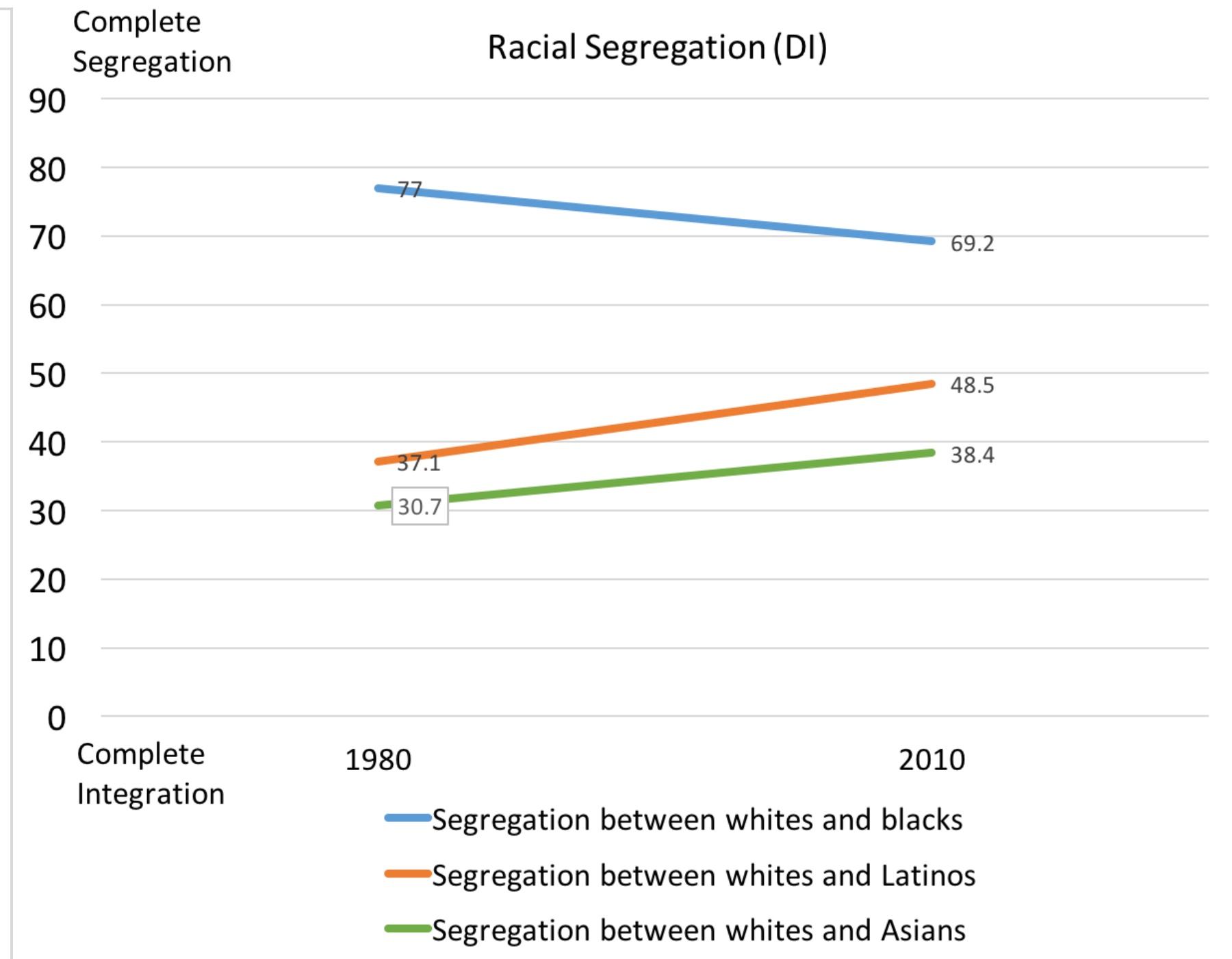
