

#### Micromessaging to Reach and Teach Every Student

#### Georgia Regents University September 12, 2014

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National Alliance for Partnerships in Equity



Equity vs. Equality



#### Equality

Equality often means that everybody gets the *same thing*, that everybody hypothetically has access to the same classes or the same opportunities.





#### The Trouble with Equality



The *trouble* with equality is that, if people are not starting on a level playing field, giving them the same thing maintains the inequality that already exists.



#### An Equity Approach

An *equity* approach considers disparities that exist and gives individuals what they need to address those disparities.





#### Starting Assumptions

Every individual deserves access to the inclusive, equitable educational and employment opportunity, regardless of gender, race, class, religion, (dis)ability, sexual orientation, and other factors.





#### An Illustration: Women, Equality, and Engineering

- From an equality standpoint, women have just as much access as men to engineering classes.
- However, this standpoint ignores larger social and educational conditions that might point to the fact that women do not have the same access as men.



## An Illustration: Girls, Equality, and Electronics(Cont'd.)

- So, women might have *equal* access, but they certainly do not have *equitable* access.
- An equity approach takes these bigger social and educational conditions into account—it's about closing the gaps in access AND opportunity.



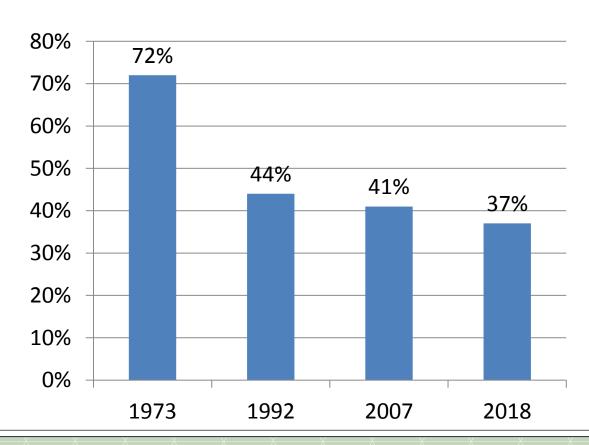


#### Setting the Stage

The Current Status of Diversity in Higher Education

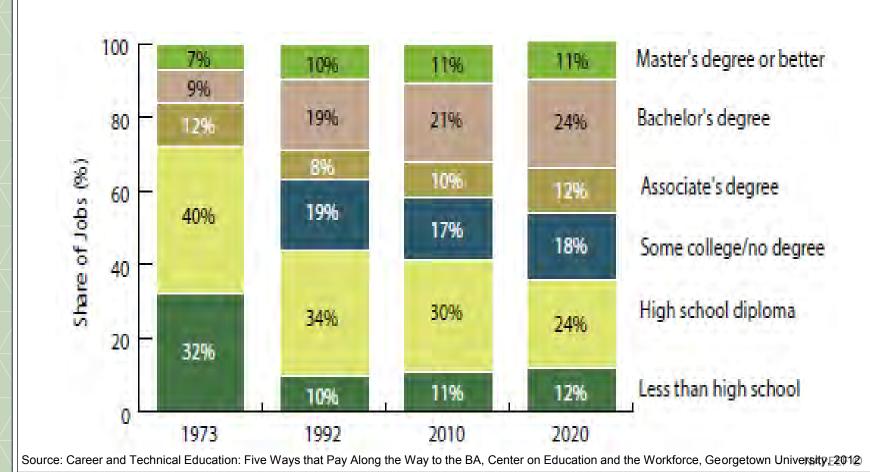


# Jobs for workers with only a high school diploma or less than high school still exist but are quickly declining





## By 2020, nearly 2/3 US jobs will require some postsecondary education





#### Credential Creep Confirmed

"Moving the Goalposts: How Demand for a Bachelor's Degree Is Reshaping the Workforce,"

Burning Glass Technologies released September 9, 2014



## Credential Gap by Middle Skills Occupational Family

Occupational Family	Credentials Gap	% Job Holders with BA	% Postings Requiring a BA
Management	26%	42%	68%
Office and Admin Services	25%	20%	45%
Business & Finance	21%	51%	72%
Computer & Math	21%	39%	60%
Sales & Related	13%	43%	56%
Architecture & Eng	10%	26%	36%
Healthcare	0%	33%	33%



