

Day 1: Understanding Bias, Institutional Racism and DEIJ

Day 2: Advancing Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Justice through Cultural Humility and the CBP DEIJ Strategy

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September and October 2020

## Welcome



Zoom	Mural
<ul> <li>Video and audio connection</li> <li>View the presentation materials</li> <li>Breakout group video and audio</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Interactive workspace</li> <li>Breakout group materials and note- taking space</li> </ul>

# Contracting and Introductions



#### Contracting

- Your expectations for this training
- What we have planned
- Developing shared expectations
- Agreement on Ground Rules

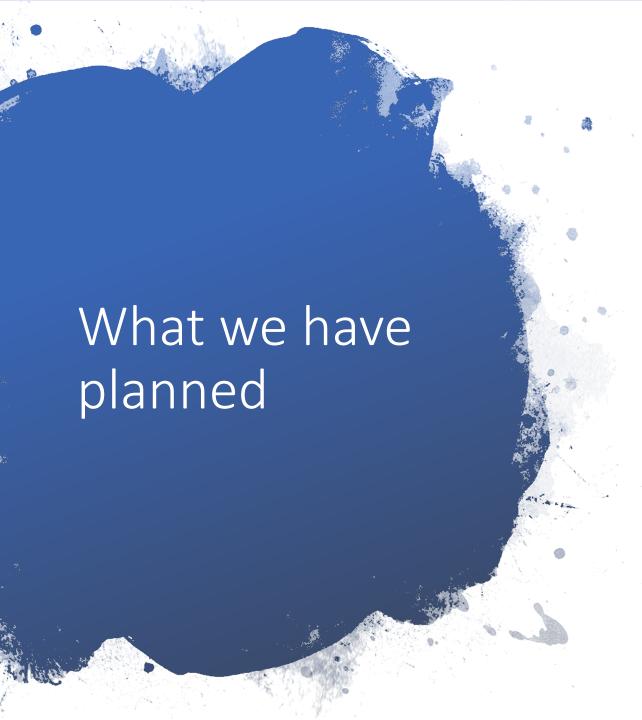
# Harana de la company de la com

#### BRIEFLY, tell your breakout group members:

- Your name
- What is your role at the Chesapeake Bay Program?
- Where were you born and where were your people from?
- Share something about your cultural identity that you think they may not know.
- What do you want to get out of today and tomorrow's training?



What do you want to get out of today and tomorrow's training?



#### **Day 1:**

- 1. Explore how culture and biases work in the workplace
- Understand disparities and working from an Equity mindset
- 3. Develop a shared language about unconscious bias, institutionalized racism and equity

#### **Day 2:**

- 1. Understand the concept of "cultural humility" and its personal and organizational implications for how CBP approaches diversity, equity, inclusion and justice.
- 2. Practice strategies that individual staff members and CBP as a whole can use to bridge cultural divides, build positive relationships with community members, and promote an equitable process and outcomes.
- 3. Review the CBP DEIJ Strategy, and identify opportunities to support its implementation.



#### **Process**

- Be here now.
- Active participation + the option to pass
- Respect everyone's right to have opinions and thoughts that are different from yours
- Share at your own level
- W.A.I.T.
- Use "I" statements
- Parking lot
- Time and subject limitations

#### **The Learning Mindset**

- Take responsibility for your own learning
- Be open to new ideas
- Education is an ongoing process
- Ask questions that lead you to greater awareness
- Don't assume we are not prejudiced

#### **Care and Respect**

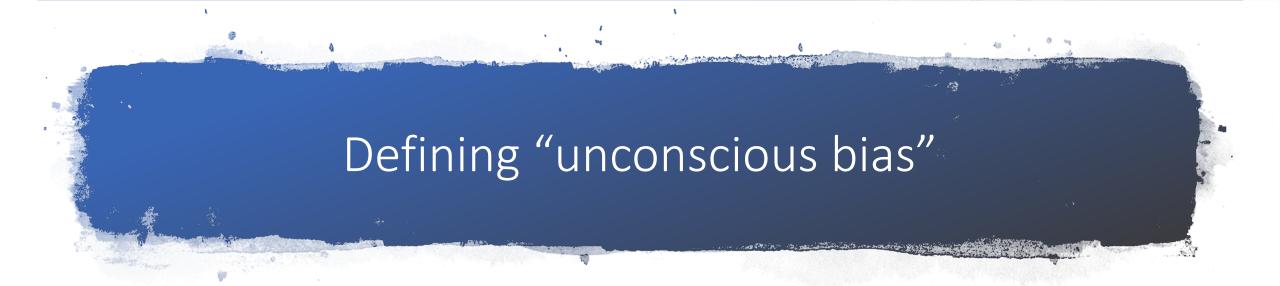
- Oops and ouch!
- Assume good intent
- Have high sensitivity for the feelings of others
- Really listen to what others say
- No representatives
- Confidentiality