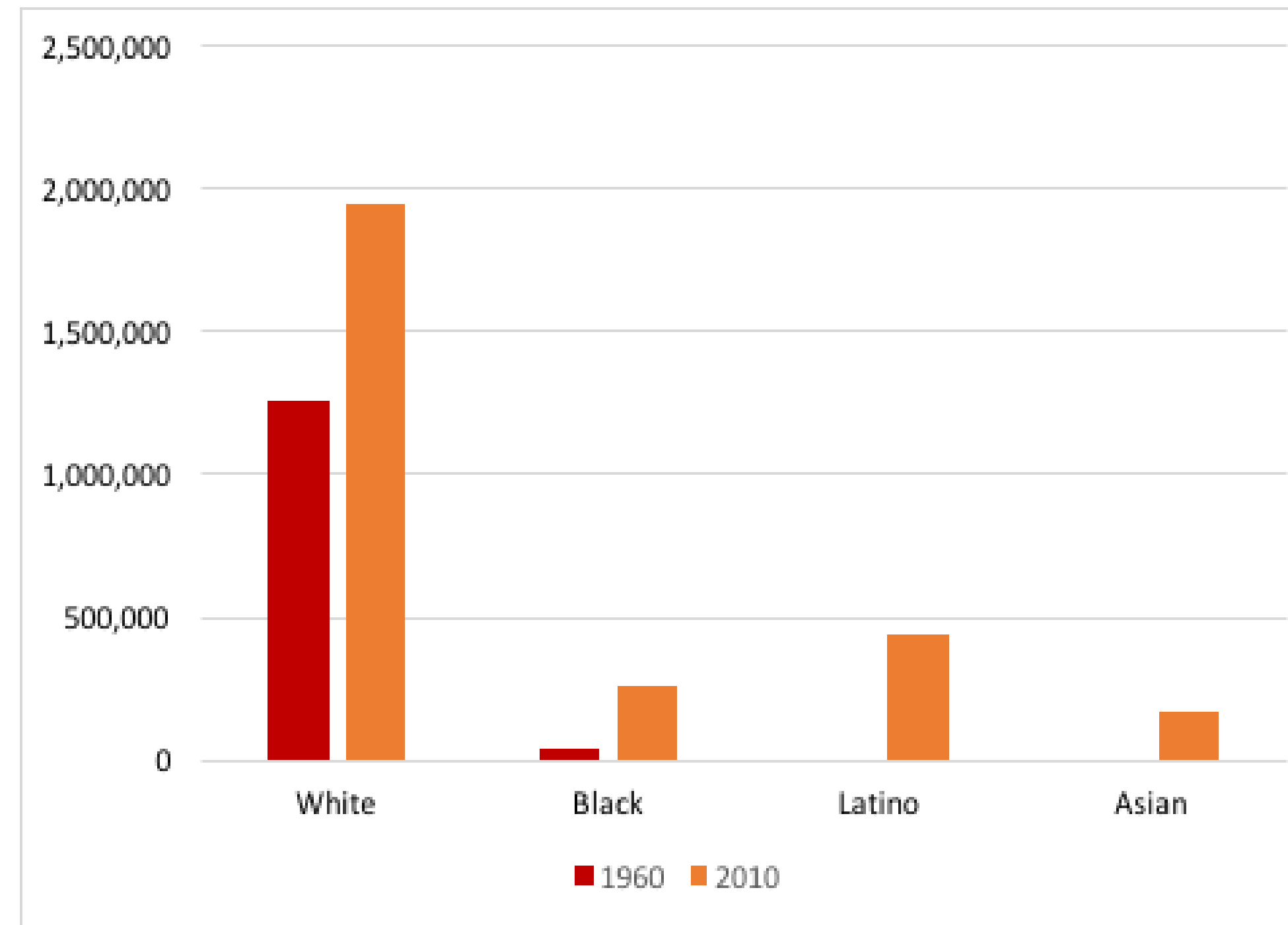
