The Diversity Explosion in Metro Atlanta’s Schools 2016

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Director, Center for Livable Communities
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What is the Biggest Problem Facing Metro Atlanta?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARC Region</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Race Relations</th>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Public Health</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Taxes</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARC Region</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwinnett</td>
<td>37.2%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>33.3%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeKalb</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coweta</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockdale</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulding</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clayton</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butts</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Metro Atlanta Speaks 2015 survey
## Rate Metro Atlanta as Place to Raise Kids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>42.5%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwinnett</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>35.3%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>44.3%</td>
<td>32.3%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>DeKalb</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coweta</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
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<td>36.3%</td>
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<td>0.8%</td>
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<td>22.2%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Metro Atlanta Speaks 2015 survey
What About Public Education?

Rate Public Education in the Metro Area As a Whole

- Excellent/Good: 4.5%
- Fair/Poor: 34.6%
- DK: 61.0%

Rate Public Education in the District Where you live

- Excellent/Good: 5.3%
- Fair/Poor: 41.7%
- DK: 53.0%

Source: Metro Atlanta Speaks 2015 survey
At the local level, all counties have a majority of residents who feel that their neighborhood is a good or excellent place to live. As the chart shows, Cherokee and Fayette have the highest percentages with 91% and 90.3% respectively. Clayton and DeKalb have the lowest percentages of people who would rate their neighborhood as excellent or good, as well as the highest share who would rate it fair or poor.
In most counties, a majority of respondents believe education is excellent or good in their own districts. Clayton, DeKalb, and Fulton are the only three counties that have a larger share of respondents who believe education is poor in their respective districts.
### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male 16-19</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>308.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 40-49 or 35-44</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 60-64</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>116.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 16-19</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 40-49 or 35-44</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 60-64</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>59.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Labor force participation rates for selected sex and age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male 16-19</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 40-49 or 35-44</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>92.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 60-64</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>59.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female 40-49 or 35-44</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 60-64</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>48.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percentage breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>72.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 0-24</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 25-64</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age 65+</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>175.5</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>77.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 60-64</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Birth, death, and immigration rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate per 1,000</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate per 1,000</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net immigration rate per 1,000</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate per 1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from: The Rise and Fall of American Growth: The U.S. Standard of Living since the Civil War, Robert J. Gordon

http://press.princeton.edu/titles/10544.html
State Population Growth (VIDEO)
Metro Atlanta One of the Youngest Metros in Nation (especially in the Southeast)

Source: US Census, via Neighborhood Nexus
2010 School Enrollment

Source: ARC Analysis GA DOE Data
Percentage Change In School Enrollment 2010-2015

-10.0% -5.6% -4.2% -4.0% -4.0% -4.0% -4.0% -0.3%
0.8% 1.2% 1.7% 2.2% 3.3% 3.4% 3.9% 4.1% 4.6% 4.9% 5.0% 5.5% 5.7% 5.8% 6.5% 6.8% 7.5% 9.5% 10.4% 15.3% 23.3% 35.0% 67.3%

Source: ARC Analysis GA DOE Data
Change in School Enrollment 2010-2015

Source: ARC Analysis GA DOE Data
Total Enrollment 2015

Source: ARC Analysis GA DOE Data
2015 Building Permits

Source: ARC Analysis HB Weekly Data
The Kids are Alright

Ages

20-24
245,047
140,622
41,265

15-19
217,588
159,443
70,294

10-14
209,685
196,597
85,726

5-9
222,335
167,057
115,272

0-4
241,979
131,016
140,086

Source: ARC The Atlanta Region's Plan Forecast S15

Age Diversity Change

0-14

- White 0-14: 19%
- Black 0-14: 9%
- Other 0-14: 33%
- Hispanic 0-14: 10%

- White 0-14: 35%
- Black 0-14: 37%
- Other 0-14: 42%
- Hispanic 0-14: 31%

15-24

- White 15-24: 14%
- Black 15-24: 8%
- Other 15-24: 29%
- Hispanic 15-24: 10%

- White 15-24: 29%
- Black 15-24: 34%
- Other 15-24: 34%
- Hispanic 15-24: 27%

25-64

- White 25-64: 11%
- Black 25-64: 7%
- Other 25-64: 32%
- Hispanic 25-64: 28%

- White 25-64: 20%
- Black 25-64: 50%
- Other 25-64: 42%
- Hispanic 25-64: 42%

65+

- White 65+: 46%
- Black 65+: 5%
- Other 65+: 23%
- Hispanic 65+: 27%

- White 65+: 46%
- Black 65+: 69%
- Other 65+: 55%
- Hispanic 65+: 55%

Source: ARC The Atlanta Region’s Plan Forecast S15
Software Developer Jobs Are Hot

*(But So Are Truck Driver Jobs)*

Source: Burning Glass/Labor Insight

http://www.atlantaregional.com/File%20Library/Workforce/2014_Atlanta_Region_Demand_Overview_and_Targeted_Industry_Workforce_Trends.pdf
Demand for Labor: Bachelor’s Degree in High Demand

