

Alliance for Early Success

National Issues ▶ **State Action**

Moving Toward Action: Strategies for State Advocates to Operationalize Racial Equity Principles

Juneteenth, 2020

Welcome.

Lisa Klein

Executive Director,
Alliance for Early Success

Today's Presentation

- **Welcome**
Lisa Klein, *Alliance for Early Success*
- **Agenda and Framing**
- **The Road to an Antiracist Recovery and Future**
Erica Williams and Cortney Sanders, *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities*
- **Coalitions for Operationalizing Equity with Coalitions**
Cemere James, *National Black Child Development Institute (NBCDI)*
Cassandra Johnson, *BCDI-Denver*
Christina Walker, *Clayton Early Learning*
- **Education Civil Rights Update**
Miriam Rollin, *Education Civil Rights Alliance, National Center for Youth Law*
- **Wrap-Up**
Helene Stebbins, *Alliance for Early Success*

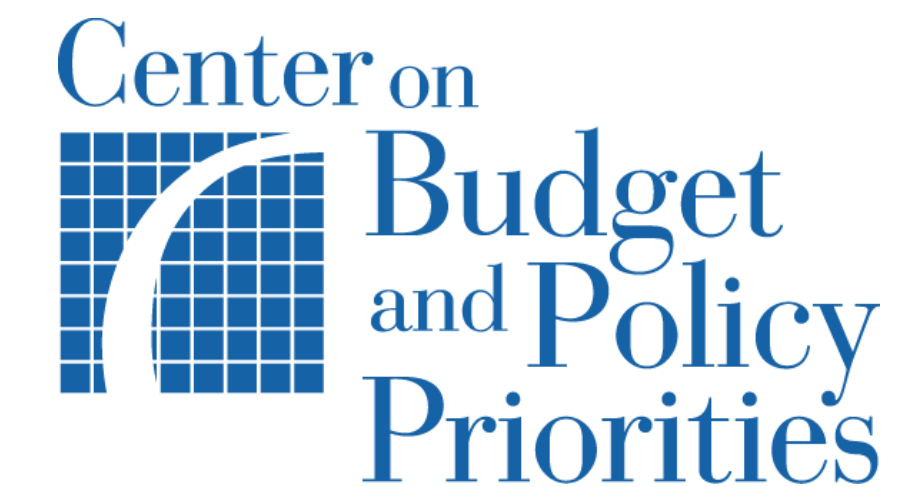


The Road to an Antiracist Recovery and Future

Presentation for the Alliance for Early Success

Erica Williams and Courtney Sanders
Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

June 19, 2020





WELCOME TO
MISSISSIPPI
Birthplace of America's Music

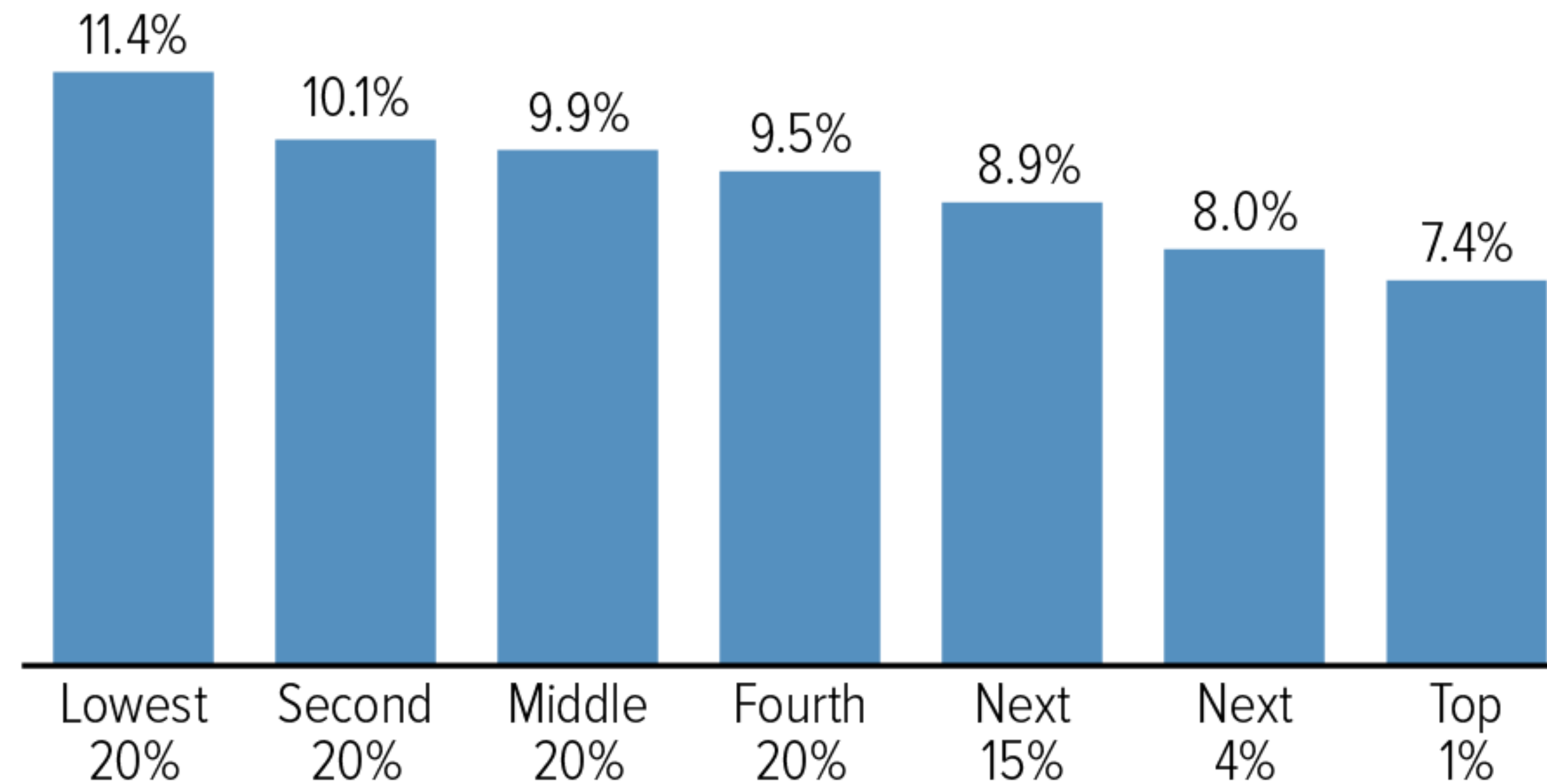
Mississippi Birthplace of the Oldest Supermajority Requirement

