



50 Years

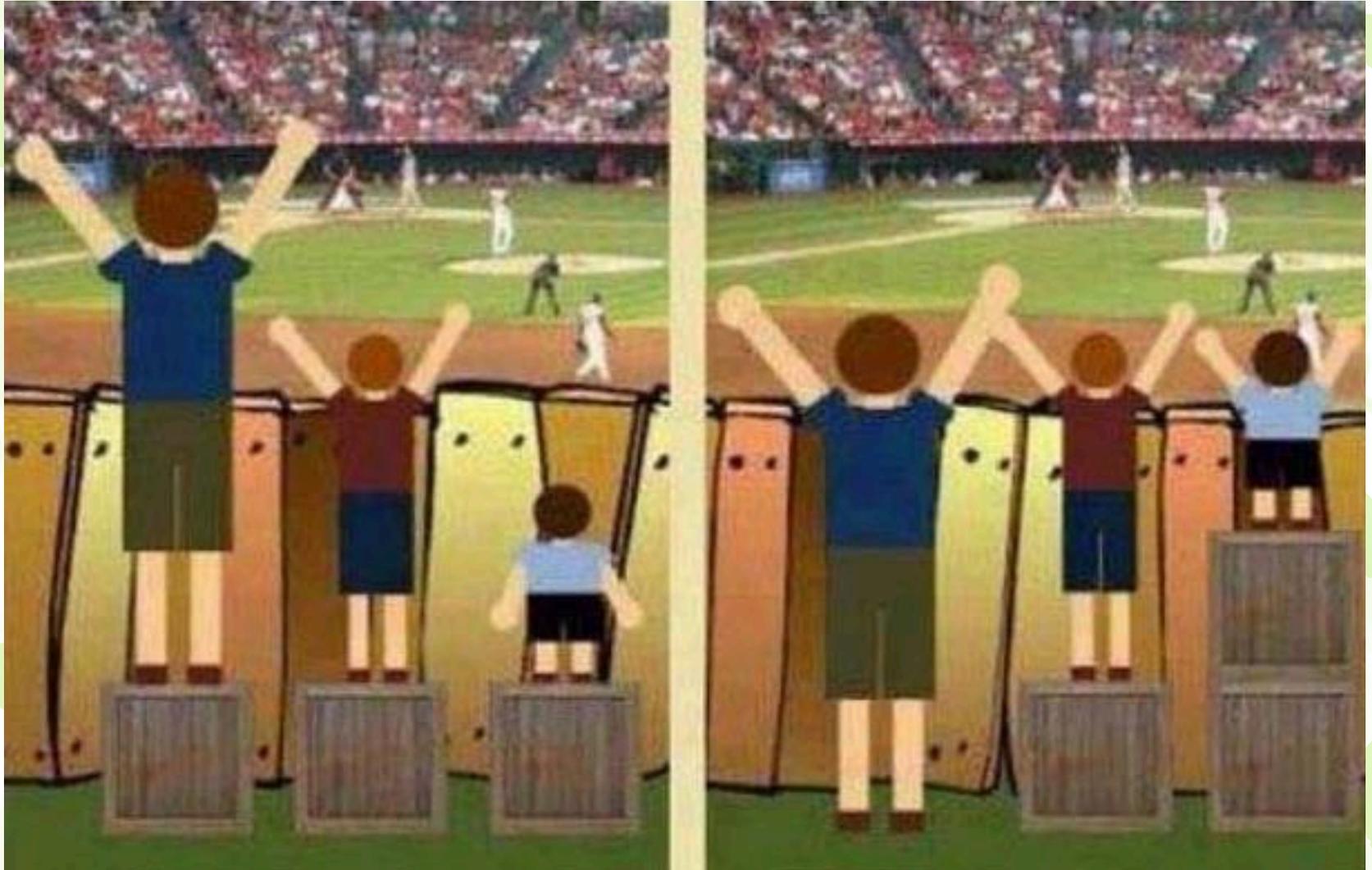


A Thumb Sketch of Latino Education in Iowa

Initial Results (DRAFT)

Equality

Equity



Facebook Posting ??



**Data and
evaluation
as a lamp
post**

Growth Of Youth of Color in Iowa Schools

Iowa State Public Schools Student Enrollment

Source: IDE

| Group | 2000-01 | 2012-13 | Net Change |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Total Population | 476,927 | 472,608 | -4,319 |
| White | 430,677 (90.3%) | 377,238 (80.7%) | -53,439 |
| Am Indian/Alaska | 2,447(.5%) | 2,034 (0.4%) | -413 |
| Latino | 17,019 (2%) | 43,979 (9.3%) | 26,970 <i>* Over 200% change</i> |
| African American | 18,510 (3.9%) | 24,621 (5.2%) | 6,111 |
| Asian American/PI | 8,274 (1.7%) | 10,229 (2.2%) | 1,955 |
| Kids of Color | 46,250(9.7%) | 95,370 (20.2%) | 49,120 <i>* Over 100% change</i> |
| ELL | 11,264 | 24,556 | 13,292 <i>* Over 100% change</i> |

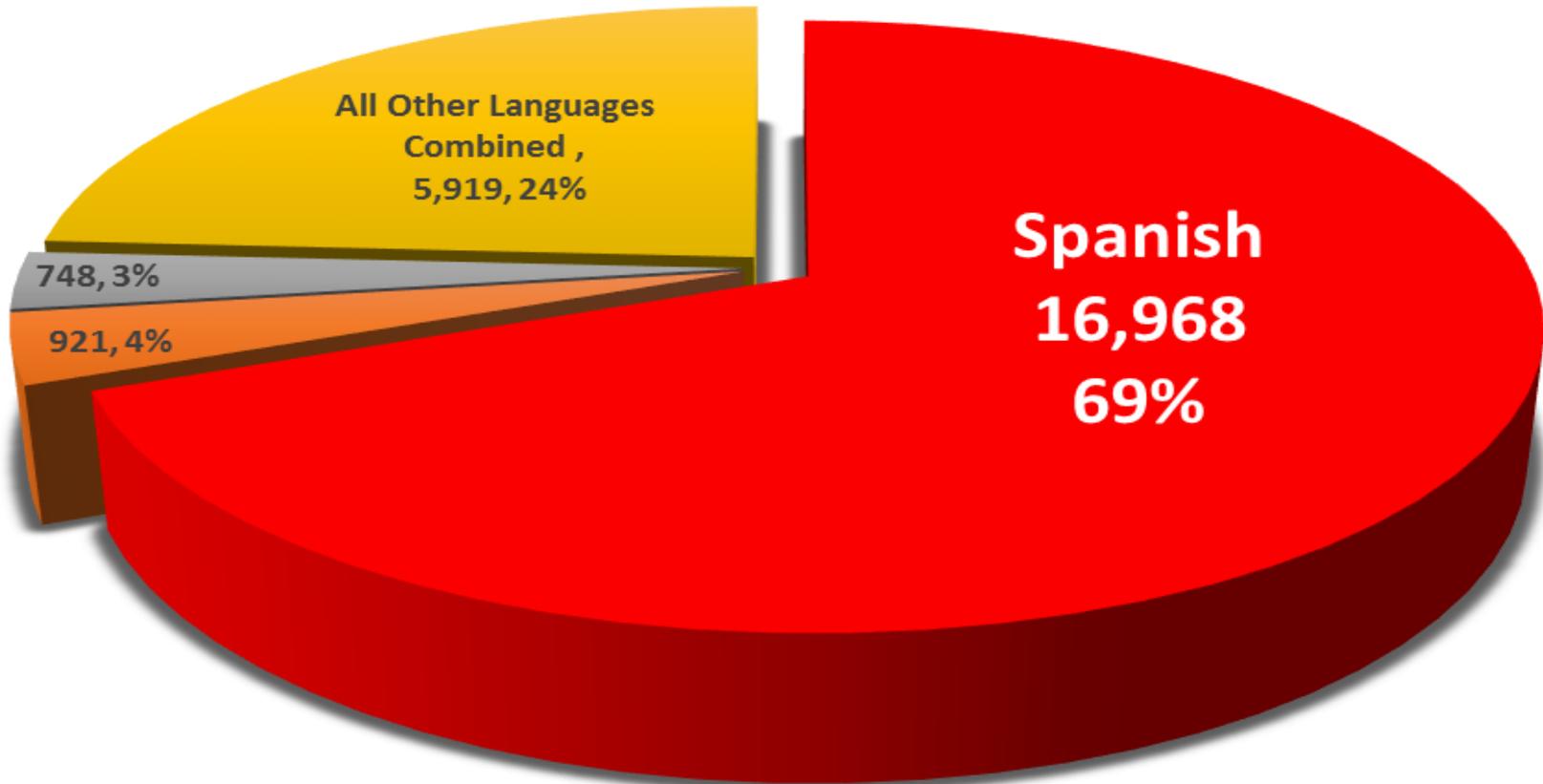
- Youth of color make up only 12.4% of private school enrollment compared to 20.2% in public schools.
- Latinos make up 6.2% of enrolment in private schools compared to 9.3% in public schools
- There was only 1,113 migrant students in Iowa

English Language Learners

Myth: There is over 100 languages spoke in Iowa schools

Fact: There is about 27 languages spoken in Iowa schools

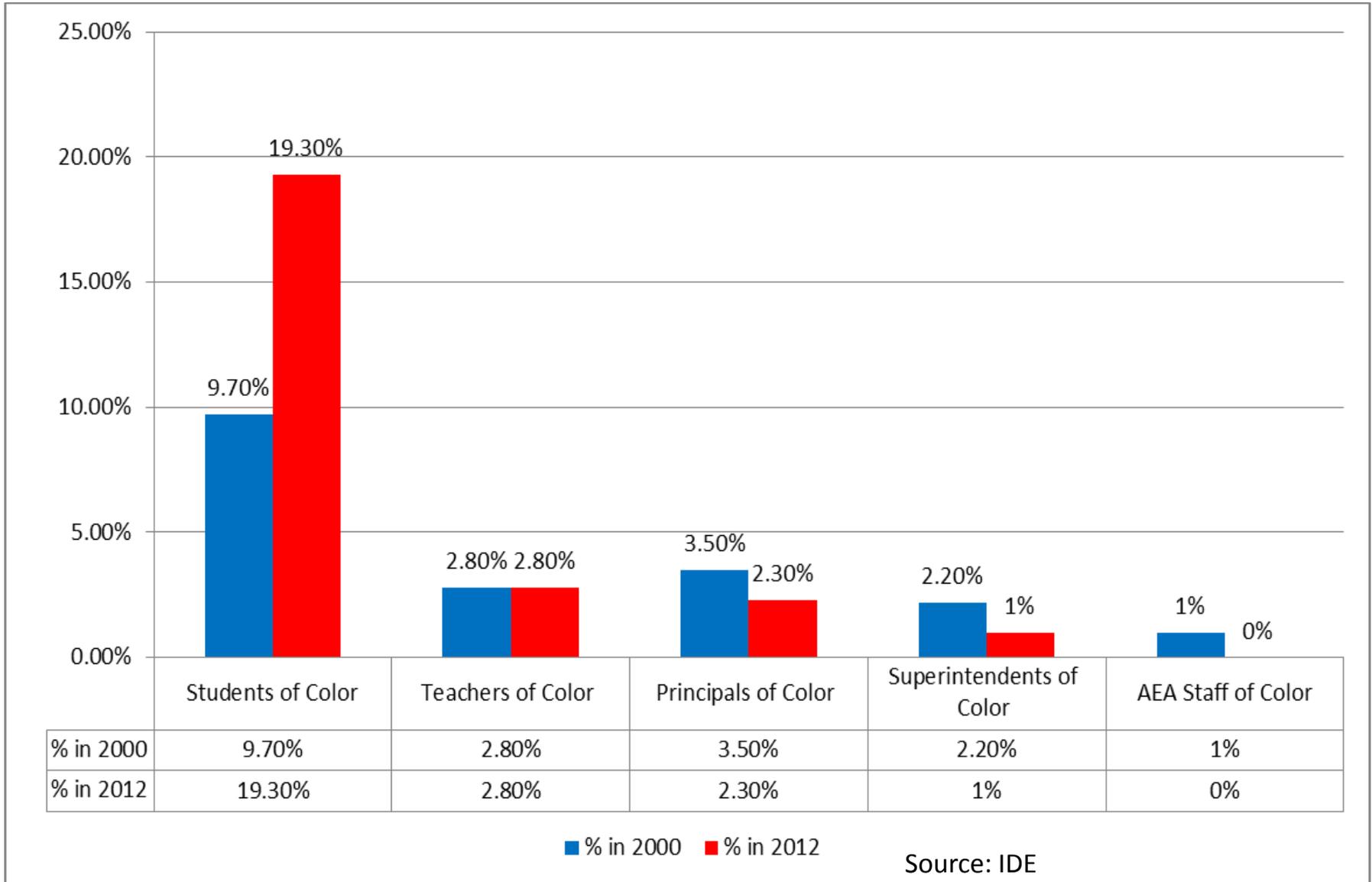
Spanish is the single largest dwarfing the next most spoken language Vietnamese (18 to 1)



■ Spanish ■ Vietnamese ■ Bosnian ■ All Other Languages Combined

Example of Employment Opportunities for People of Color in Iowa

PK-12 Education System





50 Years



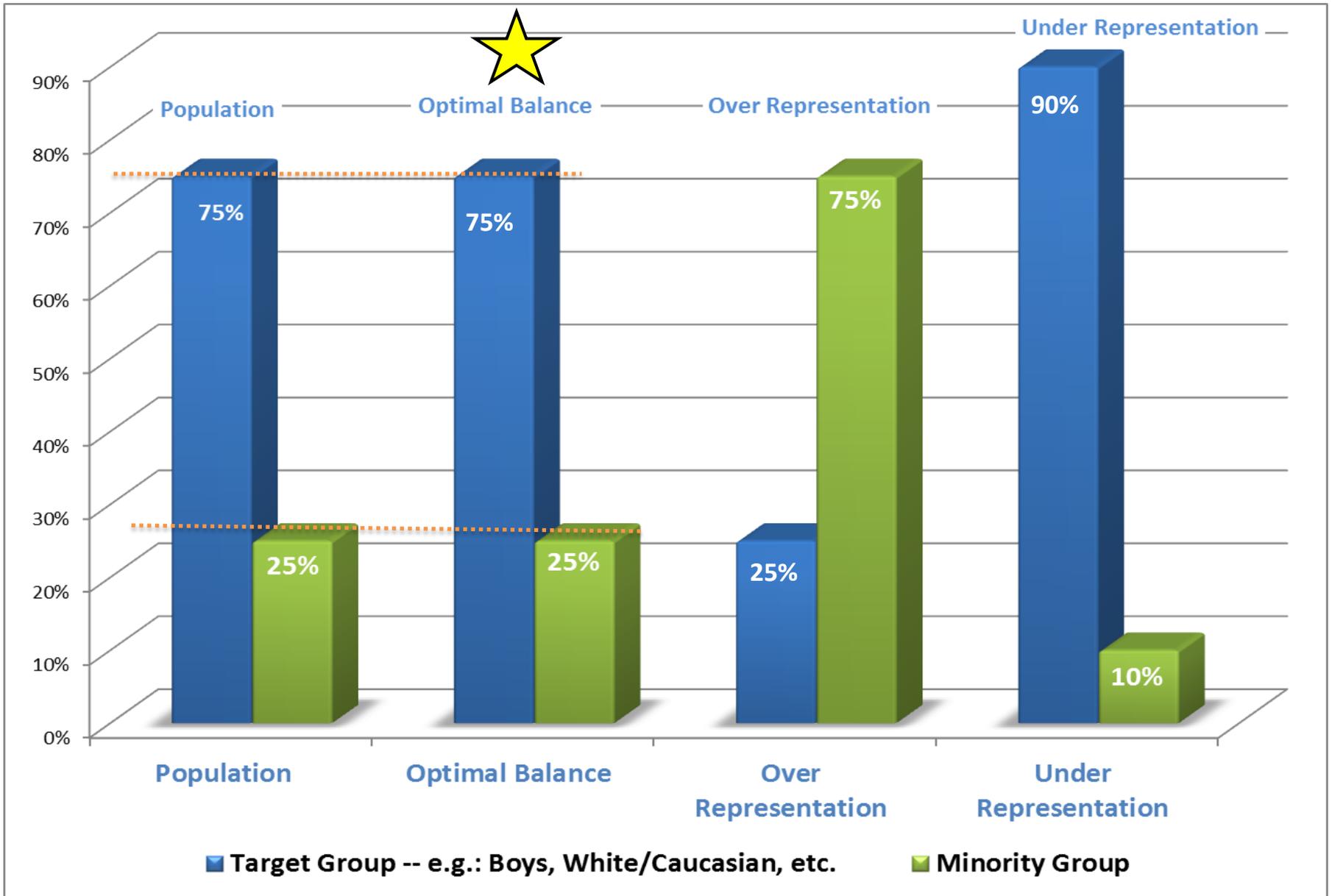
What is Disproportionality?

