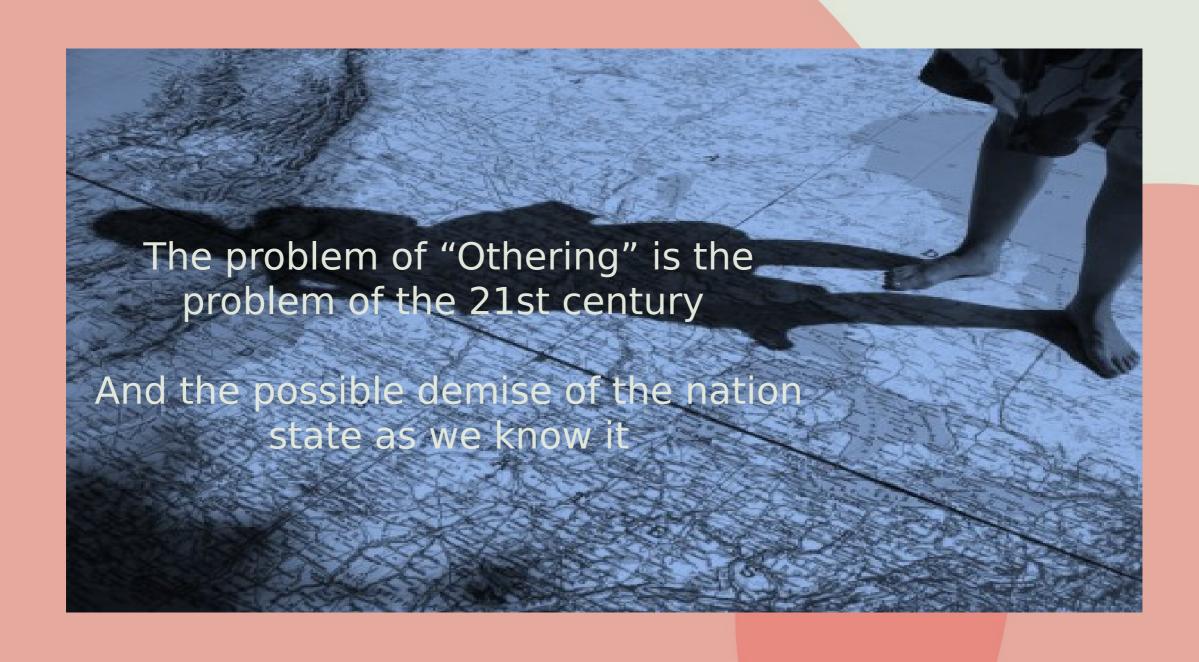
From Inclusion to Belonging: Adjusting Race at UC Berkeley

UC Berkeley Anthropology Department Monday, Nov 23, 2-4 PM Dr. john a. powell



Rapid change produces collective anxiety:

Change in demograp hic Climate, Tech Globalism, Pandemic

Increase in anxiety Leadership, Meta-Narrative, Structures, **Organizing Connecting** on similarities, common threads of

Fear, anger, Othering

Empathy, belongin g, inclusion

UC Berkeley's Origins

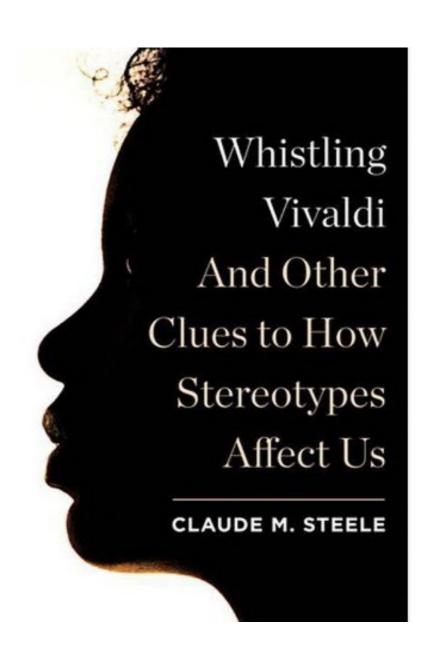
The Morrill Land Act of 1862

- provided states with federally controlled lands to sell, raise funds, and establish university endowments.
- "without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." 7 U.S.C. § 304.
- 11 million acres of stolen tribal land

