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Public Policy and Structural Racism

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CTBA FISCAL SYMPOSIUM

Presented by:

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and Arthur Rubloff Endowed Professor of Public Policy at Roosevelt University

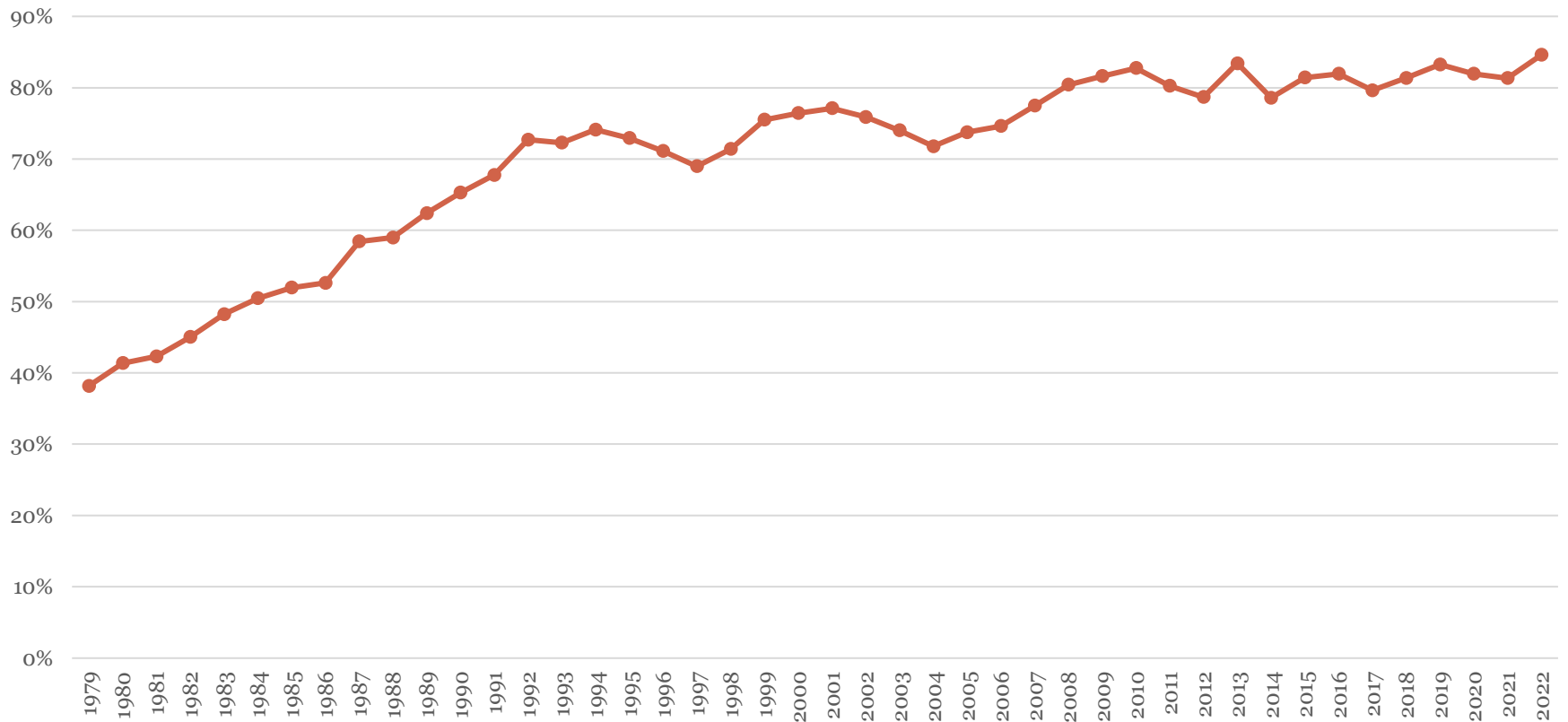
Average Weekly Earnings by Race/Ethnicity In Illinois

Race/Ethnicity Earnings	Avg Weekly Earnings	Percentage of White
White	\$1,096.62	100%
Black	\$818.17	74.6%
Latinx	\$751.06	68.5%
Multiracial	\$771.12	71%
Asian/Pacific Islander	\$1,169.65	107%

Source: CTBA analysis of Current Population Survey Data, three-year average 2017-2019

