"The Transformative Power of Diversity in Education is Enormous": Challenges and Opportunities in the 21st Century

Joanna Lee Williams, Ph.D.
Society for Research in Child Development
Child Development in a Diverse Majority Society Lecture Series



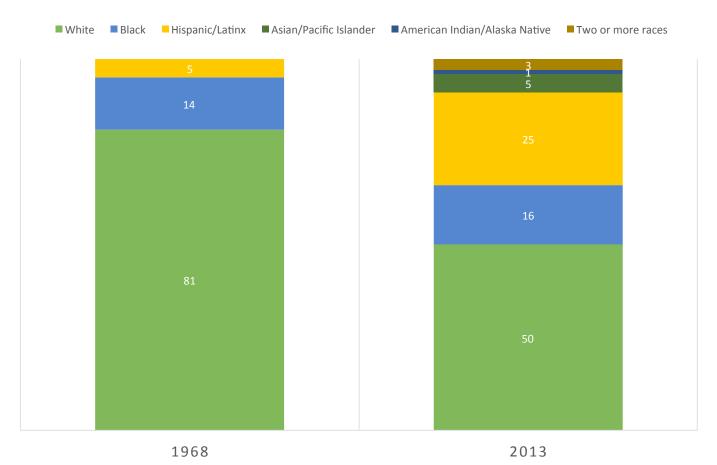




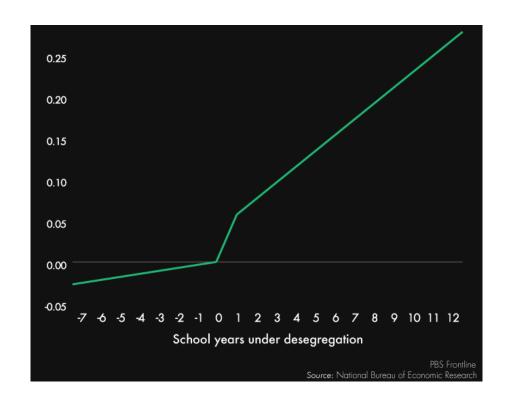
The transformative power of diversity in education is enormous; it boosts empathy and reduces bias, and greatly increases the chances that low-income students will attend college without in any way compromising the academic outcomes of their middle class peers. It exposes students to perspectives and ideas that enlarge their world views. —John King, Former Secretary of Education, July 1, 2016

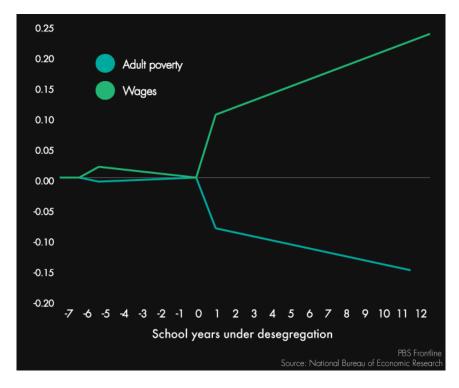
- How and why is school racial/ethnic diversity beneficial?
- What gets in the way of realizing the benefits?
- Where do we go from here?

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY RACE, 1968 AND 2013



How and why is school racial/ethnic diversity beneficial?





Probability of High School Graduation for Black Americans Who Attended Desegregated Schools After Brown vs. BOE

