

Latest Housing Instability & Homelessness report

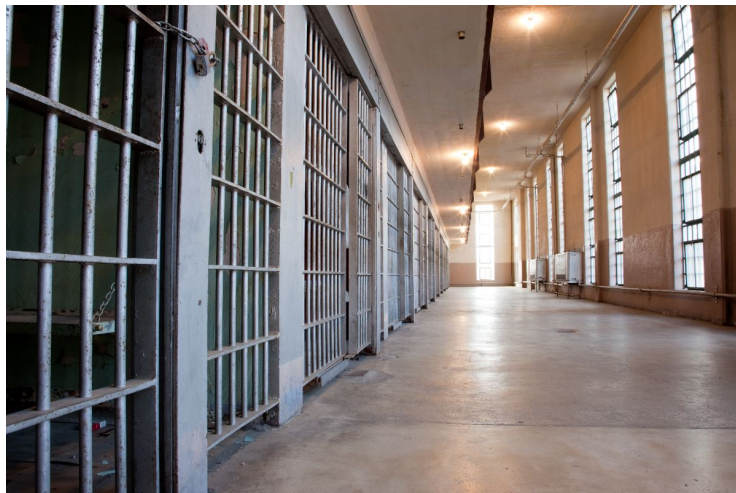


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Three Takeaways from New Report on Homelessness and Incarceration in Charlotte-Mecklenburg

By Bridget Anderson

Today, May 4th, Mecklenburg County Community Support Services released the [Homelessness Among the Incarcerated Population Integrated Data Report](#), authored by the Charlotte Urban Institute. This report examines the rate of and risk factors for homelessness among those experiencing incarceration in Mecklenburg County detention centers.

One of the key findings showed that incarcerated people with a prior history of homelessness were 22 times more likely to have another homeless episode after their release.





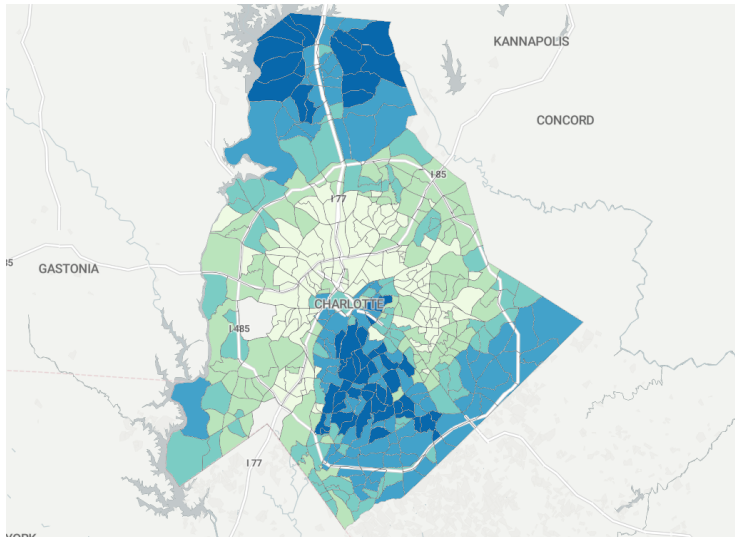
[A Trip to the W.T. Alexander Plantation Cemetery for Enslaved Persons](#)

By Maris Bey, MSW intern

As a part of my internship with the Urban Institute, I completed a project on the history of race, racism, and resistance at UNC Charlotte. A significant component of this work focused on the land of UNC Charlotte's campuses. Through this research, I learned that a portion of the main campus is composed of land that was previously the W.T. Alexander plantation. [W.T. Alexander](#) owned and operated a cotton plantation that reached 935 acres at its height and enslaved at least 30 individuals. His daughter-in-law, Mary Charlotte Walker Alexander, inherited this land. [In 1957](#), she donated five acres of this former plantation to Charlotte College for a road leading to the new campus.

During this research, I found information from [Charlotte-Mecklenburg Library](#), the [Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission](#) and local historian [Dr. Dan L. Morrill](#) about the cemetery where the enslaved individuals on the plantation were buried. However, the details about the location and accessibility were outdated and inconclusive.

A team of UNC Charlotte Urban Institute staff decided to find the site.



[Segregation by Design](#)

By Aaron M. Houck

Charlotte's neighborhoods (like those of many American cities) are highly segregated by race and economic status.

A quick review of the [Charlotte/Mecklenburg Quality of Life Explorer's](#) interactive maps reveals that the data support this claim. The two racial categories with the highest share of the county's population are White (44.7% of county residents) and Black (29.1%). But at smaller geographies—the

Quality of Life Explorer presents data by Neighborhood Profile Area (NPA)— racial demographics are not proportional to these countywide figures. The population of many NPAs are overwhelmingly White or Black.

And the story is similar for household income. Some NPAs have high concentrations of households with high incomes, while others have high concentrations of low-income households.

Very few neighborhoods in Charlotte-Mecklenburg reflect the underlying diversity of the overall city or county. Why is this?

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