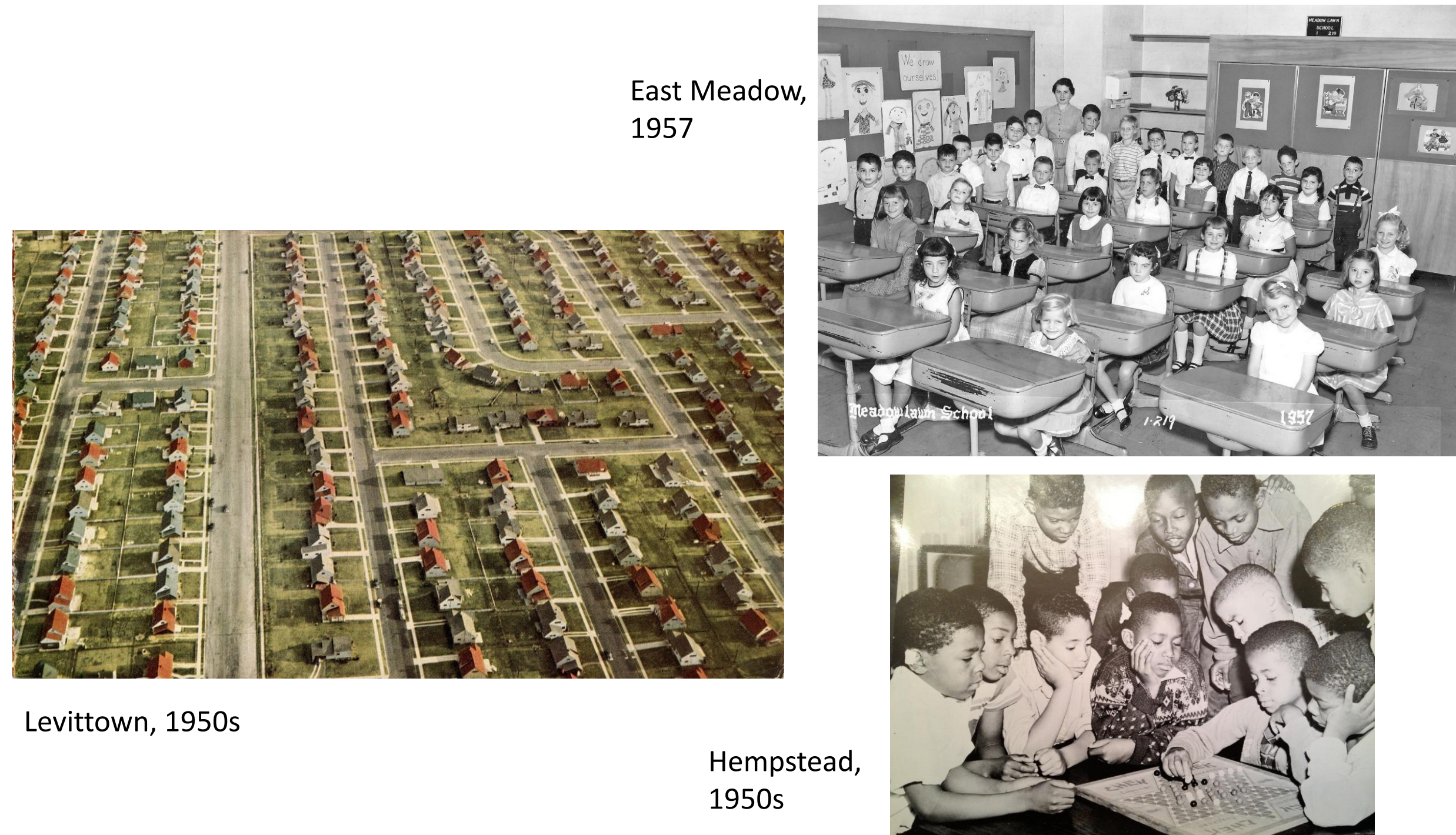


