



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Racial reckoning, resistance, and the revolution: A call to community psychology to move forward

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## Abstract

This article introduces a special issue of the American Journal of Community Psychology that features racial reckoning, resistance and the revolution in the context of a syndemic, the historical subjugation of communities of Color (COC) to racial hierarchies and the coronavirus (COVID-19). More specifically, this special issue underscores the need for community psychology and other allied disciplines to address this syndemic facing COC. The special issue delivers on the stories of the lived experiences from researchers and community members as it relates to COVID-19 and COC. Twelve articles are illuminated to challenge the field to create social change.

## KEYWORDS

racial reckoning, resistance, revolution and community psychology, special issue

## Highlights

- This special issue represents an array of voices to answer the call: reckoning, resistance, and revolution as an important endeavor for the field of community psychology.
- The articles included in this special issue underscore the need for community psychologists to work together with other allied fields to proactively, and strategically center the experiences of communities of Color to understand how different groups have navigated COVID-19.
- As we begin 2023 and our communities continue to navigate the effects of COVID-19 and the work that has been done around issues of racial reckoning, this special issue is an important contribution to the field because it allows community psychologists across the country and internationally to critically analyze, learn and propose interventions that can address more comprehensively and appropriately to better the mental health outcomes of communities of Color, disenfranchised and marginalized groups.

Since March 11, 2020, when the World Health Organization announced coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) a pandemic, individuals across the globe have endured this health emergency, and for many communities of Color (COC), they have been navigating a syndemic, meaning the impact of two concurrent epidemics (Cokley et al., 2022; Grills et al., 2022; Lewis et al., 2022). The first pandemic of white supremacy involves the enduring subjugation of COC into racial hierarchies that contributes to marginalization and negative, lifelong health outcomes (Cokley et al., 2022; Grills et al., 2022; Lewis et al., 2022; Zhou et al., 2022). Historically, COC experienced various forms of marginalization including,

scientific racism to justify racial superiority, displacement of indigenous people from their homelands, and centuries of discrimination and unequal treatment (Lea, 2020). It is important to state that this is not a comprehensive account of the impact of white supremacy and racism in the United States rather it is an observation of several accounts of what has occurred historically that continues to subjugate COC. Additionally, COC continue to experience differential treatment often due to observable phenotypical characteristics, which influence outcomes in health, educational, financial, physical, and social outcomes (Neblett, 2022). Thus, when the second pandemic, COVID-19, simultaneously interacted with

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the first pandemic, COC experienced racist incidents (e.g., harassment, hate speech, and violence) as well as called attention to continuous police brutality and healthcare disparities. Moreover, these communities, at the onset of COVID-19, initially represented a substantial percentage of infections and deaths (CDC, 2020a, 2020b; Price-Haywood et al., 2020; Rodriguez-Diaz et al., 2020; Thakur et al., 2020) because of racist discriminatory practices and policies (Beals et al., 2021; Cokley et al., 2022; Grills et al., 2022). Living through these two, severe crises brought about a racial reckoning to effectuate social change against historically rooted white supremacist ideologies, practices, and policies (Beals et al., 2021; Grills et al., 2022). Against this backdrop, several community psychologists discussed the need to dismantle racial hierarchies and supremacy evident within community psychology and society in general (Beals et al., 2021; Bernal et al., 2020; Grills et al., 2022). This group explained that one of the tenets of community psychology is to have training that prepares researchers and practitioners to comprehend complex systemic ecological contexts and policies that have shaped human behaviors over time. Given the training on theory, research, practice, and policies, community psychologists are in an optimal position to understand how to effectuate change at a systems level.

This special issue of the *American Journal of Community Psychology* contributes to the emerging research examining the intersection of COVID-19, anti-COC racism, and the racial reckoning. The goal of this special issue was to center the experiences of COC amidst two pandemics and to advance the field of community psychology, so academicians, practitioners, and researchers are equipped to better predict any future backlash to a racial reckoning and are empowered to address interpersonal and structural racism for COC. The 12 articles in this special issue contribute to our understanding of the lived experiences of COC navigating either COVID-19, racial reckoning, or both. A theme of some of these articles focuses on youth of Color and their experiences with anti-racists sentiments, and findings from these articles offer meaningful strategies to support positive youth development and outcomes in racialized contexts. These articles also include a focus on other communities such as: college students, emerging adults, LGBTQ+, and former incarcerated individuals. Taken together, these articles serve as a catalyst for discussing how community psychologists and allied scholars engage in resisting, subverting, and dismantling racial hierarchies.

