

Miami, FL

JULY 2020

Creating Loving Systems Across Communities to
Provide All Students an Opportunity to Thrive



Learn more and see the full report:
www.lovingcities.org

PREFACE

Leaning into the Arc

Dr. John H. Jackson
*President & CEO,
 Schott Foundation for Public Education*

In 1853, Unitarian minister Theodore Parker wrote a sermon calling for the abolition of slavery titled, “Of Justice and the Conscience,” that contained a line that would go on to be figuratively quoted by ministers, rabbis, presidents, social justice leaders and ultimately, during a turbulent time in our country, flow from the pen of Dr. Martin Luther King in 1958: *The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice.*

At America’s core is a nation birthed from colonies to cities with a vision of increased opportunity, democracy and love for all mankind — but also a nation that distorted that vision by using the instruments of violence and oppression over humanity. That oppression metastasized into inequities and racism that spread through every organ of America’s system, including healthcare, education, employment, and policing, and into communities across the nation.

America’s mercurial journey on the moral arc should tell us about the length and rigidity of the arc and that bending that arc towards justice doesn’t occur in lukewarm climates nor because of natural winds. Like steel, which bends best under heat, justice requires intentional moments of confrontation, protest and critical assessments.

In 2018, the Schott Foundation launched the Loving Cities Index to provide a community-informed assessment tool to determine the degree to which city



systems were actually addressing their institutional inequities by providing the care, capacity, commitment and stability needed for children and families to thrive regardless of race or ethnicity. Recognizing that systemic racism is institutionalized lovelessness, the Loving Cities Index highlighted the degree to which local leaders were eliminating the policies and practices which led to racial disparities in access to the critical supports (health, transportation, financial, etc.) that too many cities had covered with Band-Aid approaches. Our 2018 assessment of 10 cities revealed that while several of the cities were beginning to use a cross-sector approach to address their support disparities, none of the ten cities were offering over 55% of the supports needed for all children in the community to thrive. Simply stated, America’s cities cannot help children reach their full potential while only giving them half of the support.

Several months ago, the COVID-19 pandemic ripped off the Band-Aid to reveal the systemwide inequities in most communities. Today, these com-

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munities remain in crisis mode, attempting to connect the dots and fill the holes caused by the persistent health, education, food, housing, mental health and transportation disparities, to name a few. Even the cities that have prepared a path to recover from the COVID-19 virus, have yet to develop a framework or path to address the true sicknesses in their systems — unemployment and non-livable wages, pervasive learning and wealth gaps, rampant disparities and unfettered systemic racism. COVID-19 made clear that inequities impacting any part of a community weaken the entire community.

Before state and local public officials can experience transformative changes in the heart of their cities, they must commit to concretizing transformative changes by creating loving systems for all. With the release of this 2020 Loving Cities Index, once again Schott engages a new group of communities in the work of assessing and addressing the supports needed in their systems to extend the care, capacity, commitment and stability to all of their children and families — creating the type of loving systems that makes it clear that their lives matter.

Assessing and creating these systems should have a heightened level of importance, as individuals of all hues and backgrounds across the country have taken to the streets to reaffirm Black Lives Matter and protest the police murders of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor, to name just a few. As protesters hit their streets in peaceful protest and unity, they seek to decouple America's vision of opportunity and democracy from the tools of violence and oppression.

On America's moral arc is the brutality and genocide waged against Native Americans, the slave trade, Jim Crow laws, the 16th Street Baptist Church bombing killing four Black girls, massive deportations separating children and families, the murders of nine church members at Mother Emanuel AME in Charleston, SC. But also bending that are Harriett Tubman and those who maintained an underground

railroad network, abolitionist writers and poets, social justice organizations, those who marched on Washington to secure civil rights and voting rights legislation, Sanctuary Cities, Black Lives Matter, and today hundreds of thousands of peaceful protesters who are committed to lending a shoulder to bend America's moral arc towards justice.

The Old Testament of the Bible gives an account of a man named Joshua who right before taking God's people across the Jordan River, reminds them that "you have never been here before." Joshua issues this proclamation fully aware that these people had already crossed many challenging seas and rivers in their journey. Yet as they sat on the bank of the Jordan River, they needed to know that though it looked familiar their God was seeking to do a new thing once they got to the other side.

While the unrest and protest and even the format of this Loving Cities Index may look familiar, collectively we have never been here before. And when we move beyond this moment and cross this proverbial river, history will judge all of us by whether the growing awareness of racism, violence and oppression translates into commitment to alter our communities' and our nation's course, to achieve systemic, lasting change.

The Schott Foundation remains committed to walking towards new opportunities and being a critical bridge to create the types of loving systems that ensure all children and families can thrive. As cities discuss defunding police budgets, the Loving Cities Index provides city and community leaders an assessment of where to reallocate those resources to add the critically needed supports to make the community a vibrant, safe and more loving place to live. Schott issues this 2020 Index as a community and philanthropic partner lending a shoulder and joining history's army of justice fighters who used love for humanity to lean in and bend America's moral arc toward justice.

FOREWORD

Nikole Hannah-Jones

*Pulitzer Prize Winning
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When public health departments first began releasing racial data on Covid-19 infections and deaths, it came as no surprise to those of us who have studied this country's history that Black Americans would suffer the worst. Of course an unprecedented global pandemic would hurt most those who have been living under a 400-year racial one. The long shadow of slavery forced black Americans disproportionately into the type of service jobs that made workers more vulnerable to infection, it created the segregated neighborhoods full of environmental toxins that make Black Americans sicker at earlier ages, it ensured Black Americans experience a lack of quality healthcare options, that they rely heavily on public transit and live the crowded conditions that make social distancing impossible. All of this racialized inequality built a dragnet of disadvantage leading to unparalleled Black suffering. COVID-19 did not create these inequalities. It magnified and laid bare the racial inequality that's long been endemic in our cities but that we have again and again chosen to justify and ignore. With millions of Americans now suffering the job losses and financial precariousness that have been the norm for Black America, we have seen a willingness to reconsider our stingy social safety net and a renewed understanding that government's job is to support and uplift its citizens, particularly those who are struggling the most. The depth of Black suffering brought on by pandemic will be unprecedented in our lifetime. Already, more than half of Black adults are out of work. More than one in four Black adults have missed a mortgage or rent payment since the shutdowns. Black children are expected to lose 10 months of learning due to school shut-



downs — the most of all groups. And that's on top of Black Americans dying of COVID-19 at the highest rates. In the wake of George Floyd's killing, hundreds of thousands of people have been marching in every state in the country to declare that Black Lives Matter. But Black lives cannot only matter in the rare occasions where a police encounter turns deadly. The changes we demand in this moment must be far greater, far bolder and far more transformative in all of the areas that rob Black Americans of all ages, but especially Black children, of the opportunity to take part in America's bounty. We, as a society, must not tolerate these immoral systems of structural and preventable disadvantage any longer. This moment of unprecedented protest and unprecedented national pain must lead to transformation of all the systems of inequities that we have too long tolerated. The racial and social economic inequality in this country was intentionally created. We put an inordinate amount of societal resources and money into creating it. That is disheartening but also reveals an important truth: That which has been created can be un-created. If you built it, you can tear it

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down and build something new. In this moment of potential transformation, where the societal rifts have forced us to question that which we have too long accepted, this Schott Foundation for Public Education 2020 Loving Cities Index provides a roadmap for us to reconstruct cities based on opportunity, dignity and equality. In this moment of potential transformation, we can defy the selfish ideology of scarcity and acknowledge that we have enough resources in this

great country to take care of and support all of our citizens. Inequality is a choice. It is time for us to make another. We can start here by getting at the root of it all. We can start by committing to build, for the first time in our history, a nation of Loving Cities.



Photo by Ken Heger

The Loving Cities Index



Throughout American history, the policies and practices that create opportunity gaps at birth have been baked into the ecosystem of local and state systems.