During the 1890 Mississippi constitutional convention, in response to changes during reconstruction, delegates adopted a constitutional requirement for a three-fifths vote in both houses of the legislature for all state tax increases – as opposed to a simple majority vote typical of most other legislation -- the oldest such requirement still on the books in any state. The delegate who introduced the supermajority requirement stated, “All understood and desired that some scheme would be evolved which would effectually remove from the sphere of politics in the State the ignorant and unpatriotic negro.” Supermajority requirements are harmful to states as they make it difficult for lawmakers to raise needed revenue and give a small handful of lawmakers and special interests outsized power.



Lowest-Income Households Pay Highest State and Local Taxes

Total state and local taxes that non-elderly residents paid as a share of their income in 2018

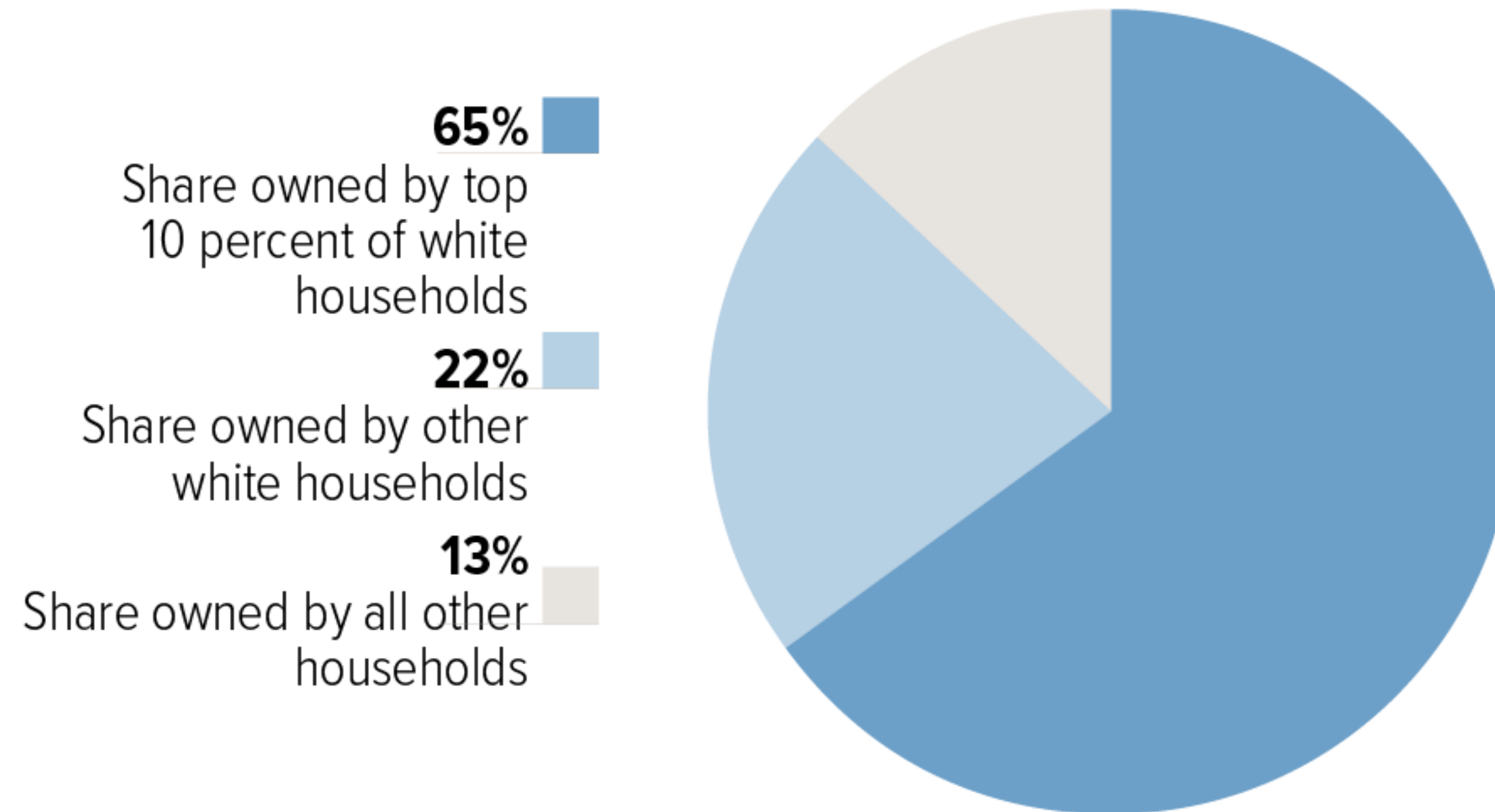


