



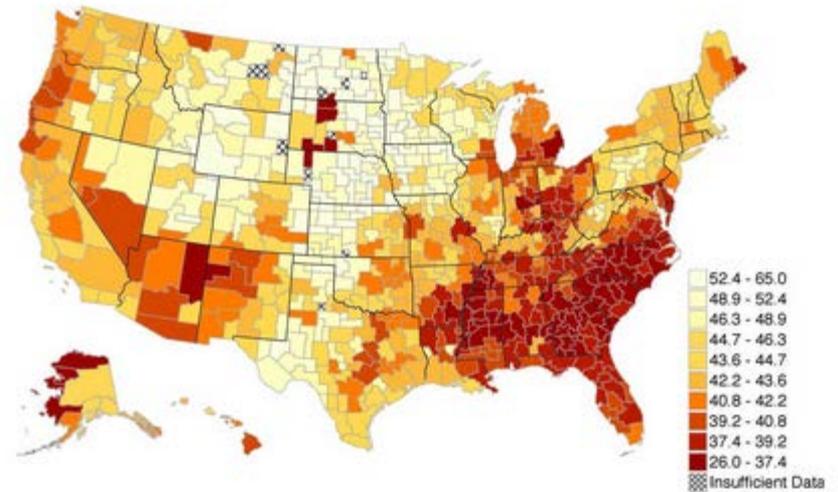
Our schools TODAY

AMY HAWN NELSON

UNC CHARLOTTE URBAN INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL CAPITAL, INC.



Mobility



Upward Mobility in the 50 Biggest Metro Areas: The Top 10 and Bottom 10

Rank	Odds of Reaching Top Fifth Starting from Bottom Fifth	Rank	Odds of Reaching Top Fifth Starting from Bottom Fifth		
1	San Jose, CA	12.9%	41	Cleveland, OH	5.1%
2	San Francisco, CA	12.2%	42	St. Louis, MO	5.1%
3	Washington DC, DC	11.0%	43	Raleigh, NC	5.0%
4	Seattle, WA	10.9%	44	Jacksonville, FL	4.9%
5	Salt Lake City, UT	10.8%	45	Columbus, OH	4.9%
6	New York, NY	10.5%	46	Indianapolis, IN	4.9%
7	Boston, MA	10.5%	47	Dayton, OH	4.9%
8	San Diego, CA	10.4%	48	Atlanta, GA	4.5%
9	Newark, NJ	10.2%	49	Milwaukee, WI	4.5%
10	Manchester, NH	10.0%	50	Charlotte, NC	4.4%

Sources: Chetty et al., <http://www.equality-of-opportunity.org/>



Segregation results in
**concentrated
educational
disadvantage.**



Segregation harms children

Lower teacher quality

- ✓ Highly qualified teachers are more likely to leave predominantly black and Hispanic schools
- ✓ Racially isolated black and Hispanic schools have higher teacher turnover
- ✓ Predominantly nonwhite schools have less qualified and less experienced teachers

Jackson, 2009; Carroll et al., 2000; Hanushek et al., 2004, 2005; Jackson, 2009; Loeb et al., 2005; Lankford, Loeb, & Wyckoff, 2002; Clotfelter, Ladd, & Vigdor, 2006; Freeman, Scafidi, & Sjoquist, 2005; Condrón et al., 2008; Southworth, 2010



Segregation harms communities

Inadequate Preparation for Workforce

Students in racially isolated schools:

- ✓ Have greater involvement in criminal justice system
- ✓ Get lower-paying and more racially isolated jobs
- ✓ Have lower lifetime earnings
- ✓ Continue to live and work in segregated communities after graduation

Billings, Deming, & Rockoff, 2014; Braddock & Gonzalez, 2010; Braddock & McPortland, 1983, 1989; Goldsmith, 2010; Goldring, Cohen-Vogel, Smrekar, & Taylor, 2006; Boozer et al., 1992; Grogger, 1996; Stier & Tienda, 2001; Stearns, 2010; Camburn, 1990



Diverse schools benefit **ALL** children

Academic benefits:

- ✓ improved academic performance
- ✓ higher graduation rates
- ✓ increased college enrollment and graduation

Berends & Penalosa, 2010; Newton, 2010; Frost, 2007; Perry & McConney, 2010; Hogebe & Tate, 2010; Boozer, Kruegarm & Wolkon, 1992; Borman et al., 2004; Hochschild & Scovronick, 2003; Schofield, 1995, 200; Hanushek, Kain, & Rivkin, 2006; Trent, 1997; Mickelson, 2003; Mickelson & Bottia, 2010a, 2010b; Wells et. al, 2009; Eaton, 1996; Wood & Sonleitner, 1996; Ellison & Powers, 1994; Wells, 1995; Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006; Killen & McKown, 2005; Hawley, 2007; Killen, Crystal, & Ruck, 2007; Wells et al., 2009



Diverse schools benefit **ALL** children

Non-academic benefits:

- ✓ higher occupational aspirations and attainment
- ✓ increases in civic engagement
- ✓ graduates more likely to live and work in diverse environments

Berends & Penalzoa, 2010; Newton, 2010; Frost, 2007; Perry & McConney, 2010; Hogebe & Tate, 2010; Boozer, Kruegarm & Wolkon, 1992; Borman et al., 2004; Hochschild & Scovronick, 2003; Schofield, 1995, 200; Hanushek, Kain, & Rivkin, 2006; Trent, 1997; Mickelson, 2003; Mickelson & Bottia, 2010a, 2010b; Wells et. al, 2009; Eaton, 1996; Wood & Sonleitner, 1996; Ellison & Powers, 1994; Wells, 1995; Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006; Killen & McKown, 2005; Hawley, 2007; Killen, Crystal, & Ruck, 2007; Wells et al., 2009



Diverse schools benefit students of color

- ✓ Five years of integrated schools increased the earnings of black adults by 25%.
- ✓ The effect on health of a five-year exposure to school desegregation is equivalent to being 7 years younger.

