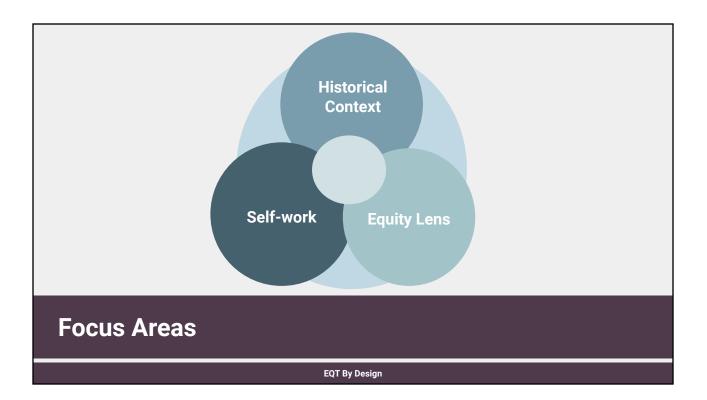


SMC Equity Lens Workplan

Logistics: 1 hour each SMC meeting, Closed Session - 5 hours of content - starting July

- 1. History
 - Madison and US
 - See to know differently
 - How does the history land for you
- 2. Terminology and Identity
 - Self Identity
 - Blindspots
 - Definitions

- 3. Impact and the Work Ahead
 - GI and Redlining
 - Foundational ideas around Equity Lens
 - Point of View
 - Individual vs Systemic
 - White cultural norms
- 4. Equity Lens
 - Learning and discussion
 - Wrap Up and Next Steps
 - Action Plan and Resources



Ground Work for Equity Lens

Anti-Racist Imperative

(+)

We must develop people who can...

Transform organizations...

...and help eliminate inequitable practices, and cultivate the gifts, talents and strengths of people!

So that success and failure are not predicted based on a person's identity

...racial, cultural, economic or any other social identity factors

EQT By Design

To See Differently

- 1. <u>Learning</u> Understanding what it takes to build and sustain a culture to support the vision-- understand the role of self, self to others, and self within systems.
- 2. <u>Language</u> What we use to talk about Equity, Inclusion, Anti-racism, and Diversity
- 3. <u>Vision</u> -- How we want to operate internally and externally of ourselves.
- 4. <u>Support</u> Develop the environment that will build and sustain the vision.

Seeing differently means to <u>KNOW</u> differently

Learning

Understanding what it takes to build and sustain a (organizational) culture to support the vision.

Which means understanding the complexity of what is ahead...

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Historical Context



American Slave Trade

- American Slave trade 1619-1807
- In 1860 there were **3,953,761 slaves** and there were **487,970 free** African Americans
- U.S.Abolished slavery in 1865
- Slaves were property and were worth more than all of the industry going on at the time (field slaves worth \$1200-1800/ea)
- While men made money off of the labor -- cotton, rice, corn, tobacco

Source: https://www.nationalgeographic.org/interactive/slavery-united-states/



Native Indigenous Americans

- The ancestors of living Native Americans arrived in the US at least 15,000 years ago, possibly much earlier
- European colonization of the Americas, began in 1492, resulted in a decline in Native population through introduced diseases, warfare, ethnic cleansing, and slavery. [3 million to 18 million]
- The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 granted U.S. citizenship to all Native Americans born in the United States who had not yet obtained it
- Bill of Rights protections do not apply to tribal governments, except for those mandated by the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968

Source: https://www.nationalgeographic.org/interactive/slavery-united-states/

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Latino/Hispanic

The history of Latinos and Hispanics in the United States is wide-ranging, spanning more than four hundred years and varyingday United States, too. Hispanics (whether criollo or

mestizo) became the first American citizens in the newly acquired Southwest territory after the Mexican-American War, and remained a majority in several states until the 20th century.

- As late as 1783, at the end of the American Revolutionary War, Spain held claim to roughly half of today's continental United States.
- 1819 to 1848, the United States and its army increased the nation's area by roughly a third at Spanish and Mexican expense, gaining among others three of today's four most populous states: California, Texas and Florida.
- The Mexican-American War, followed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and the Gadsden Purchase in 1853, extended U.S. control over a wide range of territory once held by Spain and later Mexico, including the present day states of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and California. Many former citizens of Mexico lost their land in lawsuits before state and federal courts or as a result of legislation passed after the treaty.[17]
- Consistent with the predominant racial attitudes of 19th century America, Anglo miners often drove Hispanic miners out of their camps, and barred Hispanics and other traditionally "non-Anglo" groups similar to Jim Crow laws in the case of African-Americans. Between 1848 and 1860, at least 163 Mexicans were lynched in California alone.

