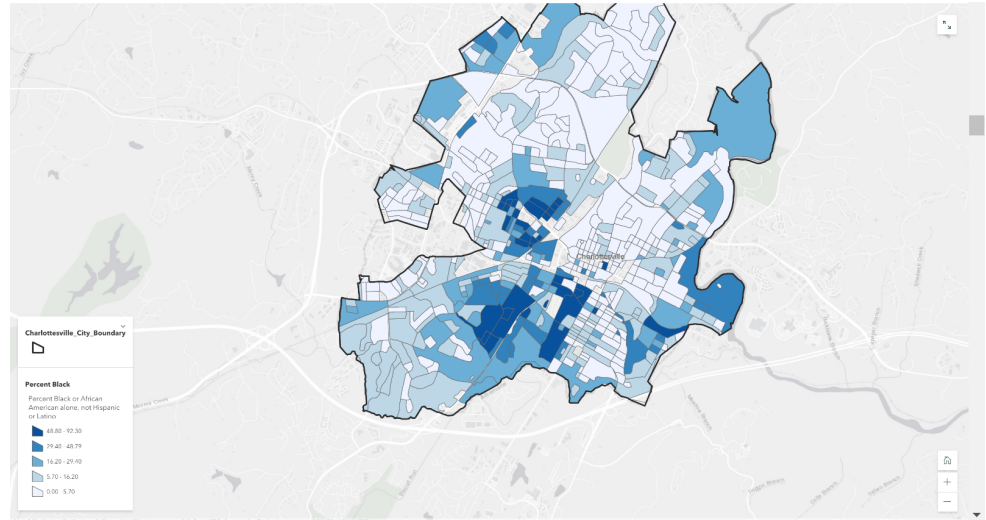


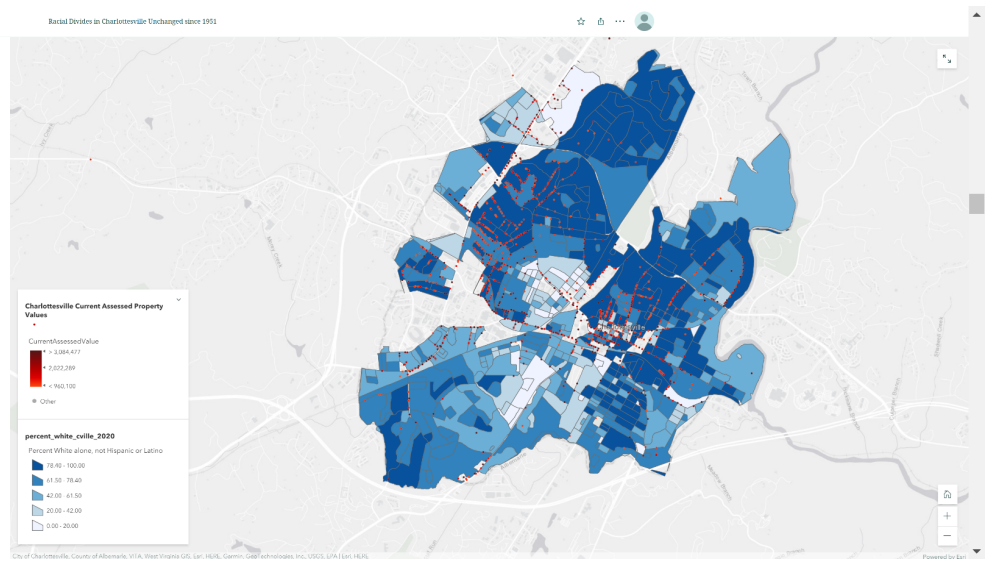
Black populations were almost exclusively centered in the central southern neighborhoods (Fifeville, Ridge Street, 10th and Page) and southern eastern neighborhoods (Woolen Mills, east Belmont)

Map right: 2020 Census demographic data was clipped to Charlottesville City block boundaries.