Johnson, 2011

Want more? Go to spivack.org



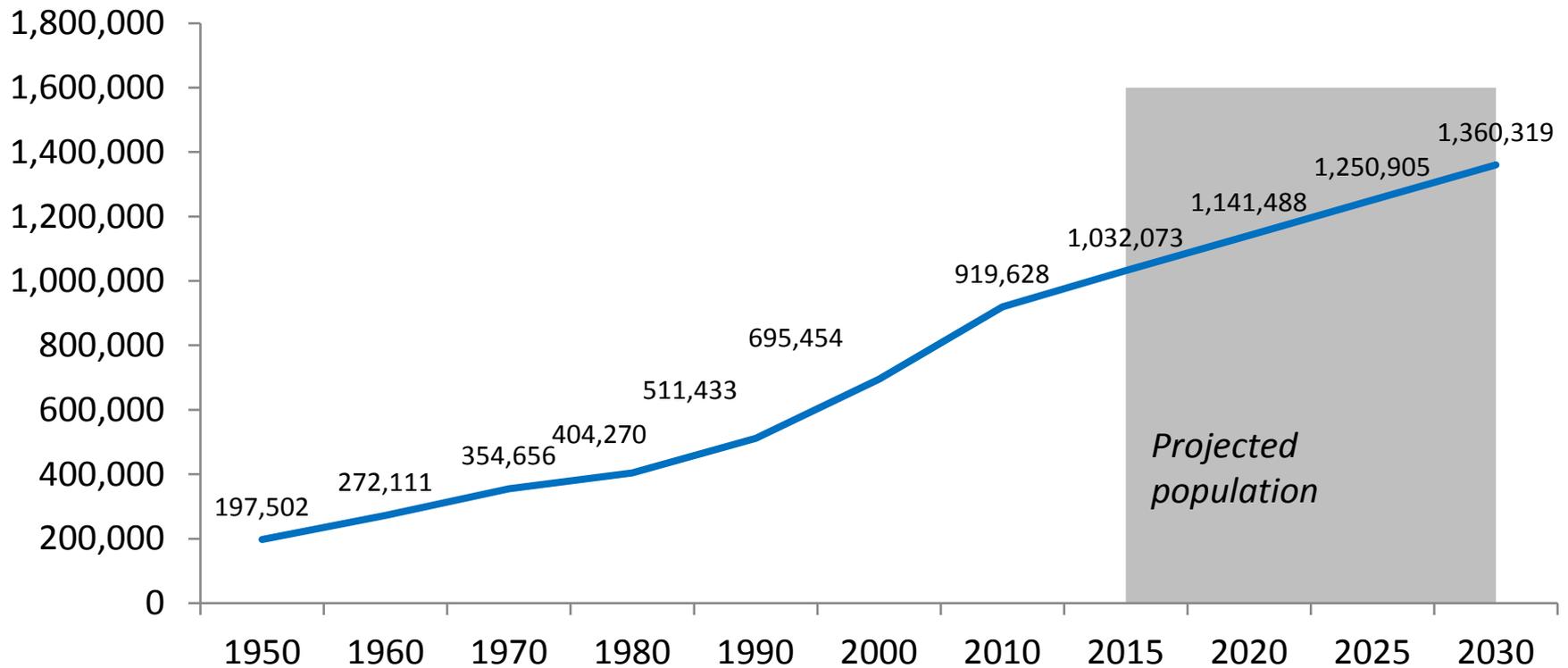
A rejected success



The income achievement gap
is now twice as large as
the black-white
achievement gap.

Mecklenburg County's population

Past, and projected



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, NC Office of State Budget and Management Office

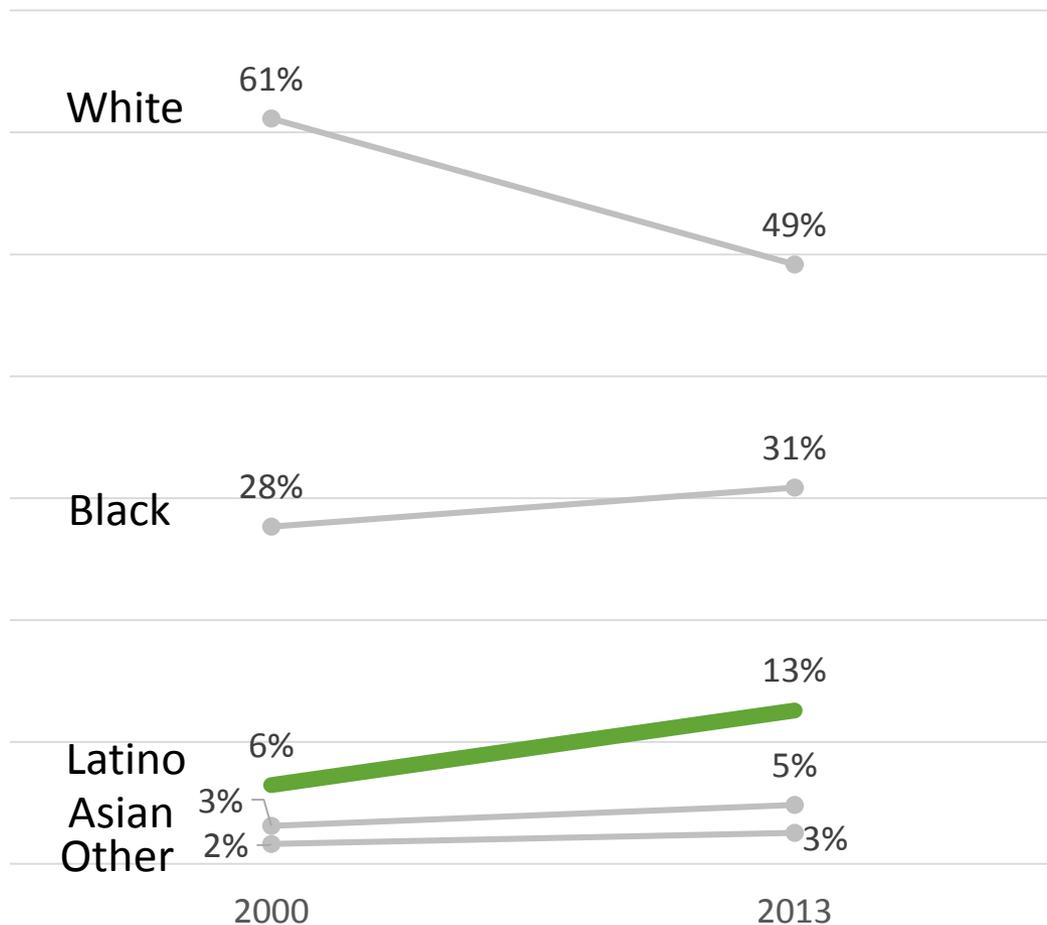


The Latino population more than doubled

2000: 39,800

2013: 110,051

Change in proportion of Mecklenburg County population by race, 2000 to 2013



* Note: In Census data, Hispanic or Latino is an ethnicity.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, American Community Survey 2009 and 2013 1-year estimates.