In general, disproportionate representation, or disproportionality, refers to the over- or under-representation of a given population group, often defined by racial and ethnic backgrounds, but also defined by socioeconomic status, national origin, English proficiency, gender, or sexual orientation, in a specific population category.

Is Disproportionality Discrimination?

Not necessarily. There are many reasons why disproportionality may occur without it being discrimination (e.g.: age brackets in a sports club). That said, disproportionality may be a helpful red flag in measuring the adverse effect of a practice or standard that is neutral and non-discriminatory in its intention but, nonetheless, disproportionately affects members of a protected class.

Example of Comparative Disproportionality





50 Years



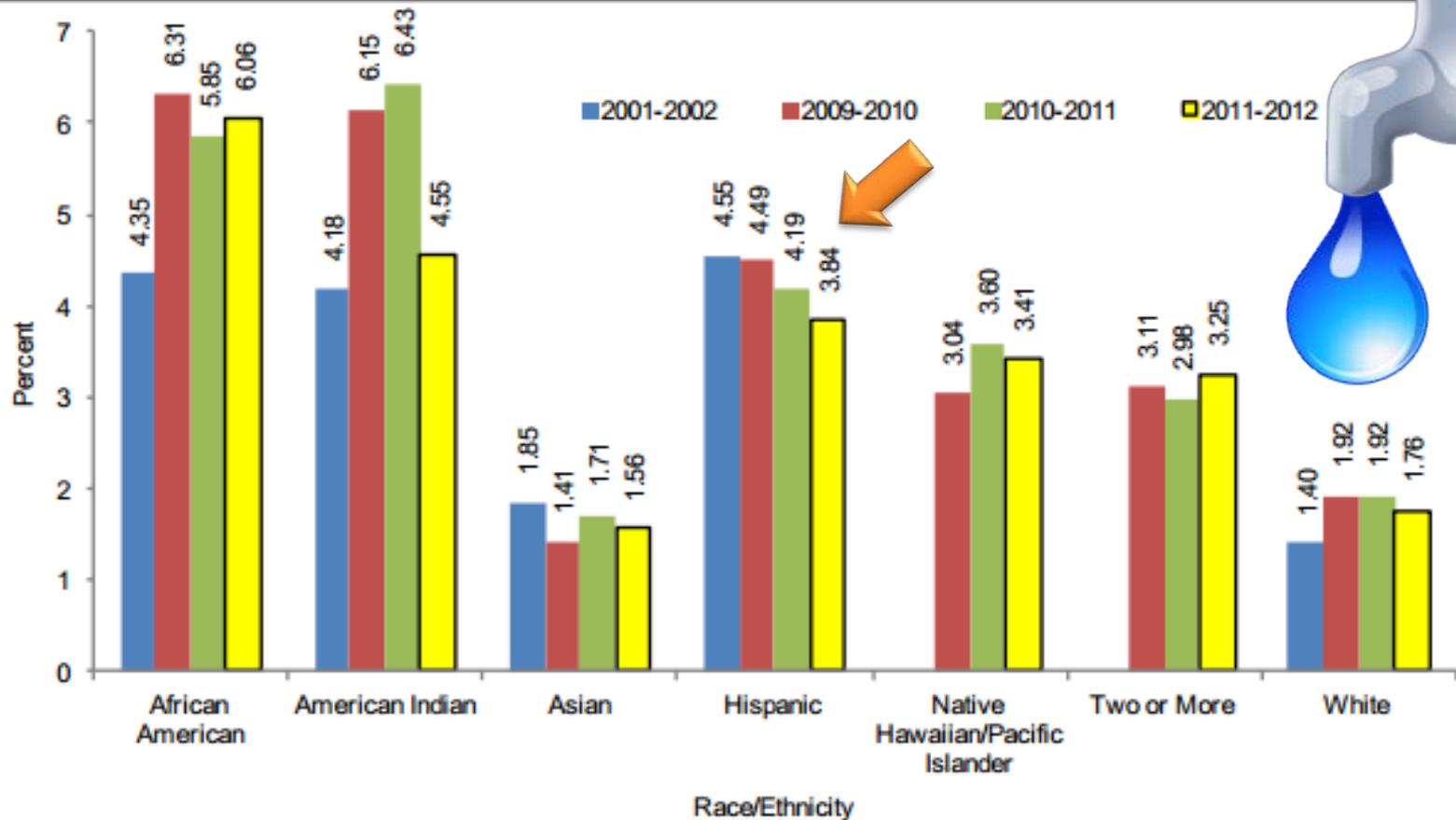
Iowa Schools

Staying in School

Drop Out

Figure 5-57

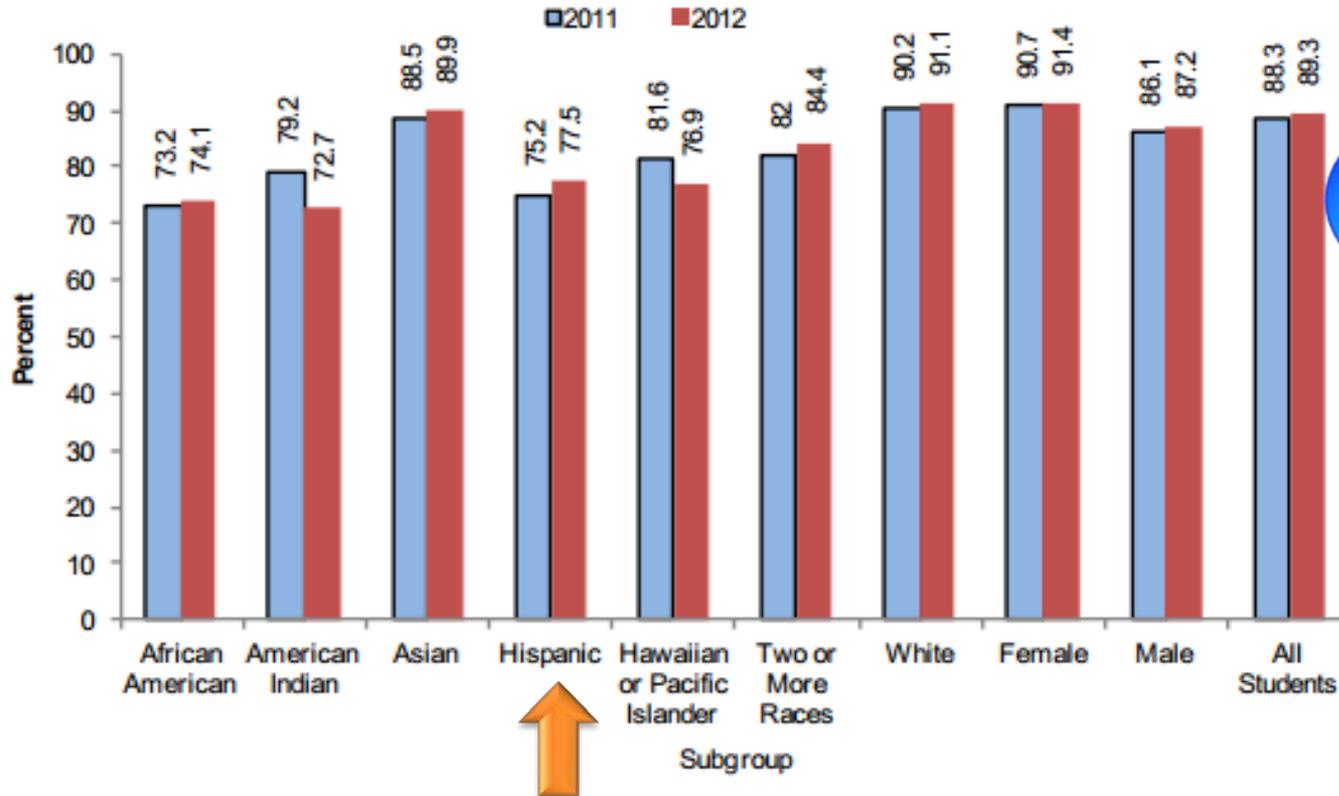
Iowa Grades 7-12 Dropouts as a Percent of Public School Students in Grades 7-12 by Race/Ethnicity
2001-2002, 2009-2010 to 2011-2012



Source: Iowa Department of Education, Bureau of Information and Analysis, Basic Educational Data Survey, Dropout files and SRI files.

Figure 5-58

Iowa High School Graduating Class of 2011 and 2012 Four-Year Cohort Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



Source: Iowa Department of Education, Bureau of Information and Analysis, SRI files.



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Iowa Schools

Staying in School

(A Little Known Dirty Secret)

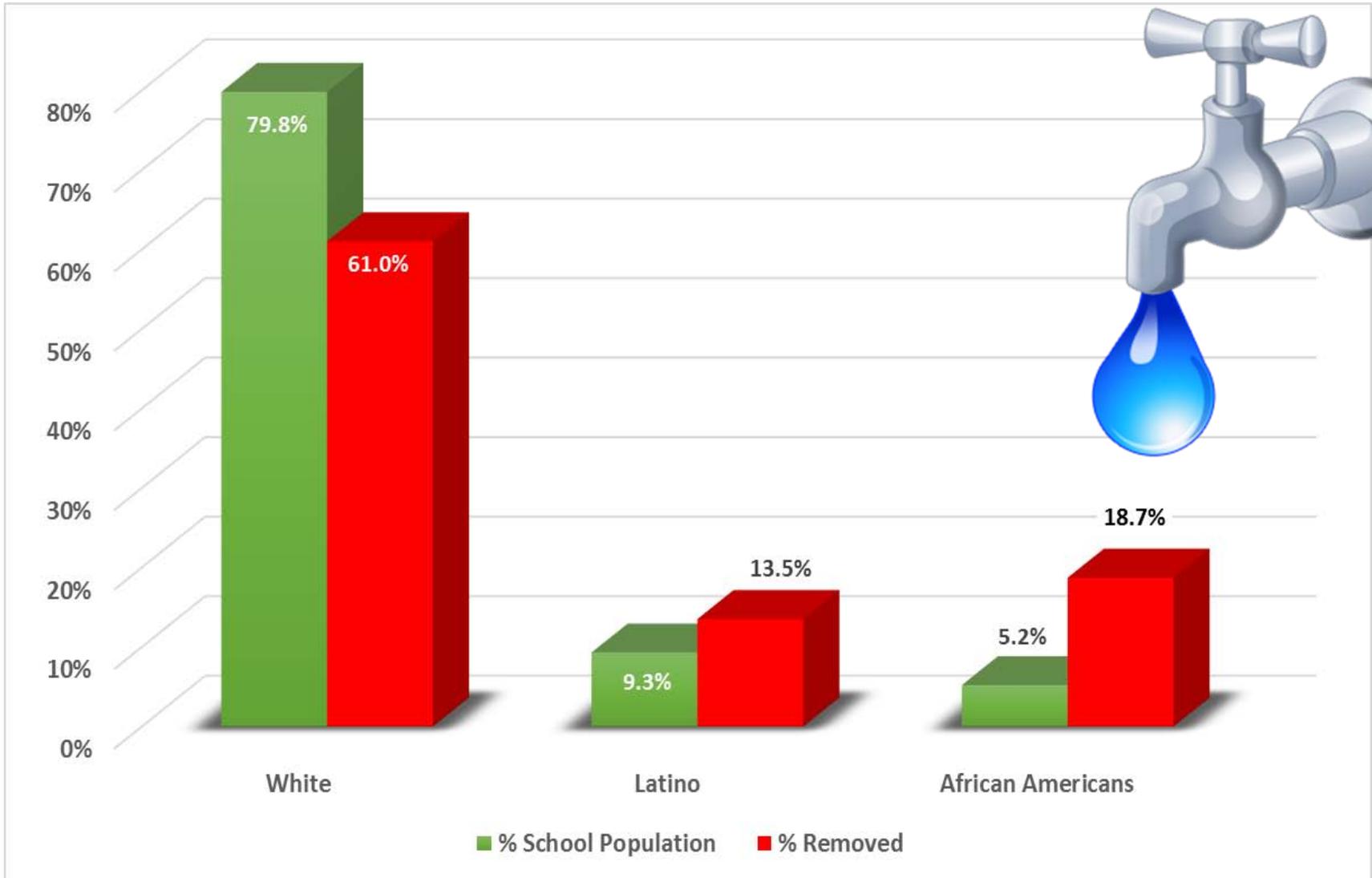


It may be easy to assume that much of the disproportionality is due to the individual behavior of low income boys of color.