Growing School Segregation on Long Island, NY

Background

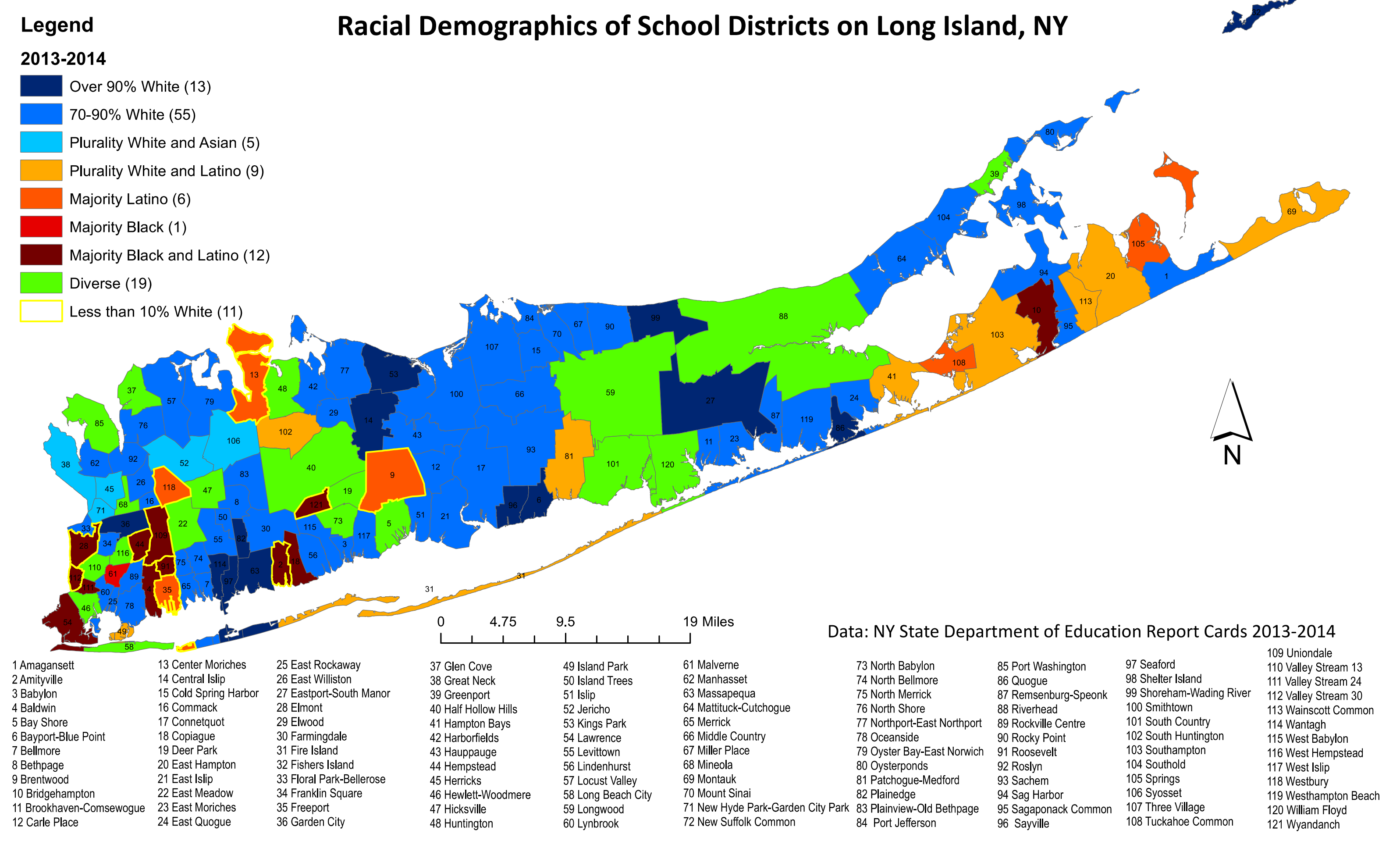
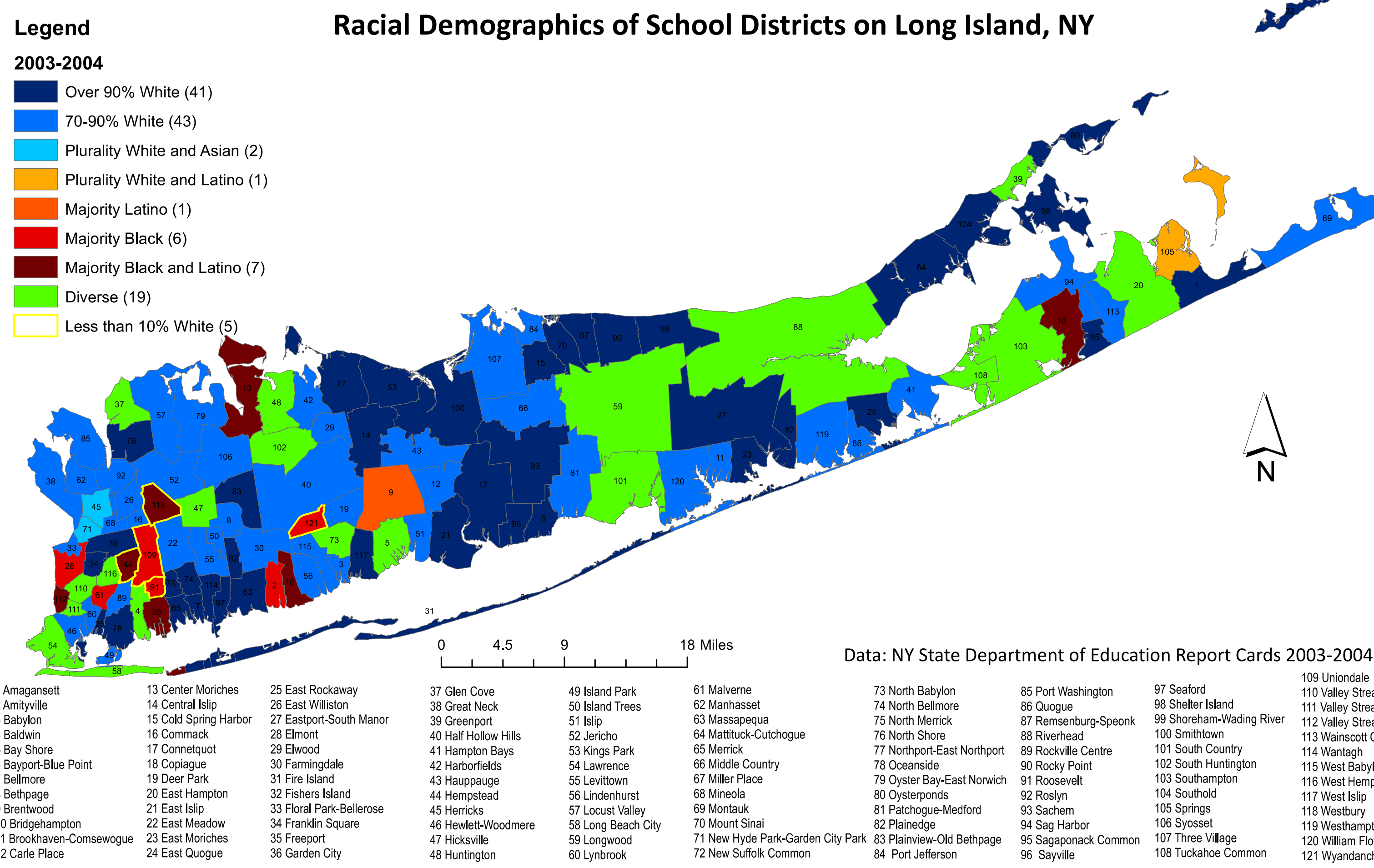