Income ceilings: \$21,000 for bottom 20%; \$37,000 for second 20%; \$60,000 for middle 20%; \$104,000 for fourth 20%; \$227,000 for next 15%; \$553,000 for next 4%.

Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

Wealthiest 10 Percent of White Households Own Two-Thirds of U.S. Wealth

87 percent of wealth owned by white households



Source: Federal Reserve's Survey of Consumer Finances

CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES | CBPP.ORG

3 Principles for an Anti-Racist, Equitable State Response to COVID-19 – and a Stronger Recovery

MAY 21, 2020 | BY [ERICA WILLIAMS](#) AND [CORTNEY SANDERS](#)

SHARE

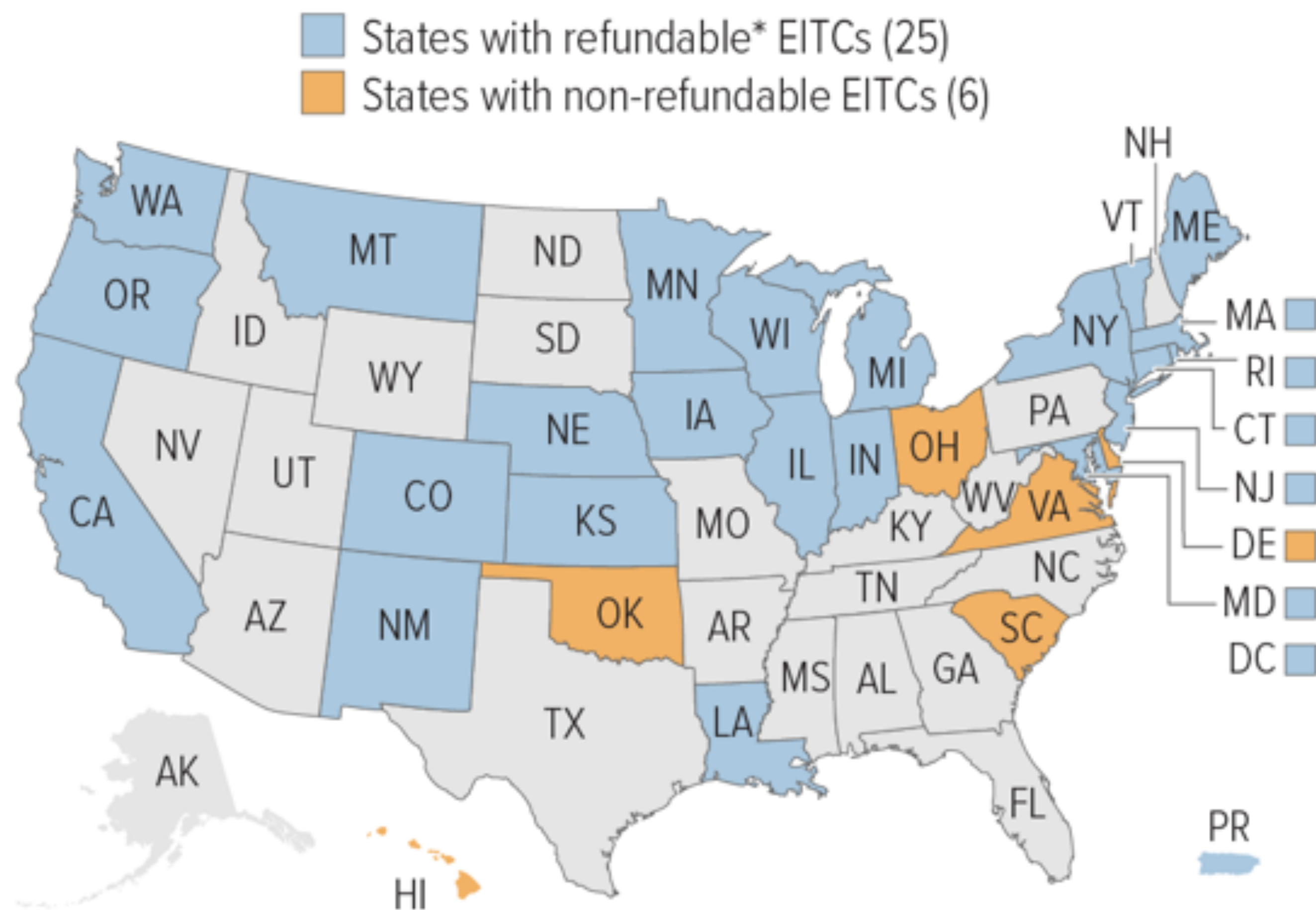


Three principles should guide state policymakers in these equity efforts:

- 1** Target aid to those most in need due to the COVID-19 and consequent economic crises.
- 2** Advance anti-racist and equitable policies – both short- and long-term – to dismantle persistent racial, gender, and economic inequities and other barriers non-dominant groups face.
- 3** Protect state finances to preserve the foundations of long-term economic growth and opportunity.