Read more: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Hispanic_and_Latino_Americans_in_the_United_States



Recent immigrants to US

- Because the United States is a settler colonial society, all Americans, with the exception of the small percentage of Native Americans, can trace their ancestry to immigrants from other nations around the world.
- In absolute numbers, the United States has a larger immigrant population than any other country, with 47 million immigrants as of 2015.[2] This represents 19.1% of the 244 million international migrants worldwide, and 14.4% of the U.S. population.
- According to the 2016 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, the United States admitted a total of 1.18 million legal immigrants. Of these, 48% were the **immediate relatives of U.S. citizens**, 20% were **family-sponsored**, 13% were refugees and/or asylum seekers, 12% were employment-based preferences.
- Hmong, Southeast Asian, Africans, Somali and many more are just some particularly in the midwest region ... in last 30 years (*EQT note*)

Read more:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_to_the_United_States

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Wisconsin

- First African Americans in Wisconsin were slaves (1746)
- In 1840, fewer than 200 African Americans lived in Wisconsin, by 1860 to nearly 1,200. More arrived from the South during the Civil War
- In 1910, less than 3,000 African Americans were recorded in Wisconsin census. Most lived in cities and faced limited opportunities due to segregation.
- Large-scale migration of black citizens to Wisconsin occurred after World War II. Between 1940 and 1960, black citizens increased from 12,158 in 1940 to 74,546 in 1960.
- Drawn to jobs in industrial cities during the war, many African Americans stayed to raise their families. Most came from Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee.
- Racial discrimination and segregation continued unabated strongly in 50' and 60's and still today due to redlining and segregation.



SETTLIN' Stories of Madisonis Early African American Families



Impact of Racism

- Racism in the United States has existed since the colonial era
- Involved laws, practices and action that discriminated or otherwise adversely impacted various groups based on their race or ethnicity
- Structured institutions and manifestations of racism have included genocide, slavery, segregation, Native American reservations, Native American boarding schools, immigration and naturalization laws, and internment camps
- Extensive evidence of racial discrimination include criminal justice, business, the economy, housing, health care, media, and politics in recent years in the United States "discrimination in the United States permeates all aspects of life and extends to all communities of color."

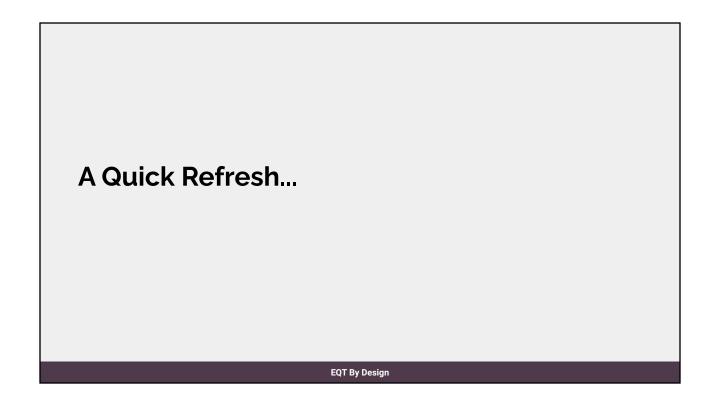
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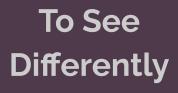
How does thinking about US history with a racial lens **affect your understanding** of your own race, influence, privilege and relationships with others?

History Reflections

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TODAY: Self and Our Identities





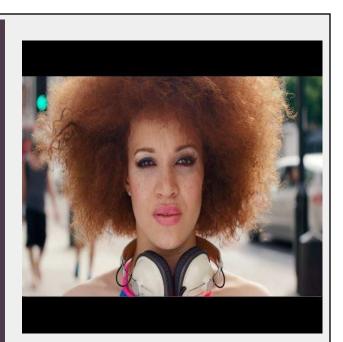
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Self and Our Identities

