The 1991 Supreme Court decision Oklahoma City vs. Dowell made it easier for school districts and courts to dismantle desegregation plans.

From the 1960’s to the 1980’s, school integration was strongly implemented through successful national efforts.

After the Supreme Court’s ruling, the levels of equality in schools began to diminish as these efforts were scaled back, leading to two decades of unchecked re-segregation.

### The Numbers

#### Benefits of Integration

- **25% fall in black dropout rates in the 1970s**
- **Reduced violent crimes by young (15-24) black men by as much as 1/3**
- **Higher earnings, better health, and a better chance of staying out of prison for black males.**

#### 1968-69 School Year

- **77% of black students and 55% of Latino students attended public schools that were more than half-minority**

#### 2009-10 School Year

- **74% of black students and 80% of Latino students went to schools that were more than half-minority**

#### Double Segregation

Racial divides in classrooms have created a major wealth disparity between minority students and whites.

- **The typical black or Latino student attended a school where close to 70% of classmates were low-income**
- **Nearly 50% of public school students were low-income in 2010**

In New York

- **56% less likely to graduate on time**
- **56% less likely to score a 1650 or better on the SAT than students at more affluent schools.**

### What Happened Since Brown v. Board?

The 60th anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education commemorates a landmark Supreme Court decision. The case, brought by African American students and teachers, argued that segregation in schools is inherently unequal. The Supreme Court ruled that “separate educational agencies” are inherently unequal and ordered school districts to desegregate.