It is well documented that many of these policies and practices were rooted in implicit racial bias at best, and explicit racism and hate at worst. Even today, far too often the policies and practices that govern how cities manage and resource housing, education, healthcare, transportation, workforce development, criminal justice, and civic engagement reinforce inequity in outcomes for children and families of color compared to their white peers by creating a system of barriers to success across all facets of a child's living and learning environments. These inequities have been laid bare during the COVID-19 pandemic, where people of color are disproportionately represented in low paid front-line work facing the greatest exposure to the virus, and often are cut off from the healthcare, food services, income stability, and other resources that white, more affluent families access. And the police murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis has become a tipping point that opened a flood gate of awareness of racism, protests, and calls for systemic change, including ending the police violence faced by communities of color. Certainly, it is impossible to create loving systems without changing that fundamental underpinning.

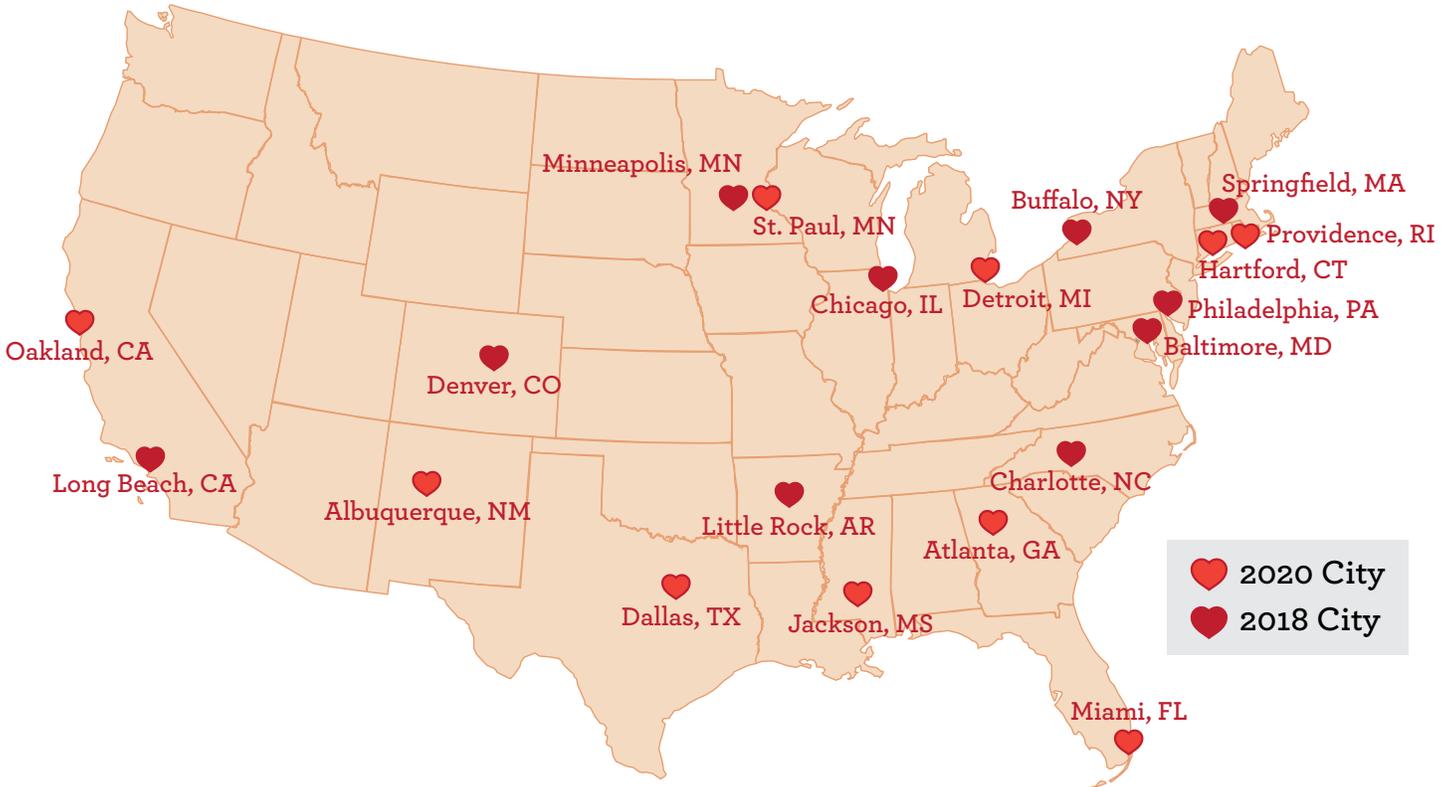
To address racial disparities in learning outcomes and provide equal opportunity, we must replace racially biased policies with practices that institutionalize love and support for all children. The Loving Cities Index is a tool and framework that provides a comprehensive analysis of local systems of love and support. The Index framework draws from the wisdom of communities and a large body of evidence-based research to identify 25 indicators

that represent the supports needed for students to have the opportunity to learn and achieve academic and economic success. Each indicator reflects key city policies and practices needed to provide all children with care, stability, commitment, and capacity. The Schott Foundation believes that, by prioritizing these measures, over time cities can significantly accelerate educational outcomes, particularly for students of color.

The Schott Foundation and research partners have studied 20 cities using the Loving Cities Index to assess the systems of love and support in place at the local and state levels to provide children with an opportunity to learn. Ten cities are profiled in this 2020 Loving Cities Index Report, and ten were previously profiled in the [2018 report](#).

For each city, researchers collected publicly available data at the local level collected consistently across the country and scored the city against 25 indicators of love and support. For each indicator, a city can earn up to three points for levels of access to that support, and when data disaggregated by race and ethnicity is available, cities can earn up to three more points for equity in access across racial groups. We recognize that opportunity gaps are impacted by more than just race/ethnicity, and ideally city, state, and federal policymakers should be collecting and analyzing data by gender, sexuality, and other intersectional identities that tell a deeper story of access and equity. Unfortunately, much of the national datasets that we used for this report did not include data disaggregated by both race and gender, and oftentimes localities are not collecting and reporting data at this level. And sexuality is often missing completely from

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disaggregated data. Organizing to require states and localities to disaggregate more data by race, ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation is an essential part of addressing opportunity gaps which remain hidden because of data gaps. Simply stated, data gaps are too often platforms for opportunity gaps.

We consistently see massive gaps in access to resources in each city, reflecting major opportunity gaps based on race. While in each city there may be some policies and practices in place to provide access to some critical supports, every city studied has significant gaps in delivering the full system of supports that were needed for all children to thrive. We have developed profiles for each city studied. Within each city profile, we provide historical context for racial inequities, highlighting the policies rooted in racism and hate that have governed access

to education, housing, fair wages, healthcare, public spaces and other critical resources and supports, based on race; and highlight the persistent racial inequities in access that exist in our communities today, and the anti-racist policies that can be instituted to address them.

To achieve education justice, we must support healing in communities harmed by a long history of racist policies that persist to this day and replace systems of oppression with systems that institutionalize love and support. We hope the Loving Cities Index profile can be a tool for local community advocates that work tirelessly to advance an agenda of love and support for all children. We hope that city and state leaders will work in partnership with communities of color to truly meet the promise of “equity and justice for all.”

