



Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males 2008-2009 Annual Report





Greetings,

As Governor, I join with community leaders in presenting the Annual Report of the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males. Since it was established in 1993, the Commission has focused attention on the economic, educational, health, criminal justice and social status of black males in our state. This report offers detailed information on trends in these areas and makes recommendations for improvement to enable everyone to better understand the problems and come together to seek solutions. I commend the Commission for addressing these continuing challenges and for working to enhance the quality of life for African-American men and their families, as well as all Hoosiers. Thank you for your support of the Commission and your time in learning about their work through this report.

Sincerely,

Mitch Daniels
Governor of Indiana



Greetings!

It is my sincere pleasure to recognize the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males for its efforts to keep Indiana moving forward.

The Commission has contributed to our state by championing African-American men and touching countless lives and communities. The members of the Commission have important work to do, and I look forward to the progress that will continue to come when their great minds and compassionate hearts work together for Indiana.

Sincerely,

Becky Skillman
Lt. Governor of Indiana



Greetings,

It's been a great honor to serve as Commissioner and the Chairperson of the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males (ICSSBM). In 1993, when the General Assembly established the ICSSBM, a Five-Year Plan was initiated. The Five-Year Plan committed to focusing on five major areas of Black males which included: education, employment, criminal justice, health and social factors. The Commission continues to diligently explore and study the trends that have unfavorably affected the lives of the Black males within our state.

On Friday, October 16, Indiana Black Expo, Inc. (IBE), 100 Black Men of Indianapolis, the African-American Male Equity Project, Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males, Indiana Student African American Brotherhood (SAAB), Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) and the Indiana Commission on Hispanic/Latino Affairs, partnered to help empower African American and Latino males during the First Annual Minority Male Empowerment Day sponsored by USA Funds.

Statistics reveal that Black males are *more likely* to drop out of high school, be placed in special education classes and be suspended or expelled, while *less likely* to be placed in gifted and talented classes. These statistics are similar for Hispanic/Latino males. The First Annual Minority Male Empowerment Day was an opportunity for partnering organizations to combine efforts to help uplift and encourage central Indiana minority male students.

This partnership is a symbol of organizations coming together during a time of crisis. This was the first of many collaborations addressing issues that adversely affect African American and Latino male students. Together, we intend to help youth strive for academic excellence and provide students support through increased awareness of existing opportunities and programs.

I continue to commend the Commission for its meticulous, hard work. On behalf of the Commission, we would like to thank all the volunteers who have assisted with our vision, as we continue to address these challenges and for working to enhance the quality of life of the Black males of the state of Indiana.

Respectfully,

Tony A. Kirkland,
Chairman, ICSSBM



Greetings,

I learned very early in life that if you want to be a part of the solution, you have to be a part of the process. So I am honored to serve as a Commissioner and Vice Chair of the Indiana Commission on the Social Status of Black Males.

The state of our economy required us to reevaluate some of our goals and post pone some of our initiatives but as you read through this report you will notice that our Black Male Hoosiers still need us.

In 1993, when the Commission on the Social Status of Black Males was established by the General Assembly it's focus was to consider strategies for the improvement of life for Black Males in Indiana. Our five focus areas involving Black Males are: education, employment, criminal justice, health, and social factors.

Although the commission has had great success over the years in those five areas, we still have much more work to do to improve the lives of Black Males around the state of Indiana. So I commend the current and past staff, commissioners, and supporters for the foundation that was well laid.

Lastly, as you review the data and statistics in our annual report, I ask that you take on and focus on the words of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Who said: In life there are two kinds of people in the world thermostats and thermometers. Those who change the temperature and those who just measure the temperature? When you have reviewed all of that data in our annual report we hope that you will be one that changes the condition of our Black Males across Indiana.

Yours in service,

Kenneth Allen

Vice Chair – Indiana Commission on the Status of Black Males

Executive Summary

This Annual Report shows the disparities and challenges facing Indiana's Black males. It will take a group effort from government, non-government services, the faith based community and grass roots organizations to ensure Indiana's Black males are not negatively impacted

The Criminal Justice focus area notes too many Black males engage in high risk, destructive behavior and wind up dead or in prison. Black males are less than five percent of the population in Indiana, but over 38 percent of the incarcerated population. In the State of Indiana the costs of incarceration average \$54.28 per diem for each offender or \$1.3 million dollars a day to house and serve the incarceration population. We must assess the education level and skills of the incarcerated individuals in order to rehabilitate and prepare Black males for reintegration into society.

