



MBK IN BURLINGTON

May 2016



In embracing our diversity, we must strive to eradicate racism in our community and close the gaps that stand in the way of all our youth reaching their full potential.

America's Minority Majority

Trending

By 2044, more than half of all Americans are projected to belong to a minority group.

By 2020, more than half of all American children will belong to racial and ethnic minorities.

Diversity and Burlington Youth

In 2014-2015, 35% of BSD students were visible minorities, compared to 26% in 2010-2011.

RACE	2010-2011	2014-2015
White	73.63%	65.2%
Black or African American	13.33%	14.1%
Asian	7.88%	11.5%
Two or More Races	3.99%	5.4%
Hispanic or Latino	0.73%	3.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.29%	0.1%

Diversity and Burlington Youth

The diversity in our schools is further reflected in culture and language.

BSD Students	2014-2015
Students Receiving ELL Services	16.4%
Home Languages of Students	46
Special Education Identified	14.3%
Qualify for Free and Reduced Meals	61.9% (VT = 42.5%)

Where are the gaps?

“Students of color, students from low-income families and students with disabilities score worse on standardized tests, are more likely to be suspended or expelled, are less likely to graduate on time and are less likely to reach college or career-readiness, go to college and graduate from college.”

*“Education Matters: The Impacts of Systemic Inequity in Vermont”
(Voices for Vermont’s Children, Spring 2016)*

Income Inequality

- Income inequality is on the rise in **American** households with children. Young people who grow up in poverty often face barriers from the start of life that compound over time. In the U.S., 20% of children under the age of 18 live in poverty – 38% percent of black children live in poverty, while 11% of non-Hispanic white children live in poverty.¹
- Nearly 1 in 6 of **Vermont**'s children live in poverty. In the **Burlington** School District, more than 60% of students qualify for free and reduced lunch (FRL).²

The Gaps – Graduating High School Ready for College and Career

Nationally the dropout rate for all students is down, and college enrollment rates are at an all-time high, yet there remain significant gaps, where many young people leave high school without a diploma or the preparation needed to succeed in college or a career.

