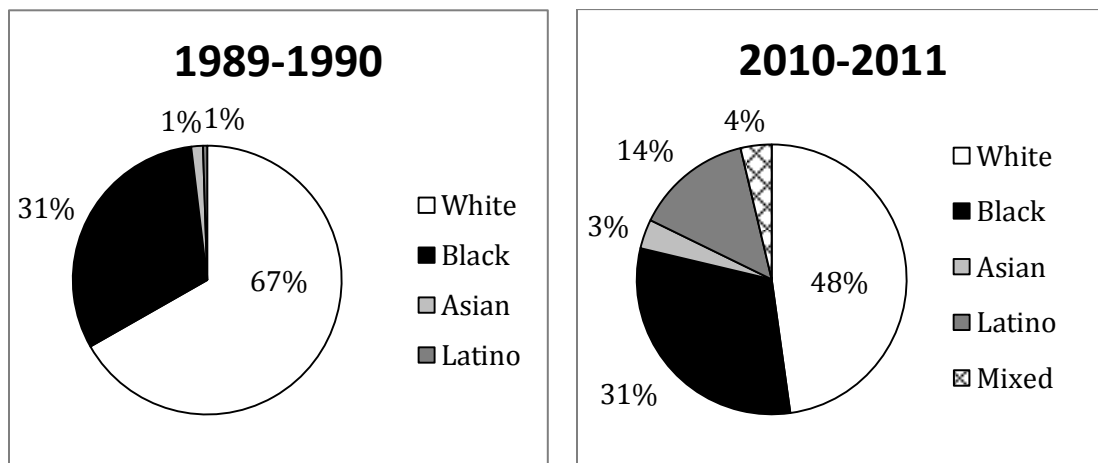


**CHARLOTTE-GASTONIA-CONCORD METRO AREA<sup>1</sup>**

**Enrollment**

- From 1989 to 2010, the white share of enrollment decreased such that in 2010, white students accounted for slightly less than half of the total enrollment.
- The Latino share of enrollment increased by 2,700% over this 20-year period.
- The black share of enrollment remained stable at around 31%.
- Charlotte’s Asian share of enrollment increased but remained a small share of the total enrollment in 2010.
- The metro’s overall enrollment also increased from 141,597 in 1989 to 253,217 in 2010.

Figure 1 – *Public School Enrollment by Race, Charlotte Metro*



Note: American Indian is less than 1% of total enrollment. Total CBSA enrollment in 1989 was 141,597. In 2010, total enrollment was 253,217.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

<sup>1</sup> We use the term “Charlotte Metro” to refer to the to the Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord metropolitan area. In this report our data includes only the districts in this metropolitan area that are located in the state of North Carolina. The 2010 MSA boundaries included Cabarrus County, Gaston County, Iredell County, Lincoln County, Mecklenburg County, Rowan County, and Union County.

- Over the last two decades in both urban and suburban schools, the white share of enrollment has decreased while the Asian and Latino shares of enrollment have increased.
- Black students are the only racial group that has different enrollment trends in urban versus suburban schools with an increase in urban schools and a relatively stable representation in suburban schools.
- In 2010, Latino students accounted for approximately the same share of enrollment, 15-17%, in both urban and suburban schools; the same was true for Asians, who accounted for 2.5-4.5% of the enrollment in both types of schools. Both groups had slightly larger representation in urban schools than suburban schools in 2010.
- In 2010, at 43.3%, black students accounted for the largest segment of enrollment in Charlotte’s urban schools while white students comprised the majority enrollment in suburban schools at 58.5%. This pattern represents a change from only one decade earlier when white students were the largest share of enrollment in both urban and suburban schools.

Table 1 – *Public School Enrollment by Race in Urban and Suburban Schools, Charlotte Metro*

	Urban Schools					Suburban Schools				
	White	Black	Asian	Latino	Other	White	Black	Asian	Latino	Other
<b>Charlotte Metro</b>										
1989-1990	58.3%	38.3%	2.2%	0.8%	0.4%	81.9%	17.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
1999-2000	48.8%	42.3%	3.9%	4.6%	0.4%	72.5%	21.5%	2.0%	3.7%	0.3%
2010-2011	30.7%	43.3%	4.6%	17.1%	4.3%	58.5%	19.9%	2.4%	14.7%	4.5%

*Note:* Urban schools refer to those inside an urbanized area and a principal city. Suburban schools refer to those inside an urbanized area but outside a principal city. Other includes American Indian students and students who identify with two or more races. Data comprises schools open 1989-2010, 1989-1999-2010, 1999-2010, and only 2010. We apply 2010 boundary codes to all years.