In the focus area of Education, Black male students lag behind other ethnic groups, and graduate at a much lower rate. Those Black males who do graduate need to be aware of the different diploma types and significance of each diploma, as well as its impact on continuing education and employment options. Educational achievement may serve as a goal for Black males who are underserved in the current education process. Education is the best way to help Black males achieve their potential and improve their lives and the lives of their families.

Employment for Black males remains a challenge. Black males' inability to garner suitable employment affects their self worth and diminishes their fiscal responsibility to provide for their family. The unemployment rate for Black males continues to be the highest for all ethnic groups and Black males unemployment is nearly double the annual average unemployment rate.

Black males need to take responsibility for their health. Cancer and major organ diseases kill Black males in greater numbers than other groups. Prostate cancer kills Black males nearly three times more than White males. Lack of money, insurance, transportation, access to doctors, and health education are major obstacles impacting Black males relating to their health. Despite decreases in death among Indiana populations, blacks still had the highest death rate for all causes out of all Indiana populations. In the U.S. and Indiana, the three leading causes of death for all populations were heart disease, cancer, and stroke. Homicide was among the leading causes of death for black and Hispanics in Indiana. The age-adjusted death rates for heart disease, stroke and all cancers for Indiana males, show how black males consistently had higher death rates. The data indicates that Black males had higher death rates for all cancers, this includes death rates for colorectal, prostate, and lung cancers too.

In addition to the health concerns noted above, another health related issue for Black males is tobacco use. For many years, Indiana has ranked among the top 10 states for tobacco use. Health experts know that cigarette smoking has been linked to cancer, particularly lung cancer and Black males had higher rates of cigarette smoking. Overall physical health is also important to Black males and obesity is very prevalent in the African American community. Since 1990, the prevalence of obesity among all Indiana adult populations has nearly doubled, from 14.5% to 27.0% in 2008. Blacks as an ethnic group (36.5%) also had the highest self-reported Body

Mass Index (BMI) rating greater than 30, compared to other races. Black males must engage in health screenings and take care of themselves so as not to manage their health by emergency or crisis mode.

The Social Factors focus area highlights the gap between affluence and poverty for Black males in Indiana. The social factors section also looks at assistance programs and the disparity between marriages for Black males compared to white males.

Black or African Americans represent 9.6% of the population in Indiana. The male population percentage in the State of Indiana is 49.2% which would estimate the Black male population at 269,362. Using the figure of 269,362, Black males represent 4.22% of the total Indiana state population.

This executive summary highlights issues that are important to Indiana's Black males. This Annual Report seeks to call government, non-government services, faith based community, and grass roots organizations to action. These issues will require engagement and attention from all aspects of society to improve the quality of life for Black males.

Criminal Justice

Problem Statement: Black males make up only 4.22% of the State’s population, yet they make up 38.1% of the incarcerated population in Indiana.

The Criminal Justice focus area encompasses the system of law enforcement, the bar association, the judiciary, corrections, and probation that is directly involved in the apprehension, prosecution; defense, sentencing, incarceration, and supervision of those suspected of or charged with criminal offenses. This report only examines the incarceration segment, with Indiana Department of Correction.

There are 10,076 black males incarcerated in Indiana Department of Correction (IDOC) facilities. The age breakdown is as follows:

| IDOC Black Male Incarceration Levels by Age Group | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 18 and under | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-55 | Over 55 |
| 37 | 1823 | 3736 | 2494 | 1502 | 484 |

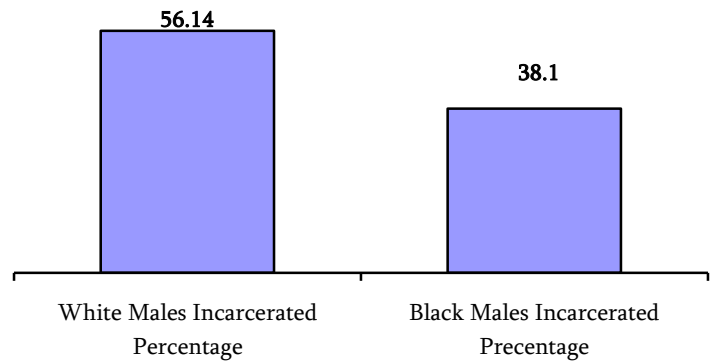
These numbers are based on current offenders housed in IDOC facilities as of 9/8/2009.

