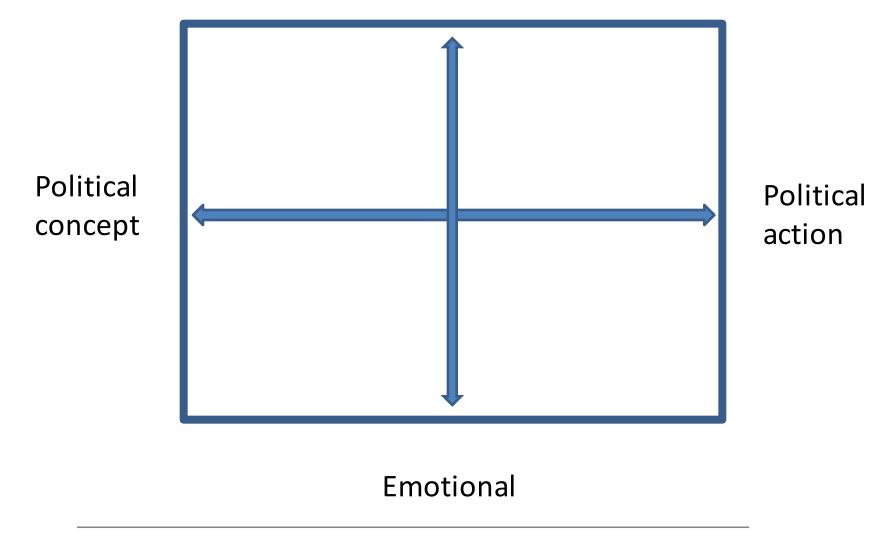


Van Jones's "Heart Space/Head Space Grid" from <u>Rebuild the Dream</u> (2012)





