Understanding our housing and education roots

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AGENDA

• Introductions

• Gallery Walk of 2010 Racial Demographic Maps of 5 cities

• Activity - A Tale of 5 Cities

• Group Discussion
Goals for Today

• Identify and dissect historic government policies and practices designed to advantage some and produce adverse outcomes for others

• Reflect and discuss how structural racism affects the educational experience of the families we serve
INTRODUCTIONS

• Name

• How you identify racially

• What was your neighborhood like that you grew up in?
Group Norms

- Stay engaged
- Listen for understanding
- Welcome and explore various perspectives
- Take responsibility for the impact of your words and actions
- Make room for others to speak - leave room for others to grow
- Be open to challenge - open to learn
- Be kind and brave
- Accept and expect non-closure
Structural Racism

The arrangement of institutional, interpersonal, historical, and cultural dynamics in a way that consistently produces advantage for whites and chronic adverse outcomes for people of color. It illuminates that racism exists without the presence of individual actors because it is systemically embedded.

Today, structural racism is composed of intersecting, overlapping, and codependent racist institutions, policies, practices, ideas, and behaviors that give an unjust amount of resources, rights, and power to white people while denying them to people of color.

“Education policy is constrained by housing policy: it is not possible to desegregate schools without desegregating both low-income and affluent neighborhoods. However, the policy motivation to desegregate neighborhoods is hobbled by a growing ignorance of the nation’s racial history.

It has become conventional for policymakers to assert that the residential isolation of low-income black children is now “de facto,” the accident of economic circumstance, demographic trends, personal preference, and private discrimination. But the historical record demonstrates that residential segregation is “de jure,” resulting from racially-motivated and explicit public policy whose effects endure to the present. Without awareness of the history of state-sponsored residential segregation, policymakers are unlikely to take meaningful steps to understand or fulfill the constitutional mandate to remedy the racial isolation of neighborhoods, or the school segregation that flows from it.” ~ Richard Rothstein
Gallery Walk of City Demographics

2010 Census Block Data
1 Dot = 1 Person

- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Other Race / Native American / Multi-racial

What am I looking at...?
A Tale of Cities

• Review 2 documents

• Read narrative and underline
  o racial groups affected
  o tactics/tools used
  o Identify the agencies involved
  o years this occurred

• Use worksheet to guide group discussion and create 2 minute presentation
Walk and Talk

Find a partner and discuss each of your city's policies and implications on education. Move and switch partners at least 2 – 3 times.

• Public housing development - San Francisco
• Highway construction - Los Angeles
• Racial Covenants - Seattle
• Redlining and Contract Deeds - Chicago
• Exclusionary Zoning - St. Louis

Mapping Inequality – Redlining in America. A comprehensive collection of “security maps” across the United States established in the 1930s and 40s. https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=4/36.71/96.93&opacity=0.8
Native Lands

https://native-land.ca/
Is this over?

Seattle income by race

White households have the highest median income in Seattle, and more than double that of black households.

Median household income, 2018

- White: $105,100
- Asian: $95,800
- Pacific Islander: $72,300
- Multiracial: $67,900
- Latino: $67,500
- Native American: $63,900
- Black: $42,500

Source: U.S. Census

JAMES ABUNDIS / THE SEATTLE TIMES
Is this over?

http://lapublichealth.org/ha/reports/habriefs/asthma/asthma.htm

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

In L.A. county, Black and Latinx residents experience greater rates of asthma hospitalizations than white residents.

Source: Department of Public Health, County of Los Angeles
In the 1970s, more than 73 percent of the Central District’s residents were Black. Today, it’s fewer than 18 percent. The white population has climbed to nearly 60 percent.

Diners eat at Fat’s Chicken and Waffles on Martin Luther King Jr. Way and East Cherry Street. Catfish Corner was formerly housed in this Central District business. (Erika Schultz/The Seattle Times)

https://crosscut.com/2019/01/where-are-black-people-central-district-residents-get-creative-fight-displacement
What questions does this leave you with?

How do you think the government policy or practice you learned about has an impact on our education system today?
Thank you!
Seattle
Chicago
Los Angeles