# Strategies for Addressing the Impact of Implicit Bias at the Interpersonal and Institutional Level

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#### **About the Kirwan Institute**

We work to create a just and inclusive society where **ALL** people and communities have the opportunity to succeed.





## **How Kirwan Approaches Our Work**

#### **RACE & COGNITION**

The role of individual-level thoughts and actions in maintaining discrimination.

## STRUCTURAL RACIALIZATION

The influence of our country's racial history on policies, practices and values that perpetuate racial inequity.



## **Defining Implicit Bias**



#### Characteristics

Automatically activated

Associative in nature

**NOT** always based on accurate or objective information

Formed through repeated exposure

Does not always align with explicit intentions



## Susceptibility at Key Decision-Making Moments

Time Constraints **Compromised Cognitive Control High Ambiguity** Overconfidence in Objectivity THE SUPREME COURT of OHIO

Dispute Resolution

#### STEREOTYPICAL ASSUMPTIONS

- Immutable Characteristics
- Race/Color
- National origin
- Sex/Gender
- Disability Physical or Mental
- Age
- Cultural



## **Workplace Disputes & Mediation**

- People use stereotypes to make decisions about coworkers
- Managers use of stereotypes in decision making
- A stereotyped person is not seen for what she can contribute
- A stereotyped person is not seen for who she is



## **Housing Disputes & Mediation**

- Affects our Housing choices
- Affects where we choose to live
- Bias of the Landlord
- Disability Reasonable Accommodation
- Sexual Harassment

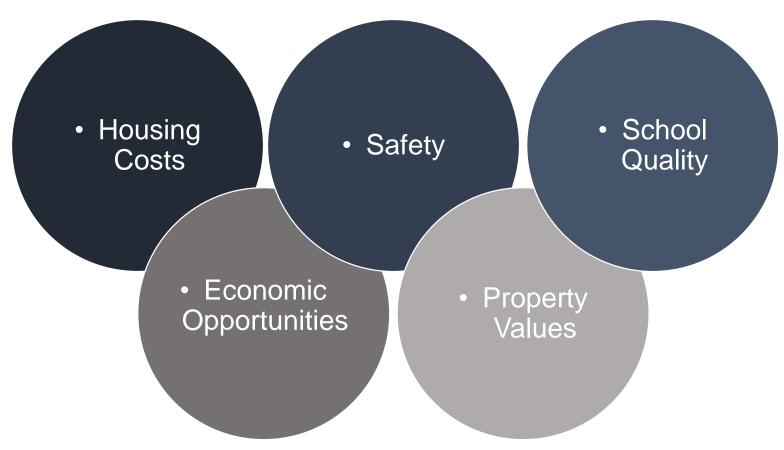


### Stereotyping and Implicit Bias Effects on a Mediation

- Mediators' specific gender, race, and or ethnicity can have an impact on a mediation
- Co-mediation with different genders or races
- Social Status of the Parties
- Economic Status of Parties
- Cultural and generational differences can lead to discrimination.



## Race & Neighborhood Perceptions





## Race & Neighborhood Perceptions





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How does the racial composition of a neighborhood impact how individuals perceive it?