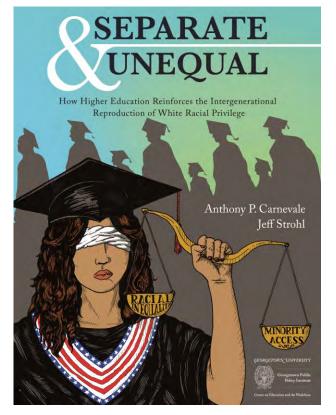
#### Degree Attainment Gap Widening

 In 2013, some 34 percent of 25- to 29-yearolds had earned a bachelor's or higher degree

- Between 1990 and 2013,
  - the White-Black gap widened from 13 to 20 percentage points,
  - White-Hispanic gap widened from 18 to 25 percentage points



# Separate & Unequal: How Higher Education Reinforces the Intergenerational Reproduction of White Racial Privilege



SITY

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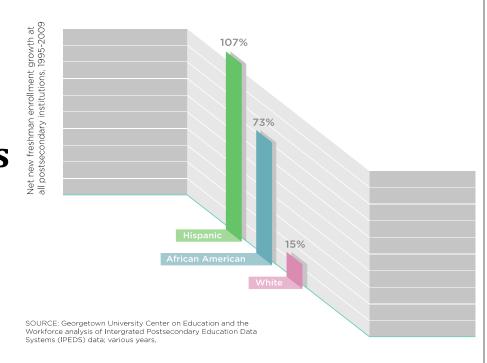
# More African Americans and Hispanics are going to postsecondary institutions, but it is a good news-bad news story.





The good news is that the percentage of African-Americans and Hispanics are enrolling in postsecondary has dramatically increased.

**Figure 1.** Between 1995 and 2009, new freshman enrollments at postsecondary institutions grew by 107 percent for Hispanics, 73 percent for African Americans, and 15 percent for whites.



SOURCE: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of IPEDS data; various years.

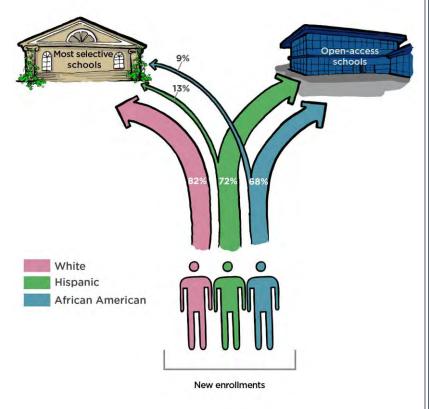


The bad news is that there are two *separate* postsecondary pathways.

The vast majority of white freshmen are going to the 468 most selective four-year colleges.

African American and Hispanic freshmen on the other hand are primarily attending under-resourced two- and four-year colleges.

**Figure 2.** Between 1995 and 2009, 82 percent of new white freshman enrollments were at the 468 most selective four-year colleges, compared to 13 percent for Hispanics and 9 percent for African Americans; 68 percent of new African-American freshman enrollments and 72 percent of new Hispanic freshman enrollments were at open-access two- and four-year colleges, compared to no growth for whites.



SOURCE: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of IPEDS data; various years.



### These Separate Pathways Lead to Unequal Educational and Economic Outcomes



Whites have an advantage over their African-American and Hispanic peers since they attend colleges with greater financial resources and higher completion rates.

