

Figure A. Percent Black Population Over-time in Chicago IL

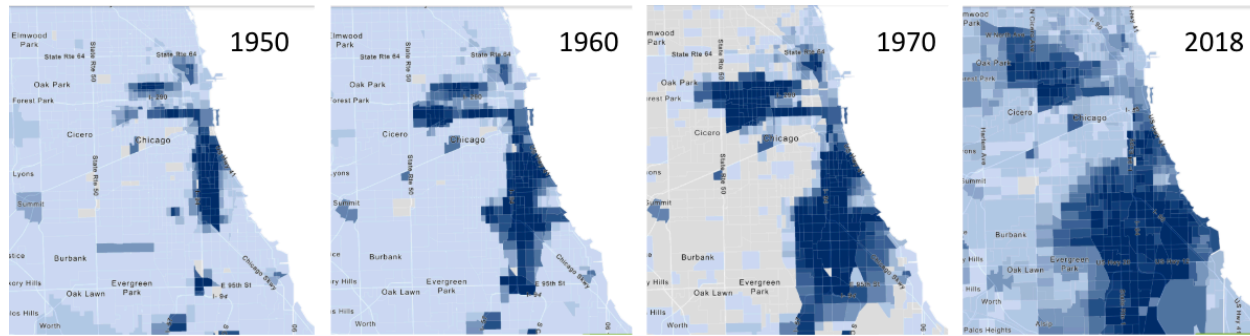
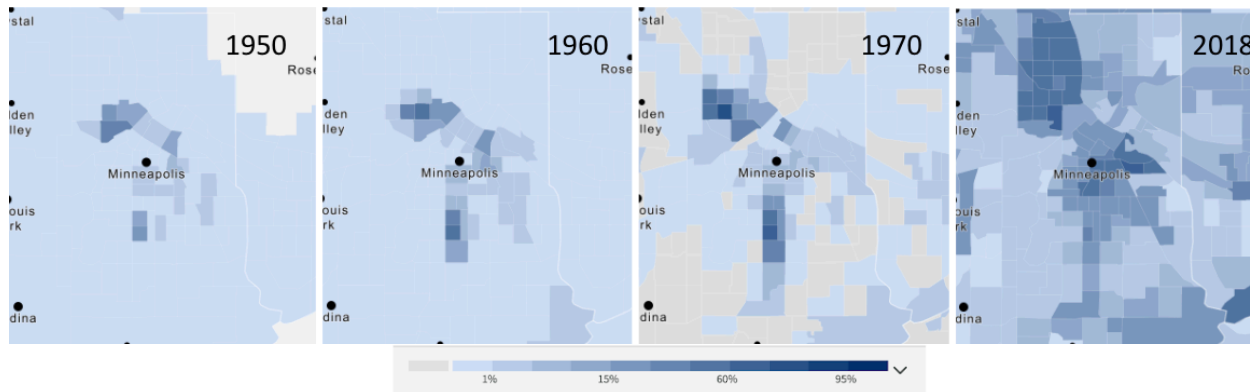


Figure B. Percent Black Population Over-time in Minneapolis MN



As shown in Figures C and D to the right, the percentage of individuals with lower educational attainment is highest among the African American populations in both Chicago and Minneapolis.

The African American population in Chicago has high rates of low education, however, Figure C displays that the African American Population is not the only Population affected by low education levels.

North Minneapolis, Cedar Riverside, and Phillips neighborhoods have the highest African American populations, as well as the lowest education rates.

References

Addressing social determinants to ensure on-time graduation. (n.d.). Retrieved April 1, 2020, from <https://www.apha.org/policies-and-advocacy/public-health-policy-statements/policy-statement>
 Austen, B. (2018). *High-Risers: Cabrini-green and the fate of American public housing*. New York, NY: HarperCollins.
 Frickel, S., & Elliot, J. R. (2018). *Sites unseen: Uncovering hidden hazards in American cities*. New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

Determining Spatial Patterns of Race and Education Indicators in Chicago and Minneapolis Populations

By Claire Holmgren

Socioeconomic and racial disparities have been widely considered with regards to health outcomes. Not obtaining a high school diploma has been linked to lower socioeconomic levels and poorer health outcomes. Acquiring a high school diploma is more difficult for some, outside factors are at play, oftentimes preventing someone from earning their diploma.

- Less than 60% of African American and Hispanic students will graduate high school on time (Addressing social determinants to ensure on-time graduation, 2016, p.2).
- Chicago has a history of lower quality education available for African American neighborhoods (Austen, 2018, p.54)

Figures C and D maps were made using social explorer and census data with excel conversions. These maps are shown only for 1950 and 2018 because these are the census years that included less than high school education data.

- Previous research on residential churning has concentrated on the segregation of racial neighborhoods (Elliot & Frickel, 2018, o.65).

Figure C. Percent of Population with Less than High School Education in Chicago, IL

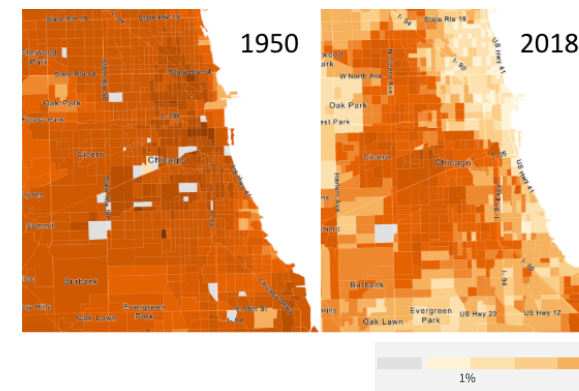


Figure D. Percent of Population with Less than High School Education in Minneapolis, MN