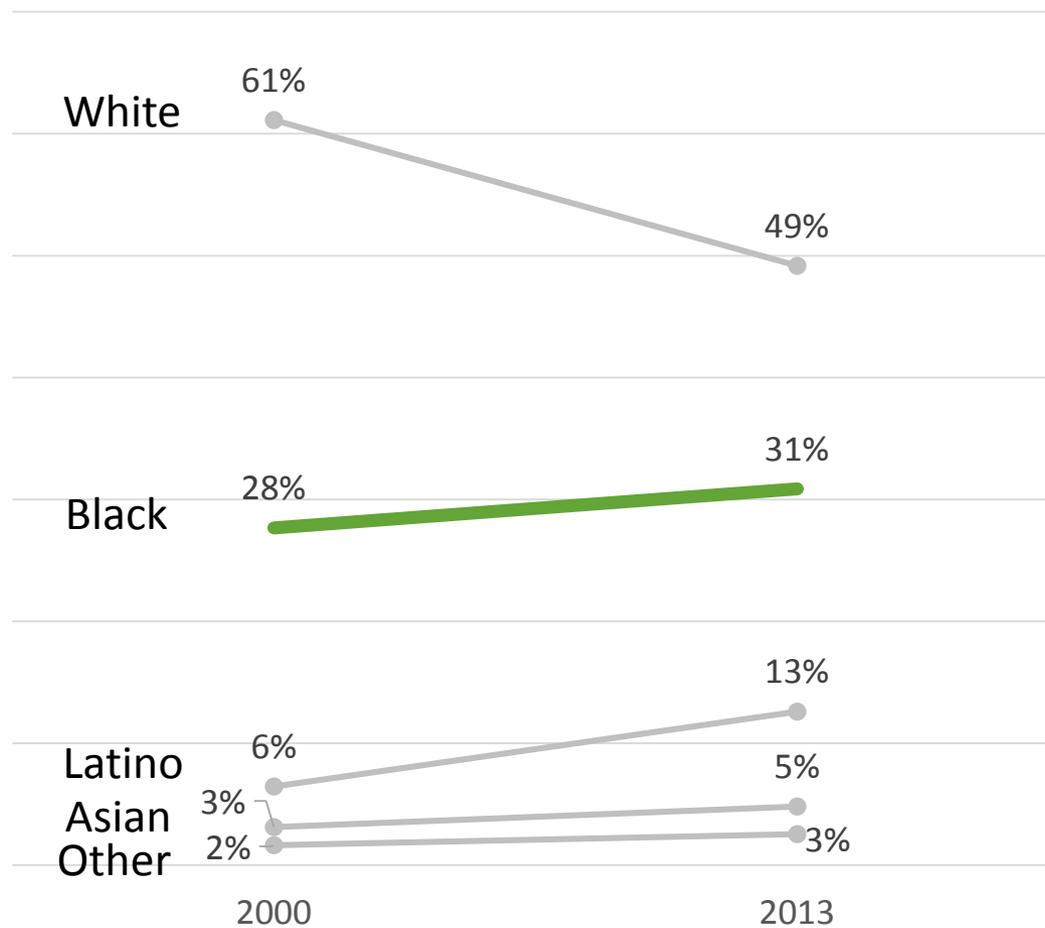


The African American population increased 59%

2000: 175,661

2013: 279,271

Change in proportion of Mecklenburg County population by race, 2000 to 2013



* Note: In Census data, Hispanic or Latino is an ethnicity.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, American Community Survey 2009 and 2013 1-year estimates.



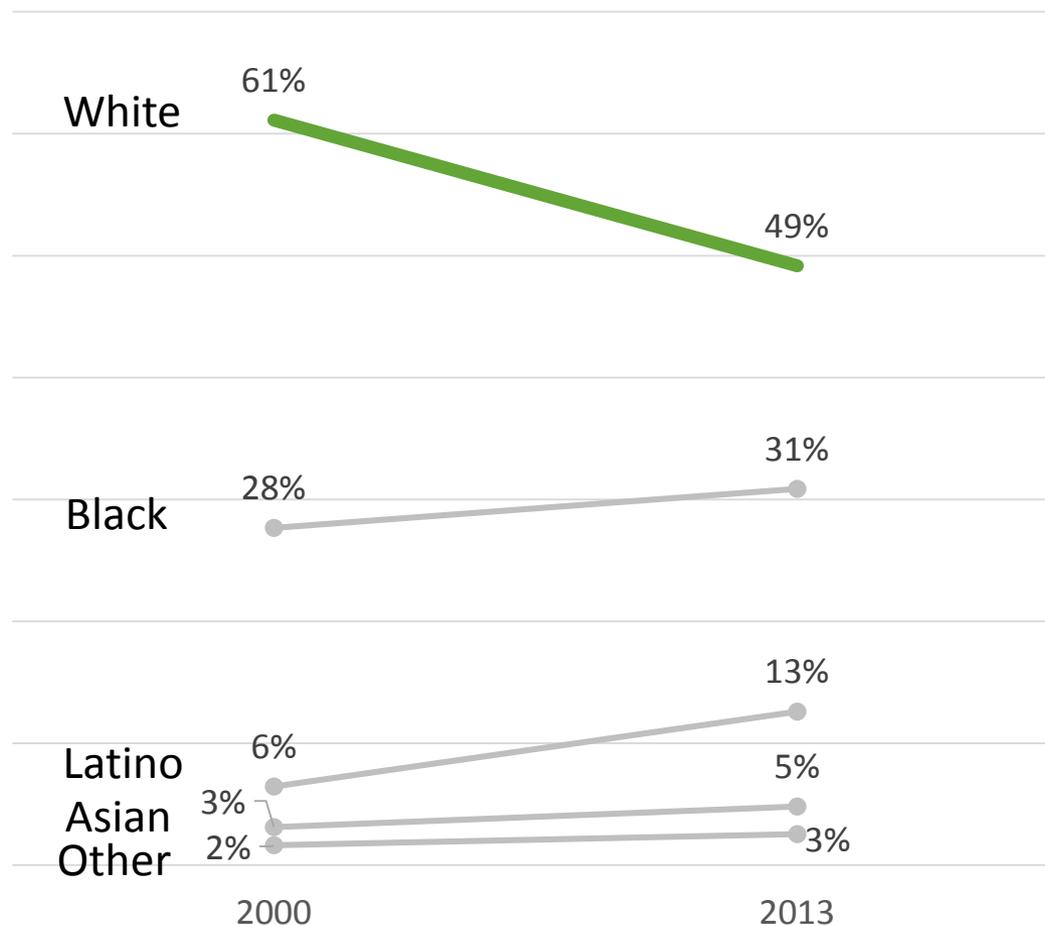
The white population increased by 14%

but its share decreased 12%

2000: 297,845

2013: 340,521

Change in proportion of Mecklenburg County population by race, 2000 to 2013



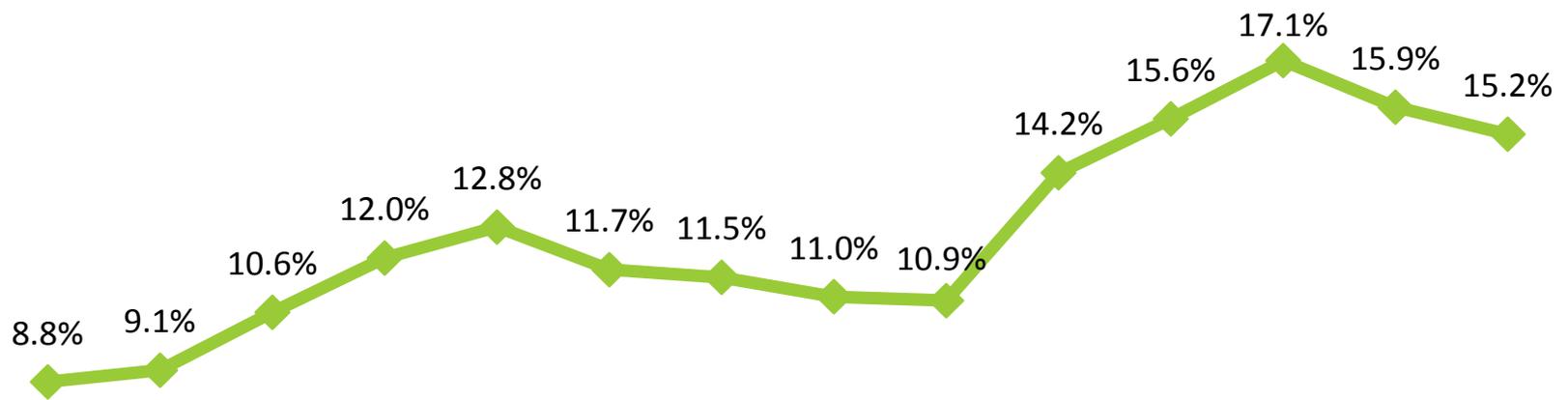
* Note: In Census data, Hispanic or Latino is an ethnicity.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, American Community Survey 2009 and 2013 1-year estimates.



