Educational Racism: Findings from Current Research

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K-12

- Black students face harsher discipline and less rigorous curricula than white students.
- While Black students make up only 18% of the total student population, they accounted for 35% of the suspensions and 39% of expulsions.
- Only 29% of high schools with majority Black or Latino/a students offered advanced placement courses.
- Black and Hispanic students are less likely to have access to experienced teachers, due to the problem of teacher retention in schools with greater number of minority students.
- Teachers and administrators often place blame on children of color and their families for not meeting standards.
- Minorities are between 20 and 40 percent more likely to attend a school where there is a school law enforcement officer but no guidance counselor.
- Absence of racially diverse content in curricula.

Higher Education

- Legacy admissions perpetuate a white majority on many college campuses.
- Faculty of color represent only 17% of the full-time faculty in the U.S.
    - African American and Latino/a only 6%
- Absence of racially diverse content in curricula.
- Students of color underrepresented in leadership and student government.
- The terminology and research methods used to study racial disparities may perpetuate racism.
- Faculty of color are often asked to contribute to universities in ways that impede or slow their promotion.
- Architecture on campus and the absence of safe spaces make students of color feel unwelcome.

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