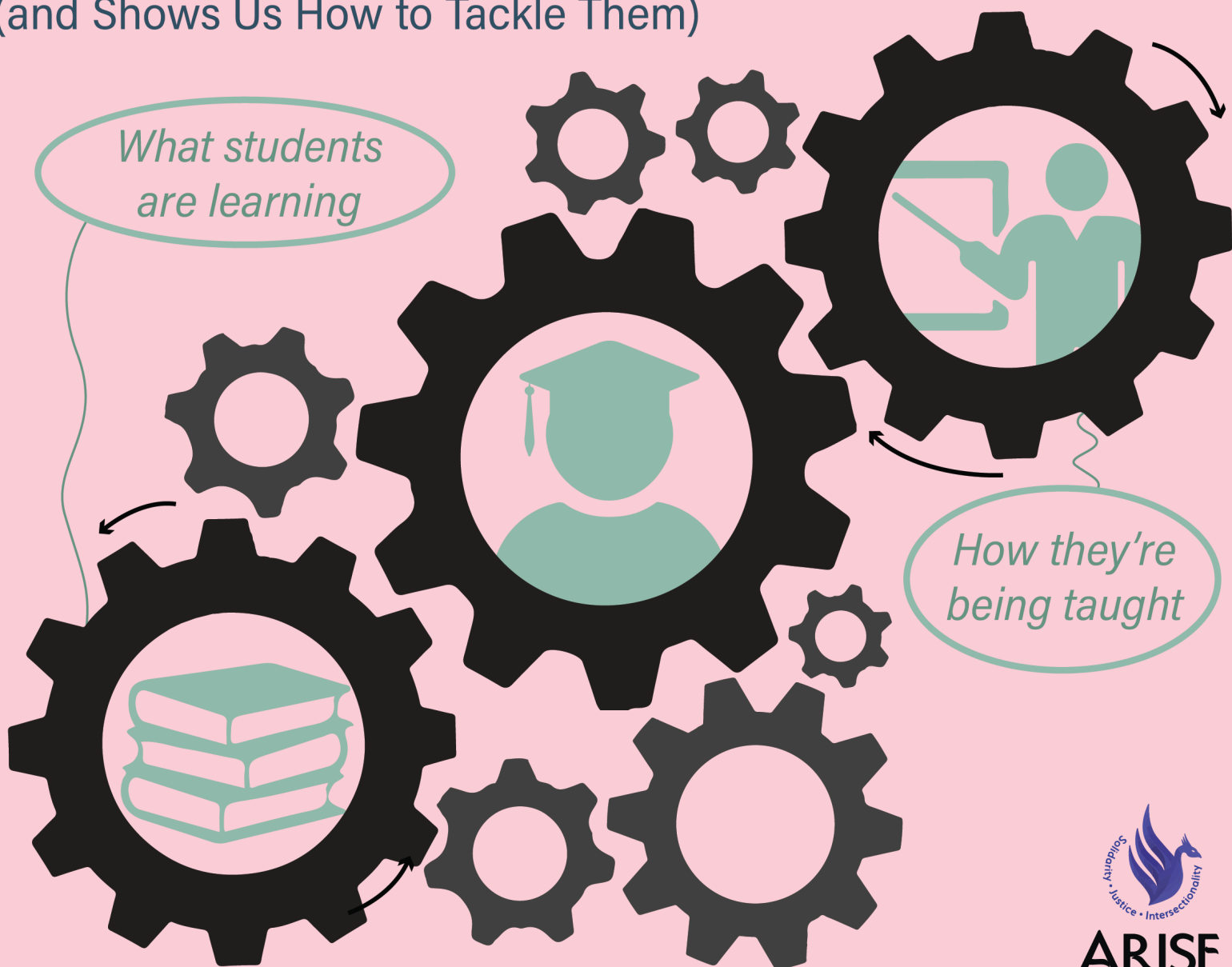


The Need for Critical Race Theory in Education & Beyond

How CRT Reveals Educational Inequities
(and Shows Us How to Tackle Them)