Based on a first-person narrative essay using a critically reflexive auto-ethnography, the article by Jesica Siham Fernández (2022) poses important questions to the membership and leadership of the Society for Community Research and Action (SCRA) especially US-based community psychologists. Fernández, former cochair of the Cultural, Ethnic and Racial Affairs council, shared her experiences in this leadership role to address SCRA's initial response to the racial reckoning resulting from the murder of George Floyd and anti-Black sentiments. The narrative utilized Anzaldúa's seven-stage framework of *conocimiento* to depart from centering whiteness in the field of community psychology

and to advocate for a transformation in SCRA focusing on racial justice and liberatory decolonial feminist praxes. In this essay, three strategies are proposed to help SCRA actualize a praxis of liberation and they include: (1) engage in transdisciplinarity work, (2) center narratives and stories as sources of knowledge and experience, and (3) participate in systems change. Lastly, Fernández (2022) encourages the membership of SCRA to reflect on Anzaldúa's seven-stage framework of *conocimiento* in their practice, teaching, and research.

In "The role of historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs) in cultivating the next generation of social justice and public service-oriented moral leaders during the racial reckoning and COVID-19 pandemics," Franklin et al. (2023) explored how Black male college students perceive leadership today is different from leadership in the past. The principles of the Society for Community Research and Action's founding are based upon social justice, wellbeing, and respect for diversity, which are in alignment with the mission of most Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and how they contribute to social movements. This case study used quantitative and qualitative data, sharing the voices of an all-male Black perspective ( $N=32$ ) on leadership. Participants ranged from first-year students to fifth-year students. Themes that emerged were servant leadership, role of social media, and shaping leaders. These authors recommend that the future work of community psychology with HBCUs involve creating more impactful thought leaders in the 21st century.

The article by McCarty et al. (2023) asserts that the field of community psychology needs a change in basic assumptions to understanding racial justice. In this analysis of moral reckoning the authors challenge community psychologists to realign their own research practices by (1) examining *structural* factors, (2) encouraging *structural* thinking, and (3) supporting *structural* interventions for racial justice. The authors propose that conducting a structural analysis of racism rather than an individually based analysis can lead to implementing structural interventions for racial and social justice. Using a class perspective, the authors detail how structural thinking could be developed among the professional-managerial class, through structural competency, and among the oppressed class, through critical consciousness. The authors discuss how structural intervention factors and strategies can redress racial inequities and produce structural change. Ultimately, the authors provide one pathway of many that can be taken for community psychologists to support activists building a multiracial, multiclass coalition to eliminate structures and systems of racial, political, and economic injustice.

The focus of the article by Schlehofer et al. (2022) utilizes a critical whiteness lens to qualitatively explore allyship within the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and other sexual and gender minorities (LGBTQ+) among 17 White LGBTQ+ individuals. This article questions how White LGBTQ+ individuals move away from positioning themselves as gatekeepers of power and resources in their communities. Specifically, this research describes how white supremacy functions and persists in

this community, especially since Black LGBTQ+ people experience racialized homophobia and transphobia. Due to Black LGBTQ+ navigating two pandemics, qualitative interviews were used to understand participants' perceptions of the Black Lives Matter Movement and how White LGBTQ+ participate in Black LGBTQ+ intersectional settings. Similar to other articles in the special issue, recommendations for community psychologists include deconstructing anti-Black racism within community psychology, engaging in consciousness-raising work with White people especially among LGBTQ+ involved in equality movements, dismantling white supremacist practices in LGBTQ+ organizations, and providing training in graduate programs on queer theories.

