

Leading with Equity and Inclusion: Normalize, Operationalize, Organize

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APA – WISCONSIN ANNUAL PLANNING CONFERENCE

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Healthy People Healthy Places

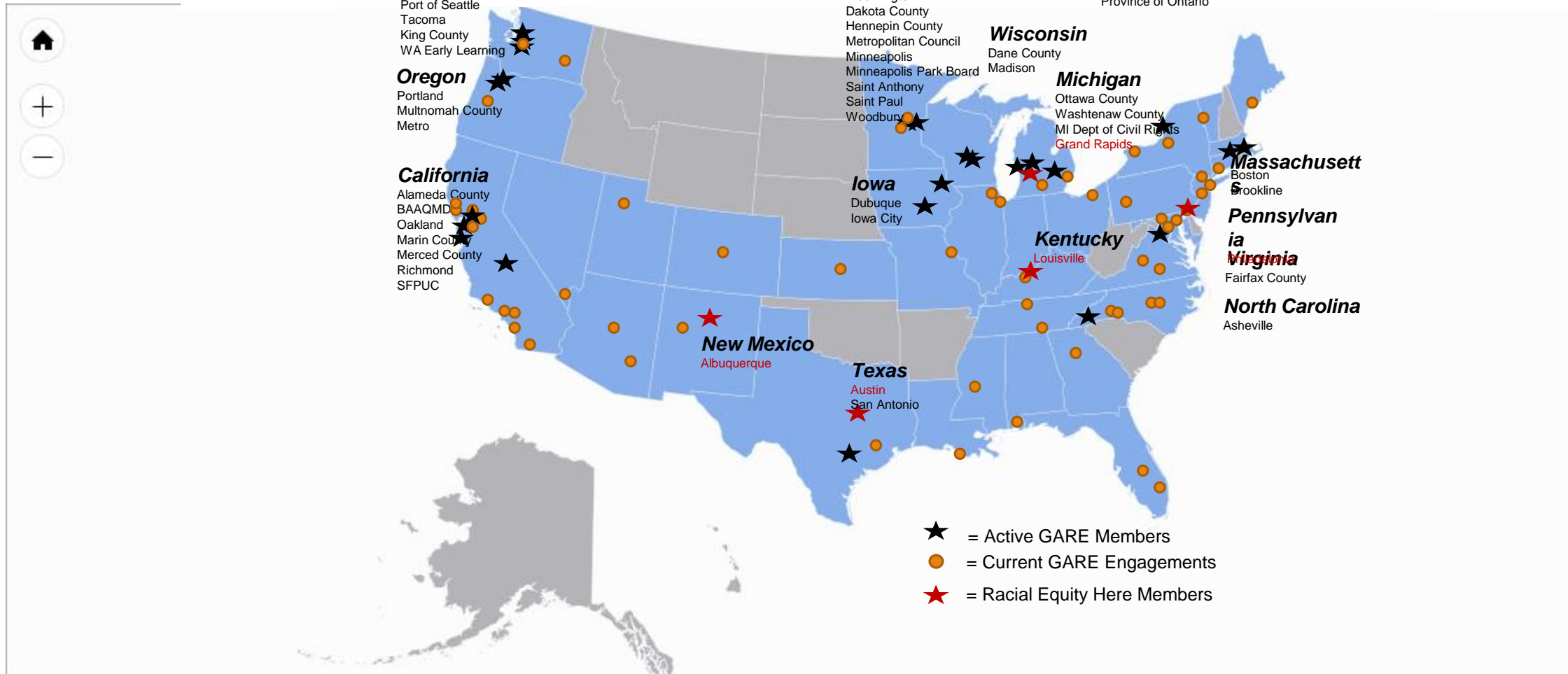


Working with the community to enhance,
protect, and promote the health of the
environment and the well being of all people.