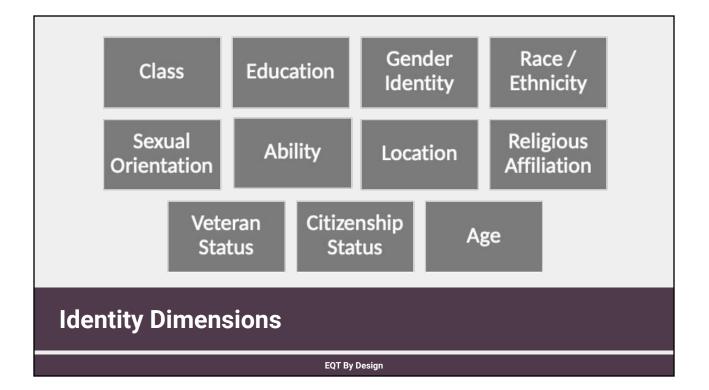
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Challenge Assumptions







Marginalized + Privileged Identities

Identity	Historically Marginalized	Historically Privileged	
Race	People of color	White people	
Class	Poor, working class	Middle, owning class	
Gender	Women, transgender people	Men	
Sexual Orientation	Lesbian, gay, bisexual	Heterosexual people	
Ability	People with disabilities	People without disabilities	
Language	Non-English	English	
Language Religion Citizenship Status	Non-Christian	Christian	
Citizenship Status	Immigrant	U.Sborn	

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Individual Reflections

Think about the first time you were first aware of race
Reflect on an experience where you felt marginalized
Reflect on an experience where you were privileged

- How do you think those experiences still resonate and sit with you in the present?
- 2. Are there any **shared feelings**, **concepts, perspectives** that you see in your experiences with race, marginalization and privilege?



Match the Word to the Definition:			
ANTI-RACISM	BIAS	STEREOTYPE	POWER
DISCRIMINATION	PREJUDICE	EQUITY	INCLUSION
OPPRESSION	MICROAGGRESSION	DIVERSITY	RACE
COLORBLINDNESS	CULTURE	FAVORITISM	PRIVILEGE

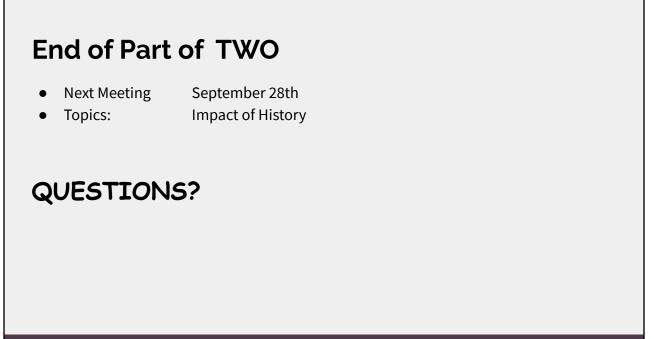
RACISM 14	BIAS 1	STEREOTYPE 15	POWER 10 INCLUSION 7	
DISCRIMINATION 4	PREJUDICE 11	EQUITY 6		
OPPRESSION 9	MICROAGGRESSION 8	DIVERSITY 5	RACE 13 PRIVILEGE 12	
COLORBLIND 2	CULTURE 3	FAVORITISM 16		

"Owning our story can be hard but not nearly as difficult as spending our lives running from it.

Embracing our vulnerabilities is risky but not nearly as dangerous as giving up on love and belonging and joy-the experiences that make us the most vulnerable. Only when we are brave enough to explore the darkness will we discover the infinite power of our light."

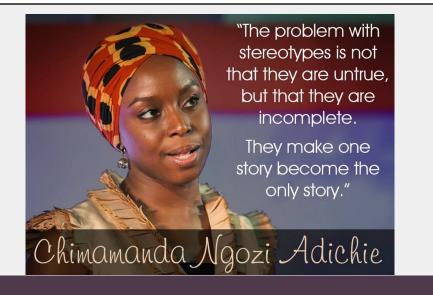


Brene Brown

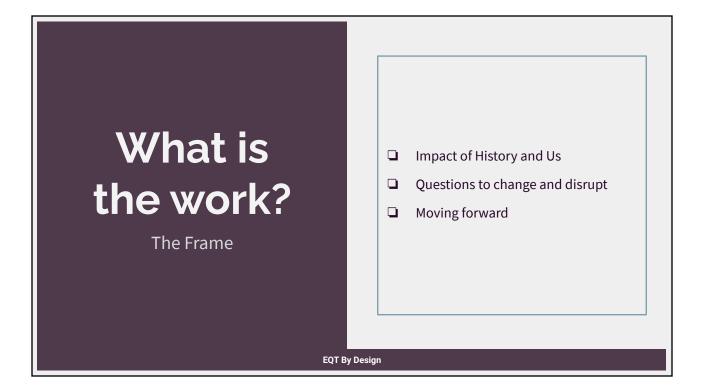


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TODAY: Impact and the Work Ahead