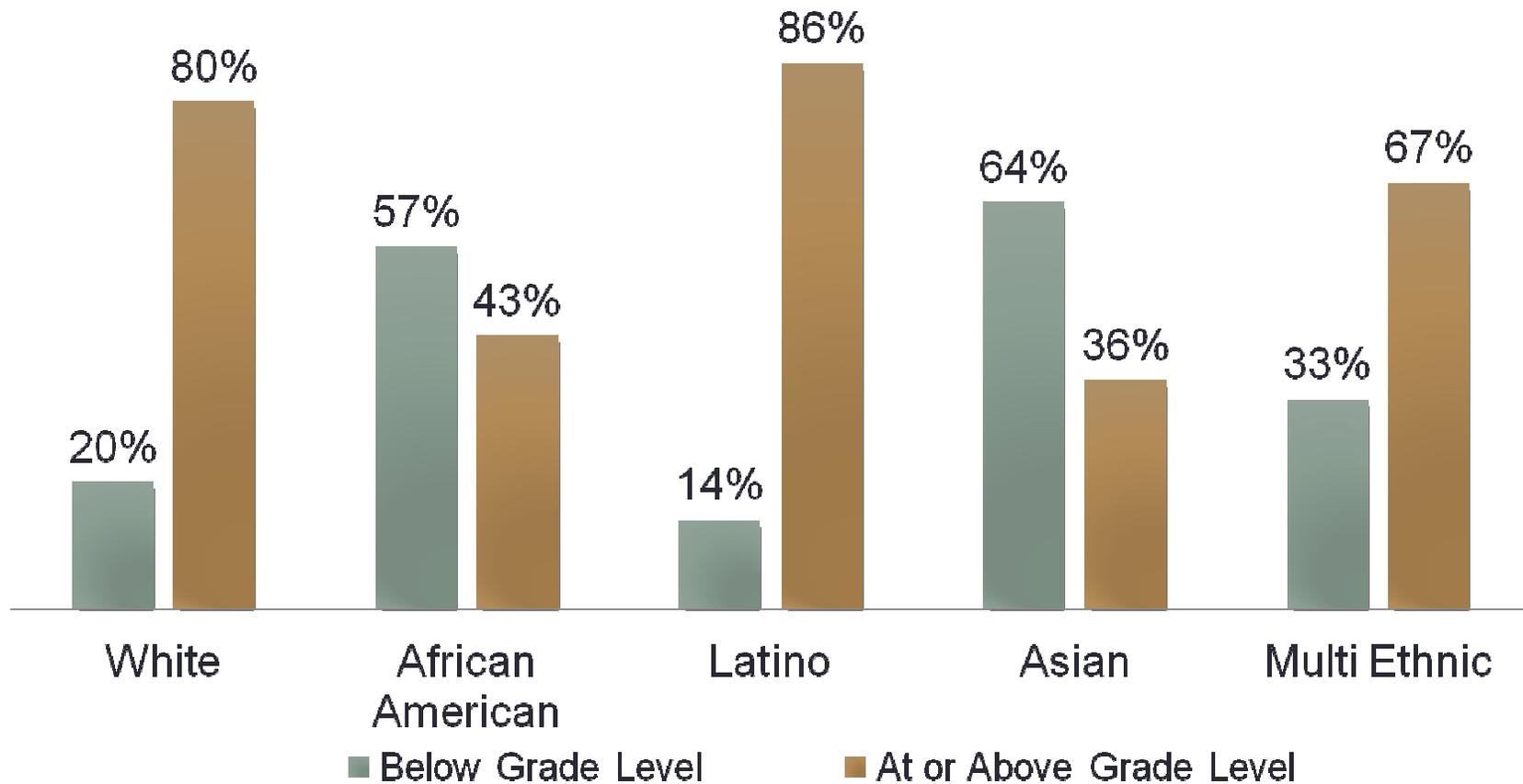
The Gaps - Graduating High School Ready for College and Career

“In 2014, Parents and Youth for Change, a group organizing to improve educational outcomes in Burlington and Winooski, conducted a listening campaign of over 100 Burlington youth from economically disadvantaged and immigrant and refugee backgrounds. Students expressed what they viewed as seemingly insurmountable challenges, including **a lack of academic preparedness, information and support in developing a financially viable plan** to continue education beyond high school.

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The Gaps - Graduating High School Ready for College and Career