Racial Equity
& Social Justice Initiative

Government Alliance on Race and Equity

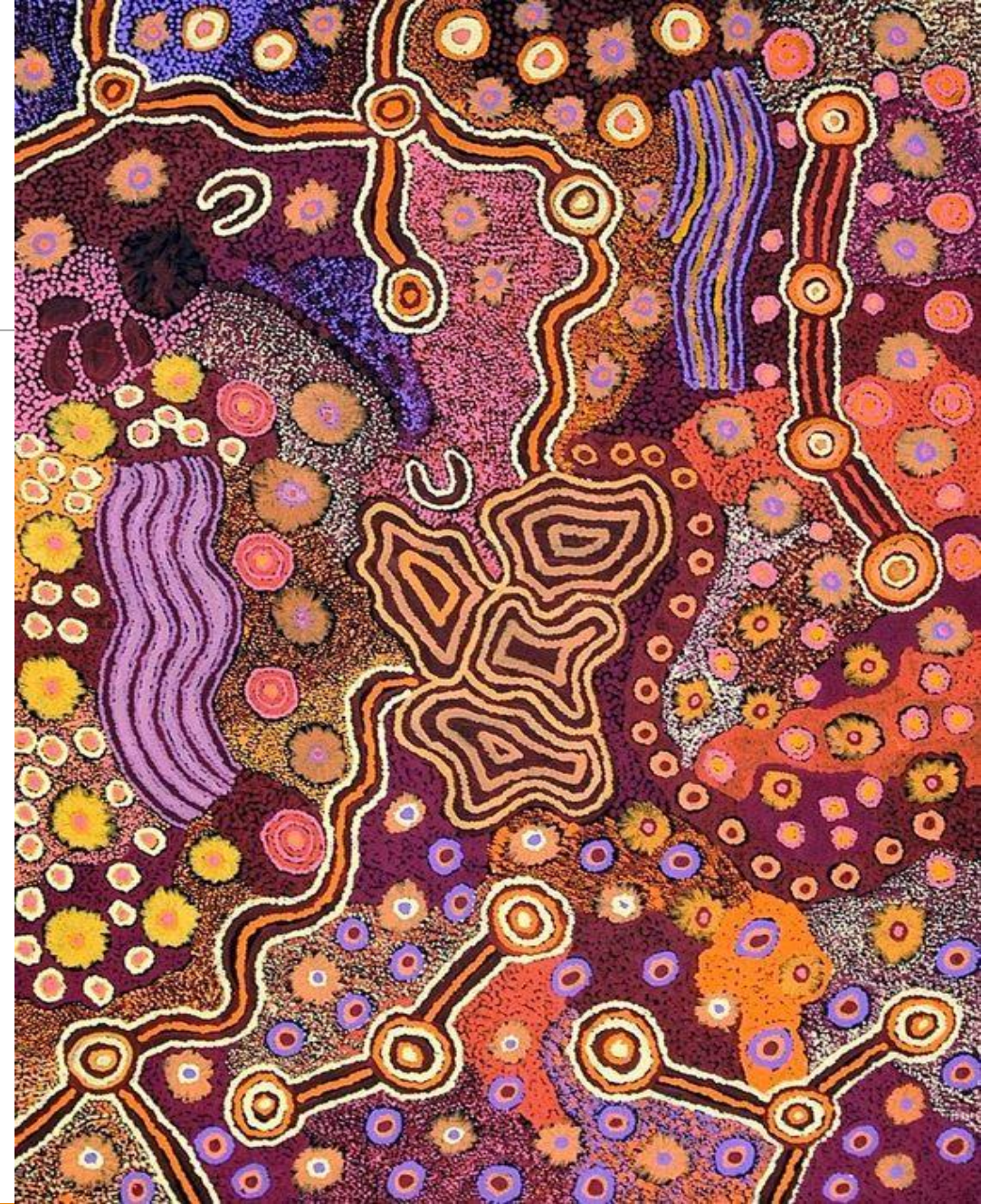


Session Objectives

Share definitions and concepts

Identify areas for skill building

Motivate to take action

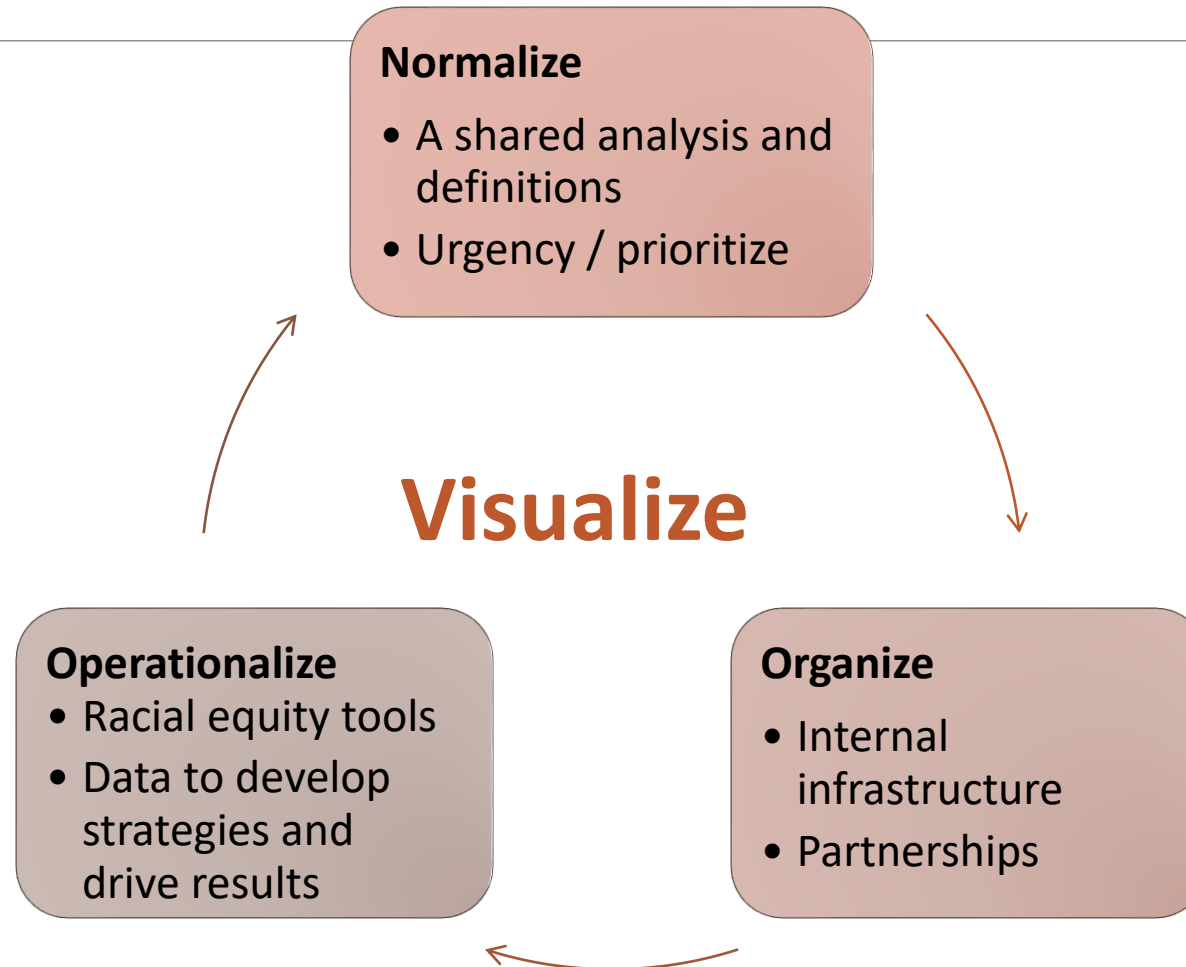




Paired discussion –

1. How **comfortable** are you talking about racial equity?
2. Do you have **skills** to pursue racial equity ?
3. Do you have the **support** needed to advance racial equity?

National best practice



Normalize

Shared analysis and definitions

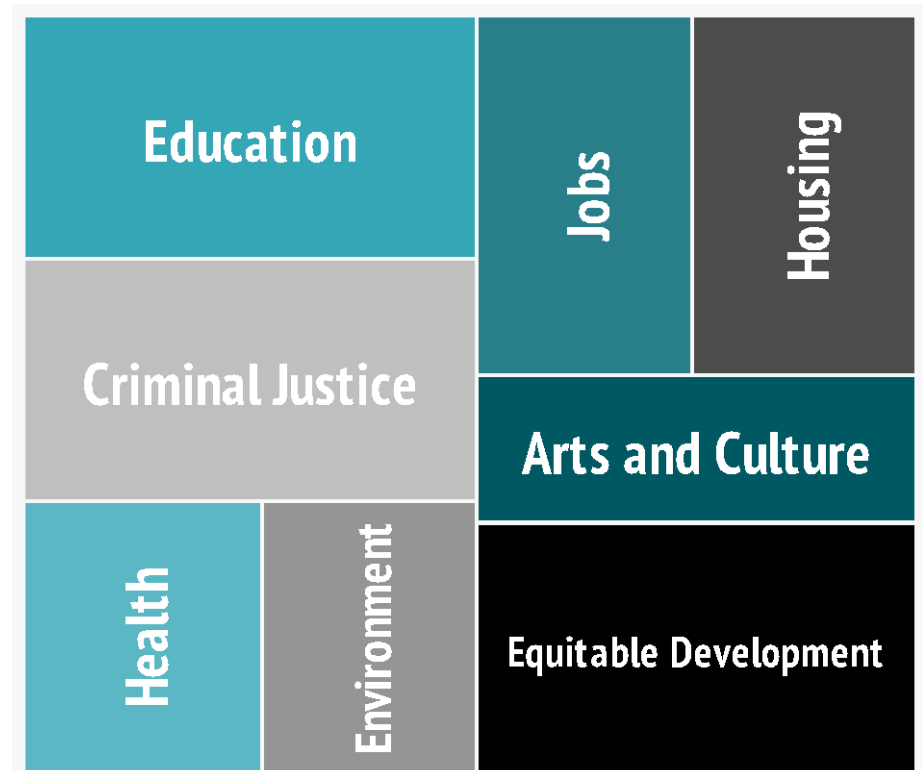
Equity? Equality?

What's the difference?



Racial inequity in the U.S.

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





Equality is about Sameness

Equality promotes fairness and justice by giving everyone the same thing.

It can only work if everyone starts from the same place.

