# CREATING A LEVEL PLAYING FIELD

How can we ensure everyone has the same experiences and opportunities in the workplace and Education system?

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## SECTION 1

**Understanding Difference** 

#### Overview

- Understanding difference
- How we see and manage difference
- What we should teach
- Minority agency
- Acceptance
- What you can do to make a change

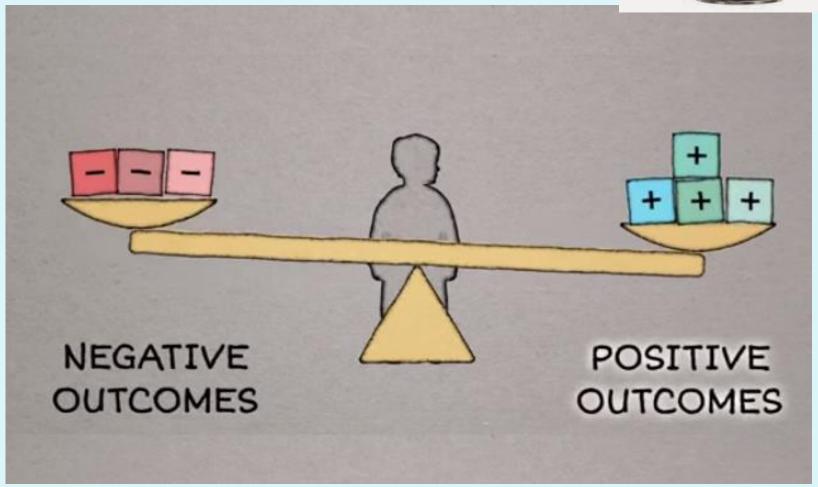
### Types of differences

- Cultural differences
- Age, class, race, gender, sexuality
- Ethnicity, culture, religion
- Achievement attributes
- Ascription attributes
- Racial Physical difference
- Non-racial physical
- Spectrum of abilities



## How the difference affects the scale





Critical Scholarship on whiteness is not an assault on white people per se: it is an assault on the socially constructed and constantly reinforced power of White identification and interests.

(Gilborn, 2008, Ladson-Billings and Tate, 1995)

## Do All/only some lives matter?

- EU MIDIS II, 2016 report 45%North African, Sub Sahara, Roma
- UNCERD submission United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Ireland's combined report no intervention for PAD
- Irish 2016 CSO Unemployment rate of Western EU 7-9%, Eastern EU 13-17%, Africans 42.5 -63%
- ESRI report on discrimination attitudes to diversity omits mentioning Blacks, how?
- The International Decade for People of African Descent, 2015–2024
- 92% of children complete 2<sup>nd</sup> Level Edu, 13% of Travellers and only about 1% to 3<sup>rd</sup> Level

#### Looking at Social Inclusion Policy & Practice

- ...Means looking at the origin
- Human rights was set up as a response to human wrongs (Judy Walsh, 2012)
- Social inclusion is an answer to social exclusion
- As we look at policy and practice, I will focus on the difference that is the bedrock of human exclusion as a way of Informing an Integrated way of working in FET Guidance

Race has been applied to distinguish, classify, tag and pigeonhole groups through the application of a scale of values that is markedly ethnocentric, with economic implications.

- Some say 'Race is over'
- Race is always an issue, always in play

Dyer, 2000

#### Some Positions People/organisations take on Race

Group	Position on Race	Action
Racial scepticists	<ul> <li>Insist races do not exist at all</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Such people/ organisations will simply eliminate race from political and normal everyday usage and life</li> </ul>
Racial Constructionists	<ul> <li>Believe races do not naturally exist, but are in some ways socially defined</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Some say talking about race should be eliminated</li> <li>Others see race as part of the real world whose use should be continued as an effective strategy to combat racism</li> </ul>
• Racialist	<ul> <li>Not satisfied that races differ, recognise racial superiority</li> <li>a level playing field 28/03/2019 - E</li> </ul>	The racialist's own race is usually positioned at the top of the hierarchy  Thun loseph ebun joseph@ucd.je

#### Research Structure

#### Racial Stratification in the Irish Labour Market:

A comparative study of differential labour market outcomes through the counter-stories of Nigerian, Polish and Spanish migrants in Ireland

