

Public Education, Youth Development, & Pipeline Programs

CA -Prop 209 eliminated:

- College prep programs for students of color
 - Summer science programs for girls
 - Outreach and funding for women and minority math, science and technology teachers
 - A program helping paraprofessional teachers become fully licensed teachers with an emphasis on training minorities
 - Higher education funding for training of minority health professionals, who tend to be more likely to practice in underserved communities
 - The California Summer Science and Technology Academy, which was developed and operated to identify public high school pupils with high academic potential in mathematics, science, and technology, with an emphasis on females and minority members, to participate in university-based research programs
 - Scholarships, fellowships and grants at all levels of education that take into consideration race, gender, ethnicity or national originⁱ
 - Minority law school admissions at Boalt Hall (UC Berkeley's law school) fell by two-thirds, but American Indian admission at Boalt Hall declined to zero.
- - **CA Prop-209** ended Early Academic Outreach Programs, which includes summer school, after school and weekend classes from targeting “ethnically underrepresented students.”
 - **CA Prop -209** led to a decrease in the hiring of minority and female university professors in the University of California system.
 - **CA Prop 209** caused a drop in the percentage of women hired as new faculty at the U of CA- Davis to drop from 52% in 1994 to 13% in 1998.

MI Prop I-2 eliminated scholarships, fellowships and grants, at all levels of education that take gender, race, ethnicity or national origin into account.

- **MI Prop I – 2** eliminated “voluntary” K-12 school integration efforts by cities, counties, & townships.
- **MI Prop I-2** banned any considerations of race and gender in the admissions and scholarship process for all programs including early admissions, varsity sports/athletics, and K-12 pipeline programs.
- **WA Prop I-200** resulted in a major decline in American Indian enrollment at the University of Washington declined by twenty percent.ⁱⁱ
- **WA Prop I-200** caused a significant drop in University of Washington minority enrollment by 1/3.¹

Public Contracting/Workforce and Economic Development

- **CA - Prop 209 Impact led to decreases in:**
 - government contracts awarded to minority-and women-owned businesses
 - the percentage of women working in the construction trades
 - real dollars awarded to certified Women Business Enterprises (WBEs) by roughly 40%
 - good-faith minority/women public contracting outreach efforts, including not only those efforts with explicit goals but also outreach programs and notification of bidding opportunities for women-and minority-owned businesses

¹ Baker, Mike. Outreach Offsets I-200 Decline, The UW Daily, December 9, 2004.
www.washington.edu/diversity/news/i_200.html.

- Due to **CA Prop 209**, between 1997 and 2001, minority-and women-owned businesses experienced a 22% drop in government contracts, 26% for minority-owned businesses and 7% for women-owned businesses.
- **WA Prop I-200** led to a decrease in minority tourism/convention revenue by \$4.9 million (Average minority convention revenue before Prop I-200 was \$9.6m and after passage was projected at \$4.7 million in 2000).
- **WA Prop 1-200** led to a severe drop in contracts to minority owned businesses. In fiscal 2001, 3.1 percent of the \$884.6 million in contracts from executive agencies -- \$27.6 million -- went to minority-owned businesses, down from 4.9 percent -- \$56 million of \$1.15 billion -- in 1999.
- **MI I-2** eliminated targeted programs and services such as recruitment or apprenticeship programs designed to increase opportunity for minorities and women in the skilled trades.

Other Programs Impacted By Anti-Affirmation Action Legislation

- **CA – Prop 209** led to the elimination of diversity considerations in appointments made by the governor to Corrections Boards; for instance, the requirement that persons appointed to the Youthful Offender Parole Board, “reflect as nearly as possible a cross section of the racial, sexual, economic, and geographic features of the state.”
- **CA – Prop 209** led to costly legal challenges regarding funding for “domestic violence program’s and other state-supported services specifically designed to address women’s needs, including breast cancer screening. The lawsuits were unsuccessful for technical reasons, but the question of whether such programs could be considered illegal under the amendment remains open.
- **WA – I-200** hurt efforts to attract groups of ethnic minority tourists to Seattle and boycotts by minority professional organization conferences. (e.g., National Medical Association, National Association of Black Journalists).
- **MI I-2** ended of efforts to ensure adequate representation of women and minorities on boards and commissions, including advisory boards dealing with corrections, education and public health.

ⁱ The Potential Impact of the Michigan Civil Rights Initiative on Employment, Education and Contracting, Susan W. Kaufmann, Associate Director, Center for the Education of Women <http://www.umich.edu/~cew/PDFs/MCRTrace10-06.pdf>

ⁱⁱ The Michigan Civil Rights Initiative: How Could It Impact Michigan Indian People? Michigan State University College of Law Indigenous Law and Policy Center Working Paper 2006-02 Fletcher, et al. October 2, 2006