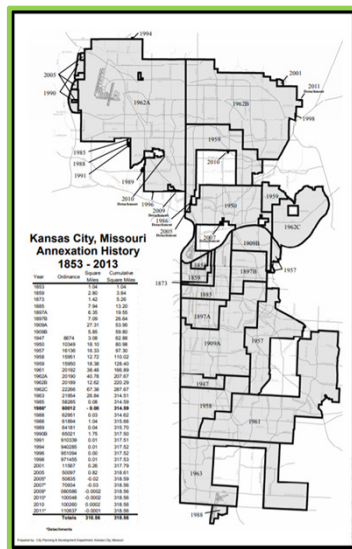


Understanding Kansas City's Public Education Landscape



OBJECTIVES

- 1) Understand how KCMO's public education landscape has **evolved over time**
- 2) Understand the **diversity of districts** that comprise KCMO
- 3) Understand some **key trends shaping public education** in our city

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In 2017-18 KCMO had 14 school districts and 21 public charter operators



SOURCE: Area Profiles, Kansas City, Missouri & Kansas City School District, Aug 6, 2018.
Prepared by City Planning & Development Department, City of Kansas City, MO (2016 ACS Data)

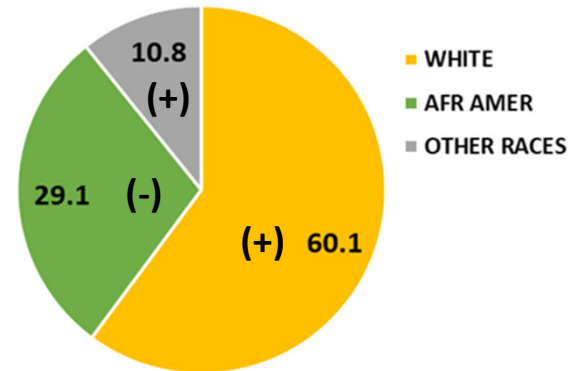
KANSAS CITY, MO

Population: 470,460

Size: 319 square miles

Median Family income: \$47,753

DEMOGRAPHICS



(+) 10% of KCMO residents identify as being of Hispanic origin, irrespective of race

How did Kansas City's education landscape evolve over time?

1950s

- Post-war boom & Black immigration to KC
- Brown v. Board of Education
- Construction of highway/interstate system
- GI Bill/Redlining

