Your voice is important, and a necessary part of conversations on resource equity. The following slides will help you leverage your story and your community's data to “make the case” for diverse classrooms and schools.

The slides are broken down into three sections:

- Issue & Impact
- Building Your Message
- Dismantling Opposition

The next two slides will provide further background information and data on diverse classrooms and schools, and its impact on students. Consider utilizing these national trends as important context as you begin to craft your own local message on the slides immediately following these two. This information may also be helpful to refer back to as you consider ways to dismantle opposition, as discussed later in the slide deck.
Socioeconomically and racially diverse schools benefit students **academically, socially, and emotionally**, and make them more **civic-minded**.

- When a student attends a school or is in a classroom with a diverse array of racial, cultural, and economic backgrounds, they are able to gain exposure to different perspectives from their own, fostering critical thinking and appreciation an increasingly diverse world.

- Further, when students learn alongside their peers in a diverse environment, all students' gain a greater cultural awareness and dismantle prejudice, especially when all students’ have an opportunity for their own identity to be validated and celebrated in school.
Yet, U.S. schools remain divided along racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic lines — even as the K-12 public school student population grows more diverse — perpetuating a historic legacy of systemic inequity and segregation within and across schools.

- By and large, our schools are not racially and economically diverse places of learning. Students of color and students from low-income backgrounds are more likely to attend highly segregated schools, perpetuating a systemic legacy of institutionalized marginalization and inequity.
- There is a complex web of factors that sustain school segregation, and segregation in schools is in large part due to historical factors like discriminatory housing policies, redlining, and socioeconomic disparities that concentrate students of color and students from low-income backgrounds in specific neighborhoods.

Students of color and students from low-income backgrounds are more likely to attend highly segregated schools.

14% more than 1 in 3 students attended a predominantly same-race/ethnicity school during SY2020-21, and of students attended schools where almost all the student body was of a single race/ethnicity.

Black students are 5X as likely as White students to attend schools that are highly segregated by race/ethnicity.

Additionally, most schools serving students of color are in low-income areas, and due to school funding formulas that rely on local taxes, these schools receive much less money.

72% of Black students attend a high-poverty school.

31% of White students attend a high-poverty school.
The following slides will help you build an effective message to increase diverse classrooms and schools in your community. All effective messages have 3 key components. Adhering to these components is by no means easy given the complexity of resource equity work, but the more you can do so, the larger an impact your message is likely to have. These 3 components are: keeping it simple, knowing your audience, and making an emotional connection. The next slide will explain each in more detail.
1. Knowing your Audience

- While it may be tempting to label “everyone” as your audience, the more personalized you can make your message, the more likely it will be to have an impact. Once you’ve identified your specific audience, consider their values or what they care deeply about, keeping in mind that this will likely differ from what you value most. Then, connect your message to your audiences’ values and priorities.

- Once you have your message, share it in places your audience frequents. Look for news outlets that cater to specific stakeholders, or public events your audience attends. Establishing trust is imperative for this strategy to be effective. Your audience will only listen to your message if they a) receive it and b) trust you as a reliable and accurate source of information.

2. Make an Emotional Connection

- People respond to emotion and passion, so use it in your messaging! The more personal and local you can make the issue, the more likely your audience will be to act. Stories are one of the most effective ways to do this. Often the most powerful stories come from the people most affected by the issue itself – in this case children and families. When asking these stakeholders to share their stories, make the process as easy as possible for them by offering training and removing barriers to participation like transportation and childcare. Offering multiple modes through which stakeholders can share their story, such as virtual or written options, is also helpful when feasible.

3. Keep It Simple

- Your audience can’t act on your message if they don’t understand what you’re asking of them. Your messaging should be simple, concise, and easy to understand. This means avoiding any language that requires advanced knowledge of the education field and being clear from the start about what you are asking your audience to do. It also means being consistent in your messaging over time and across coalitions to avoid confusing your targets.
The Message Triangle is one useful strategy for structuring your messaging. It distinguishes between two types of messages - “core” and “key” messages, which are outlined below. When building your Message Triangle, use asset framing to ensure you are placing the blame for inequity on systems and structures, instead of students or communities.

- **The Core Message**: The “Core Message” or “North Star” is your main point, goal, or value that you want to communicate to your audience. It drives all other messaging for your audience and is the message that, if nothing else, you want your audience to walk away remembering. If the message triangle is an essay, the core message serves as the essay’s thesis.