#### Have fun!

# Looking In

How culture and biases work in the workplace





# bias



# unconscious + bias



#### The Triune Brain Theory

(Dr. Paul D. MacLean)

**Human brain** –culture, planning, self-awareness

Monkey brain – encompasses family and feelings

Amphibious/Lizard brain – focused on survival and safety

# Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

(Dr. Abraham Maslow)

Morality, creativity, problem-solving, spontaneity, lack of prejudice, acceptance of facts

spontaneity, lack of • Self-actualization

Self-esteem, confidence, achievement, respect of others, respect for others

Esteem

Friendship, family, intimacy

Love & belonging

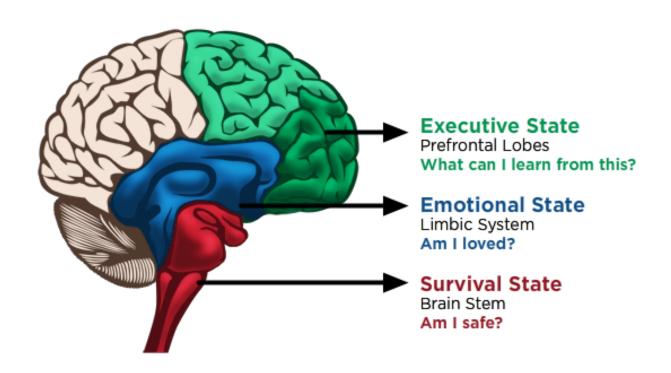
Security of body, employment, resources, morality, family, health and property