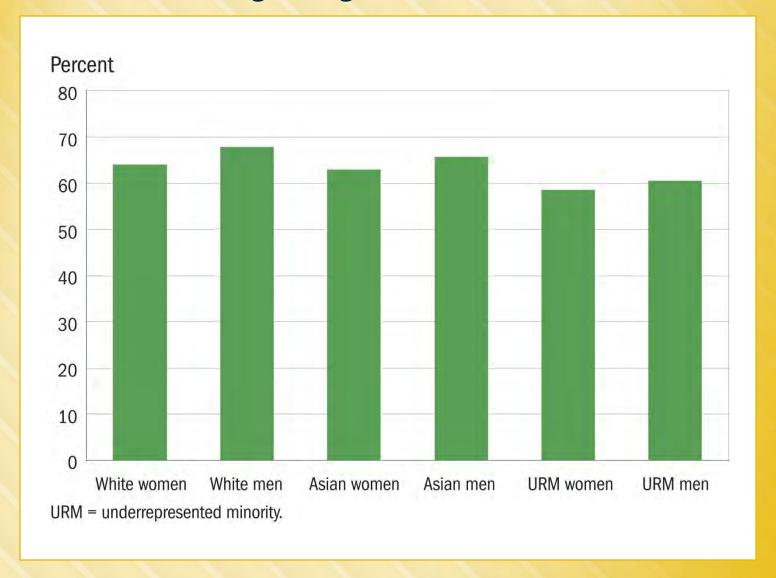
As a result of attending more selective colleges, whites have higher rates of graduate school enrollment and advanced degree attainment, as well as higher future earnings, even among equally qualified students.



#### Low Income College Students

	College Dropout	Certificate	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree or better
White	45%	17%	15%	23%
African American	55%	24%	10%	12%
Hispanic	59%	16%	12%	13%

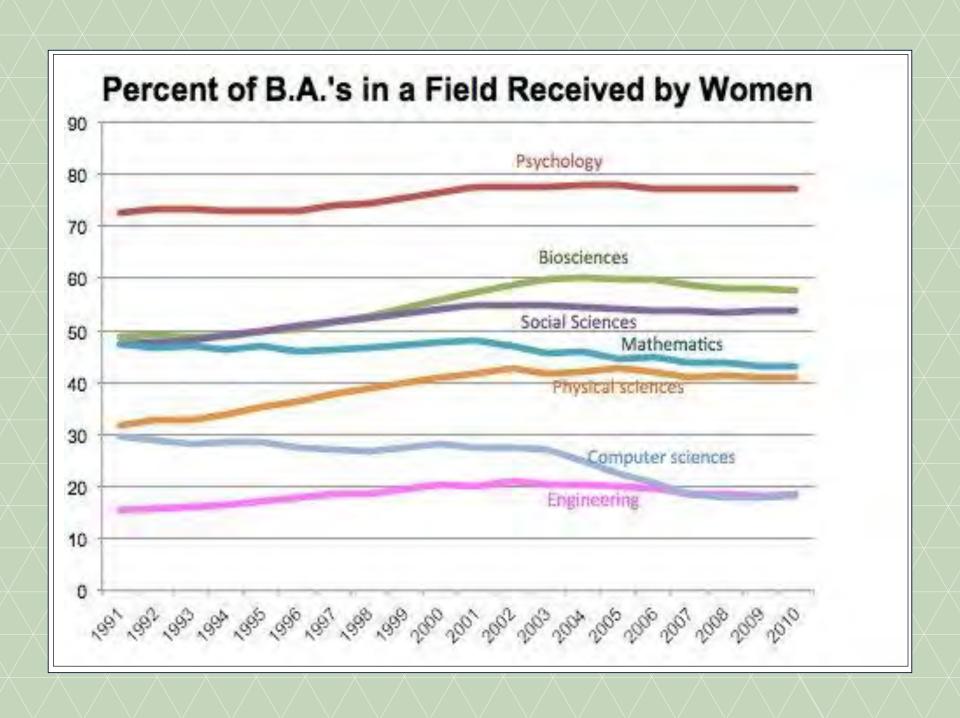
#### Full-time enrollment among undergraduates: 2010