States can also make a broader commitment through steps such as an executive order, special commission, or task force to review their COVID-19 responses with equity in mind.

29 States Plus DC and Puerto Rico Have EITCs

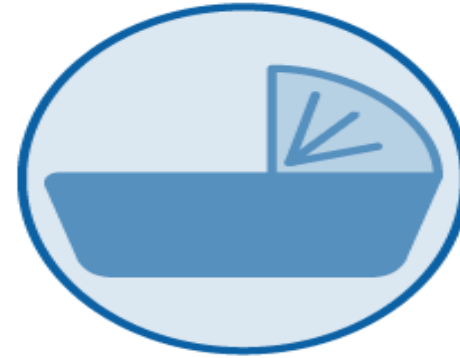


*Refundable earned income tax credits (EITCs) give working households the full value of the credit they earn even if it exceeds their income tax liability.

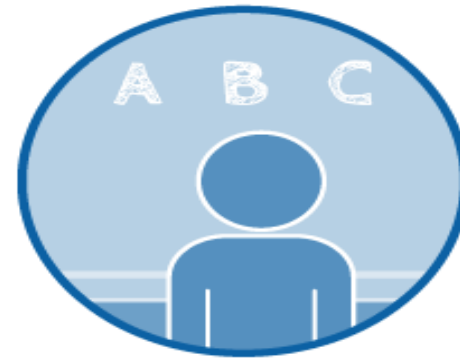
Source: CBPP analysis. Data are as of 2019.

Working-Family Tax Credits Help at Every Stage of Life

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC) not only reward work and reduce poverty for low- and moderate-income working families with children, but a growing body of research shows that they help families at virtually every stage of life:



Improved infant and maternal health: Researchers have found links between increased EITCs and improvements in infant health indicators such as birth weight and premature birth. Research also suggests receiving an expanded EITC may improve maternal health.



Better school performance: Elementary and middle-school students whose families receive larger refundable credits (such as the EITC and CTC) tend to have higher test scores in the year of receipt.



Greater college enrollment: Young children in low-income families that benefit from expanded state or federal EITCs are more likely to go to college, research finds. Researchers attribute this to lasting academic gains from higher EITCs in middle school and earlier. Increased tax refunds also boost college attendance by making college more affordable for families with high-school seniors, research finds.



Increased work and earnings in the next generation: For each \$3,000 a year in added income that children in a working-poor family receive before age 6, they work an average of 135 more hours a year between ages 25 and 37 and their average annual earnings increase by 17 percent, leading researchers have found.