See the full report and all city profiles at lovingcities.schottfoundation.org



Miami, FL

Situated in South Florida, between the Everglades and Biscayne Bay, Miami is the sixth most densely populated city in the U.S., with approx. 471,000 people. Today's major industries include finance, commerce, media, and international trade. Nicknamed the "magic city" and "the gateway to the Americas," Miami was officially incorporated in 1896. Before European contact, Historically, Miami was home to many indigenous groups, such as the Seminoles, a coalition of Northern Florida and Southern Georgia natives that banded together to fight European invaders, including the Creek, Miccosukee, Hitchiti, and Oconee tribes.¹ Between 1800 and 1850, the U.S. military waged war against the Seminoles, who fought to stay on their land. Today, many of the descendants of this now united sovereign nation remain in and beyond Miami.²

Additional layers of racist policies and practices were baked into Miami's founding. In 1896, officials restricted Black households to an area of the city called "Colored Town" known today as Overtown.³ Restrictive racial covenants in Miami also expressly discriminated against Jewish people.⁴ For example, the "Father of Miami Beach," Carl Fisher, refused to sell property to Jewish people and deed restrictions forced Jews to live south of Fifth Street.⁵ According to local papers, a 1930s Miami Beach hotel promised vacation-goers, "always a view, never a Jew."⁶ In 1936 Miami officials enacted Ordinance 457, which required seasonal workers and domestic servants, many of whom were Black, to register with the police department and to carry I.D. cards at all times. For decades, Black residents were prohibited from entering nearby affluent areas like Miami Beach and Coral Gables.⁷

Another major influence creating segregated landscapes in major cities like Miami was the Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC), created by the Roosevelt administration during the 1930s to lend new mortgages and refinance home mortgages that were at default during the Depression. By 1936 the agency had provided one million new mortgages and the agency owned one in five nationally.⁸ The agency developed lending risk maps in over 100 large cities, and map-makers relied on the prejudices of local loan officers, city officials, appraisers and realtors in appraising sections of the city, rating white areas of town as "desirable" and "best" for lending and areas of town where Black people, immigrants, and Jewish people lived as "hazardous," thereby curtailing lending or issuing loans at much higher interest rates.⁹ Many Black and immigrant families who could not obtain fair mortgages were forced into contract sales, which they paid sometimes double the actual worth of the home, could not build equity, and were more easily subject to eviction. HOLC maps knit segregation into the landscape, and today many of these historic maps align with metro-wide segregation and inequalities in homeownership. (See Miami's HOLC map showing the "redlining" of neighborhoods throughout the city.) By the 1940s Miami had become one of the most segregated cities in the U.S., a status that continues today.^{10, 11}

School segregation also determined intergenerational opportunity in Miami. In 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld racial segregation and for the next 60 years *Jim Crow* laws legally defined schools, workplaces, buses, railroad cars, and even hospitals and cemeteries as either "white only" or "colored" (*Plessy v. Ferguson*).¹² In 1954, segregation was challenged

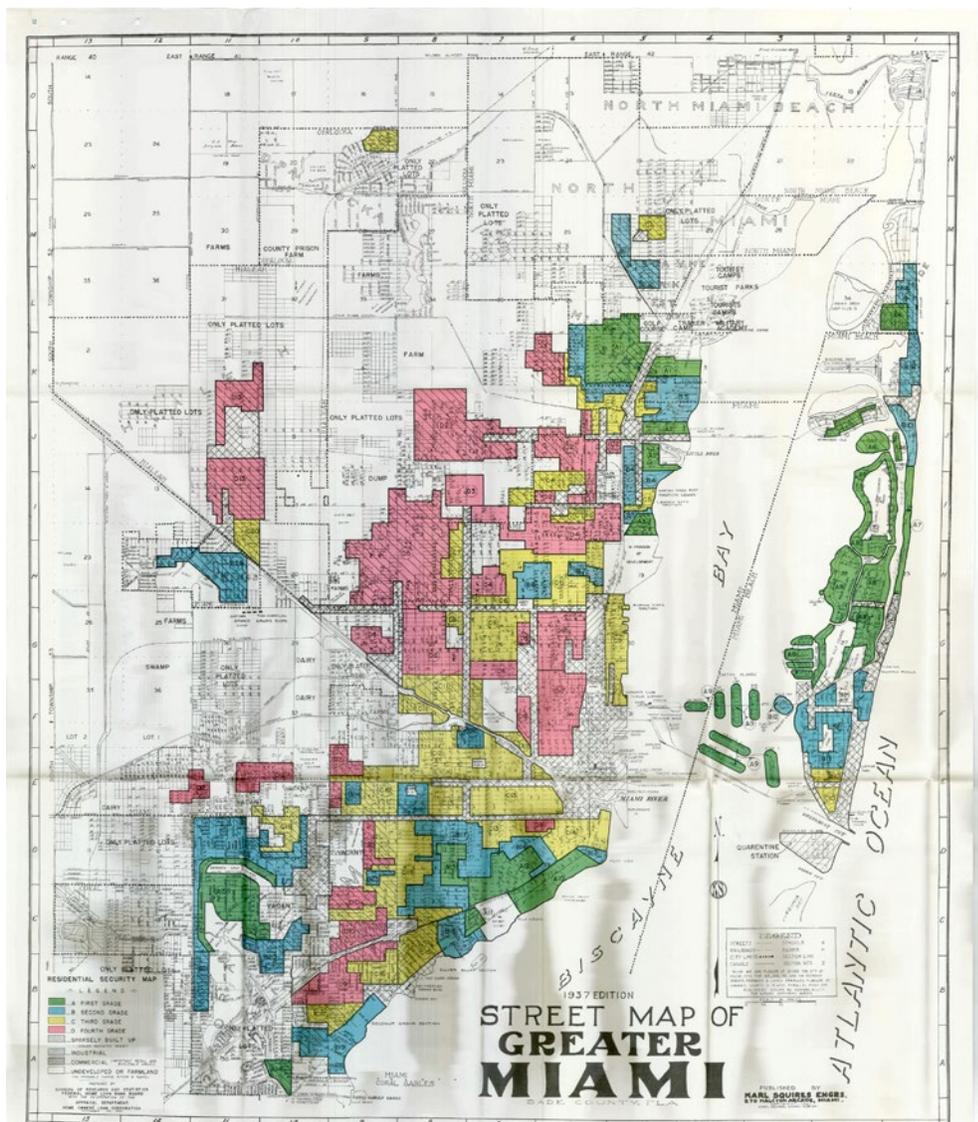
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in *Brown v. Board of Education*, and the Supreme Court held that the “separate but equal” doctrine violated the 14th Amendment. In a unanimous decision, Chief Justice, Earl Warren wrote, “In the field of public education, the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”¹³

Subsequently, school desegregation plans were initiated in many cities, both in the South as well as in the North, where schools were often racially segregated without formal laws. Miami evaded integration until 1959 when Black parents filed an integration lawsuit against the school district, which anti-integration activists fought. Miami’s desegregation plan ended in 2001 and since then the percentage of schools considered racially isolated (85% or more of one racial group) has increased,¹⁴ caused in part by increases in Hispanic and Caribbean Black populations and the out-migration of whites to private schools and housing developments north of Miami in Broward County.^{15,16} Currently, Miami is among the most segregated districts released from desegregation plans.¹⁷ Across the district, the average Black student attends a school where 64% of their peers are Black and the average Latino student attends a school where nearly 80% of their peers are Latino.¹⁸ Orchard Villa Elementary, the first of Miami’s all-white schools to be integrated back in 1959, today enrolls only two white students.¹⁹

Miami-Dade is the third-largest school district in the nation²⁰ and the largest in the state,

servicing 358,179 students in 476 schools, including 134 charters and 342 traditional schools.²¹ Latino students were 69% of the student population, Black students 22%, white students 7.3%, Asian students 1%, and Native students .1%. One-fifth of students are English language learners. Over a third of children live in poverty, but the rates for Latino and Black children are two and three times that of white children. The percentage of youth out of school and unemployed is highest for Black youth (20%). Communities in Schools works in seven Miami-Dade schools, providing a site-based coordinator to implement a model of integrated student supports.²²

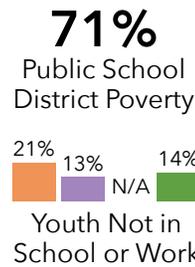
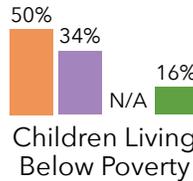
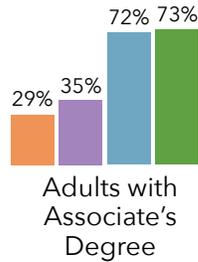
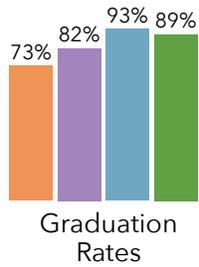


A 1937 example of a redlining map of Miami.