#### Undergraduate enrollment, by type of school: 2010

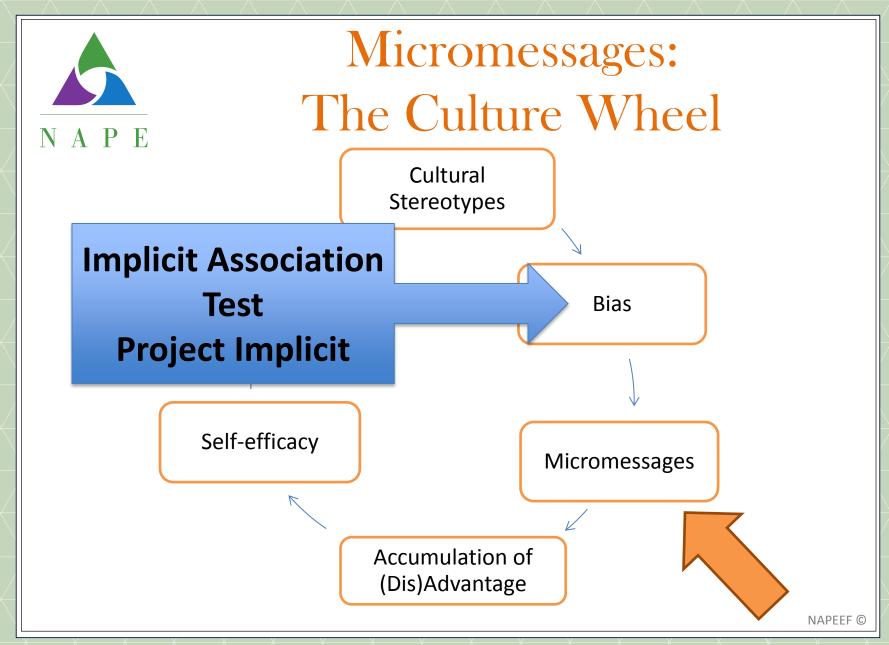








#### Micromessaging





#### Micromessaging

#### Micromessages

 Small, subtle, semiconscious messages we send and receive when we interact with others

## Micro-inequities

 Negative micromessages we send other people that cause them to feel devalued, slighted, discouraged, or excluded

#### Microaffirmations

 Positive micromessages that cause people to feel valued, included, or encouraged

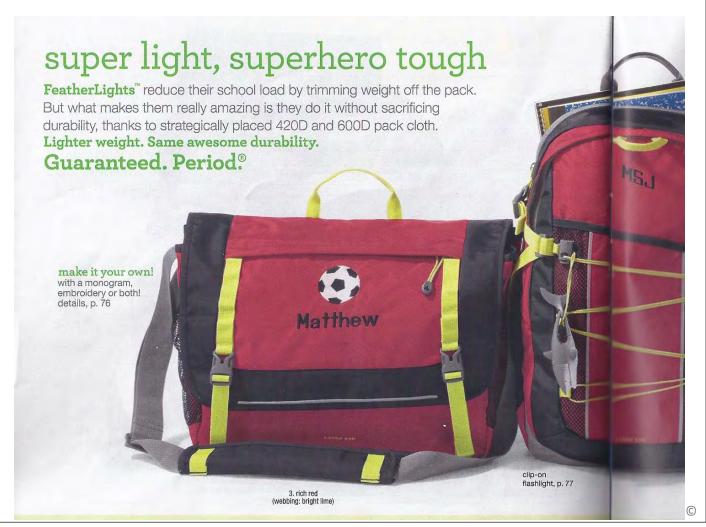








#### Lands End Catalog 2012





#### Lands End Catalog 2012





### Video Riley on Marketing

http://youtu.be/-CU040Hqbas



# Negative Implicit Bias = Micro-Inequities





Intent

Teacher
Employer/co-worker
Micro-messaging

Engagement
with individuals
in the
classroom or
workplace

Student or Employee
Performance

Small and seemingly insignificant behaviors may result in unfavorable outcomes.

Impact Is More Important Than Intent!



#### Activity: Inclusion/Exclusion

- 1. Think of three words that describe an educational experience where you felt included
- 2. Think of three words that describe an educational experience where you felt excluded.