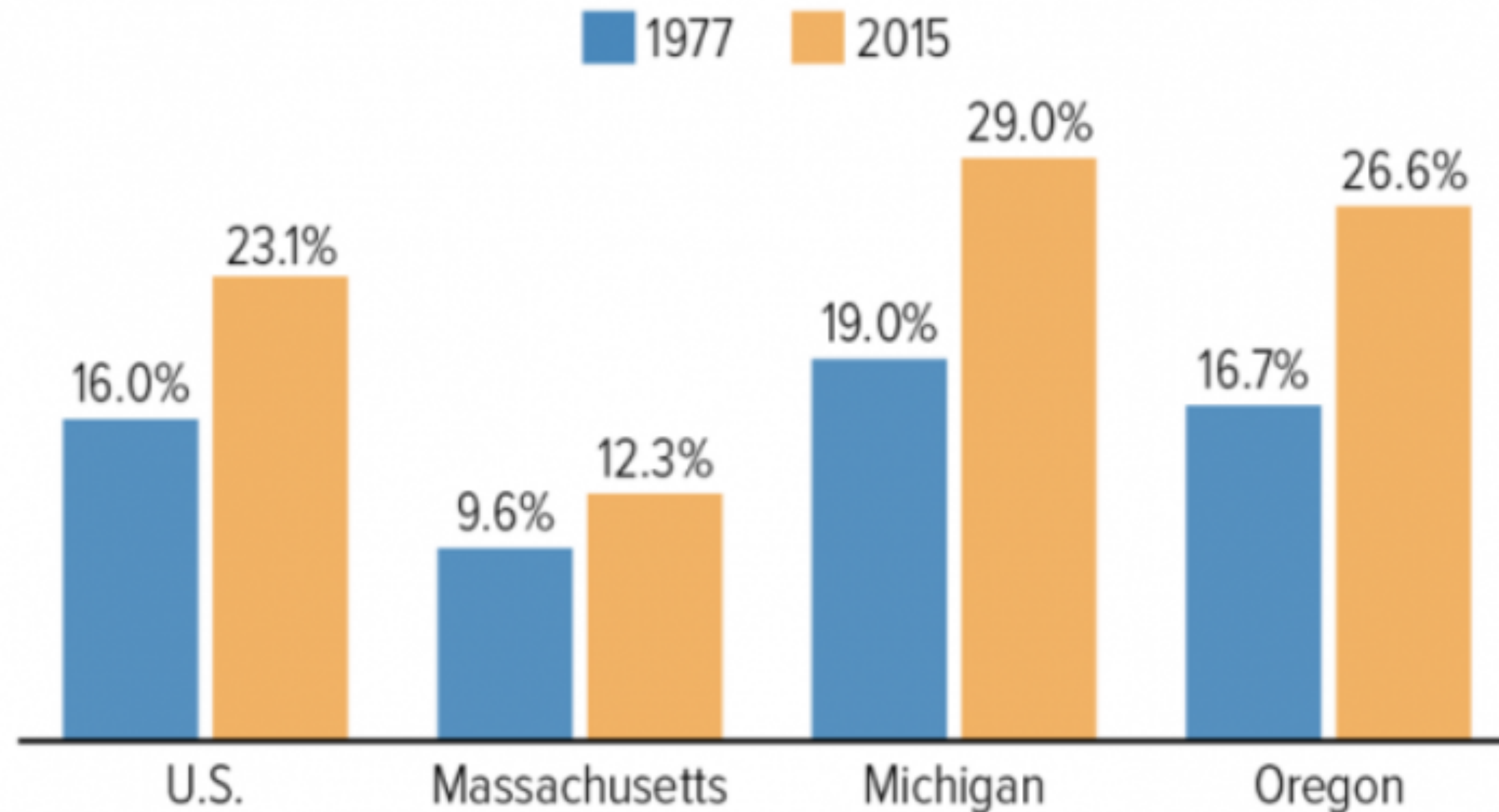


Social Security retirement benefits: Research suggests that by boosting the employment and earnings of working-age women, the EITC boosts their Social Security retirement benefits, which should reduce poverty in old age. (Social Security benefits are based on how much one works and earns.)

Note: For further details on the research see Chuck Marr, Chye-Ching Huang, Arloc Sherman, and Brandon DeBot, "EITC and Child Tax Credit Promote Work, Reduce Poverty, and Support Children's Development, Research Finds," CBPP

Fees and Charges Have Increased as Share of Local Revenue

Fees and charges as share of revenue that local governments raise on their own



Source: Brookings-Urban State and Local Government Finance Data Query System, 2018

Poverty Should Never Determine Who is Free to Drive

11 MILLION
SUSPENSIONS

THERE ARE AT LEAST 11 MILLION DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENSIONS FOR UNPAID FINES AND FEES

44 STATES

SUSPEND, REVOKE, OR WON'T RENEW A DRIVER'S LICENSE FOR FAILURE TO PAY COURT DEBTS

Many jobs require a valid driver's license even if there is no driving involved. Over 85% of the U.S. population drives to work.

Without a license people can't get to their doctor's appointments, drop their kids at school, go to the grocery store or get to court.

Racial Equity Framework



A racial equity lens brings into perspective the ways in which race and ethnicity shape outcomes and experience with power, public policy, and economic opportunity, both in the present and throughout history. By incorporating this lens, we hope to separate the symptoms of inequities from the root causes, uncover patterns of inequity and sharpen focus on the outcomes we'd like to see.

The purpose of this checklist is to assist researchers in the State Priorities Partnership in carrying out their work with a full-fledged racial equity lens. Specifically, this guide is designed to:

- Ensure that every research product takes a racial equity lens into account;
- Help analysts consider racial equity at every step of the research and paper-writing process;
- Give analysts concrete tools and resources necessary to make this happen; and
- Build long-term research capacity and 'muscle memory' around research with a racial equity lens.

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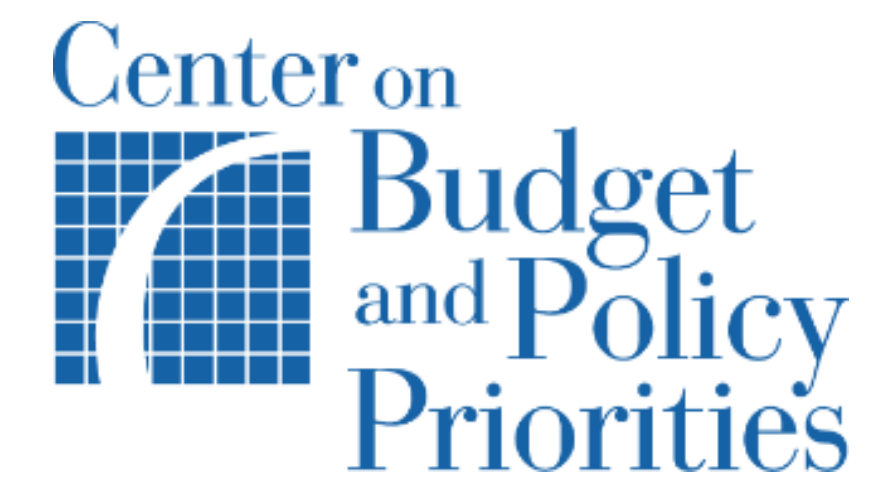
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Questions and Answers