Poverty rate

Mecklenburg County



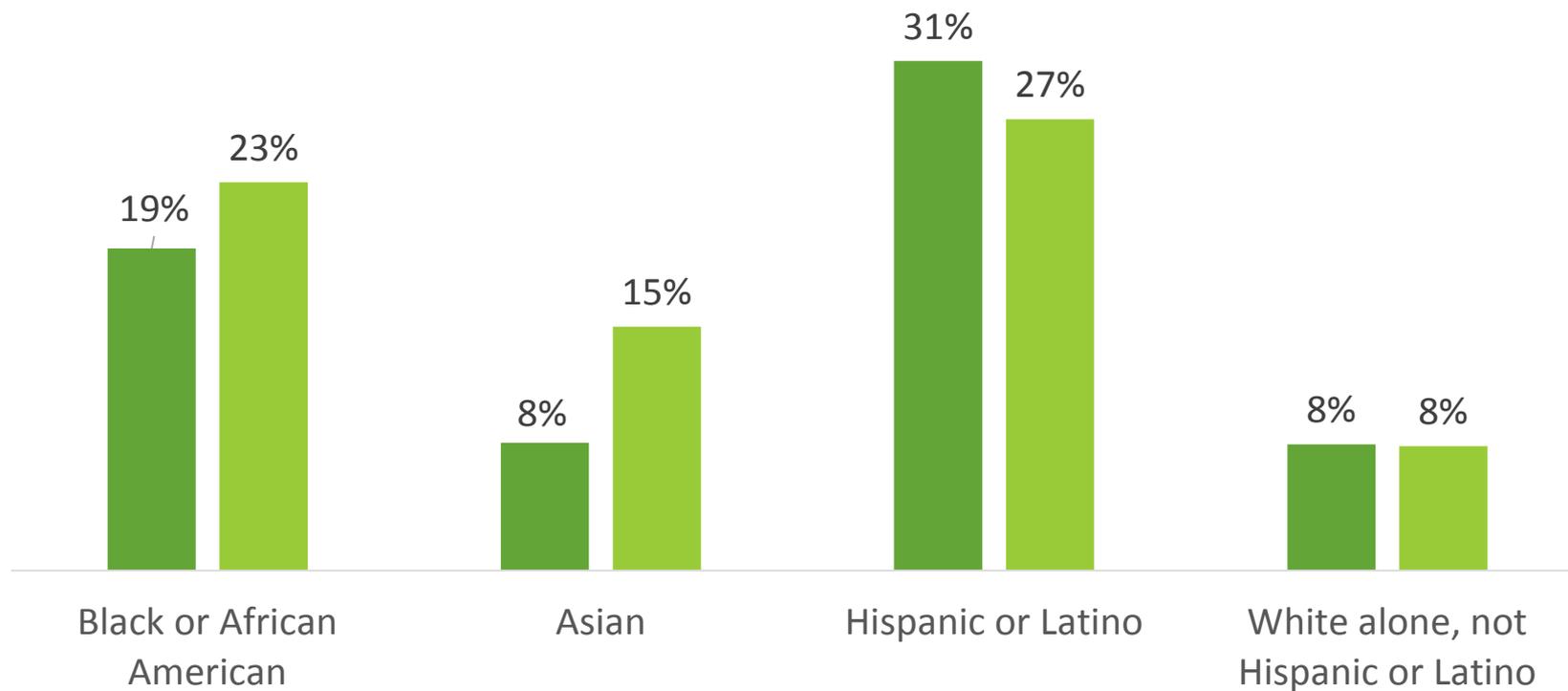
individuals earning below \$11,770

2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimates

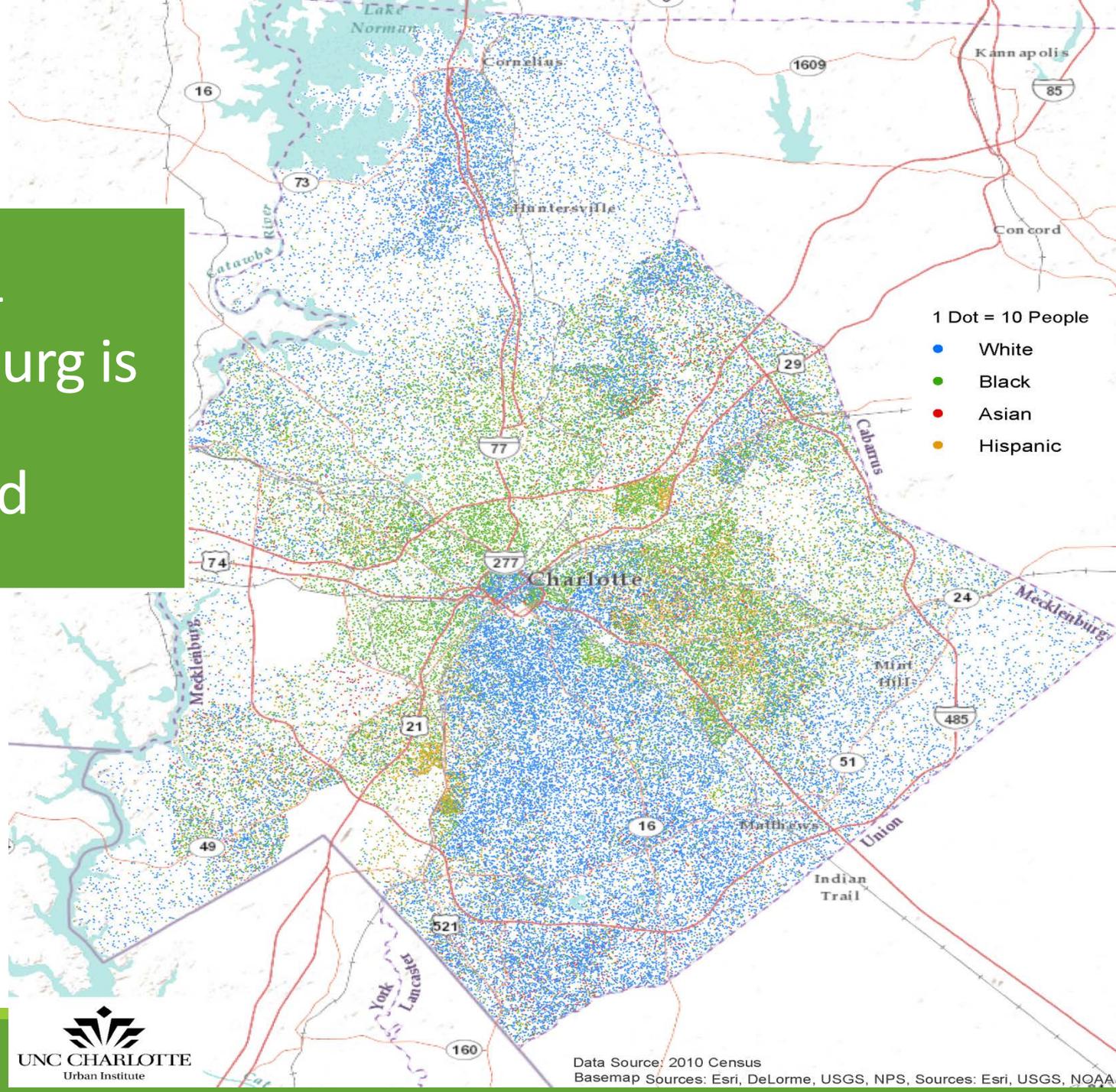
Poverty rate by race, 2009 and 2013

Mecklenburg County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2013 1-year estimates.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg is racially segregated





Today in CMS

1 in 3 schools are segregated by poverty.