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

**Concentration**

- The percentage of multiracial schools has increased significantly over the last two decades, from 1.4% in 1989 to 36.4% of all schools in 2010.
- The share of majority minority schools has more than doubled since 1989.
- In intensely segregated schools, there was an even larger increase from 0.1% in 1989 to 20.2% in 2010.
- Apartheid schools represented a small share of Charlotte’s schools at 1.5% in 2010.

Table 2 – *Multiracial and Minority Segregated Schools, Charlotte Metro*

	<b>Total Schools</b>	<b>% of Multiracial Schools</b>	<b>% of 50-100% Minority Schools</b>	<b>% of 90-100% Minority Schools</b>	<b>% of 99-100% Minority Schools</b>
<b>Charlotte Metro</b>					
1989-1990	220	1.4%	22.3%	0.1%	NS
1999-2000	251	10.8%	41.0%	4.0%	0.4%
2010-2011	341	36.4%	51.6%	20.2%	1.5%

*Note:* NS = No Schools. Multiracial schools are those with any three races representing 10% or more of the total student enrollment.

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- The overall share of low-income students in metro Charlotte increased from about one-third in 1999 to almost one-half in 2010.
- As the level of racial segregation increases, the share of low-income students also increases. For example, in 2010, in apartheid schools in Charlotte, nine out of 10 students were low-income whereas in majority minority schools closer to seven out of 10 students were low-income.

Table 3 – *Students Who Are Low-Income in Minority Segregated Schools, Charlotte Metro*

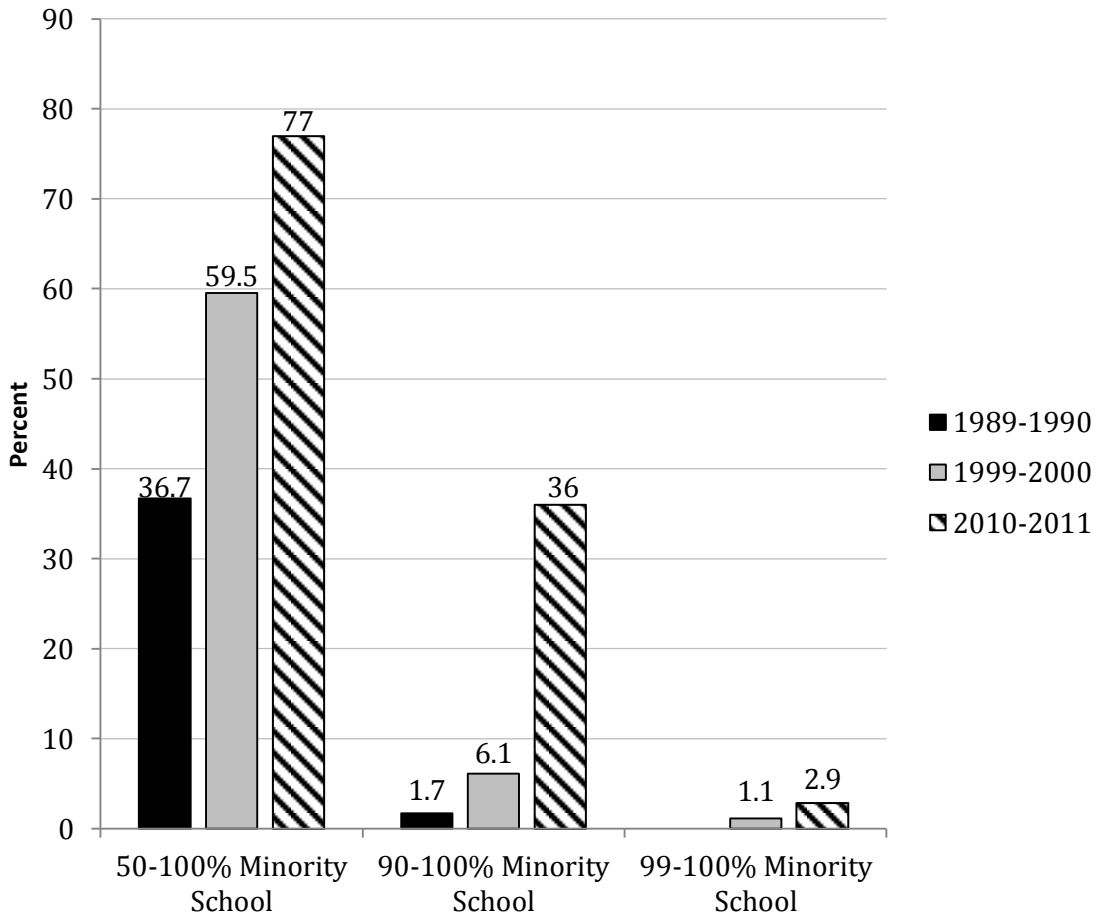
	<b>Overall % Low-Income in Metro</b>	<b>% Low-Income in 50-100% Minority Schools</b>	<b>% Low-Income in 90-100% Minority Schools</b>	<b>% Low-Income in 99-100% Minority Schools</b>
<b>Charlotte Metro</b>				
1999-2000	34.7%	53.2%	73.5%	96.6%
2010-2011	46.6%	67.1%	81.7%	92.1%