*What students
are learning*

*How they're
being taught*



ARISE

see
STUDENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL EQUITY

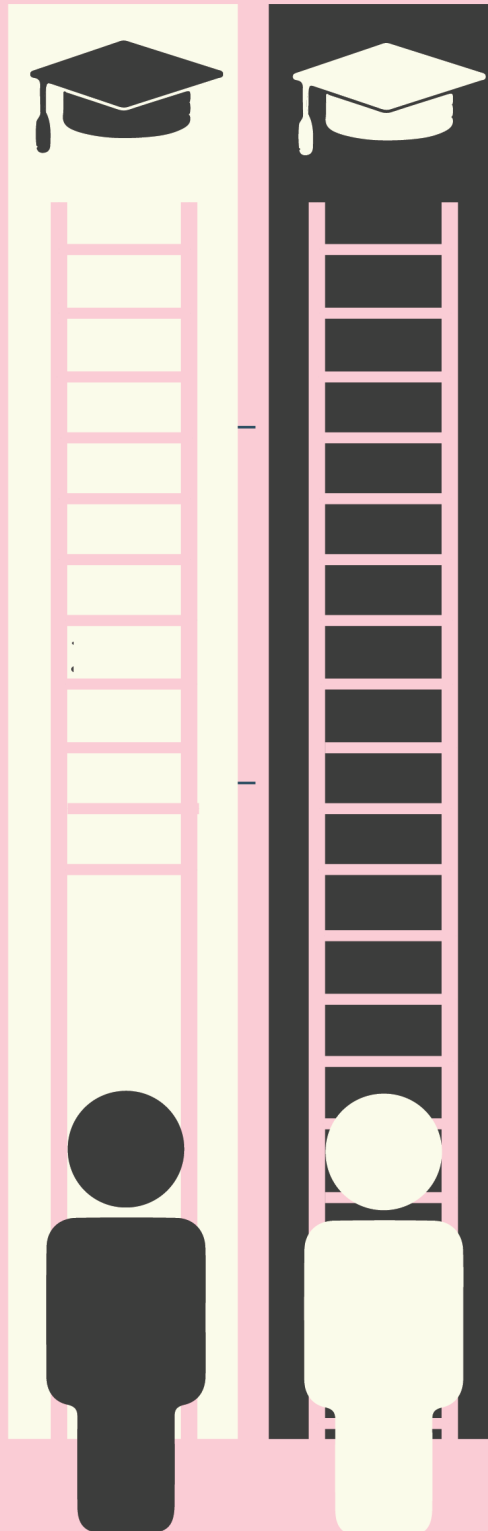
How do We Achieve Educational Equity?

What do BIPOC students need to gain equal and culturally responsive opportunities?

Beyond just "equal treatment,"

We need a way to redress past inequities.

CRT is the explanatory tool needed to do so.



In this section, we use CRT to analyze:

Curriculum

Instruction

Assessment

White-Centric Curricula Upholds White Supremacy

Curriculum is dominated by “white, upper-class, male” perspectives.



BIPOC history is often muted or distorted



If not erased all together.



BIPOC students' lived experiences aren't reflected.



BIPOC thinkers are dismissed or ignored.



“White, upper-class, male” viewpoints become the standard knowledge students need to know.

Colorblind Curricula Teaches the Myth of Meritocracy

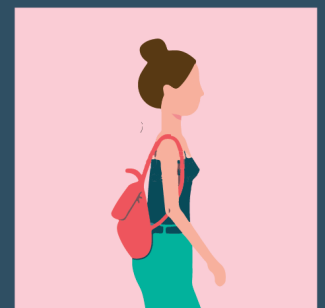
Course content refers to a homogenized “we,” implying that we all face the same challenges.



Example rhetoric:



It denies the unique burdens of systemic racism students face



Which invalidates their experiences and makes them feel guilty for not doing as well as “every other group”

Colorblind Instruction Punishes BIPOC Students

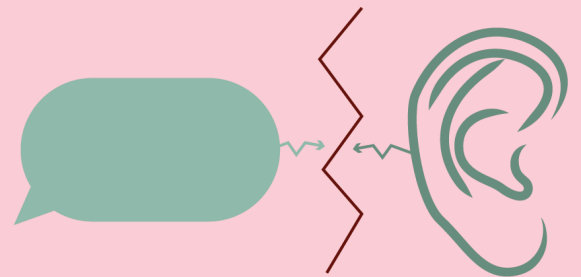
Colorblind instruction views students' "deficiencies" as an individual phenomenon



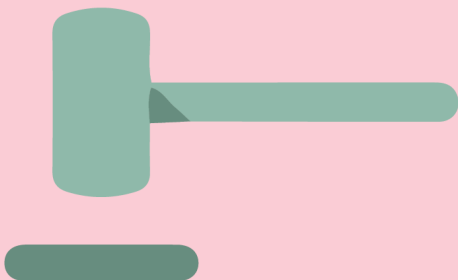
Rather than the result of daily systemic discrimination,