Wages for Black Americans from Desegregated Schools After Brown vs. BOE

Test scores
College
attendance
Leadership skills
Equitable access
Integrated

neighborhoods

High school dropout
Racial bias & stereotypes
Racial achievement disparities

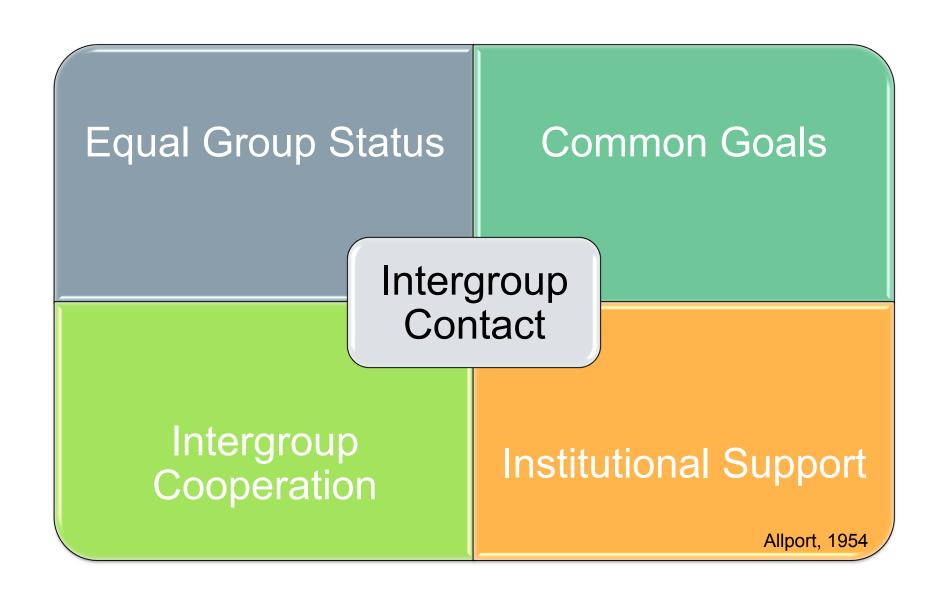
Wells, Fox, & Cordova-Cobo, 2016 Ayscue, Frankenberg, & Siegel-Hawley, 2017



"Diversity jolts us into cognitive action in ways that homogeneity simply does not"

-Katherine Phillips, Paul Calello Professor of Leadership & Ethics, Columbia Business School

Phillips, 2014



Race/Ethnicity and Social Adjustment of Adolescents: How (Not if) School Diversity Matters

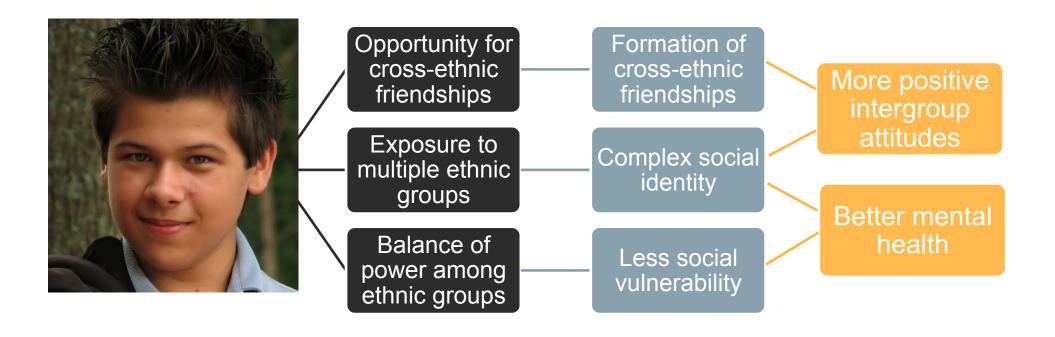
Sandra Graham

Department of Education, University of California, Los Angeles

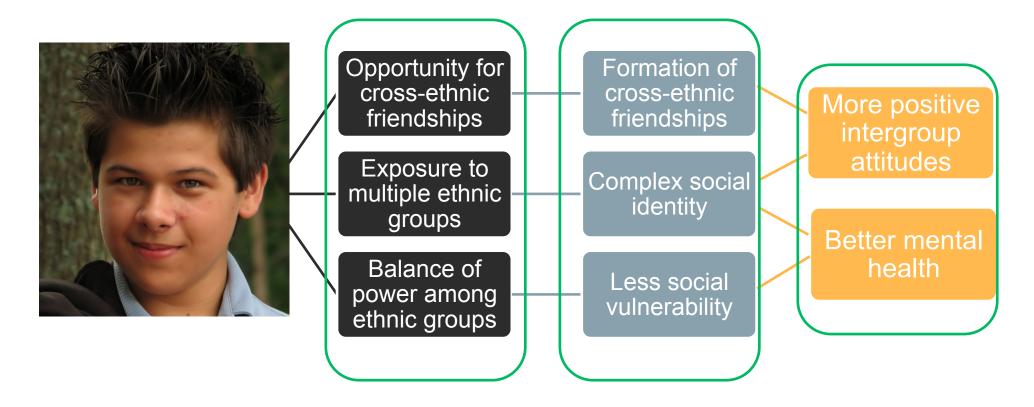


EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGIST, 53(2), 64–77, 2018 Copyright © Division 15, American Psychological Association

ISSN: 0046-1520 print / 1532-6985 online DOI: 10.1080/00461520.2018.1428805



Graham, 2018



Graham, 2018

What gets in the way of realizing the benefits?