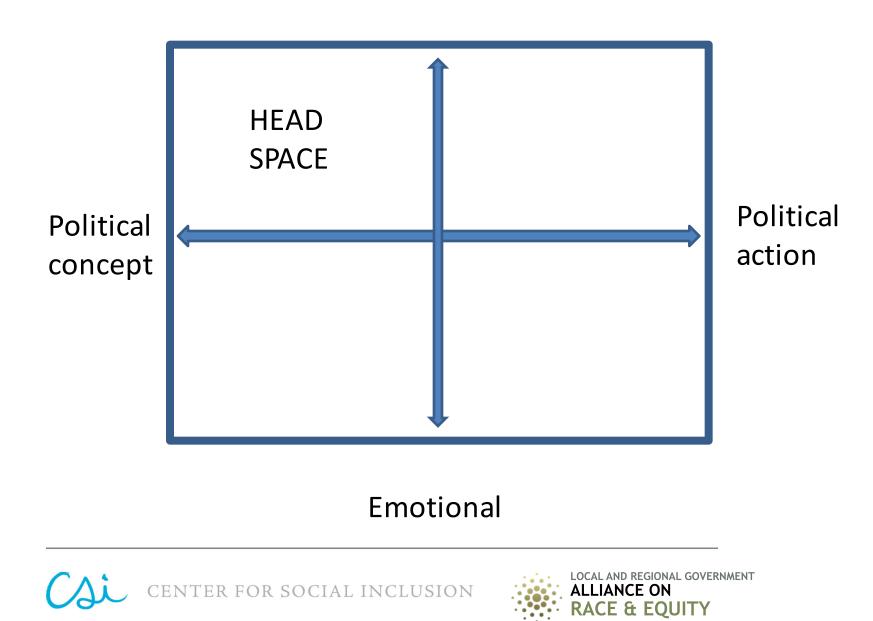
Rational







Rational

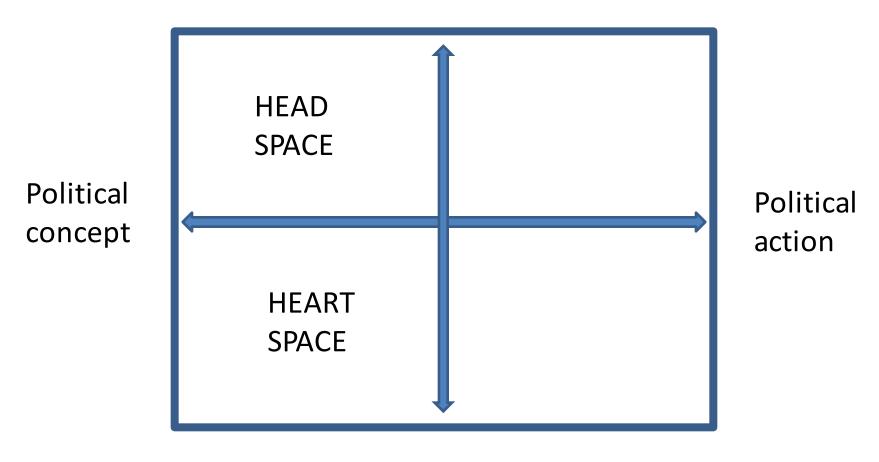


Head space

- Where Rational + Conceptual meet
- Think tanks, academics and policy wonks
- Facts and rational arguments
- One cannot make meaningful, effective, and lasting change without a sober view of the data combined with sound policy prescriptions



Rational



Emotional



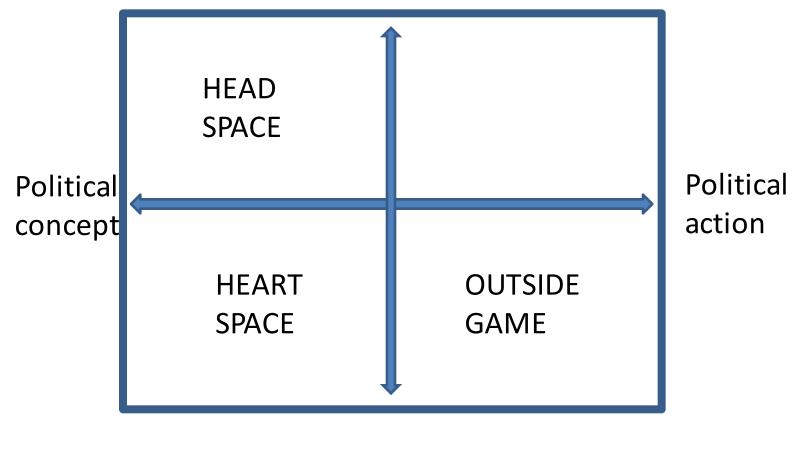


Heart Space

- Here emotions have sway
- Great storytellers, artists, preachers, and other resonant communicators
- Energizing emotions shared: feelings of love and rage, contempt and compassion, pride and shame
- Needed for inspiration and motivation



Rational



Emotional





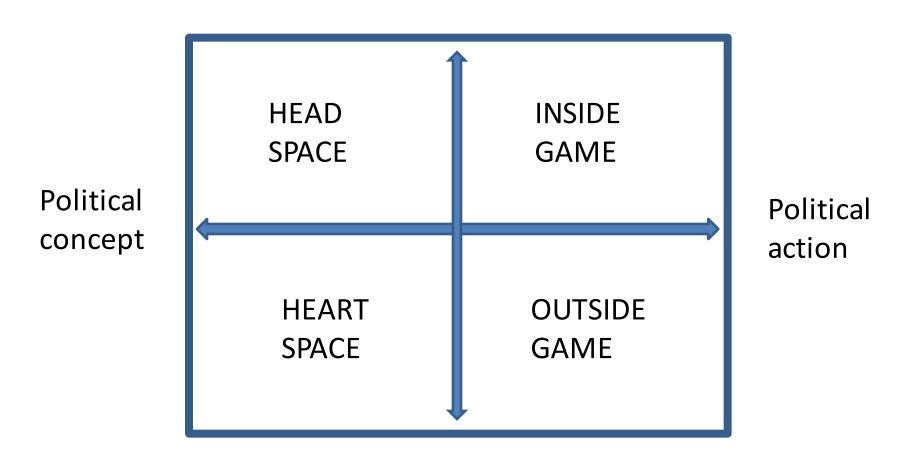
Outside game

- Where emotion and action meet
- Activists, organizers and volunteers
- Action not based on their immediate, rational self interest, but on what feels right- what moves their heart