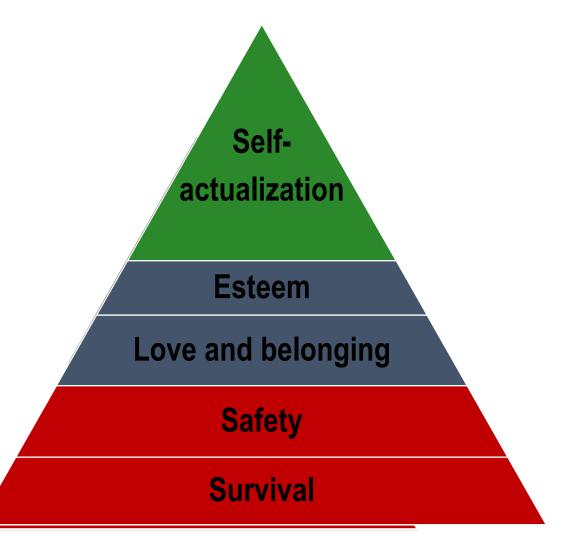
Safety

Breathing, food, water, reproduction, sleep, homeostasis, excretion

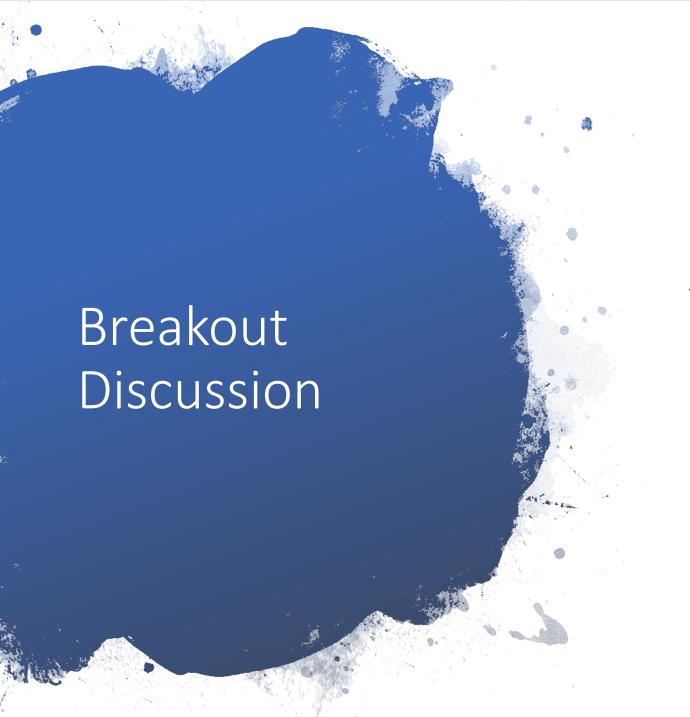
Survival

#### The Triune Brain and the Science of Unconscious Bias



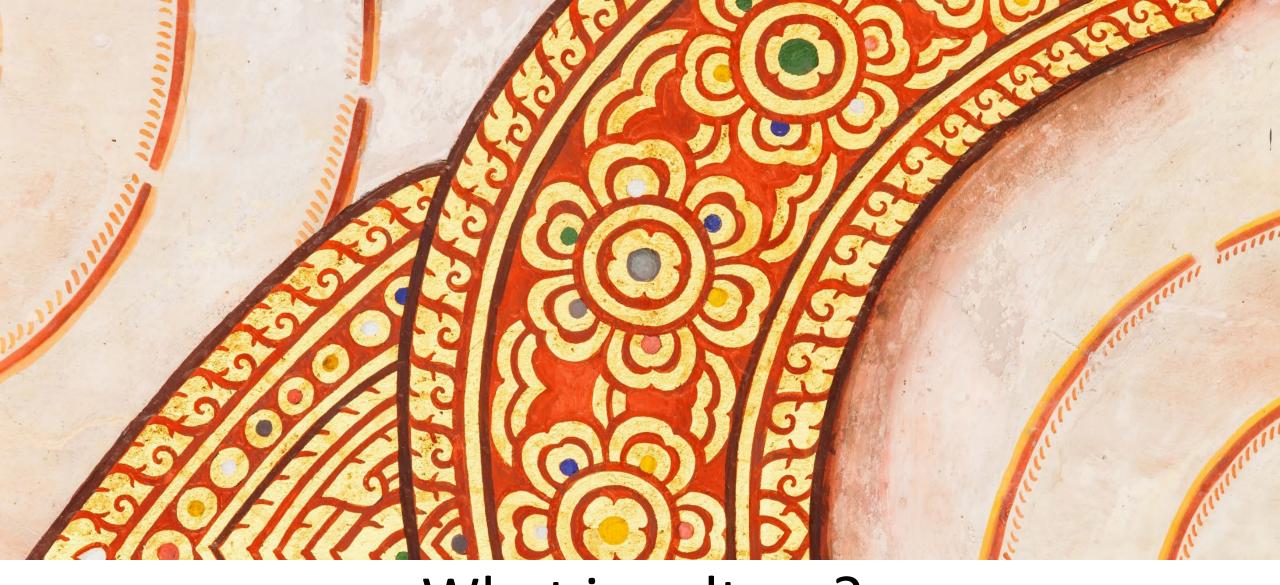






What resonates with you about the concept of "unconscious bias"?

Is there anything that pinches or is uncomfortable about this concept?



What is culture?
What does culture look like?



"The ideas, customs, habits, skills, arts, etc. of a people or group that are transferred, communicated, or passed along to succeeding generations."

–Webster's Dictionary



- Is only visible in the presence of difference
- Is not always based on race and ethnicity
- Is a layered phenomenon
- Provides a shorthand based on shared assumptions