Median Wage Gap

MEDIAN WAGE GAP BETWEEN FULL-TIME WORKERS WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER VERSUS WORKERS WITH A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA, 1979-2022 (IN 2022 DOLLARS)



Source: CTBA analysis of Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey; adjusted for inflation using historical CPI-U data

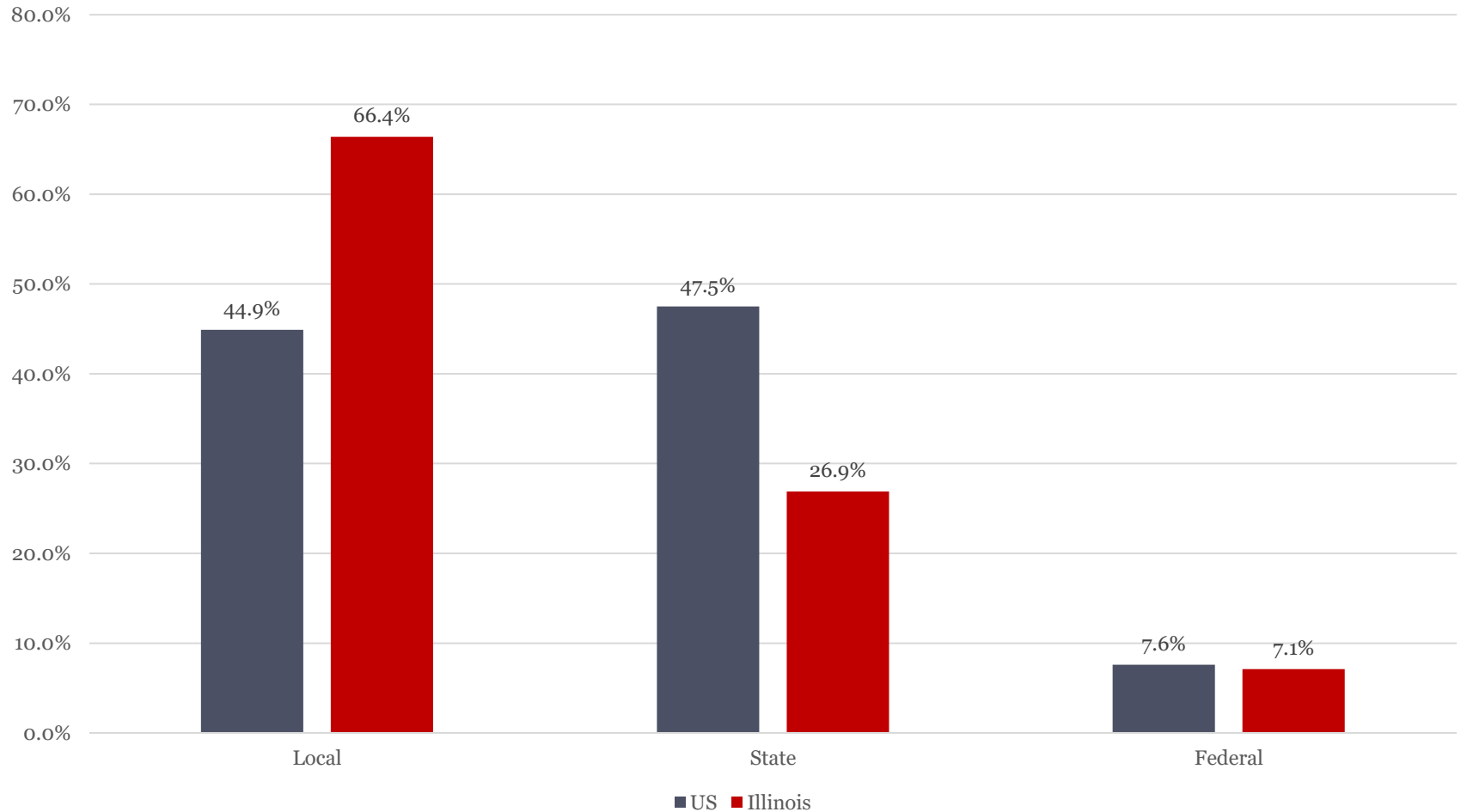
The Color of Law—Richard Rothstein

- The Federal Housing Administration’s early appraisal standards included a “whites only” requirement.
- The FHA’s 1935 Underwriting Manual provided explicitly that:

“If a neighborhood is to retain stability it is necessary that properties shall continue to be occupied by the same social and **RACIAL** classes. A change in social or racial occupancy leads to instability and a reduction in values.”

