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Annotated Bibliography

Topic: The effect of income inequality in New York City on education

Printed Material:

Contreras, Randol. *Stickup Kids : Race, Drugs, Violence, and the American Dream*. Berkeley: U of California, 2012. Print.

This book discusses the experiences of Dominican men in the South Bronx—both the educational disadvantages that led to a lack of social mobility, as well as the times when the men were able to surpass these struggles. The sociological perspective of the author provides detailed ethnographic accounts of the daily lives of these men.

Duncan, Greg J., and Richard J. Murnane. "Chapter 1: A Fading Dream." *Restoring Opportunity: The Crisis of Inequality and the Challenge for American Education*. Cambridge: Harvard Education, 2013. Print.

This book focuses on the impact that the growing income inequality has on American education, and what can be done to improve educational opportunities. By studying the stories and lives of four boys from varying socio-economic backgrounds, the authors analyze the impact that this background has on their daily school lives, as well as their adult lives later on.

Duncan, Greg J., and Richard J. Murnane. *Whither Opportunity?: Rising Inequality, Schools, and Children's Life Chances*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2011. Print.

This book discusses the impact of disadvantaged, low-income neighborhoods on the schools in that area. The authors highlight the inequality and disadvantages in the education system through both the perspectives of people living in a low socio-economic status community, as well as statistics and analysis of crime and unemployment rates in these neighborhoods.

Web Resources:

Noss, Amanda. "Household Income: 2013." *Census*. U.S. Census Bureau, 1 Sept. 2014. Web. 21 Nov. 2015. <<http://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2014/acs/acsbr13-02.pdf>>.

This document provides statistics and graphs that clearly show the Gini coefficients and levels of income inequality for each state in the United States of America. Additionally, a section in the document reviews the data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau and checks the accuracy and sampling error of the data.

"Increasing College Opportunity for Low-Income Students." *White House*. The Executive Office of the President, 2014. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/white_house_report_on_increasing_college_opportunity_for_low-income_students.pdf>.

This document analyzes the challenges and barriers that low-income students face when trying to apply for colleges. When an experimental intervention was conducted, low-income students were given the chance to have one-on-one college counseling. The positive influence of this individualized counseling demonstrates the advantage that high-income students have due to readily accessible resources.

"College Readiness: How Many Students in Your Neighborhood Graduate Ready for College?" *NYC Coalition for Educational Justice*. NYC Coalition for Educational Justice, 2011. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. <<http://www.nyccej.org/college-readiness>>.

This website provides a map of New York City that demonstrates the educational disparities throughout the city in terms of college-readiness. The map shows how in areas of the South Bronx, such as Mott Haven, only 8% of graduating high school students are ready for college. However, in the Upper East Side this number increases to 70% of students who are ready for college.

Articles:

Roberts, Sam. "Gap Between Manhattan's Rich and Poor Is Greatest in U.S., Census Finds." *The New York Times*. The New York Times, 17 Sept. 2014. Web. 21 Nov. 2015. <<http://www.nytimes.com/2014/09/18/nyregion/gap-between-manhattans-rich-and-poor-is-greatest-in-us-census-finds.html>>.

This article discusses the growing income gap in Manhattan based on U.S. Census data. By providing quick facts on Manhattan, the article draws attention to the numerical data that illustrates the median household income and the increasing income gap in Manhattan.

Robinson, Gail. "Class in the Classroom: The Income Gap and NYC's Schools." *City Limits*. Institute for Nonprofit News, 25 Sept. 2013. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. <<http://citylimits.org/2013/09/25/class-in-the-classroom-the-income-gap-and-nycs-schools/>>.

In this article, the author discusses the research of experts such as Professor Sean Reardon and the connection between income inequality in NYC and the amount of educational resources available to students. The article particularly focuses on the differences between resources and test scores in District 2, which is one of Manhattan's wealthiest neighborhoods, and District 8, which is in the South Bronx.

Tavernise, Sabrina. "Education Gap Grows Between Rich and Poor, Studies Say." *Informing and Advancing Effective Policy*. Stanford Center for Education Policy Analysis, 10 Feb. 2012. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. <<http://cepa.stanford.edu/news/education-gap-grows-between-rich-and-poor-studies-say>>.