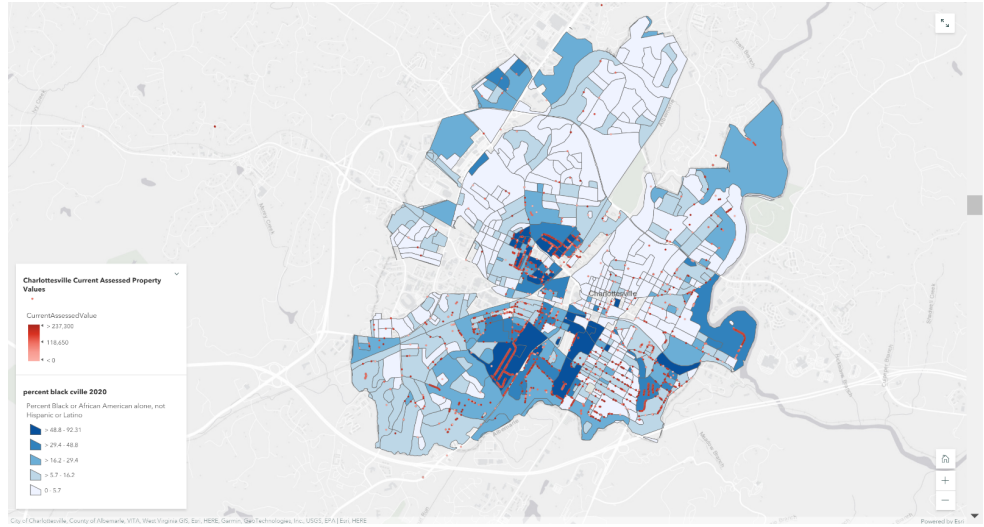
Median house value in the city of Charlottesville is ~\$480,000. Looking at the upper quartile of current house prices (houses worth > \$960,000) You can see heavier concentrations of wealth in predominantly white areas.

Map right: 2020 Census demographic data was clipped to Charlottesville City block boundaries. Layered overtop is home value assessment data geocoded from the City of Charlottesville website.



When looking at houses assessed in the lower quartile of value (<~\$237,000) you see a higher concentration in Black neighborhoods, and the newly popular Belmont.

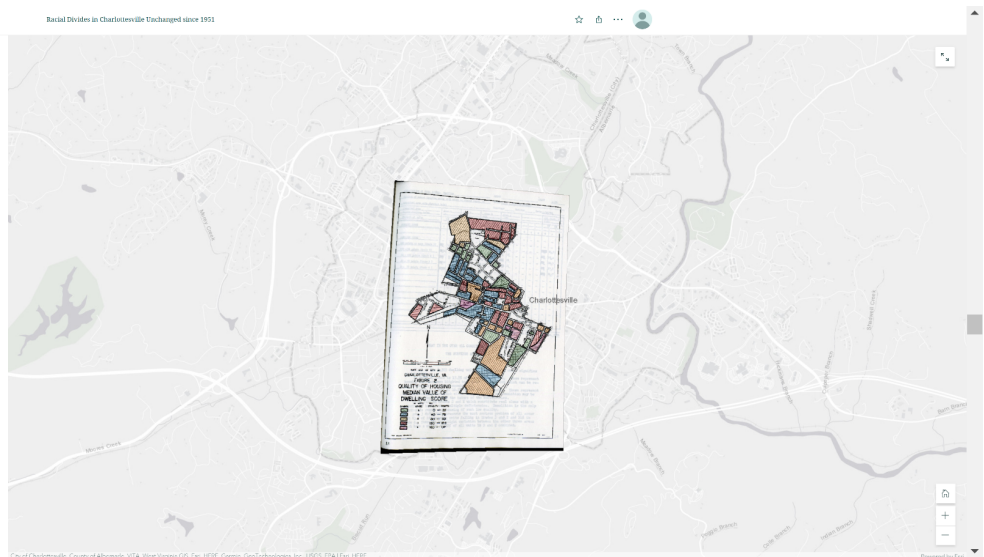
Map right: 2020 Census demographic data was clipped to Charlottesville Census block boundaries. Layered ontop is home value assessment data geocoded from the City of Charlottesville website.



Housing Scores were created for the neighborhood of study selected, they ranged from A (good housing with minor problems) to E (housing with extreme slum qualities, that should have first priorities for demolition and redevelopment.) This is the earliest recording of Redlining* in the city.