Or a difficulty expressing themselves by white, hegemonic standards



This creates a punishment mindset, where students must be "fixed" or controlled,



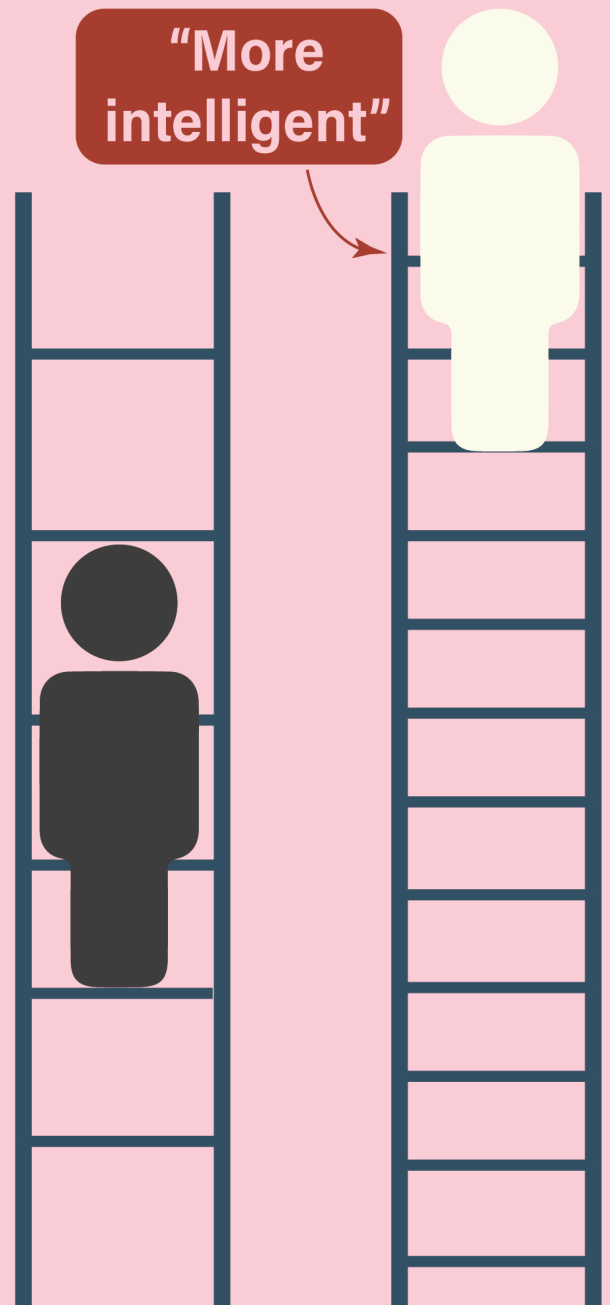
Leading to the disproportionate disciplining of BIPOC students.

Assessment Measures Reinforce Inequities

Intelligence testing doesn't take into account the challenges experienced by systemically oppressed communities

It measures "aptitude" as if everyone is on an even playing ground

Inequitable curriculum coupled with inequitable instruction adds up to poor performance on traditional assessment measures



EFFECTS ON BIPOC STUDENTS

Black & Latinx Students in the School-to-Prison Pipeline

IMPACT OF EDUCATION & CARCERAL SYSTEMS

Colorblind Teaching



BIPOC students are perceived as responsible for their own trauma and racialized struggles, to them being seen as "trouble makers"

Zero Tolerance Policies



Black students are suspended and expelled at 3x the rate of white students; Latinx students at 2x the rate

Suspensions are the no. 1 reason students drop out of school



School Policing

Black and Latinx students account for 70% of all in-school arrests



Carceral State

60% of high school drop outs will experience incarceration at least once

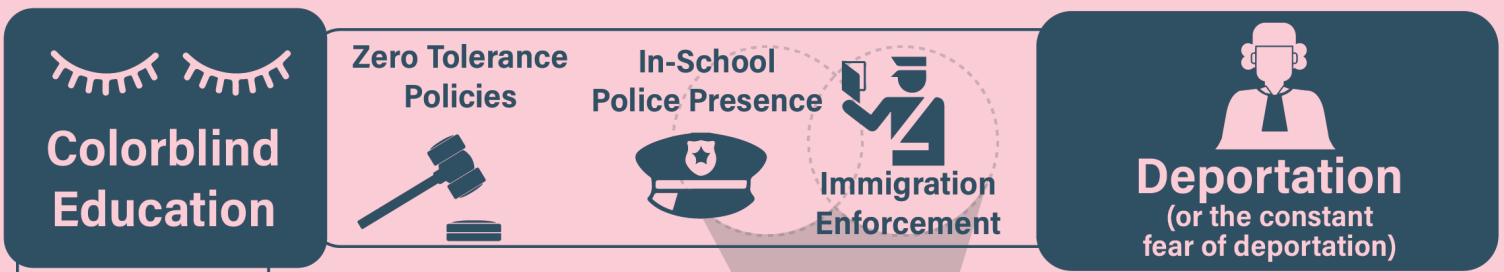
This is just one (simplified) example of how systems are complex, nuanced, and working together.

EFFECTS ON BIPOC STUDENTS

South East Asian and Latinx Students in the School-to-Deportation Pipeline

EDUCATION, CARCERAL, & IMMIGRATION SYSTEMS

Many of the same mechanisms that facilitate the school-to-prison pipeline produce the school-to-deportation pipeline for immigrant students



Ignores the trauma caused by immigrating, often alone and/or illegally, to a foreign country with little money or cultural capital

Sees immigrants' "non-normative" behavior as strange and threatening

The impact of these harmful systems add to the racialization of students of color

SINCE 2001:

Local criminal justice systems are coupled with national immigration enforcement

ex: Students filing for DACA are assessed based on their disciplinary & police records

Sources

“Just What is Critical Race Theory and What’s It Doing in a Nice Field Like Education?”

Gloria Ladson-Billings

“The School to Deportation Pipeline: The Perspectives of Immigrant Students and Their Teachers on Profiling and Surveillance within the School System,” Saunjuhi Verma, Patricia Maloney, and Duke W. Austin

“Teacher Expectations Matter,” Nicholas W. Papageorge, Seth Gershenson & Kyung Min Kang

“Black Boys in Crisis: The School-to-Prison Pipeline,” Matthew Lynch

“Ending the School-to-Prison Pipeline,”
NEA Ed Justice