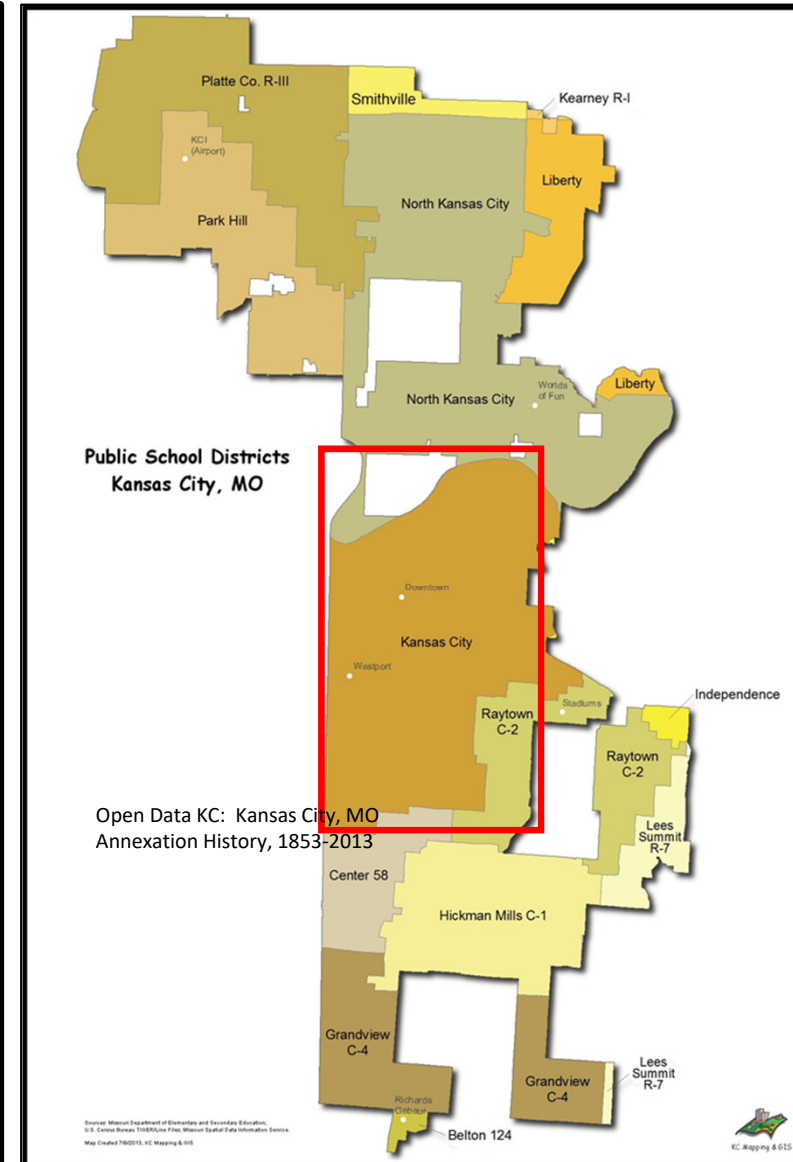
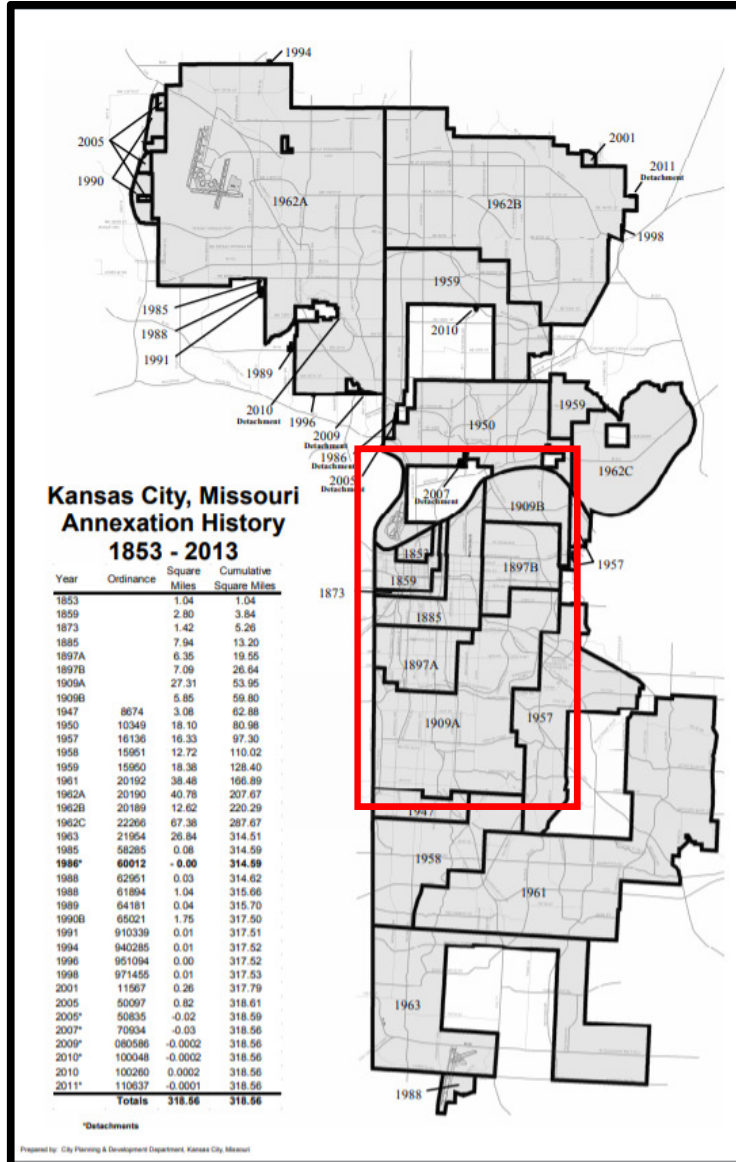


Kansas City anticipates loss of tax base – and starts annexing adjacent land

From 1950 to 1963, Kansas City annexed land parcels of nine school districts

- 1950:** North Kansas City
- 1957:** Raytown
- 1958:** Center
- 1961:** Hickman Mills, Lee's Summit, Raytown
- 1962:** Park Hill, Platte County, Liberty
- 1963:** Grandview

In 1957 state legislation passed that prevented cities from consolidating school districts along with annexed land



How did Kansas City's education landscape evolve over time?