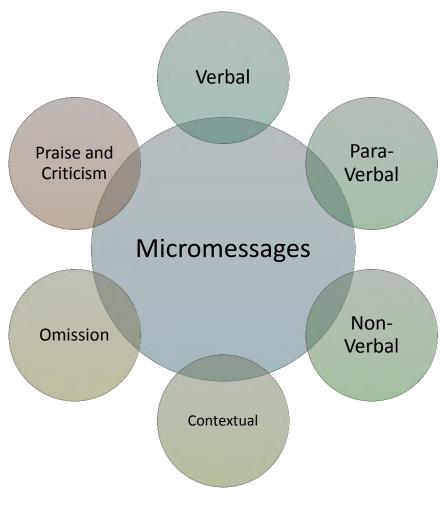
#### Activity: Inclusion/Exclusion

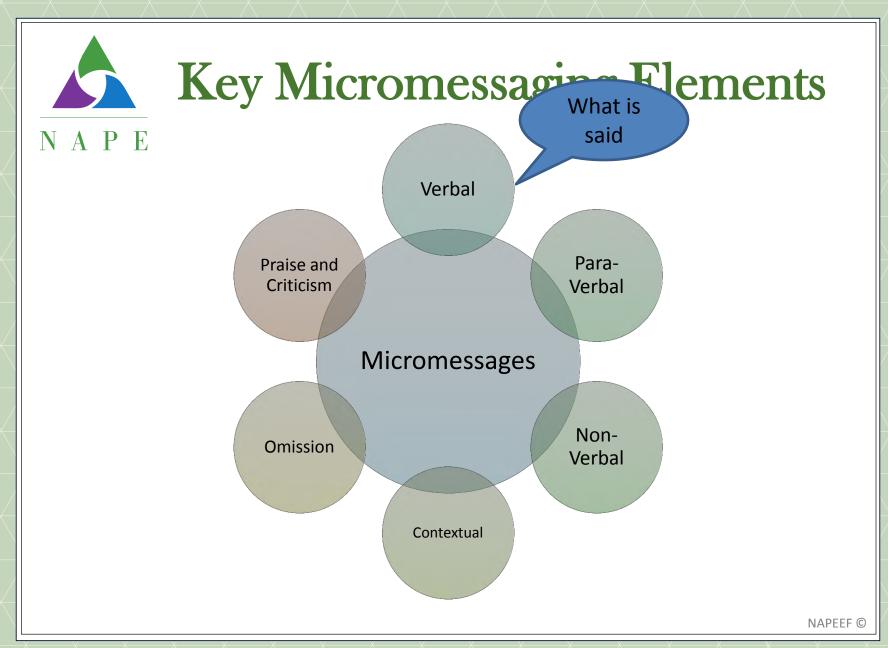
Discuss briefly in pairs:

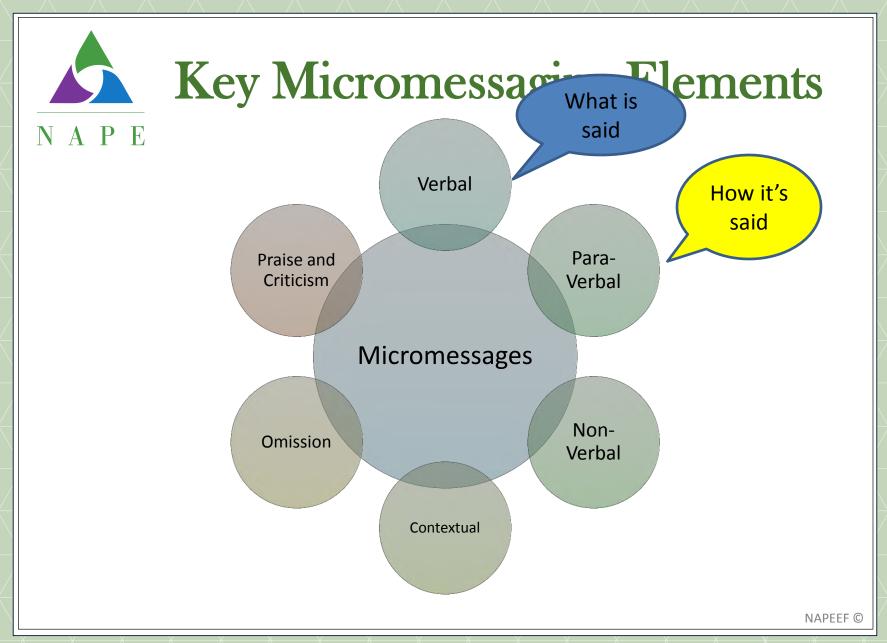
- 1. Share your three inclusion descriptors and your three exclusion descriptors.
- 2. Do you still feel any pain or frustration from your exclusion experience? Do you still feel any joy from your inclusion experience?