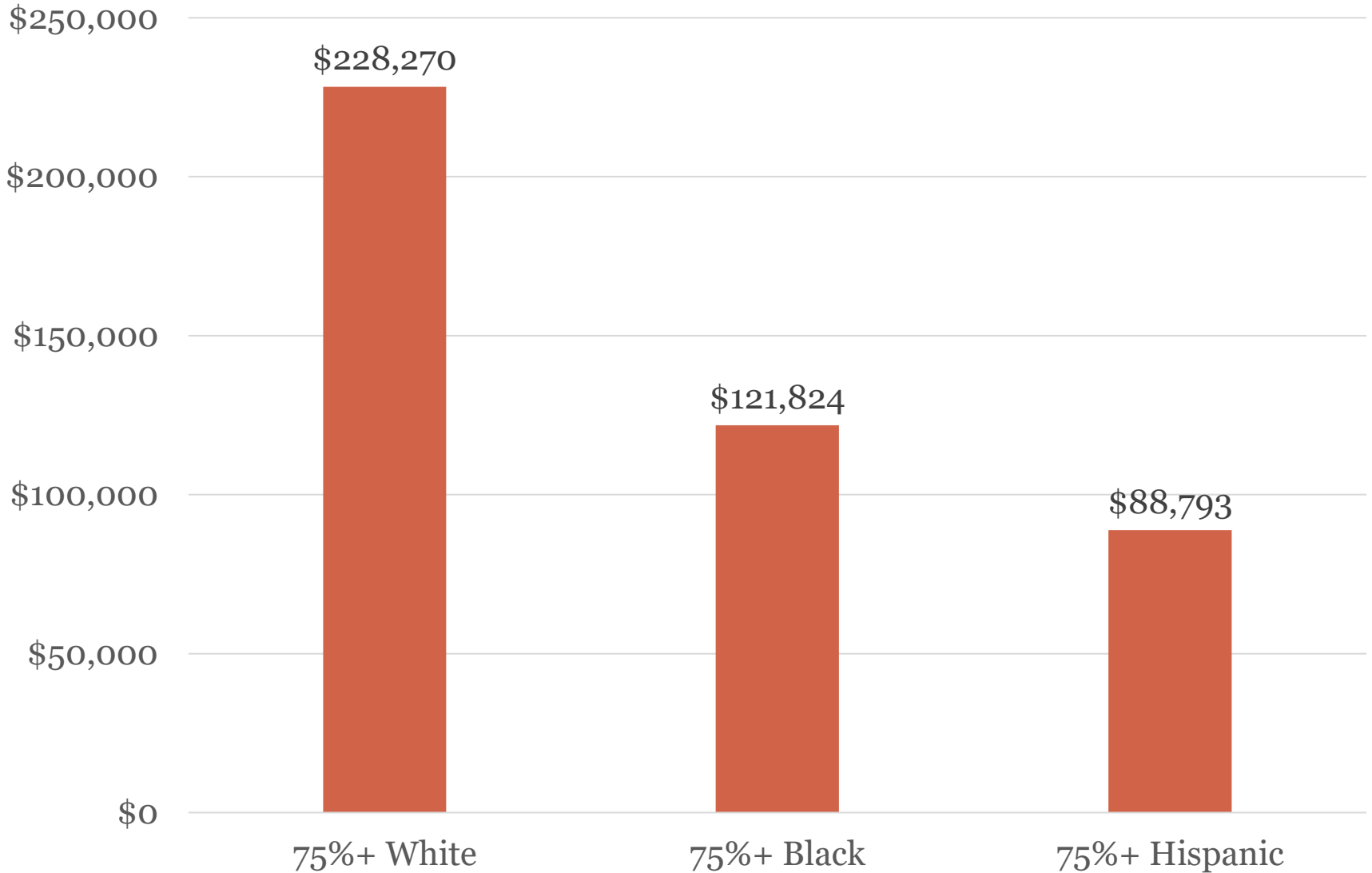
Segregation was the official FHA policy.

Local, State, and Federal Shares of Education Funding Spending, FY2020



Source: NCES Digest of Education Statistics, Table 235. 20; Illinois Report Card Trend Data

EAV Per Pupil by Racial Supermajority



Who Did The Foundation System Disadvantage?