1950s

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- Brown v. Board of Education
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Kansas City anticipates loss of tax base -- and starts annexing adjacent land

1960s & 70s

- Suburbanization
- White & middle class flight
- Changing demographics and instability within KCMUSD



Annexation continues; KCMUSD enrollment drops; poverty concentrates in urban core

1980s & 90s

- MO v. Jenkins: \$2bn invested to rebuild KCMUSD district (De-Seg)
- Attempt to draw white students back from suburbs



Enrollment continues to drop; academic performance declines

2000s

- Charter schools begin opening in KCMUSD
- Suburbanization of poverty & gentrification within urban core

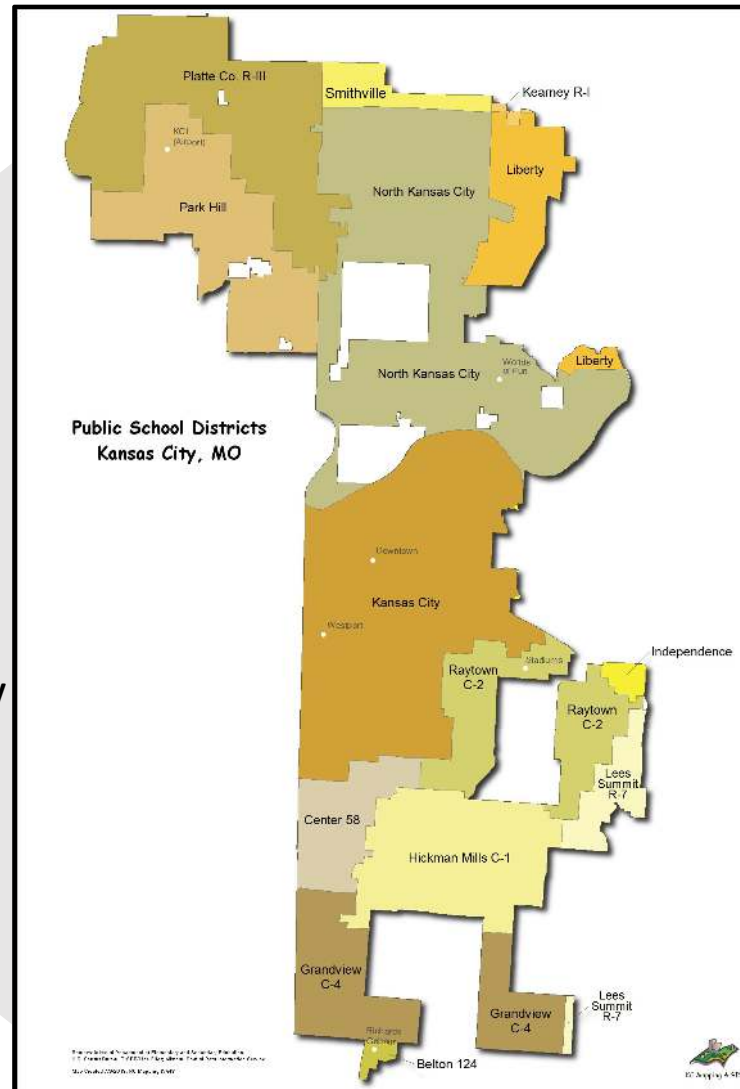


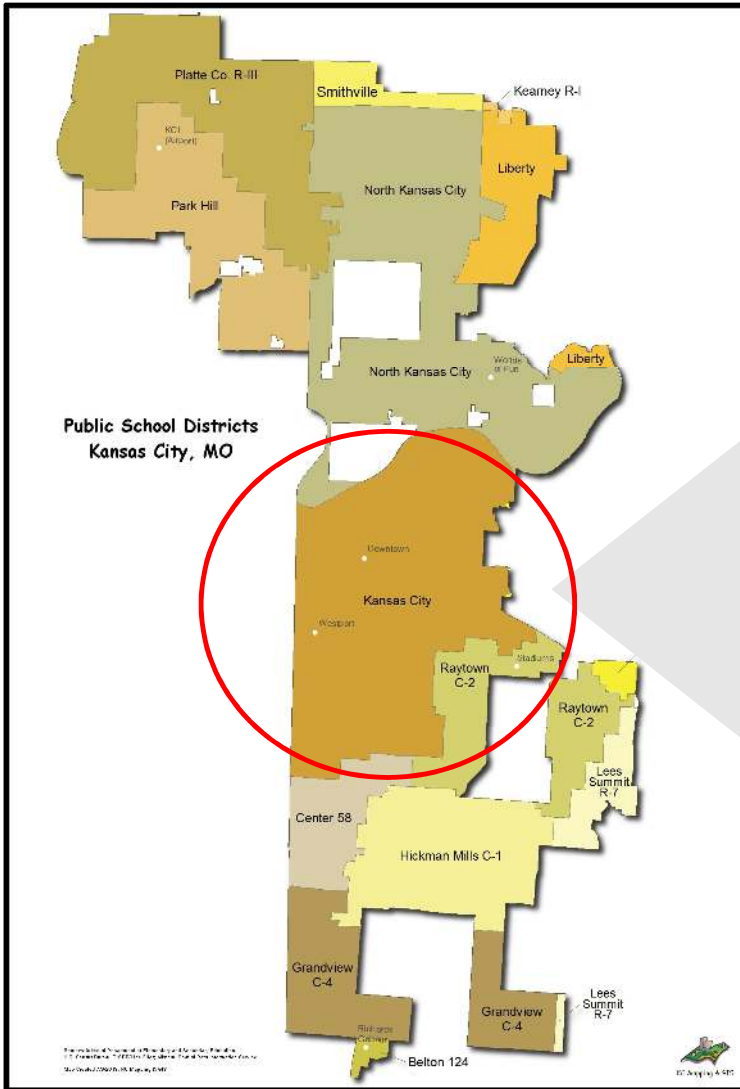
Enrollment within KCPS begins rebounding ~2015; demographics of suburbs begin to change

Today there are 14 public school districts within KC municipal boundaries