THERMOMETER INDICATORS



Current conditions for childhood success



Black Latino Asian White

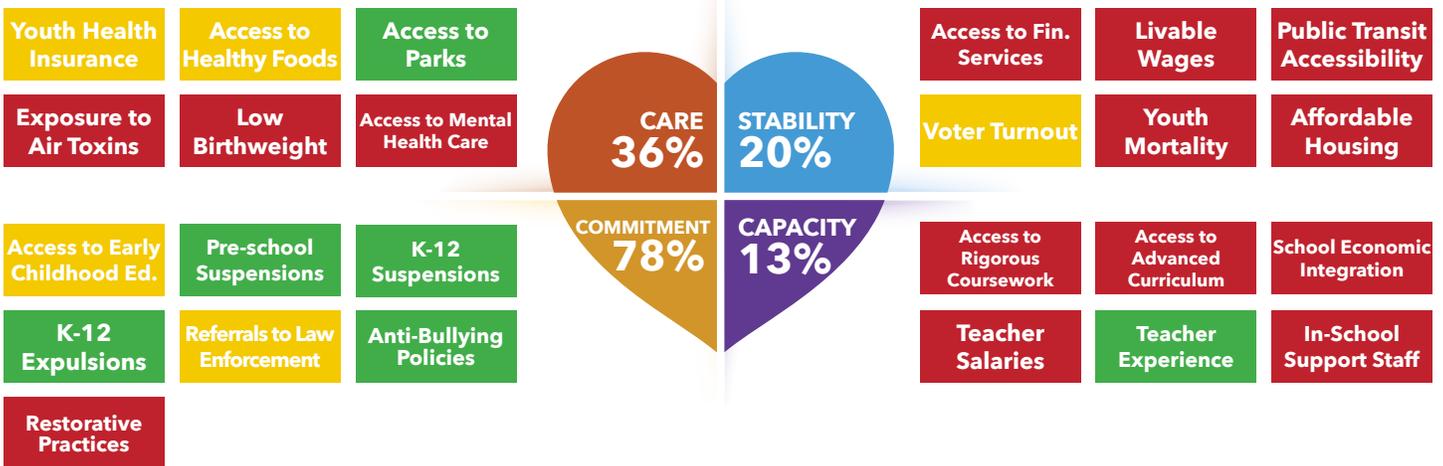
71%
Public School District Poverty

20%
Limited English Proficiency

THERMOSTAT INDICATORS



Access to supports that provide all children the opportunity to learn



Overall, Miami has bright spots in *Commitment* to every child's success, with a relatively high pre-school enrollment (65%), low suspension rates, and no reported pre-school suspensions or K-12 expulsions. Still, there were a high number of referrals of students to law enforcement (617 in the school year 2015-16), and those referrals were disproportionately made for Black (44%) and Hispanic students (47%). When it comes to health equity measures of *Care*, Miami had the lowest rate of insured youth (93%), and racial gaps in infants born with low birth weight, an indicator of inequity in access to maternal healthcare and discrimination of healthcare workers towards Black women. In schools, there appears to be a dearth of psychologists and social workers available to students.

There are also opportunities for improving policies and practices that strengthen neighborhood *Stability*. Like many other cities, Miami has considerable racial gaps in livable wages, with only about

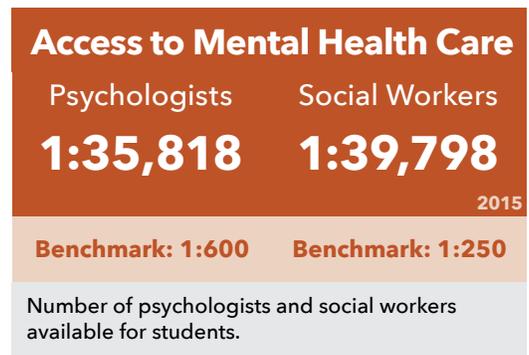
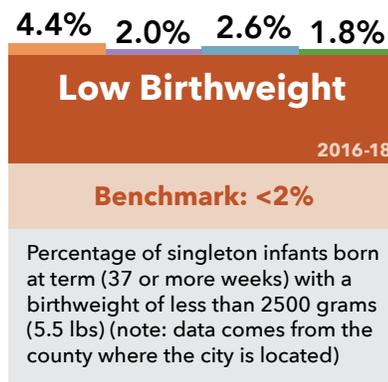
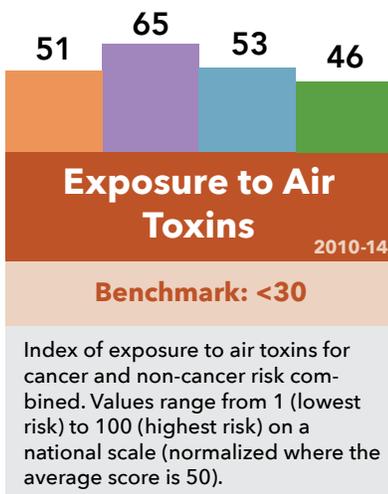
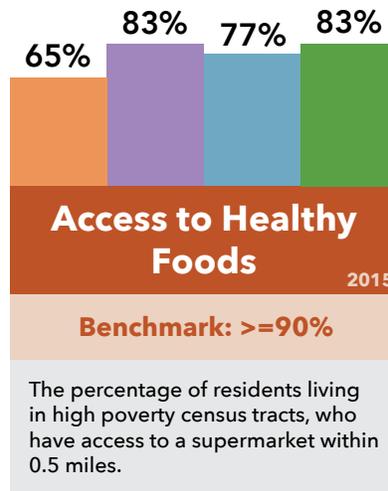
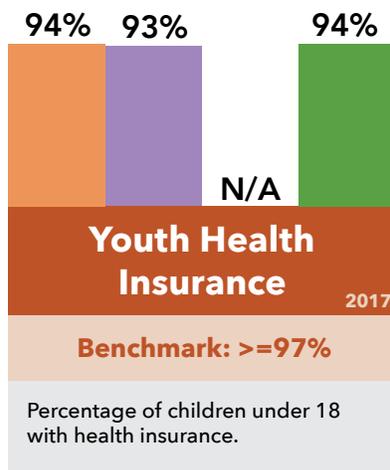
half of Black and Latino households working full-time earning enough for their labor to live above subsistence, compared to 88% of white households. This, combined with rising housing costs, resulted in Miami having the lowest access to affordable housing of cities studied – only 37% of renters pay housing costs that less than 30% of their total income. Teachers are likely part of this population struggling with low wages and unaffordable housing – average teacher salaries are \$35,000, only 61% of the minimum living wage needed to live above subsistence. There is also considerable economic and racial segregation in Miami public schools, with the majority of Black and Latino students attending schools where more than 75% of the student body are living in poverty, compared to White students. Similarly, there are major racial gaps in student enrollment in advanced placement courses that prepare students for college and career readiness.

CARE

Miami has 36% of the supports needed for *Care*. Only 93% of youth have health insurance coverage, which is under the national average, though coverage by racial groups is comparable. Black infants are twice as likely to be born underweight than white infants, which highlights racial inequity in adequate care information and services and discriminatory attitudes that often affect outcomes based on race. Within schools, Miami reports one of the lowest levels of investment in social workers and psychologists available for students.