*Note:* Minority school represents black, Latino, American Indian, and Asian students. Multiracial schools are those with any three races representing 10% or more of the total student enrollment.

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- The share of black students attending minority segregated schools in the Charlotte area has more than doubled over the last two decades.
- In 2010, three out of four black students in the Charlotte metro attended minority segregated schools and one in three black students attended a school that was 90-100% minority, a major increase from just one decade earlier in 1999 when only one out of 16 black students attended an intensely segregated school and the prior decade in 1989 when only one out of 50 black students attended an intensely segregated school.

Figure 2 – Black Students in Minority Segregated Schools, Charlotte Metro

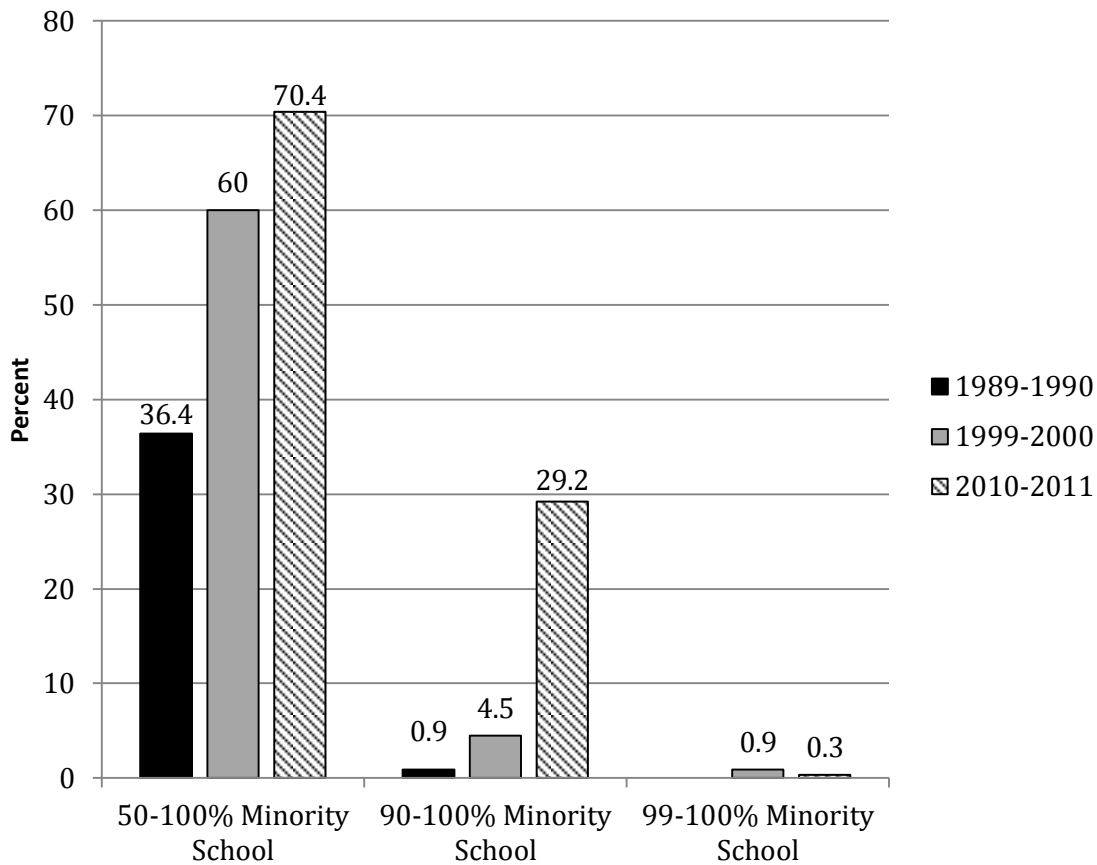


Note: Minority school represents black, Latino, American Indian, and Asian students.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- In 2010, two out of three Latino students attended a minority segregated school.
- In 2010, one out of four Latino students attended a school that was 90-100% minority, also a large increase from 10 years earlier in 1999 when one out of 20 Latino students attended such a school and one decade prior in 1989 when one out of 100 Latino students attended an intensely segregated school.

Figure 3 – *Latino Students in Minority Segregated Schools, Charlotte Metro*

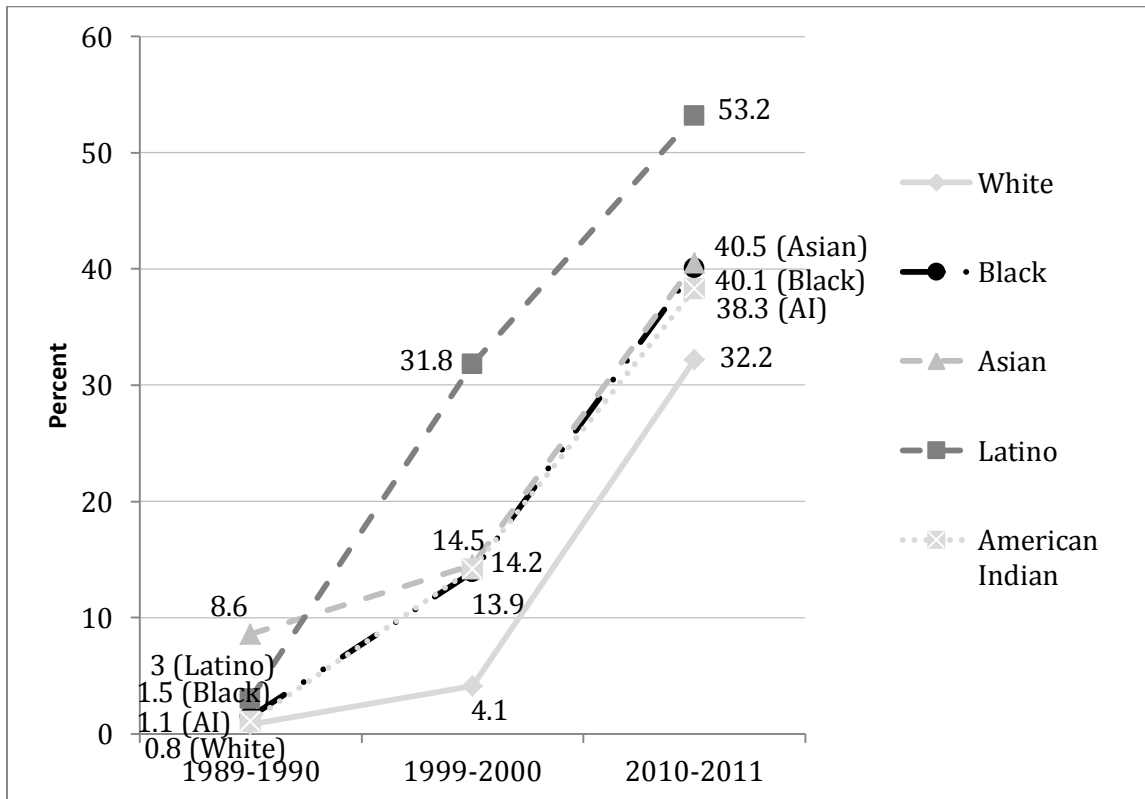


*Note:* Minority school represents black, Latino, American Indian, and Asian students.