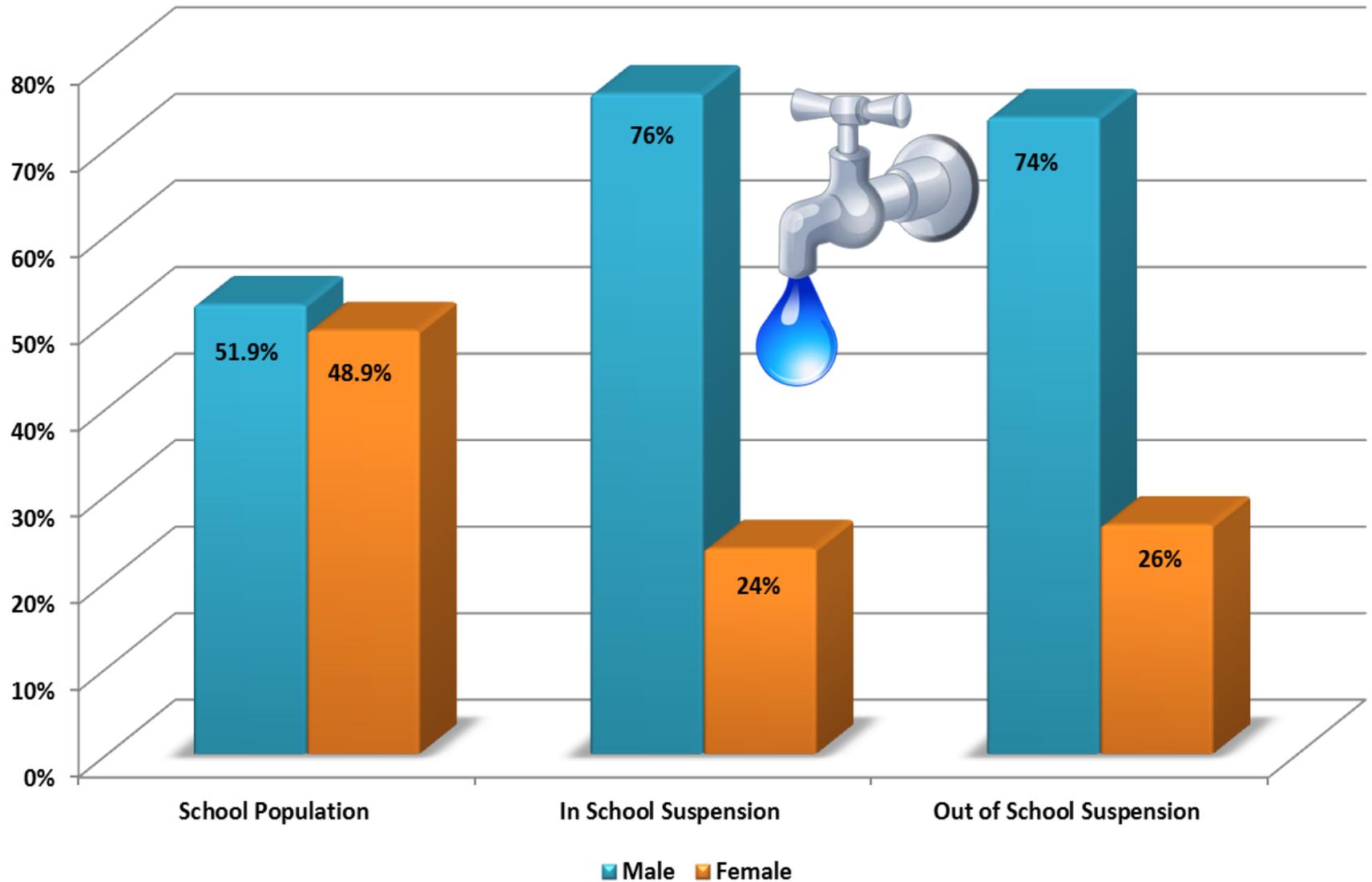
However, studies show pronounced racial disparities in treatment and punishment between white and youth of color, youth of color are punished much more harshly for similar infractions. New research continues to find no evidence that disciplinary disparities are due to poverty

- (Russell J. Skiba, Mariella I. Arredondo, and M. Karega Rausch 2014).

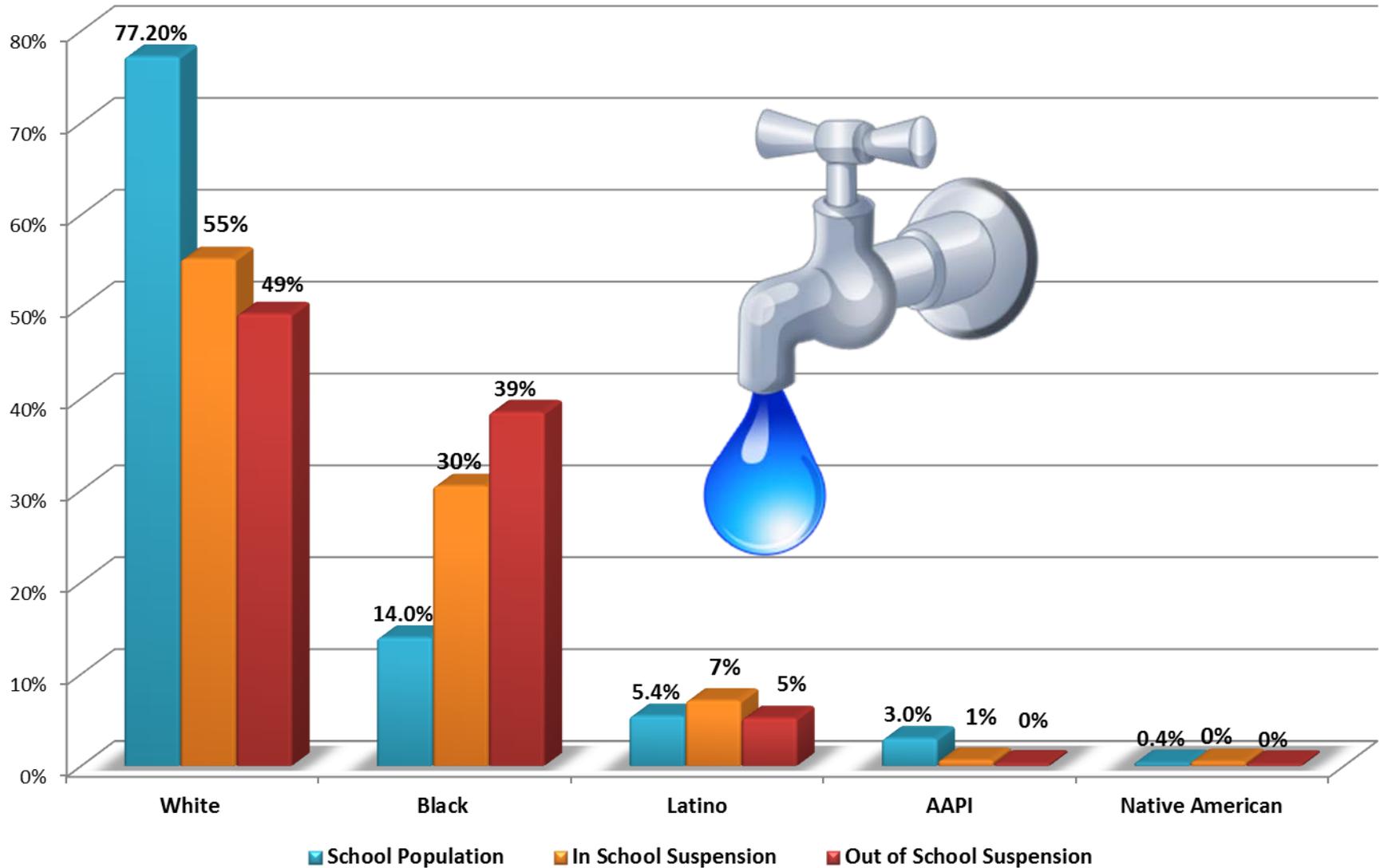
Administrative removal of a student from regular classes or activities for disciplinary reasons.



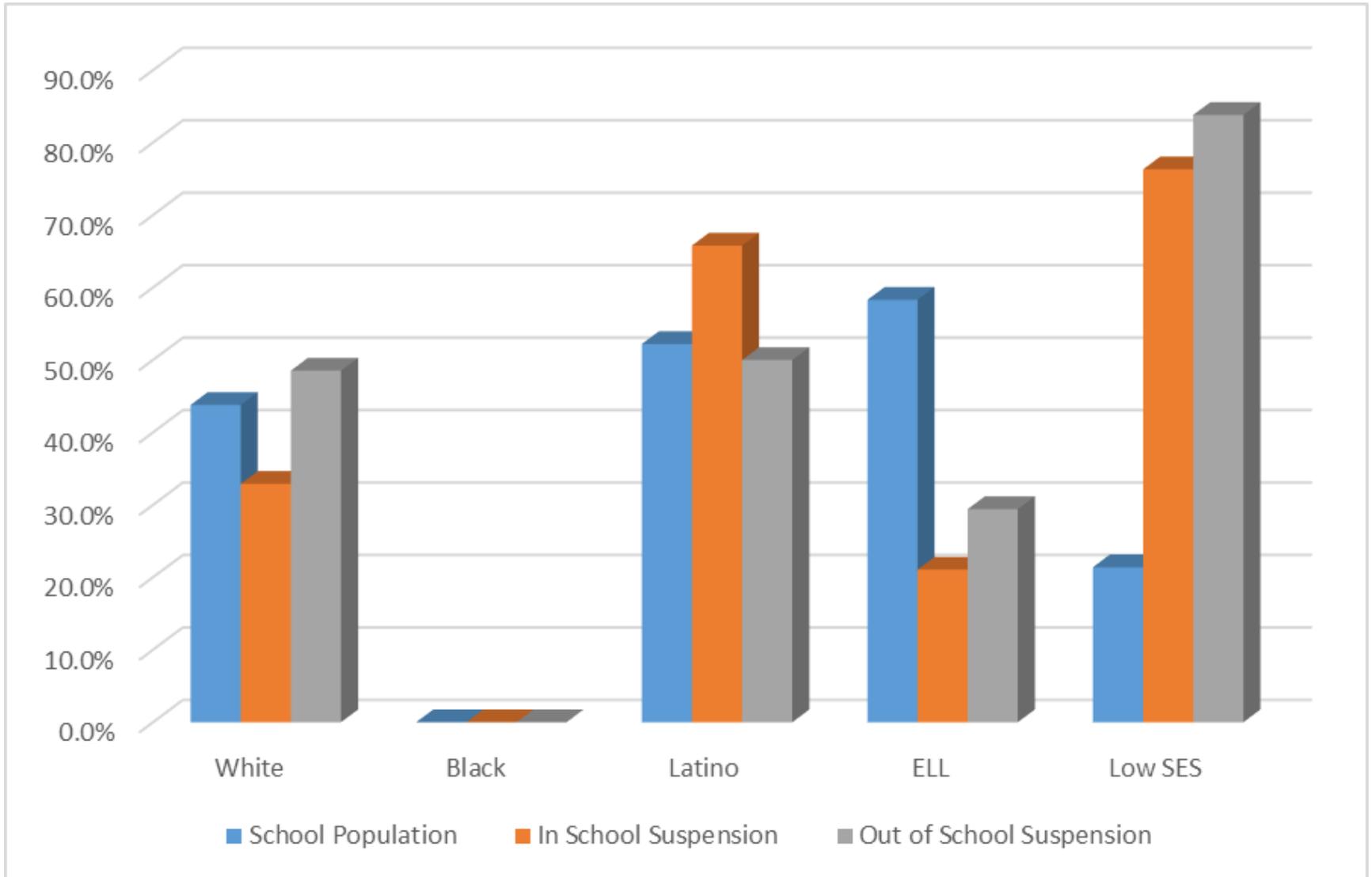
In School and Out of School Suspension by Gender



Cedar Rapids In and Out of School Suspension by Race/Ethnicity



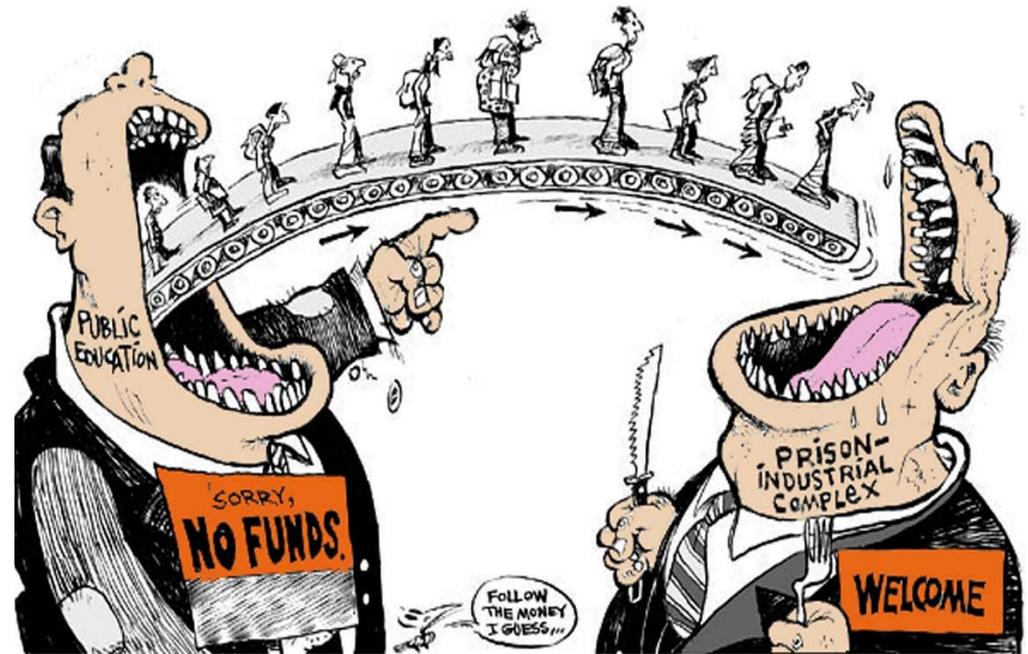
West Liberty



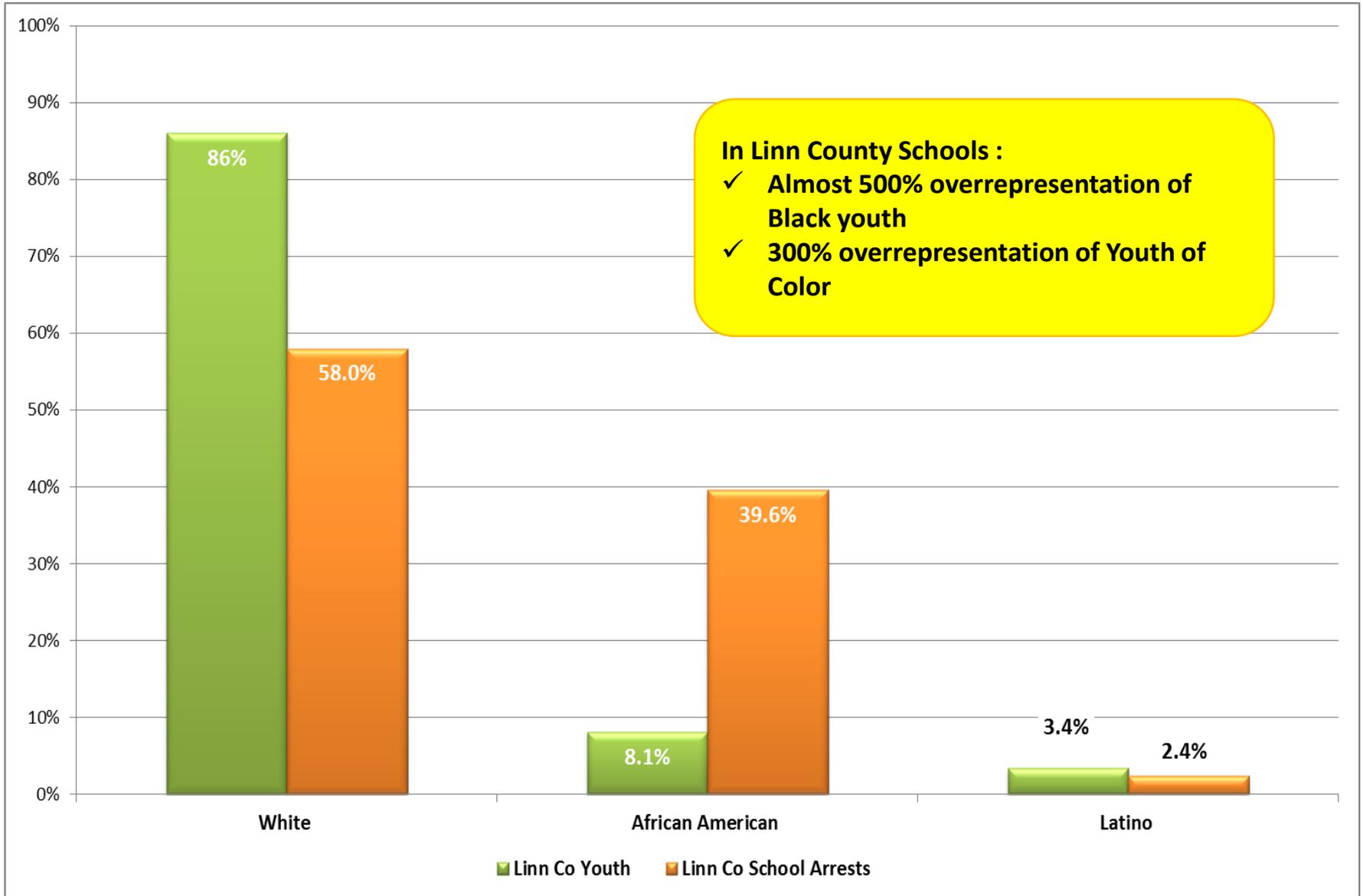
Collecting Data?