When it comes to health resources in the community, a majority (78%) of low-income residents live near supermarkets, but Black

low-income residents had considerably lower access (65%) compared to White and Latino low-income residents (83%). The vast majority of all residents (86%) live near a public park. While exposure to air toxins was low overall (index of 40 out of 100), predominantly white neighborhoods have considerably lower exposure (46) compared to Latino (65), Asian (53), Black (51) neighborhoods. This deep inequity in air quality often is a reflection of historical and ongoing practices of neighborhood segregation and intentional industrial development in closer proximity to communities of color and away from White communities.



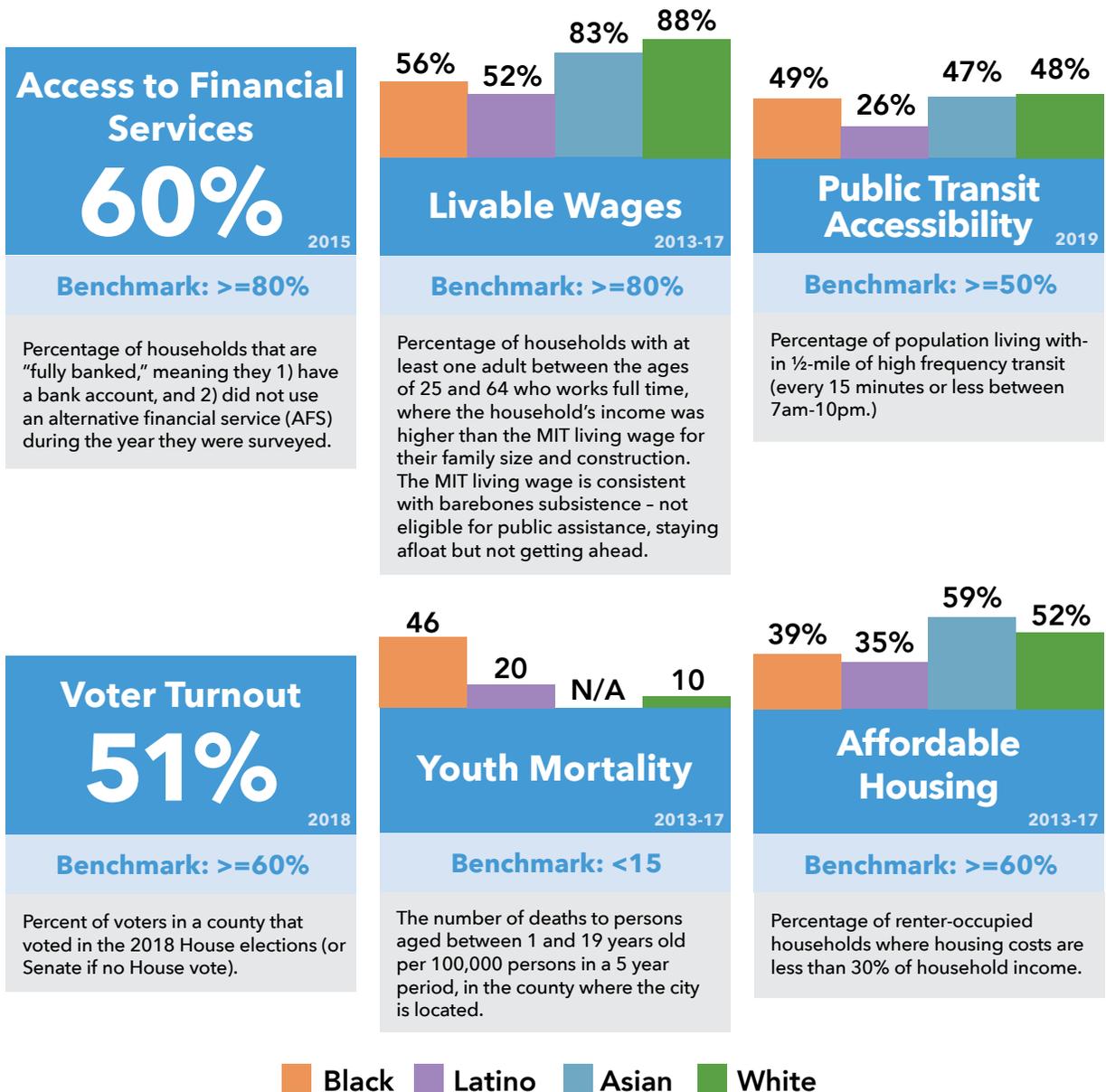
Black Latino Asian White

STABILITY

Miami has 20% of the supports needed for neighborhood *Stability*. One of the largest barriers to opportunity facing families of color in Miami, as well as across the country, is economic inequality. Only about half of Black and Latino households earned enough for their labor to live above subsistence, compared to 88% of white and 83% of Asian households. Renters in Miami are also largely struggling to access affordable housing – less than 40% of Black and Latino renters pay housing costs that are affordable to their income level, more than 20% less than white and Asian renters. When renters pay more than 30% of their income toward rent, they are considered “housing cost-burdened” and their ability to cover other critical living expenditures is put at risk. Only a third of Miami residents have access to

reliable, high-frequency transit (Latino community access is considerably lower than other residents), and only 60% of residents have access to traditional financial institutions and credit services.

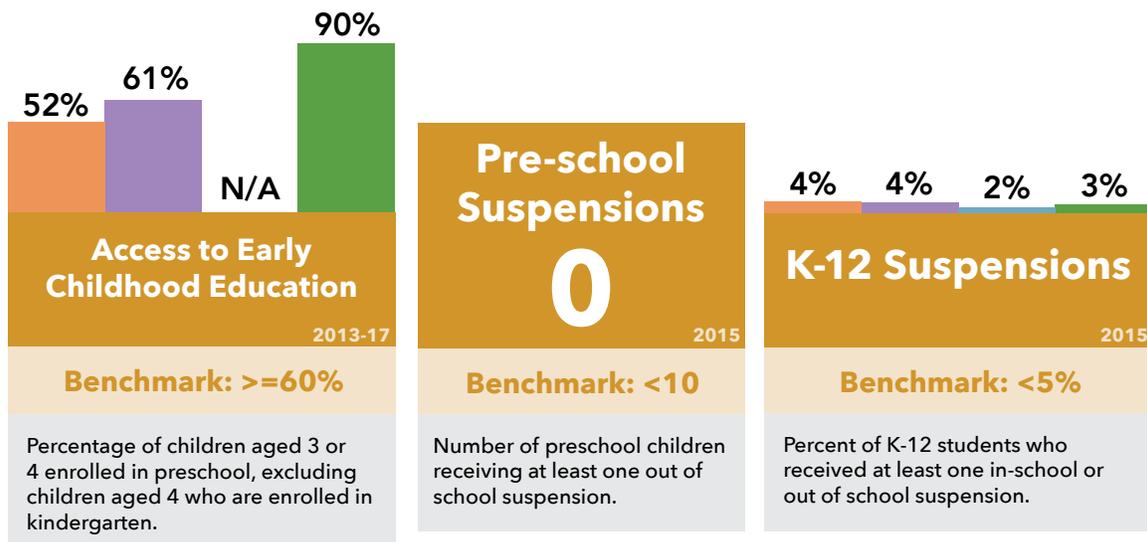
Racial inequities in adolescent mortality also impact community *Stability*. The rate of Black youth mortality is a staggering 46 Black deaths per 100,000 youth, compared to 10 for White youth. When children and adults experience trauma and toxic stress from exposure to violence and death it affects their opportunity to learn and thrive, and when the rate of violence is high across a neighborhood or community there’s a communal trauma that affects everyone’s well-being.