- 1) Belton
- 2) Center
- 3) Grandview
- 4) Hickman Mills
- 5) Independence
- 6) Kansas City
- 7) Kearney
- 8) Lee's Summit
- 9) Liberty
- 10) North Kansas City
- 11) Park Hill
- 12) Platte Co.
- 13) Raytown
- 14) Smithville

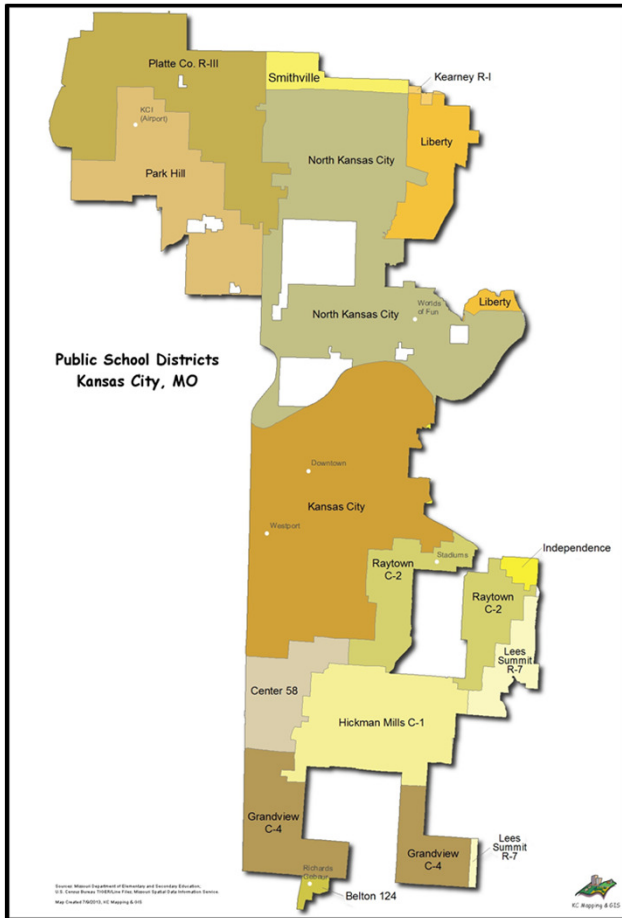




And within KCPS, there are 21 public charter school operators

- 1) Academie Lafayette
- 2) Academy for Integrated Arts
- 3) Allen Village
- 4) Brookside Charter School
- 5) Citizens of the World
- 6) Crossroads Charter Schools
- 7) De La Salle Charter
- 8) Ewing Marion Kauffman School
- 9) Frontier Schools
- 10) Genesis
- 11) Gordon Parks Elementary
- 12) Guadalupe Centers Schools
- 13) Hogan Prep Academy
- 14) Hope Leadership Academy
- 15) KC International Academy
- 16) Kansas City Neighborhood Academy
- 17) KIPP Endeavor Academy
- 18) Lee A. Tolbert Academy
- 19) Pathway Academy
- 20) Scuola Vita Nuova
- 21) University Academy

What do these 14 districts look like in 2017-18?



