Inclusion, Diversity, Equity & Access (IDEA) in Emergency Management

FEMA Region VI Higher Education Collaborative Summit
September 14, 2022

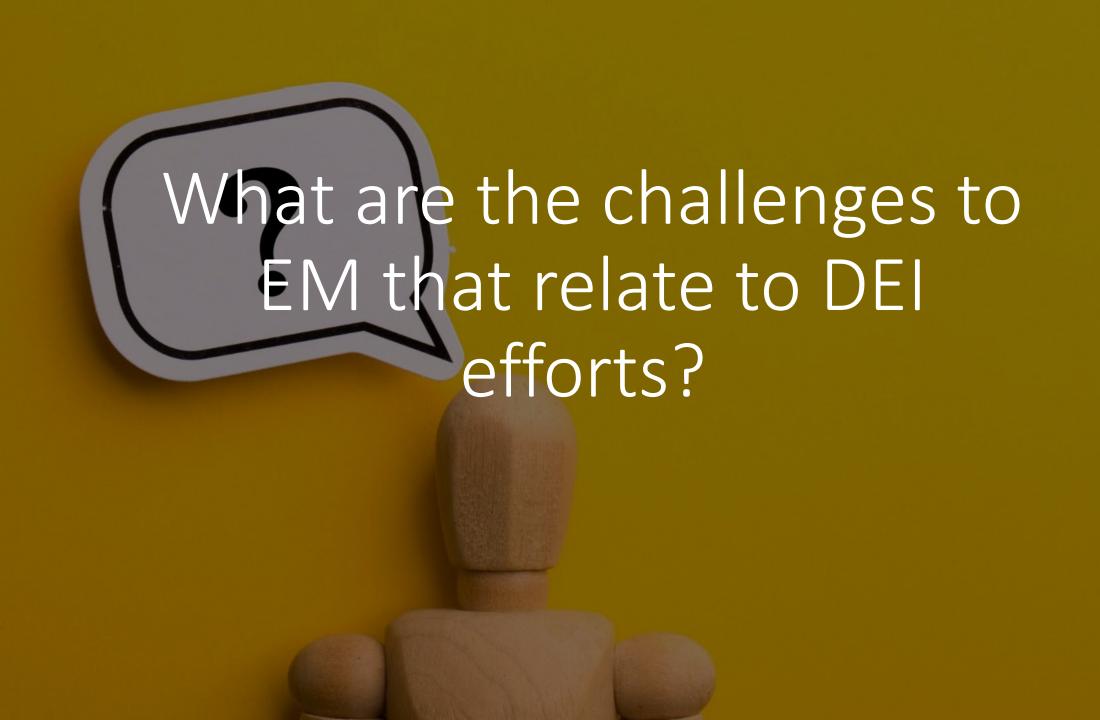
Who is in the audience?



Handout

SCAN ME





Emergency Management Challenges: Disasters

- Cost of disasters from natural hazards,
 - human health and safety,
 - property,
 - critical infrastructure, and
 - homeland security
- Certain marginalized populations are disproportionately impacted during preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation
- High risk habitation areas
- Equity, Climate Change, and Workforce Readiness

Homeland Threat Assessment October 2020







Emergency Management Challenges: Terrorism

- The primary terrorist threat inside the United States
 - Lone offenders and small cells of individuals,
 - Including Domestic Violent Extremists (DVEs) and
 - Foreign terrorist-inspired Homegrown Violent Extremists (HVEs)
 - There were 16 attacks from 2018- 2019 by violent extremists.
 - Diversity and race related attacks account for most of the attacks
 - (more than any other violent extremist movement).