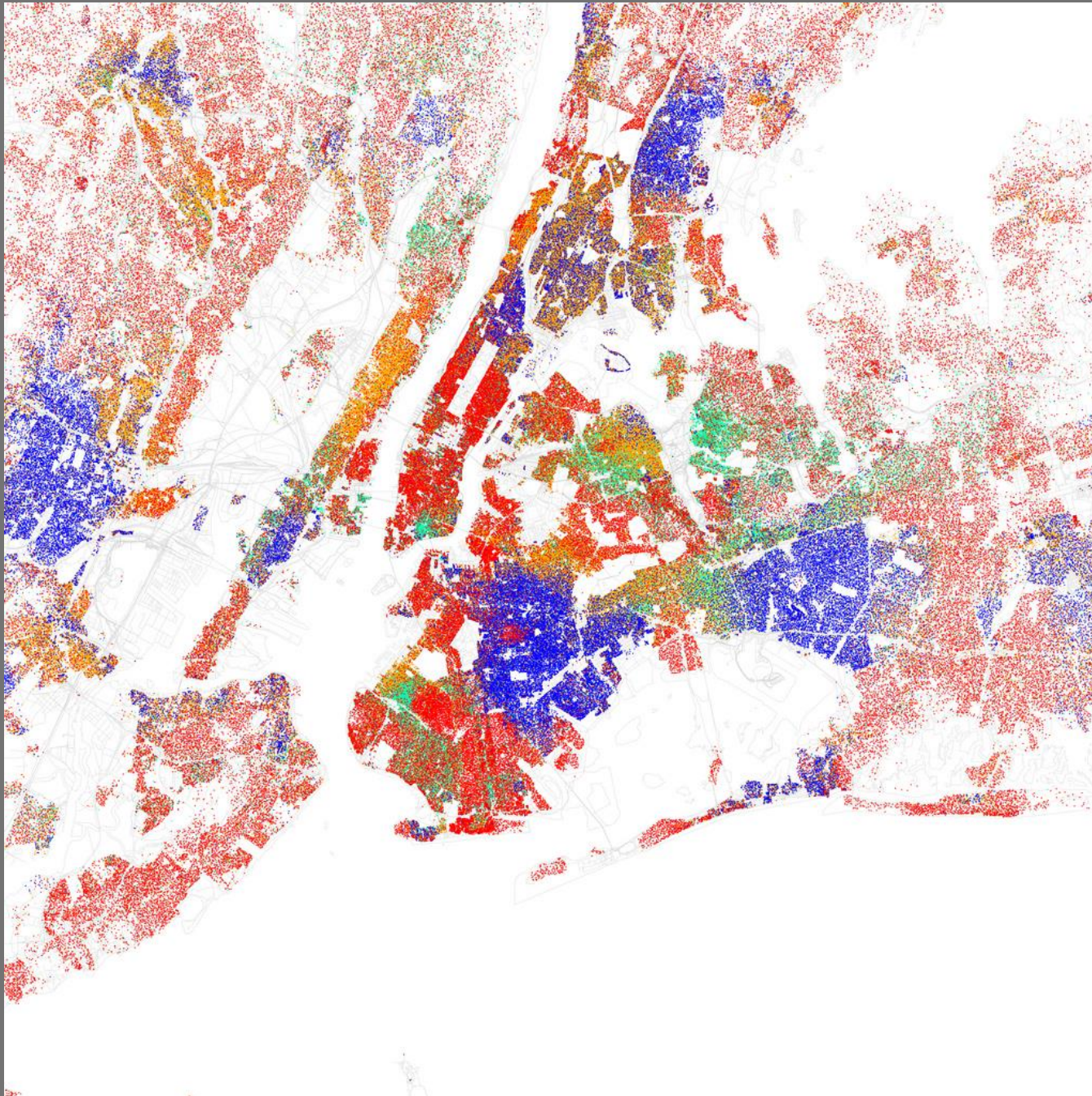
Equity is about Fairness

Equity gives people access to the same opportunities.

Our differences and/or history can create barriers to participation, so we must first insure equity before we can enjoy equality.

Racial equity means:

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



Race and Ethnicity

by Eric Fischer on
Flickr:

New York

Red is **White**

Blue is **Black**

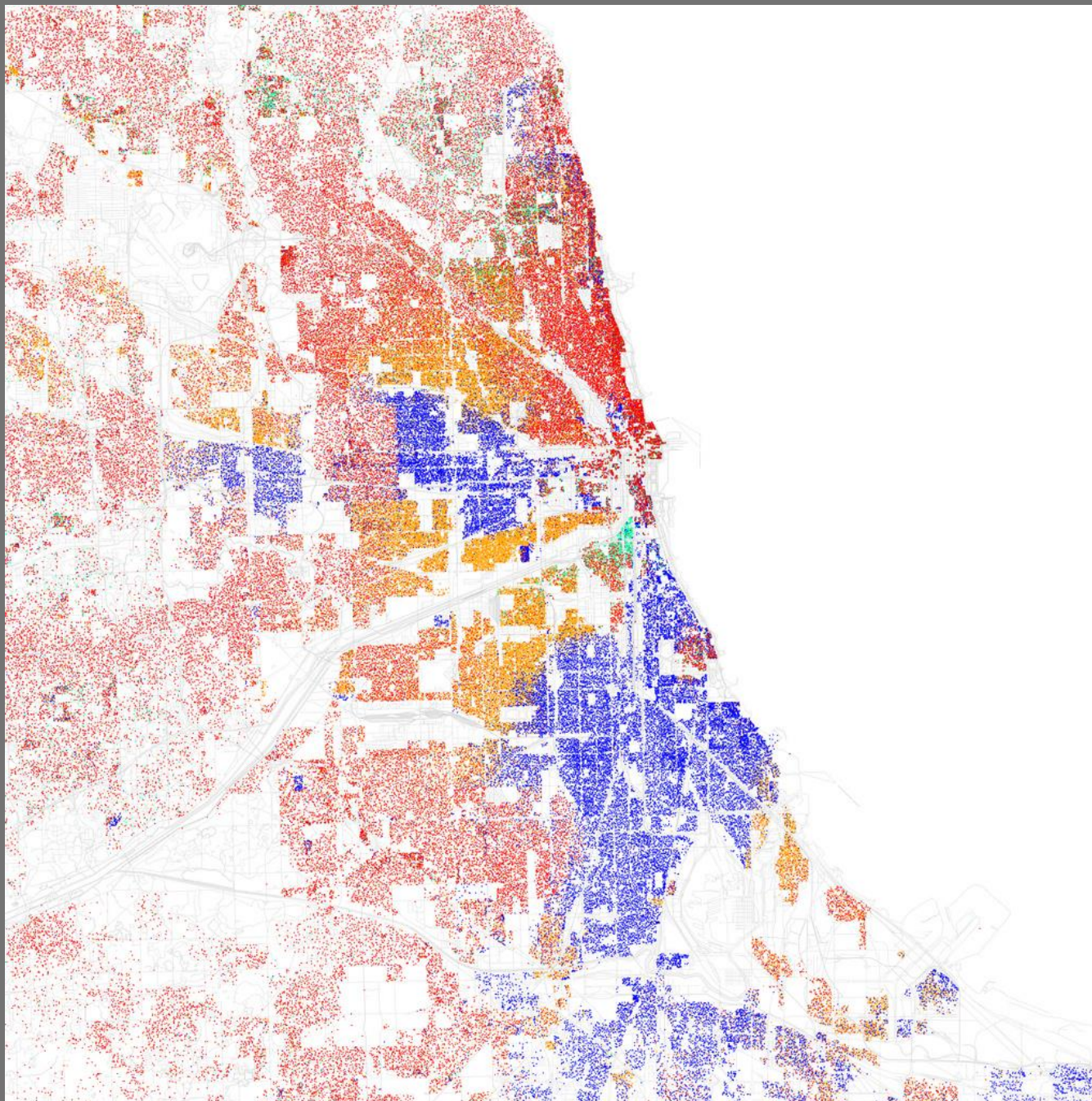
Green is **Asian**

Orange is **Hispanic**

Gray is Other

Dot = **25 people**

from Census 2010



Chicago

Red is **White**

Blue is **Black**

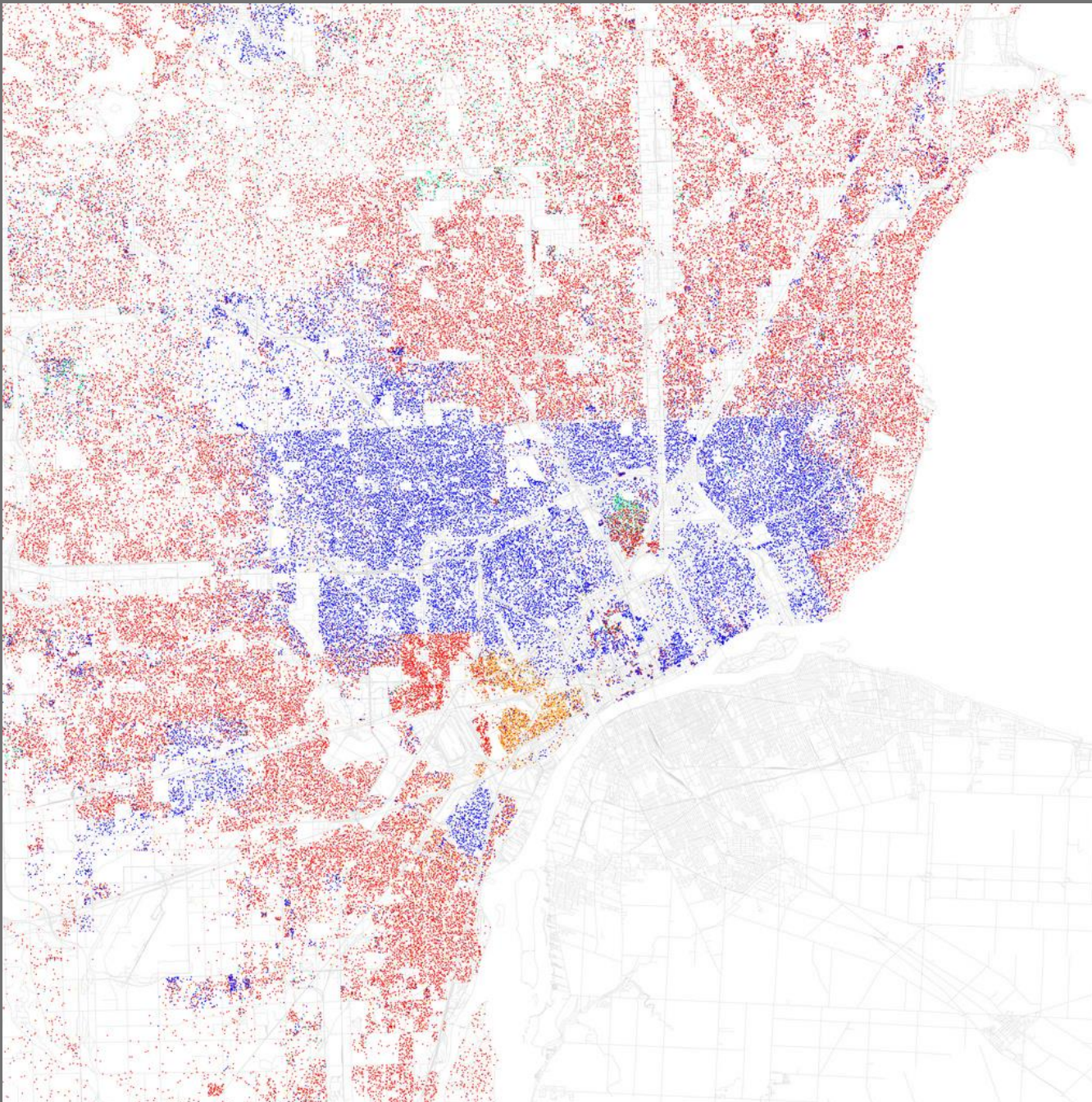
Green is **Asian**

Orange is **Hispanic**

Gray is Other

Dot = **25 people**

from Census 2010



Detroit

Red is **White**

Blue is **Black**

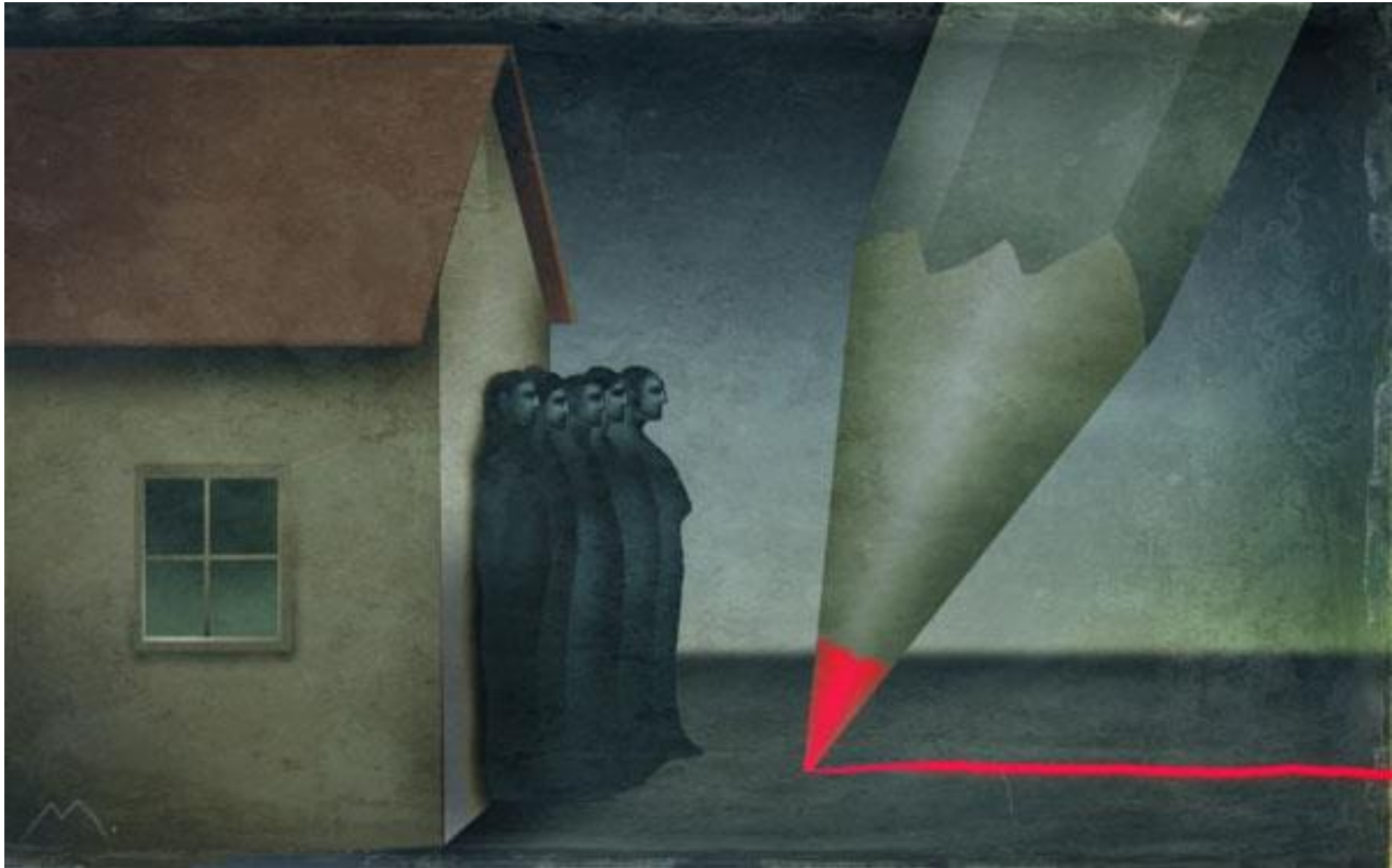
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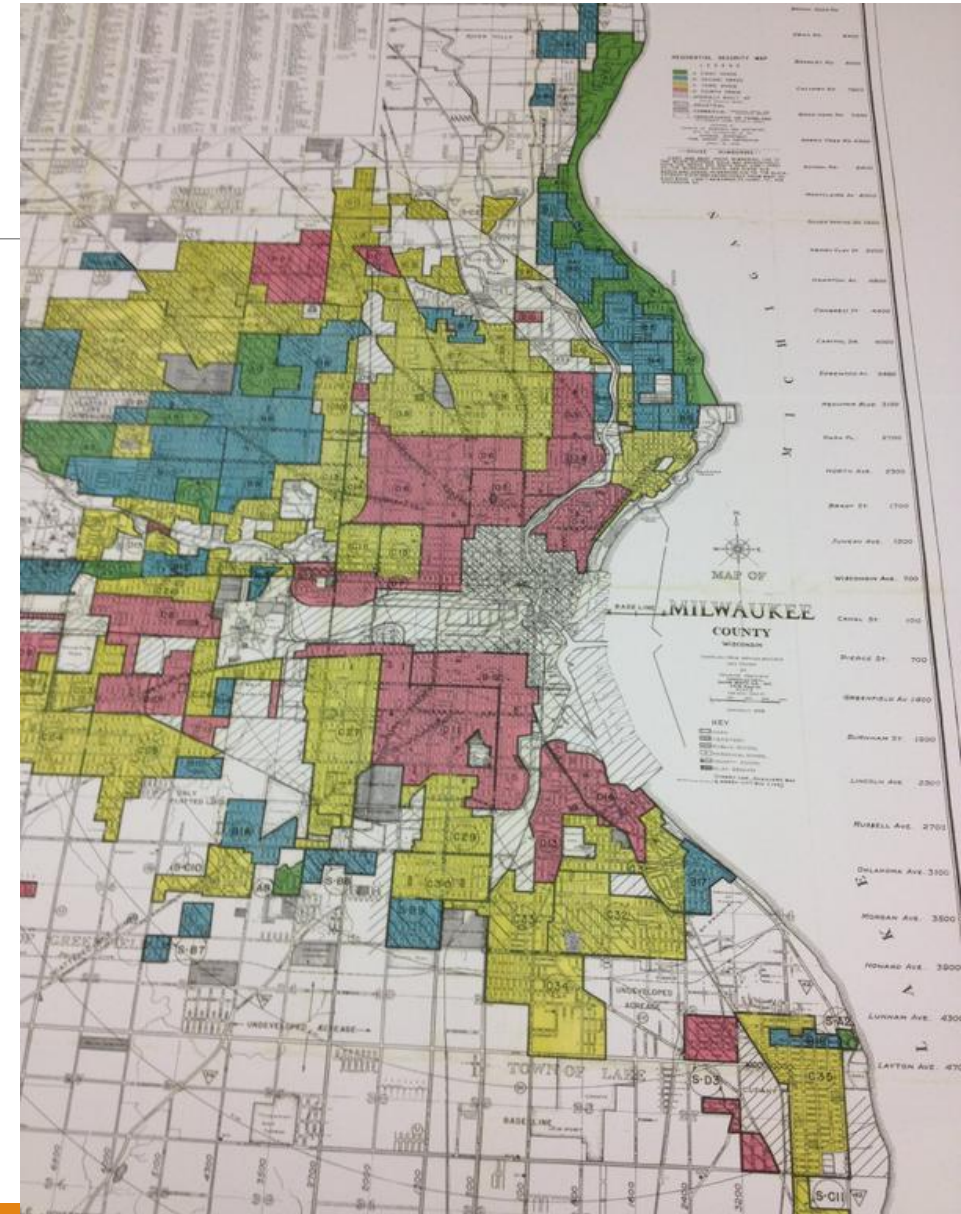
from Census 2010