COMMITMENT

Miami has 78% of the supports needed for *Commitment* to each child's success. A majority (65%) of 3-4-year-olds were in pre-school, but there were large racial inequities: 90% of white children were enrolled, compared to 60% of Latinos and only 52% of Black children. Miami reported zero pre-school suspensions and zero K-12 expulsions. The rates of suspension are relatively low compared to other cities, though 1,864 out-of-school suspensions and nearly 12,000 in-school suspensions were issued. In total, 4% of all Black and Hispanic youth and 3% of White youth received at least one in- or out-of-school suspension. While the district includes language on restorative justice practices in their official code

of conduct, there is little other evidence of a commitment and resourcing of these practices. Doing so could provide an alternative to the high rates of in-school suspension, which, despite keeping kids in school, may nonetheless undermine educational opportunity.²³ The district made 617 referrals to law enforcement and 203 instances of student arrest, mostly impacting Black and Latino students. In a district with only 10 psychologists and 19 social workers, nearly 100 schools had a sworn law enforcement officer on-premises, showing a culture of policing children of color even in schools, instead of a culture of youth development and mentorship to ensure their success in classrooms.



K-12 Expulsions

0 2015

Benchmark: <10

Total number of K-12 students expelled & percent by racial group.

Referrals to Law Enforcement

617 2015

Benchmark: <10

Number of K-12 students who are referred to law enforcement.

Anti-Bullying Policies*

- Commitment
- Transparency
- Code of Conduct

2020

Demonstrated commitment by school district to address bullying in a significant and transparent way.

Restorative Practices**

- Commitment
- Resources
- Code of Conduct

2020

Demonstrated commitment by school district to communicate and implement restorative practices before using suspensions and/or expulsions to discipline student behavior.

Black Latino Asian White

* **Commitment:** Is there a clear continual commitment to activities to reduce bullying incidences?
Transparency: Are there clearly accessible dates to bullying incidents or a clear point of contact /department on bullying?
Code of Conduct: Is bullying clearly addressed in student code of conduct with instructions on how to report incidences?

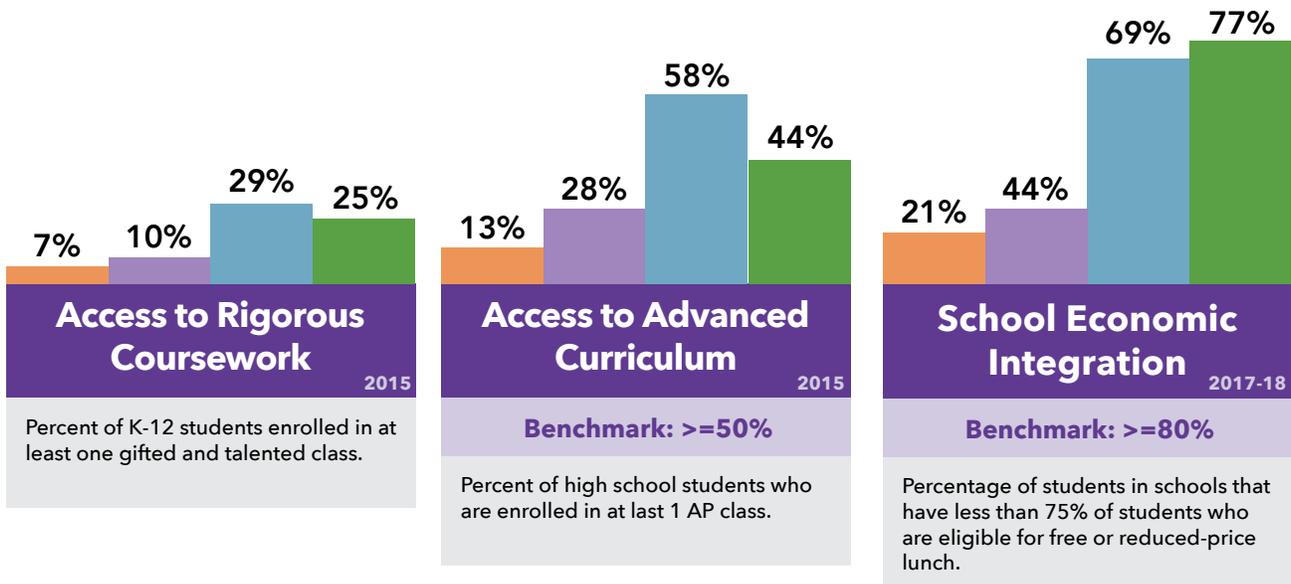
** **Commitment:** Is there a clear commitment by school system to use restorative practices?
Resources: Are there clear and easily accessible resources?
Code of Conduct: Are Restorative Practices addressed in the student code of conduct?

CAPACITY

Miami only has 13% of the supports needed for *Capacity* to ensure school environments are adequately resourced and provide students a high-quality education. When it comes to ensuring all students have access to rigorous coursework that prepares them for college and career readiness, there are significant racial gaps that are often attributed to interpersonal racial bias where educators “track” students to particular classes based on race, discouraging students of color from more challenging courses even when there’s evidence they would excel in those courses. In Miami, the rate of white students enrolled in gifted and talented courses for K-12 was about three times that of Black and Latino students. By high school, 44% of white students and 58% of Asian students were enrolled in at least one Advanced Placement class compared to only 13% of Black students and 28% of Latino students.

Teacher salaries are also an important indicator for the capacity of schools, recognizing that when teacher salaries are lower than the cost of living, as they are in Miami (61% of minimum cost of living), teachers can’t afford to live where they work and often have to take up additional work to make ends meet. Often, with low salaries it can be hard to retain experienced teachers, though Miami is somewhat of an anomaly, with 96% of teachers

having more than two years of experience despite the extremely low salary levels. As in many cities, school enrollment policies in the district have led to the vast majority of Black and Latino students being enrolled in schools where over 75% of the student body is experiencing poverty, while 77% of white students attend schools with far lower rates of students in poverty. School districts must investigate how their policies, especially when it comes to charter school enrollment, contribute to racial and economic segregation of schools, and determine ways to reduce the number of “high poverty” schools. Schools with high rates of students living in poverty typically have lower resourcing compared to schools serving more affluent families, who can cover the costs of extracurricular activities and often fundraise for additional resources and supports for their children’s schools. Equitable state funding and school districts must adequately compensate for that by fully resourcing schools serving students of color and students living in poverty. Fully-resourced community schools offer a promising approach to ensuring schools are designed in collaboration with communities and in ways that are culturally responsive and resource-full.



Teacher Salaries
\$35.1k
 61% of Living Wage
 2015

Benchmark: 120% Living Wage

Percent of teacher salary as compared to MIT cost of living index in each city for 2 parents/2 children home. The MIT living wage is consistent with barebones subsistence - not eligible for public assistance, staying afloat but not getting ahead.

Teacher Experience

96%
 2015

Benchmark: >=95%

The percentage of FTE teachers with more than two years’ experience.

In-School Support Staff

1:100
 2017-18

Benchmark: 4:100

Number of student support staff per 100 students. Student support staff include guidance counselors, instructional aides, and student support services staff.

Black Latino Asian White



HOW YOU CAN JOIN THE MOVEMENT TO CREATE LOVING SYSTEMS

All communities can use the Loving Cities Framework to look holistically at the level of supports in place and determine a local agenda for delivering a system of love and support to help all children thrive. We have intentionally focused on “thermostat” indicators, meaning things that can be readily changed through policies and practices to provide access to those resources and supports children need. And, every one of the thermostat indicators in the Loving Cities Index can be impacted at a local level.

In each city and locality, we know there are community organizers and activists that have been leading campaigns for transforming school and community systems to support racial justice and more equitable outcomes across the various indicators highlighted here. We encourage elected officials, public sector decision-makers, and local philanthropy to come to the table with these community-based leaders to discuss this data, understand their agendas, and establish and resource a shared plan to rebuild systems to be grounded in love, rather than inequity, and ensure all children are accessing supports for care, stability, commitment, and capacity.