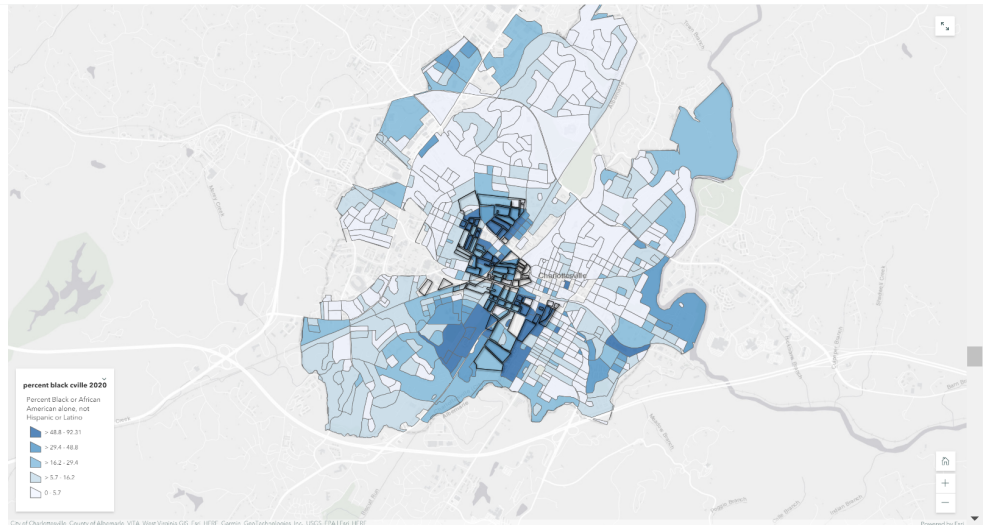
Map right: The 1951 Quality of Housing Medial Value of Dwelling score Georeferenced

*Redlining, def: A discriminatory practice in which services are withheld from potential customers who reside in neighborhoods classified as "hazardous" to investment; these neighborhoods have significant numbers of racial and ethnic minorities, and low-income residents.



The results of Redlining in Charlottesville meant that housing values in predominantly Black areas plummeted. It also made banks unwilling to give housing loans to the neighborhoods in question, so large repairs, or purchasing instead of renting wasn't an option, subsequently racializing wealth through home ownership in the city.

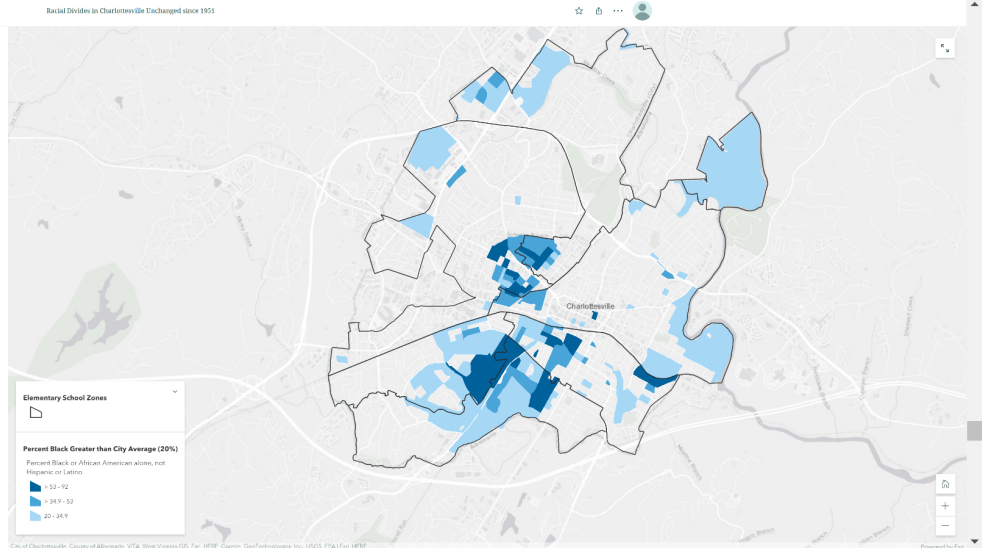
It also led to the razing of slum graded neighborhoods so that non-Black residents could take over the areas for their personal gain, while forcing Black neighborhoods and businesses somewhere new and often somewhere worse.