Homeland Threat Assessment

October 2020





Emergency Management Challenges: Cyber-related

- Cybersecurity threats included nationstate sanctioned attacks primarily
 - Cybercrime and threats to our elections
 - Attempt to sow discord by inflaming present socio-political divisions regarding
 - Race,
 - Elections, and
 - COVID

Homeland Threat Assessment

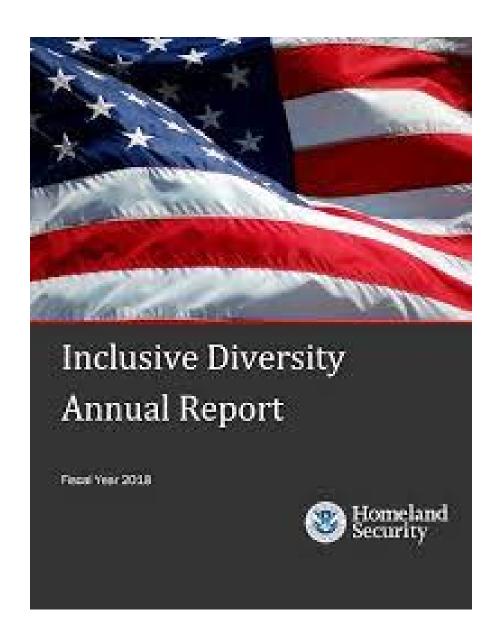
October 2020





Challenges in Practice

- Serving diverse populations
- Empowering individuals with access and functional needs
- Considering root causes and social constructs during various efforts
- Understanding unmet needs
- Doing the right thing vs. Doing things right



Doing things right vs. Doing the right thing

Doing things right



Aligned with management



Focused on compliance



Following checklists



Guided by rules, policies, procedures

Doing the right thing

Aligned with leadership

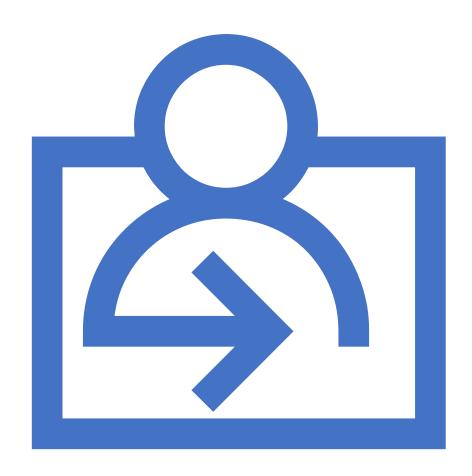
Requires critical analysis

Requires thinking beyond the checklist

Guided by goals, vision, and processes

Concerns in Workforce and Development

- Having leadership that champions diversity
 - Not just at lower (entry levels) of employment
 - Hiring diverse individuals at executive level
- Workplace culture to encourage employees
 - Efforts for retention, attrition, hiring rates, onboarding, recruitment and outreach for diverse individuals
- "Data Driven" diversity
- Considering contractors
 - Carrying out equity, diversity, access, and inclusion strategies



Inclusive Diversity Strategic Plan Goals





Unleashing the power of our shared human spirit



Expanding opportunities to grow and serve the nation together

Priorities

- You believe you belong and matter
- · We build the mind and heart we grow together
- · Words matter we speak our truth kindly

Activities

- Thoughtful and ongoing development of ID content and micro-learning opportunities
- Embedding ID principles in DHS workstreams and business operations (IDDP + alumni, proliferation of training content)
- Connections between and among employees through Employee Associations, mentoring programs

Outcomes

- Employee alignment between self and DHS mission
- · Connectedness and cohesiveness
- · Empowerment at the individual level

Priorities

- Everyone deserves a chance DHS welcomes you
- Pursue your passion

Activities

- Ensuring a diverse applicant pool through outreach and strategic planning
- Priority on retention through advocacy of career development and other programs
- Mobilizing DHS Exit Survey results toward retention
- · Industry practices for hiring and selection

Outcomes

- Recruitment, engagement and retention
 –using individual experiences to inform the system
- Telling the story-clearly illustrating investment in employees



Leading with intention to make a difference

Priorities

- Be part of something special help make us better
- Our decisions are guided by you you are more than a number