This is more important than ever, given the academic, health, economic and humanity crisis brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic and the public awareness brought on by the senseless murder of George Floyd and scores of other Blacks whose lives matter. Students will be starting the next school year with new trauma and needs from being out of school and isolated from friends for such a prolonged time – especially with changing economic and health situations at home due to unprecedented loss of jobs of parents and experiencing family members getting

sick or possibly dying. The need for social-emotional supports, mental and physical healthcare supports, case management, and individualized learning approaches were critical before, and now must be seen as essential. Similarly, the protests across the country around racial profiling and police violence against Black communities, as well as other communities of color, have begun to galvanize greatly increased support for the ongoing efforts in the education justice movement to remove police from schools, dismantle the school-to-prison pipeline, and ensure we are rebuilding school cultures to be humanizing and grounded in youth development and support. The time is now to take bold actions to address these injustices against Black and brown children that have persisted in schools for far too long.

Across the country, we see powerful examples of organizations and community members taking steps to rebuild systems in ways that give all children an opportunity to learn and thrive. While each city may identify their own priorities, there are four key things that all cities can do to strengthen their system of supports. These are outlined below along with promising models and approaches to learn and build from.

 **ACTION STEP 1:**

Adopt the Community School Model for Delivering a System of **CARE** to all Children and Families

To address childhood trauma and other mental and physical needs, cities need to equip each and every public school to be a hub for assessing and meeting healthcare and other resource needs. As an essential component of efforts to improve student learning, especially for low-income students and students of color, learning environments need to be integrated with healthcare delivery, as well as social services, and youth and community development. The **Community Schools Model** is an approach that treats schools as a hub for children and families to access a range of supports, including healthcare. This model is critical to addressing the childhood trauma that children living in poverty experience, especially children of color who face racialized violence and criminalization.

There are currently over 5,000 community schools and the number is growing, with cities like Cincinnati, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and others making significant commitments to transforming their entire public school network into family-centered resource hubs that meet the full needs of children and their families.

Models like **Communities in Schools** and **City Connects** equip schools with staff and tools to provide a system for addressing individual student and family needs at scale. Communities in Schools has affiliates in 25 states and the District of Columbia, serving 1.5 million students in 2,300 schools. “CIS places a school support staff in each school who identifies challenges students face in class or at home and coordinates with community partners to bring outside resources inside schools – from immediate needs like food or clothing to more complex ones like counseling or emotional support.” The results of providing integrated student supports are dramatic: 91% of CIS-served seniors graduated or received

a GED and 99% of students stayed in school. For more information on CIS’s model [click here](#).

City Connects has a similar approach being implemented across 79 sites in Boston, Springfield, and Brockton, MA; New York City; Dayton and Springfield, OH; Hartford, CT; and Minneapolis, MN. In addition to individual assessments and referrals to community providers, City Connects uses an advanced tracking system so they can continue to track student utilization of providers and individual progress. Longitudinal studies have shown that students are 50% less likely to drop out with City Connects support and demonstrate higher school readiness, standardized test scores, and higher grades on report cards. For more information on the City Connects model [click here](#).

In addition to school models that refer students to providers, [School-Based Health Alliance](#) is a network of local, state and national nonprofits working to “complement the work of school nurses by providing a readily accessible referral site for students who are without a medical home or in need of more comprehensive services such as primary, mental, oral, or vision health care. SBHA understands that healthcare for young people, no matter their zip code, is critical to giving them an equal opportunity to learn and grow and that school-based health care is a powerful tool for reaching children who unjustly experience disparities in access and outcomes. As of 2013-14, there were “2,315 school-based health centers that served students and communities in 49 of 50 states and the District of Columbia, 20% growth since 2010-11.” SBHA and its state affiliates help schools establish and effectively run school-based health centers. For more information on SBHA affiliates, [click here](#).

 ACTION STEP 2:

Address Segregation and the Effect of Gentrification on Neighborhoods and Schools to Increase Community **STABILITY** and Equitable Allocation of Capital

To address community and school segregation, we need to build a mainstream understanding of the history of policies in the U.S. that created segregation and wealth inequity and come to terms with the damage those policies continue to have on communities today. In his book *The Color of Law*, Richard Rothstein recognizes that we as a society have largely “forgotten the history of how our government segregated America,” and schools widely teach curricula that have been white-washed, failing to educate the public on our history of oppression and racial segregation. The lack of a broad understanding of how we created opportunity gaps affects the ability to build political will around solutions that meet these root causes of inequity in outcomes. So, shifting the narrative to raise consciousness is critical to addressing inequality in income, homeownership, inter-generational wealth, and political power, all of which are created intentionally by the system of policy and practice rooted in racism and racial and economic inequality.

The Color of Law outlines several examples of affirming policies that could be adopted if there were a greater political will to reverse the damage of past policies and supports rooted in racism. One key policy change community can adopt is inclusionary zoning policy, which can “require housing developers to set aside a portion of the homes they build at below-market rates, and reserve the right

for the public housing commission to purchase one-third of those units to operate as subsidized public housing.” Montgomery County, Maryland is a local example that has such policies in place, and the connection to improved educational outcomes is clear. “The program’s success is evidenced by the measurably higher achievement of low-income African American students who live and attend school in the county’s wealthiest suburbs.”

Reforming the federal Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program can also lead to greater community integration. Section 8 is by far the nation’s largest low-income housing program with 2.2 million vouchers authorized to date to help extremely low-income families live in lower-poverty neighborhoods. Because of practices in place for calculating the maximum subsidy and rules that allow discrimination against renters using vouchers, families generally only have the ability to move to incrementally higher-income neighborhoods, and as a result, this program has contributed to the maintenance of economic and racial segregation. Increasing subsidies to be on par with housing costs in more affluent neighborhoods and increasing the number of vouchers allocated to serve all families that have been harmed by historically racist policies would be a large step in beginning to heal and restore justice to communities.

♥ ACTION STEP 3:

Make a **COMMITMENT** to Student Success, with Learning Environments Designed for Humanity, Democracy, Education, and Opportunity, not Injustice

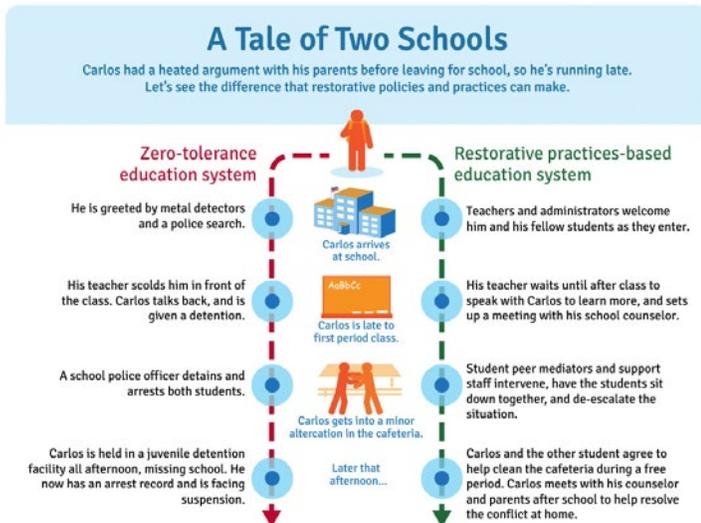
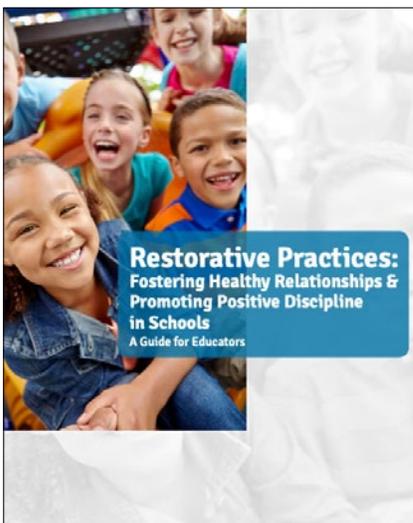
American public schools, as our nation’s only mandatory network of institutions for children and families, are a lifeline to opportunity in every urban, suburban, and rural community. That’s why we believe the public education system is also the lifeline for advancing our democracy.