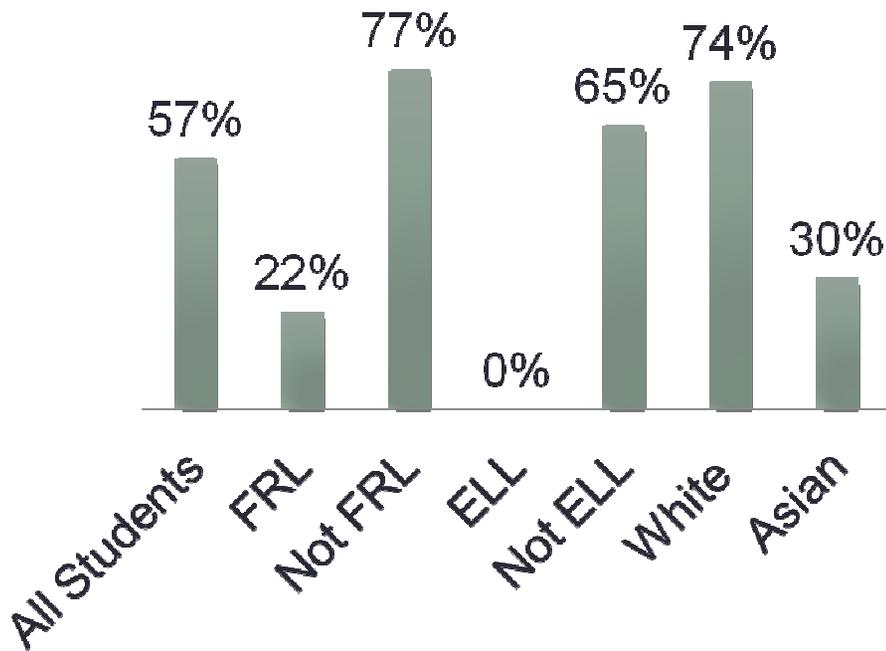
Scholastic Reading Inventory Grade 9



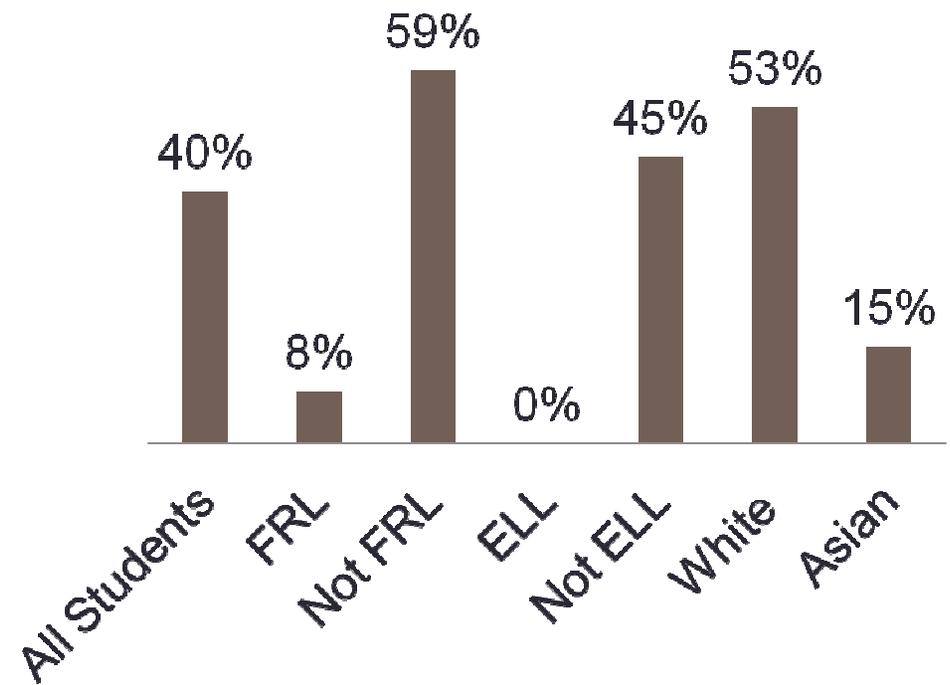
The Gaps - Graduating High School Ready for College and Career

