Advancing Racial Equity: The Opportunity for Philanthropy

Philanthropy New York September 14, 2016

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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 more than 100 cities all levels of government
- Providing tools and resources to put theory into action

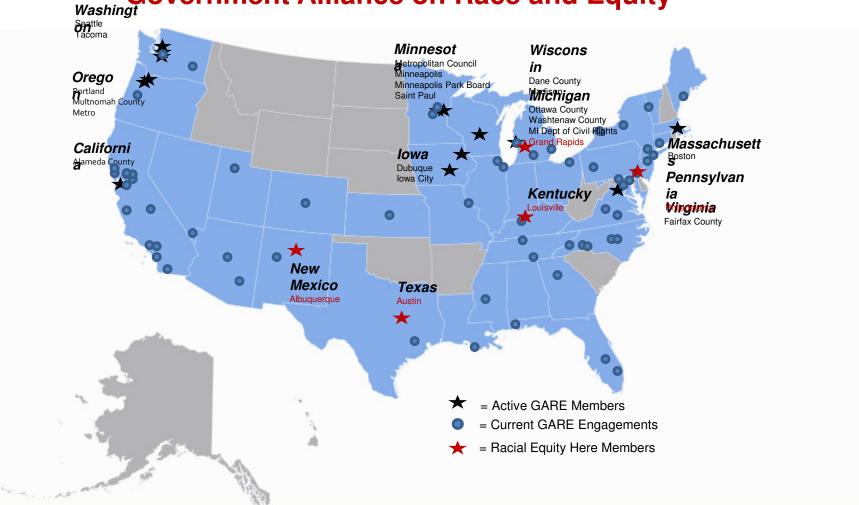
Center for Social Inclusion

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







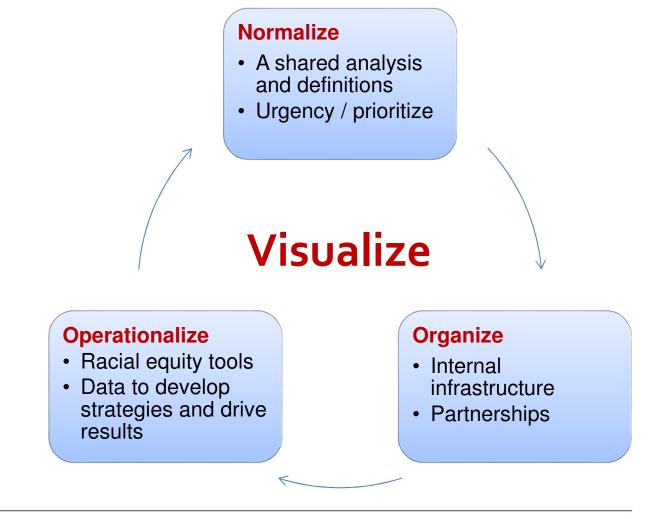


Government Alliance on Race and Equity





National effective practice





Values and realities

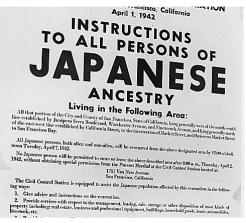
- All men are created equal
- With liberty and justice for all
- Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth





History of government and race

Initially explicit



Government explicitly creates and maintains racial inequity.

Became implicit



Discrimination illegal, but "race-neutral" policies and practices perpetuate inequity. Government for racial equity



Proactive policies, practices and procedures that advance racial equity.





Current Context of Race:







Normalizing





Equity? Equality? What's the difference?

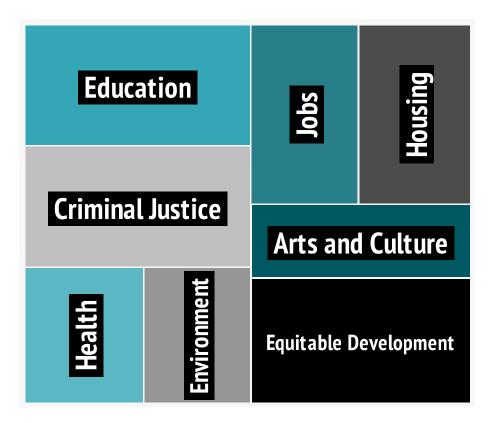






Racial inequity in the U.S.