Rational



Emotional



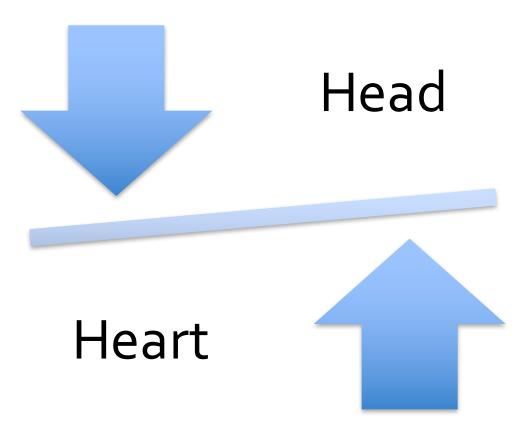
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Inside game

- Where reason meets action
- Elected officials, paid lobbyists, party operatives, staff members at legislative and bureaucratic levels
- People who have enough power, standing, access or influence to impact the behavior of the decision makers
- Natural home of the deal maker- cold blooded maneuver and necessary compromise

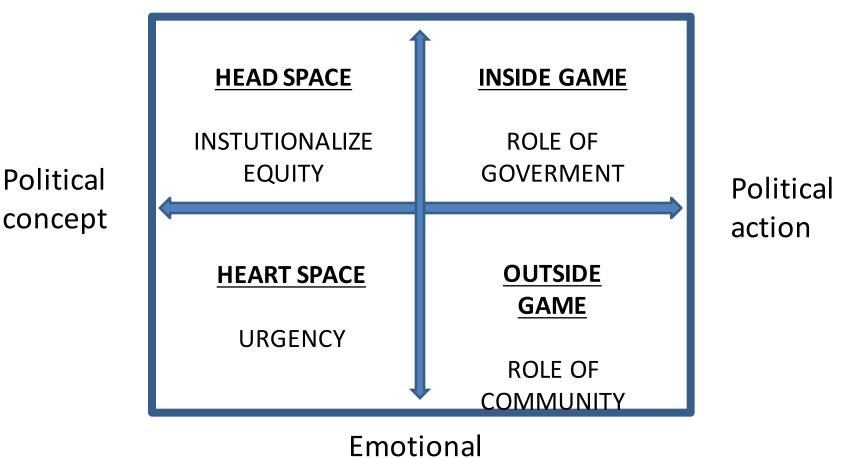








Rational







Communicating





Our societal minds







What are frames?

Networks of association that shape how we think, not just what we think

- People reject facts that don't fit their frames
- People carry multiple frames that are sometimes linked and sometimes contradictory.
- Framing is a long-term project because people need to receive it in multiple forms and overtime to shift





Framing and Messaging

- Framing
 - Comprehensive long term strategy

Messaging

- re-packaging arguments with language changes

 Meta-Frames: umbrella frames that encompass multiple values and symbols (e.g., individualism)



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Dog Whistle Racism





How race gets triggered in messages

Implicit Bias:

Unconscious bias developed through networks of association on

race

Using symbols to trigger unconscious racism Symbolic Racism: The use of images, code words, and metaphors that implicitly signal

race

Understanding Implicit Bias. Kirwan Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity, 2014. Web. October 14, 2014. David O. Sears and P. J. Henry, "The Origins of Symbolic Racism", Journal of Personality and Social Psychology 85, no. 2 (2003): 259-275.