UC Berkeley Today

From US American Community Survey (2015 and 2012), UC Berkeley Cal Answers (2016), UC Berkeley Disabled Students Program (2015)

Underrepresented Groups	% of California population	% of UC Berkeley population
Black/African American	7%	3%
Chicanx/Latinx	38%	14%
Native American/Alaska Native	2%	1%
Pacific Islander	0.8%	0.2%
Students with Disabilities	10%	6%



Inclusion + Stereotype threat

Definitions

Equality - Equality is equal treatment, even if outcomes are unequal.

Equity - Interventions allow different, but fair treatment.

Inclusion - Allowing members of excluded groups to participate in institutions or organizations.

Equitable Inclusion - Allowing members of excluded groups to participate in a fair and equitable manner in institutions.

Belonging - Belonging or being fully human means more than having access. Belonging entails being respected at a basic level that includes the right to both co-create and make demands upon society.

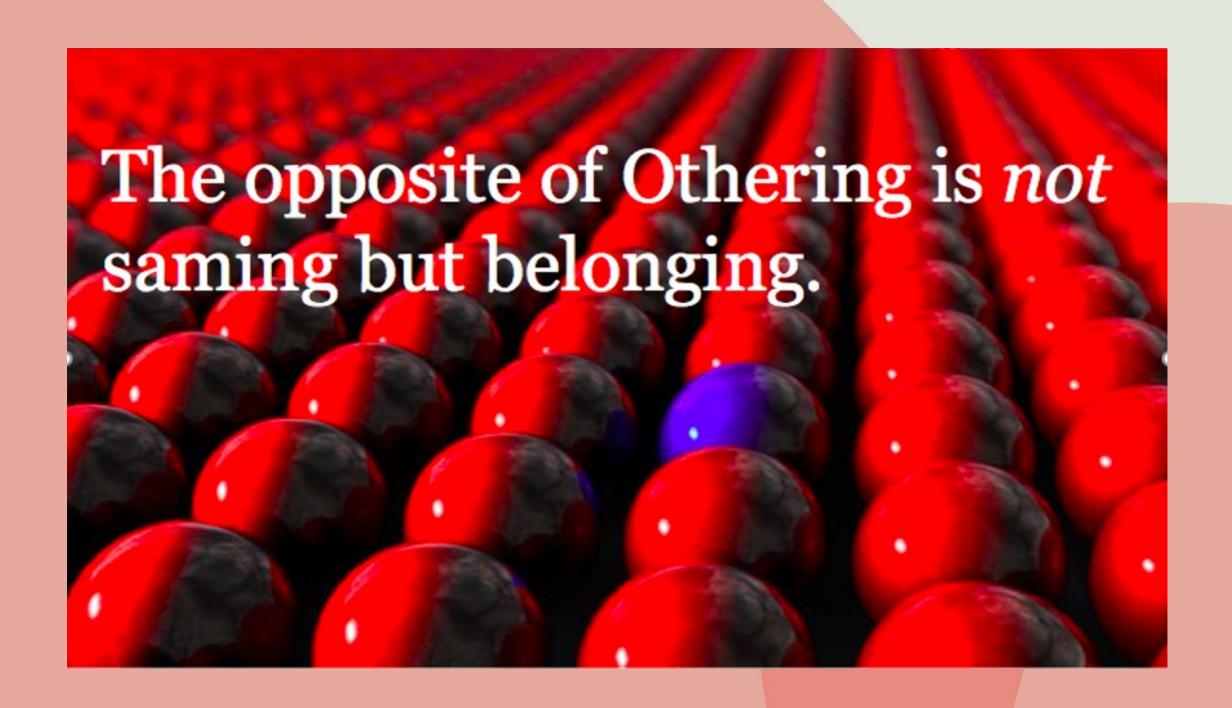
TARGETED UNIVERSALISM

EQUITY

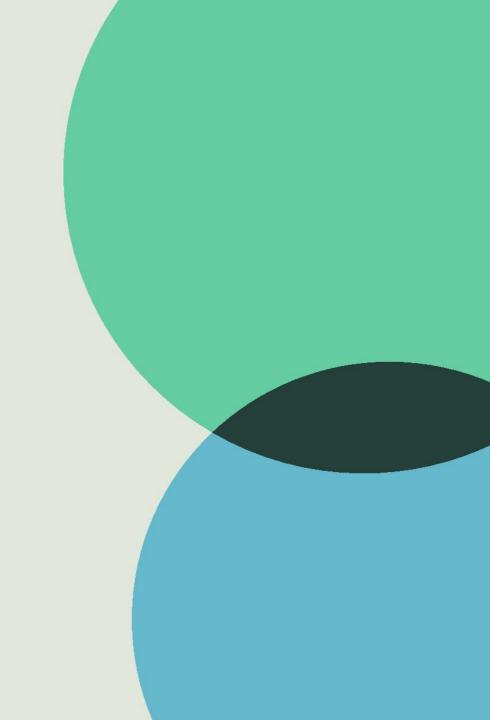
EQUITY 2.0

- Focuses on marginalized groups
- Goal is to close disparities between marginalized groups and favored group
- Strategies target marginalized group to move them to the favored norm
- Focus on supporting individuals and fail to transform systems
- Often practiced as scarcity of resources and creates "Breaking" – anger, resentment and complaints of preferential treatment can fracture

- Universal goal
- Targeted strategies to move everyone to the universal goal, while acknowledging that people are situated differently
- Considers how structures impact achieving universal goal
- Focus on structures
- Facilitates "Bridging" and Belonging



Heart of Belonging: co-creating & being seen

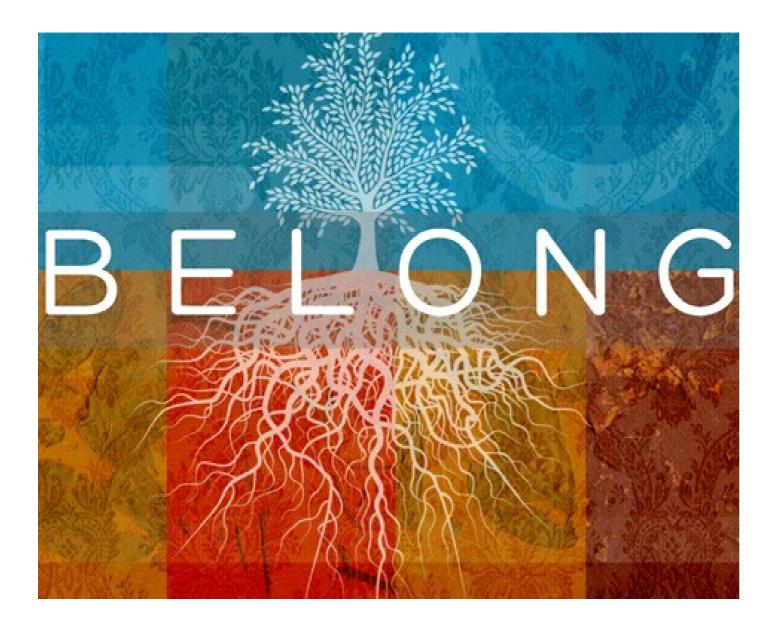


WE NEED TO CREATE A CULTURE OF BELONGING.



