Numbers Don't Lie:
Data, Disasters and Racial Disparities

Oct. 20, 2020

CDP **Center for Disaster Philanthropy**
The when, where and how of informed disaster giving

Moderator

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Land Acknowledgement

- A territorial or land acknowledgement involves making a statement that recognizes you are on the traditional territory of the Indigenous people(s) who called the land home before the arrival of settlers, and in many cases still do call it home.

- The aim of providing a land acknowledgement at the beginning of a meeting is to both demonstrate recognition of Indigenous lands, treaties and peoples but also to give time for settlers to reflect on the issues of reconciliation.

https://www.whose.land/en/   https://native-land.ca/

Source: https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/accessibility-human-rights/indigenous-affairs-office/land-acknowledgement

Billion Dollar Disasters
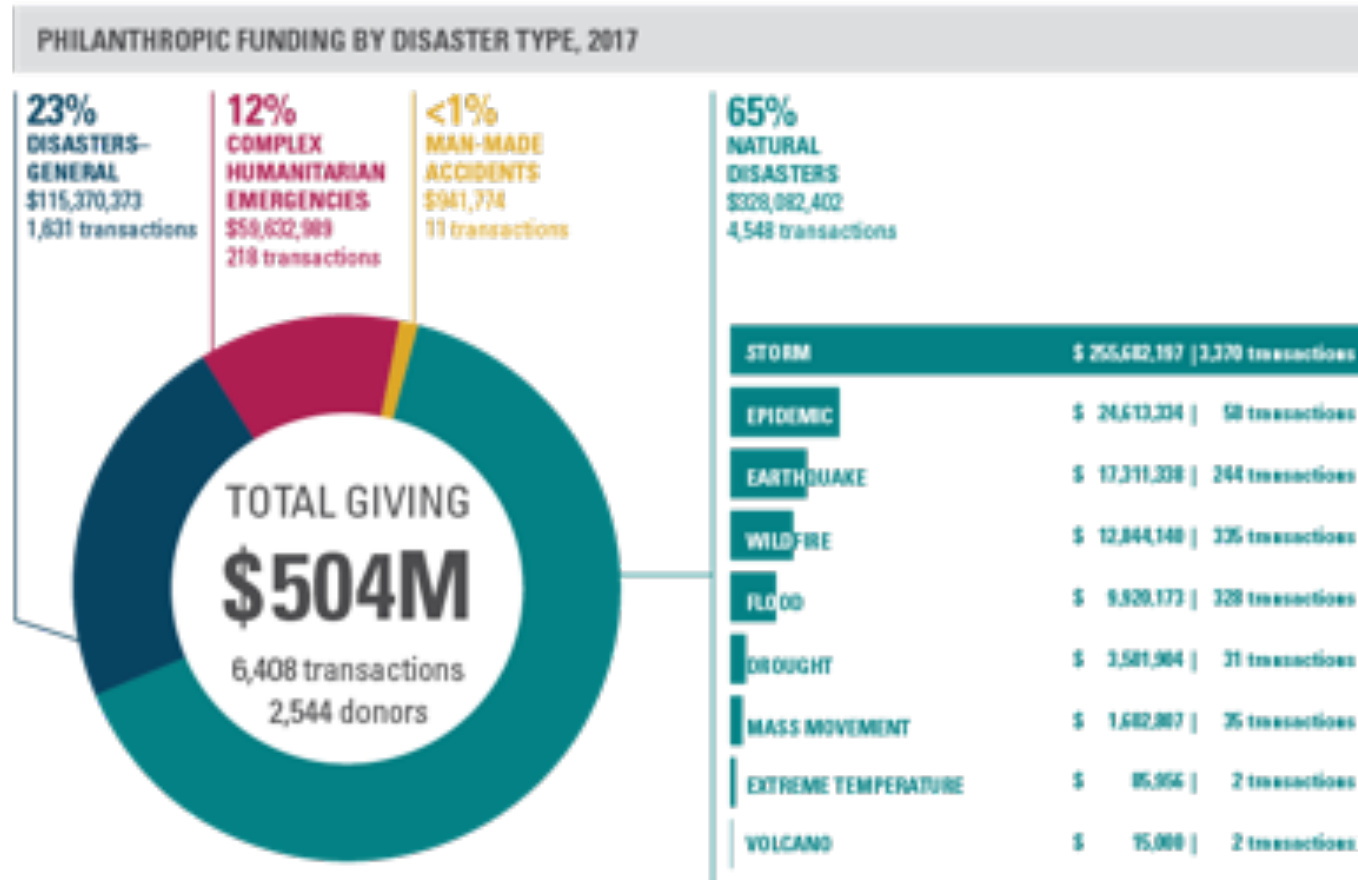
- According to NOAA, there have been 16 weather/climate disasters with losses exceeding $1 billion this year.