This article discusses various research methods, such as surveys, that demonstrate the cultural advantage and access to museums and other resources that high-income students have over low-income students. This lack of cultural exposure and absence of learning outside of school negatively affect low-income students.

Monahan, Rachel. "Analysis: 90% of Students in 5 Bronx Neighborhoods Not Ready for College." *NY Daily News*. NY Daily News, 24 Oct. 2012. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. <<http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/education/analysis-90-students-5-bronx-neighborhoods-not-ready-college-article-1.1190699>>.

This article explicitly states statistics and data about the college-readiness in five different Bronx neighborhoods. Additionally, this article elaborated on the methods and data collection of each NYC neighborhood analyzed through the Annenberg Institute for School Reform at Brown University.

Strauss, Valerie. "Why Education Inequality Persists - and How to Fix It." *Washington Post*. The Washington Post, 16 May 2012. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/answer-sheet/post/why-education-inequality-persists-and-how-to-fix-it/2012/05/15/gIQAXEieSU_blog.html>.

This article uses a report from the Schott Foundation for Public Education to illustrate how high-income neighborhoods are some of the “best-funded schools” in the city with access to experienced teachers, whereas low-income students have “very limited access” to these schools.

Videos:

Foo, Brian. "Two Trains - Sonification of Income Inequality on the NYC Subway." *Vimeo*. 2015. Web. 21 Nov. 2015. <<https://vimeo.com/118358642>>.

The tone and dynamics of this music clip changes as it follows the 2 train subway line. The video demonstrates the income inequality throughout the boroughs of Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx by using median household income data provided by the 2011 U.S Census Data Release.

"Extended Parent Teacher Conversations." *YouTube*. NYC Coalition for Educational Justice, 1 Nov. 2013. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JYLtB_oQRa8>.

This video focuses on an educational initiative that gives students who scored below grade-level on state exams the opportunity to have an extensive one-on-one parent teacher conference. This clip shows a method in which low-income students are given the chance to receive personalized counseling—a resource that has contributed to the academic success of high-income students.

Gibney, Alex. "One Road, Two Very Different Worlds." *PBS*. PBS, 12 Nov. 2012. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. <<http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/videos/one-road-two-very-different-worlds/>>.

This short clip illustrates the income inequality in NYC by focusing on just one street—Park Avenue. This street extends from the Upper East Side to the South Bronx, demonstrating how radically opportunities and incomes change, even on the same street.

Gibney, Alex. "Park Avenue: Money, Power & the American Dream." *PBS*. PBS, 12 Nov. 2012. Web. 22 Nov. 2015. <<http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/videos/park-avenue-money-power-the-american-dream-2/>>.

There are two minutes of this film that demonstrates an experiment of the game Monopoly that purposefully gives an advantage to one random player. This parallels to the income inequality and game of chance that people experience in NYC—where some groups are at an economic and educational advantage, while others are at a disadvantage.

Art:

Lamm, Nickolay. "New York City Reimagined So You Can See Inequality." *Nickolay Lamm*. 18 Aug. 2013. Web. 21 Nov. 2015. <<http://nickolaylamm.com/art-for-clients/what-if-you-could-see-inequality/>>.

Nickolay Lamm creates an artwork by using bar graphs to show the stark contrast in wealth throughout the city. Using information gathered from the U.S. Census, Lamm makes a visual representation of the median household net worth in different neighborhoods throughout Manhattan. This clear visual illustrates the stark decline in wealth from the Upper East Side to Harlem.

Buchanan, Larry. "INEQUALITY AND NEW YORK'S SUBWAY." *A New Yorker Interactive*. *The New Yorker*, 15 Apr. 2013. Web. 21 Nov. 2015. <<http://projects.newyorker.com/story/subway/>>.

By providing an extensive list of New York City's subway lines, this interactive map allows people to see the income inequality throughout different boroughs of NYC. The map is in the form of a line graph that is plotted based on the 2011 median income in the U.S. Census tract.