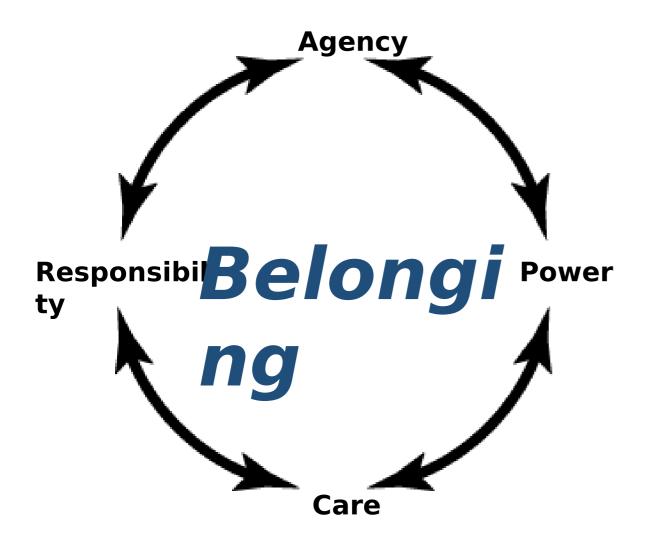
Sawubona: Zulu greeting "We

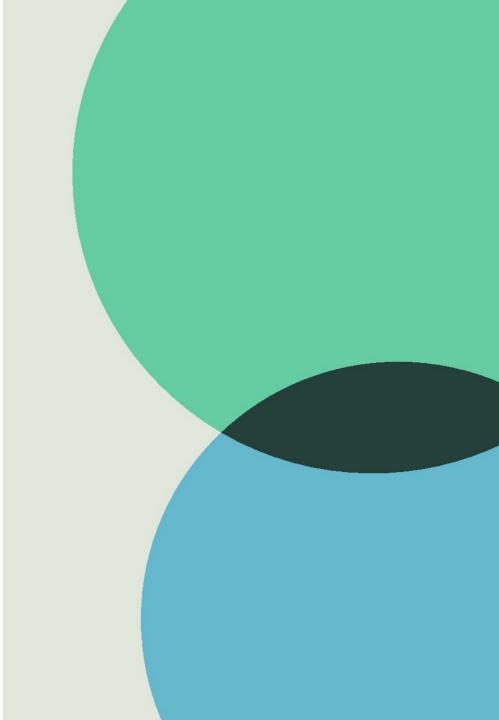
- An invitation to a deep witnessing and presence
 This greeting to a deep witnessing and presence investigate the mutual potential and obligation that is present in a given moment



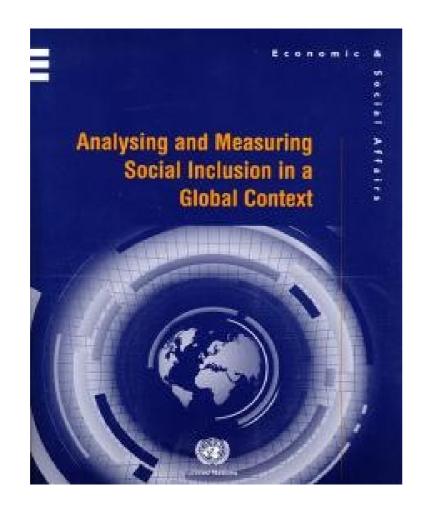
Belonging or being fully human means more than having access. Belonging entails being respected at a basic level that includes the right to both cocreate and make demands upon society.

Belonging

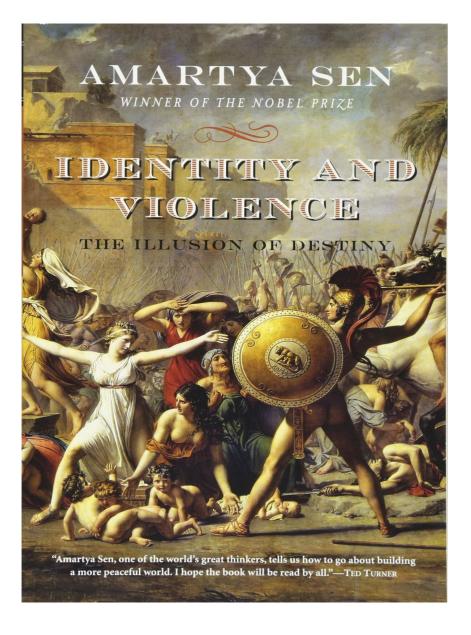




Measuring Belonging





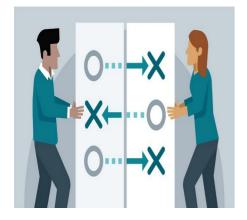


When a group's identity is threaten because of a certain characteristics or outcomes, then that group's identity becomes much more salient.