Operationalizing Equity Principles with Coalitions



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(NBCDI)



Cassandra Johnson
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Christina Walker
Clayton Early Learning



Phases of Racial Equity Progress

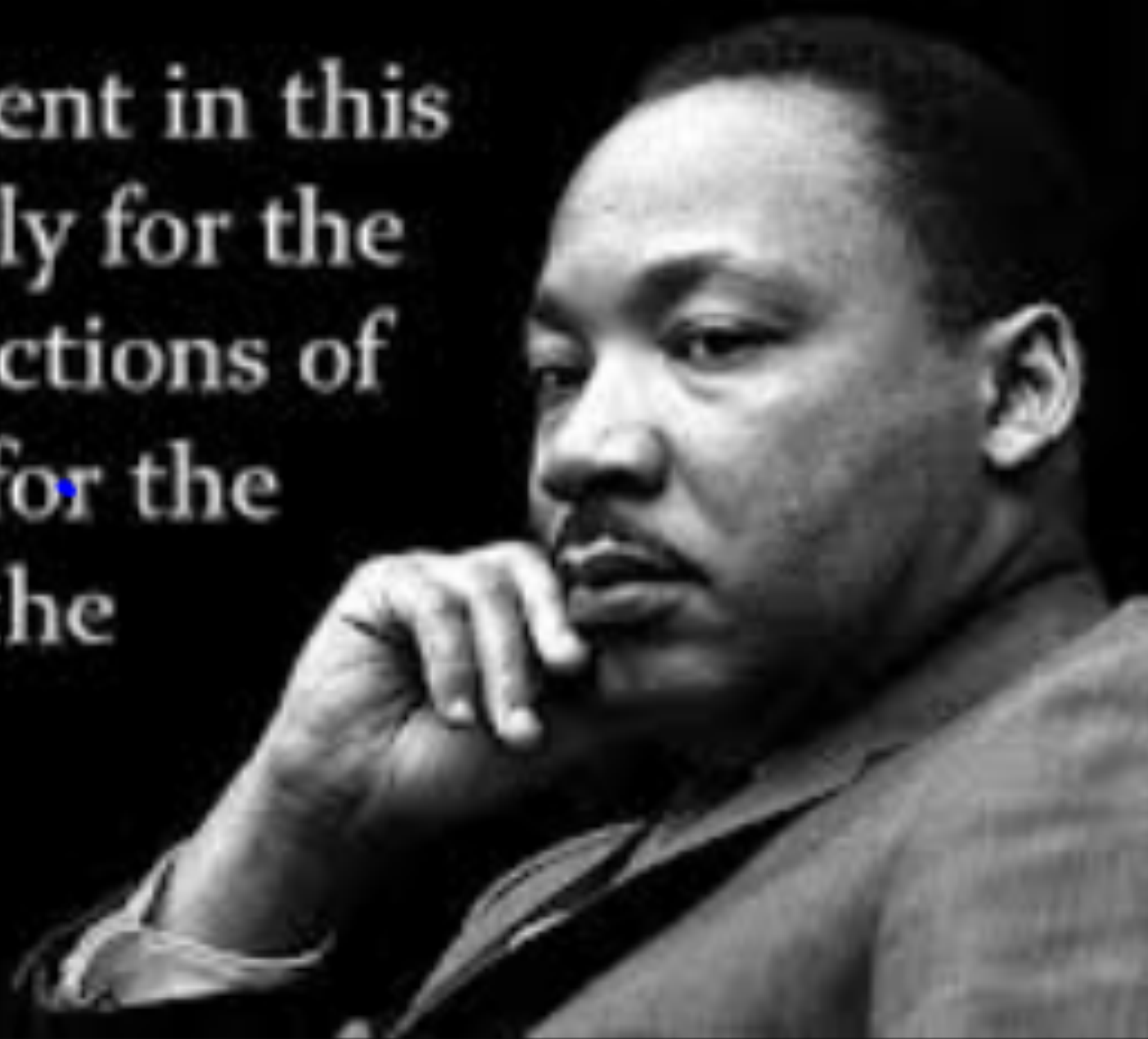
- ◆ Racial Equity Literate: Building knowledge of research, policies and program design that advance racial equity
- ◆ Racial Equity Fluent: Building competencies required to inform and influence people
- ◆ Racial Equity Effective: Building competencies required to influence systems and institutionalize change



NBCDI
National Black Child
Development Institute

“We will have to repent in this generation not merely for the vitriolic words and actions of the bad people, but for the appalling silence of the good people.”

-Martin Luther King, Jr.



NBCDI
National Black Child
Development Institute

Questions and Answers

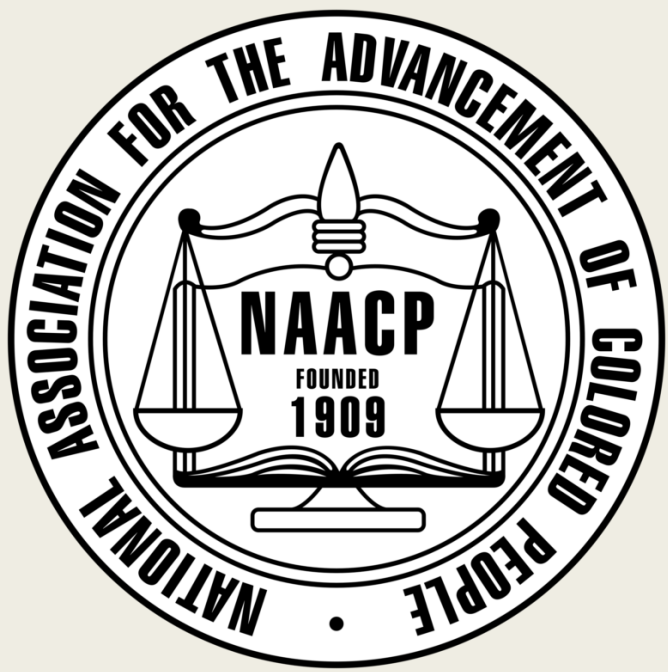
EDUCATION CIVIL RIGHTS PERSPECTIVES

Moving Toward Action:
Strategies for State
Advocates to
Operationalize Racial
Equity Principles

Alliance for Early
Success

June 19, 2020

ECRA Member Organizations include:

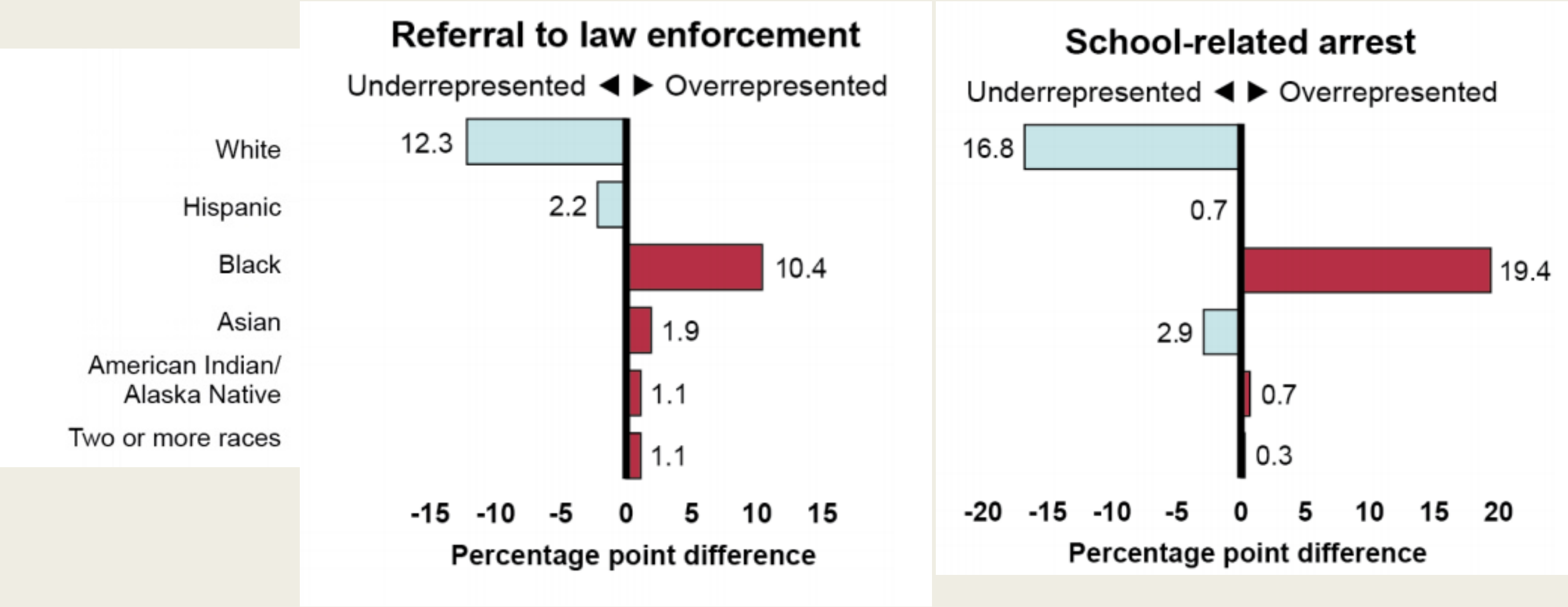


Some Federal Laws to Protect Students from Discrimination, including:

- Equal Protection Clause of Constitution (including caselaw, e.g., Brown, Plyler, et.)
- Titles IV & VI of 1964 Civil Rights Act (race, color, national origin)
- Title IX (gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, pregnant/parenting status, etc.)
- IDEA/504/ADA (students with disabilities)



POLICE IN
SCHOOLS



DATA FROM
GAO REPORT
2018

“Black students accounted for 19 percent of all public pre-school students but represented 47 percent of students suspended from pre-school.”

[HTTPS://WWW.GAO.GOV/ASSETS/700/690828.PDF](https://www.gao.gov/assets/700/690828.pdf)

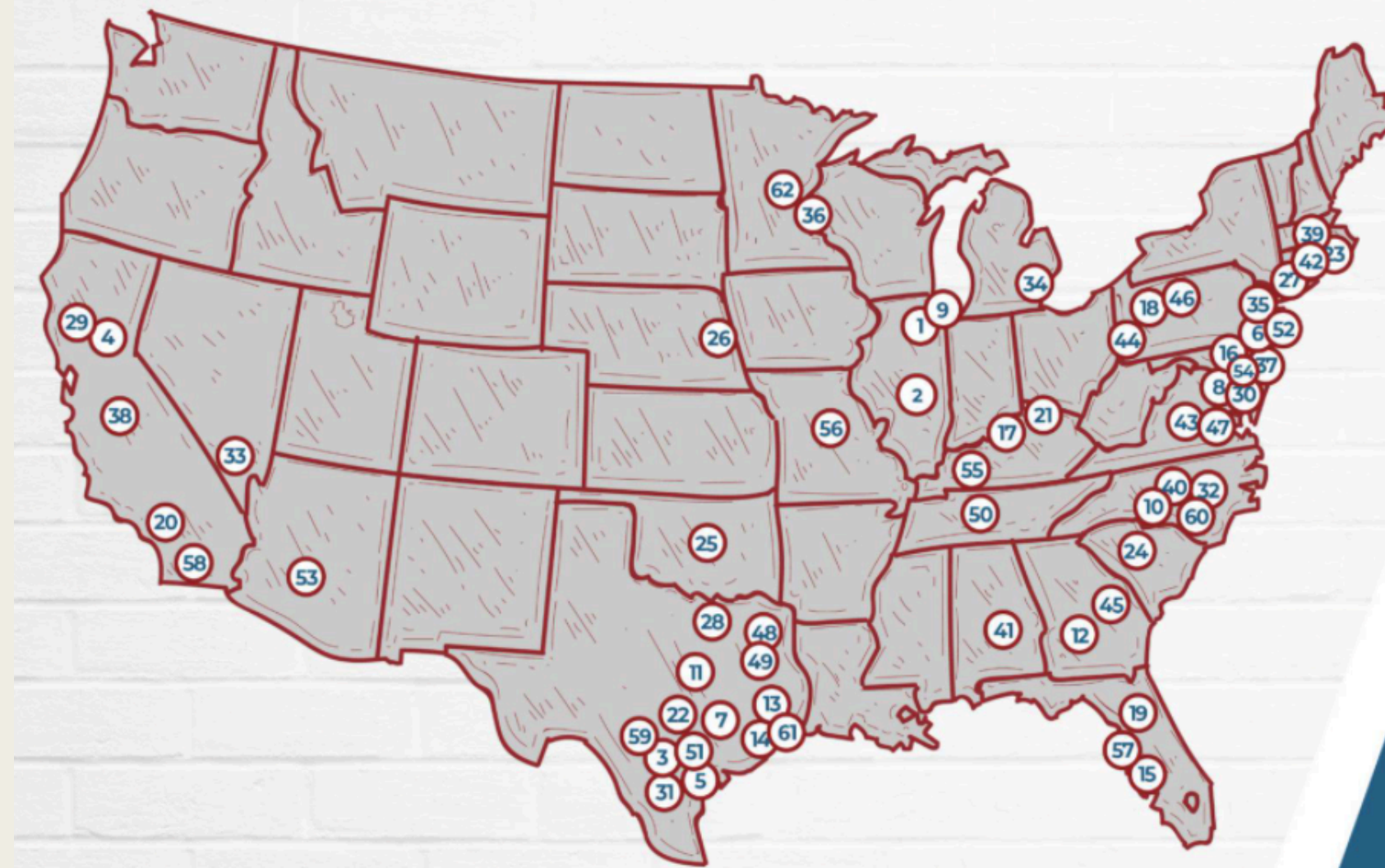
Students of color are more likely to attend schools that employ school police officers, but no school counselors



Black Students are **3 times more likely** to attend a school with more security staff than mental health personnel.

Source: 2013-2014 Civil Rights Data Collection, "A First Look: Key Data Highlights on Equity and Opportunity Gaps in Our Nation's Public Schools." U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights. (June 7, 2016).

Violent Assaults Perpetrated by School Police November 2010 - March 2018



From:
“We Came to Learn”
Advancement Project

<https://advancementproject.org/wecametolearn/>

Some other relevant civil rights efforts:

- Federal issues:
 - *Eliminating federal funding for school police, and reinvesting in school climate*
 - *COVID response education and broadband funding, as in HEROES Act, to address racial inequities*
- State/Local issues:
 - *Minimizing state education cuts; & ensuring maximum racial equity in any cuts*
 - *Ensuring maximum racial equity in federal \$ expenditures (CARES Act & any further federal COVID \$)*
 - *Ensuring maximum racial equity in “return to school” plans*

Questions



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Questions and Answers

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Thank you for joining us today.

We'll get the recording and resources out Monday.

We've got a special presentation lined up for July 24.