ENROLLMENT: From 19,712 (NKC) to 2,468 (Center)

FRL: From 100% (KCPS, Hickman Mills) to 14.5% (Kearney)

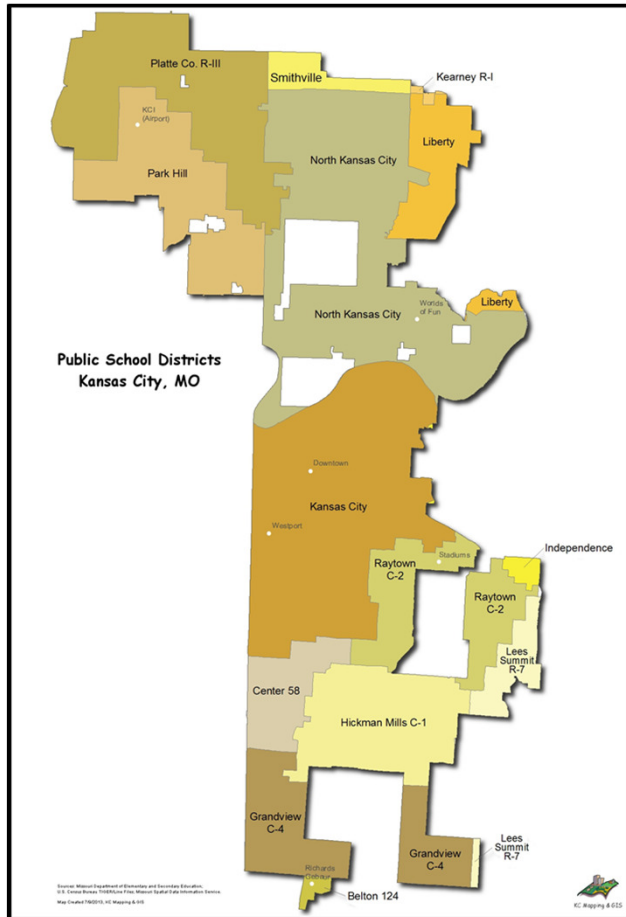
SPED: From ~15% (Raytown + Belton) to 9% (Lee's Summit + Platte Co.)

ELL: From 25% (Kansas City) to 1.5% (Liberty)

RACE/ETHNICITY:

- 9 of 14 districts are > 50% White
- 3 of 14 districts are > 50% Black
- 7 of 14 districts are > 10% LatinX

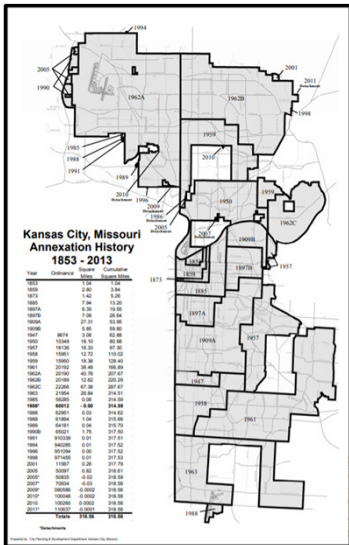
What major trends are shaping public education in Kansas City?



- 1) **Most districts (11 of 14) are serving more students now than they were in 2009**
- 2) **Overall trends (2009 to 2018)**
 - a) **+ FRL population** (13% city-wide growth)
 - b) **+ LatinX enrollment** (58% city-wide growth)
 - c) **+ ELL population** (68% city-wide growth)
- 3) **Loss, overall, of Black student enrollment** (-3000 students)
- 4) **In KCPS, growing charter enrollment** (approaching 50% of all public enrollment)