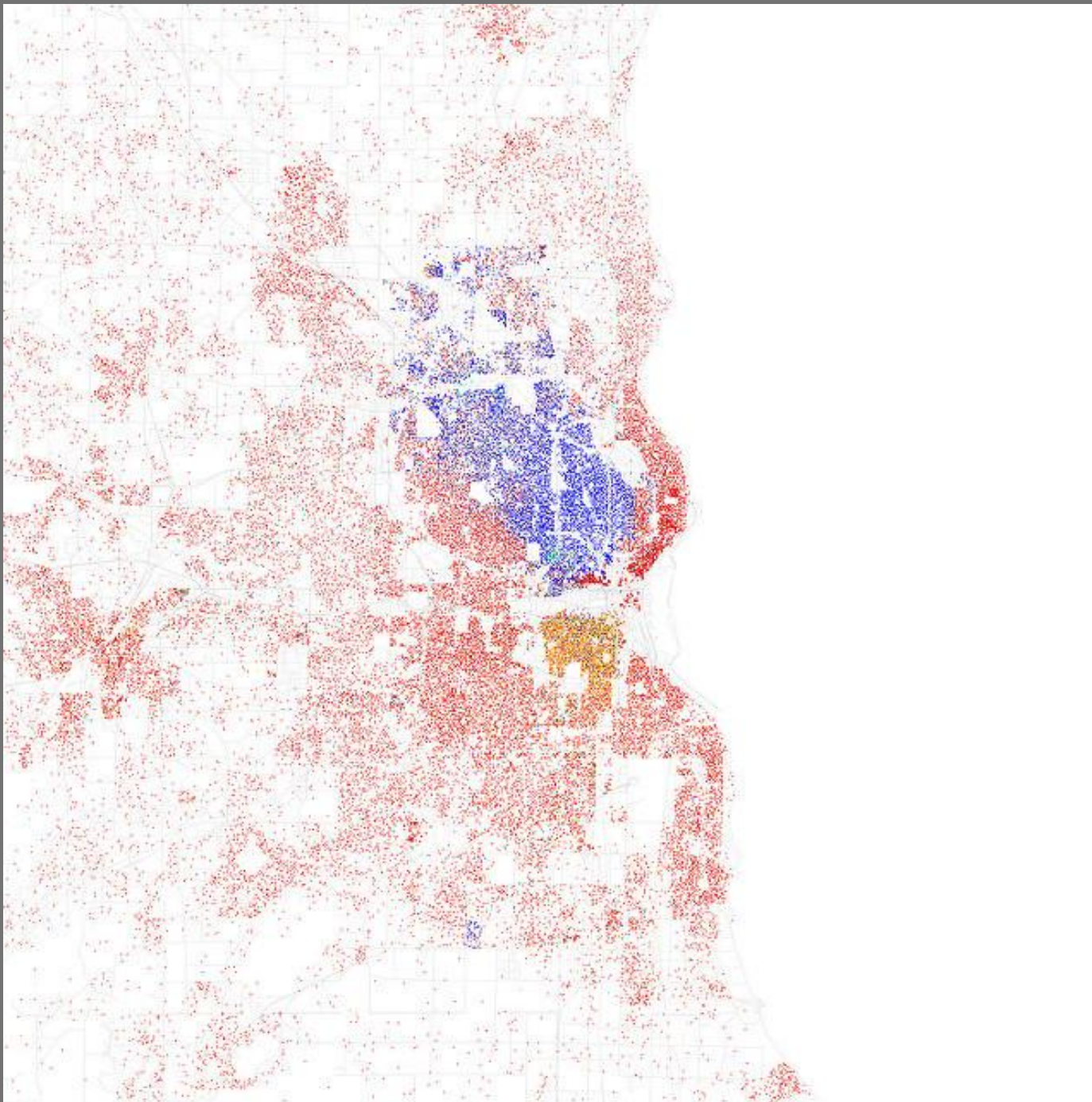


History: Redlining and Exclusionary Zoning

What are the lasting impacts?