- **The Key Messages**: There are three “Key Messages” in every Message Triangle, each of which intentionally build off one another to drive your audience to support and take action towards your main goal (or Core Message).
  - The first Key Message identifies and establishes the issue affecting your community that you want your audience to address. It breaks down the federal, state, and/or local inequity you have identified so that your audience, who will likely not be as well versed on the issue as you, has a full understanding of the topic you will go on to discuss.
  - The second Key Message showcases the impact of this issue, either broadly or on your specific community, and how addressing it will have a positive impact on students in your area. In doing so, the second Key Message demonstrates why your audience should care about the issue you have raised, and why they should act now to address it.
  - The third Key Message is your call to action, prompting your audience to act in service of your goal. It explains exactly what you want your audience to do about the issue you have brought to their attention.
Now that you know what a Message Triangle is, how do you create one? Start by reviewing the Alliance for Resource Equity’s Key Questions on learning-ready facilities to ensure you have considered all facets of this topic. You can also turn to the Learning-Ready Facilities Section of the Education Combination (pgs. 35-37) for more information. Then, develop a goal or vision for your work. This overarching vision will become your Core Message – a succinct but comprehensive description of what it is you are advocating for and why.

You can then move on to developing your Key Messages. To do so, first look at available data, such as your state department of education’s School Report Card, in order to develop a thorough understanding of the state of learning-ready facilities in your community. Appendix A provides additional suggestions for data sources to explore. Then use your findings to craft your first two Key Messages, which define the scope and impact of the problem on your community. Build off these to create your third Key Message – your call to action – which tells your audience what to do in response to the problem you’ve identified. More information on drafting Key Messages can be found in the following slide.
This slide provides an example for the 3rd step from the previous slide: Forming Key Messages. As a reminder, these 3 Key Messages will form each side of your Message Triangle in the end!

- **Step 1:** First, consult Appendix A in this deck for suggested metrics and data sources that could help inform your message triangle. (You can also utilize district-specific data or materials you may have access to, or if you previously completed the Resource Equity Diagnostic, you could refer back to those data sources.)

- **Step 2:** Let’s imagine that the first metric listed in Appendix A (Key Question 10.1) reveals a significant finding: the racial demographics across schools in your district vary drastically. Given this, you decide to use this data point to inform your Message Triangle, and later, you can reference it to help illustrate the issue.

- **Step 3:** It’s now time for you to build your message! Now, you can go back and add more detail to each Key Message in the next step.
  - **Key Message 1** states the issue: “Our schools are segregated by racial/ethnic demographics: “There is a significant range in the percentage of students of color that attend each school (10%-94%).”
  - **Key Message 2** identifies why the issue presented in the first Key Message matters. It answers the question of why your audience should care about this issue: “Racially diverse schools benefit students academically, socially, emotionally, and make them more civic-minded.”
  - **Key Message 3** presents a call to action to mobilize your audience. It answers the question of what you want your audience to do about it: “District leaders must begin to engage in conversations about districtwide assignment policies and how they might be contributing to demographic patterns across schools.”

- **Step 4:** Return to each Key Message to add some supporting information.
  - Preparing an illustrative data metric, a punchy soundbite (a very brief, catchy statement intended to capture interest of audience and ideal for a media quote), and a powerful narrative element (personal story, anecdote of a child’s experience, etc.) can help you be ready when the right opportunities arise to leverage them.
  - See FAQ’s (Slide 13) for more information on what makes for a compelling soundbite and effective narrative element.
  - You’ll use the data metric, soundbite, and narrative element in the ways that will be most powerful to the specific audience you’re engaging with. For instance, you may be likely to use soundbites when engaging with the media, share a personal story when in conversation with other advocates, and a data metric with district leaders.
  - Make sure the data metrics you are preparing are easily understood and explained in a straightforward manner.
This is an example of a completed Message Triangle on diverse classrooms & schools. Notice the presence of a data metric, soundbite, and narrative under each of the key messages presented here. As discussed above, these different methods of communicating can be useful for ensuring your message “lands” with different audiences. It is up to you to determine what method (or combination of methods) will work best for your audience. For example, if you were using the message triangle here to make the case for a more diverse teacher workforce to your school board, you might first present Key Message 1 as a data metric to describe the overall issue to the school board. You might then choose to present Key Message 2 as a narrative to exemplify how the lack of a diverse teacher workforce impacts the experiences of many students in the district, bringing the statistic shared in Key Message 1 into clearer focus with a tangible and personal story with Key Message 2. Finally, you might close with a soundbite for Key Message 3 to leave the school board with a clear call to action that sticks in their minds.

- It is important to note that, while the Message Triangle is a powerful tool for visualizing your goal and all the arguments you can make to get there, it is not prescriptive. We encourage you to view the Message Triangle as a jumping off point; used to further refine your own messaging and tailor it to the needs of your community and the values of your audience.
Use this checklist to ensure your message triangle meets all the suggested criteria. Adjust as necessary.

This is the last step in this section of the deck, Constructing Your Messaging. The next section discusses how to dismantle opposition.

For more information on asset-based framing, see Slide 13 (FAQs).
Dismantling Opposition and Avoiding Traps

- **Bad Information**: Don’t repeat negative, incorrect, or inflammatory language. Instead, find a positive spin in your response and/or calmly correct any misinformation before moving to your positive response.
- **Speculation**: Instead of trying to predict the future, reiterate the information you know and your key message.
- **Irrelevant Question**: Use a bridging statement to connect back to your key message.