2015 Smarter Balanced Assessment (Grade 11)

English and Language Arts Proficiency

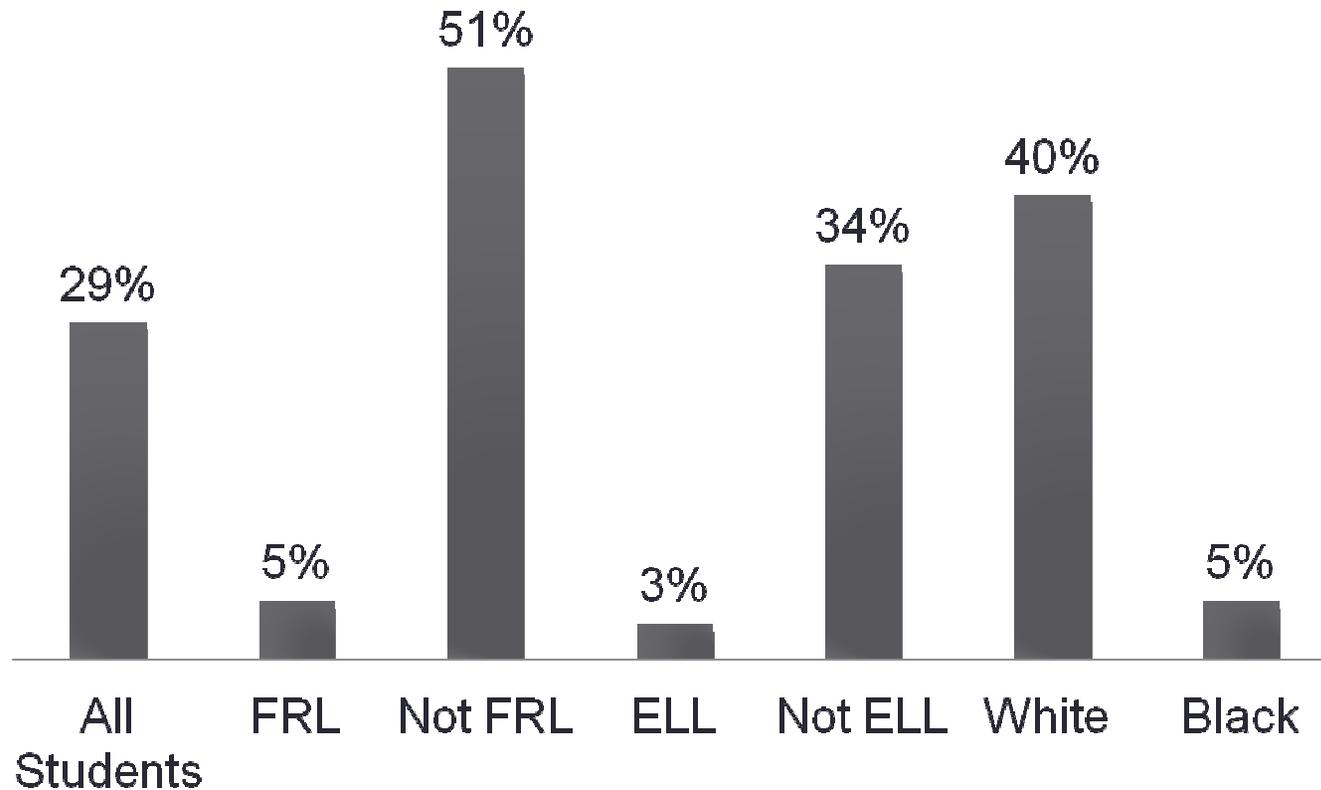


Math



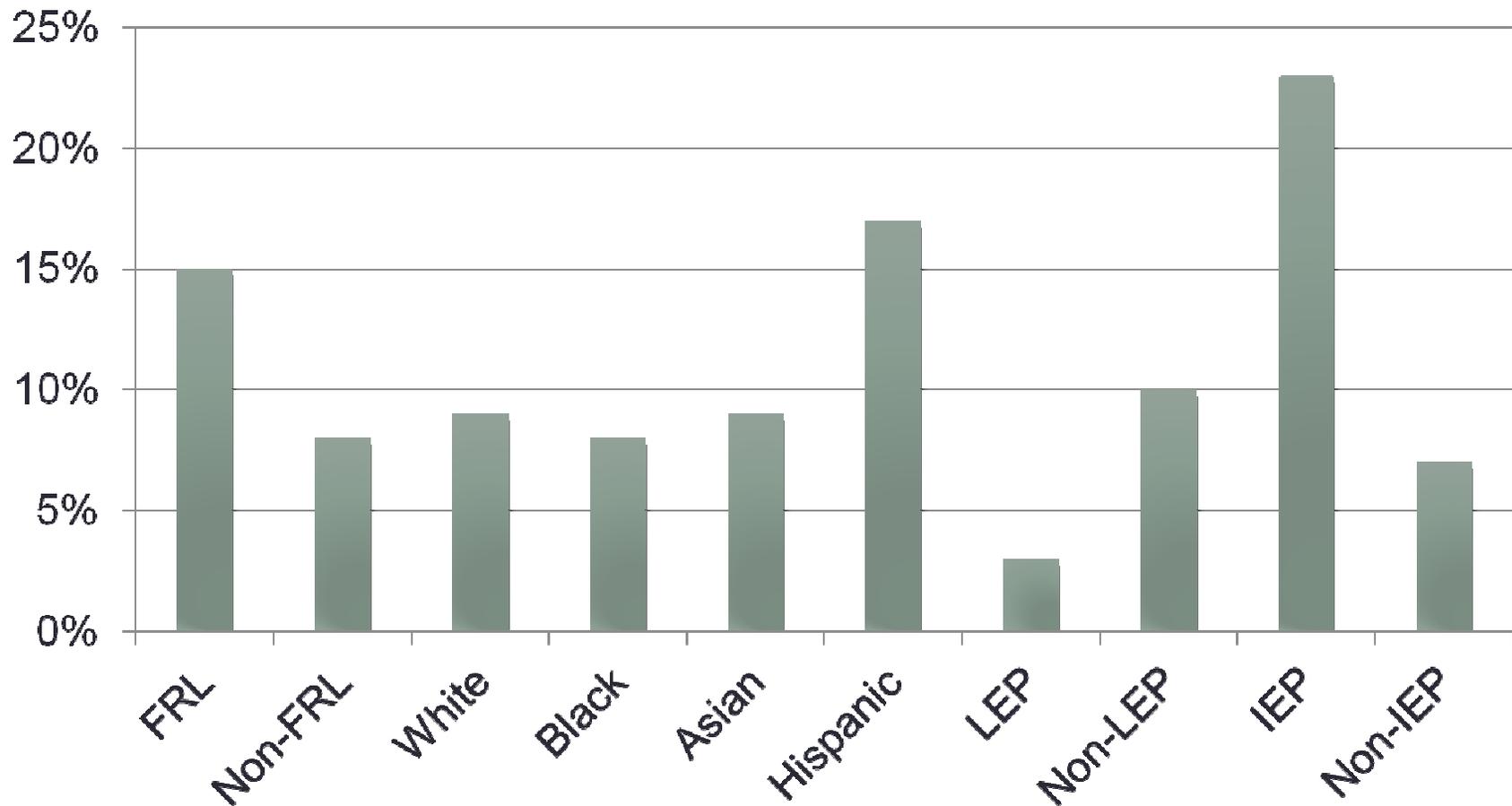
The Gaps - Graduating High School Ready for College and Career

2014 Science NECAP (Grade 11) Proficiency



The Gaps - Graduating High School Ready for College and Career

HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE



The Gaps – Safety, Discipline and Exposure to the Criminal Justice System

Nationally, black and Hispanic teen males are more likely to be suspended or expelled from school or to have interactions with the criminal justice system. Black individuals are nearly four times more likely to be incarcerated than non-Hispanic white individuals.¹

In **Vermont**, students with disabilities and students of color are two to three times more likely to be suspended or expelled, and are also more likely to experience restraint and referral to law enforcement.²

Burlington black students and low income students are suspended more often than their peers. Minorities, especially new American youth, have disproportionate contact with the criminal justice system.³