Percentage of the population who were admitted to the Indiana Department of Correction was 1.46% for Black males during calendar year (CY) 2008. Black males represent 4.22% of the Indiana population and the total Black state population is 9.6%. The White state population is nine times that of the Black population, yet Black males are incarcerated at a rate nine times that of their population percentage. (4385 admissions of the total 299,710 black males living in Indiana). *This information was taken from the 2000 US census and CY 2008 admission files.*

**Adult Offenders Currently Incarcerated in IDOC Facilities
By Race and Sex
Snapshot Date 9/8/09**

| | Sex |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Race | Male |
| American Indian/Alaskan | 42 |
| Asian | 22 |
| Pacific Islander | 17 |
| Black | 10,076 |
| Hispanic | 1,207 |
| Multi-Racial | 4 |
| Unknown | 86 |
| White | 14,659 |
| Total | 26,113 |

Source: Indiana Department of Correction



Source: Indiana Department of Correction

| 6 Indiana Counties with the Most Incarcerated Black Males | |
|--|------|
| Marion | 4335 |
| Lake | 943 |
| Allen | 806 |
| St. Joseph | 680 |
| Elkhart | 552 |
| Vanderburgh | 341 |

Source: Indiana Department of Correction

| Juvenile Offenders Currently Incarcerated in IDOC Facilities By Race and Sex Snapshot Date 9/8/09 | |
|--|-------------|
| | Sex |
| Race | Male |
| Black | 265 |
| Mixed Race | 15 |
| Other | 75 |
| White | 409 |
| Total | 764 |

Source: Indiana Department of Correction

Problem Cluster: Juvenile incarceration levels impede the social health of Black male youth and serves as a conduit to adult incarceration level

Most young Black males who enter into criminal activity lack the positive nurturing and enforcement of the characteristics of a responsible Black male. As a result, many young Black males may turn to criminal behavior to escape the brutalities of life.

Black adult offenders admitted versus released

In 2008, 36.24% of IDOC admissions were Black adults compared to 34.97% of Black adult releases. Black adults while having total releases greater than admissions still exhibit a greater percentage of admissions compared to releases from IDOC facilities.

| Adult Offenders Released from IDOC Facilities By Race and Sex CY 2008 | | |
|---|--------------|--------|
| Race | Male | |
| American Indian | 16 | |
| Pacific Islander | 5 | |
| Asian | 16 | |
| Black | 5495 | 34.97% |
| Hispanic | 640 | |
| Mixed Race | 5 | |
| Unknown | 45 | |
| White | 9490 | |
| Total | 15712 | |

Source: Indiana Department of Correction

| Adult Offenders Released from IDOC Facilities By Race and Sex CY 2008 | | |
|---|--------------|--------|
| Race | Male | |
| American Indian | 16 | |
| Pacific Islander | 5 | |
| Asian | 16 | |
| Black | 5495 | 34.97% |
| Hispanic | 640 | |
| Mixed Race | 5 | |
| Unknown | 45 | |
| White | 9490 | |
| Total | 15712 | |

Source: Indiana Department of Correction

The Impact of Education and Employment on Recidivism

While the number of Black males released from Indiana Department of Correction facilities totaled 5,495, the challenge lies in successful reintegration into their community and the avoidance of returning to IDOC. The Recidivism Rate for the Indiana Department of Corrections (IDOC) defines recidivism as returning to IDOC within three years of release from IDOC.

Problem Statement: The less education or lower educational attainment level for Black males, the higher the likelihood and prevalence of returning back to an Indiana Department of Correction facility.

As the education level increases for Black males, greater employment opportunities become available and employment is a key determinant to successful reintegration and less chance of recidivating.

Notice the relationship between education and employment and recidivism

Predictor of Recidivism: Employment

| Education at Release | Return Rate: <u>Employment</u> Post Release | Return Rate: <u>No Employment</u> Post Release |
|----------------------|---|--|
| College | 17.3% | 26.3% |
| GED/HS Diploma | 23.3% | 38.4% |
| Below GED | 28.5% | 44.7% |

Indiana Department of Correction, Dr. John Nally, Indiana Department of Correction, Dr. Susan Lockwood, Indiana Department of Correction, and Dr. Taiping Ho, Ball State University

Predictor of Recidivism: Education

| Education at Release | Return Rate: |
|----------------------|--------------|
| College | 21.2% |
| GED/HS Diploma | 30.1% |
| Below GED | 37.7% |

Indiana Department of Correction, Dr. John Nally, Indiana Department of Correction, Dr. Susan Lockwood, Indiana Department of Correction, and Dr. Taiping Ho, Ball State University

Notice the consistently lower Return Rate of offenders who gained employment post release versus those who did not.