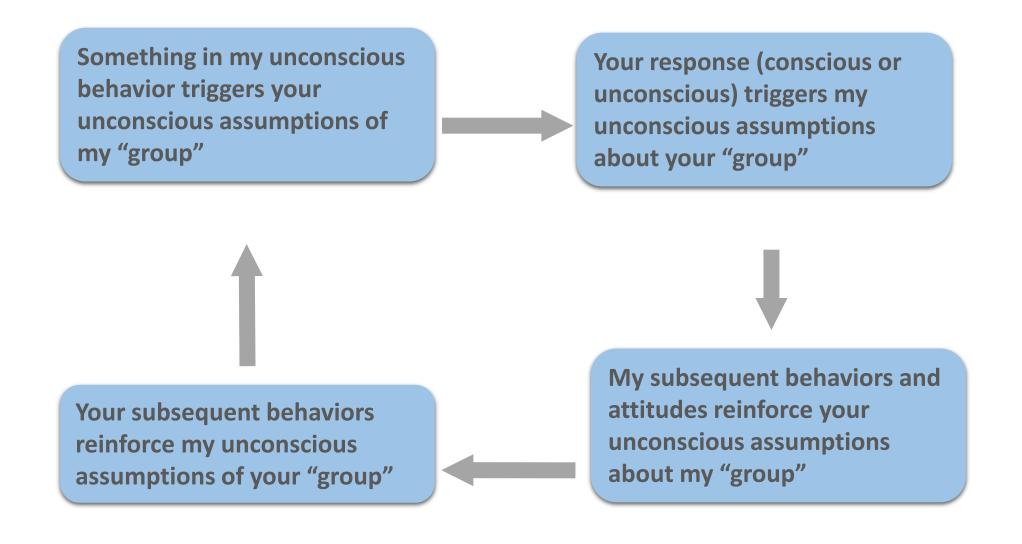


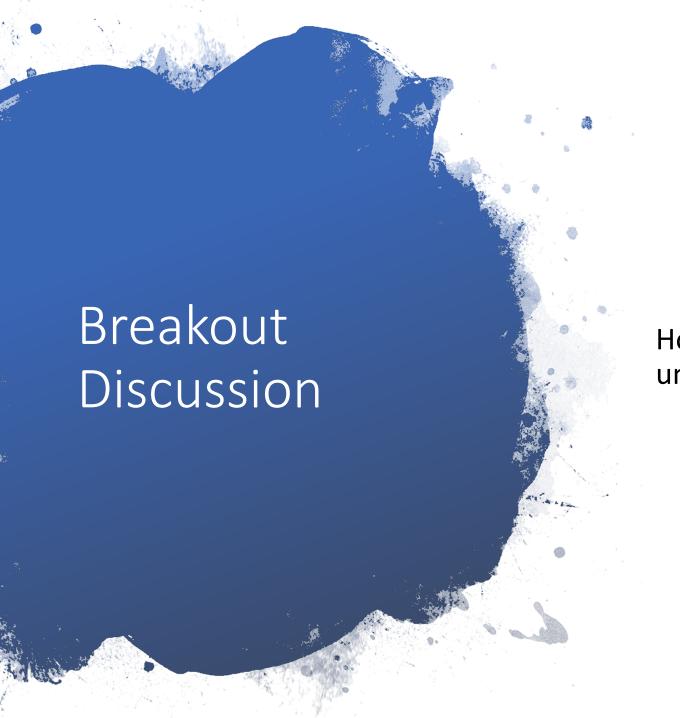


# Understanding Culture and Unconscious Bias in the Workplace

- CBP has a unique culture that can be different from subgroup to subgroup, different from other workplaces and different from the communities you serve.
- Unconscious bias can be a part of the "shorthand" and culture-based assumptions we use at work to function efficiently.
- This "shorthand" can allow us to function more efficiently in the presence of sameness because commonly-held assumptions allow us to make decisions quickly.
- However, this "shorthand" can also trip us up in a diverse or multi-cultural workplace.
- When the assumptions are not commonly held, we can respond inefficiently or incorrectly to difference or cause hurt and offense inadvertently.

#### The Impact of Bias in Diverse Workgroups: The Vicious Cycle





How have you seen aspects of culture or unconscious bias at work in workplaces?

### Short Break

# Looking Out

Understanding disparities and working from an equity mindset



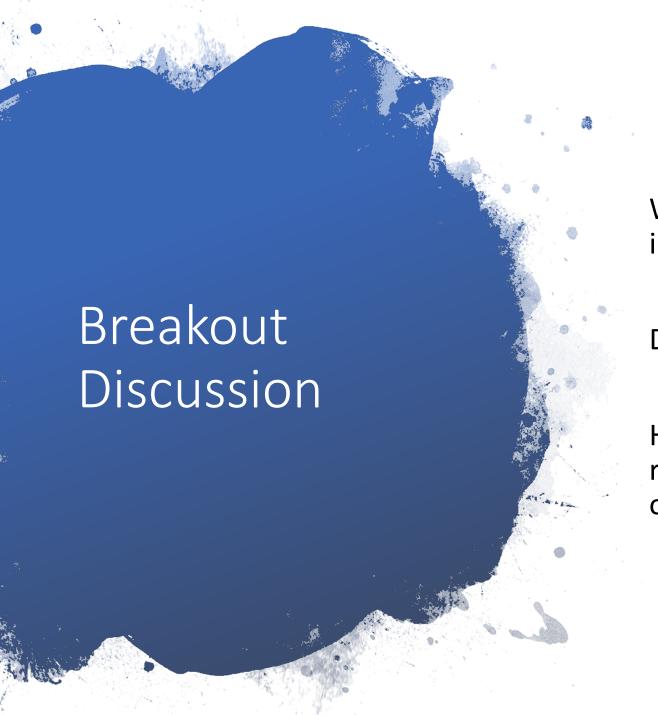


# Why do disparities exist today?

Present day disparities and inequities are the result of public policy decisions.