Activities

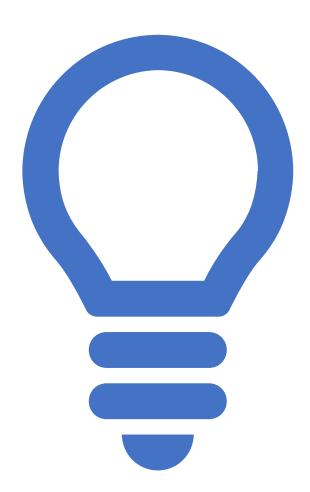
- · Strengthen definition and application of ID
- Establish and institute a measure for Inclusion
- Build, deploy, leverage infrastructure and resources (SRDI Council, e-Library)
- Expand and deepen partnerships through consultation and cross-disciplinary projects

Outcomes

- Ownership and accountability at all levels
- Data-informed focus toward growth and improvement

Innovation and Flexibility

- Not penalizing failure
- Consider the complexity of wicked problems
- Recognizing the innovation in diversity





SCAN ME

IDEA. Inclusion. Diversity. Equity. Access.

Equality

Implicit Bias

Micro-aggressions

Welcoming

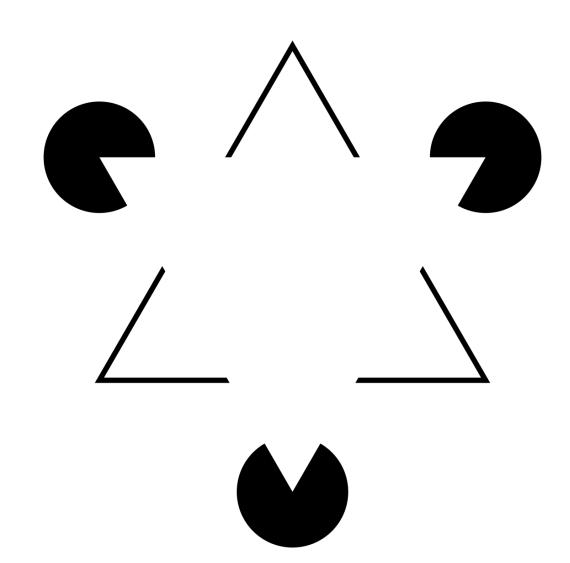
Belonging

Access

Justice



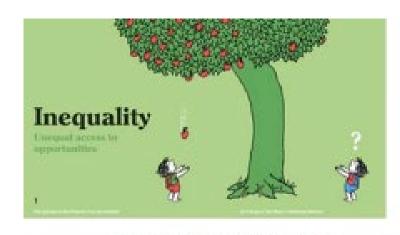
How many triangles do you see in this image?

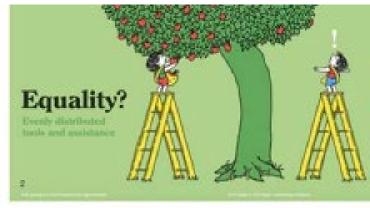


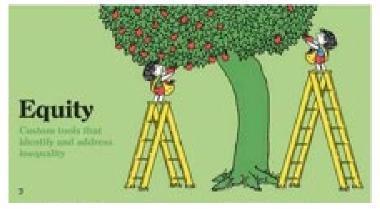


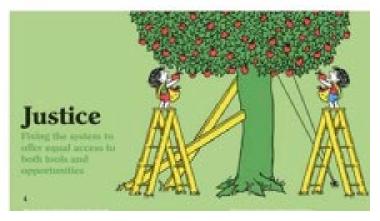
What goes with peanut butter?