- This ties the annual record of 16 events that occurred in 2011 and 2017.

- 2020 is the sixth consecutive year (2015-2020) in which 10 or more billion-dollar weather and climate disaster events impacted the U.S.

- Over the last 41 years, the years with 10 or more separate billion-dollar disaster events include 1998, 2008, 2011-2012 and 2015-2020.

U.S. 2020 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters

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Disaster Giving by Disaster Type

PHILANTHROPIC FUNDING BY DISASTER TYPE, 2017

23% DISASTERS–GENERAL $115,370,373 1,831 transactions

12% COMPLEX HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES $59,632,989 218 transactions

<1% MAN-MADE ACCIDENTS $941,774 11 transactions

65% NATURAL DISASTERS $328,082,402 4,548 transactions

TOTAL GIVING
$504M
6,408 transactions
2,544 donors

STORM	$ 255,682,197	3,370 transactions
EPIDEMIC	$ 24,613,334	58 transactions
EARTHQUAKE	$ 17,311,338	264 transactions
WILDFIRE	$ 12,844,140	335 transactions
FLOOD	$ 9,920,173	328 transactions
DROUGHT	$ 3,581,904	31 transactions
MASS MOVEMENT	$ 1,682,807	36 transactions
EXTREME TEMPERATURE	$ 85,956	2 transactions
VOLCANO	$ 15,000	2 transactions

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Giving by Disaster Assistance Strategy

PHILANTHROPIC FUNDING BY DISASTER ASSISTANCE STRATEGY, 2017

RESILIENCE, RISK REDUCTION, AND MITIGATION
2% $10,597,138
1% 61 transactions

PREPAREDNESS
2% $9,503,534
3% 191 transactions

RESPONSE AND RELIEF
64% $323,771,093
65% 4,165 transactions

RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY
17% $83,314,626
8% 504 transactions

MULTIPLE STRATEGIES
7% $36,064,290
6% 356 transactions

UNSPECIFIED
7% $34,433,639
17% 1,085 transactions

OTHER*
1% $6,743,217
1% 46 transactions

% of Giving
% of Transactions

*Other includes grants for research, convenings, and other work that could not be classified

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COVID and Other Disasters

□ More than $11.9 billion in philanthropic funding was awarded for COVID-19-related efforts during the first six months of 2020.

□ This far exceeds funding for other recent disasters, like Hurricanes Dorian, Harvey, Irma and Maria, and dwarfs funding for the last major epidemic, the 2014 Ebola outbreak.

Philanthropic funding for COVID-19 compared with recent disasters

COVID-19	$11,914,855,871
Hurricane Harvey	$342,771,699
Australian bushfires	$152,377,848
Hurricane Irma	$127,389,374
Hurricane Maria	$68,185,488
Hurricane Dorian	$47,741,888