Photo from <https://twitter.com/elizabettinger>





Milwaukee

Red is **White**

Blue is **Black**

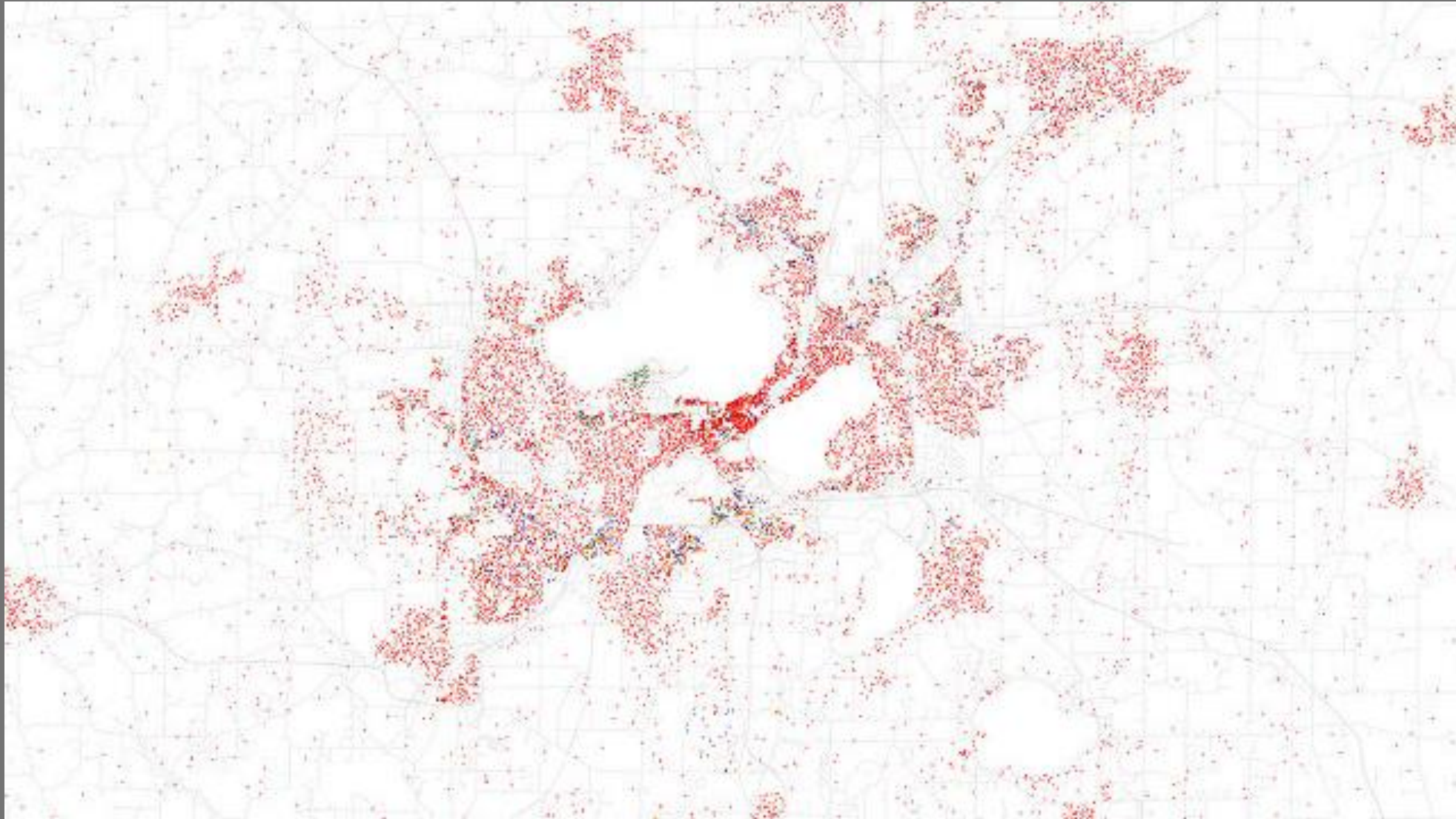
Green is **Asian**

Orange is **Hispanic**

Gray is Other

Dot = **25 people**

from Census 2010



Madison

Red is **White**

Blue is **Black**

Green is **Asian**

Orange is **Hispanic**

Gray is Other

Dot = **25 people**

from Census 2010

Explicit bias

Expressed directly

Aware of bias / operates consciously

Example – Sign in the window of an apartment building – “whites only”

Implicit bias

Expressed indirectly

Unaware of bias / operates sub-consciously

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

Individual racism:

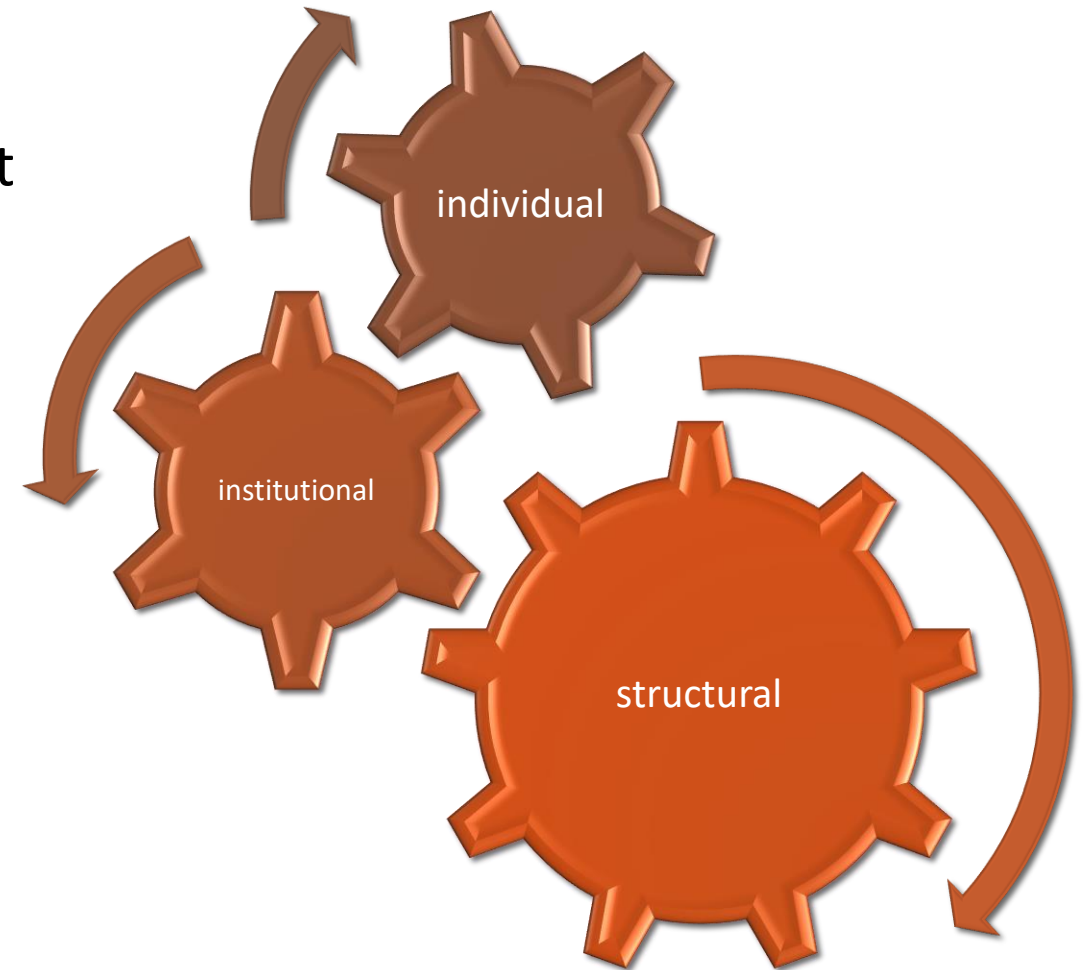
- Bigotry or discrimination by an individual based on race.