Equality v Equity

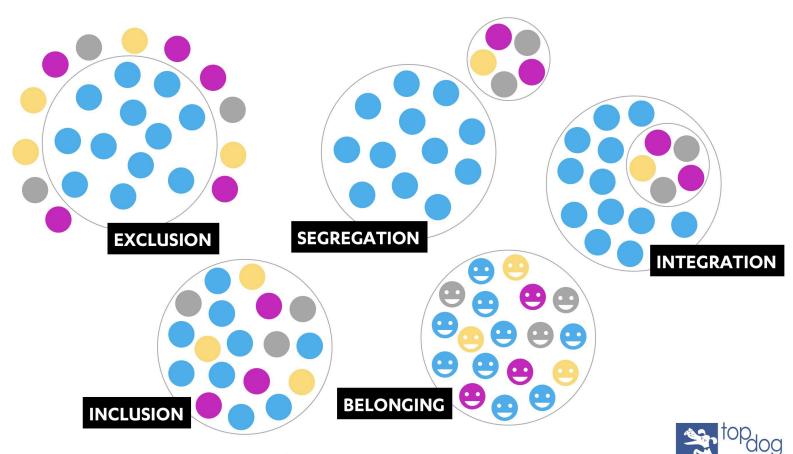








Diversity



 $Image\ created\ by\ Dr.\ Steve\ "The\ Gay\ Leadership\ Dude"\ 'Yacovelli\ of\ TopDog\ Learning\ Group,\ LLC.\ Reuse\ w/\ attribution.\ Lead\ on,\ Rock\ Star!\ http://topdoglearning.biz$

Implicit Bias and Microaggressions?

Making assumptions about an individual's skills, abilities, and temperament based on stereotypes. This includes physical as well as mental/ academic capacity, e.g., assuming the capacity of someone who is physically disabled

Not asking for input into work or a project a person is involved in; not taking them seriously, and seeing only the disability, not the whole person

Being made to feel "other". Neurodivergent people often feel as if they "didn't get the memo" so ostracising behaviours can enhance this feeling

Not being invited

to senior meetings

because they might

not behave in a

neurotypical manner

Not understanding

the challenges faced

by neurodivergent

individuals, which can

Being actively ignored and excluded from meetings and group activities

Using a condescending voice to explain

> Eve rolling, sniggering, or mocking someone with a disability

Insisting people behave in neurotypical ways, e.g., maintaining eye contact – considering them to be rude if they don't

Not greeting someone with a disability, assuming they will not know how to respond or talk to you

Not providing additional support or reasonable adjustments as requested, so individuals are unable to fully participate, including in educational settings

with adjustment requirements when not required

Intentionally not extending social allowances for them, such as choosing a wheelchair friendly Place

Making a 'fuss about needing to make and accommodate adjustments both in work and socially

Assuming someone with a disability & learning difference is incompetent

What do disability related microaggressions look like?

Disability related micro-aggressive behaviours can be verbal, non-verbal or environmental, including:

Overstepping boundaries, even when well-meant, such as assuming an individual with a disability is incapable or not aware when they need help, e.g., pushing someone in their wheelchair when they have declined help

"Otherisation" seeing having a disability as 'abnormal' and denying them equal access to life experiences

Accusing people with a disability nd/or accessibility needs of being difficult

Interrupting someone when they're speaking. or completing their sentences because they're "being too slow" making their point

Not believing or accepting someone has a disability or a learning difference, particularly if it's non-visible such as neurodivergence, sight or hearing impairment

prevent individuals from presenting their best selves in meetings and interviews Using equipment labelled for someone

invites, to avoid making

Justice



Distributive (Goods and Bads)



Procedural (Access)



Participatory (Full and Informed)



Capacities (Well-Being)

Social Vulnerability and Marginalization

 The characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, respond to, or recovery from the impacts of a disaster (Wisner 2014)

In the US, this is often more than half of the general population

Low-income populations
People with disabilities
People experiencing
homelessness

Historically marginalized racial and ethnic minorities

Women
Children
Older adults
LGBTQ+

How does this appear?

- Loma Prieta Earthquake
- Hurricane Katrina
- Hurricane Andrew
- Aftermath of terrorist incident (targeted attacks)
- Inability to receive aid/assistance due to family structure
- Disparity in damage assessments during Hurricane Harvey
- Rise in domestic violence amid COVID
- Increased violence targeted to racial and ethnic minorities amid COVID

Region VI Population

- 576 federally recognized Native American Nations Nationally
- 68 federally recognized Native American Nations in Region VI