From those who sent in their Equity Reports.
These districts did not collect disciple data
by race and ethnicity:

- Hampton Dumont
- Storm Lake
- Iowa City
- Muscatine
- Mason City



Linn County Schools Overrepresentation in Arrests



Example of what NOT to do: Philosophy/Politics vs. Data/Effectiveness

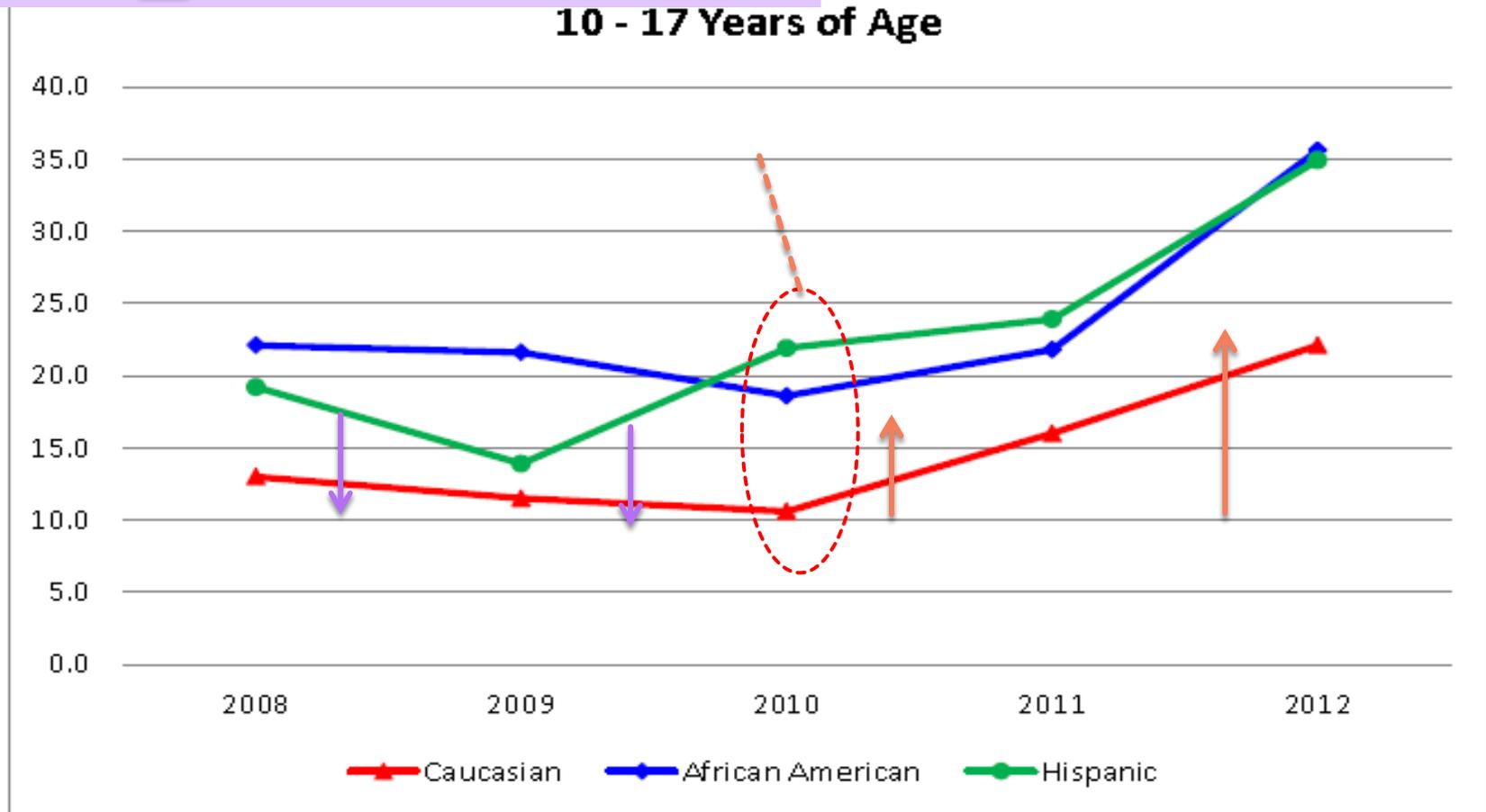
Figure 3
Polk County Detention Rates

What happened here?

Hint: There was not an increase in youth crime.

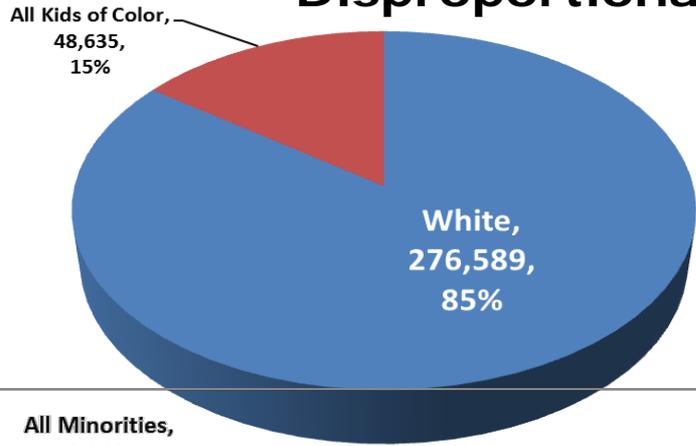
Detention Rates per 100 Referrals

10 - 17 Years of Age



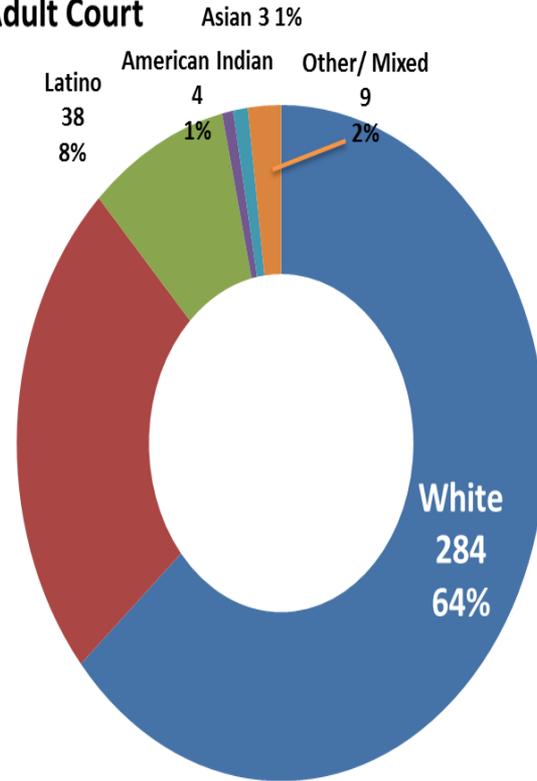
Source: CJJP – JDW

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) In Iowa



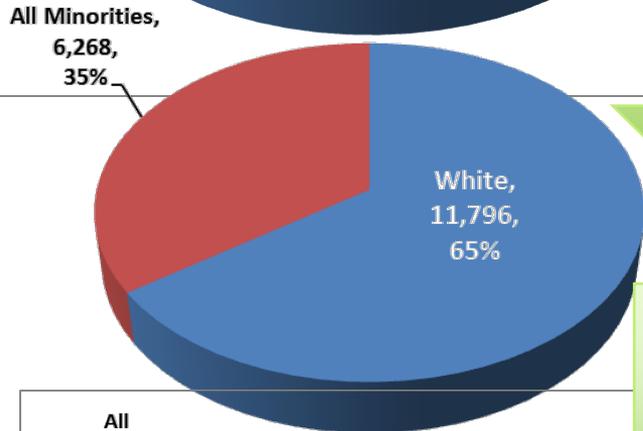
4. Cases Transferred to Adult Court

Of those there are some 18,064 that get arrested

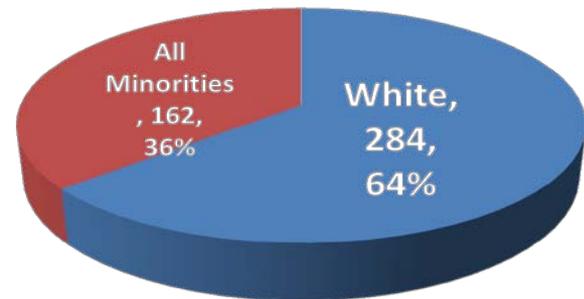
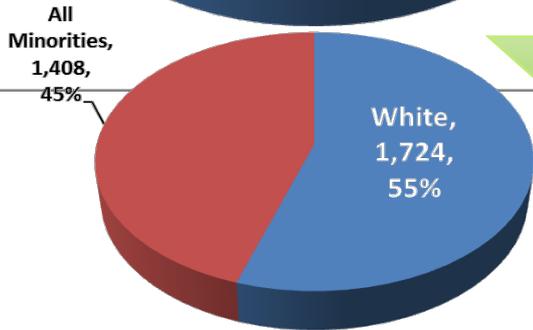


Of those there are some 3,132 that get detained

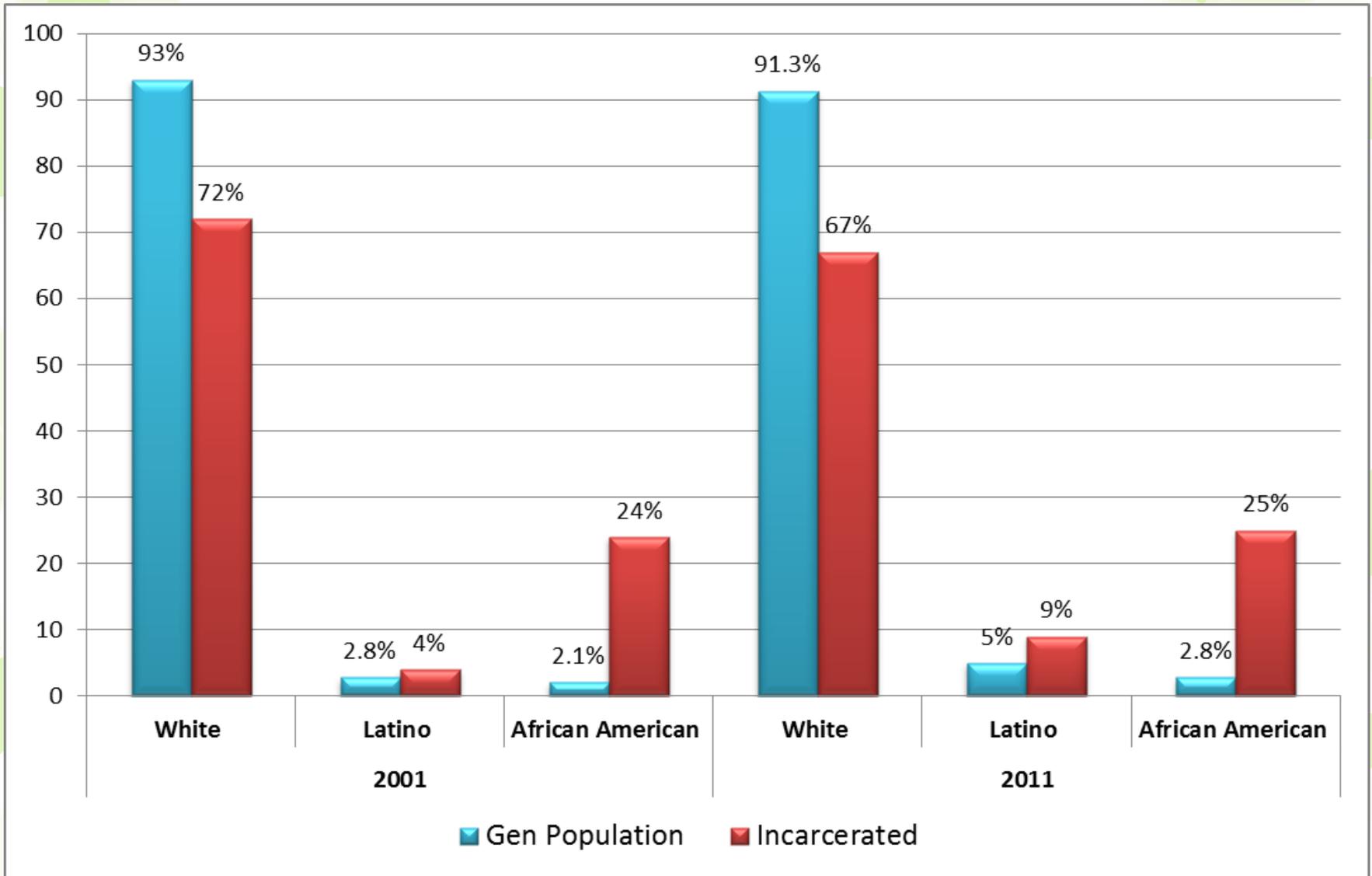
Of those there are some 446 get treated as adults



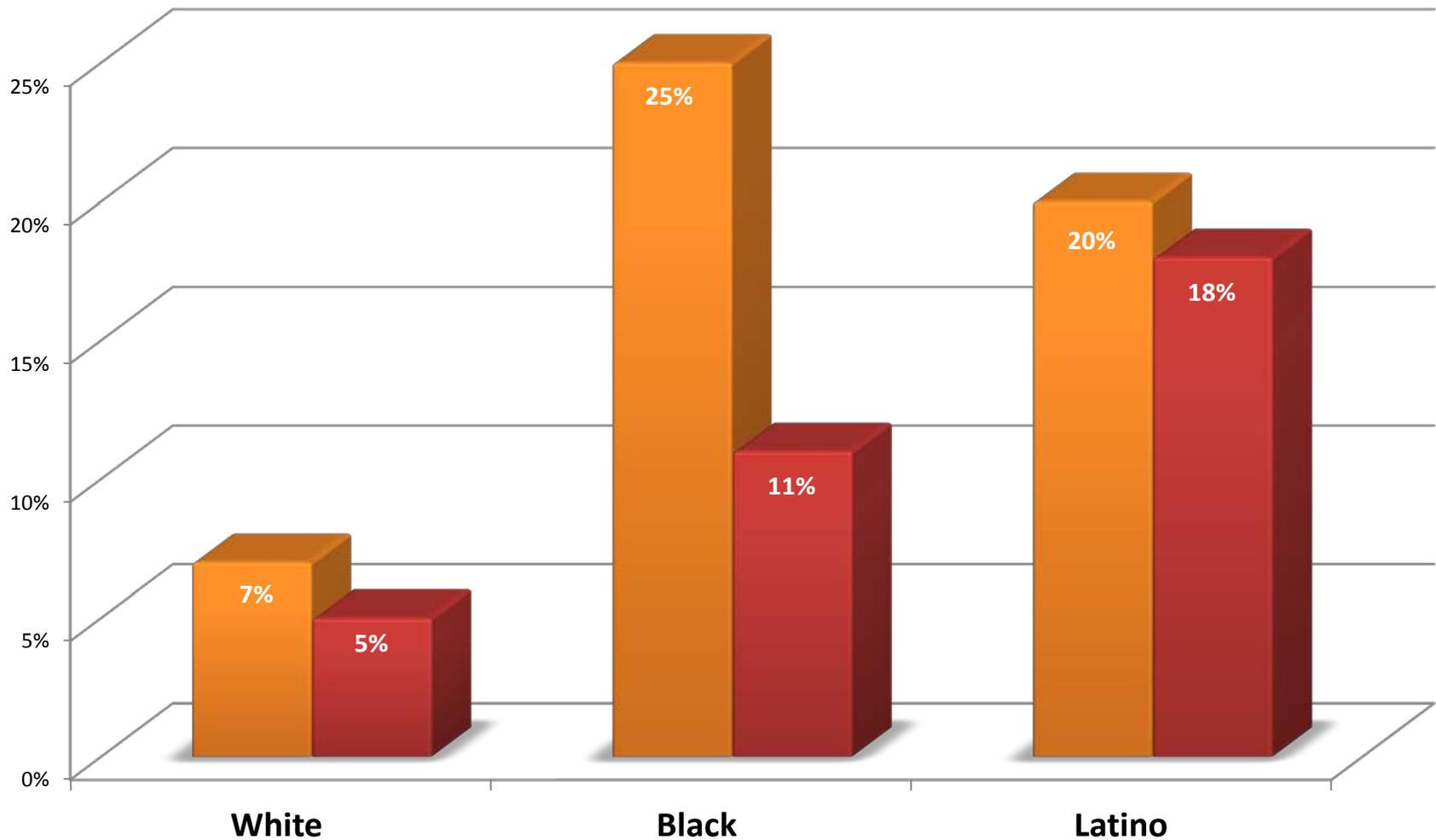
■ White ■ African-American ■ Latino ■ Asian ■ American Indian or Alaska Native ■ Other/ Mixed



Iowa Prison Population by Race



Iowa (2010) – Have felt unsafe in the last 12 months



- How often do you feel that your child is NOT safe in your community or neighborhood?
- How often do you feel your child is NOT safe at school?