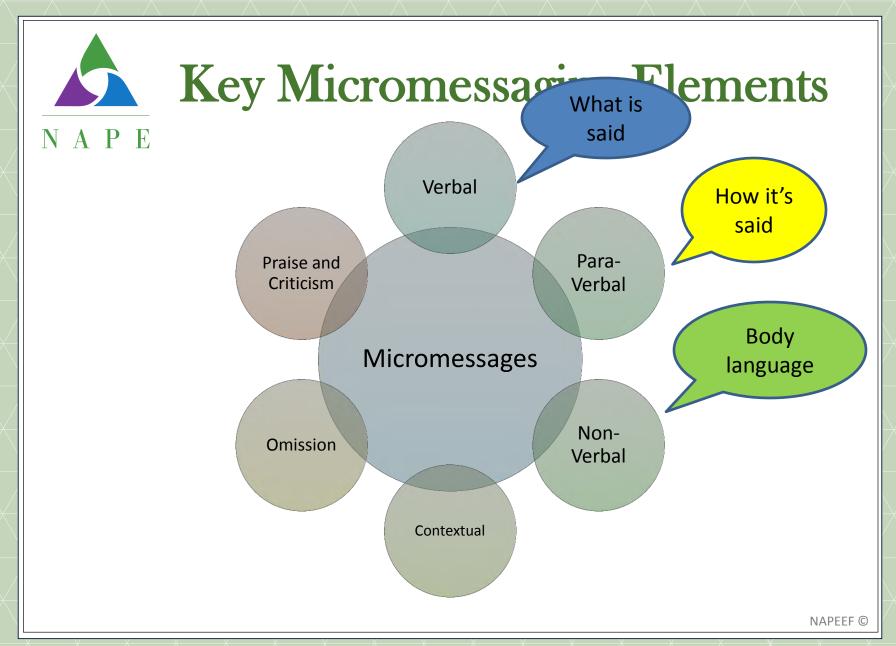


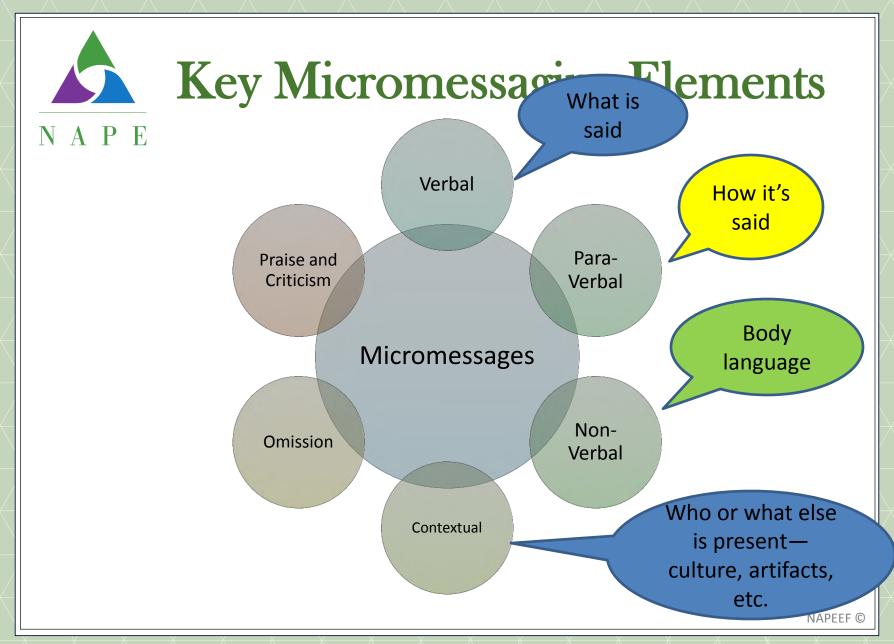
#### **Key Micromessaging Elements**

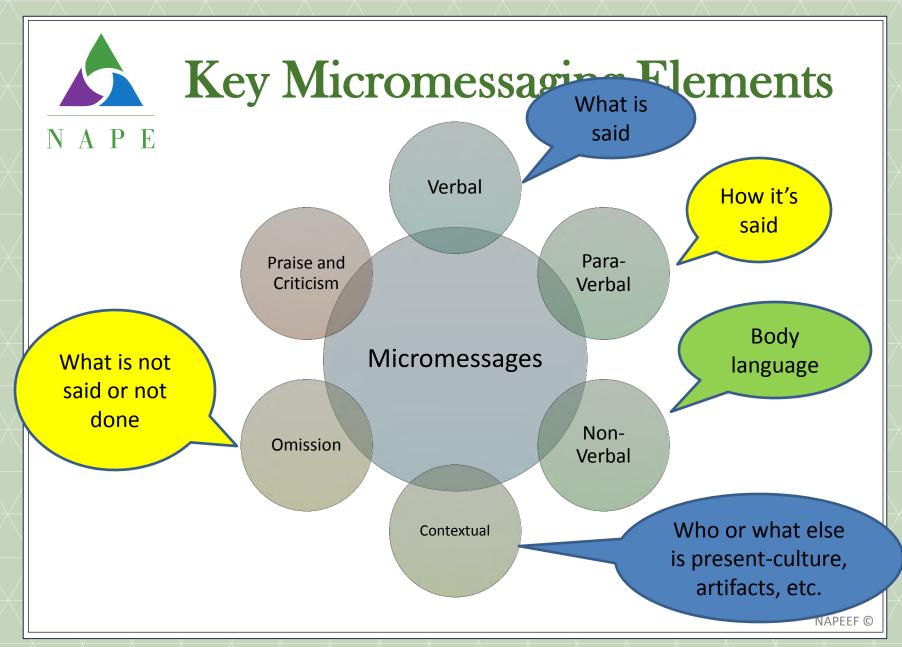


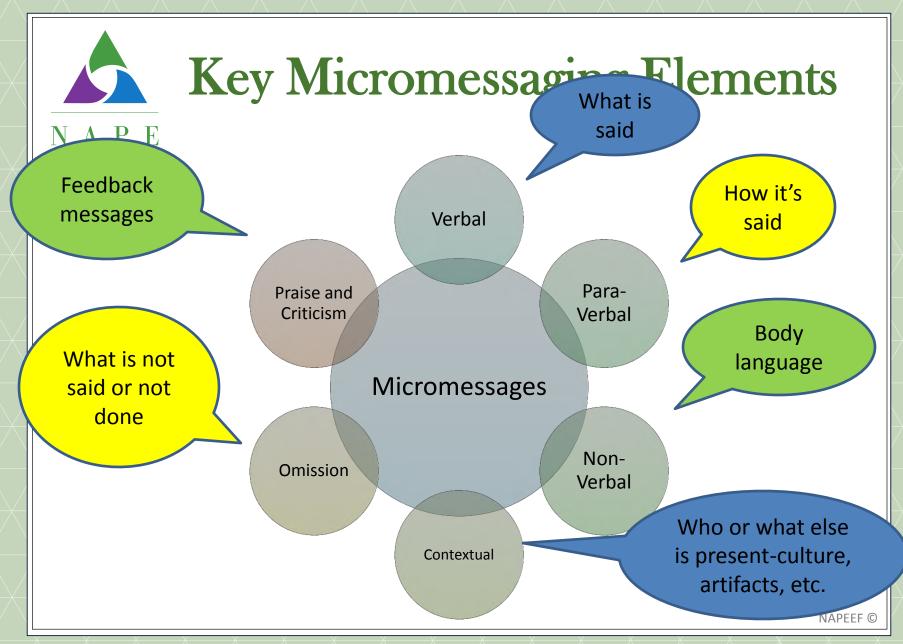








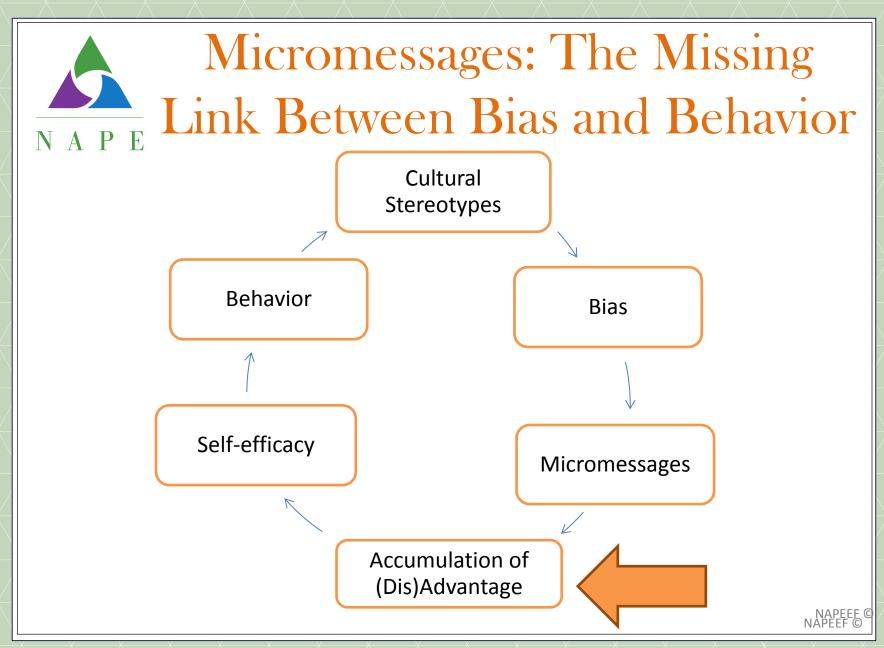






## Micromessages Accumulate







# Video The Danger of the Single Story Chimamanda Adichie

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D9Ihs241zeg



#### Critical Reflection

- The basis for any approach to equity is critical reflection.
- This means that we have to learn to imagine and ask these questions, often against our own socializations.



#### Persistence

Any inequities in schools or workplaces are connected to bigger inequities in the larger society, so remember that, when we are trying to challenge gender bias in education and careers, we are, in some ways, pushing against most other socializing forces in our lives.

- We must be patient but persistent!