According to a New York Times examination of district lines and federal data,

"Today, white students make up 40 percent of Charlottesville's enrollment, and African-American students about a third. But white children are about four times as likely to be in Charlottesville's gifted program, while black students are more than four times as likely to be held back a grade and almost five times as likely to be suspended from school" (Green & Waldman, 2018)

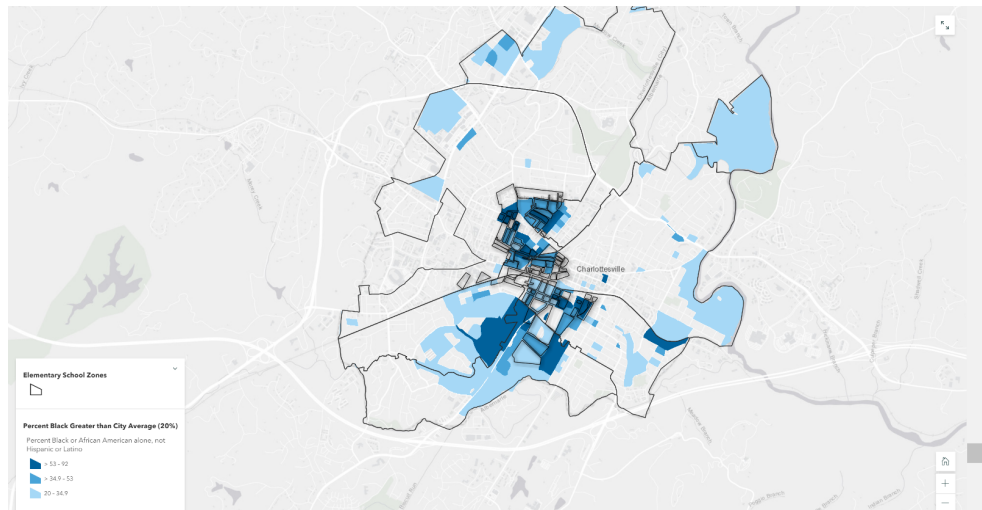
Map right: Charlottesville elementary school district lines over 2020 Census demographic data that was filtered to show Census blocks containing a higher proportion of Black residents than the city average (20%)



The same article continues, on reasons for the racial differences in school outcomes,

"Over the decades, school board members have often brushed aside findings of racial inequality in Charlottesville schools, including a 2004 audit – commissioned by the district's first African-American superintendent – that blamed inadequate leadership and a history of racism for the persistent underachievement of its black students.

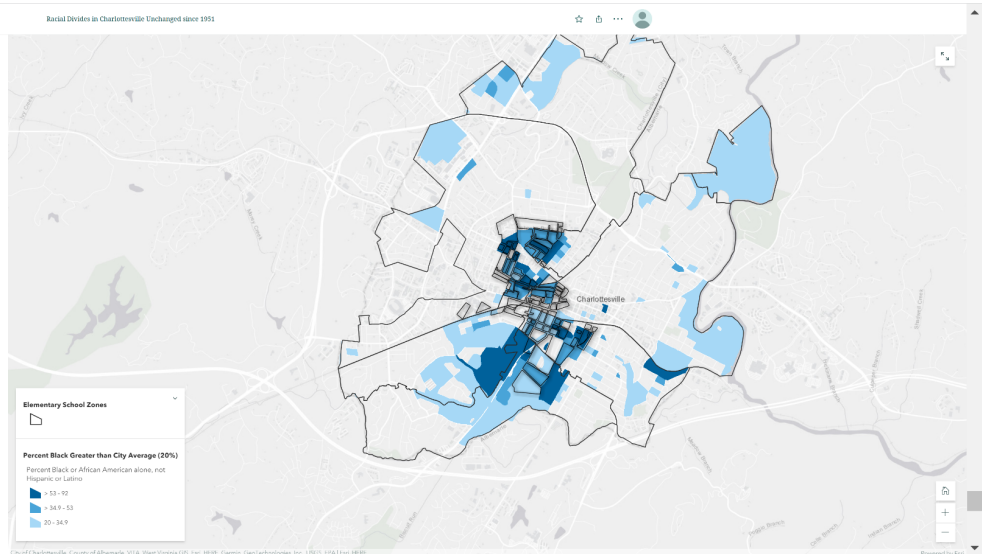
Officials in the 4,500-student district – which spends about \$16,000 per pupil, one of the highest rates in the state – instead point to socioeconomic differences. The vast majority of



quality for free or reduced-price meals at school because of low family income." (Green & Waldman, 2018)

Reasoning that Black students are underperforming compared to their White counterparts because of socioeconomic status is not accurate. That might be part of the issue, but those families are underperforming because of racist policies instituted and upheld by Charlottesville to keep black families segregated and disadvantaged.

Map right: Neighborhoods implicated in the 1951 Quality of Housing Medal Value of Dwelling score Georeferenced in black over Charlottesville elementary school district lines over 2020 Census demographic data that was filtered to show Census blocks containing a higher proportion of Black residents than the city average (20%)



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