Phan and Kloos (2023) focus their work on civic engagement among ethnic minority youth and young adults. The authors propose that discussions about civic engagement must go beyond addressing issues of public concern and examine how ethnic minority youth and young adults civically engaged either individually or collectively to create social change particularly related to healthcare and racial disparities that continue to be highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The authors utilize Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Model of Development to propose a model of how civic engagement works among ethnic minority youth. The authors propose that there is an individual, microsystem, exosystem and macrosystem through which action for civic engagement occurs. The authors propose that civic knowledge and understanding along with skills, civic values, beliefs, and attitudes is what propel ethnic minority youth to engage civically. As ethnic minority youth communities are underrepresented in civic engagement research, it becomes important to develop our understanding of how civic engagement may develop within this community and the avenues in which ethnic minority youth may participate in civic engagement, particularly considering recent increases in justice-oriented forms of civic engagement by youth such as collective actions. The model proposed by these authors has the potential to be a building block in how ethnic minority youth engage civically.

The next article by Hope et al. (2022) titled "Validation of the Black Community Activism Orientation Scale with racially and ethnically diverse college students" investigated and validated the underlying factor structure of the Black Community Activism Orientation Scale (BCAOS) among college students. A sample of predominately White "going to college students" completed the scale ( $N = 624$ ) across 10 colleges in the United States. Participants ranged in age between 16 and 29, with 73% of the sample being female. The findings indicated that, overall, this sample was not particularly oriented toward racial justice activism in and for Black communities. White college students and men are less oriented toward racial justice activism than women and racially marginalized students. The authors outlined three dimensions in their scale: Low-risk activism (i.e., signing a petition), high risk racial justice activism (i.e., participating in a racial justice protest), and formal political (campaigning for a political candidate).

The concluding theme was that the validation scale was able to determine where this sample stood on their level of activism.

Debrosse et al. (2023) propose that the racial inequalities that have a longstanding history and have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic hinder our ability to provide services, programming and interventions that are equitable for Black youth. The authors contend that understanding the historical legacy of Black youth is essential to understanding the challenges that they have faced and will continue to face as we as a society move forth from the COVID-19 pandemic. The authors propose that there are four negative common narratives that are held of Black youth which are: (1) they are at risk and blame is often placed in Black communities, (2) they are dangerous and linked to crime, (3) the distinct experiences of ethnic and racial communities are ignored by proposing color-evasiveness, and (4) all Black youth are one monolithic group. The authors propose that there are four principles that community psychology and related fields can adopt to support Black youths in resisting the negative and narrow narratives of racism. They are: (1) emphasizing Black youth and Black communities' strengths, (2) supporting their agency, (3) adopting culturally relevant practices, and (4) developing critical consciousness through reflections and deconstructions of narratives that fuel these expectations. This manuscript provides the reader with tools to counteract the common expectations for Black youth that could open paths toward resisting harmful narratives of them and creating better informed services for these youth.

In "What's going on? Racism, COVID-19, and centering the voices of Black youth," Butler-Barnes (2023) investigated COVID-19 stress, experiences of racism on COVID-19 adaptability, and activism among 123 Black youth in the Midwest. This study also examined perceived peer and adult social support as protective for Black youth. Black youth who experienced higher levels of racism and reported peer support engaged in high-risk activism, such as blocking access to buildings and getting arrested at a protest. Adult support was related to Black youth reporting higher levels of COVID-19 adaptability. Butler-Barnes posed important questions about scholars from different racial backgrounds conducting research on Black youth, especially comprehending historical trauma, and using traditional white epistemologies and ideologies. Butler-Barnes (2023) contends that community psychology along with allied fields, such as social work and public health, should center the voices of Black youth in research so interventions and policies accurately reflect their lived experiences.

Macias et al. (2022) in their article entitled "Finding voice in a year of collective trauma: Case study of an online photovoice project with youth" report on a qualitative study of how they engaged youth in research on a social issue relevant to the youth during an unprecedented year marked by two public health crises, COVID-19 and anti-Black racial violence. The authors conclude that review of the curriculum proposed engaged youth in participating in audiovisual presentations with avatars. The themes that were captured in the first online

gallery of youth photos included: tools for mental health, meaningful connection, and advocacy of community and mental health, bringing attention to structural issues as well as family and community strengths. Findings suggest photovoice can be thoughtfully adapted for youth researchers and support individual and group storytelling in response to collective trauma.