Change requires context



Wealth impact

	🔵 W	hite 🔴 Black	😑 Latino	
\$200,000		_		Forecast
\$150.000		3	161,400	
				\$122,366
\$102,200				
\$50,000			10,400	\$1,633
\$4,000	3		10,200	\$1,233
0 183	1990	2000	2010	2020 2024

GI Bill (ended 1956) result of WWII (1939- 1945)

- College tuition, low-cost home loans, and unemployment insurance
- 8 million WWII white Vets received educ or training; leveraged \$4.3 million home loans worth 33 billion
- 3 million AA veterans served in this war but were not able to leverage those benefits in the same way as their white counterparts

Redlining (1933-1968) ... still impacting

• Racial discrimination in mortgage lending in the 1930s shaped the demographic and wealth patterns of American communities today, a new study shows, with 3 out of 4 neighborhoods "redlined" on government maps 80 years ago continuing to struggle economically.

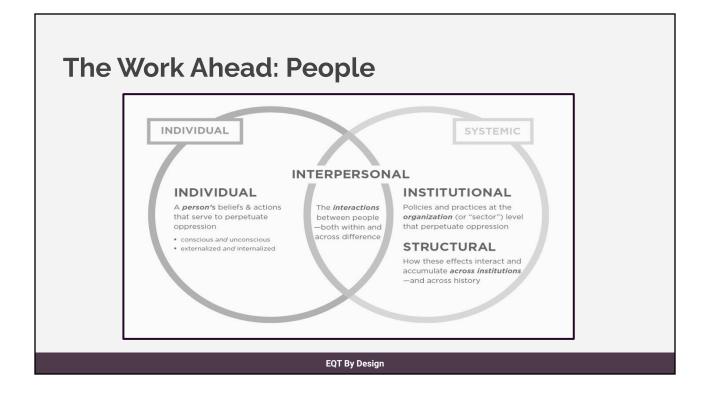


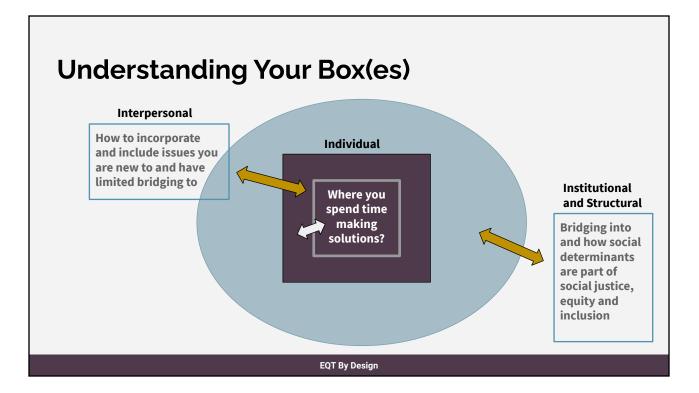


Madison and Redlining

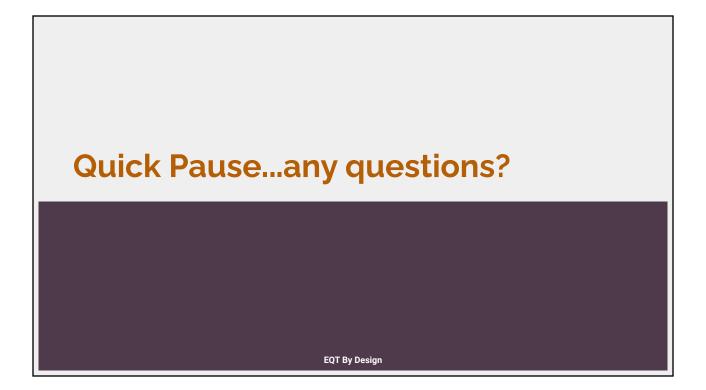
https://www.channel3000.com/redlining-madison-expert-describes-how-cities-we re-designed-to-put-people-of-color-at-disadvantage/