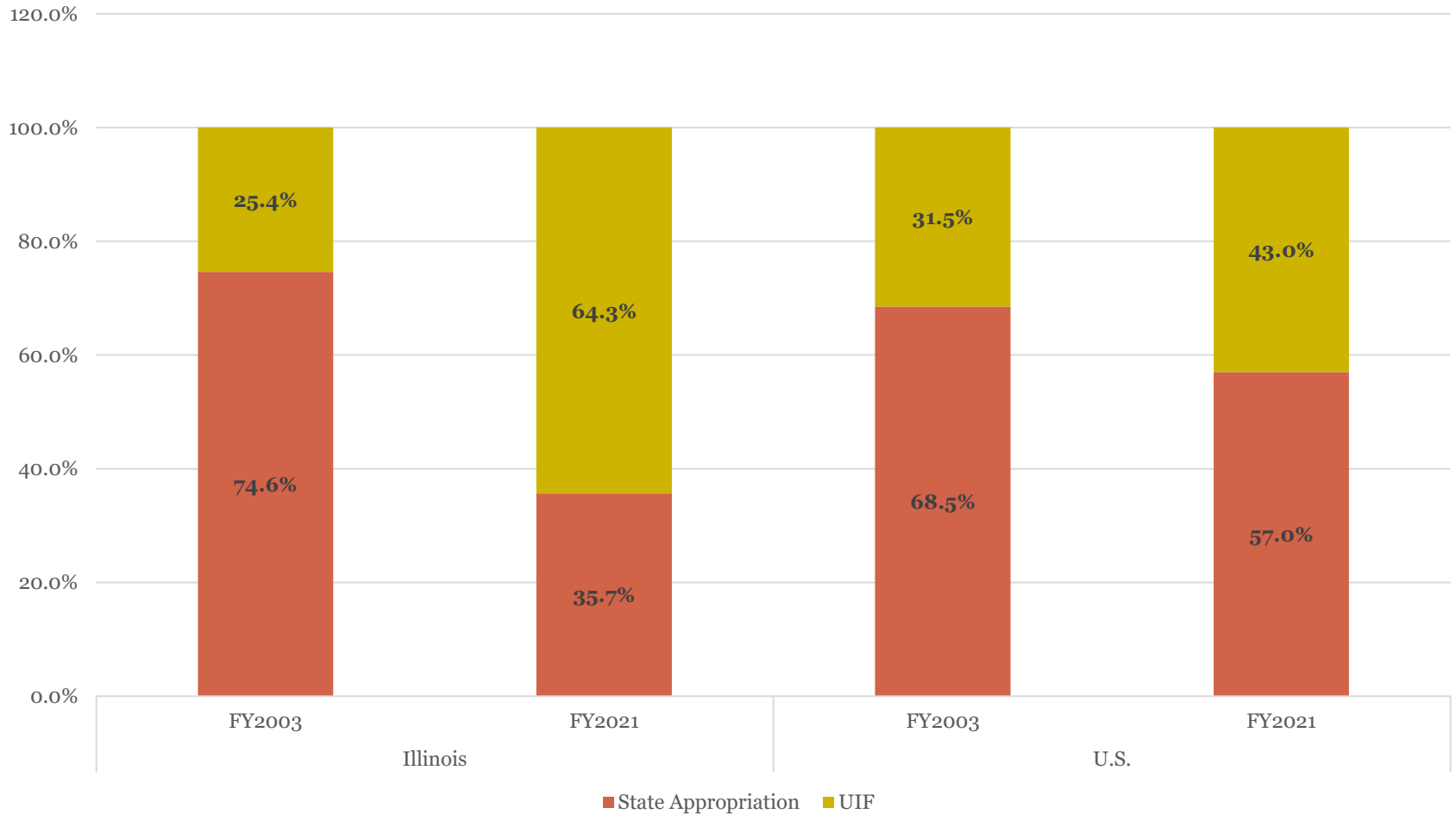
Demographic Breakdown of K-12 Enrollment (FY2017)

Demographic	White	Black	Latino	Asian	Two or More Races
<10% Low-Income	7.37%	0.61%	1.32%	9.13%	4.38%
10-25% Low-Income	28.00%	7.14%	9.22%	32.55%	21.52%
25-50% Low-Income	33.99%	9.70%	15.47%	26.17%	24.66%
50-75% Low-Income	24.11%	25.26%	27.06%	15.88%	33.81%
>75% Low-Income	6.53%	57.29%	46.93%	16.27%	15.63%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