It is not identity that's the problem – it's breaking that's the problem.



Personal

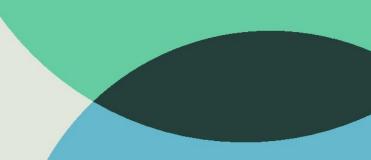


Strate gic



Organizati onal

Levels of Trust



Narratives of Othering and Belonging



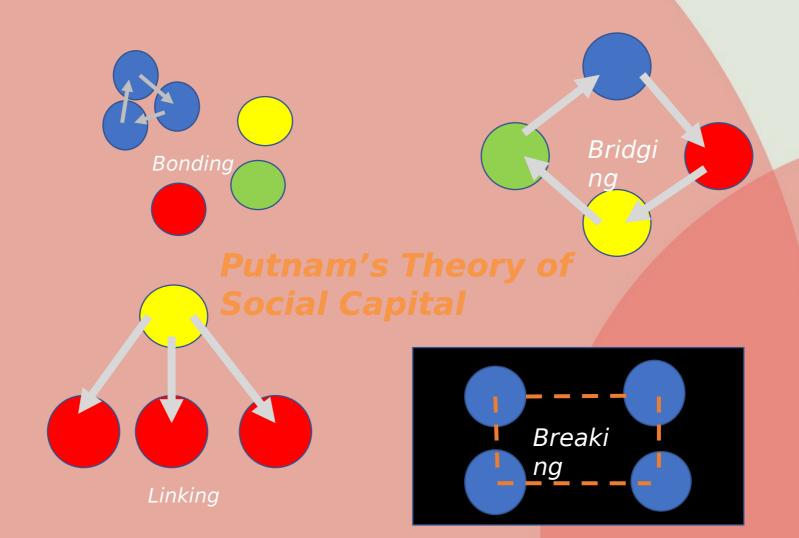
Breaking: When a group turns inwards and explicitly pushes away from other groups who are seen as dangerous or a threat



Bonding: Connecting to people like you in some important way



Bridging: Ties to people who are unlike you in some important way; stories, structure contact



Breaking and Bridging

•There are **short bridges** and **long bridges**.

•Some bridges require more effort to build and maintain. Others are a short

distance.



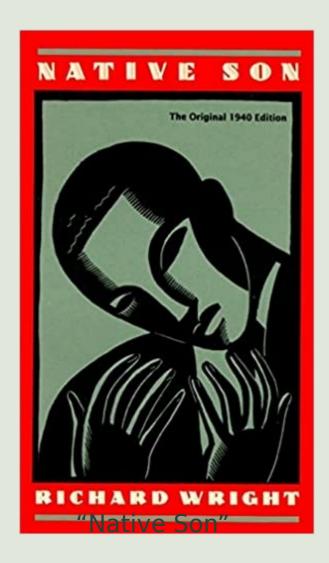
•As bell hooks reminds us, bridges are walked on.

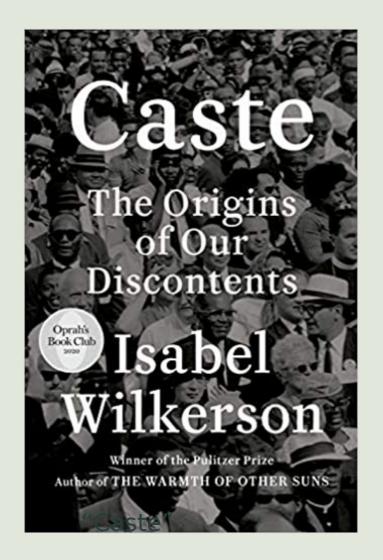
Power Matters

- Bridging may look different where there is a power differential. Power is positional, structural, and hierarchal.
- People can gain power through linking social networks and creating social capital.
 - Individuals can build relationships with institutions and individuals who have relative power to access resources.
- Power also shifts.