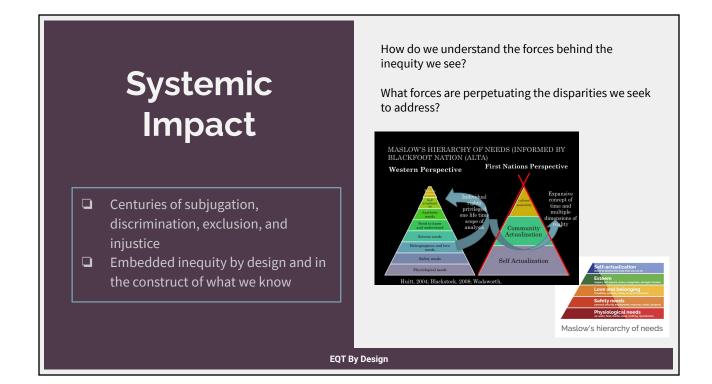
POV More than One

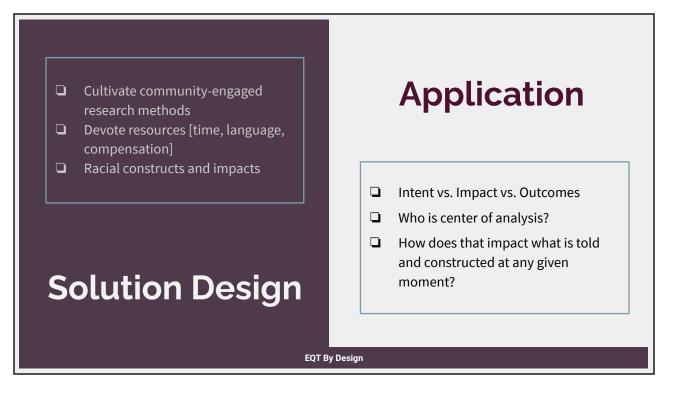
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- 1. Perfectionism
- 2. Sense of Urgency
- 3. Defensiveness
- 4. Quantity over Quality
- 5. Worship of the written word
- 6. Power and decision-making (Paternalism)
- 7. Either/or Thinking
- 8. Power Hoarding
- 9. Fear of Open Conflict
- 10. Individualism
- 11. Objectivity

White Cultural Characteristics

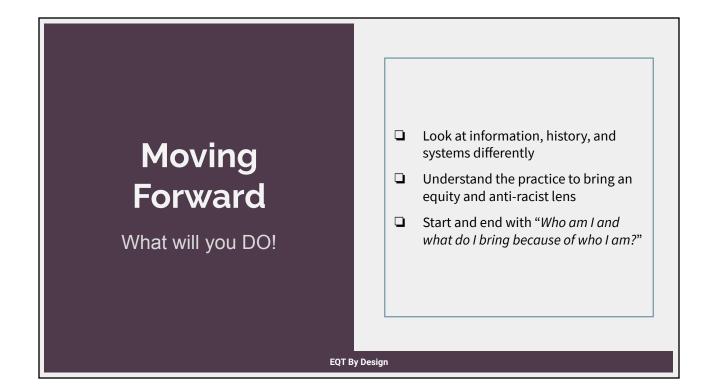
Understanding how it plays out in systems. This is how people are measured and socialized.

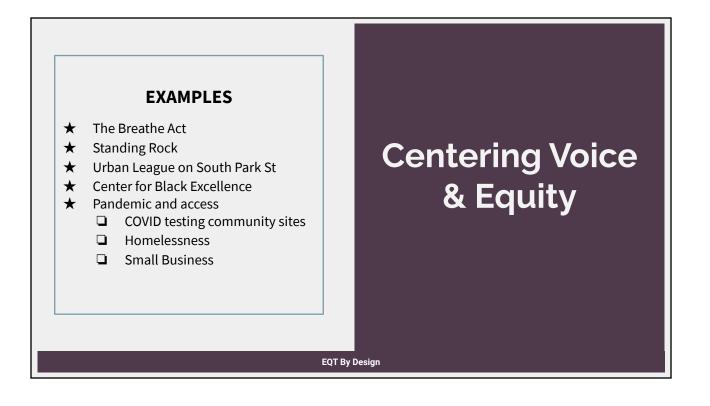




Quick: Considerations/Reflections...

- 1. What stands out?
- 2. Any reactions as to what you notice and experience around culture at work, in meetings, other spaces?
- 3. Start thinking about how you can notice, generate change, and educate...what might that look like?





End of Part of THREE

• Last Meeting

November 23rd

• Topics:

Moving Forward with Equity Lens

QUESTIONS?