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.



Structures are a part of our lives:



Operationalize

Turning theory to action

Racial equity tools

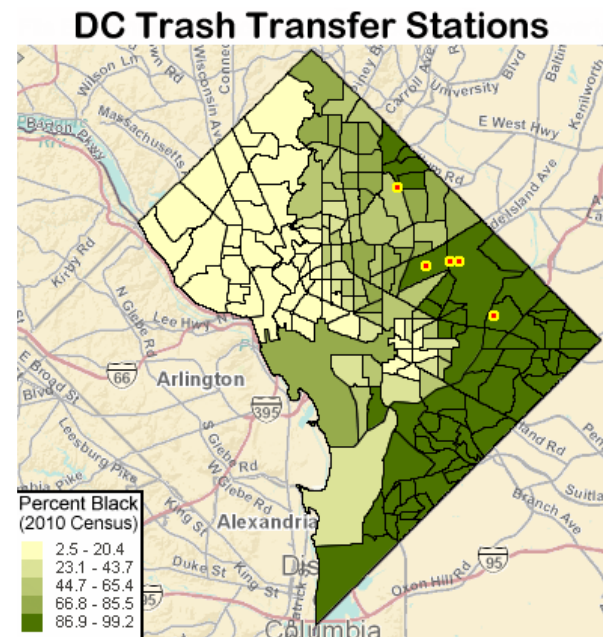
Data drives outcome

Racial (in)equity in policy and practice

Neighborhood investment



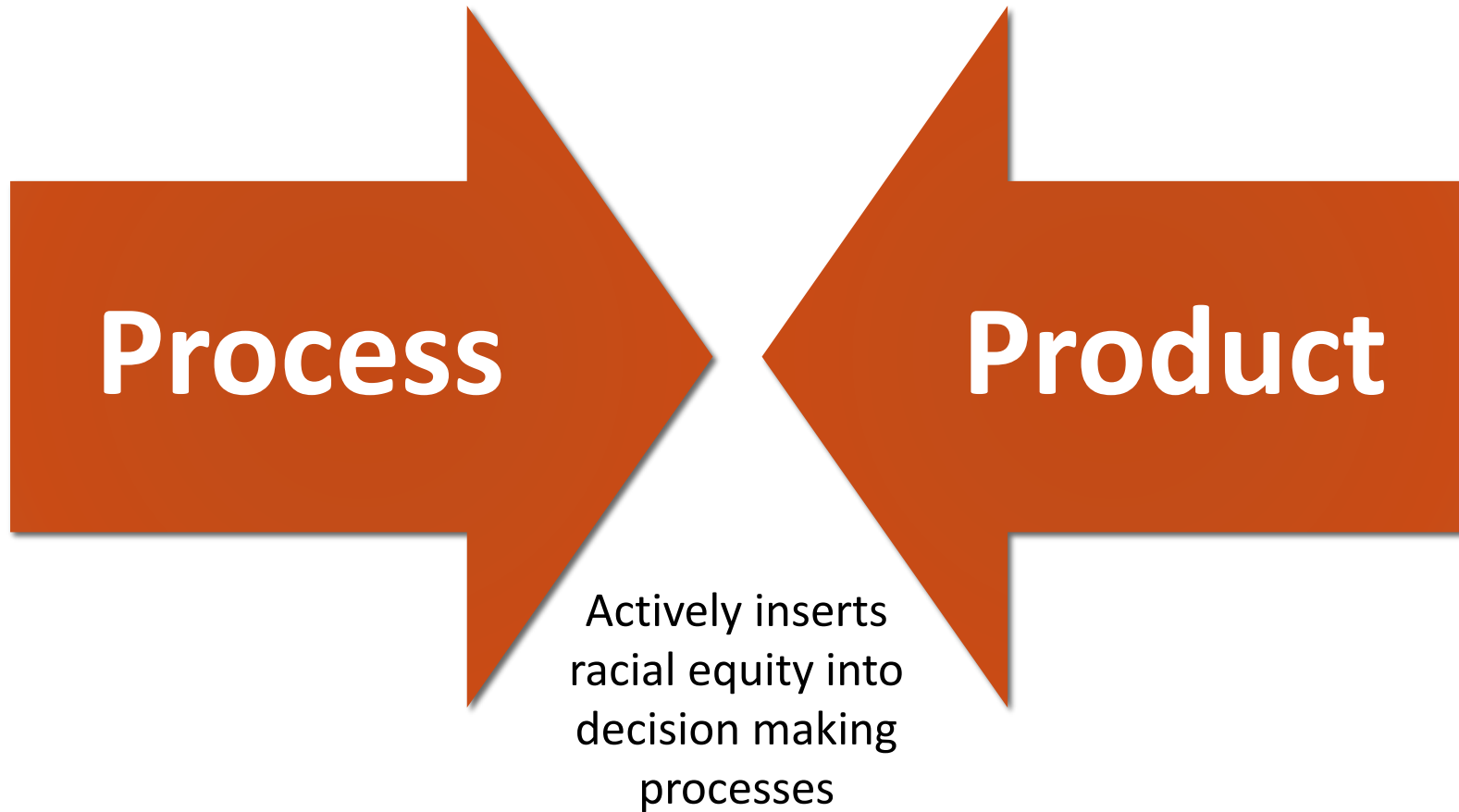
Location of city facilities



Streetlighting



What is an Equity Tool?



What is a Racial Equity Tool process?



Who should use a Racial Equity Tool?



Elected officials



Government staff



Community

Case Study: Brittingham Park





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Department of Civil Rights and Madison Parks Open the City's First Barrier-Free Playground

Wednesday, October 25, 2017 - 8:20am

Date: Thursday, October 26, 2017

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Location: Brittingham Park

829 West Washington Ave

Madison

The City of Madison Department of Civil Rights and Madison Parks officials will meet with the media to highlight efforts to expand access and inclusion to play at the Brittingham Park accessible playground. By building a playground that everyone, regardless of ability, can access, the City has demonstrated a commitment to inclusion for all, youth and young-at-hearts alike. This playground was also the first opportunity for the City to conduct a community-requested equity analysis.

Access is a civil right. This new playground highlights the City's commitment to promoting equality for all while demonstrating the importance of inclusion for Madison's youth.

