Descriptive Statistics

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# Summary of the Article

School segregation has been one of the most crucial issue for United States since its inception. Even today many of the parents cannot find school of their choice for their children. A recent article in The New York Times provides statistics of segregation in San Francisco. Although efforts have been made from government side but the problem still persists. Black or Hispanic people are the ones affected the most and a case explained in the article, a Hispanic child gets admission where the percentage of white student population is only 3. Secondly, income has also been the determinant of getting into public schools where low income parents are left behind. Government has tried many ways to eliminate school segregation like improving transportation, merit based admissions and admissions based on residential location but proved ineffective. Racial segregation in the district schools has been more in the year 2015 than it were in the 1990 according to research studies. District school segregation has been more in San Francisco than any other part of the country and students have been admitted to schools mostly consisting students of their race. The mentioned factors to segregation are unavailability of transport and ineffective government policies like lottery. Out of 54 thousand students in the district only 4 thousand have the privilege to school buses. Second is the choice which is not fulfilled given the discriminatory facts in the system. Segregation is also worsened due to the loopholes in the system which gives advantage to the wealthier like school visits during working hours, costs associated in checking out every school in the area. Segregation also affects the wealthier families as they are left behind in the lottery system of the administration and private school enrollment is more compared to other major cities like New York. Parents are ultimately forced to use all their resources for their children better education.

# Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics have been used in this article to show the total number of schools, number of students enrolled in those schools. Measure of central tendency has been used to illustrate average number of students based on income, race and geographic location. Measure of Dispersion has been used in way to illustrate the choices of the parents and how far they are deviating from their best choices like out 15 choices a parent getting admission of her child in the second last choice. Measure of position has been used in the article to show different enrollment statistics in the private and public schools

# Application in the Real World

Segregation of any form has been one of the major issues faced by the United States, a place of diversity and consists of population who have migrated from every corner of the world. Segregation of any form would affect the expectations of the population leading to frustration and social crimes. It is better to have statistics of segregation of any form and anywhere in the country in order to address the issues affectively. As a student of statistics I should be in position to understand the descriptive statistics of any form. It would ultimately help me in my professional career and current education requirements as I would be able to analyze data from different sources and in different form.

# Reasons for Data in the Article

There are various reasons for using different data in the article. As the article consists of data related to distribution of the population based on race, ethnic background and income that is why Frequency distribution has been used. The article contains information of range of different categories of school that is why different range of schools have been mentioned in any particular area. Data also contains average number of students in schools, maximum and least number of students enrolled on racial basis. Quartiles have been used to show the school enrollment of different students in public and private schools.

# References

Goldstein, D. (2019, 04 25). *New York Times.* Retrieved from www.nytimes.com: https://nyti.ms/2IEWQRf