



Chapter 4

Affirmative Action

Statutory Basis

(1) The Contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. [202, Executive Order 11246.]

4-2

The Design and Unstable History

- 1619—First slaves arrive in America
- 1865—The Civil War ends
- 1865—The 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolishes slavery
- 1965—Civil Rights Act of 1964 becomes effective
- 1971—First Important Title VI case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court
- 1979—First workplace affirmative action case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court
- 1980s—Affirmative action is hotly debated

4-3

Affirmative Action Myths

- Affirmative action requires employers to remove qualified whites and males from their jobs and give these jobs to minorities and women whether they are qualified or not.
- Affirmative action prevents employers from hiring white males who are more qualified for the job.
- Under affirmative action, all an employee must be is a female or a minority to be placed in a job.
- Most employees who obtain jobs under affirmative action plans are unqualified for the job.
- Workplace productivity and efficiency always suffer under affirmative action plans.
- There should be no affirmative action because the best person is always the one who gets the job.

4-4

The Design and Unstable History (continued)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative action regulations do not apply to everyone, but only to just over 20 percent of the workforce. • Affirmative action does not require quotas. • Affirmative action involves the employer bringing qualified women and minorities (or other statutorily mandated groups) into a workplace from which it has been determined that they are excluded. • The first workplace affirmative action suit did not reach the Supreme Court until 1979.
4-5	

The Design and Unstable History (continued)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics still show blacks and other minorities lagging behind in jobs, and even farther behind in promotions and pay. • Affirmative action is used only when there is a demonstrated underrepresentation or a finding of discrimination. • A workplace should reflect the available workforce from which its employees are drawn.
4-6	

Affirmative Action Under Executive Order 11246	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative action actually stems from a requirement imposed by Executive Order 11246 and its amendments. • Executive Order 8802 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Forerunner to E.O. 11246 – Signed on June 25, 1941 – Applied only to defense contracts • Present version signed into law September 24, 1965
4-7	

E.O. 11246 Provisions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibits discrimination in employment • Requires contractors to remedy inadequate representation of women and minorities in their workplace • Enforced by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Only applies to federal government contracts <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Debar Prohibit a federal contractor from further participation in government contracts.</p> </div>
4-8	

	<h2>Affirmative Action Plans</h2>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be developed according to the rules set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations Part 60-2 • Underrepresentation • Underutilization • Organizational profile • Job group analysis <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Affirmative action plan A government contractor's plan containing goals for inclusion of women and minorities in the workplace and timetables for accomplishing the goals.</p> </div>
	4-9

	<h2>Affirmative Action Plans (continued)</h2>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Based on the availability of women and minorities qualified for the particular job • Factors used to determine availability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The percentage of minorities or women with requisite skills in the reasonable recruitment area – The percentage of minorities or women among those promotable, transferable, and trainable within the contractor's organization • Placement goal • Corporate management compliance evaluations
	4-10

	<h2>Penalties for Noncompliance</h2>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretary of Labor or the appropriate contracting agency can impose a number of penalties on the employer. • The Secretary of Labor must make reasonable efforts to secure compliance by conference, conciliation, mediation, and persuasion before requesting the U.S. Attorney General to act or before canceling or surrendering a contract. • What is important to OFCCP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The nature and extent of the contractor's good faith affirmative action activities. – The appropriateness of those activities to the problems the contractor has identified in the workplace.
	4-11

	<h2>Judicial Affirmative Action</h2>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no specific requirements as to what form an affirmative action plan must take • <i>Regents of the University of California v. Bakke</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Seminal case <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced legal concept of <i>reverse discrimination</i> • <i>Local 28, Sheet Metal Workers v. E.E.O.C.</i> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Judicial affirmative action Affirmative action ordered by a court, rather than arising from Executive Order 11246.</p> </div>
	4-12

Affirmative Actions	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advertising for applicants in nontraditional sources.• One-for-one hiring, training, or promotion programs.• Preferential layoff provisions.• Extra consideration.• Lower standards.• Added points.• Minority or female “positions.”
	4-13

Voluntary Affirmative Action	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The employer decides to institute an affirmative action plan regardless of the Executive Order, and despite no Title VII cases being brought• Proactive measure to avoid discrimination claims• Strict guidelines must be followed
	4-14

Reverse Discrimination	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Often considered the flip side of affirmative action• Reverse discrimination accounts for only about 3 percent of the charges filed with EEOC• According to the Glass Ceiling Commission Report, white men are only 43 percent of the Fortune 2000 workforce but hold 95 percent of the senior management jobs
	4-15

Valuing Diversity/Multiculturalism	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Valuing diversity is learning to accept and appreciate those who are different from the majority and value their contributions to the workplace.• Multiculturalism is learning to understand, appreciate, and value (not just “tolerate”) the unique aspects of cultures different from one’s own.• Multiculturalism and valuing diversity contribute to maximizing production and minimizing liability.
	4-16

	A Checklist for Eliminating Barriers to Diversity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Think about and recognize your own cultural biases. ✓ Learn more about different cultures within your own organization. ✓ Enhance communication by focusing on the whole person and the content of the message. ✓ Understand that diversity is a bottom-line business issue. <p style="text-align: right;">4-17</p>

	Nine Steps to Fostering Diversity
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aggressively recruit qualified, diverse candidates. 2. Speak out about inappropriate behavior. 3. Include employees and volunteers in decision making. 4. Introduce diversity education within the workplace. 5. Mentor a diverse student or colleague. 6. Share diversity development strategies with colleagues. 7. Incorporate diversity into all aspects of the workplace. 8. Review policies and practices for hindrance of diversity. 9. Broaden your definition of diversity to be inclusive of white males. <p style="text-align: right;">4-18</p>

	Summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative action is intentional inclusion of women, minorities, and others traditionally excluded in the workplace after demonstrated underrepresentation of these historically disadvantaged groups. • Affirmative action plans may arise voluntarily, as a remedy in a discrimination lawsuit, or as part of an employer's responsibilities as a contractor or subcontractor with the government. • Employers should conduct voluntary periodic equal employment opportunity audits to monitor their workforce for gender, minority, and other inclusion. • Such plans should not displace nonminority employees or permit people to hold positions for which they are not qualified, simply to meet affirmative action goals. • A well-reasoned, flexible plan with endorsement at the highest levels of the workplace, applied consistently and diligently, will greatly aid in diminishing negativity surrounding affirmative action and in protecting the employer from adverse legal action. <p style="text-align: right;">4-19</p>