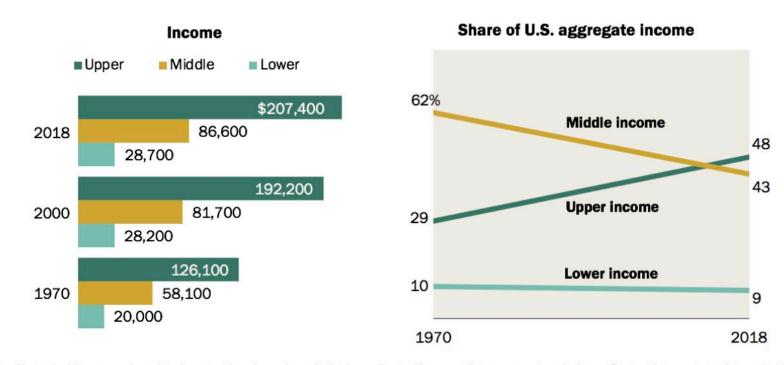
	US	Arkansas	Louisiana	New Mexico	Oklahoma	Texas
Total	331,893,72 5	3,025,891	4,624,047	2,115,877	2,986,639	29,527,941
White – non H/L	59.3%	71.3%	57.9%	35.9%	63.8%	40.3%
Hispanic or Latino	18.9%	8.3%	5.6%	50.1%	11.7%	40.2%
Black or African American	13.6%	15.7%	33.0%	2.7%	7.8%	13.2%
Asian	6.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2.5%	5.5%
Two or more races	2.9%	2.3%	1.8%	2.7%	6.6%	2.2%
Native American	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	11.2%	9.7%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Women	50.5%	50.7%	51%	50.2%	50.2%	50.1%
Older Adults	16.8%	17.5%	16.5%	18.5%	16.2%	13.1%
Children	22.2%	23.2%	23.4%	22.4%	24.1%	25.3%

US Population Income

Poverty 11.4%

The gaps in income between upper-income and middle- and lower-income households are rising, and the share held by middle-income households is falling

Median household income, in 2018 dollars, and share of U.S. aggregate household income, by income tier



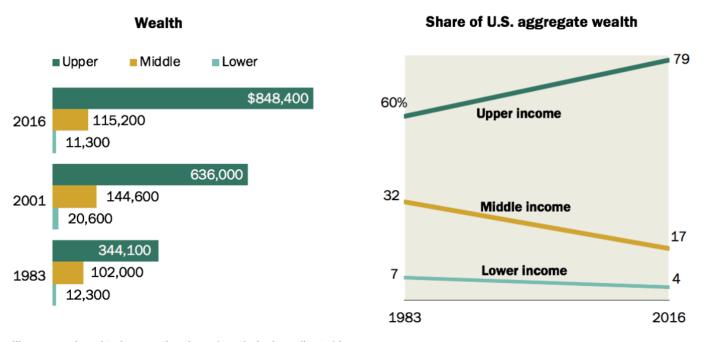
Note: Households are assigned to income tiers based on their size-adjusted income. Incomes are scaled to reflect a three-person household. Revisions to the Current Population Survey affect the comparison of income data from 2014 onwards. See Methodology for details. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS). "Most Americans Say There Is Too Much Economic Inequality in the U.S., but Fewer Than Half Call It a Top Priority"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

US Population Wealth

The gaps in wealth between upper-income and middle- and lower-income families are rising, and the share held by middle-income families is falling

Median family wealth, in 2018 dollars, and share of U.S. aggregate family wealth, by income tier



Note: Families are assigned to income tiers based on their size-adjusted income. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the Survey of Consumer Finances.

"Most Americans Say There Is Too Much Economic Inequality in the U.S., but Fewer Than Half Call It a Top Priority"

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US Population (Abilities)