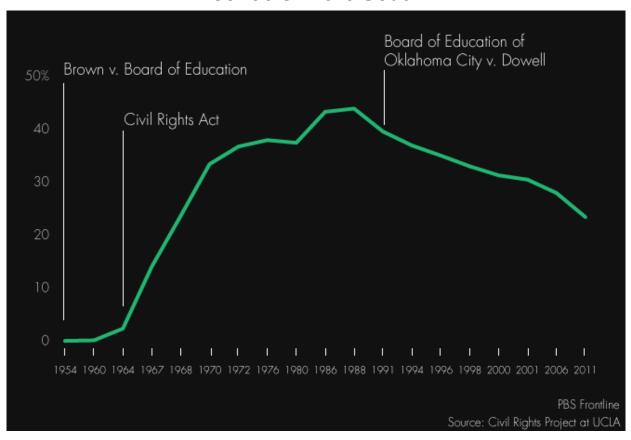
EDUCATION

School Segregation Is Not a MythSkeptics claim that concerns over racially divided schools are false alarms—but they're missing the full picture.

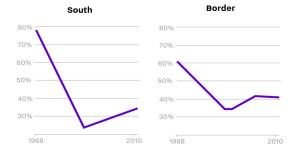
WILL STANCIL MAR 14, 2018

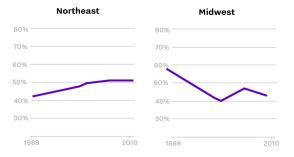


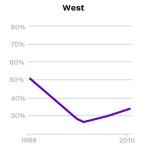
Percentage of Black students attending Historically White schools in the South



Percentage of black students in schools that are 90 to 100% minority







Data from the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics and Office of Civil Rights, via UCLA's Civil Rights Project

More and more poor, predominantly minority schools 10% 12% 14% 17% High poverty and 75 to 100% black or Hispanic All others

Data from a 2016 United States Government Accountability Office report. High poverty is a school where more than 75 percent of students qualify for free or reduced-cost lunch; low poverty is a school where less than 25 percent qualify.

2010-11

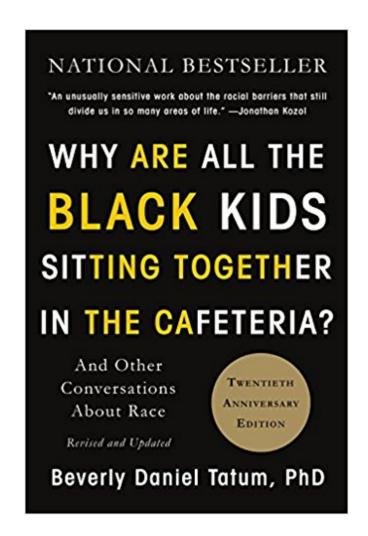
2000-01

2005-06

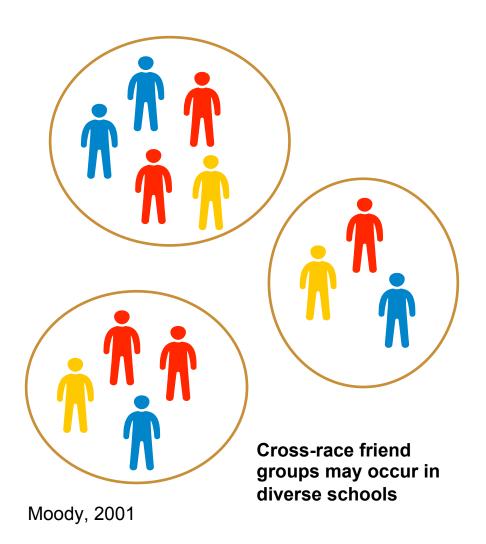
Low poverty and 0 to 25% black or

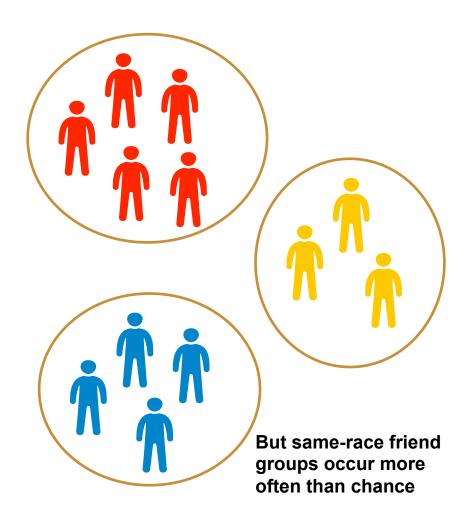
Hispanic

2013-14



"Walk into any racially mixed high school cafeteria at lunchtime and you will instantly notice that in the sea of adolescent faces, there is an identifiable group of Black students sitting together" (Tatum, 2017, p. 131)