Asians/Asian American (A/AA) communities have been targets of Anti-Asian discrimination and racist acts (e.g., bullying, hate speech, and violence) due to the false narratives attributed to the origins of COVID-19 (Tessler et al., 2020). This racial trauma sheds light on the historical legacy of discrimination (e.g., the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and incarceration of Japanese Americans) experienced by A/AA residing in the United States (Gover et al., 2020). The article by Yi et al. (2022) titled “Internalization of the model minority myth and sociodemographic factors shaping Asians/Asian Americans' experiences of discrimination during COVID-19” used a mixed method approach to explore the model minority myth (MMM), experiences during the syndemic of COVID-19, and perceptions of the racial reckoning among 314 A/AA. Informed by constructivism-interpretivism and critical-ideological theories, the qualitative analysis revealed four themes: (1) personal and vicarious discrimination, (2) vigilance, safety due to ethnicity, (3) safety due to environment, and (4) no difference during COVID-19. Results from several logistic and linear regression models revealed that greater internalizing MMM, being an international/first-generation immigrant student, and self-identifying as South Asian male were associated to fewer qualitative and quantitative reports of vicarious discrimination. The authors contend that community psychologists can benefit from focusing on developing interventions that point toward system change to counteract the historical and current MMM trauma faced by A/AA communities.

In “Who has to act?: A qualitative exploration of emerging adults' critical consciousness during the COVID-19 pandemic,” Quiles et al. (2023) shed light on how COVID-19 and violence exacerbated racial inequalities from the perspective of emerging adults. This paper used Critical Consciousness (CC) and Social Justice Youth Development (SJYD) frameworks to draw upon emerging adults' critical reflection, motivation, and action against systems of inequities. Twenty-seven emerging adults were interviewed across the United States, and a thematic analysis was conducted to create themes, explore patterns, and identify differences. White and Asian emerging adults reported using language insinuating, or expressed feelings, that their reflections were insufficient. In contrast, Black and Latinx emerging adults emphasized the importance of education and raising their awareness. The findings suggest that all emerging adults took action related to a sense of duty, yet very few were engaged in critical reflection. The authors concluded that the decision to act was dependent upon whether such action was viewed as being based upon racism or COVID-19 as a bigger threat for this sample of emerging adults.

Lastly, Martinez et al. (2022) “Police, courts, and corrections: Experiences of procedural injustice among Black adults,” examined the lived experiences of Black

adults and their mistreatment by actors in the justice system. Eighty-four semistructured interviews were conducted in Newark and Cleveland. The findings showed that Black people experienced procedural injustices as arrestees, defendants, and incarcerated individuals. Participants reported deliberate antagonistic behavior, abuse, and dehumanizing treatment by the justice system actors as it related to their race. The study provided insight into issues, such as disrespect, misunderstanding, silencing, and bias, which were defined by participants in their lived experiences. The authors concluded that the voices of participants involved in the justice system were elevated so that interventions might be developed with their experiences in mind.

Taken together, these 12 articles offer community psychology and allied fields innovative ways of thinking about transforming these disciplines regarding practice, teaching, and research. A central take home message of several articles was the need to conduct research that promotes systems change especially understanding the different historical legacies contributing to current discriminatory practices and racial traumatic experiences for COC. Simultaneously, these articles underscore strategies to decenter whiteness so the racial reckoning can put forth programs and policies that promote well-being among COC impacted by a syndemic, persistent racial discrimination in the United States and COVID-19. Overall, these articles in this special issue address various topics and answered important questions regarding race, discrimination, dismantling racism, and using frameworks to create systemic change. The articles also call for community psychologists to work together with other allied fields with more intentionality, proactively, and strategically. COVID-19 may have served as a springboard for action and many of these issues were triggered by underlying issues that already existed pre-COVID-19. This special issue presents an array of voices to answer the call: reckoning, resistance, and revolution.

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