## Race & Neighborhood Perceptions



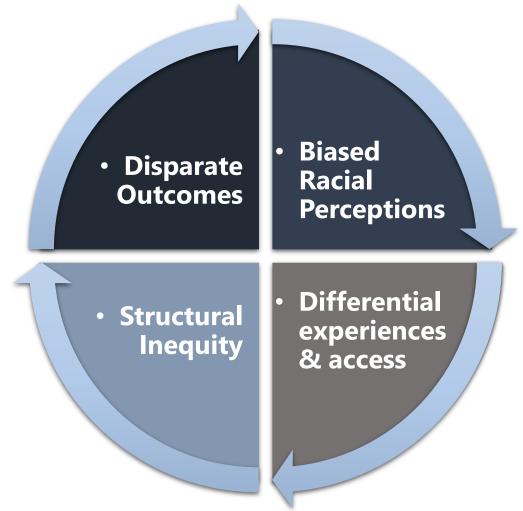


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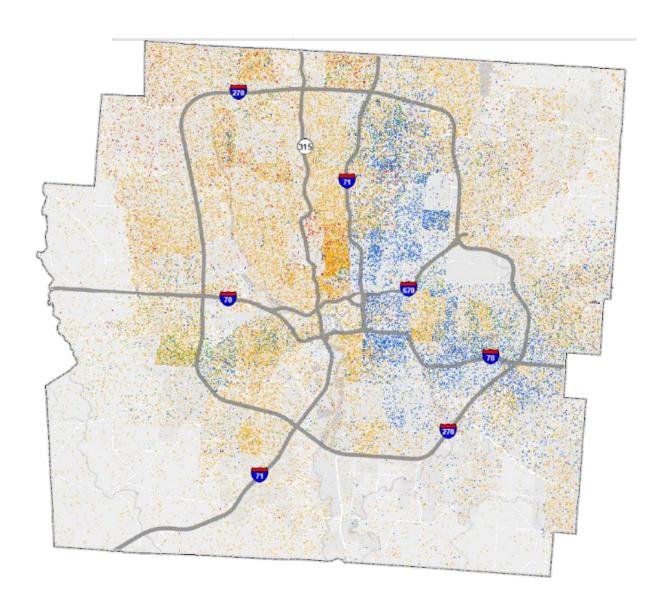
For White participants, simply seeing Black residents in a neighborhood elicited more negative evaluations of the neighborhood conditions – even when all aspects except race were comparable between neighborhoods.



## Implicit Bias is only Part of the Story of Inequity







## Franklin County, OH

Racial Distribution Map

#### Race / Ethnicity



1 Dot = 20

- White (non-Hispanic)
- Black (non-Hispanic)
- Asian (non-Hispanic)
- Hispanic (Any race)

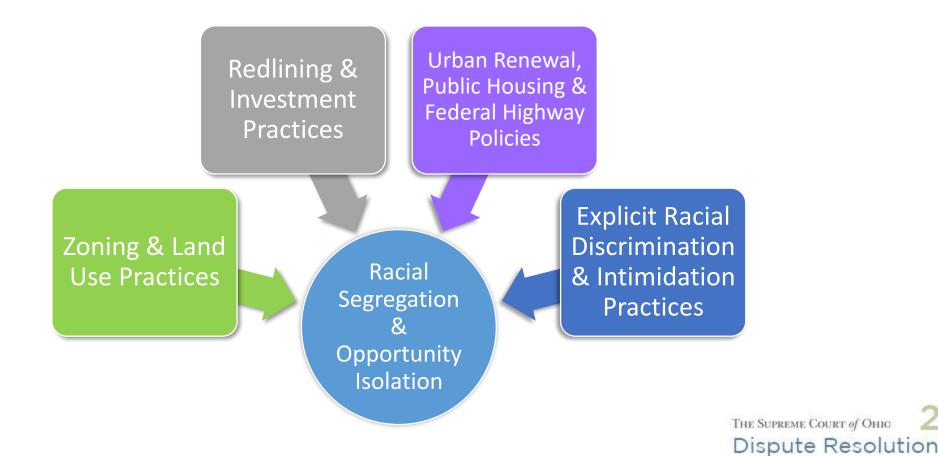


"Segregation never comes about because it 'just is,' as the term 'de facto' might also suggest. The bottom line is this: segregation has always involved some form of institutionally organized human intentionality, just as those institutions have always depended on more broadly held beliefs, ideas, and customs to sustain their power."