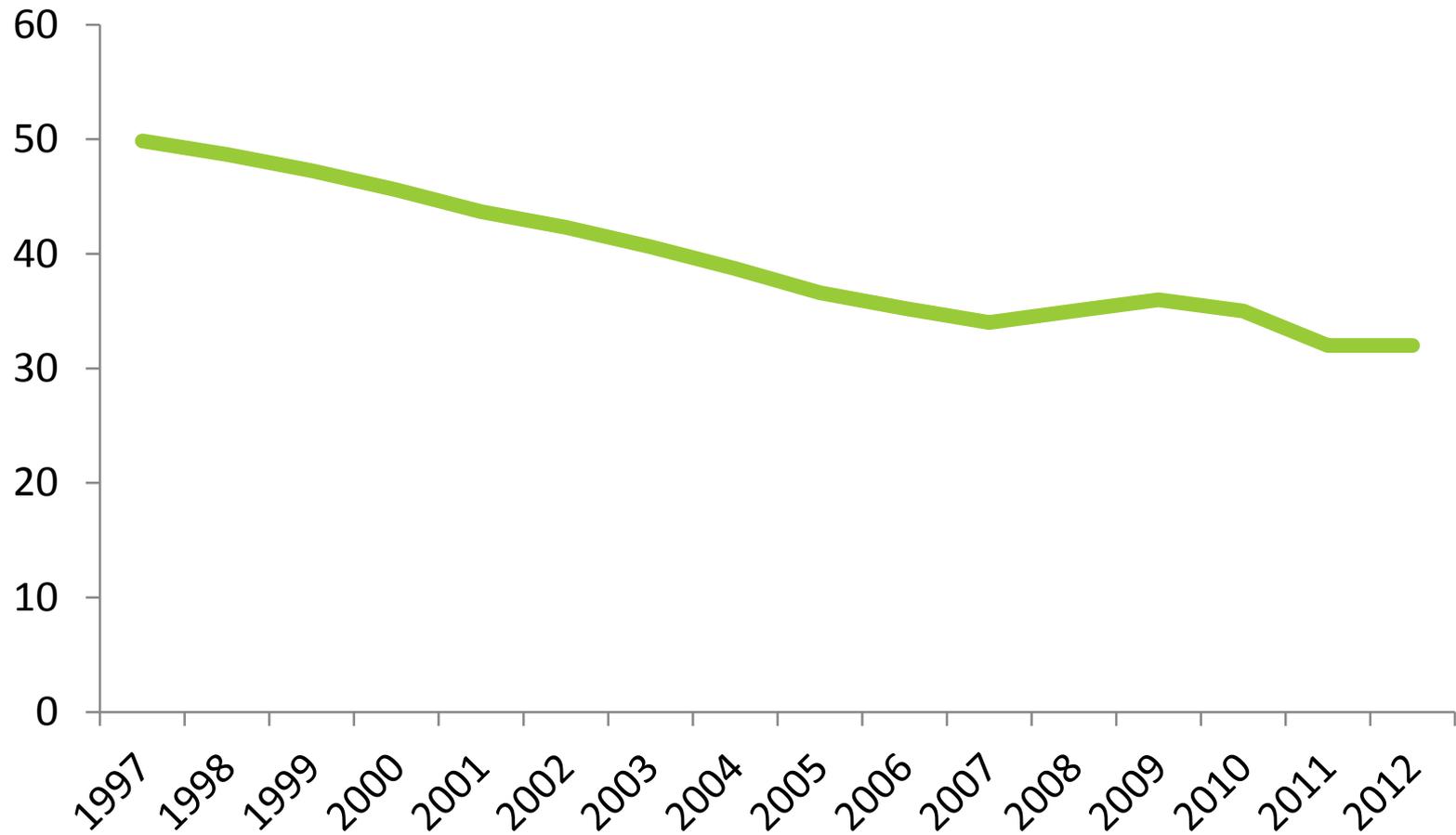
1 in 2 schools are segregated by race.

1 in 5 schools are hypersegregated by race.

1 in 6 schools are imbalanced white.