Education

The graduation percentage for Black males is unacceptable. With just over half of Black males graduating from high school, this ultimately reduces the number of Black males attending colleges, universities or trade schools and may correlate to employment and criminal justice statistics. Nearly two out of every three Black males not graduating experienced suspension, expulsion or retention, which correlates to the need for more effective use of graduation-rate data to deploy resources to the schools and students who most need support and intervention.

Educational Definitions

Retention: A retained pupil is one who is assigned to the same grade as the prior year. This does not include students who were promoted but who are repeating particular subjects.

Graduation: A high school graduate is a student who received a Regular Diploma, a Core 40 Diploma, or an Academic Honors Diploma. This does not include students who receive Certificates of Achievement or Course Completion. To earn a diploma, students must pass a Graduation Qualifying Exam, or GQE. A student who does not pass the GQE can still receive a diploma through the GQE appeals process, or with a Core 40 Waiver.

Types of Diploma:

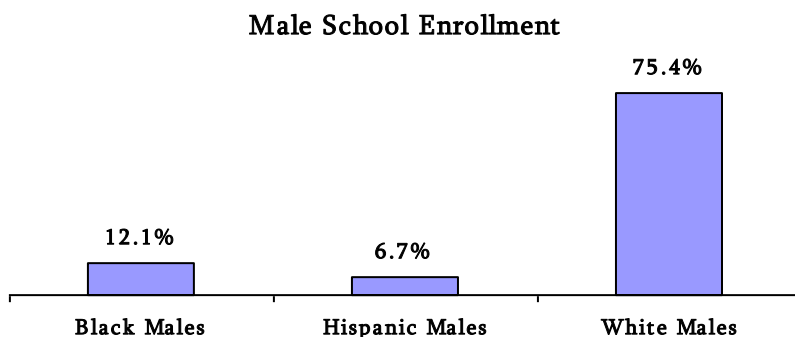
A **regular diploma** meets the minimum standards required for graduation.

A **Core 40 diploma** reflects 40 credits of basic college prop courses. Most colleges expect incoming students to have completed the Core 40.

An **Academic Honors diploma** requires additional credits and a higher grade point average. This is the most prestigious diploma.

Core 40 Waiver: A student who does not pass the GQE may be eligible for a diploma with a Core 40 Waiver. The waiver requires a grade of at least “C” in all required and directed elective courses.

The following two charts depict school enrollment and teacher composition for an informational perspective.



School Enrollment

| Grade | American Indian | | Black | | Asian | | Hispanic | | White | | Multiracial | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| KG | 112 | 118 | 4644 | 4171 | 575 | 637 | 3419 | 3143 | 28647 | 26492 | 2177 | 2145 |
| 01 | 98 | 98 | 5304 | 4732 | 617 | 722 | 3438 | 3388 | 29946 | 28028 | 2343 | 2218 |
| 02 | 114 | 103 | 5217 | 5115 | 635 | 697 | 3569 | 3281 | 30814 | 28865 | 2267 | 2172 |
| 03 | 117 | 111 | 5104 | 4769 | 620 | 660 | 2962 | 2947 | 30096 | 28468 | 2054 | 1978 |
| 04 | 100 | 95 | 5021 | 4828 | 598 | 629 | 2913 | 2817 | 29755 | 28280 | 1919 | 1850 |
| 05 | 90 | 106 | 4860 | 4745 | 560 | 578 | 2721 | 2684 | 30099 | 28541 | 1756 | 1802 |
| 06 | 106 | 110 | 4674 | 4725 | 545 | 568 | 2618 | 2616 | 30492 | 29195 | 1656 | 1630 |
| 07 | 108 | 110 | 5052 | 4753 | 546 | 564 | 2722 | 2556 | 31744 | 29954 | 1580 | 1482 |
| 08 | 102 | 99 | 5183 | 5018 | 551 | 551 | 2633 | 2457 | 31642 | 29655 | 1514 | 1418 |
| 09 | 132 | 108 | 5796 | 5262 | 596 | 571 | 2715 | 2422 | 33239 | 31022 | 1305 | 1308 |
| 10 | 106 | 115 | 4995 | 4785 | 562 | 502 | 2350 | 2145 | 32450 | 30847 | 1185 | 1133 |
| 11 | 115 | 112 | 4434 | 4586 | 526 | 513 | 2079 | 1923 | 31073 | 30013 | 954 | 972 |
| 12 | 76 | 105 | 3623 | 4160 | 500 | 478 | 1722 | 1676 | 29635 | 29376 | 776 | 806 |
| Total | 1,376 | 1,390 | 63,907 | 61,649 | 7,431 | 7,670 | 35,861 | 34,055 | 399,632 | 378,736 | 21,486 | 20,914 |