Since the suburban boom of the 1950's Long Island has been a region starkly divided by race. Famous for having the nation's first mass-produced homes, Long Island became the archetype for postwar suburbs throughout the country. Government sanctioned racism and discriminatory private practices, such as racial covenants, redlining, and racial steering made whiteness a prerequisite to gain access into almost all communities on Long Island, with the exception of a few that became entirely African American. In many ways Long Island is the poster child for America's racial project that enshrined whiteness as the ticket to the American Dream.

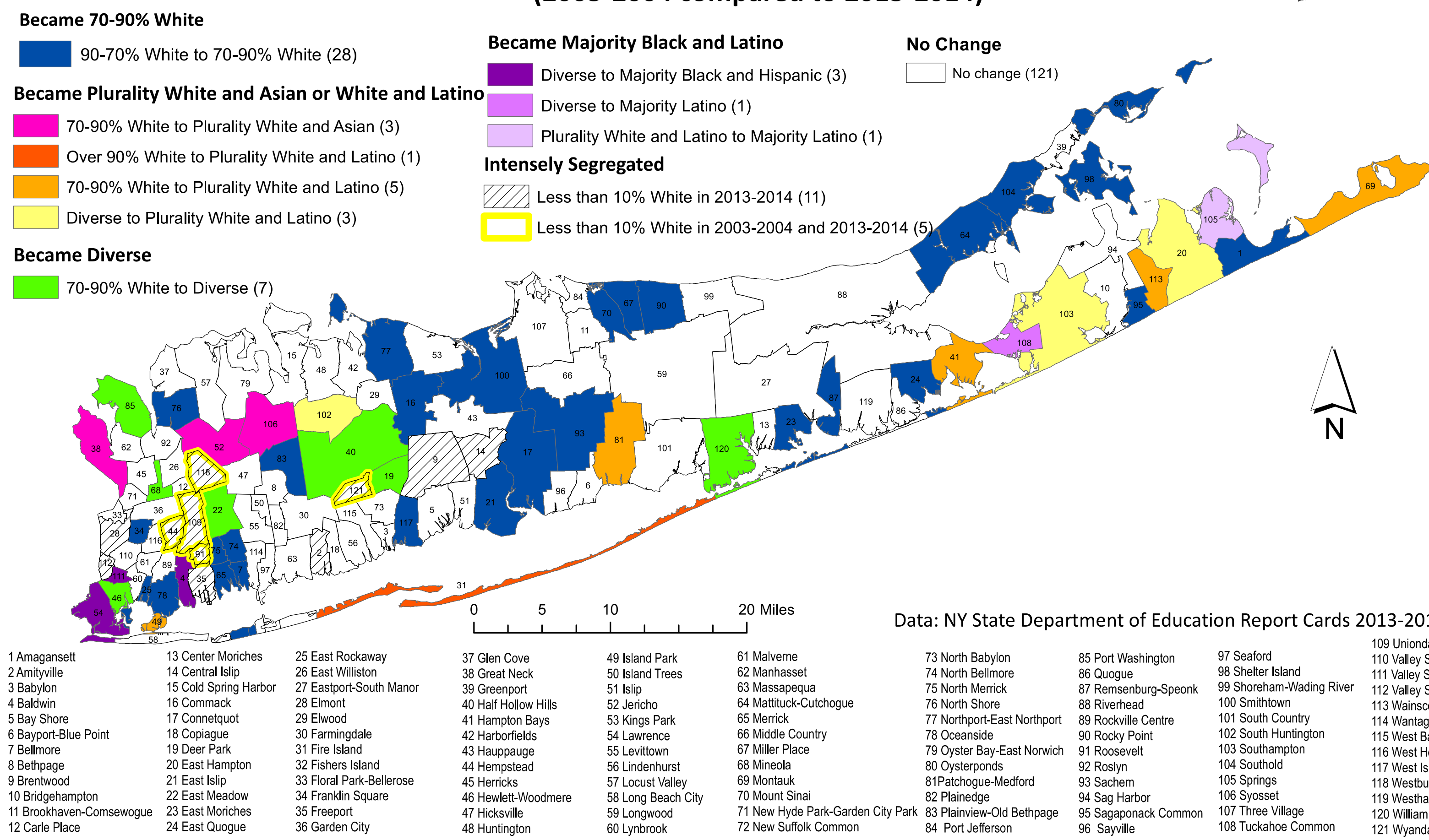
Although Long Island has become more racially diverse (especially compared to 1960 when it was 97% white and 3% black), it continues to be one of the most segregated regions in the country. Although segregation between Latinos and whites and Asians and whites is less severe compared to black-white segregation, the growing Latino and Asian populations have increasingly become more isolated. This has resulted in growing school segregation on Long Island.

Long Island's 125 school districts mirror the racial segregation at the neighborhood level. The island's racially segregated and fragmented public school system has produced vast educational inequities between majority black and Latino school districts and majority white and Asian school districts.

Maps and Results



A Decade of Change: Racial Demographics of School Districts on Long Island, NY (2003-2004 compared to 2013-2014)



Analysis

No increase in diverse schools

- The number of diverse school districts remained the same.

Decreasing white population

- There was a large decrease in the number of districts that are over 90% white, dropping from 41 school districts in 2004 to 13 in 2014.

Growing Latino population

- All but one of the school districts that were majority black in 2004 became majority black and Latino in 2014.
- 6 districts that were majority white became white and Latino.

Growing Asian population in majority white schools

- Three of the districts that were 70-90% White in 2004 became plurality white and Asian.

Increasing segregation

- 62% of the schools that were diverse in 2004 became majority minority in 2014.
- The number of majority minority schools grew from 15 to 21 districts.
- The number of school districts with less than 10% white students more than doubled, growing from 5 in 2004 to 11 in 2014.