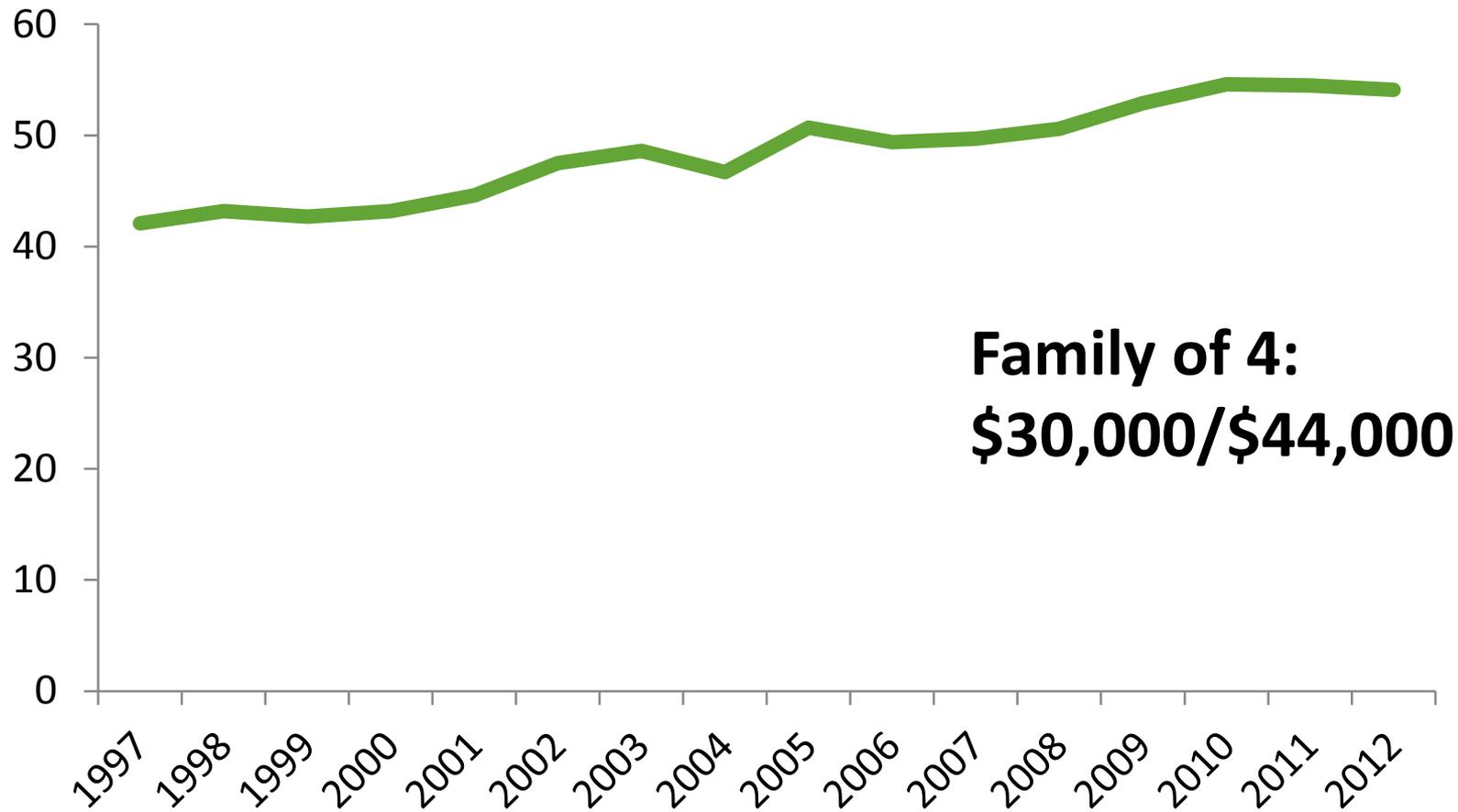


CMS % of white students



Source: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools

CMS % of economically disadvantaged students



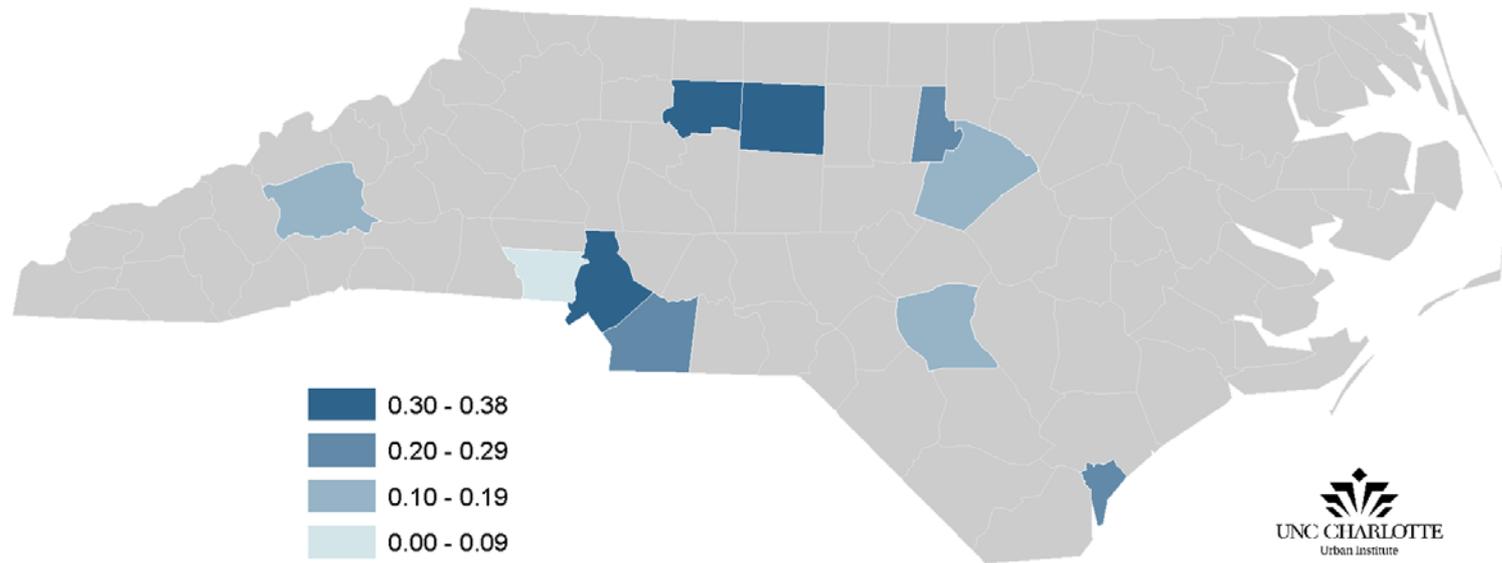
Source: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools

School district imbalance

Economic Imbalance, 2010-2011

1	Mecklenburg	.38
2	Forsyth	.35
3	Guilford	.30
4	Durham	.29
5	Union	.29
6	New Hanover	.24
7	Cumberland	.18
8	Buncombe	.15
9	Wake	.13
10	Gaston	.07

Economic Imbalance in 10 Most Populous Counties

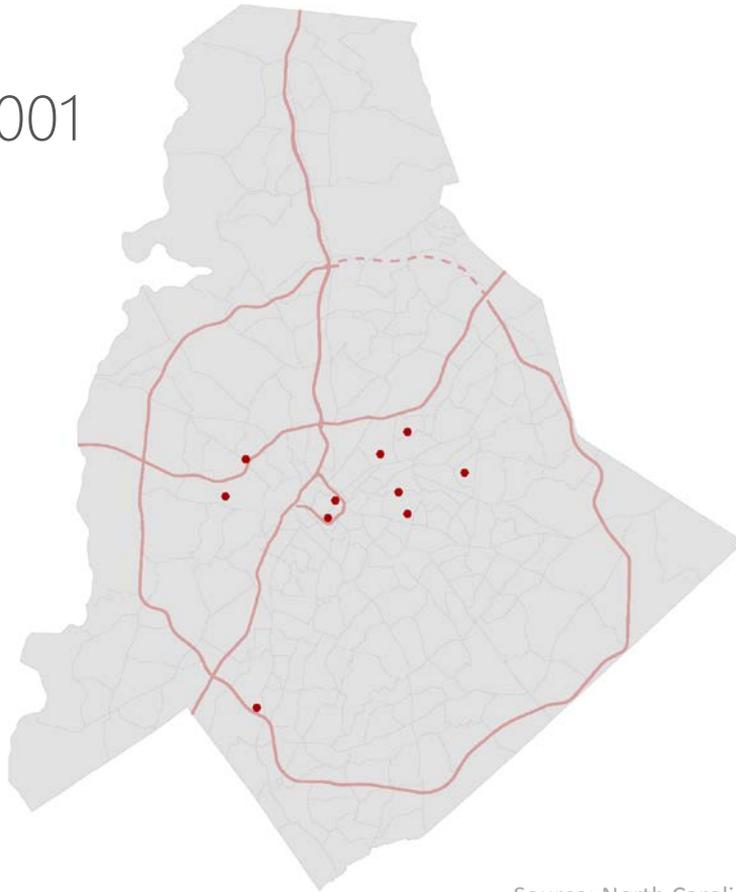


Source: Clotfelter, Ladd, and Vigdor, 2013.