Carl H. Nightingale Segregation: A Global History of Divided Cities



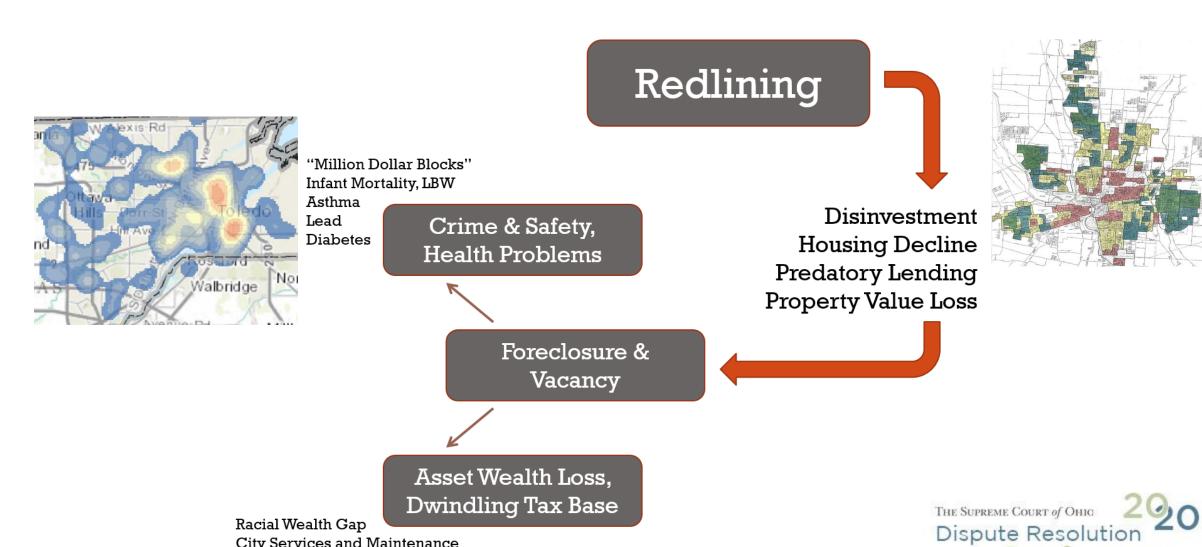
## Drivers of Racial Segregation and Opportunity Isolation for Communities of Color



Conference

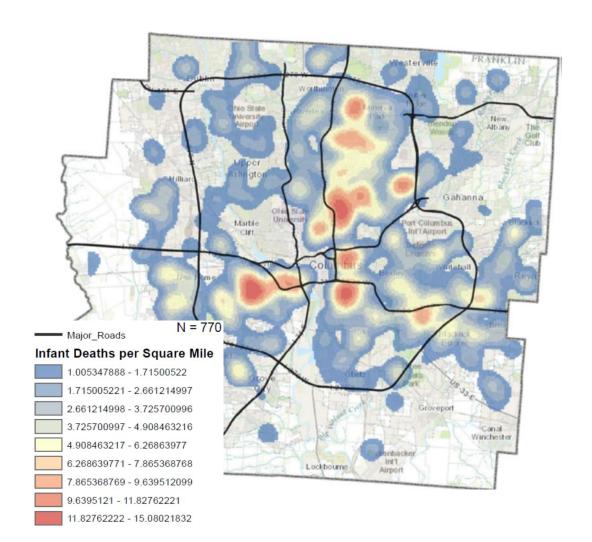
### Long-term impacts of discriminatory laws and policies

City Services and Maintenance



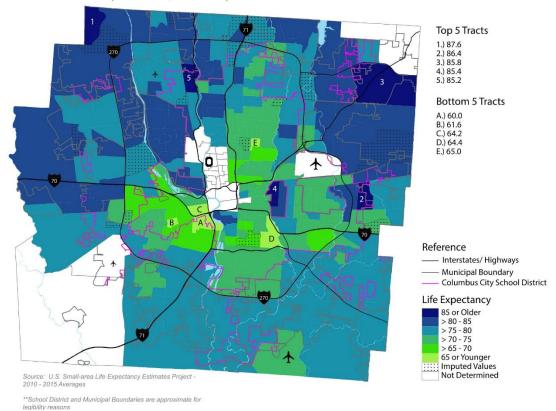
Conference

## Infant Deaths, 2007-2011



#### **Life Expectancy**

#### Franklin County Life Expectancy





How do we build more equitable communities?

- Understand the role of systems and policy
- Promote policies that address structural drivers of inequality
- Be both holistic & strategic (Identifying strategic points of change)
- Focus on engagement & local capacity





## **Creating a Cycle of Equity**





## "Competence" vs. "Humility"



- A cultural competence framework calls for expert knowledge about and familiarity with cultural differences.
- A cultural humility perspective challenges us to learn from the people with whom we interact, reserve judgment, and actively bridge the cultural divide between our perspectives.