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Indiana Teachers by Race/Sex

| Sex | American Indian | Black | Asian | Hispanic | White | Multiracial |
|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|----------|--------|-------------|
| Male | 26 | 526 | 30 | 125 | 15,553 | 20 |
| Female | 54 | 1,760 | 117 | 364 | 43,900 | 52 |

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Black male students are more than twice as likely to be retained compared to white males.

Problem Statement: The disproportionate retention and dropout rates are a direct consequence of the majority population of teachers' inability to relate to Black male students, which is also a major contributor to low graduation rates.

| Retained 2007-08 | Male | female |
|------------------|------|--------|
| AMERICAN INDIAN | 49 | 27 |
| BLACK | 3315 | 2110 |
| ASIAN | 65 | 42 |
| HISPANIC | 1145 | 834 |
| WHITE | 8717 | 5176 |
| MULTIRACIAL | 619 | 381 |

Source: Indiana Department of Education

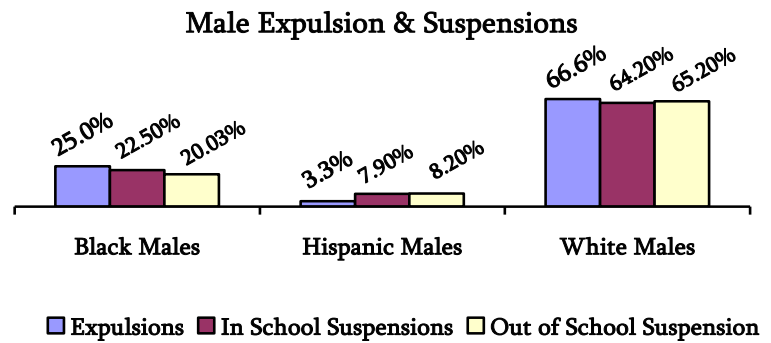
Expulsion and Suspensions

| Race | Expulsions | | IN School Suspensions | | Out of School Suspensions | |
|-----------------|------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | female |
| American Indian | 18 | 8 | 174 | 89 | 190 | 94 |
| Black | 1008 | 441 | 10919 | 7028 | 9861 | 17160 |
| Asian | 21 | 8 | 281 | 109 | 242 | 77 |
| Hispanic | 132 | 365 | 3845 | 1979 | 4084 | 1820 |
| White | 2679 | 1124 | 31053 | 13926 | 32111 | 12235 |
| Multiracial | 163 | 59 | 2083 | 1119 | 2723 | 1150 |

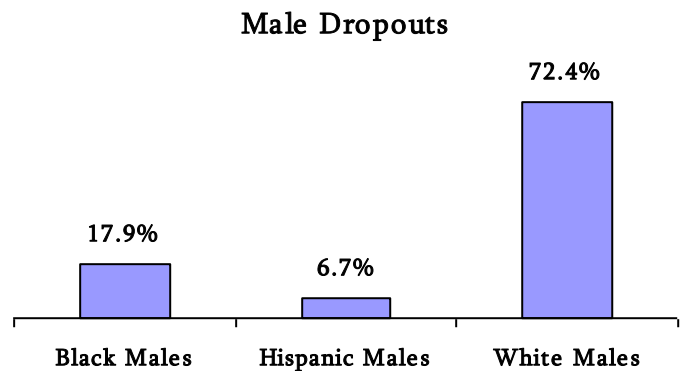
Source: Indiana Department of Education

| | Expulsions | In School Suspensions | Out of School Suspensions |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Black Males | 1.58% | 17.09% | 15.43% |
| White Males | 0.67% | 7.77% | 8.04% |

Source: Indiana Department of Education



Black male students drop out at 0.81% compared to white males at 0.58%. Black male students drop out of the educational system at a higher rate than Whites. A major contributor to the Black male dropout rate is the frequency of Black male suspensions and expulsions. Many Black students are forced out of school. Their failure in school also contributes to absenteeism, leading to dropping out.