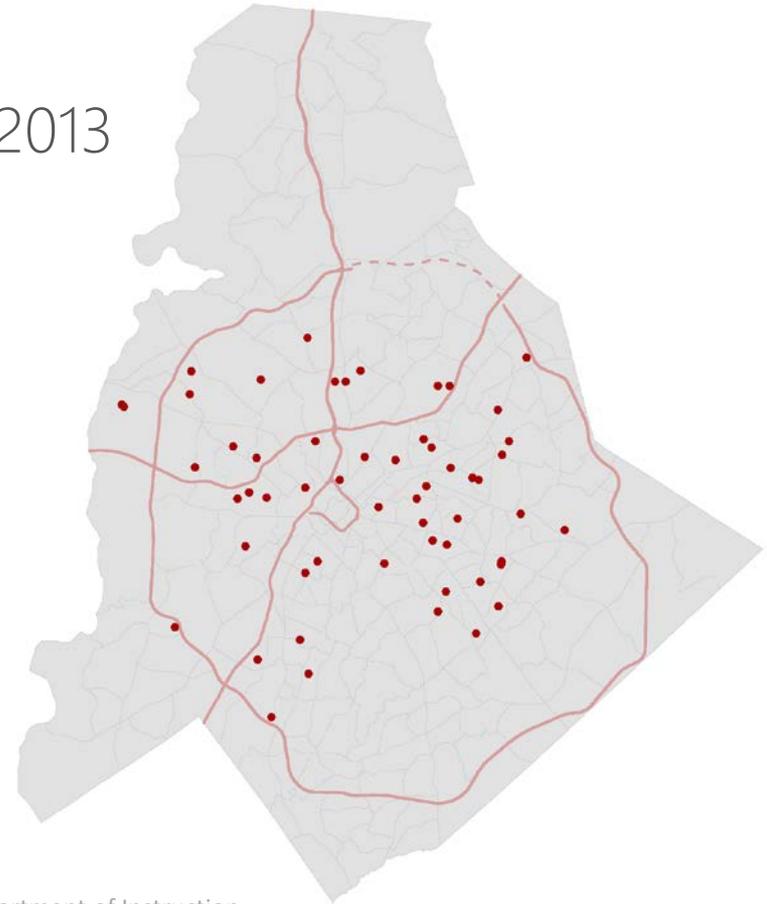


School imbalance

2001



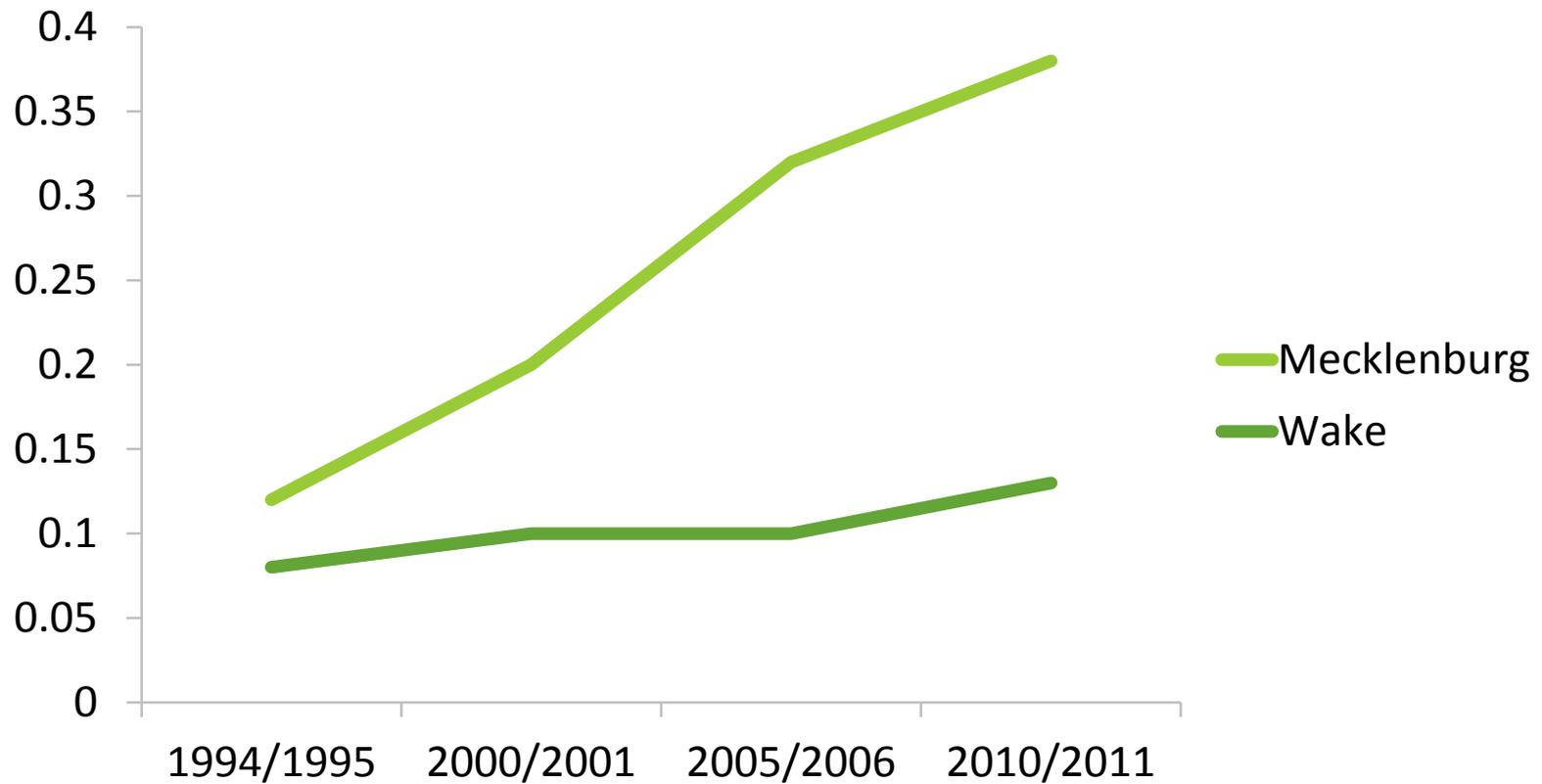
2003



Source: North Carolina Department of Instruction



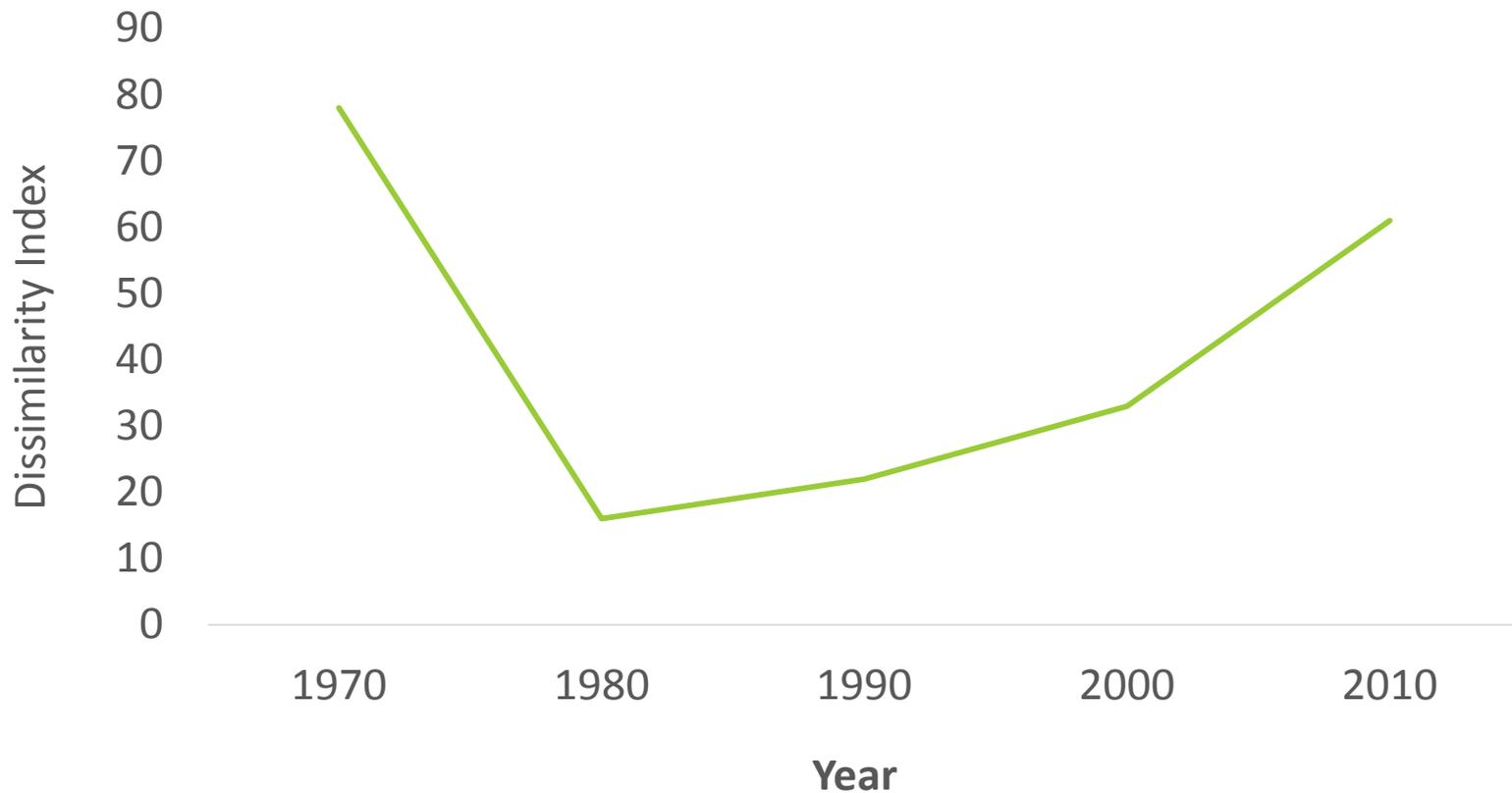
School district imbalance



Source: Clotfelter, Ladd, and Vigdor, 2013.



Black/white dissimilarity index: CMS elementary schools



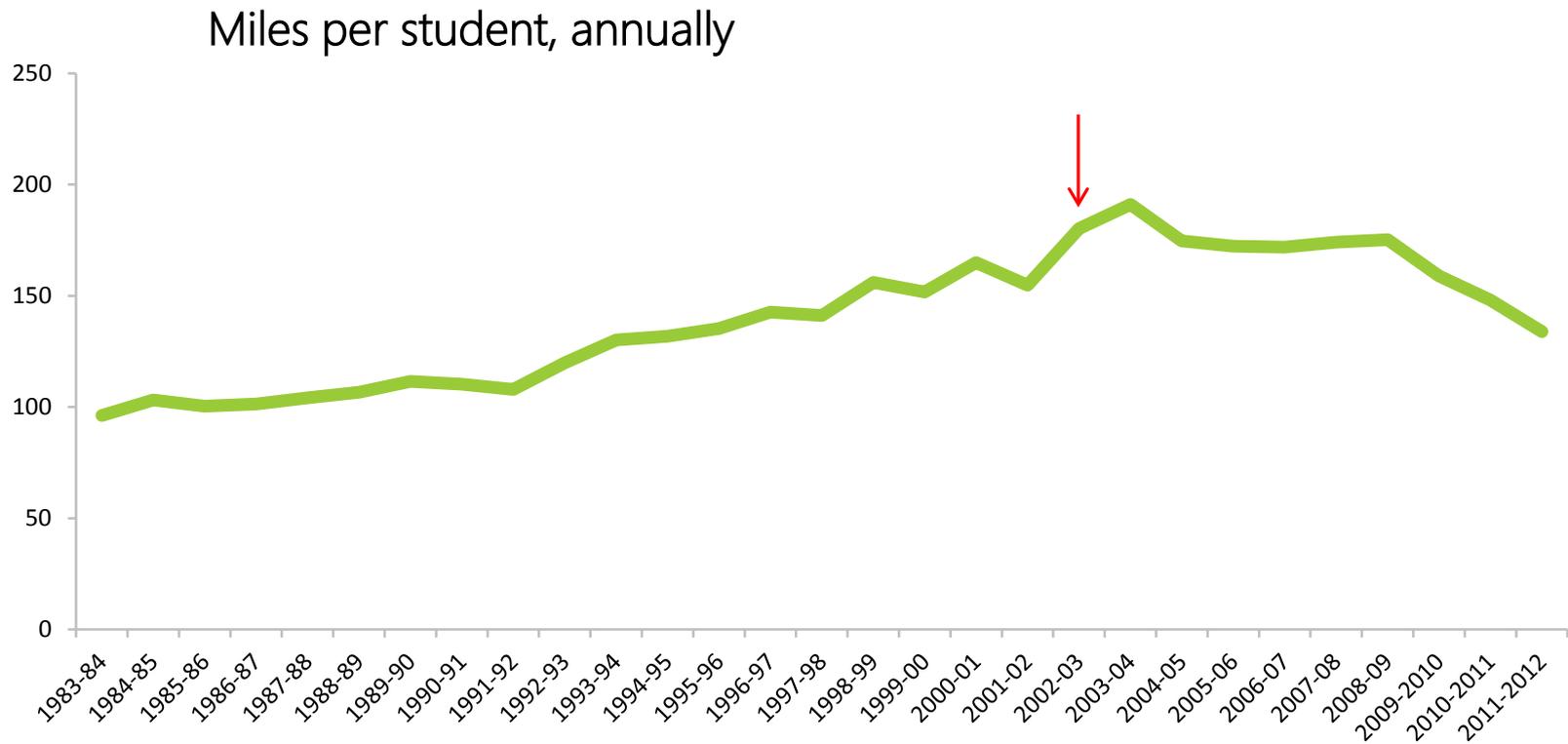
Source: American Communities Project and Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools



Our Tomorrow



It's not about busing



Source: Department of Public Instruction



Many Choices:

Magnets, Charters, Private Schools

1 in 4 schools are partial or full magnets

26,000+ students served by private schools and charter schools in Mecklenburg County in 2014-2015.

3 out of 4 Charter Schools are segregated

Source: Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools



The power of choice

Children of segregation

Children of desegregation

Children of choice



How do we choose **OUR** tomorrow?

How can I combat isolation?

How can I strengthen our community?

How can I create opportunity for all children?



Choose

1. Share this story and this data.
2. Support and encourage people in the arena.
3. Advocate for the following:
 - Better school siting
 - Strategic use of partial magnets
 - Revising pupil assignment plan to prioritize and value diversity
 - Supporting all public schools.
4. Seek out diverse schools for your children.
5. Vote.



All of our choices matter.

Thank you.

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