Based on data, in U.S. dollars, collected for roughly six months following each disaster
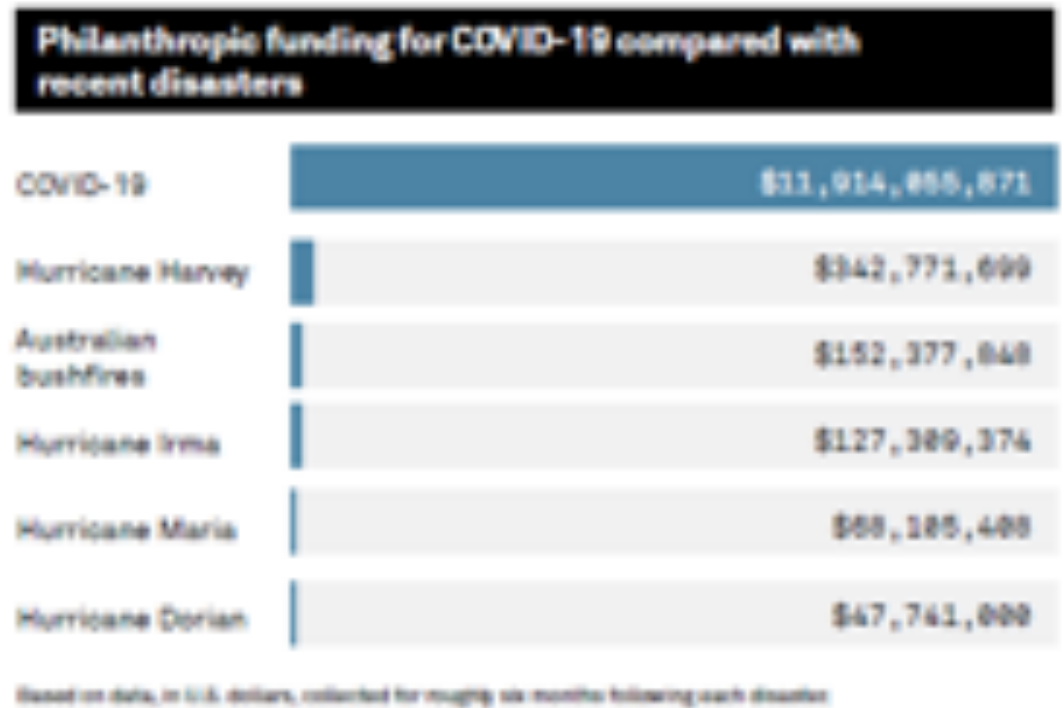
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Helpful Definitions

☐ **Black, Indigenous, People of Color or BIPOC:** Black can refer to dark-skinned peoples of Africa, Oceania and Australia or their descendants. Indigenous refers to ethnic groups native to the Americas. People of color is an umbrella term for non-white people.

☐ **Settler Colonialism** refers to the ways by which colonizing powers create permanent or long-term settlement on land owned and/or occupied by other peoples, often by force.

☐ **Racial Equity** is the condition that would be achieved if one's racial identity no longer predicted, in a statistical sense, how one fares.

☐ **Racial Justice** is defined as the proactive reinforcement of policies, practices, attitudes and actions that produce equitable power, access, opportunities, treatment, impacts and outcomes for all.

Source: https://www.racialequitytools.org/

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Speakers

Dr. Lori Peek
Director,
Natural Hazards Center at the
University of Colorado Boulder

Antoine Richards
Senior Advisor,
Institute for Diversity and Inclusion
in Emergency Management

Lori Villarosa
Founder and Executive Director,
Philanthropic Initiative for Racial
Equity

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Racial Equity

The original guide describes four important features of a racial equity lens:

- Analyzes data and information about race and ethnicity
- Understands disparities and the reasons they exist
- Looks at structural root causes of problems
- Names race explicitly when talking about problems and solutions

Racial Justice

A racial justice lens adds four more critical elements:

- Understands and acknowledges racial history
- Creates a shared affirmative vision of a fair and inclusive society
- Focuses explicitly on building civic, cultural, economic, and political power by those most impacted
- Emphasizes transformative solutions that impact multiple systems

Philanthropic
Racial
Equity
Initiative for

*A **racial justice lens** brings into view the **confrontation of power**, the **redistribution of resources**, and the **systemic transformation necessary** for real change.*

*Justice requires urgent fundamental changes that **reposition communities of color in relation to power and resources**, which includes being able to **challenge and shape the many institutions** that determine a community's conditions.*

－Grantmaking with a Racial Justice Lens, PRE

13

How does mortality vary by age, gender, race, and disaster type in the U.S.?