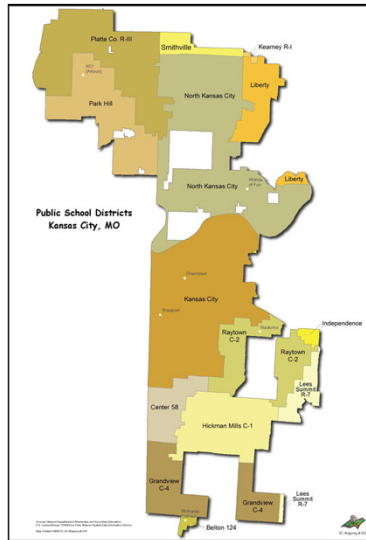
The only district in which White enrollment is growing, on a percentage basis, is KCPS (district + charters)

SOURCES:



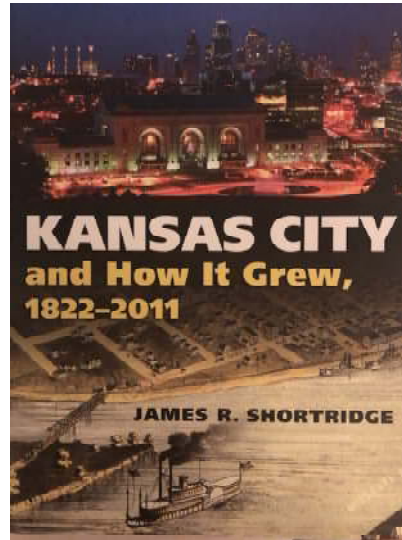
Open Data KC

<https://data.kcmo.org/download/q4g-qt2/application%2Fpdf>



KC Mapping & GIS

https://kcmaps.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/kcmo_schooldistricts1.jpg



HISTORY OF EDUCATION, 2017
<https://doi.org/10.1080/0046760X.2017.1353142>

Routledge
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Check for updates

Race, schools and opportunity hoarding: evidence from a post-war American metropolis

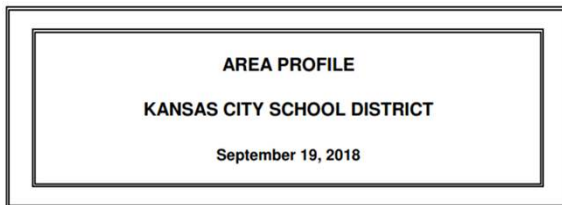
John L. Rury^a and Aaron Tyler Rife^b

^aEducation, History, African & African American Studies, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, USA; ^bEducation, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS, USA

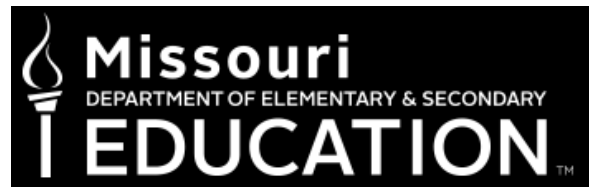
ABSTRACT
 Opportunity hoarding is a sociological concept first introduced by Charles Tilly. This article explores its utility for historians by examining efforts to exclude different groups of people in a major American metropolis during the 1960s and seventies. This was a period of significant social change, as the racial composition of big city schools shifted dramatically and suburban school districts grew substantially. An examination two such suburban districts finds sustained and effective measures undertaken to exclude African-Americans from moving into one of them. In the neighbouring district, resistance to low-income housing was initially successful but white residents were unable to prevent relatively affluent blacks from settling there. This eventually contributed to further white flight and the transition to a predominantly African-American district. Mechanisms of exclusion are discussed, along with the utility of opportunity hoarding as a concept

ARTICLE HISTORY
 Received 24 January 2017
 Accepted 5 July 2017

KEYWORDS
 Opportunity hoarding; history; urban education; suburban development



Courtesy of KCMO City Planning & Development Department



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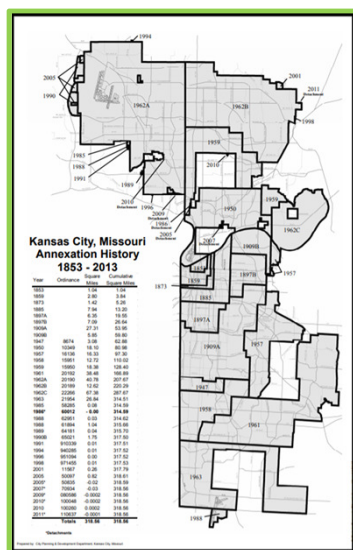
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By BRIANA O'HIGGINS · JUN 27, 2014

<https://www.kcur.org/post/how-school-and-district-boundaries-shaped-education-kansas-city#stream/0>

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