So: 82.6% of black students in districts with >50% low income
 67.9 % of Latino students
 30.6% of white students

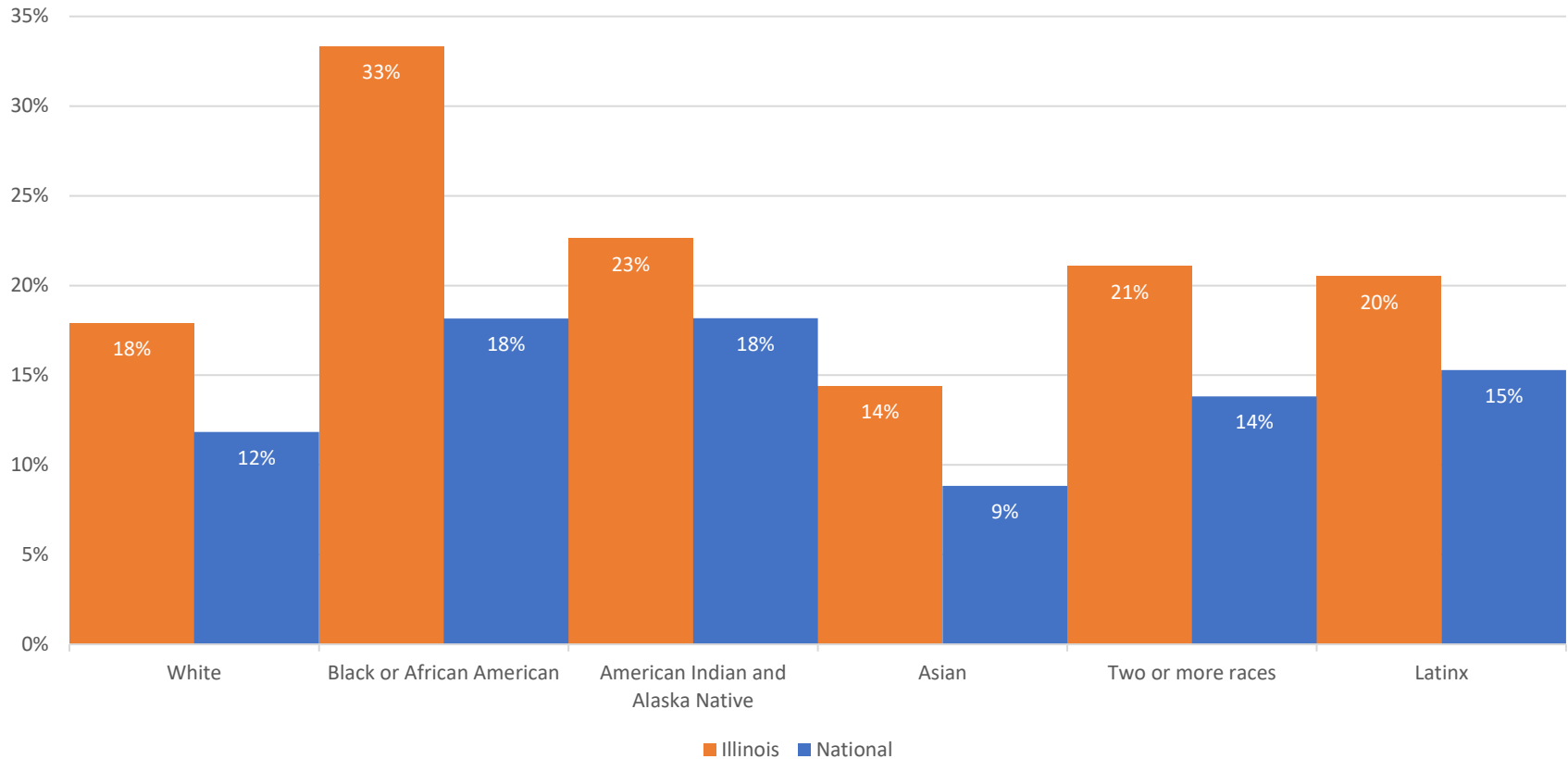
Source: ISBE School Report Card