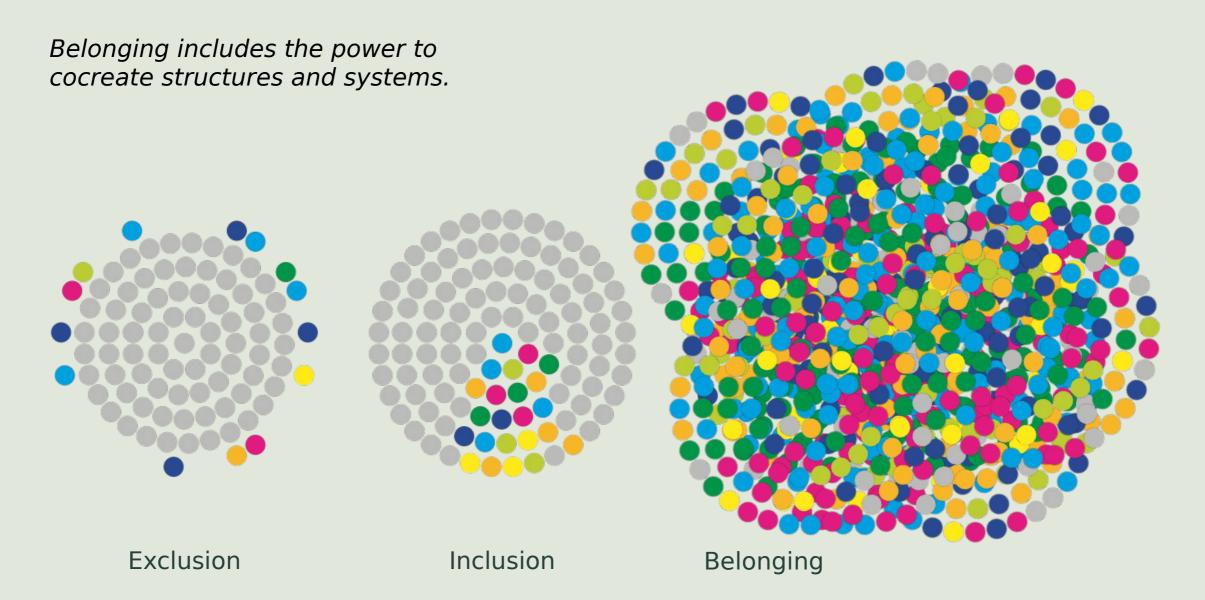
• For example: people of color may have more power than











Bridge — Listen, engage, organize,

amanather.

Not Belonging Has

A Black Yale Student Was Napping, and a White Student Called the Police





The Yale campus. A graduate student in the university's African studies program said she was harassed for taking a nap in a common area. Dave Sanders for The New York Times

Amy Cooper Faces Charges After Calling Police on Black Bird-Watcher

Ms. Cooper was captured on video calling the police after Christian Cooper asked her to keep her dog on a leash in Central Park.