**Educational Requirement of Current Postings**

- Bachelor: 189,058 (51%)
- High School: 39,216 (11%)
- Associate’s degree: 26,177 (7%)
- Graduate or professional degree: 115,794 (31%)

**Educational Attainment of Adults 25 Years and Older**

- Bachelor: 4,203,265 (64%)
- High School or some college: 462,543 (7%)
- Associate’s degree: 1,199,733 (18%)
- Graduate or professional degree: 710,867 (11%)

Source: Burning Glass/Labor Insight

http://www.atlantaregional.com/File%20Library/Workforce/2014_Atlanta_Region_Demand_Overview_and_Targeted_Industry_Workforce_Trends.pdf
The State of Families

Percent of All Families with “Own Children” Headed by a Single-Parent (10-County Atlanta Region)

Source: Minnesota Population Center. National Historical Geographic Information System
**Quick Look at State of Families**

*Household Income: Married Couple Families*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Family Income</th>
<th>With Kids</th>
<th>Without Kids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
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<td>$30,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Household Income: Female-Headed “Other” Family*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Family Income</th>
<th>With Kids</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>$80,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2014 American Community Survey (Georgia)
Child Poverty Rates

Source: Neighborhood Nexus (originally from US Census)
GOSHA MAPS 8th Grade Milestones Mathematics Mean Scaled Score

http://gosa.georgia.gov/interactive-education-data-map

Economic Disadvantage Rate

Interactive Education Data Map
Graduation Rates, 2015
(Atlanta Area Schools)

Grad Rate: Asian Students - 86.9%
Grad Rate: Black Students - 73.2%
Grad Rate: Hispanic Students - 65.9%
Grad Rate: White Students - 88.8%
Overall Graduation Rate - 77.4%

Source: GOSA
Graduate Outcomes – 1 Year after Graduation Class of 2014

Atlanta Area:
- 5% Enrolled in college/university outside of Georgia
- 16% Enrolled in Georgia private college/university
- 13% Enrolled in Georgia public college/university
- 14% Enrolled in Georgia public technical college
- 4% Unknown
- 4% Working in Georgia, not enrolled in college

Source: GOSA

Atlanta Area School Systems: Atlanta City, Buford City, Decatur City, Marietta City, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett

GA:
- 10% Enrolled in college/university outside of Georgia
- 18% Enrolled in Georgia private college/university
- 15% Enrolled in Georgia public college/university
- 6% Enrolled in Georgia public technical college
- 10% Unknown
- 8% Working in Georgia, not enrolled in college
- 43% Georgia Public University
Highest Postsecondary Credential Earned after Five Years
Class of 2009

Atlanta Area
- Associates: 41%
- Bachelors: 29%
- Certificate: 3%
- Masters or Higher: 0%
- No Postsecondary Credential/Enrolled: 24%
- No Postsecondary Credential/Not Enrolled: 1%
- Other Credential: 1%

GA
- Associates: 47%
- Bachelors: 21%
- Certificate: 6%
- Masters or Higher: 23%
- No Postsecondary Credential/Enrolled: 2%
- No Postsecondary Credential/Not Enrolled: 0%
- Other Credential: 1%

Atlanta Area School Systems: Atlanta City, Buford City, Decatur City, Marietta City, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett

Source: GOSA
GA Milestones: 3rd Grade ELA: % Proficient Learners & Above

3rd Grade Reading: Achievement Gaps
Economically Disadvantaged – NOT Economically Disadvantaged

% Proficient and Above

Economically Disadvantaged: 25.5%
NOT Economically Disadvantaged: 62.8%

Source: GOSA
3rd Grade Reading: Achievement Gaps
Economically Disadvantaged – NOT Economically Disadvantaged

Achievement Gap = 37 percentage Points

Source: GOSA
Map Time!

% Proficient & Above: 3rd Grade ELA (GA Milestones)

% NOT Economically Disadvantaged

Source: GOSA, via Neighborhood Nexus
Map Time!

% Proficient & Above: 3rd Grade ELA – Best Performing

Highest Income Areas

Source: GOSA, via Neighborhood Nexus
Map Time!

% Proficient & Above: 3rd Grade ELA – Lowest Performing

Highest Poverty Areas

Source: GOSA, via Neighborhood Nexus
Students in Atlanta Area Schools in 2009...

100 Students begin 9th grade

77 will graduate high school

56 will enroll in Postsecondary

39 will complete the first year of college

Where are the Missing 61?
...then, after five years...

77 will graduate high school

27 will earn at least some credential

18 will still be enrolled

32 will not be enrolled or have earned a credential

Source: GOSA, via Neighborhood Nexus
Questions?

Mike Alexander, AICP
Director, Center for Livable Communities
Atlanta Regional Commission
malexander@atlantaregional.com

http://www.atlantaregional.com/

http://www.neighborhoodnexus.org/

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