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- In 2010, the majority of Latino students attended multiracial schools and for all other racial groups, between 30 and 40% of each group attended a multiracial school.
- In 2010, the percentage was the lowest for whites at 32.2%.

Figure 4 – Students in Multiracial Schools by Race, Charlotte Metro



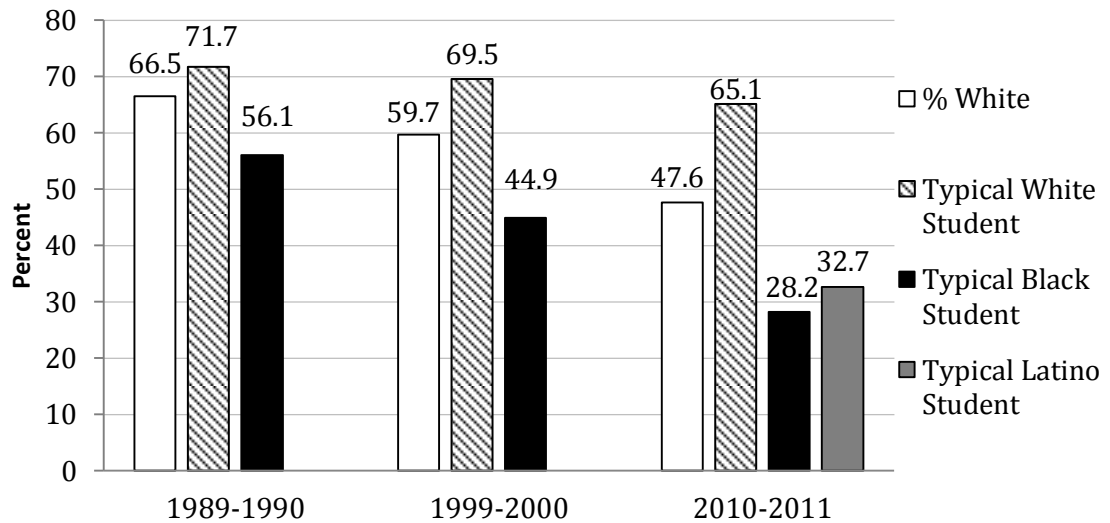
Note: Multiracial schools are those with any three races representing 10% or more of the total student enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

**Exposure**

- In all three decades, the typical white student attended schools with more white students than the overall share of the metro population while the typical black student’s school had a smaller share of white students than the overall share of the metro population; the same was true for Latino students in 2010.
- The gap in the typical black student’s exposure to white students versus the white share of enrollment has grown larger over time.
- In 2010, the typical black student was least exposed to white students and attended a school that was only 28.2% white; the typical Latino student’s school was 32.7% white, only slightly more white than that of the typical black student.
- In 2010, less than one-third of the students at the typical black student’s school and the typical Latino’s student school were white, but almost two-thirds of the students at the typical white student’s school were white.

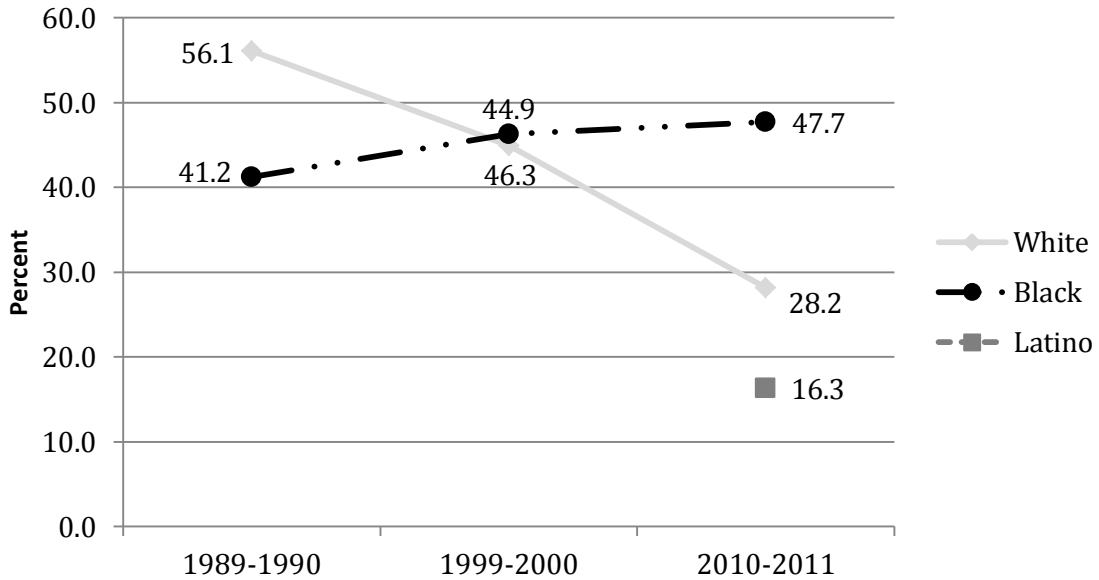
Figure 5 – White Students in School Attended by Typical Student of Each Race, Charlotte Metro



