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***Examining the Relationship Between Housing, Education,
and Persistent Segregation: Final Report to the McKnight Foundation***

THE INSTITUTE ON RACE AND POVERTY
June 1997

- Conclusion #1: Major cities and metropolitan areas in the United States remain highly segregated by race.*
- Conclusion #2: While individual poverty rates have stabilized, concentrated poverty is growing rapidly particularly within urban centers.*
- Conclusion #3: People of color are substantially more likely to live in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty.*
- Conclusion #4: Schools in the United States remain intensely segregated by race, and some are becoming more segregated. Segregation is especially severe in urban schools.*
- Conclusion #5: Schools which enroll predominantly students of color are also likely to have high levels of poverty.*
- Conclusion #6: The Government has significantly contributed to the creation and maintenance of segregation.*
- Conclusion #7: The private sector has significantly contributed to the creation and maintenance of segregation in housing.*
- Conclusion #8: There is a substantial connection between housing and education segregation.*
- Conclusion #9: Students of racially segregated, high poverty schools face enormous educational disadvantages.*
- Conclusion #10: While achievement levels for U.S. students remain unacceptably low, achievement is especially low for low-income students of color in urban schools.*
- Conclusion #11: Attending a racially isolated and high poverty school adversely impacts achievement levels of low-income students of color.*

(over)

Conclusion #12: Neighborhoods of concentrated poverty adversely affect the economic conditions of their residents.

Conclusion #13: Neighborhoods of concentrated poverty experience a disproportionately high number of adverse social conditions.