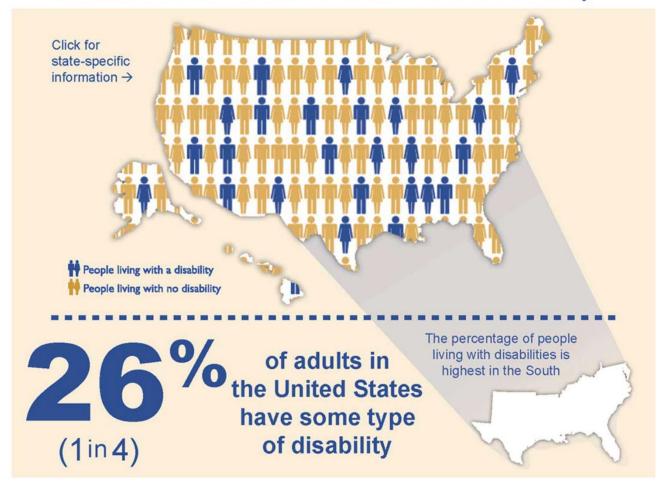
Disability Impacts ALL of US



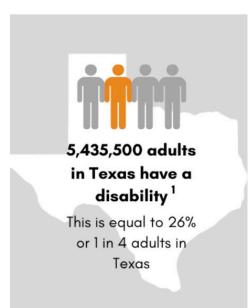


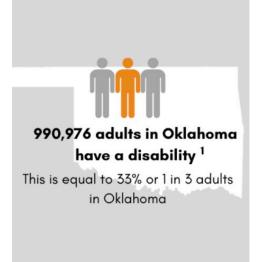


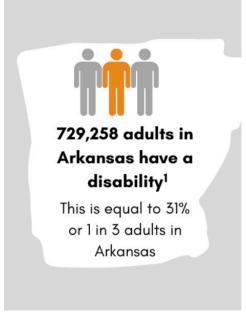
61 million adults in the United States live with a disability

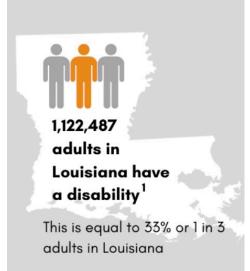


Region VI Abilities













Which flower is more likely to blossom?





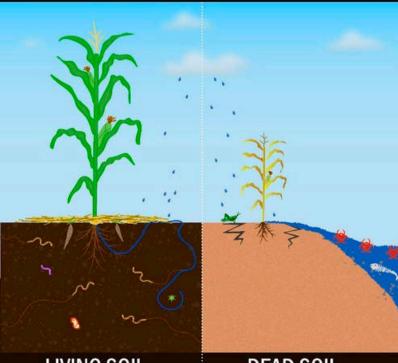
The health of the roots matter

https://www.nrdc.org/experts/claireoconnor/5-signs-healthy-soil-honorworld-soil-day

LIVING SOIL VS. DEAD SOIL

WHY SOIL MATTERS TO FARMERS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

An entire world that feeds us lives beneath our feet. Healthy soll holds a wealth of organic matter made up of worms, good bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms that work together to help crops thrive. When soil life is disturbed or unprotected, it becomes difficult for these natural soil builders to be productive and for farmers to grow their crops. Building rich, diverse, and healthy soil ecosystems is a critical life-giving farming practice. Luckly, caring for soil is one of the most effective time-tested ways farmers can increase crop vields while protecting our natural resources.



LIVING SOIL



EARTH-WORMS - create vital water channels as they burrow through the soil. These channels allow rain to soak into the soil, where it can help crops grow. Earthworms also add important



RESIDUE - or stubble from previous crops, acts like a garden mulch. It helps soil retain moisture, supresses weeds, and prevents erosion and contaminated runoff and reduces flooding.



MICROORGANISMS - such as bacteria and fungihelp to filter contaminates and stabilize the soil to prevent erosion. They help form the glue that keeps soil intact.



COVER CROPS - are grown for the purpose of improving soil health. Cover crops deliver natural fertilizer to the soil, prevent erosion, and increase biodiversity. Their roots also create pores in the soil for better water infiltration.

DEAD SOIL



BARE SOIL - without any residue or cover is unprotected from the elements. As a result, it cracks and turns hard and dusty, more like concrete than soil. Water cannot reach the crops' roots to grow effectively. Instead, the chalky dirt becomes runoff that flows right off



EROSION - is more likely to occur from unhealthy and unprotected soils. When soil from fields runs off into nearby streams, it can cause health problems and harm fish and other wildlife.