Public University Revenue by Source, FY 2003 and FY 2021



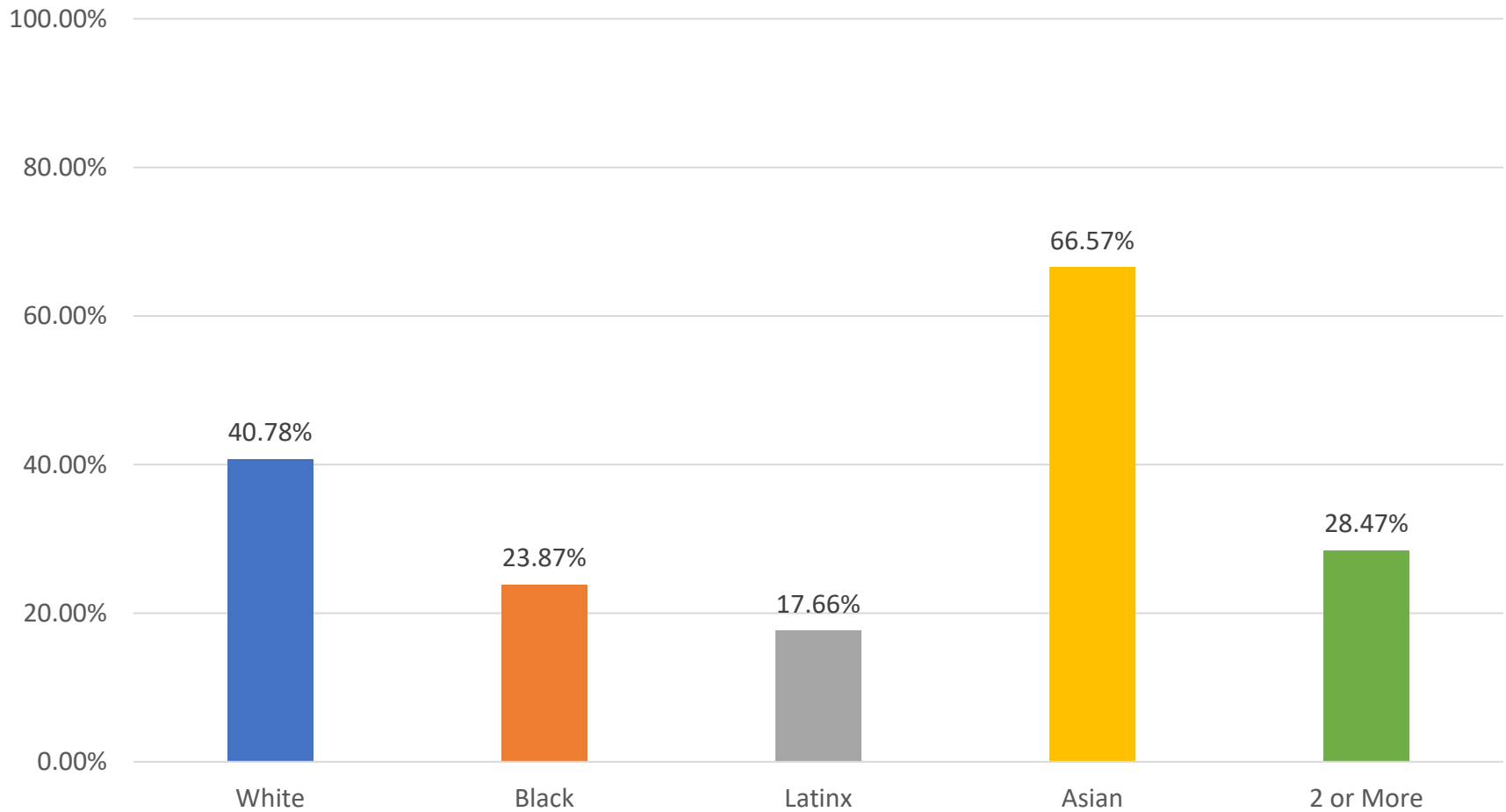
Sources: IBHE Annual Report on Public University Revenues and Expenditures: FY 2021; SHEEOA State Higher Education Finance: FY 2021