Tervalon, M. & Murray-Garcia, J. (1998) Cultural humility versus cultural competence: A critical distinction in defining physician training outcomes in multicultural education. Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved, 9(2), 117-125.



## **Cultural Humility "Toolkit"**

- 1) Lifelong Learning & Critical Self Reflection
- 2) Understand and Mitigate Power Imbalances in Community Dynamics

3) Model Cultural Humility in Institutional Norms and Culture

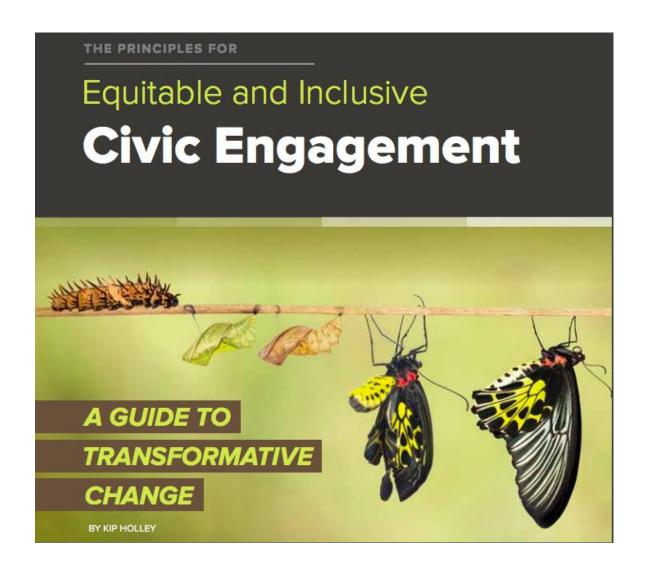


## **Mitigating Power Imbalances**

- ✓ Be Honest About the Elephant In the Room
- ✓ Use Everyday Language and Explain 'Wonky' Terms
- ✓ Identify By Sharing Experience of Power Imbalances
- ✓ Open to Shared Agenda Setting
- ✓ No Pressure To Share
- ✓ Start With What's Important to Them







## **Equitable Civic Engagement Principles**

## Recognizing Race, Power, and Injustice

- Recognizing the Historical Inequities in Our Communities
- Awareness of Racial Bias in Community Dialogue
- Awareness of Structural Power Imbalances
- Understanding that Power Sharing Involves Conflict

## Hospitality: Invitation & Listening

- Meeting People 'Where They Are'
- Active and Intentional Listening to Others and Ourselves
- Engaging through Frames of Shared Opportunity
- Building A Sense of Deep Belongingness

#### **Trust-Building & Commitment**

- Making and Keeping Promises
- Building Trust by Building Empowerment
- Building Trust Through A Willingness to Learn



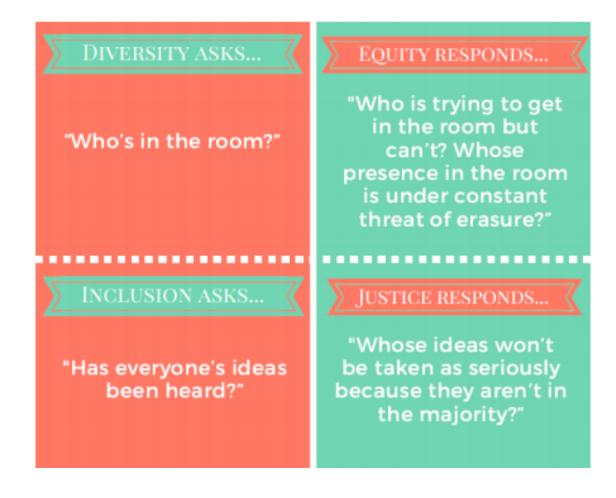
## **Practicing Cultural Humility (ASSESS)**

- **A**-Ask a question in a humble, safe manner
- S-Seek self awareness
- **S**-Suspend judgment
- E-Express kindness and compassion
- S-Support a safe and welcoming environment
- **S**-Start where the other person is at





## **Equity & Justice**



### **THANK YOU!**



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