### Your Own Sphere of Influence

However, it is not the responsibility of a single person to transform the world or even a school district or workplace. But it is our responsibility to define our own spheres of influence and make sure we do whatever we can to make those spheres equitable and just.



## How Do You View Intelligence?



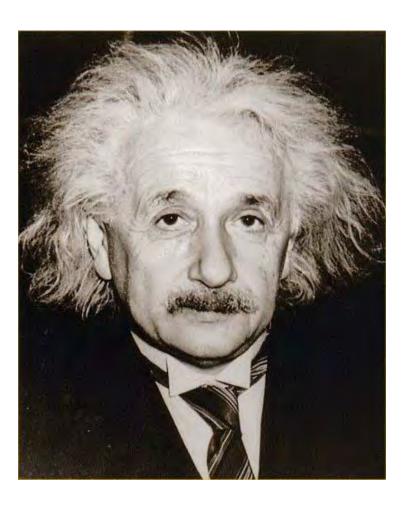


#### Growth Mindset Benefits

Fixed Mindset	<b>Growth Mindset</b>
Intelligence is static.	Intelligence can be developed.
Leads to a desire to <i>look</i> smart and therefore a tendency to	Leads to a desire to <i>learn</i> and therefore a tendency to
<ul> <li>avoid challenges</li> </ul>	embrace challenges
<ul> <li>give up easily due to obstacles</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>persist despite obstacles</li> </ul>
• see effort as fruitless	<ul> <li>see effort as path to mastery</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>ignore useful feedback</li> </ul>	• learn from criticism
<ul> <li>be threatened by others' success</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>be inspired by others' success</li> </ul>

- •Teach and model that intellectual skills can be acquired.
- •Praise individuals for effort.
- •Highlight the struggle.
- •Create a school and workplace culture that sends the message that you value growth and learning.





"Do not worry about your difficulties in Mathematics. I can assure you mine are still greater." **Albert Einstein** 



## The Impact of Praise

- Neutral Praise
  - "That's a really high score"

No Improvement

- Intelligence Praise
  - "That's a really high score, you must be very smart at these problems"
- Effort Praise
  - "That's a really high score, you must have worked hard at these problems"

**Improvement** 

NAPFFF ©



Struggles

Challenges

Mistakes

Hard Work

Overcome Obstacles

NAPEEF © NAPEEF ©



Share with your neighbor an example when you have seen students exhibit a fixed mindset.

How would you respond to them now?

NAPEEF @



"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful committed people can change the world.

Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."

Margaret Mead





### Questions?

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