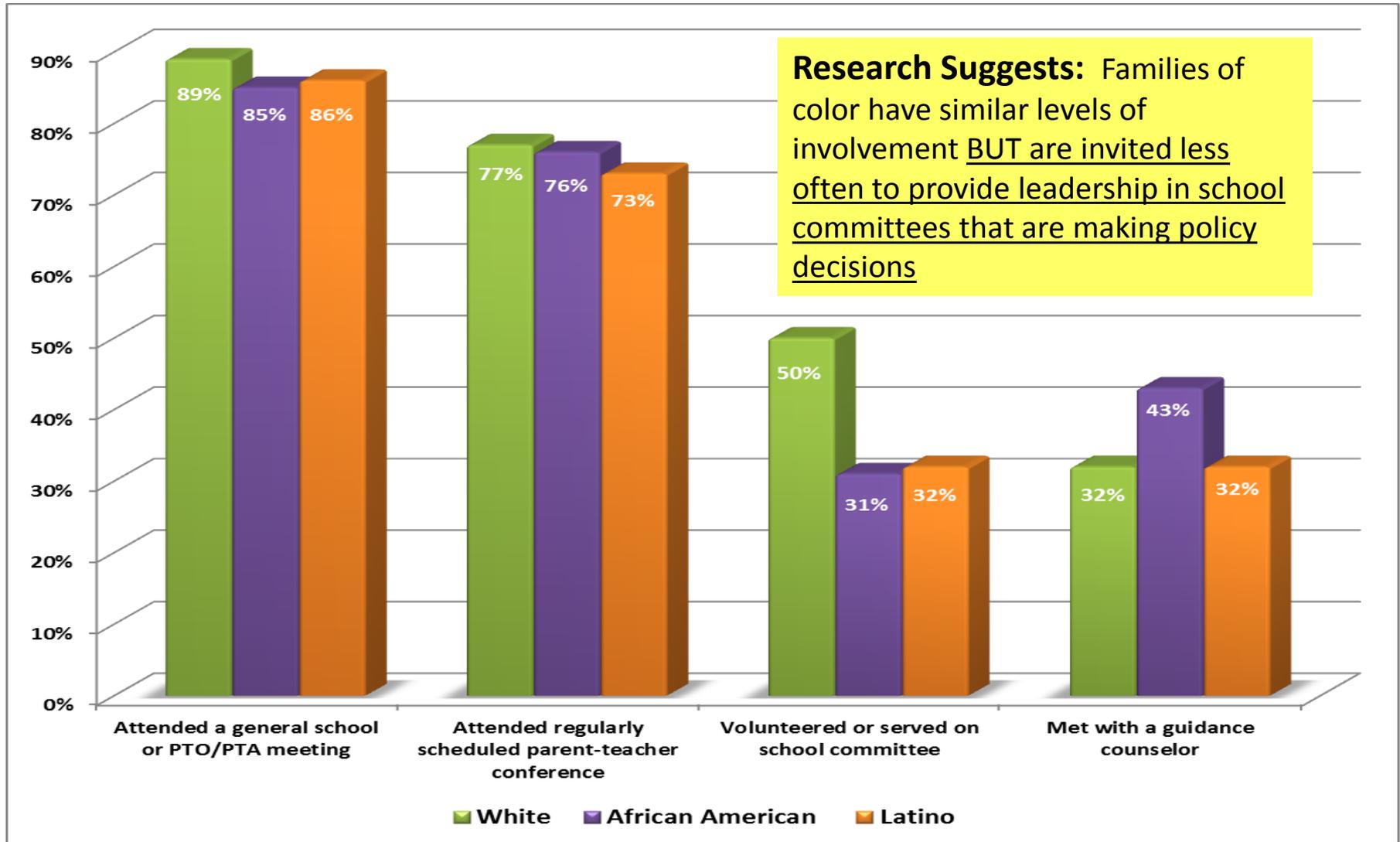


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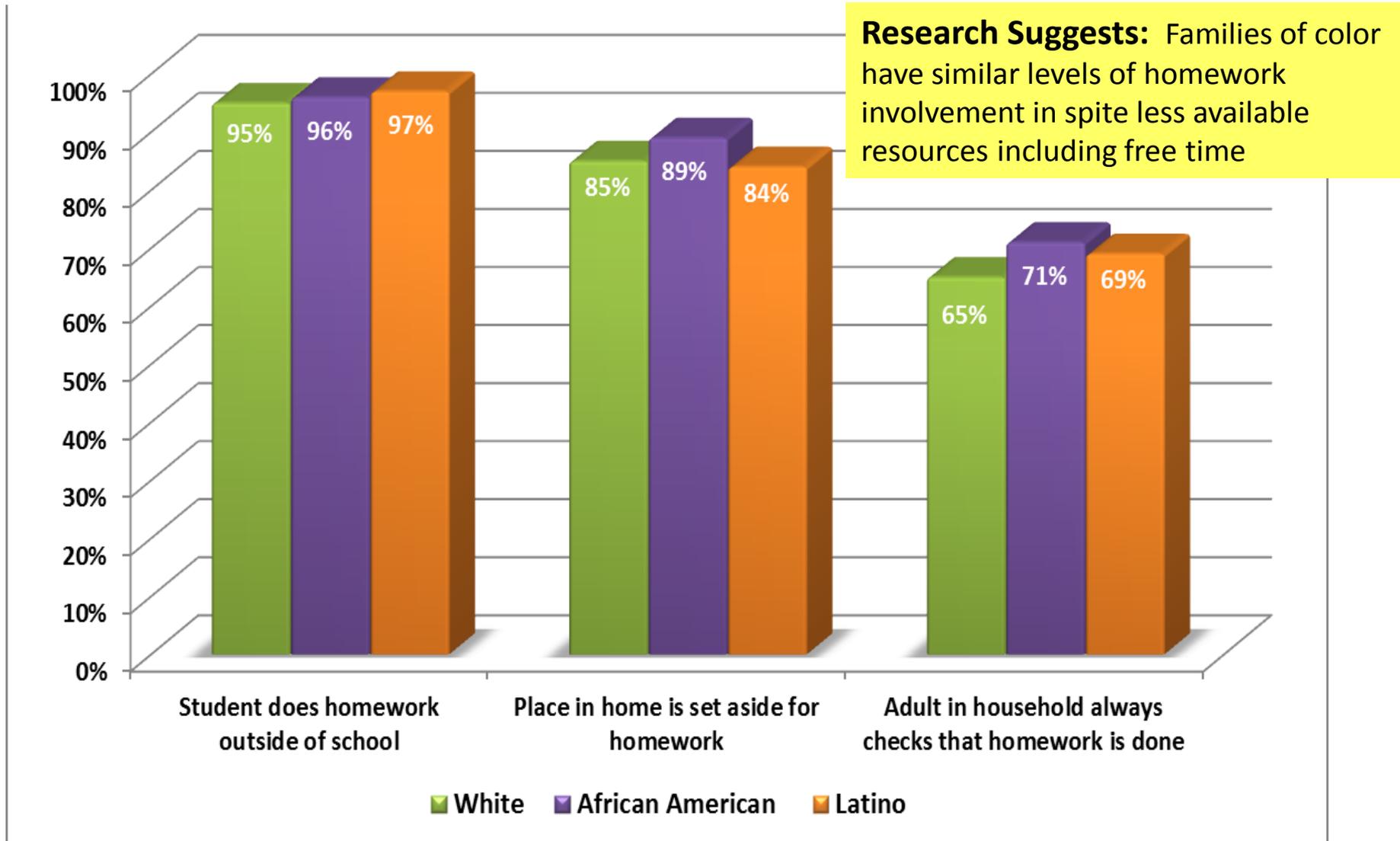


Academic Achievement

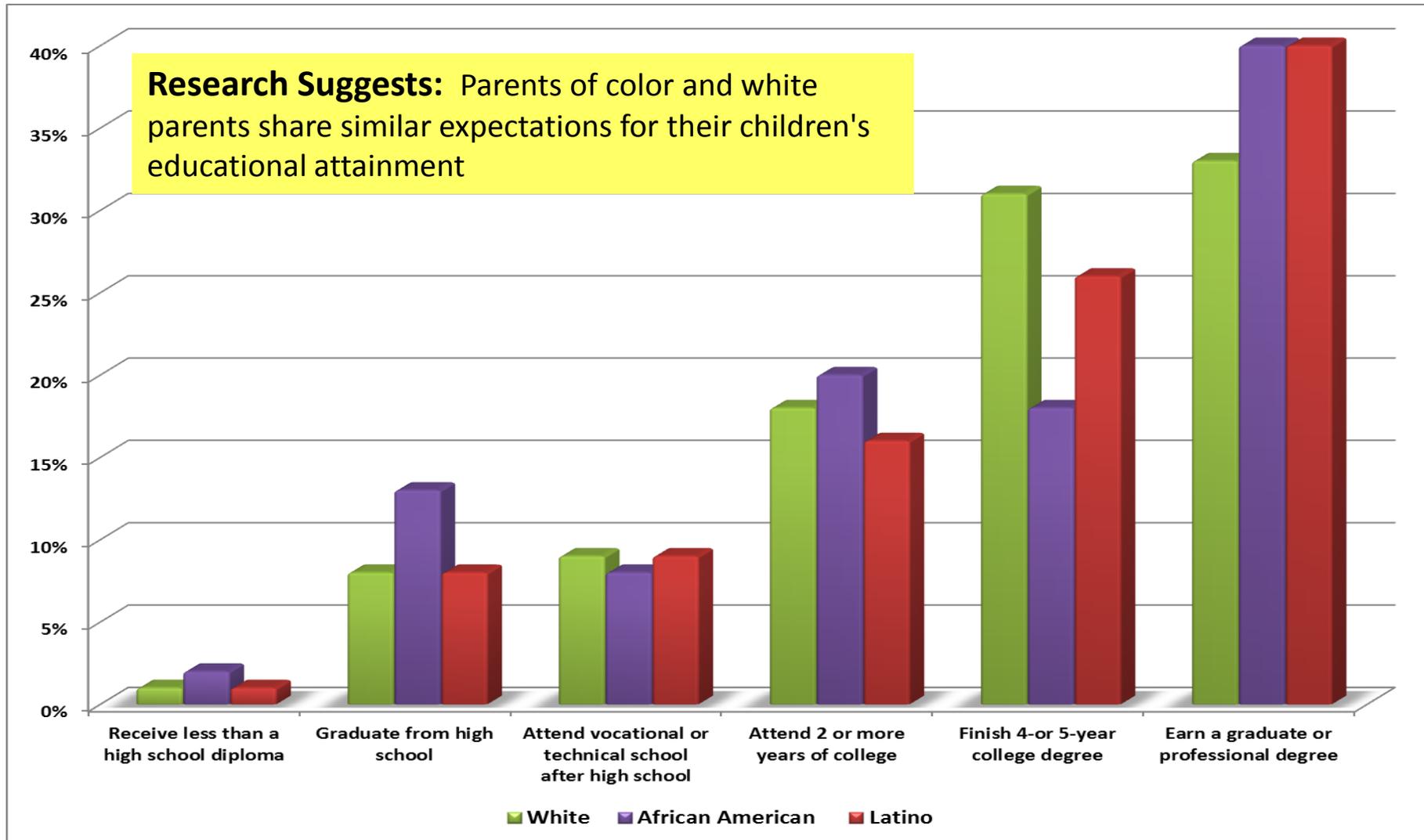
Myth # 1: Families of Color don't get involved in their child's education



Myth # 2: Families of Color don't get involved in their child's homework



Myth # 3: Families have low academic expectations for their children (Parent expects student to...)



According to the NAEP:

- **80% of Latino & 88% of African American of Iowa 8th Grade students are NOT Proficient in Reading**

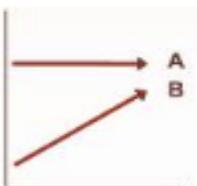


- **86% of Latino & 89% of African American of Iowa 8th Grade students are NOT Proficient in Math**

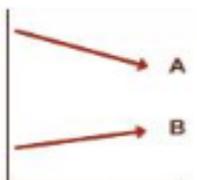
Ways Gaps Can Narrow



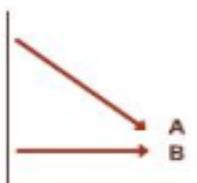
The average scores of both groups increase, while the score of the lower performing group increases even more.



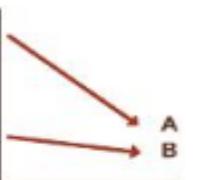
The average score of the higher performing group does not change, while the score of the lower performing group increases.



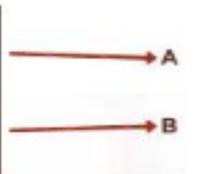
The average score of the higher performing group declines, while the score of the lower performing group increases.



The average score of the higher performing group declines, while the score of the lower performing group does not change.