The Gaps – Safety, Discipline and Exposure to the Criminal Justice System

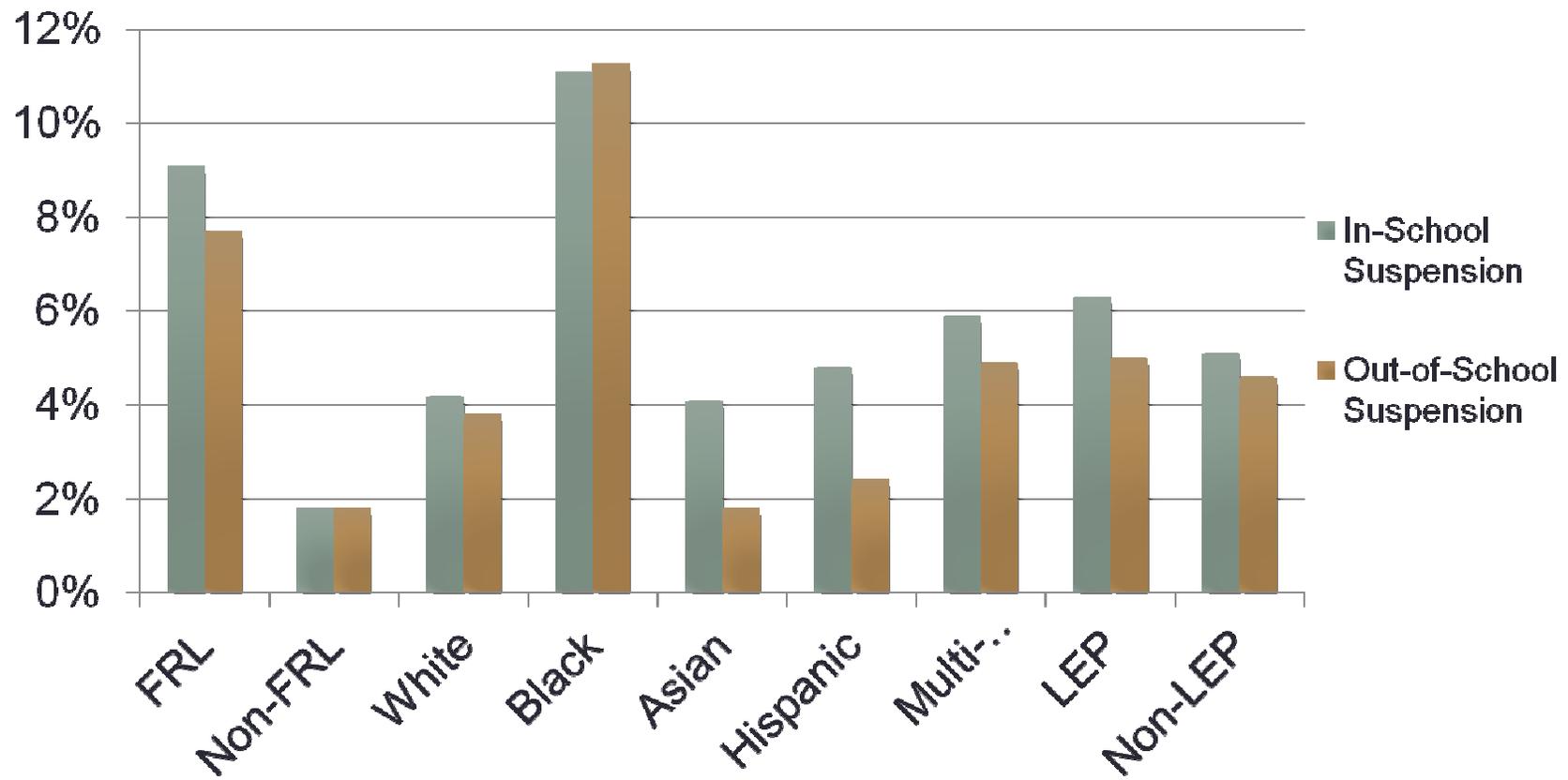
Racial and ethnic minorities face greater health challenges compared to their white non-Hispanic peers.

According to the 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, minorities in Vermont are:

- Less likely to agree they mattered to their community
- Significantly more likely to report feeling sad for two weeks in a row, hurting themselves and making a suicide plan in the past year
- More than twice as likely to report a suicide attempt in the past year
- Almost twice as likely to report being forced to have sexual intercourse, missing school because they felt unsafe in the past 30 days and being hurt by someone they were dating in the past year
- Significantly more likely to be electronically bullied in the past year and past 30 days

The Gaps – Safety, Discipline and Exposure to the Criminal Justice System

2013-2014 BURLINGTON SUSPENSION RATES



The Gaps – Safety, Discipline and Exposure to the Criminal Justice System

“Disproportionate minority contact” exists at several points of contact within the justice system in Chittenden County and is most prevalent with New American youth.

Race disparities in Chittenden County exist in Woodside placements, referrals to court and DCF custody.