Public policies can include:

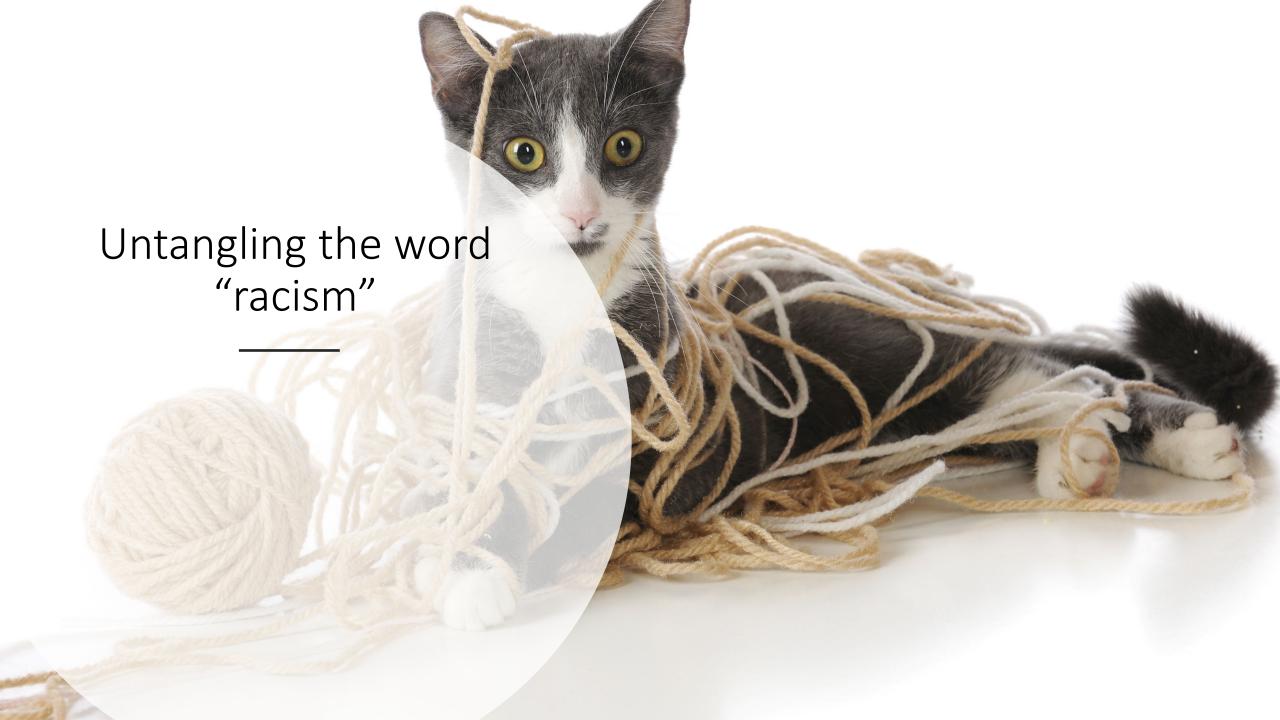
- Neutral or benignly intentioned initiatives that positively impact some communities and negatively impact others.
- Intentionally discriminatory initiatives that target low income communities, people of color, tribal and immigrant communities.



What public policies did you learn about in the videos?

Did anything surprise you?

Have you seen any of these patterns reflected in neighborhoods or near your own community?



Prejudice: A judgment or opinion, usually but not always negative, formed on insufficient grounds before facts are known or in disregard of facts that contradict it. Prejudices can be learned and can be unlearned.

(Credit: CommonHealth ACTION, adapted from American Medical Students Association)



Race Prejudice: A belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities, and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race.