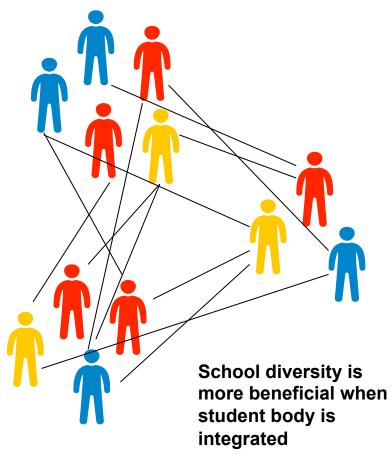




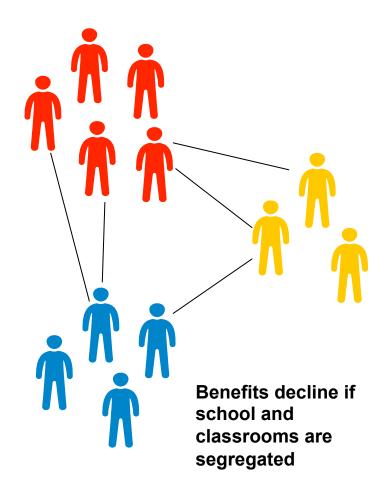




Benner & Graham, 2011 Seaton, & Yip, 2009







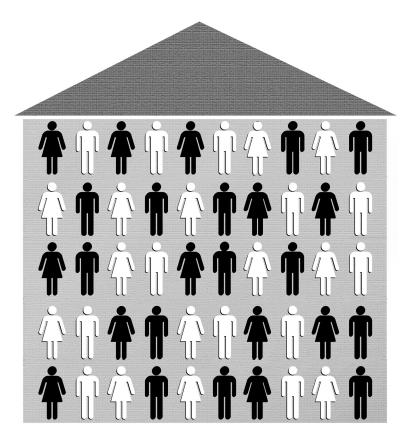


Black, Latinx, & Native American Students

 Higher teacher ratings of social and academic competence when in diverse peer groups with many White friends

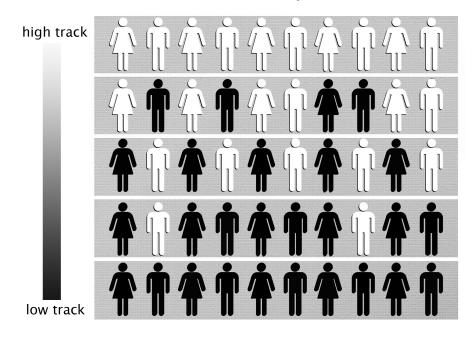
White Students

 Teacher ratings of social and academic competence not related to peer group composition



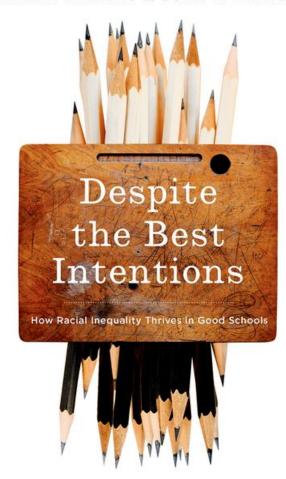
Overall racial composition of magnet school

"Diversity without contact" (Hewstone, 2015)



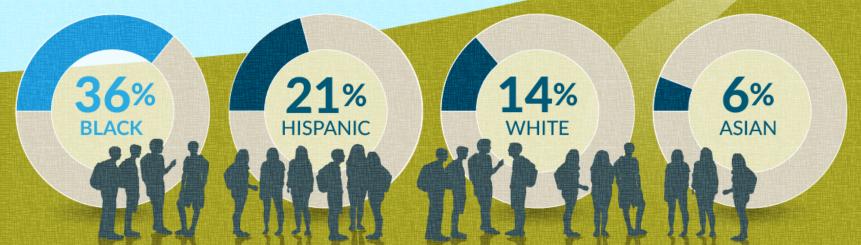
Segregation level of the classroom

AMANDA E. LEWIS & JOHN B. DIAMOND





Among students who started high school in 2009, a higher percentage of Black students than of Hispanic, White, and Asian students had ever been suspended or expelled by 2012.