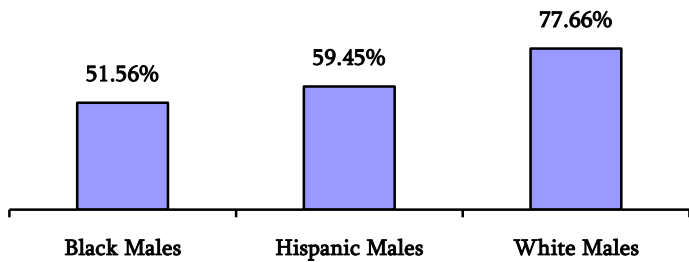


Dropouts

| Grade | American Indian | | Black | | Asian | | Hispanic | | White | | Multiracial | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 69 | 52 | 1 | 3 |
| 10 | 3 | 1 | 88 | 42 | | 3 | 45 | 25 | 279 | 155 | 12 | 5 |
| 11 | 4 | 17 | 124 | 94 | 3 | 2 | 62 | 60 | 641 | 641 | 20 | 14 |
| 12 | 7 | 8 | 338 | 290 | 7 | 7 | 99 | 80 | 1342 | 883 | 33 | 22 |

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Male Graduation Percentage



Black male students have the lowest graduation rate of all the ethnic groups as reported by the Indiana Department of Education. The Schott foundation noted, Black and White male students in Indiana in 2005-2006 graduated at lower rates than the national average and this deficiency in Black males graduating continues.

Graduates

| American Indian | | Black | | Asian | | Hispanic | | White | | Multiracial | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|
| Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 69 | 72 | 2432 | 3132 | 428 | 416 | 1145 | 1288 | 25532 | 26278 | 509 | 600 |

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Graduation Rates as percentage by Race/Gender

| American Indian | | Black | | Asian | | Hispanic | | White | | Multiracial | |
|-----------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------------|--------|
| male | female | male | female | male | female | male | female | male | female | male | female |
| 65.35 | 69.9 | 51.56 | 66.34 | 85.42 | 82.73 | 59.45 | 69.75 | 77.66 | 84.39 | 67.13 | 78.12 |

Source: Indiana Department of Education

Employment

Problem Statement: Disproportionate unemployment rates for Black males are a result of the lack of employment opportunities being made available for those without a high school diploma, with prior convictions, or without experience in a skilled trade.

Sex by Age & Employment Status for the Population 16 yrs. And Over

Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1 yr. Estimates

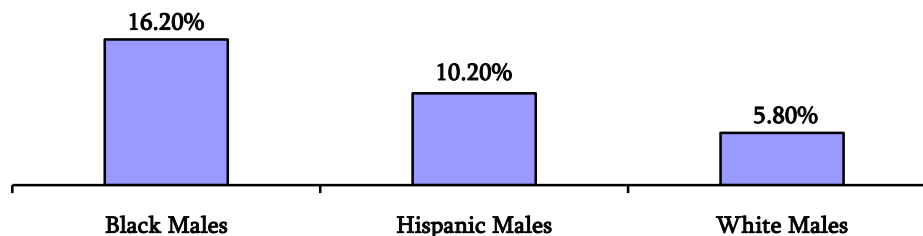
| | White | % of Population | Black | % of Population |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Total | 4,339,341 | | 405,649 | |
| Male: | 2,114,142 | | 188,884 | |
| 16 to 64 years | 1,108,023 | | 170,200 | |
| In labor force | 1,485,055 | 82.5% | 114,319 | 67.2% |
| In Armed Forces | 3,331 | 0.2% | 616 | 0.4% |
| Civilian | 1,481,724 | 82.3% | 113,703 | 66.8% |
| Employed | 1,383,976 | 76.8% | 97,196 | 57.1% |
| Unemployed | 97,748 | 5.4% | 16,507 | 9.7% |
| Not in labor force | 315,968 | 17.5% | 55,881 | 32.8% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

Problem Statement: Access to educational and vocational training opportunities for Black males is limited

The high unemployment rate among Black males is a result of various underlying root causes. The lack of educational preparation and vocational training among Black males has affected seriously their ability to secure and sustain employment. Because of this, the lack of employment opportunities encourages the Black male to generate income through criminal or illegal activities.