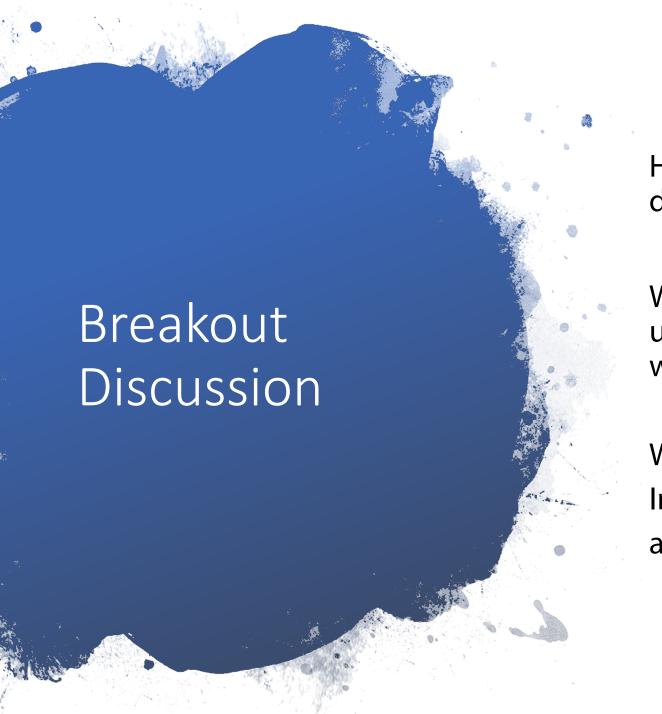
(Credit: Merriam Webster)



#### **Institutional racism:**

- (1) Institutional racism refers to the policies and practices within and across institutions that, intentionally or not, produce outcomes that chronically favor, or put a racial group at a disadvantage.
- (2) A system in which public policies, institutional practices, cultural representations, and other norms work in various, often reinforcing ways to perpetuate racial group inequity. The term identifies dimensions of our history and culture that have allowed privileges associated with "whiteness" and disadvantages associated with "color" to endure and adapt over time. Institutional racism is not something that a few people or institutions choose to practice. Instead it has been a feature of the social, economic and political systems in which we all exist.

(Credit: Aspen Institute)



How do these three terms seem different than "racism"?

Would any of these terms be more useful (and less charged) in your workplace?

When we look at it this way, does Institutional Racism require intent? Or are outcomes more important?



#### **Equality**









#### **Equity**









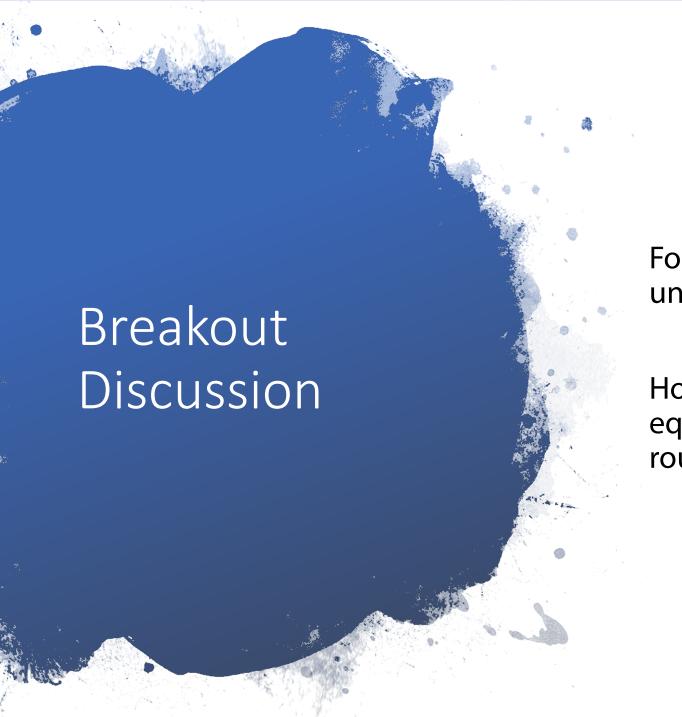
© 2017 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation May be reproduced with attribution. Equity: Improving equity is to promote justice, impartiality and fairness within the procedures, processes, and distribution of resources and rewards by institutions or systems. Tackling equity issues requires an understanding of the underlying or root causes of disparities within our society.

(Credit: D5 Coalition)



Everyone gets what they need to thrive!





For those who responded its uncommon, why do you think that is?

How would it change your work if an equity lens was incorporated more routinely?

# Living Glossary

Developing a shared language about unconscious bias, institutionalized racism and equity



In your breakout groups with a notetaker, focus on the set of definitions from the "Living Glossary" handout assigned by the facilitator (15 min):

- What parts of the definition are easily understandable or resonate with you and your experiences? What parts may have pinched or felt uncomfortable for you?
- How could these concepts impact a multi-cultural workforce?





- Something you enjoyed about today?
- Something that challenged you?
- Any aha moment or idea that you will keep exploring as a result of today's conversation?

# Closing Remarks