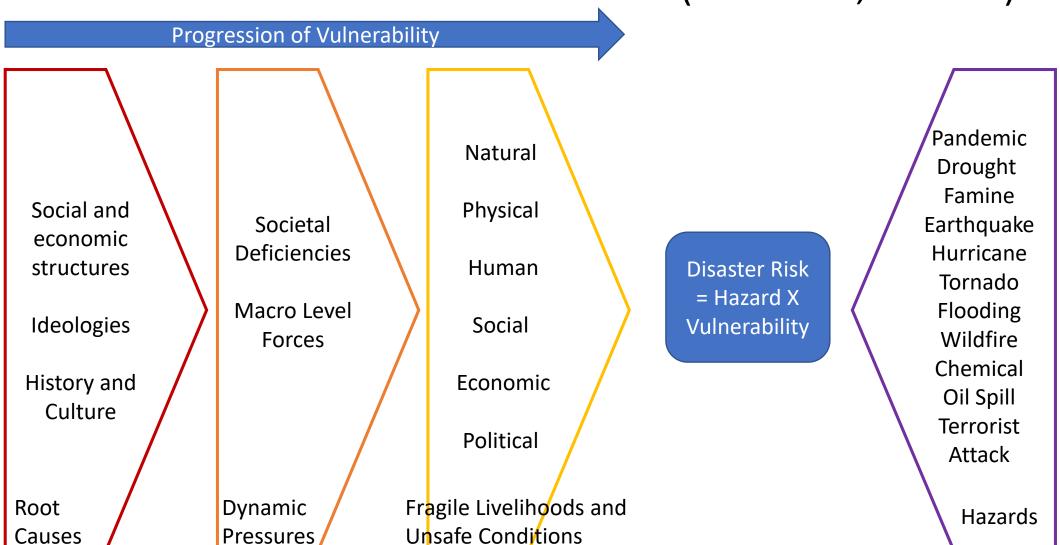


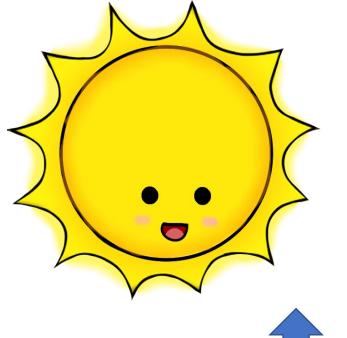
INCREASED CHEMICALS - like dangerous fertilizers and pesticides are notorious inputs that crops from unhealthy soils now rely on to grow. These chemicals can cause serious health and environmental problems if they contaminate water.



PESTS - such as insects or weeds, are more likely to invade fields when the soil ecosystem is too weak to defend itself.

Pressure and Release Model (Wisner, 2014)





Hazards

Pandemic Drought Famine Earthquake Hurricane Tornado Flooding Wildfire Chemical Oil Spill Terrorist Attack

> Disaster Risk = Hazard X Vulnerability

Natural Physical Human Social Economic Political

Pressure and Release

Model (Wisner, 2014) Fragile Livelihoods and Unsafe Conditions

Dynamic Pressures

Societal Deficiencies Macro Level Forces

Root Causes Social and Economic Structures
Ideologies
History and Culture

How does IDEA appear in practice?

- Thinking about the processes, not just the mitigation actions
- ❖ Deep engagement in order to avoid implicit assumptions
- Explicit recognition of equity as a goal
- Measurement of outcomes through an equity lens
- Process evaluation
- Understanding the historic drivers of risk in communities
- Engaging the whole community, including activists and key community leaders

Community Preparedness What are the questions to ask?

What are potential pitfalls?

How can we actively promote IDEA?

Research and Innovation

How can we best increase workforce readiness?

How might innovation be leveraged?

What knowledge can be coproduced with researchers?

Next Gen Emergency Managers What does the next generation of emergency managers look like?

Are there additional trainings that need to be considered for the next generation emergency managers?

How can we ensure core competency among the next generation emergency managers?

How do we reach diverse younger generations?

Youth Preparedness What efforts might we consider empowering our youth in preparedness measures?

How do we connect with families to encourage youth participation in disaster preparedness?

Hiring in our field

What is the nexus between innovation and diversity?

How might we increase the hiring and retention of qualified diverse candidates?

What ideas do you have that might increase the cultural competency of the workforce?

What are the Strengths, Opportunities, Weakness, and Threats for incorporating IDEA in Emergency Management?

Thank you

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