



BEFORE AND AFTER

The number of underrepresented minorities admitted to medical schools tends to fall when a state bans affirmative action. Over time, though, some states have seen a rebound in the number of black, Hispanic and Native American students who are admitted. Here is a look at states that enacted affirmative action bans in the past decade.

1996 The Fifth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals in *Hopwood v. University of Texas School of Law* prohibits the use of race-conscious admissions at all public and private schools in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

1996 California voters pass Proposition 209, ending the preferential use of race or gender in state employment, education and contracting.

1998 Washington voters adopt Initiative 200, which bans the use of racial and gender preferences by public universities and government agencies.

1999 Florida Gov. Jeb Bush bars the use of race in state contracting and admissions at public universities.

2003 The U.S. Supreme Court in *Grutter v. Bollinger* upholds the use of race as one of several admissions criteria for the University of Michigan School of Law. One medical school official attributes the drop in minorities to cautious admissions committees before the decision.

2006 Michigan voters pass Proposition 2, ending the use of affirmative action in state contracting, education and employment.

SOURCE: ASSN. OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES