

African Americans and the Color Line: Fifty Years After Brown v. Board of Education

Tuesday, May 18, 2004, Washington, DC - Fifty years after Brown v. Board of Education, the color line still exists in American society. During the 1990s the population growth of racial and ethnic minorities resulted in an increase of 16 percent among African Americans. America's population continues to diversify, magnifying the urgent need to examine race relations, socioeconomic progress and gaps in educational attainment among minorities. In this program, Michael Stoll highlighted both the achievements of African-Americans in the last half-century and the challenges they still face with respect to income, occupation, education, and residential segregation. The discussion examined the shifting "color line" and other current trends which are relevant to mitigating the persistent disparities and gaps that remain.

Welcome:

Danny K. Davis (D-IL), U.S. House of Representatives

Presenter:

"African Americans and the Color Line"

Michael Stoll, Assistant Professor of Policy Studies, University of California, Los Angeles

Respondent:

M. Faith Mitchell, Deputy Director for Special Projects, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council, PRC Board Member



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California Institute for Federal Policy Research
Population Reference Bureau
The Office of Representative Danny K. Davis (D-IL)

Quick Facts:

"25% of 1990s black population growth attributed to people with recent roots in the Caribbean and Africa."

Michael Stoll, Assistant Professor of Policy Studies, University of California, Los Angeles

"The progress for black women in terms of education has been much greater than it has for black men over the past 20 years. In 1980 only 9% of black women had completed a college education compared to 10% of black men. Those numbers are now 15% and 13%, respectively."

Michael Stoll, Assistant Professor of Policy Studies, University of California, Los Angeles

"At any time, approximately 5% of the black male population is incarcerated. If one looks at young, black males with less than a high school education that number is 25%. When that group is expanded to include all young, black males with less than a high school education who have ever been incarcerated the rate is close to 60%."

Michael Stoll, Assistant Professor of Policy Studies, University of California, Los Angeles

Downloads:

Michael Stoll's PowerPoint Presentation (coming soon)

Materials: (see Exec. Summaries web page)

[2003 World Population Data Sheet](#), Population Reference Bureau (July 2003)

The American People Series Information Sheet, Population Reference Bureau

NCHS Data on Racial and Ethnic Disparities, NCHS (March 31, 2004)

Online and Print Publications, Population Reference Bureau (2003)

Politics and Science in Census Taking, Kenneth Prewitt, Population Reference Bureau (2003)

[Poverty in the United States](#), Population Resource Center (2003)

In Attendance:

The Offices of Senators:

Jack Reed (D-RI)

The Offices of Representatives:

Janice D. Schakowsky (D-IL)

Vic Snyder (D-AR)

House Committees:

Committee on Government Reform

Congressional Membership and Support Committees:

Congressional Black Caucus Foundation

Federal Agencies:

Department of Health and Human Services

National Center for Health Statistics

Other Organizations:

American Institutes for Research

American Sociological Association

Howard University

National Academy of Sciences

Population Reference Bureau