Zahran, Sammy, Lori Peek, and Samuel D. Brody. 2008. **"Youth Mortality by Forces of Nature."** *Children, Youth, and Environments* 18(1): 371-388.

Adams, Rachel M., Candace M. Evans, Mason C. Mathews, Amy Wolkin, and Lori Peek. 2020. "**Mortality from Forces of Nature Among Older Adults by Race/Ethnicity and Gender."** *Journal of Applied Gerontology*, 10.1177/0733464820954676.

Child and Youth (ages 0-24) Mortality by Forces of Nature: *Key Findings*
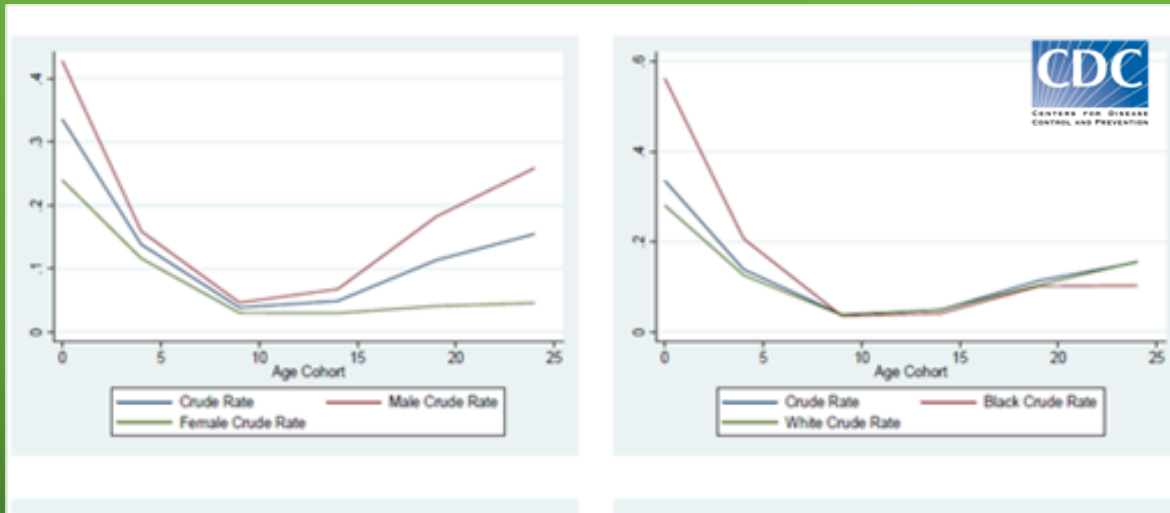
Crude Death Rates by Forces of Nature by Age, Race, and Gender, 1999-2003

- **Age -** While children's overall risk of death in disaster in the U.S. is relatively low, **infants** are most at risk

- **Gender -** The death rate for **male children and youth** is higher than the death rate for female children and youth

- **Race + Age + Gender -** African American male children ages 0-4 are most at risk for death by disaster, while **White male children ages 5-24** are most at risk

- **Age + Disaster Type -** 0-4 most likely to die in **extreme heat; 5-14** most likely to die in **cataclysmic storms and floods; 15-24** most likely to die of **excessive cold**