Pair & Share

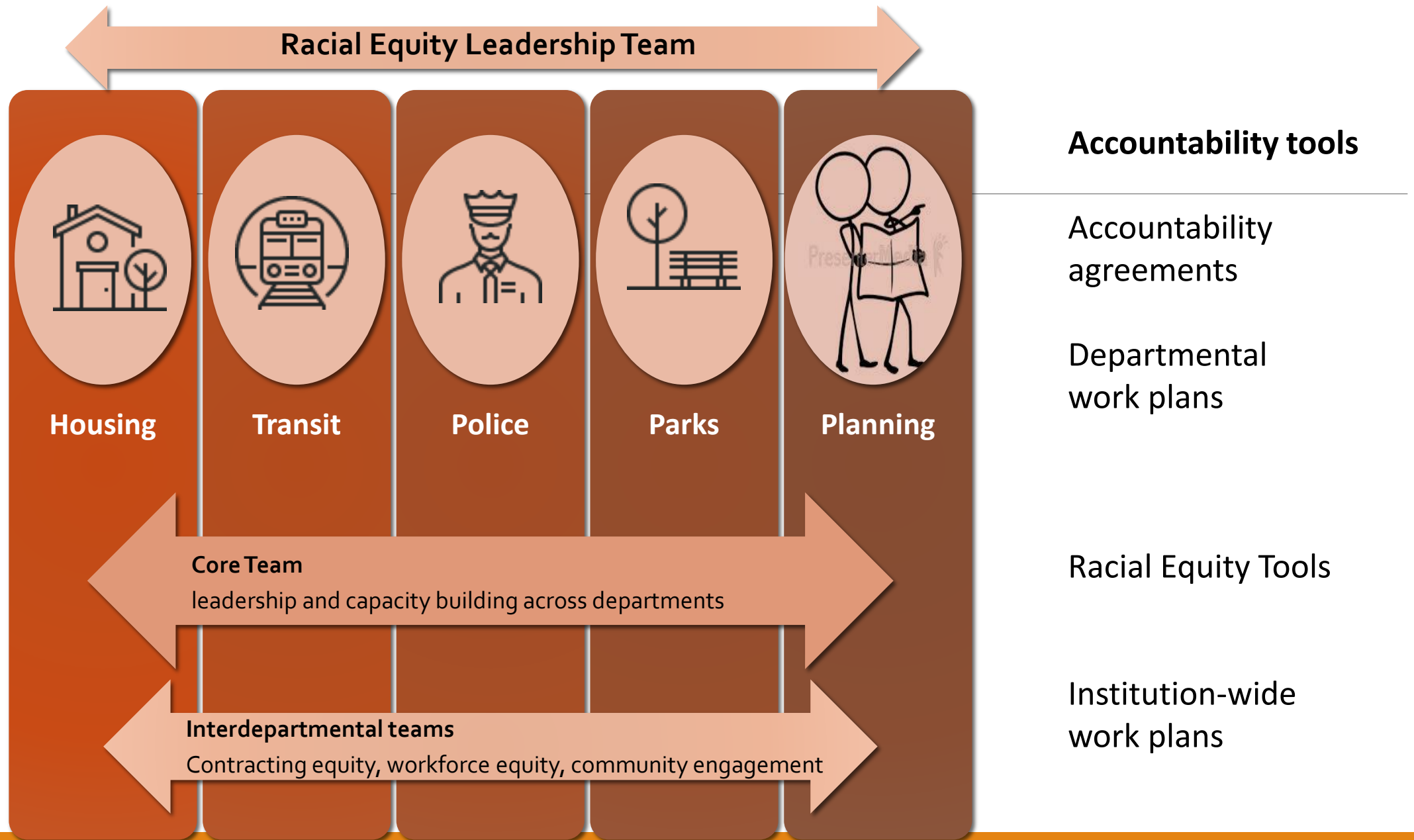
Can you think of a decision, project or policy in your work that could benefit from an equity analysis?

- What would you hope to learn or gain?
- Who would need to be involved?

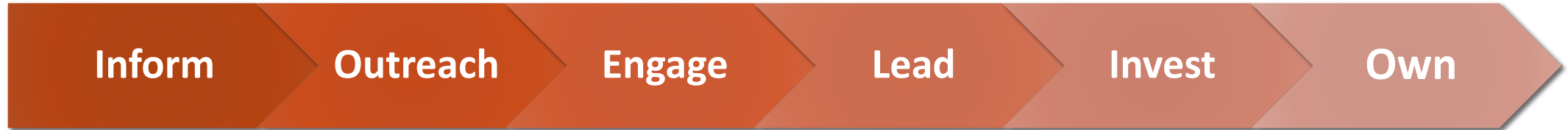
Organize

Internal infrastructure

External partners



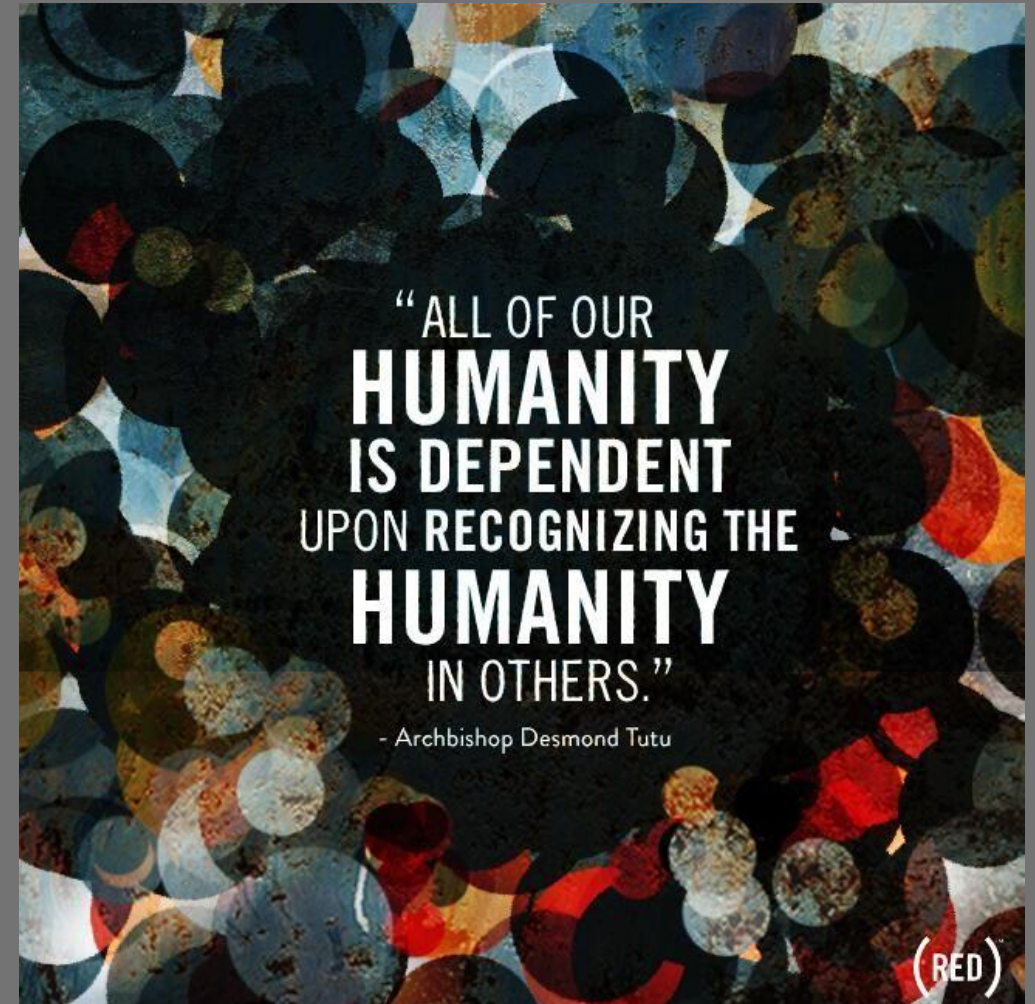
Continuum of Engagement



- **With community**, identify and design
- Have a shared goal
- Identify what needs to change
- Identify what needs to be deconstructed
- Identify what needs to be created
- Remember, common values but varying capacities
- Goal is to **shift power**

What can we do day-to-day?

- Check biases and beliefs – implicit bias assessment
- Ask questions
- Commitment
- Relationship building
- Continuous learning
- Self-care
- Strategic analysis
 - Who participates?
 - Who benefits?
 - Who is burdened?
 - What are the unintended consequences?



Thank you!

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