Education and Workforce Development Stats

Significant Strengths in Education and Workforce Development

- Metro Atlanta has the second largest Black population with a bachelor’s degree or higher
- Atlanta is home to the nation’s top ranked HBCU (Spelman College)
- Home to the oldest and largest contiguous consortium of African American higher education institutions, the Atlanta University Center Consortium
  - AUC’s combined student population: 8,883 students.
- Georgia State University confers more bachelor’s degrees to Black students than any other public or nonprofit university in the U.S.
- Georgia Institute of Technology graduates the second-most Black engineers of any public or nonprofit university in the nation

Additional Education Stats

- According to Towncharts, 26% of Black Atlanta residents ages 25+ have a Bachelor’s degree or higher
  - Similarly, 32% are high school graduates or have their GED
  - 16% have less than a high school diploma
  - 27% have some college or associate's degree
- According to Black Teacher Collaborative there are currently 7,618,512 Black students in America, making up 15.03% of all students in the U.S.
  - In Georgia, there are 646,675 Black students, making up 39.5% of all students in the state
  - Georgia has the second highest number of Black students in the U.S., trailing after Texas, which has 686,252 Black students
- According to Black Teacher Collaborative, there are currently 254,252 Black teachers in America, making up 8.95% of all teachers in the U.S.
  - In Georgia, there are 28,935 Black teachers, making up 24.6% of all teachers in the state
  - Georgia has the second highest number of Black teachers in the U.S., trailing after Texas, which has 35,837 Black teachers
- According to the 2020 State of Education in Metro Atlanta Annual Report (Metro Atlanta Specific)
  - 32% of Black students are proficient or above grade level in reading at the end of third grade
  - 30% of Black students are proficient in Math by the end of eighth grade
  - 78% of Black students graduate high school in four years
  - 69% of Black students enroll in a postsecondary institution within 16 months of graduation
- According to NBSA (National Scale)
  - In 2018, nearly one-third of Black students lived in poverty (32%) compared to 10% of white students in families living in poverty
In 2018, 90% of Black students had home internet access. However, this percentage was lower than their peers who were Asian (98%) and White (96%).

In 2017-18, only 7% of public school teachers and 11% of public school principals were Black. Yet, more than 15% of Black students attended public schools.

The National Report Card (NAEP) shows that from 1992 through 2019, the average reading and math scores for Black fourth, eighth, and 12th graders had always been lower than those of their white peers.

Nationwide, the overall dropout rate decreased from 9.7% in 2006 to 5.3% in 2018. During this time, the dropout rate for Black students decreased from 11.5% to 6.4%.

22% of Black 18- to 24-year-olds were neither enrolled in school nor working, which was much higher than the percentage of all U.S. 18- to 24-year-olds youth (14%).

In school year 2017–18, the national adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR) for public high school students was 85%. However, the ACGR for Black students was 79%, below the U.S. average.

From 2000 to 2018, college enrollment rates among 18- to 24-year-olds increased for those who were Black (from 31% to 37%).

**Additional Workforce Development Stats**

- According to the AJC, as of 2019, the unemployment rate for African Americans was at 6%
  - In 2017, Metro Atlanta's unemployment rate for Black residents was 11.5% compared to the 2.5% unemployment rate for white residents
    - This was the second highest disparity in the nation, following Washington D.C.
  - The U.S. Black jobless rate of 6.0% in 2019 was nearly double the overall unemployment rate of 3.7%, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
    - African Americans are less likely to have jobs than Hispanics (4.3%), whites (3.3%) and Asians (2.1%).
    - In 2018, more than one in five Black teenagers were unemployed, almost double that of whites.
  - In 2016, the median wealth for an African American household in the U.S. was one-tenth that of whites – $17,100 compared with $170,810, according to the Pew Research Center.
  - Even African American households with a college degree had only $68,200 in wealth compared with $398,170 for white households.

- According to a 2020 article by the Atlanta Business Chronicle, the disparities in income have widened despite the fact that Atlanta is considered the “Black Mecca.”
  - As of 2020, the median household income for a white family in the city is $83,722, compared to $28,105 for a Black family, according to a report from the AWBI. That’s nearly a 3-to-1 ratio.
  - In 2017, average weekly earnings for non-Hispanic Black employees were 68% of the metro area average, while non-Hispanic white workers earned 122% of the weekly average.
○ Research indicates that if certain measures are put into place around community wealth building strategies and closing the racial wealth gap, that it could increase GDP in Atlanta by $76.5 million.

○ While African Americans make up nearly 52% of Atlanta’s population, Black representation among high-income jobs is lacking. In the top three highest-paying careers in the city, Black employees made up less than 25% of workers in the first quarter of 2020. (Source: ACR using JobsEQ)