All Age Cohorts and Older Adults (ages 60-84) Mortality by Forces of Nature:
Key Findings
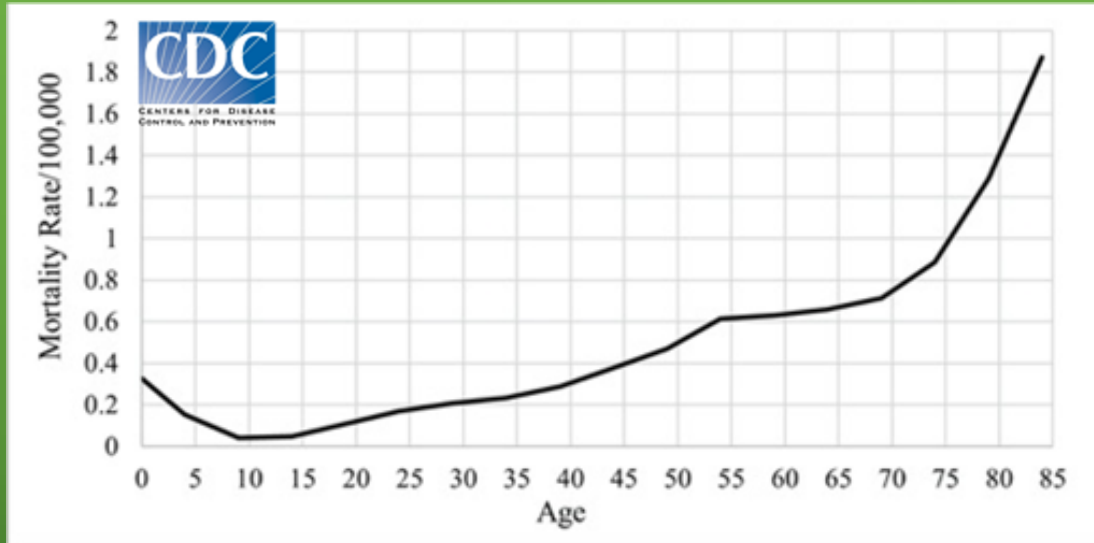
Age-Specific Mortality Rates from Forces of Nature in the U.S., 1999-2017

- **Death by Disaster -** Between 1999-2017, there were **22,174 disaster-related deaths** in the U.S.
- **Age -** Across all age cohorts, **older adults** are most at risk (crude mortality rate for 60+ populations is **more than double** the mortality rate for the entire population)
- **Gender -** Mortality rates are consistently higher among **males** than females
- **Race - American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) population** has the highest mortality rate, followed by **Blacks, Whites, Latinos, and Asians/Pacific Islanders**
- **Race + Age + Gender + Disaster Type - Older adult male AI/AN** populations most likely to die in **excessive cold; Older adult male Black populations** most likely to die in **cataclysmic storms**

COVID-19 DATA AND HOW BIPOC ARE IMPACTED

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

▶ Social determinants of health (SDOH) are conditions in the environment in which people are born, live, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life (QOL) outcomes and risks.

COVID-19 DATA AND HOW BIPOC ARE IMPACTED

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

- ❖ Availability of resources to meet basic needs (safe housing and food markets)
- ❖ Access to educational, economic and job opportunities
- ❖ Access to healthcare
- ❖ Availability of community-based resources in support community living (recreational opportunities and activities)
- ❖ Transportation options
- ❖ Public safety (Police, Fire, EMS, 911 Communications)
- ❖ Social norms and attitudes (e.g. discrimination, racism, and distrust of the government)
- ❖ Exposure to crime, violence, and social disorder
- ❖ Socioeconomic conditions (e.g. poverty, low-income housing)
- ❖ Language/literacy
- ❖ Access to information and technology
- ❖ Culture
- ❖ Natural environment (e.g. green space) and weather (climate change)
- ❖ Built environment
- ❖ Worksites, schools, and recreational settings
- ❖ Housing and community design
- ❖ Exposure to hazards (toxic, physical), and
- ❖ Physical barriers (people with disabilities)

COVID-19 DATA AND HOW BIPOC ARE IMPACTED

- ❖ AI/AN are 5.3x more likely to hospitalized due to COVID-19
- ❖ Blacks/African-Americans are 2.1x more likely to die than any other race from COVID-19
- ❖ Hispanics & AI/AN are 2.8x more likely to contract COVID-19
- ❖ Low-income workers are more likely to suffer from unemployment due to COVID-19 and there are higher disparate proportions of lower SES among BIPOC
- ❖ Blacks and Hispanic/LatinX populations are less likely to have enough saving to cover 3 months of living expenses

- ❖ 34% of people living in highly vulnerable rural communities have no access to COVID-19 testing sites or Level 1 trauma care
- ❖ Among this population, Blacks are 1.7x more likely to live in highly vulnerable rural communities and nearly 3x more likely to live in a testing desert.
- ❖ Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to work in service-related industries deeming them "essential workers"
- ❖ Racial/ethnic minorities are more likely to use public transportation and are subsequently increasingly susceptible to COVID-19