Unemployment Rate Percentage 2008



2008 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics presents preliminary data on employment status by demographic group for States from the Current Population Survey (CPS). It is made available while work on producing a final table using the standard procedure continues. It is expected that the data—particularly for labor force participation rates, employment-population ratios, and unemployment rates—will be little changed

The lack of employment opportunity and financial direction causes the Black male to experience personal hopelessness and despair. And, as the foundation of many social woes for the Black male, the issue of stimulating a better economic climate and employment stability for the Black male must be addressed realistically.

Enhancing the educational and skills training of Black males will improved their chances of employment, thus eliminating destructive alternatives and improving their family and community environments.

Health

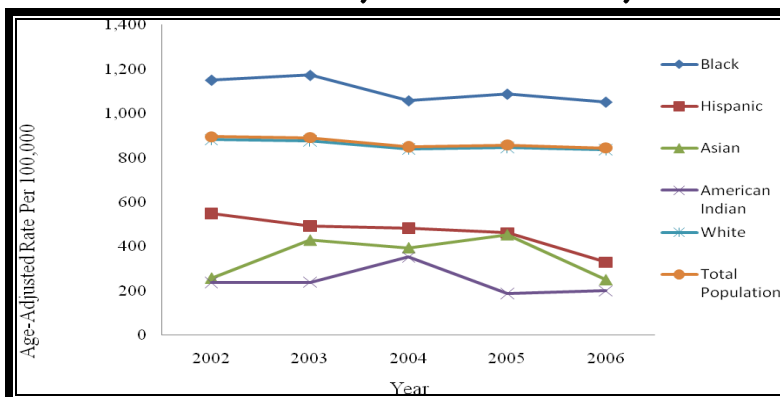
Per our data analysis team, there is no standard statement that ISDH puts in its reports regarding the data. This report is based on the most current data available at the time of its release.

Problem statement: Black male health problems are best solved by avoiding them through prevention.

Black males' health is within their control; they must however reduce unhealthy risks, incorporate health prevention and watch their diet and exercise. The life expectancy gap between Black males and white males currently is 6.3 years. Black males must engage in health screenings and take care of themselves so as not to manage their health by emergency or crisis mode and to close the life expectancy gap.

Mortality, or death rate, is an indicator of the overall health of a population. The age-adjusted death rate for all causes decreased among all Indiana populations from 895.2 per 100,000 to 845.1 per 100,000 from 2002 to 2006. Despite this decline, Blacks had the highest death rates of any population in Indiana. Death rates for Blacks ranged from 1,151.5 death to 1,052.5 deaths per 100,000 from 2002 to 2006 [Figure 1]

Figure 1 Death Rates for All Causes by Race and Ethnicity - Indiana 2002 – 2006



*Hispanic can be of any race.

Age-adjusted per 100,000. Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the 2000 standard million population, U.S. Bureau of Census.

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Office of Minority Health, July 2009. Original data obtained from Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health System Development and Data Commission, Data Analysis Team.

Table 1 Leading Causes of Death for by Race and Ethnicity- Indiana Males 2006

| Black Males | White Males | Hispanic Males | Total Males |
|---------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Heart Disease | Heart Disease | Accidents | Heart Disease |
| Cancer | Cancer | Heart Disease | Cancer |
| Homicide | Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | Cancer | Accidents |
| Stroke | Accidents | Homicide | Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases |
| Diabetes | Stroke | Suicide | Stroke |

*Hispanic can be of any race.

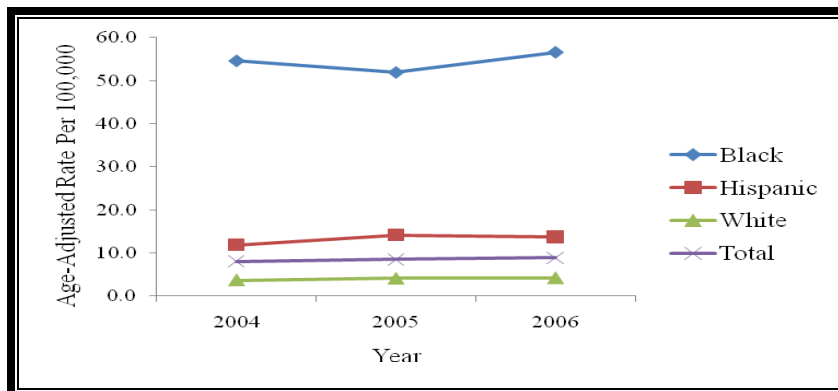
Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Office of Minority Health, July 2009. Original data obtained from Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health System Development and Data Commission, Data Analysis Team.