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- The school that the typical black student attended in 2010 had become more black and less white over the previous 20 years.
- In fact, two decades prior, it was 56.1% white, but in 2010, it was only 28.2% white even though the metro’s overall enrollment was still almost half white.

Figure 6 – *Racial Composition of School Attended by Typical Black Student, Charlotte Metro*

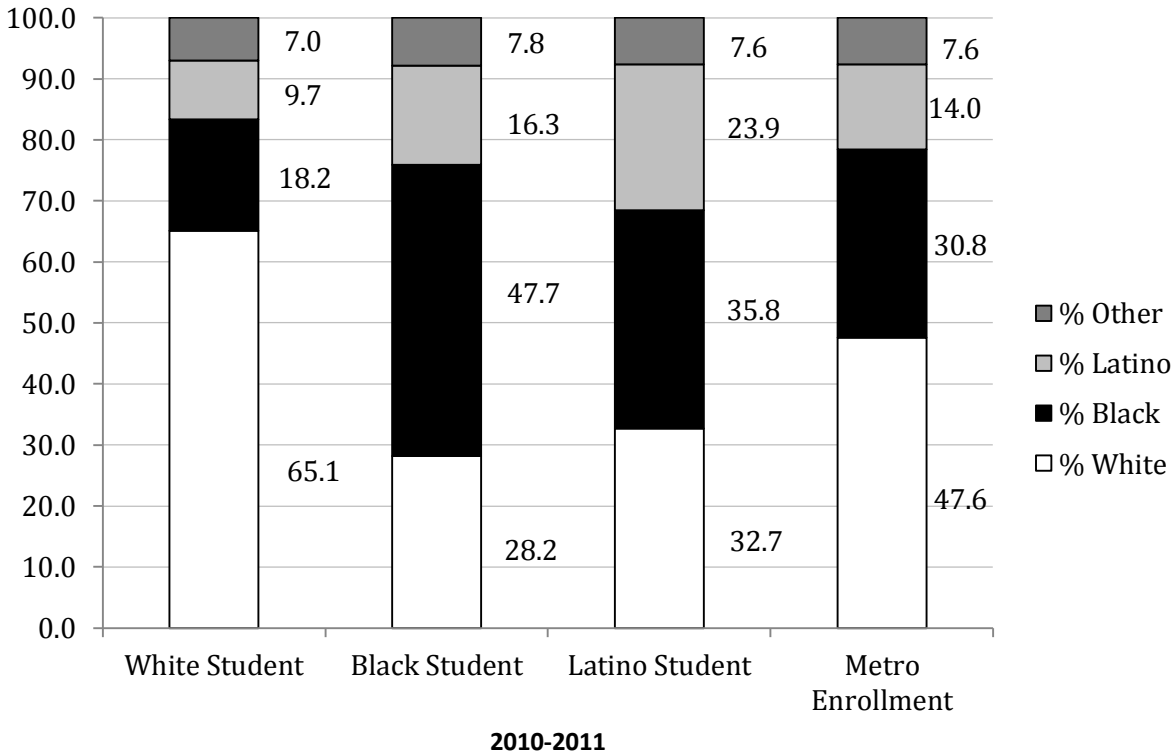


Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data



- In 2010, the typical black student’s school was least similar to the overall metro’s racial composition.
- The typical student of each race attended a school with a disproportionately large share of same-race peers.