- ❖ Georgia, New Jersey, and Florida contribute to more than 1/3 (37%) of all COVID-19 related deaths in the US.
- ❖ The region with the highest levels of uninsured individuals is the South which is also the region where the highest concentration of Blacks/AAs reside.
- ❖ When looking at zip code related housing data, committees with higher rates of COVID have been shown to be communities with higher housing density and predominantly racial/ethnic minorities who often live within generational constructs increasing the risk among elderly and families.

COVID-19 COMPARED TO PREVIOUS DISASTERS
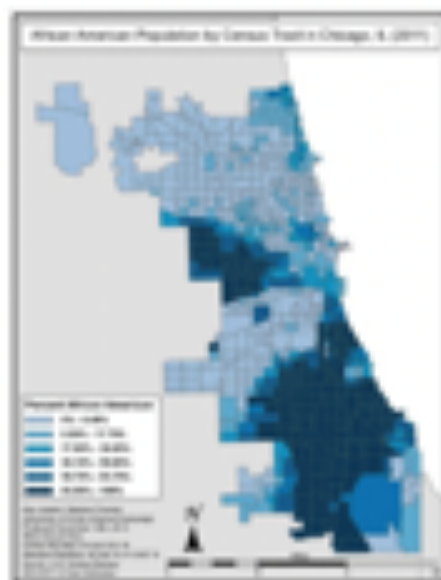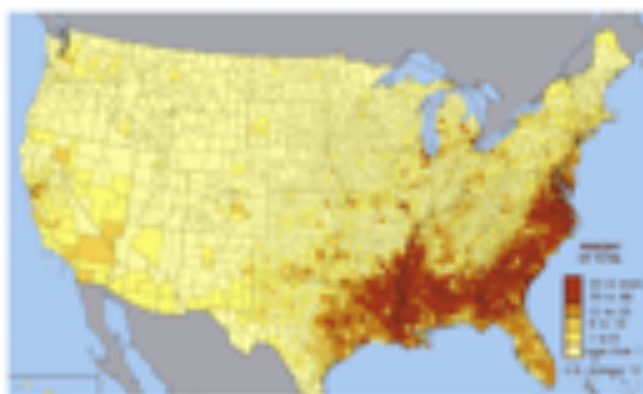
Disasters are *not* equal opportunity events.

We only see what and who we measure,
and we do not measure everything.

Couple statistics with stories.

Measure disparities *and* strengths and capacities
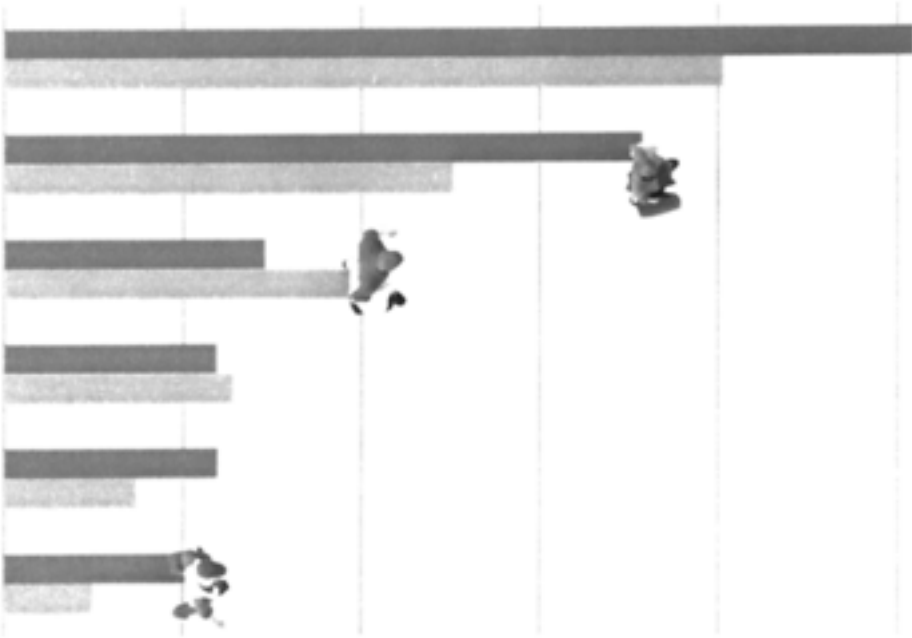
Invest in a diverse 21st century workforce.

CRITERIA BEFORE FUNDING PREDOMINANTLY WHITE ORGANIZATIONS TO DO RACIAL JUSTICE WORK

Foundations considering support for predominantly white organizations on racial justice should first ask themselves these questions:

1. Is there an organization of color working in the same space or are there other investments that would build power and self-determination for communities of color directly?

2. Does the grantseeker understand the scale of change that would be required to become a truly multiracial organization and operate with racial justice values?

3. Has the grantseeker made investments in change work through their general operating funds, and have they ensured the work remains a top priority?

4. What would be the actual benefit to communities of color of the white organization's entry or expansion in racial justice; which communities, issues, or solutions would be elevated, for example?

5. Has the organization shown enough progress and a unique enough contribution to the work to justify continued racial justice grants?

6. Do they have authentic and lasting relationships with communities of color?

the systemic inequities they are purporting to challenge. These are a few options:

1. Predominantly white nonprofits working on racial justice can introduce their POC partners directly to their funders, either in joint applications or to independently apply.

2. If the white nonprofits in a sector need training support, funders can send grants directly to respected racial justice training organizations to partner with the institutions that meet criteria as being both strategic and committed.

3. Any grant applications from predominantly white nonprofits for racial justice work should show how much of their current and projected core funding will be aimed at that work independent of the supplemental support they are seeking. It should simply be a non-starter if work on equity and justice is only happening if this group can get added funds to do it.

RESISTANCE AND RESPONSES

RESISTANCE CLAIM OR SUBTEXT	SUGGESTED RESPONSE
STRATEGIC "But is this really our mission?"	• Let the data prove the point. • Show examples from the field. • Name and work through scenarios. • Bring in foundation leaders who have gone through this process to share their stories.
TACTICAL "Won't that turn some people off?"	• Question assumptions about audience: Is it assumed to be white policymakers, partners, donors, impacted communities, or POC changemakers (and specific racial groups within those audiences)? • Recognize that supporters may not have the same access to foundation leadership as resisters do.
WORKLOAD "When will we have time?"	• Recognize existing choice points, and that seemingly deracialized processes are a choice to preserve the status quo. • Discuss what can be deprioritized. • Discuss how the process may seem a lot at first, but with time will be integrated into ongoing work and feel less overwhelming.
FEAR OF DISPLACEMENT "What does that mean for my area or role?"	• Provide space for honest discussion and exploration of concerns. • Work to recognize and realign roles; provide opportunities for training, development, and repositioning. • Recognize that transitioning staff or board members may be a necessary requirement if alignment can't be achieved.
FEAR OF RACIAL CONFLICT "Will I get called out? Will I have to call someone out?"	• Conflict is a natural part of this process. • Strengthen conflict-resolution muscles. • Prepare through training and coaching. • Build strong relationships with the racial justice field. • Name and work through scenarios. • Build individual confidence about talking about racial justice, and work toward normalizing the conversation within the organization by creating different opportunities.

# SOCIAL VULNERABILITY AND EQUITY ASSESSMENTS

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF DISASTER

Social factors associated with vulnerability:

Timeframe	Measure/variable	Primary attribute
Pre-incident	Access	Lack of health insurance
	Access	Lack of public transportation
	Access	Lack of vehicle
	Access	Technology
	Access	Lack of citizenship/legal status
	Access	Immigrants/refugees
	Age	Children
	Age	Older adults (65 and older)
	Disability	Cognitive/developmental
	Disability	Physical/mobility disability
	Disability	Sensory
	Disability	People with disabilities
	Disease/illness	Chronic and acute medical illness
	Disease/illness	Psychological illness
	Disease/illness	Alcohol dependency
	Disease/illness	Drug dependency
	Education	Less than high school diploma
	Family composition	Single parent
	Family composition	Primary/sole caregiver
	Family composition	Unmarried/single
	Gender, gender identification, and sexual orientation	Women
		Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender
	Group quarters	Adult correctional facilities
		College/university student housing
		Juvenile facilities
		Daycare centers/schools
		Nursing homes
	Household composition	Head of household
		Living alone
	Housing type	Renters
		High-rise
		Multi-story/unit buildings
	Income	Low-income
		Poverty
		Low-to-no income
		Unemployed
		Homeless
	Language/literacy	Limited english proficiency
		Limited literacy proficiency
	Living Conditions	High population density
		No open/green space
		Living spaces with fewer rooms
		High-crime areas
	Race	Asian
		Black
		Latino/hispanic
		Native American
		People of color
	Social connectedness	Low voter turnout
		Low political engagement
		Social isolation
	Temporary populations	Tourists
		Commuters
	Working conditions	Outdoor workers
		Responders
Post-incident	Outcomes/loss	Access to services
		Injury, illness, or death
		Loss of business
		Loss of employment
		Loss of loved one
		Property damage
		Displacement
		Domestic violence

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT & EQUITY ASSESSMENTS

❖ Risk Based versus Risked Informed
❖ Equity vs. Equality
❖ Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI)
❖ CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)
❖ Community Assessment for Public Health Emergency Response (CASPER)
❖ Community-Based Participatory Research
❖ Evaluation (Formative, Implementation/Process, Outcomes, Impacts)

Q & A
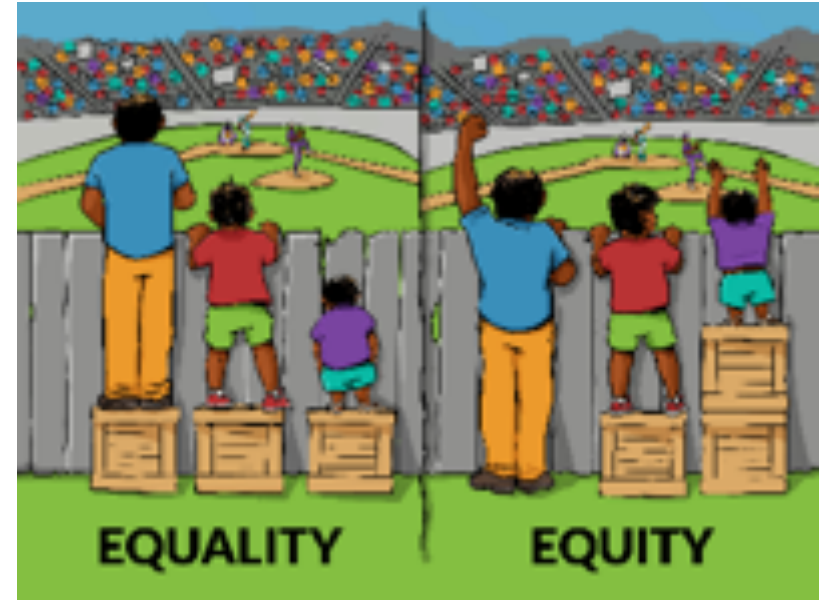
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Key Takeaways

☐ Funders need to be intentional in their grantmaking.

☐ We cannot improve resilience without addressing the root causes.

☐ Invest in your local communities for long-term recovery.

☐ Data is important but we don't measure enough.

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CDP Resources

☐ CDP has a California Wildfires Recovery Fund, Atlantic Hurricane Season Recovery Fund and COVID-19 Response Fund.

☐ Detailed Issue Insights.

☐ Regularly updated Disaster Profiles.

☐ For more information, visit www.disasterphilanthropy.org.

Source: Ready.gov, Action Against Hunger, NOAA

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□ The Disaster Playbook has a number of toolkits and resources to guide the philanthropic community in responding to future disasters.

□ Learn more at www.disasterplaybook.org

Questions?

For additional information, contact:
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