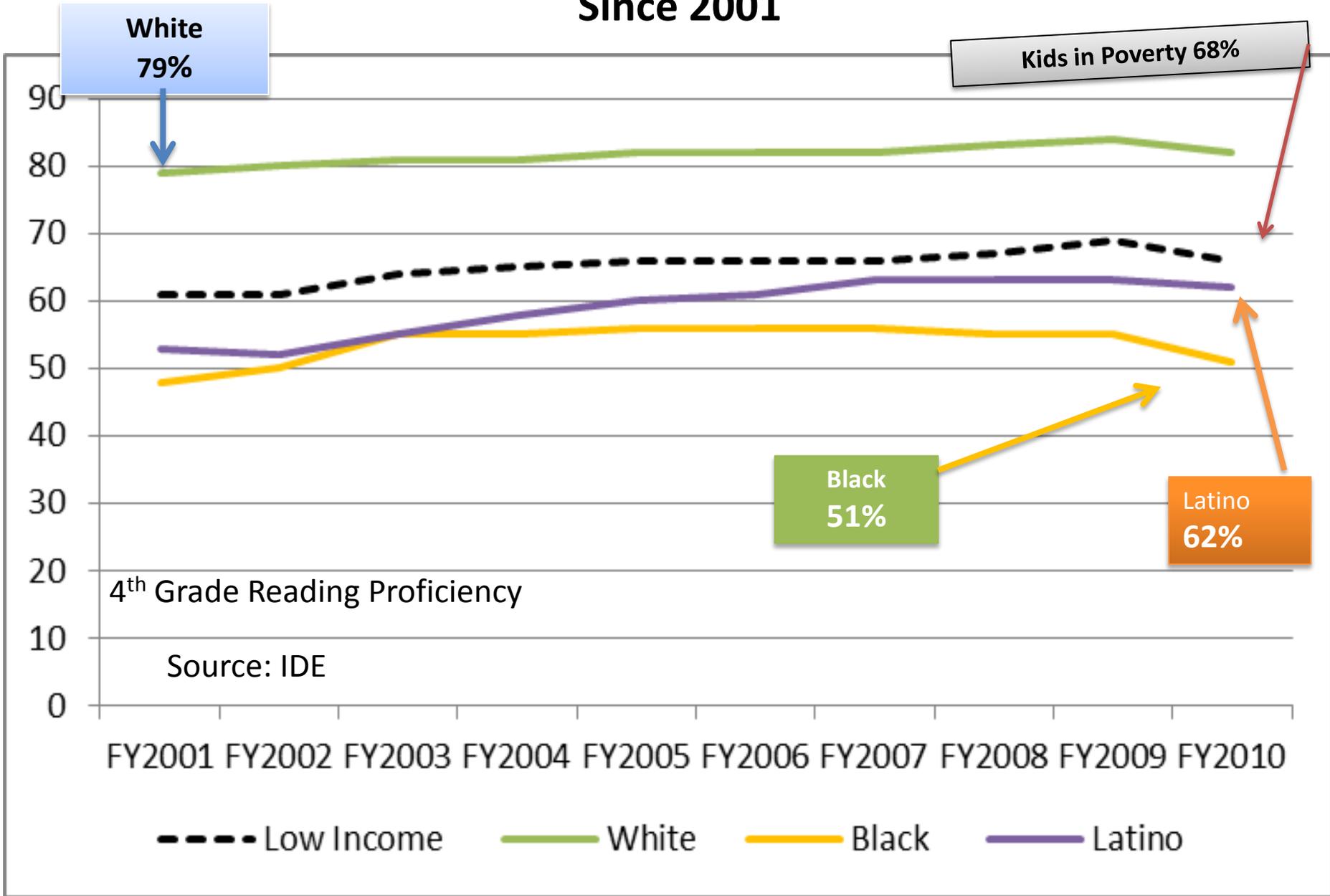


The average scores of both groups decline, but the score of the higher performing group declines even more.

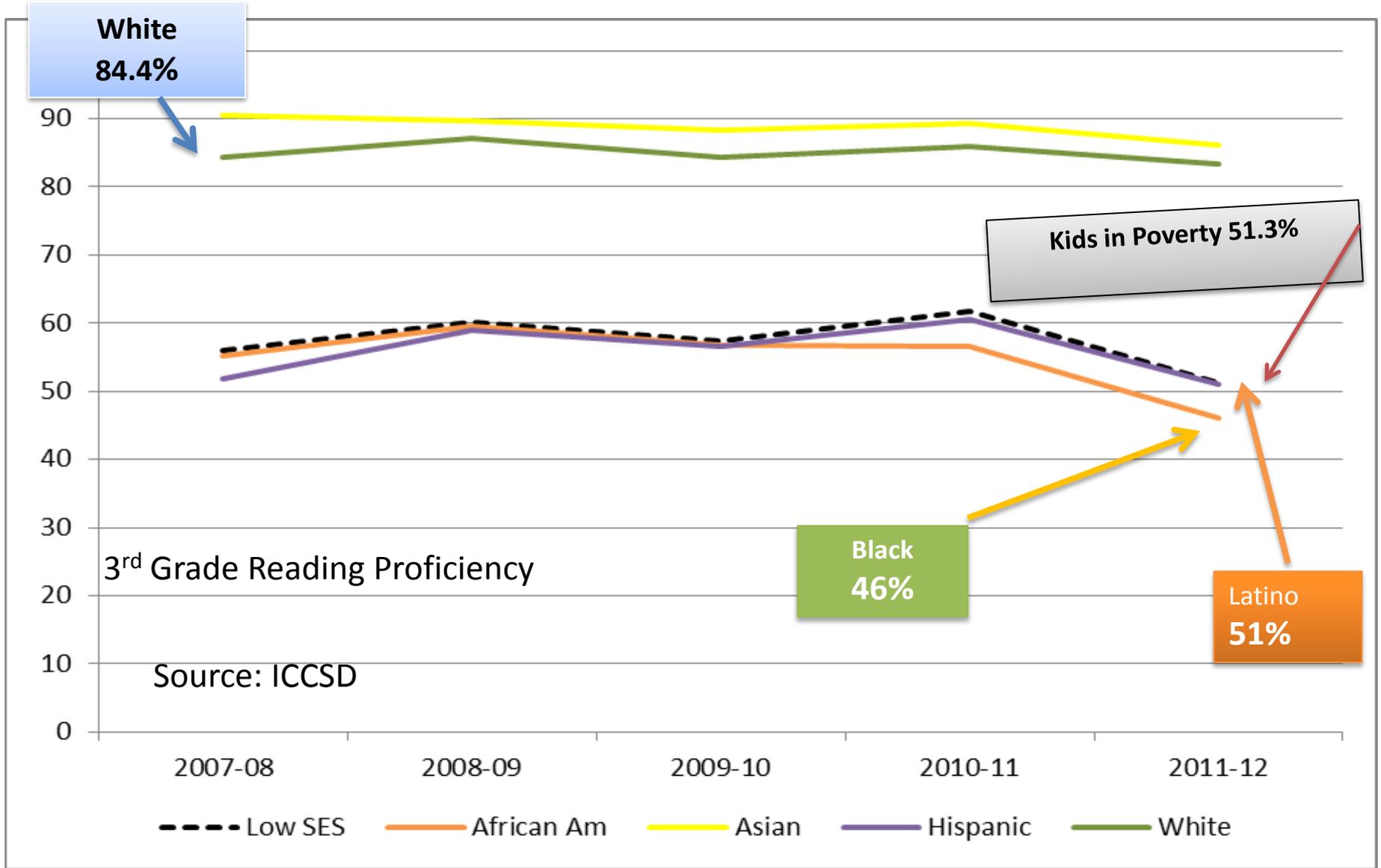


The average scores of both groups do not change significantly, but the combined effect causes a narrowing of the gap that is significant.

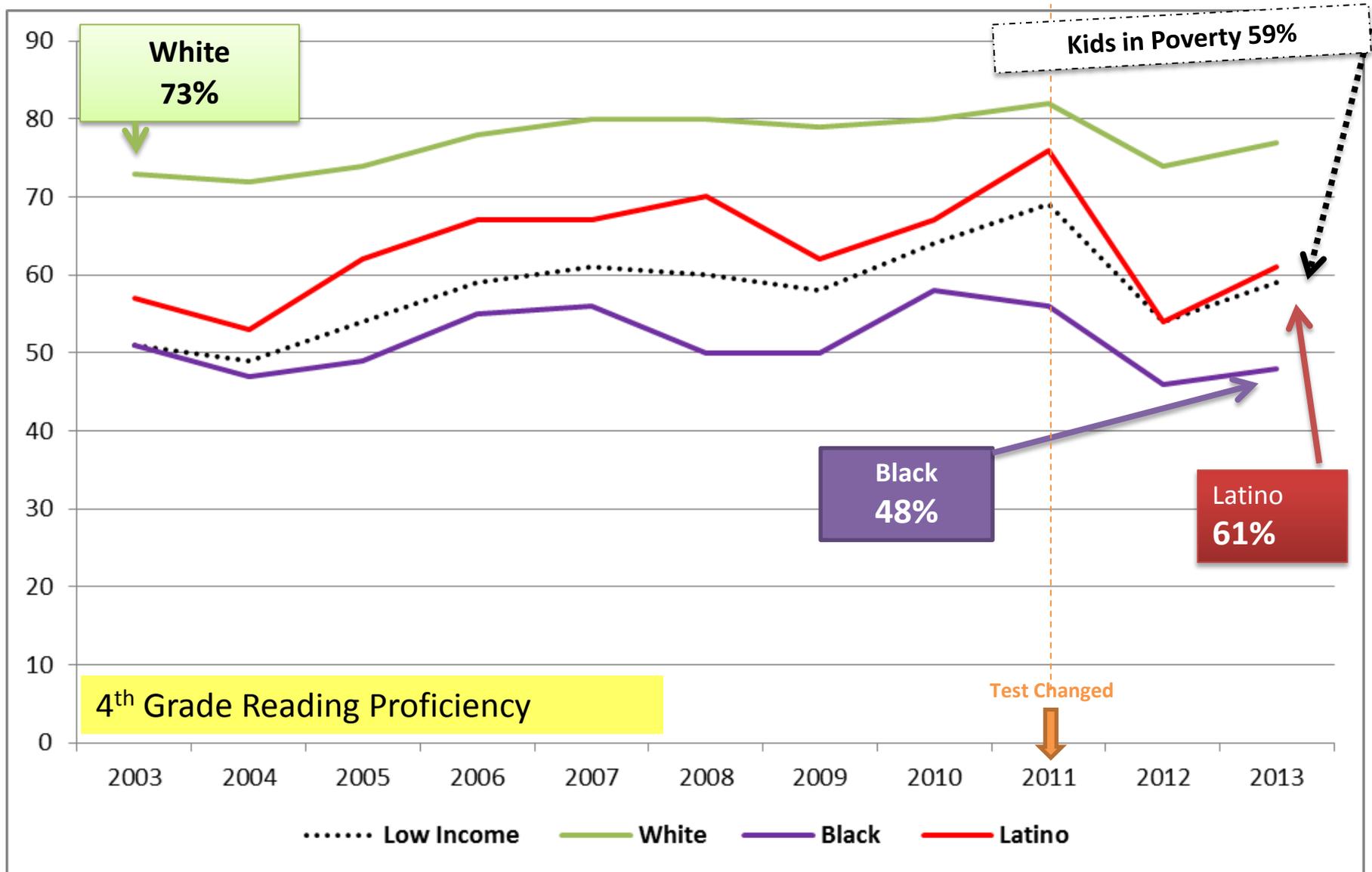
Iowa Change in the Achievement/Opportunity Gap Since 2001



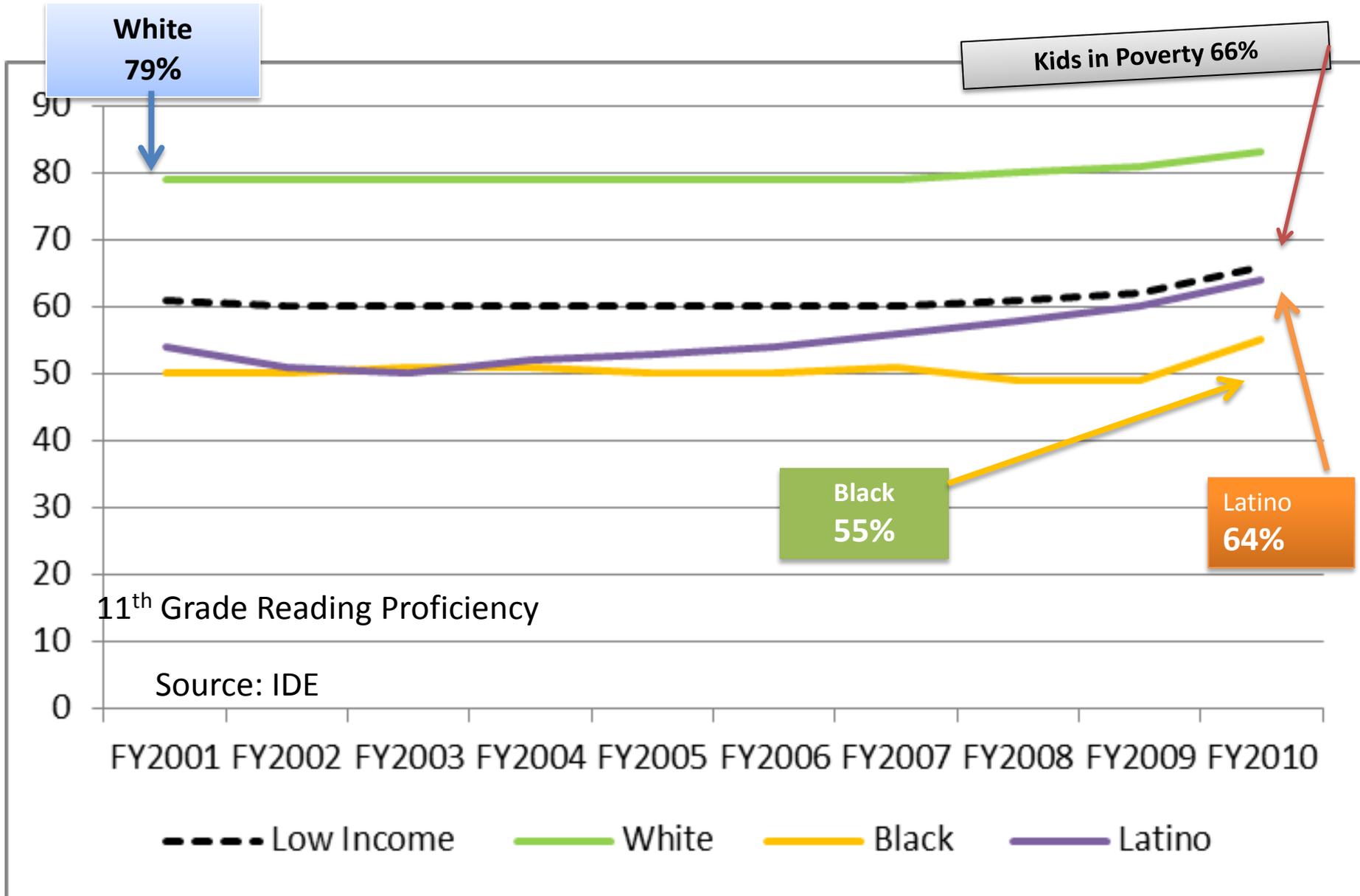
Iowa City Change in the Achievement/Opportunity Gap Since 2007



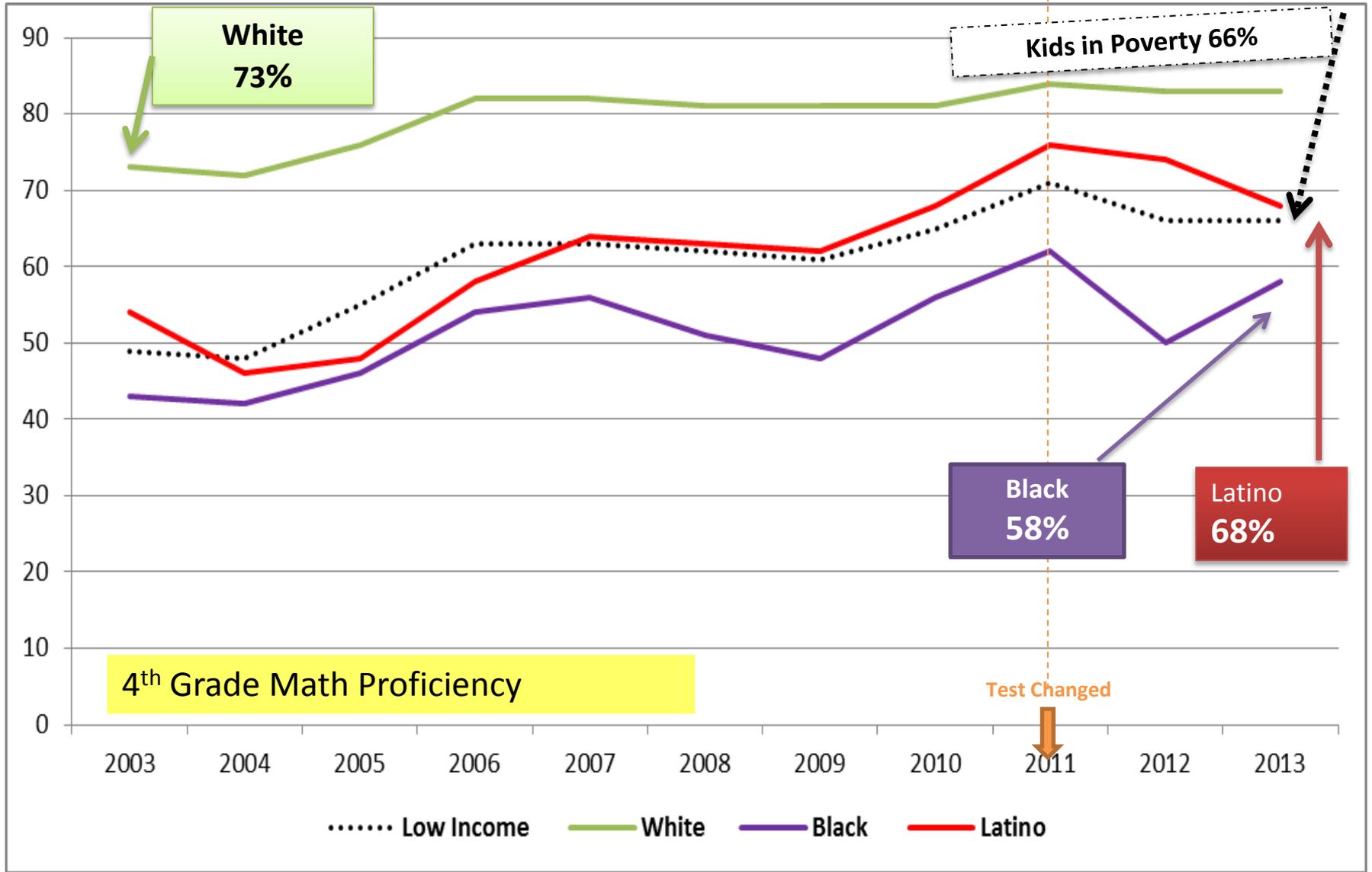
Cedar Rapids Change in the Achievement/Opportunity Gap Since 2003 (Percent that meets or exceeds performance standard)



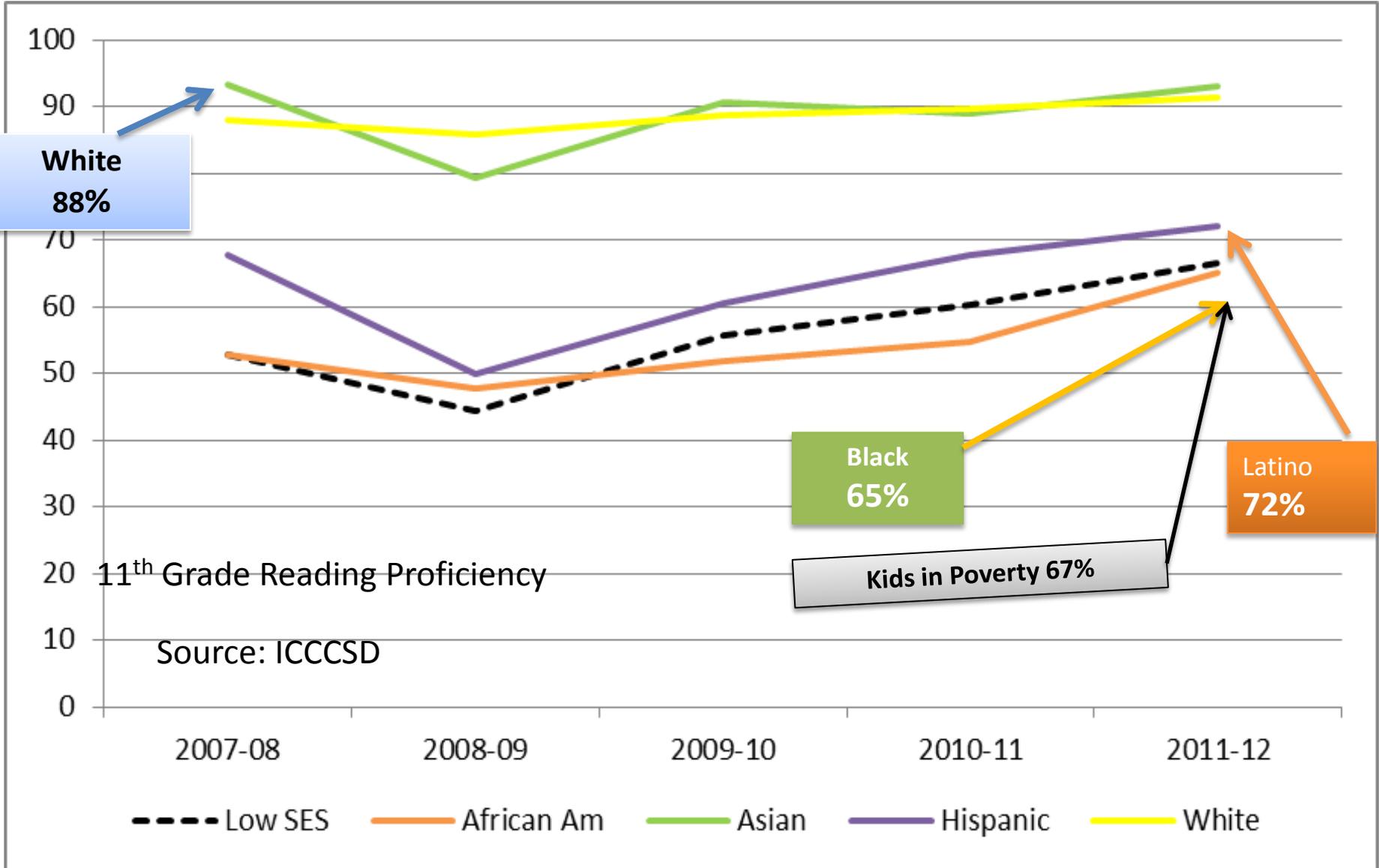
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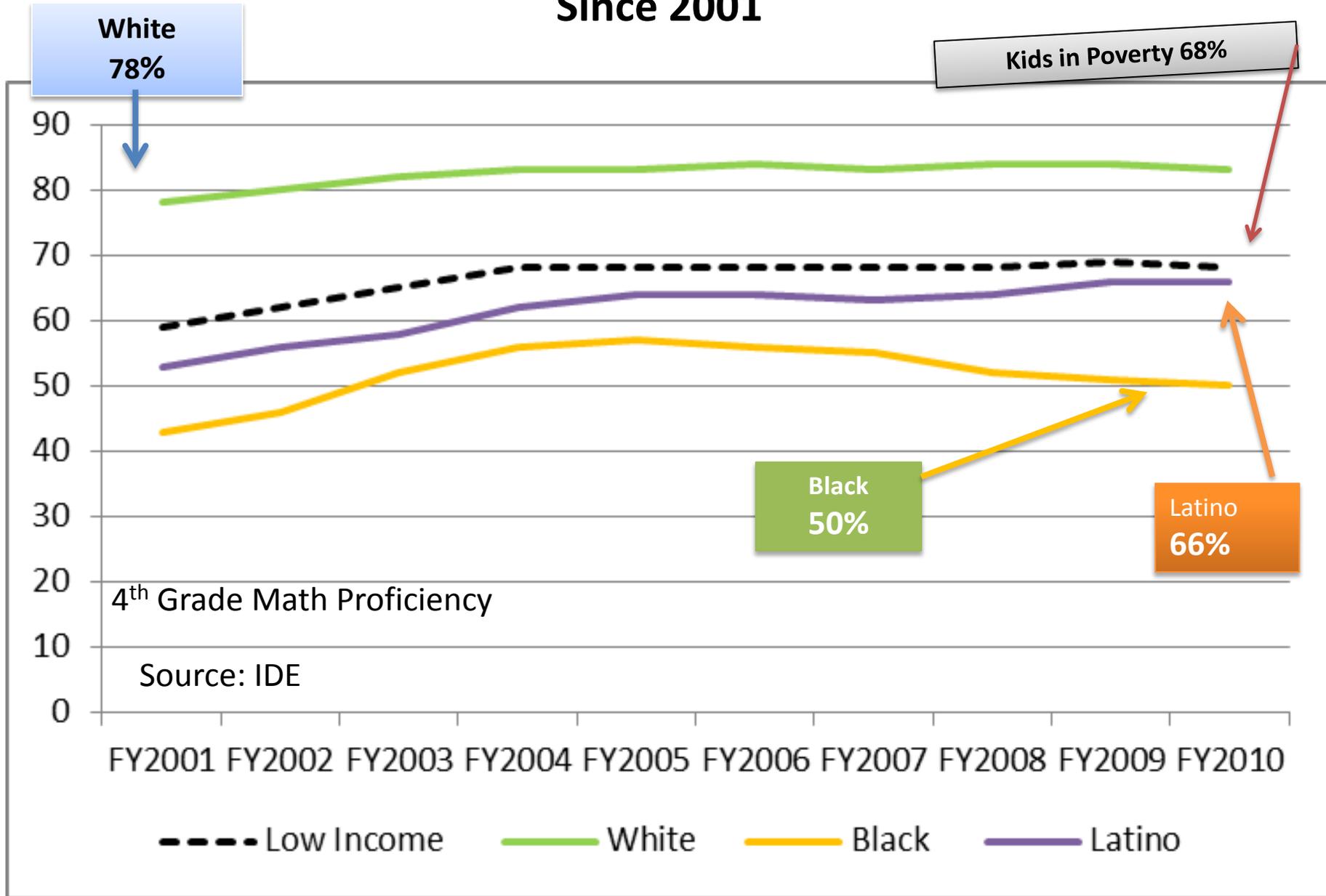
Cedar Rapids Change in the Achievement/Opportunity Gap Since 2003 (Percent that meets or exceeds performance standard)



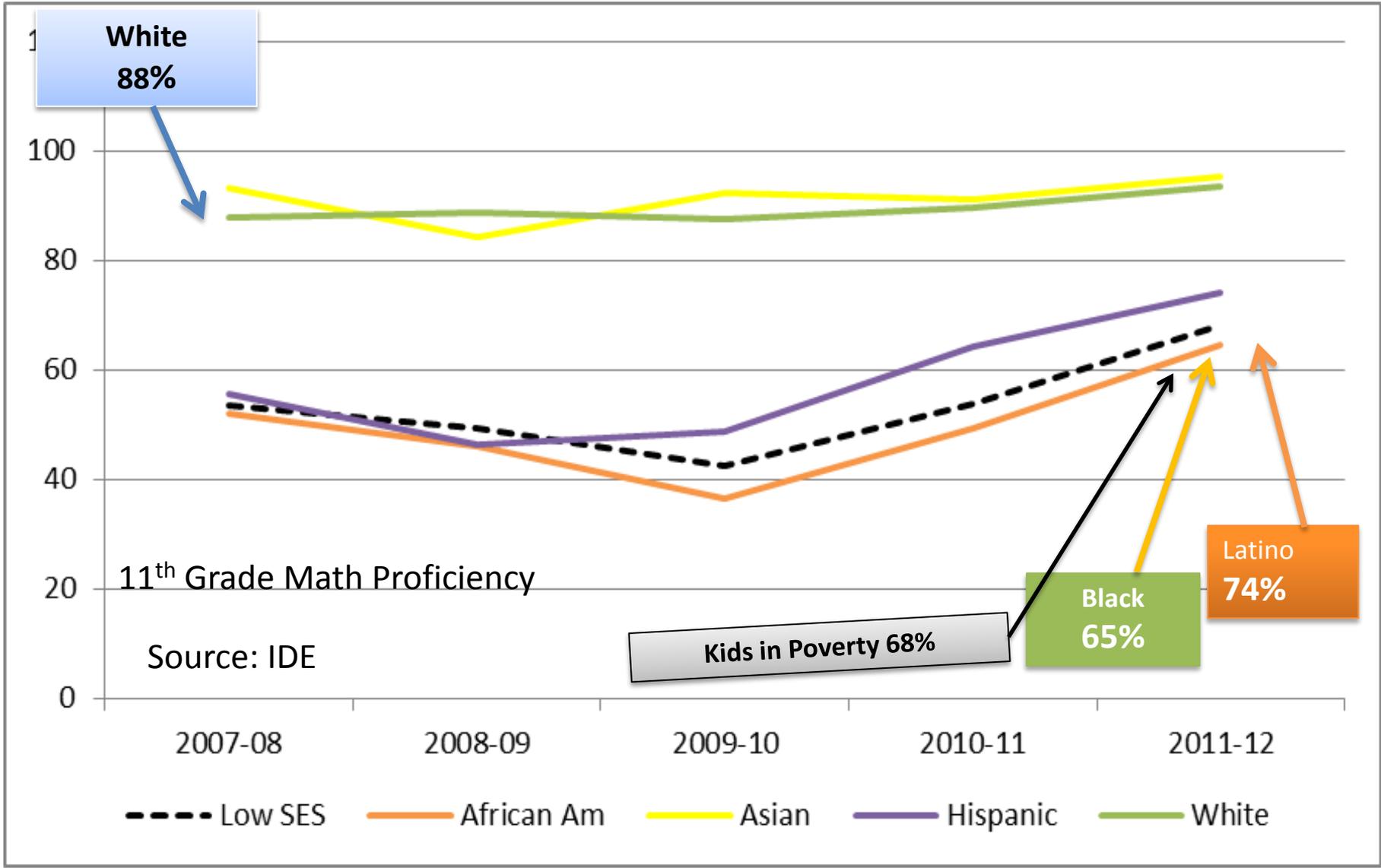
Iowa City Change in the Achievement/Opportunity Gap Since 2007



Iowa Change in the Achievement/Opportunity Gap Since 2001



Iowa City Change in the Achievement/Opportunity Gap Since 2007



**THE RACIAL ACHIEVEMENT GAP GROWS IN
MAGNITUDE AS A CHILD NEARS ENTRY TO THE
WORKFORCE FROM GRADE 4 TO GRADE 12**

- BETWEEN FOURTH AND TWELFTH GRADE,
THE GAP GROWS 41% FOR LATINO STUDENTS
AND 22% FOR BLACK STUDENTS**

THE RACIAL ACHIEVEMENT GAP -- COPYRIGHT © MCKINSEY & COMPANY (APRIL 2009)