Figure 7 – Racial Composition of School Attended by Typical Student by Race, Charlotte Metro

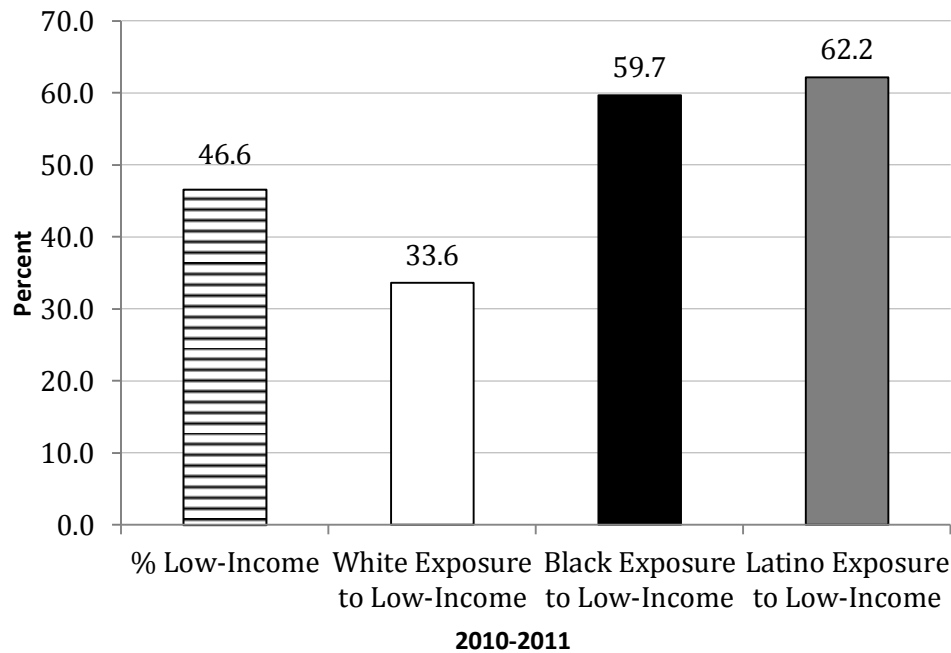


*Note:* Other includes American Indian students and students identifying with two or more races.

*Source:* U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- In 2010, the typical white student was exposed to a smaller share of low-income students than the metro's average.
- The typical black and the typical Latino student were both exposed to larger shares of low-income students in 2010; approximately six out of 10 of their classmates were low-income even though less than five of 10 students in the metro were low-income.

Figure 8 – *Exposure to Low-Income Students by Race, Charlotte Metro*



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

**Evenness**

- The level of unevenness has increased over the last two decades and in 2010 was considered to be a moderate level of segregation, though there was a very slight decrease from 1999 to 2010.
- Most of this segregation was due to segregation within school districts rather than between districts.
- Segregation within districts has increased over time while segregation between districts has remained relatively stable and low with a slight decrease over the last decade.

Table 4 – *Entropy Index Values, Overall and Within and Between School Districts, Charlotte Metro*

	<b>H</b>	<b>H Within Districts</b>	<b>H Between Districts</b>
<b>Charlotte Metro</b>			
1989-1990	0.13	0.06	0.06
1999-2000	0.17	0.11	0.06
2010-2011	0.16	0.13	0.03

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data

- The uneven distribution of white and black students increased between 1989 and 2010 and reached a moderate level in 2010.
- In 2010, the uneven distribution of white and Latino students was at a moderate level.
- The uneven distribution of black and Latino students was low, bordering on moderate, in 2010.
- In 2010, white and black students as well as white and Latino students were more segregated from each other than black and Latino students, who were less segregated from each other.

Table 5 – *Differential Distribution (Evenness) of Two Racial Groups Across Public Schools, Charlotte Metro*

	<b>Dissimilarity Index</b>					
	<b>White Black</b>	<b>White Asian</b>	<b>White Latino</b>	<b>Black Asian</b>	<b>Black Latino</b>	<b>Asian Latino</b>
<b>Charlotte Metro</b>						
1989-1990	.35	*	*	*	*	*
1999-2000	.43	*	*	*	*	*
2010-2011	.49	*	.46	*	.29	*

Note: \* Less than one-twentieth of a racial enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data