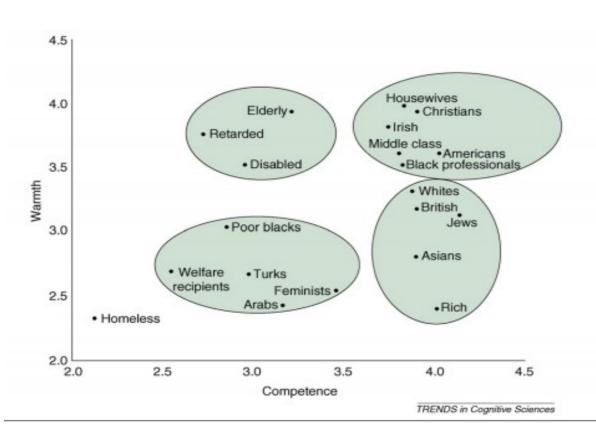
Amy Cooper was captured on video reporting Christian Cooper to

Starbucks C.E.O. Apologizes After Arrests of 2 Black Men





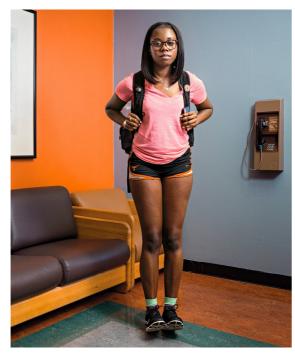
Universal Dimensions of Social Cognition (Susan Fiske et al.)





Those in the lower quadrant fail to activate the brain's medial prefrontal cortex which is associated with social cognition. This means people registering low warmth and competence are dehumanized by observers.

Belongingness Intervention



Vanessa Brewer

- <u>UT-Austin Intervention</u> Targeted messages seemed to help individuals overcome doubts about belonging and their academic potential.
- Effects of the Intervention
 - Tripled the percentage of African-American students who earned G.P.A.s in the top quarter of their class, and it cut in half the black-white achievement gap in G.P.A.
 - Significantly decreased the number of health visits by African-American students.

The importance of belonging: how belonging affects performance.

Many studies show that belonging and group identity impacts performance. There is a direct correlation between students belonging and doubts about their ability to perform well in academic settings. This doubt creates an incentive to drop out of school, thus continually perpetuating the cycle of "othering" in the nation's collegiate



Who Gets to Graduate?



Baylogy Primes: Who Gets to Graduate?: http://www.nytimes.com/2014/05/18/magazine/who-gets-to-graduate.html? r=2

Indices of Othering

Lack of effective voice
Lack of representation
Lack of recognition
Lack of power



People can experience strong othering in one or some of these areas and low or no othering in others. When someone experiences othering on all of these indices, then the othering is more likely durable. High durability also exists when othering happens between the interpersonal, structural, and cultural.

Deep Belonging

•Belonging connotes something fundamental about how groups are structurally positioned within society as well as how they are perceived and regarded. There's an *affective* component.



•Belonging is more than joining a club – it is about co-creating and co-owning structures to belong.

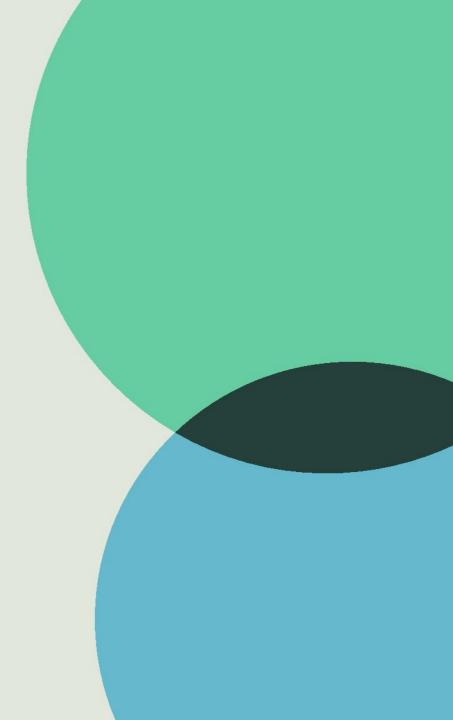
Mind Science and the Importance of Human Connection



Source of Strength Support

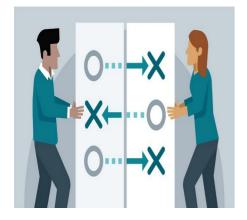
> Relational Catalyst Support







Personal

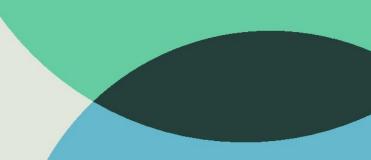


Strate gic



Organizati onal

Levels of Trust



Structures and symbols matter?