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





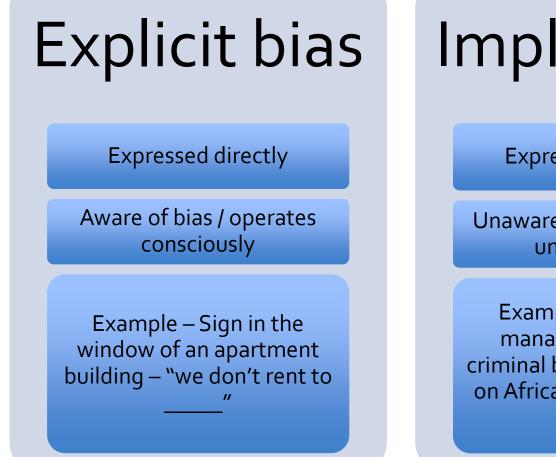


Racial equity means:

- "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







Implicit bias

Expressed indirectly

Unaware of bias / operates unconsciously

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

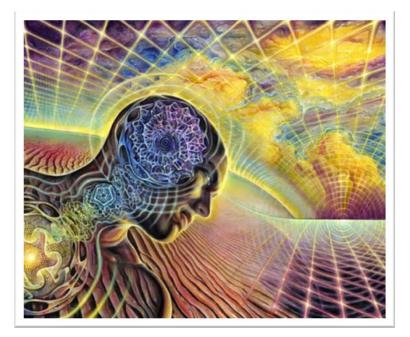
ENTER FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION



LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT ALLIANCE ON RACE & EQUITY

What to do with bias?

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



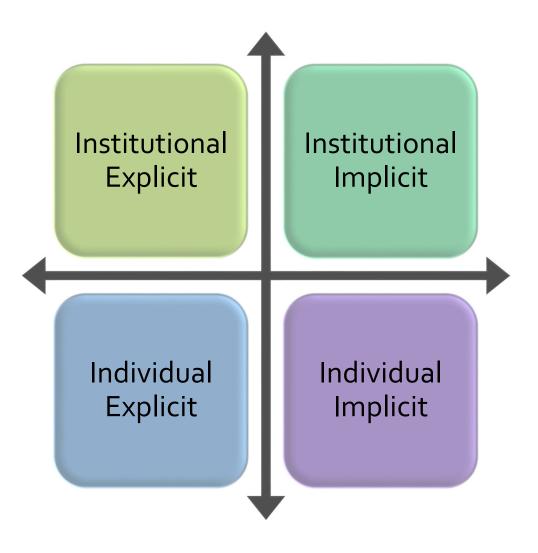




What creates different outcomes?











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





Individual racism:

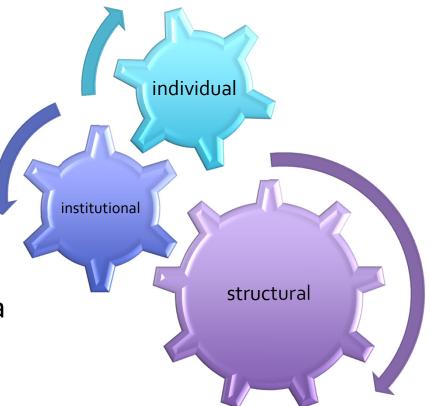
• Pre-judgment, bias, or discrimination by an individual based on race.

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.







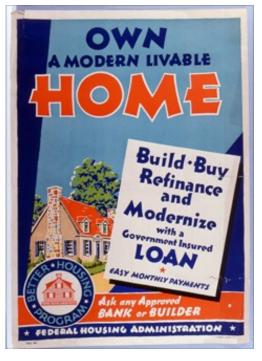
Operationalizing



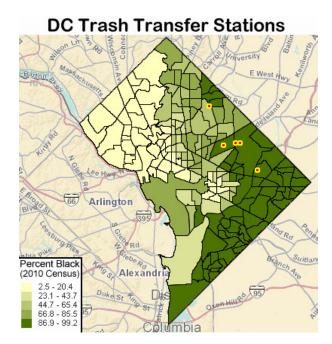


Race in governmental policies

Federal Housing Administration



Location of city facilities



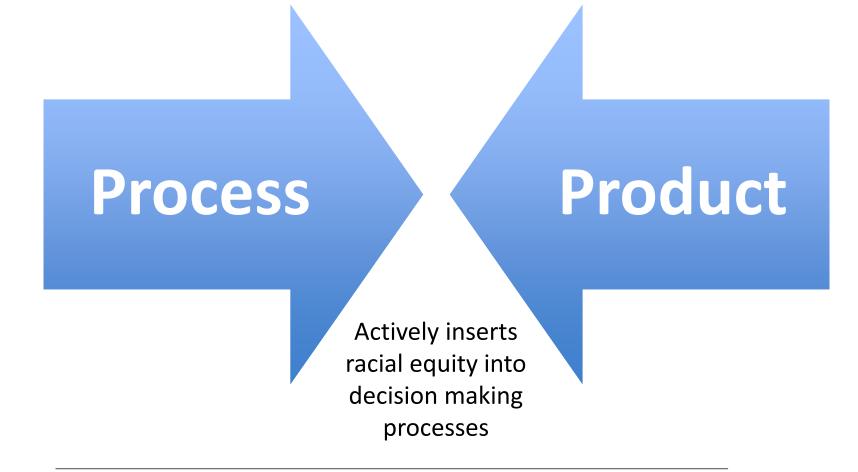
Streetlighting







What is a Racial Equity Tool?