#### Site of Action

Irish Labour Market

#### Research Population

Spanish, Polish and Nigerians

#### Methodology

Critical Race Theory

#### Ontological View

Race confers differential status through the racial stratification of actors

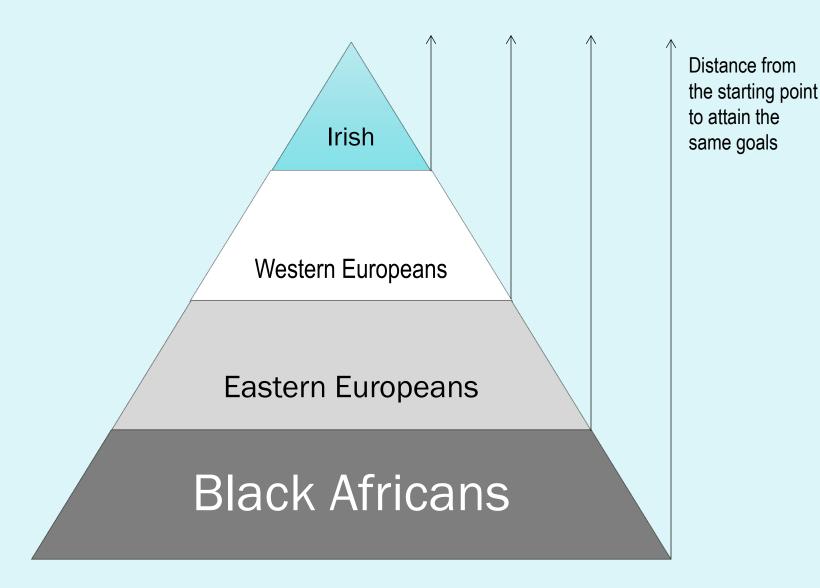
#### Data Source

- EPIC 2009 2011
   Database (N=639)
- Irish CSO 2011
- 32 Semi structured Interviews

## The Good news and the Bad news news



#### Racial Stratification in Action

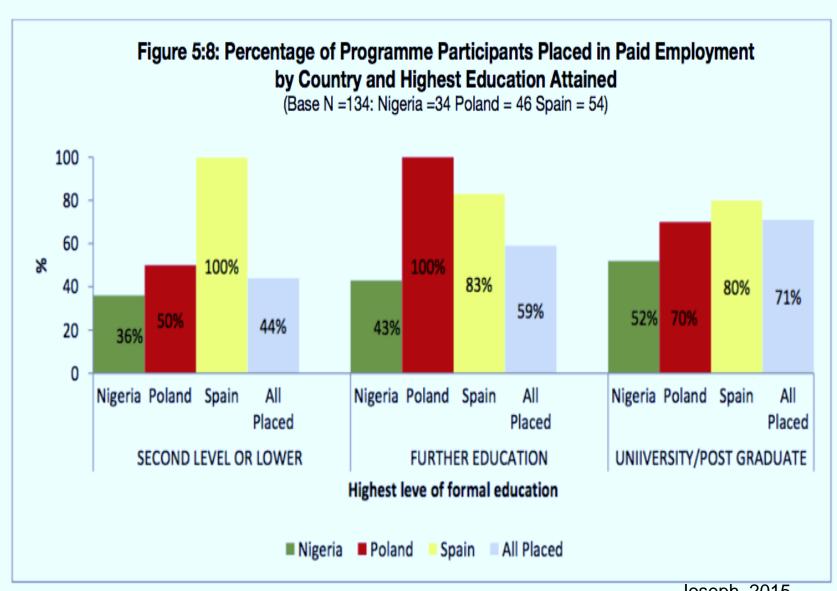


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## SECTION 2

How we treat difference

#### Higher Education is Advantageous



## Stay in your lane?



### **Ingroup Favouritism**

- Group favouritism operates as a continuum of favouritism to disfavour with a broad spectrum comprising a positive and negative end.
- The positive end, which favours sameness, is the favouritism end of the continuum,
- The negative end, which features persons with little similarity with the host nation, is not a recipient of group favours but disfavour as the response to difference.
- It is this end of the spectrum which I call the disfavour end of the continuum that is problematic
- Human contact reproduces and maintains the racial order through its advantaging of groups

#### How we treat difference in the workplace

- We stratify those who are more different to the bottom
- Our expectations of them are lower
- We judge them more harshly
- We create what we get...
  - Psychological effect resulting in oscillation
  - Withdrawal from others/ isolation, demotivated
  - Lower productivity
  - Lower profitability
  - High turnover
  - Low satisfaction
  - \*Extra miller
  - \*Militant



# What Shall We Teach?

#1	Minority Agency
#2	Attitude To Difference
#3	Social Acceptance

## What diverse workers want in the labour market

- Acceptance of them and their difference
- Provided with the same opportunities
- Included at the beginning not added in as an afterthought or to make the organisation look good
- To be seen, visibility for their work, contributions, achievements and skills
- Organisations should reflect them

### What can WE ALL do

- Practice acceptance
- You are inclusivity not the organisation
- Monitor your own responses to difference
- Mind the dominant stories you tell
- Learn about others
- Become an ally
- Attend a <u>proper</u> unconscious bias training, whiteness or Black studies course
- Monitor career progression of staff, students, clients & compare by nationality of descent

#### Conclusion

- Change comes through challenging taken for granted assumptions. We all are key to making that change as educators and service providers
- Be the social inclusion you want to see



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#### References

## **Thank You**

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