Think about how the design of certain structures are biased. Think about the design of airplanes. How might they be biased?



While most flight attendants and many passengers are female, the luggage bins are designed for tall people with plenty of upper body strength.

Structures Can Bridge or Break



The Renaissance Center

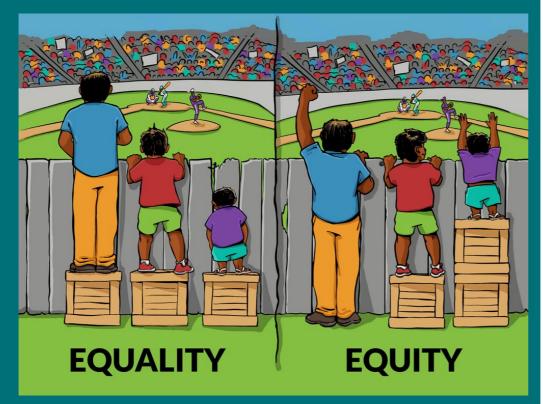
- **Detroit**Once a fortress, now a space that invites public interaction

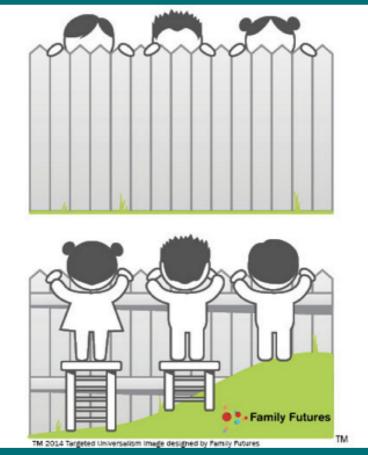
Stories and Narratives

Who's in our stories? Who is represented? Who is left out?



How do we expand our circles to include everyone in our stories and narratives?

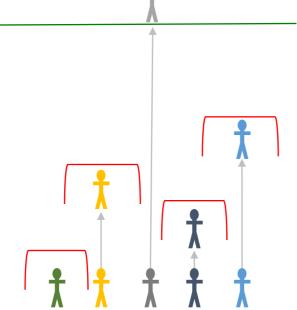


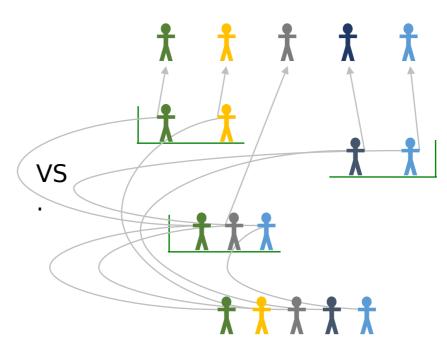


Targeted Universalism Structural inequity Targeted universalism

Structural inequity produces consistently different outcomes for different communities

Targeted universalism responds with universal goals and targeted solutions





Targeted universalism in practice.

This strategic framework...

- Starts with identifying the universal goals for all, yet the current position of whites should not be normalized in the system whereby becoming the universal goal for all. So, set a universal bench mark/goal that is not dependent on the dominant group.
- Identify specific obstacles in particular geographies that limit certain populations from reaching those goals.
- Create targeted strategies for each group that are designed to affirmatively promote inclusion/belonging AND remove barriers to inclusion/belonging.

Targeted Universalism Operationalizes Belonging

- Each group's differences must be taken into account
- T/U is designed through careful consideration of positionality and situatedness
- It is inclusive of all regardless of differences, it expands the 'we'
- T/U is a policy and communications strategy
- It avoids breaking and scarcity

RACING JUSTICE |



For more information, visit: http://www.iupress.indiana.edu/catalog/806639



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transforming our conceptions of self and other to build an inclusive society

john a. powell