It is inevitable that you will face criticism when presenting your message. The following slides will help you respond to criticism and focus attention back on your message. There are three main types of criticism: Bad Information, Speculation, and Irrelevant Questions. This slide offers best practices when responding to each.

One tactic that is useful in responding to any type of criticism is bridging statements. These statements create a bridge between the opposition’s argument and your own. Their goal is to bring the conversation back to, and therefore reinforce, your own points. When using a bridging statement, it is important to never reiterate the opposing argument. Instead, briefly acknowledge that your opposition’s point was shared, before using a bridging statement to connect back to your messaging.
This slide identifies some of the opposing narratives you may encounter, and how to use the bridging statement format to bring the conversation back to a place where you can emphasize your own messaging.

- For example, the misguided-yet-popular claim that if districts have few people of color to begin with it is fruitless to attempt to make their classrooms and schools more diverse, is found on the left-most column in this slide. As a suggested response to this opposition, advocates can use the bridging statement in the middle column to first, recognize that factors like residential segregation do play a role in school composition, and second, clarify how this doesn't mean districts work to make their classrooms and schools more diverse. This bridge allows advocates to then further dismantle the opposing claim and reinforce key messages about the benefits of diverse classrooms and schools, and the role districts can play in making them a reality (response in right-most column).

- These examples are intended to be representative in nature: they reflect the broad lines of opposition that advocates may often hear when engaging on this issue. However, it’s important to note that opposing narratives might be framed differently as presented on this slide. When this is the case, you may still be able to use a bridging statement and response that is similar to what is presented on this slide. For instance:
  - You may encounter opposition that sounds like: “Our district prides itself on offering specialized magnet schools that allow students to pursue their passions. Entry to these schools is based on a lottery system and is completely random. We can’t control the demographics of the students who end up attending these schools.”
  - While this does not mention a lack of diversity in the district, it expresses a similar core claim to the first opposition statement on this slide: Both opposing narratives cite a belief that the demographics of schools are outside of the community’s control as justification for de-prioritizing the importance of creating diverse classrooms and schools. Therefore, you could use the same general arguments as listed under the first example in this slide, even though the original opposing message is not identical. You could also utilize outside knowledge you may have about social capital and information gatekeeping to showcase how lottery policies may not be as equitable as they appear.
We hope this resource acts as either a culmination of – or a jumping off point to – several additional resource equity conversations. Additional resources in the Alliance for Resource Equity toolkit can aid in these discussions:

• Want a primer on what resource equity means?
  • It’s important to begin with a solid understanding of why resource equity is a necessary frame to consider how schools are providing supports to all students to learn and thrive. Review the [Education Combination](#) to break it down.

• Not sure which dimension of resource equity should be the focus of your message?
  • Use our [Resource Equity Diagnostic and Tools](#) to identify opportunities in all 10 dimensions of resource equity to improve equity and excellence.

• Not sure who your audience should be to craft your message around?
  • Your audience influences how to effectively develop your message. Use our [Advocating Across Government Guides](#) to help clarify various levels of education authority and governance.

• Not sure what to specifically ask your district (and/or other decisionmakers) in the call to action?
  • Our [Guidebooks](#), specific to each Dimension of Resource Equity, explores underlying causes and the potential actions based on underlying challenges.
  • The dimension-specific Diagnostic Blueprints break down the types of analyses that districts can conduct to learn more about resource equity in their district and includes a DIY Analysis Tool for districts to input and analyze their own data.
  • Propose using the [sample meeting agenda](#) to structure additional conversations with your district about resource equity.

• If you are interested in learning more about asset-based framing, you may find the following resources helpful:
  • [Video series](#) about “The Power of Asset Framing”
  • [Blog](#) about “The Power of Asset-Based Language”
  • [Blog](#) about “Asset Framing: The Harder Data Work”
Endnotes

8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
### Key Question 10.1
Is each student enrolled in a school and attending classes that are racially/ethnically and socioeconomically diverse?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Question</th>
<th>Data Metric</th>
<th>Data Notes</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stacked Bar Chart: Racial/ethnic composition of schools by school type and school poverty level/quarter</td>
<td>Advocates in large school districts should likely stick to comparisons by school type and poverty quartile, but smaller school systems could look at composition across all schools.</td>
<td>· Urban Institute/NCES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determine if school attendance boundaries promote integration, increase segregation, or replicate segregation relative to neighborhood racial composition.</td>
<td>Scroll to the middle of the webpage to select your district.</td>
<td>· School Zones Drawer via Yax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determine if your district has school attendance boundaries that are more or less integrated than neighborhoods themselves.</td>
<td>Available for large districts only.</td>
<td>· Segregated Neighborhoods, Segregated Schools?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Additional resource: understand the factors driving segregation in the broader area using metro-level school segregation data.</td>
<td></td>
<td>· Segregation in Cities, Mapped Across America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use this chart to identify data metrics useful to informing your key message(s), in addition to your own knowledge about what is happening in your community. Refer to the slide on how to form key messages for more information.
Use this slide to form your own message triangle!