

Confront serious levels of segregation by race and poverty – particularly in the west, where non-English-speaking Latinos tend to be segregated in schools with each other. Latino students remain the most segregated minority group in U.S. schools. Immigrant Latinos also are at risk of experiencing linguistic segregation. Latino enrollment in U.S. schools is nearly one-fourth of its enrollment.

Education for Blacks is more segregated than it was in 1968.

Black students are the most likely racial group to attend what researchers call “apartheid schools,” — schools that are virtually all non-white and where poverty, limited resources, social strife and health problems abound. One-sixth of America’s black students attend these schools.

Whites are the most segregated group in the nation’s public schools. Only 14% of white students attend multiracial schools (where three or more racial groups are present). Outside the south and southwest, most white students have very little contact with students of color.

Asian American students are the most integrated group in the nation’s public schools. Three-fourths of Asian Americans attend multiracial schools.

Racial segregation in schools is strongly linked to segregation by socio-economic class. Nearly 90% of intensely segregated, black and Latino schools are also schools where at least half of the student body is economically disadvantaged.

Today’s segregated schools are still unequal. Segregated schools have higher concentrations of poverty, much lower test scores, less experienced teachers and fewer advanced placement courses.

Students in integrated schools perform better on tests, possess elevated aspirations for educational and occupational attainment, and lead more integrated lives.

* Source of Information: The Civil Rights Project, Harvard University, May 15, 2014