What is a Racial Equity Tool process?

• Desired results

1

2

3

5

6

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





Who should use a Racial Equity Tool?







Organizing





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





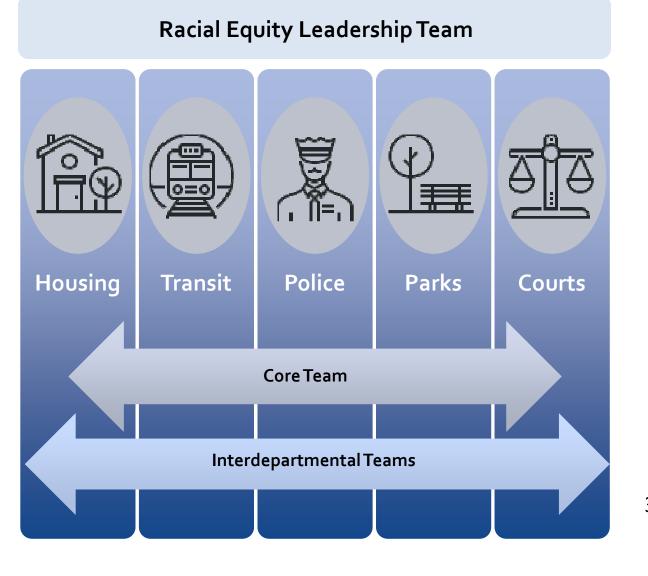
Seattle's Race and Social Justice Initiative

- Trained 10,000 city employees on racial equity
- All departments develop annual racial equity work plans and have racial equity teams
- Use a Racial Equity Tool in 1000's of budget, policy and program decisions
- Mayor incorporates racial equity into accountability agreements with department directors





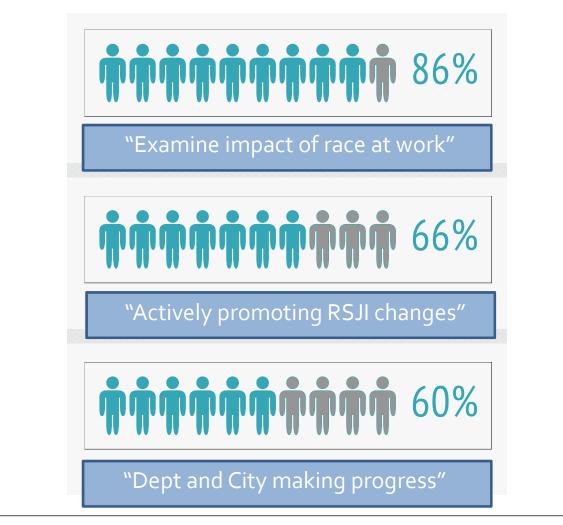
Infrastructure and accountability tools



Accountability Agreements & Budgeting Departmental work plans Institution-wide work plans 1. Racial Equity Tool

2. Employee Survey 3. Communications Tool

RSJI Employee Survey 2012







Changing minds

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





Questions for your own foundations:

Normalize

•Does your foundation 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 infrastructure to address racial equity?
- Do you partner with community and other organizations to advance racial equity?



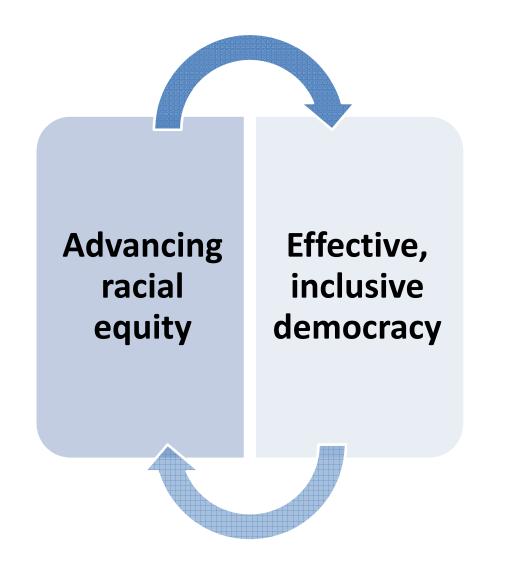
Funding strategies

Leveraging the power of government

- Normalizing Launching year-long learning cohort of jurisdictions, including an "Advancing Racial Equity Speaker Series"
- Organizing "Commitments to Take Action" / "Inclusive Democracy Campaign"
- Operationalizing Eliminating structural racism investment funding
- Infrastructure for GARE











Initial GARE successes:

- Membership network established and has grown to nearly 50 jurisdictions
- 100's of jurisdictions getting started
- Events multiple convenings, workshops
- Sharing a field of practice via on-line presence, webinars, enews
- National relationships, e.g., NLC, Local Progress, Mayor's Innovation Project, Living Cities, NACCHO, NRPA, etc





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