For young people, our public schools are where they often experience their first engagement with society or initial feelings of being pushed out. It’s also where they are first protected or overpoliced, learn about justice, or experience injustice. And it’s where parents and everyone else in the community have the best opportunity to advance efforts to create a more just society, whether that is by putting pressure on local school boards or dealing with local control of state funding.

At the top of the list of practices to create a humane, constructive, positive climate for students is to remove police from schools and end zero-tolerance policies. Restorative justice and police-free schools has been a key demand of community-based organizations and national alliances that Schott is proud to support, such as Journey for Justice (J4J) and Dignity in Schools Campaign—and the groundwork they have laid is

the foundation for the accelerated movement by cities such as Minneapolis, Portland (Oregon), and Denver to end police contracts following the police murder of George Floyd. The policy guide produced by Schott in partnership with the Advancement Project, NEA and AFT, [Restorative Practices: Fostering Healthy Relationships & Promoting Positive Discipline in School](#), is a helpful tool for educators and communities to design alternatives to police intervention that have proven effective in providing safety and healthy learning environments.

Racial differences in rates of suspension and expulsion and data on levels of harassment that students are confronted with at school can give us some indication of the discrimination that students face from peers and adults. These “invisible forces” are hard to measure, but are becoming clearer through research from groups like GLSEN and Georgetown Law Center that put data to the implicit biases and harassment that students, teachers, administrators and other adults within the system inflict against girls and boys of color. For recommendations on practices for increasing inclusion and reducing bullying in schools see GLSEN’s report [click here](#).



The [Alliance for Quality Education's \(AQE\) report](#) outlines one step in developing a comprehensive restorative justice program: creating an effective in-school suspension program that entails discipline in school and offers appropriate services for the student to overcome the reasons for misbehaving and gain the supports they need to succeed in school.

Cities like Baltimore have made strides in adopting policies and practices that create a culture of inclusion within schools and end the cycle of push-out. In 2016, Baltimore had a nearly 20% drop in the number of suspensions, a reflection of the increased focus on positive behavioral interventions in city schools, and of recognizing the need to understand

what's going on in a child's life that may be manifesting as behavioral issues and providing students with supports rather than removal. Building on these efforts to shift school culture, Open Society Institute-Baltimore, in collaboration with Baltimore City Public Schools, Family League of Baltimore, and the Baltimore School Climate Collaborative, adopted a plan in 2017 to implement restorative justice practices in all Baltimore City Schools within five years. "The use of restorative practices in schools has been shown to support effective leadership and engaging classrooms; develop positive relationships among all stakeholders; and create engaging classrooms and welcoming and safe school communities."



ACTION STEP 4:

Increase Public and Private Financial Investment to Build the **CAPACITY** of Public Schools

Educating a young person requires active engagement, and our federal, state and local resources must show up in a major way to assist educators in addressing and removing from our education systems centuries of inequities. If we do not provide our money, our voice, our advocacy, and other resources during the critical years of educating our children, we will find that our silence and lack of investment will be far more costly than the alternative.

For children to succeed, capacity must include the ability to provide high-quality early childhood education. However, despite the overwhelming evidence of its positive impact on academic success and other long-term outcomes, access to early childhood education continues to be out of reach for roughly 40% of children nationally, Federal programs that provide access to early childhood education need increased funding to meet the scale of need that exists. For the early childhood programs that do exist, they are in

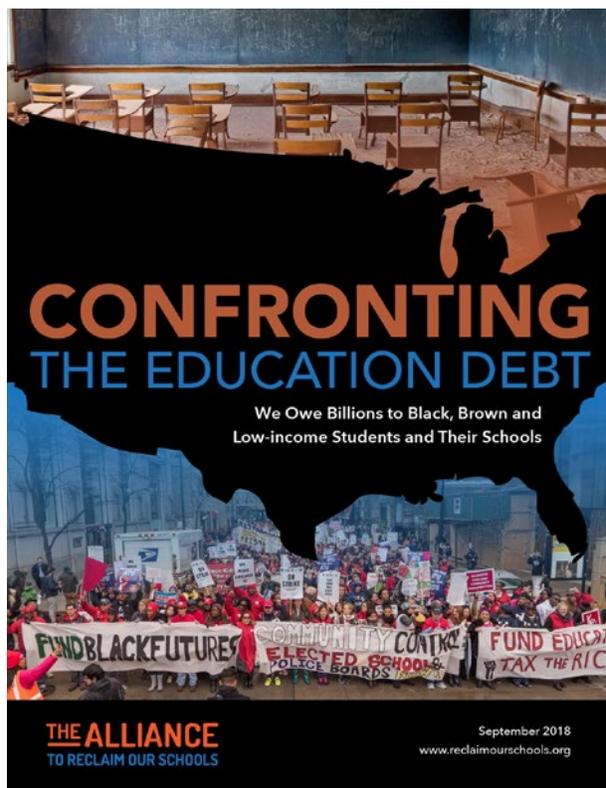
many ways further along than K-12 in adopting a holistic, whole-child approach to development. The BUILD Initiative is one of the leaders helping states build systems to support early childhood development. Their approach emphasizes building systems that provide access to quality early care and education as well as primary and preventative healthcare and early interventions. BUILD provides tools, resources, and data to help families and communities build coordinated, systemic responses for each of these early childhood development needs to ensure all children are on a path for a lifetime of learning. For more resources [click here](#).

We need to invest resources equitably in schools to ensure that all schools can provide a system of supports for all children, particularly those living in poverty. In the report [Is School Funding Fair? A National Report Card \(NRC\)](#), research shows that "the majority of states have unfair funding systems with "flat"

or “regressive” funding distribution patterns that ignore the need for additional funding in high-poverty districts.” Seventeen states have a “regressive” school funding policy, where less funding is provided to school districts with higher levels of student poverty, fueling deeper opportunity gaps in access to educational supports and failing to correct for the opportunity gaps in living environments. The NRC also labels many states like California, Utah, North Carolina, and Tennessee as “low effort” states, because they invest a low percentage of their economic capacity to support their public education systems. For data and resources to advocate for fair school funding, [click here](#).

In the report [Confronting the Education Debt](#), the Alliance to Reclaim Our Schools (AROS) documents the severe underfunding of Title 1 and IDEA, highlighting that since the inception of those federal laws Congress has failed to appropriate the funds that low-income students and their schools are legally entitled to. As a result, the country owes billions of dollars to Black, brown, and low-income students and their schools, contributing to the inequity in financially resourcing schools to provide high-quality education.

Addressing school financing needs and ensuring public education is adequately resourced at federal, state, and local levels, requires supporting community organizing capacity for education justice. Unfortunately, philanthropy dramatically under-resources community organizing and activism, especially when it comes to education justice work, and that lack of resources for the base-building, advocacy, and organizing work means that the voices and wishes of parents, students, and educators of color get overpowered by special interests, with education spending often being the first to get cut. In Massachusetts, the Schott Foundation has worked with Nellie Mae Education Foundation, Hyams Foundations and other funders to resource a coalition of organizations leading the charge to bring local com-



munities together under a single, statewide umbrella for education equity. This resourcing supported the launch and ongoing collaborative organizing by the Massachusetts Education Justice Alliance (MEJA), the only statewide community and labor alliance in the country with local chapters in several “Gateway Cities” and regions singularly focused on education justice. MEJA was a critical force in passing the landmark Student Opportunity Act in Massachusetts in November 2019, that guaranteed an additional \$1.5 billion in funding for K-12 public schools, and is working to pass the Fair Share Amendment to address formula adjustments to increase the proportion of dollars going to schools serving low-income students. This same work is needed in states all across the country and will require investment from philanthropic organizations to seed the organizing and advocacy work across communities of color that is needed to create major wins in public funding changes.

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