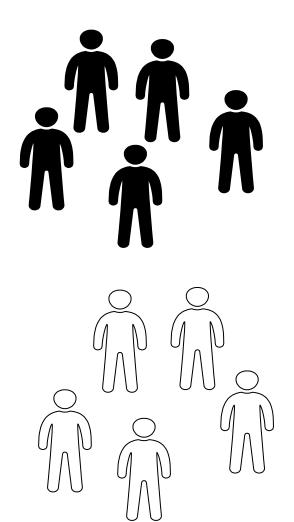
Note: Includes suspensions and expulsions prior to high school as well. Starting high school is defined as starting 9th grade.

SOURCES: Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2015, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education and Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. For more information on the Indicators of School Crime and Safety project, visit www.air.org/project/indicators-school-crime-and-safety. | EDUCATIONPOLICY.AIR.ORG

EDUCATION POLICY Center

at American Institutes for Research ■





"The main point of history is about segregation between Black and White"
-Jasmine, Biracial 7th grade student

There should be other topics that bring up other races... we're just under-rated 'cuz it's always just about White people and like war... Like now we're just learning about World War II, and that had like a bit of [information about] Asians, but that was just like showing their bad side, and you never get to see, like, what their <u>culture</u> is or any of that. We [Latinos] only come into news when it's about immigration...



What do you feel you have learned about people who are White or European American?

That they're more superior than us.... They get to seem like they're good, but, it's equal. We've all done some bad and some good.



Created by Graphic Enginer from Noun Project Where do we go from here?

Positive social and academic benefits of diversity under the right conditions

Segregation; saying diversity but meaning assimilation; marginalizing cultural wealth

1. Resist and Challenge Resegregation Between Schools



U.S. Department of Justice Civil Rights Division

U.S. Department of Education
Office for Civil Rights

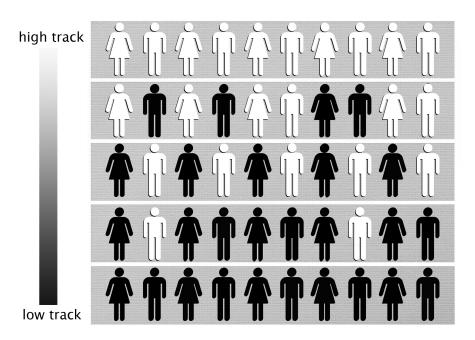
July 3, 2018

Dear Colleague:

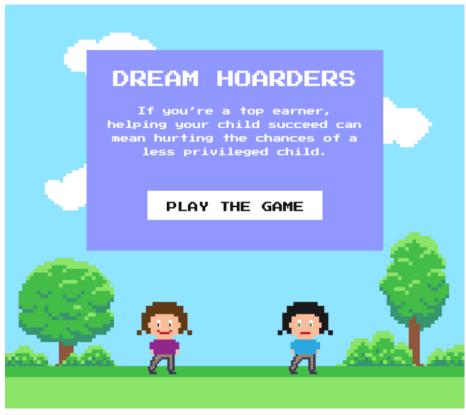
The purpose of this letter is to inform you that the Department of Justice and the Department of Education are withdrawing the following documents:

- December 2, 2011 Dear Colleague Letter Regarding the Use of Race by Educational Institutions;
- 2011 Guidance on the Voluntary Use of Race to Achieve Diversity in Postsecondary Education dated December 2, 2011;
- 2011 Guidance on the Voluntary Use of Race to Achieve Diversity and Avoid Racial Isolation in Elementary and Secondary Schools dated December 2, 2011;
- September 27, 2013 Dear Colleague Letter on the Voluntary Use of Race to Achieve Diversity in Higher Education After Fisher v. University of Texas at

2. Resist and Challenge Resegregation Within Schools



Segregation level of the classroom



https://www.brookings.edu/interactives/are-you-a-dream-hoarder/

3. Resist and Challenge Xenophobic Rhetoric





Diversity Requires Action

"This is how diversity works: by promoting hard work and creativity; by encouraging the consideration of alternatives even before any interpersonal interaction takes place. The pain associated with diversity can be thought of as the pain of exercise. You have to push yourself to grow your muscles. The pain, as the old saw goes, produces the gain. In just the same way, we need diversity—in teams, organizations and society as a whole—if we are to change, grow and innovate." (Phillips, 2014, p. 47)

Diversity: Necessary, but Insufficient

What are the contact conditions needed for promoting equitable outcomes in diverse schools?

Thank you!

jlwilliams@Virginia.edu



CURRY SCHOOL