Race Frames

By Eduardo Bonilla Silva

- 1. Racism and racial inequality are things of the past "White people are doing worse than people of color"
- 2. Disparities caused by culture/behavior "Poor Black and Latino youth don't do well in school because their families don't value education"
- 3. Disparities inevitable and/or natural "Some group has to be at the bottom" or "Self-Segregation"
- 4. Programs helping people of color are unfair to Whites a.k.a. reverse discrimination





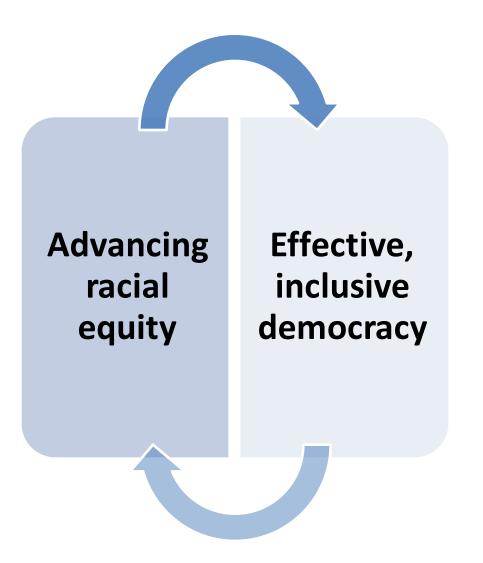
Race meta-frames

Personal Responsibility

Limited Government











Messaging on healthcare and housing

- 1. Chose policy debates where race has played a big role
 - Healthcare reform
 - Finance reform
- 2. Developed 1 minute storyboards/commercials
 - Emotional, visual, and ready to deploy
- 3. Pitted the following against negative race message:
 - Race-explicit messages
 - Race-implicit messages
 - Race-neutral messages
- 4. Gave the test online to 900 registered voters using a dial-test

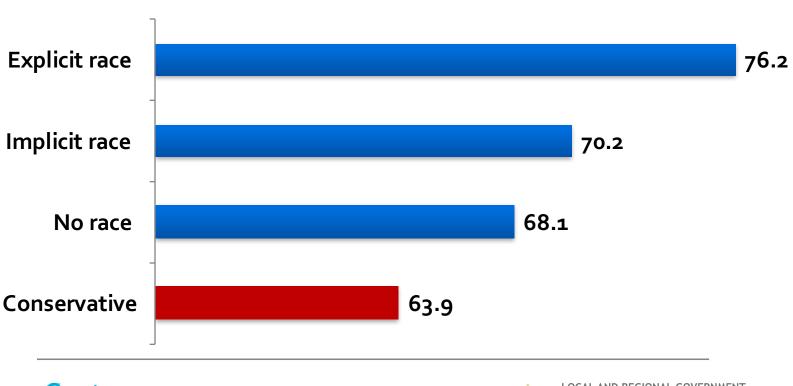


Messaging on healthcare and housing

We asked respondents:

On a scale of 0 to 100, how much do you agree or disagree with the message?

Average agree/disagree rating (0-100)



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Messaging on fiscal policy

- 1. Gave the test nationally online to 1770 registered voters
- 2. Tested implicit bias (AMP) pre-and post-messages
- 3. Participants randomly assigned to watch (5 different groups):
 - 1. Conservative message only
 - 2. Conservative message + racially explicit/subtle and job stereotype/stereotype mixed message
- 4. Participants answered questions on government involvement and tax reform (fiscal policies)



Messaging on fiscal policy

1. Progressive policy messages that specifically name race are successful with the general public.

2. The majority of people are holding two frames at once on policy issues and race, both progressive and conservative.

3. Even people with high implicit bias, when watching a progressive racial explicit message still agreed with progressive fiscal policies.