Average In-State Tuition and Fees by Race/Ethnicity



Source(s): U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Table 330.20

Bachelor's Degree Completion by Race/Ethnicity in Illinois, 2022

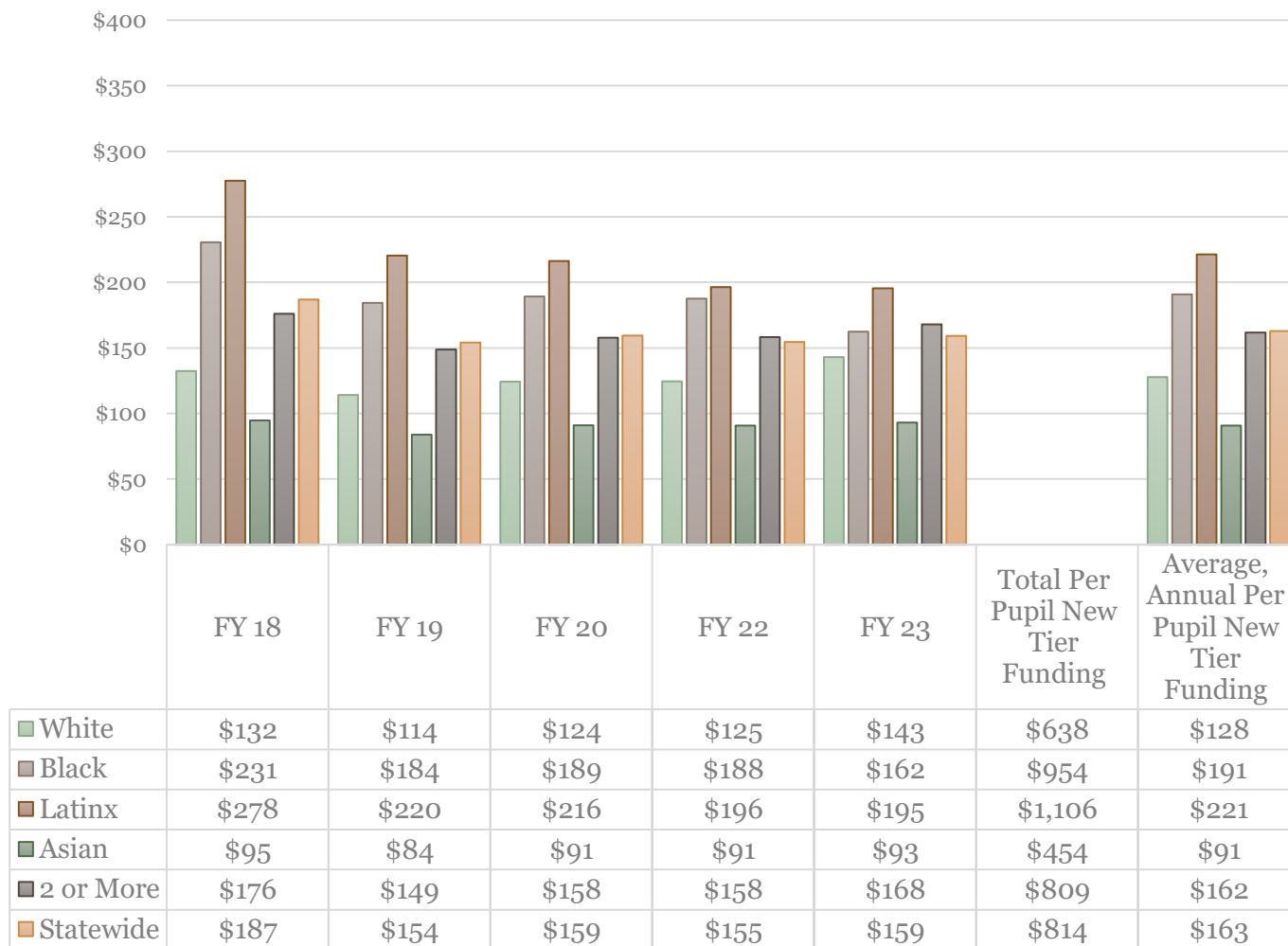


Source: IBHE, Illinois Education Attainment and Equity, Attainment by Race, 2022



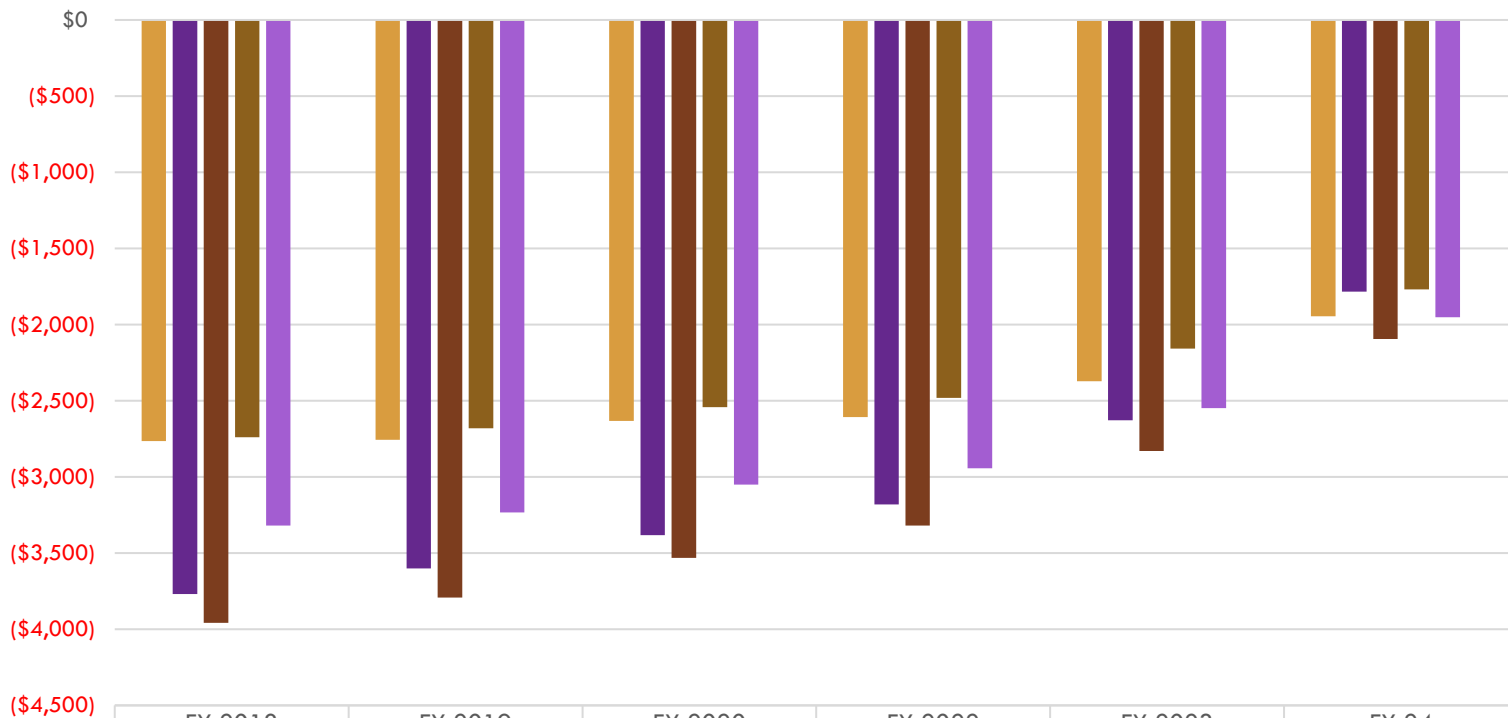
Annual Per Pupil New Tier Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, FY 2018 – FY 2023

Reviewing the per pupil distribution of new Tier funding under the EBF by race and ethnicity provides a clearer picture of how the EBF is working to counter the historic inequities that pertained under the state’s former, foundation-level approach to funding public education. As shown here, per pupil distributions of new Tier funding have annually been greater for Latinx and Black students than for white students.



Source: CTBA analysis of ISBE EBF Full Calculations, FY 2018 through FY 2023

Per Pupil Adequacy Gap By Race/Ethnicity



	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 24
White	(\$2,766)	(\$2,757)	(\$2,634)	(\$2,608)	(\$2,372)	(\$1,945)
Black	(\$3,770)	(\$3,602)	(\$3,383)	(\$3,181)	(\$2,628)	(\$1,784)
Latinx	(\$3,958)	(\$3,793)	(\$3,532)	(\$3,320)	(\$2,830)	(\$2,096)
Asian	(\$2,740)	(\$2,682)	(\$2,542)	(\$2,481)	(\$2,158)	(\$1,770)
2 or More	(\$3,319)	(\$3,234)	(\$3,050)	(\$2,943)	(\$2,549)	(\$1,952)
Total Per Pupil Gap	(\$3,319)	(\$3,234)	(\$3,050)	(\$2,943)	(\$2,549)	(\$1,953)

Source: CTBA analysis of EBF Full Calculations FY 2017 – FY 2024; and ISBE Report Card Data FY 2018 _ FY 2023