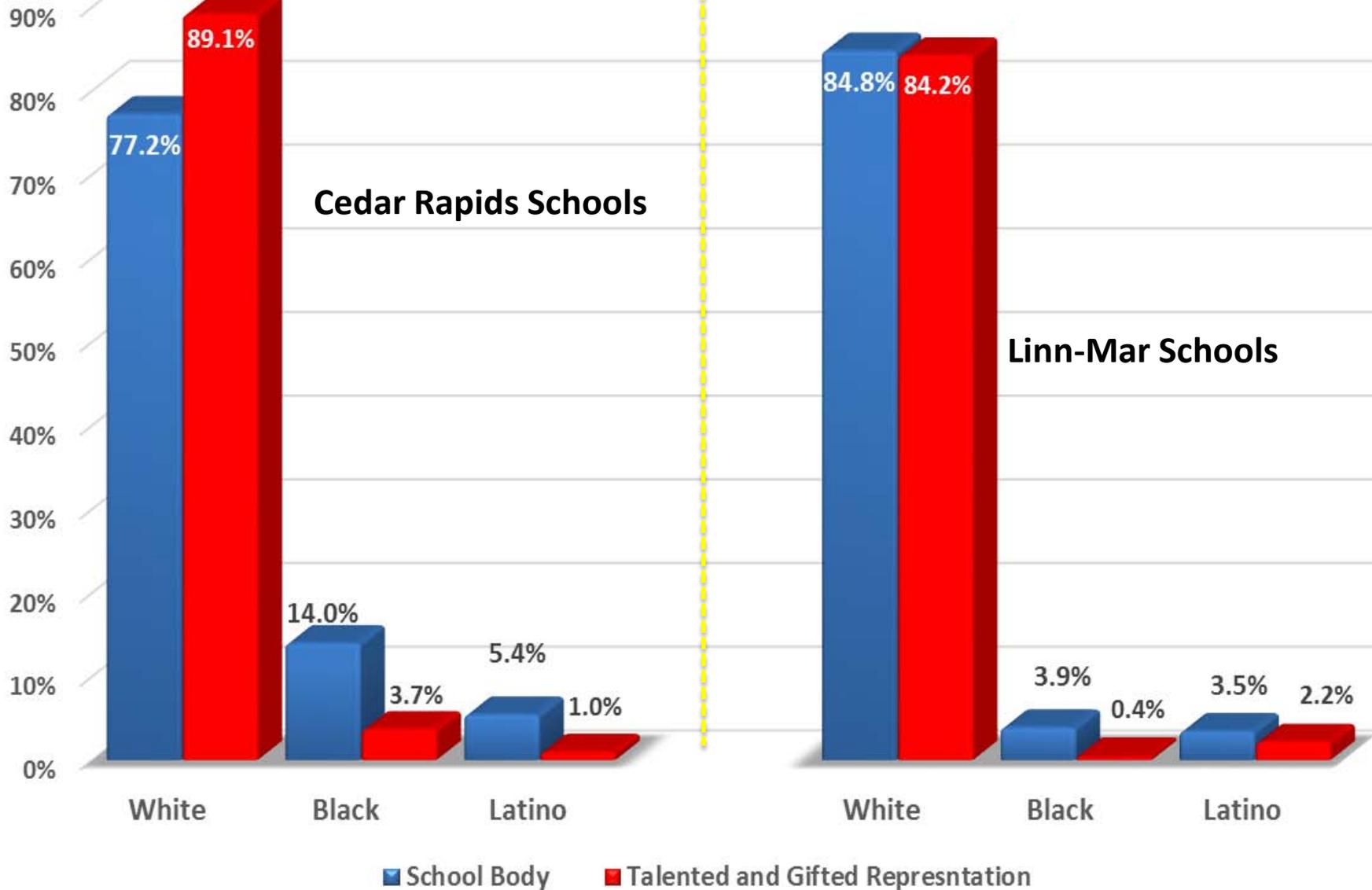


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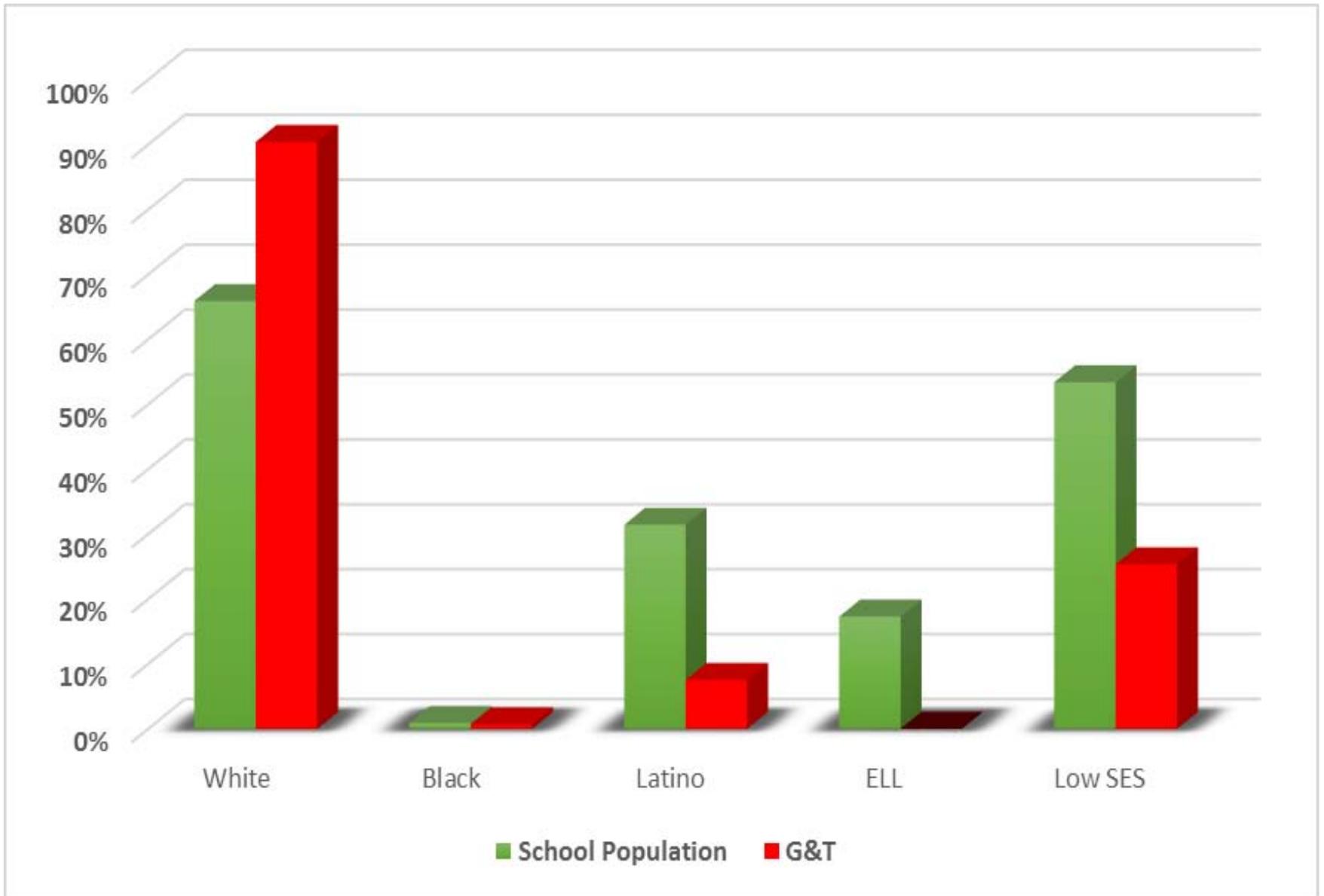


Research has **conclusively** shown that there is no difference in intelligence levels based on race or language of origin.

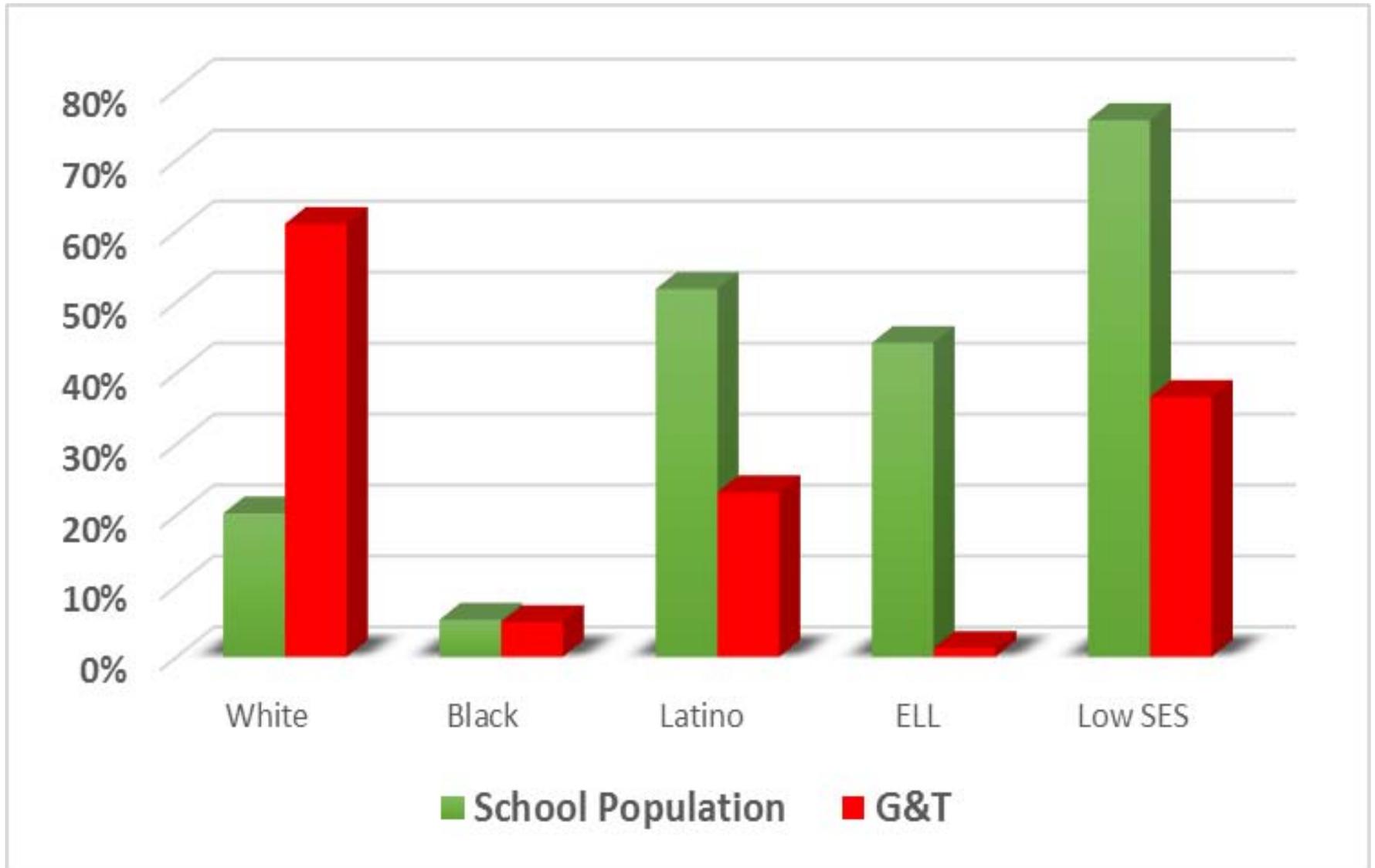
Talented and Gifted By Race



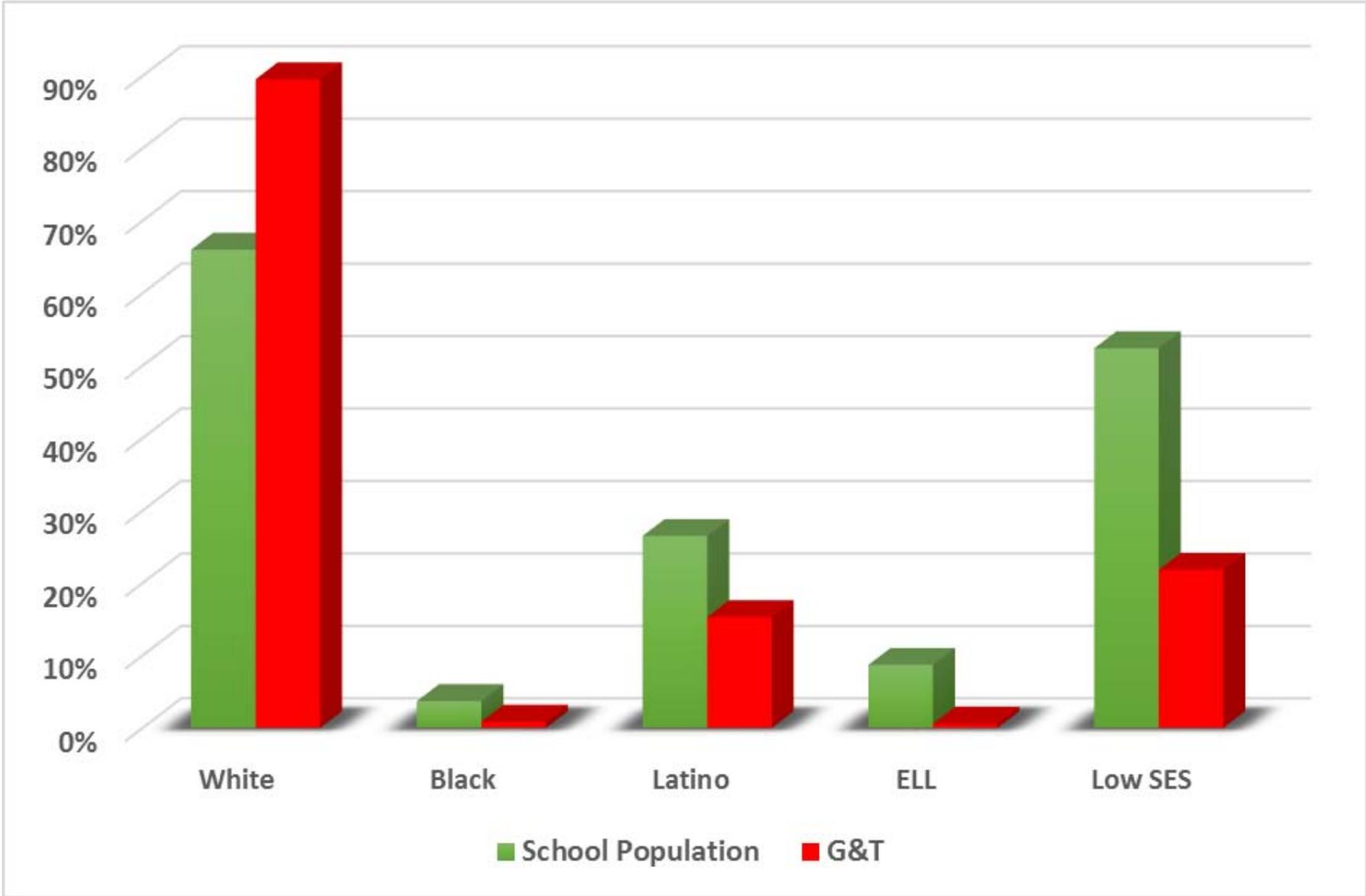
Hampton-Dumont



Storm Lake



Muscatine





**Good
Intentions
are not
Enough**