4. Talking about race does not elevate individual implicit bias.

5. Multiracial spokespeople are better received than White-only spokespeople.



What we learned

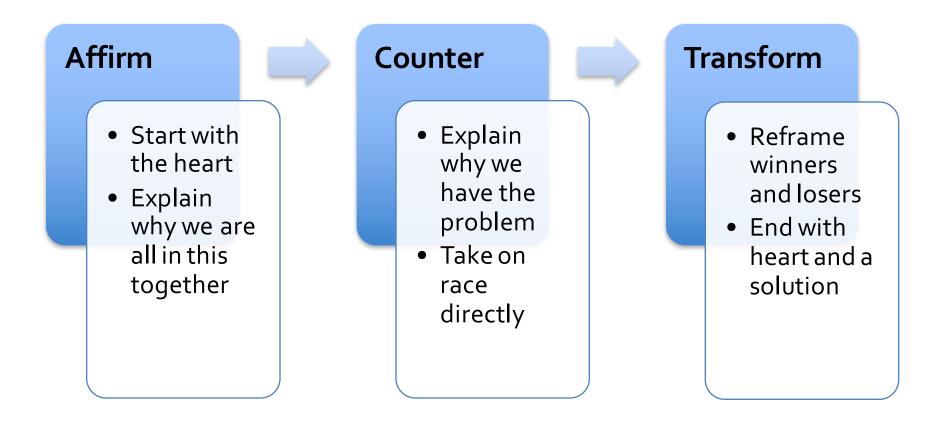
• Framing matters – Attack the dominant race frames by pointing out inclusive values

• Effectively talking about race can move people on policy





Communicating about race It's more than just talk – ACT







It's more than just talk – ACT

Affirm

All our children deserve high quality, public education.

Counter

- Currently, only about 50% of African-American, Latino and Native American students graduate from high school on time.
- Harsh, punitive discipline based on subjective infractions drive that outcome.

Transform

- We need to remove the subjectivity from the policy and implement after-school programs that use a restorative justice approach to disciplinary challenges.
- These changes will benefit all of our children.





Changing minds

- Most importantly, the best way to change attitudes is to change behavior.
- Attitudinal change tends to follow behavior change.
- Requires both short and long-term approaches.



Assessing our organization

Normalize

•Does your jurisdiction have a shared understanding of racial equity?

Operationalize

- Do you include racial equity in decision making?
- Do you use data to develop strategies and measure progress?

Organize

- Do you have mechanisms to address racial equity?
- Do you partner with community and institutions to advance racial equity?





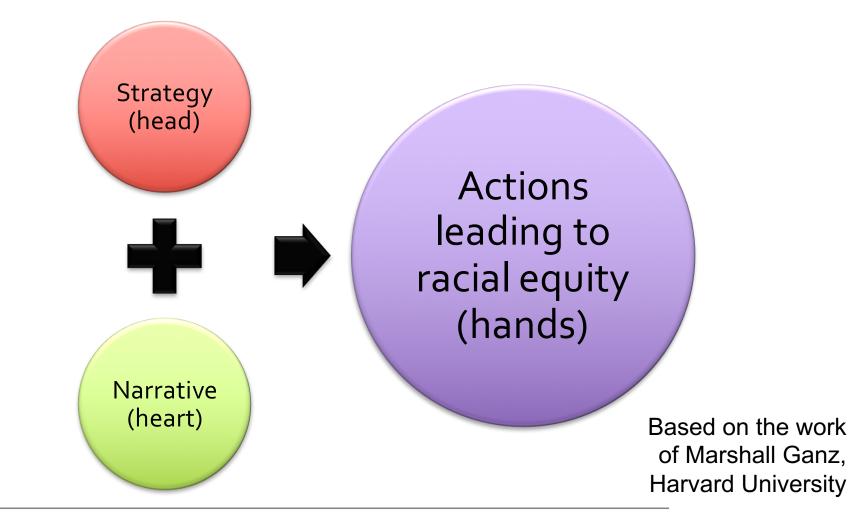
Assessing your organization

- What stands out for you, and why?
- What do you think is the greatest challenge?
- In which are you strong in and which would you like to grow?
- What kinds of support would be the most beneficial?





One-on-ones Share your narrative about racial equity







Homework:

- One-on-ones at least one, extra credit for more!
- As a team, complete the full assessment and refine your racial equity statement (submit electronically to Julie via e-mail by April 6)
- Research the racial history of your jurisdiction. What are the current demographics? How are demographics expected to change? What data do you have about your current racial inequities? What role has government played in relation to racial inequity?





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