

Building Equity into Evaluation and Research

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Building Equity

WHERE DO WE BEGIN?

WHO CAN
WE WORK
WITH?

HOW CAN
WE EMBED
EQUITY?

WHY DOES
IT
MATTER?



HOW CAN
WE EMBED
EQUITY IN
OUR
PRACTICES?

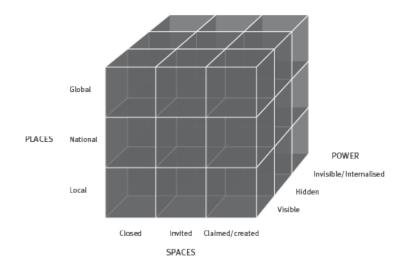
IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation

iap²

IAP2's Spectrum of Public Participation was designed to assist with the selection of the level of participation that defines the public's role in any public participation process. The Spectrum is used internationally, and it is found in public participation plans around the world.

INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision making in the hands o the public.
We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.

Participation		Engagement		Partnership
Outreach	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Share Leadership
Communication flows from the program or initiative to inform community members.	Community members provide one-time or periodic feedback.	Communication flows both ways and community members provide ongoing participation.	Community members influence decision-making.	Community members share power and responsibility making decisions together.
Outcome: To establish communication and outreach channels, while sharing information with the community.	Outcome: To develop connections.	Outcome: To establish visibility of the partner and increased cooperation.	Outcome: Increased trust and partnership- building	Outcome: A strong partnership, with bidirectional trust that affects broade community health outcomes.



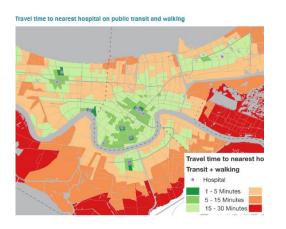
Measuring Alignment with Community Priorities

From a data platform

to

the TRANSIT platform







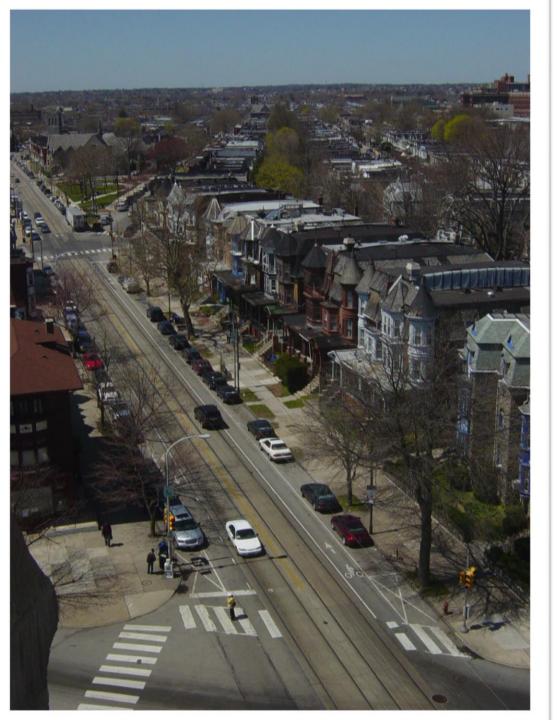








Be expansive in identifying partners



Why does it matter?

The Significance of Data Disaggregation in the Study of Boys and Men of Color:

Perspectives from the Asian American and Pacific Islander Student Population



ROBERT T. TERANISHI & BACH MAI DOLLY NGUYEN



Afro-Latino Health Disparities In The U.S.

OPINION 02/05/2018 05:45 am ET

It's Time We Stop Ignoring Afro-Latino Disparities In The U.S.







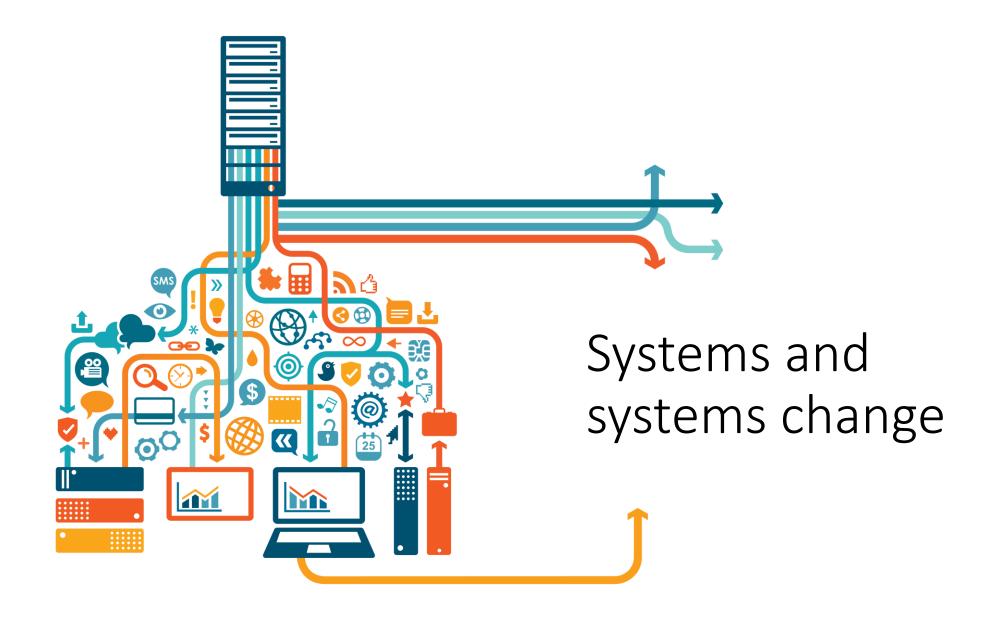
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Physical and Mental Health

The correlation between racial and ethnic discrimination to physical and mental health has been studied, bringing attention to the negative implications of lifelong racialization.³⁰ AAPIs, however, have been overlooked with regard to their physical and mental well-being given the popular narrative of success and happiness. Examinations of AAPI men highlights that particular subgroups are, in fact, experiencing symptoms of poor physical and mental health:

- In a national survey conducted by the CDC, Asian of feeling sad or hopeless (26%) and having seriously considered attempting suicide (17%).31
- A study by the Rand Corporation found that nearly half of
 Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and Filipino young men all Cambodian youth have symptoms of depression.32
- In the same CDC survey of high school students, Native American high school students reported the highest levels Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were 50% more likely than Whites to be overweight (19%) or obese (21%), and had the highest rate of being diagnosed with asthma (27%).33
 - experience higher blood pressure than other racial and ethnic subgroups.34





WHERE DO WE BEGIN?

Community	participation	tools

https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.iap2.org/resource/resmgr/pillars/Spectrum_8.5x11_Print.pdf http://tools.sparkpolicy.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Community-Engagement-Continuum.pdf https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/j.2040-0209.2012.00400.x

Identifying researchers and evaluators:

https://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/242/docs/BHC_YouthOrganizing_2pgr_August2017.pdf; http://rwjf-newconnections.org/areas-of-research-expertise/

Disaggregating data resources:

https://cue.usc.edu/tools/data/ https://www.huffpost.com/entry/opinion-cuevas-afrolatino http://www.equalmeasure.org/rise-issue-briefs/

Examining Power Dynamics in Systems

Systems https://www.collectiveimpactforum.org/tags/systems-change

Change
Frontline Solution's Equity Footprint for Philanthropy

https://equityfootprint.org/

Center for Culturally Responsive Evaluation (CREA)

valuation https://crea.education.illinois.edu/



Thank you!

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