Homicide

From 2004 to 2006, Black males had the highest death rate for homicide than all other male populations in Indiana.

In 2006, homicide was among the leading causes of death for Black and Hispanic males. The overall age adjusted death rate for homicide for all males was 8.9 per 100,000. Black males (56.6 per 100,000) had a homicide death rate more than thirteen times that of white males (4.2 per 100,000); four times that of Hispanics (13.8 per 100,000); and six times that of the total male (8.9 per 100,000) population during 2006 [Figure 2].

Figure 2 Death Rates for Homicide by Race and Ethnicity – Indiana Males 2004–2006



**Hispanic can be of any race.*

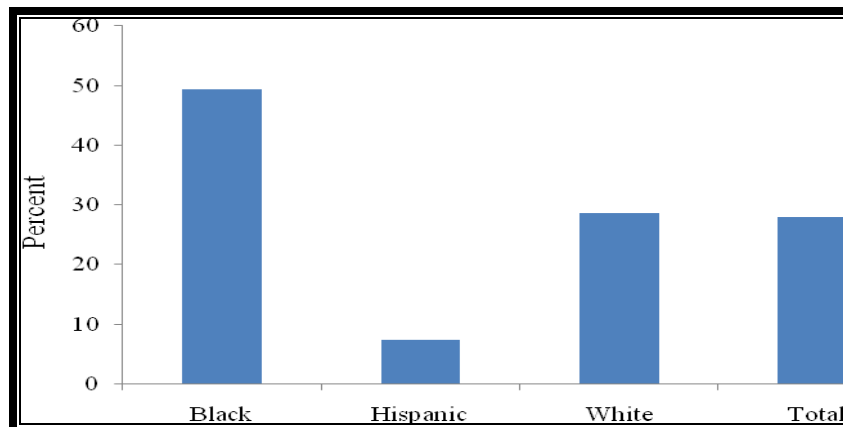
Age-adjusted per 100,000. Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the 2000 standard million population, U.S. Bureau of Census.

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Office of Minority Health, July 2009. Original data obtained from Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health System Development and Data Commission, Data Analysis Team.

High Blood Pressure

During 2007, 49.4% of adult Black males reported they have ever been told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure. In contrast, 7.4% of adult Hispanic males and 28.7% of adult White males and 28.0% of the total Indiana adult male population reported they have ever been told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure [Figure 3].

Figure 3 Percent of Adults Males by Race and Ethnicity Who Reported Ever Being Told They Have High Blood Pressure by Race and Ethnicity - Indiana 2007

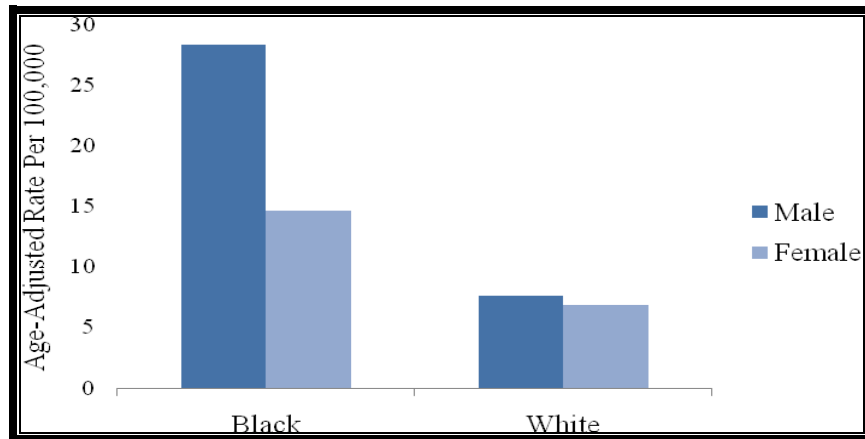


**Hispanic can be of any race.*

Source: 2007 Indiana Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

During 2006, Black males had an age-adjusted death rate for high blood pressure of 28.4 per 100,000, while Black females, White males and females had age-adjusted death rates due to high blood pressure of 14.7, 7.6, and 6.9 per 100,000, respectively [Figure 4].

Figure 4 Age-Adjusted Death Rates for High Blood Pressure by Race and Sex – Indiana 2006



**Essential (primary) hypertension and hypertensive renal disease
Age-adjusted per 100,000. Age-adjusted rates are calculated using the 2000 standard million population, U.S. Bureau of Census.
Source: Indiana State Department of Health, Office of Minority Health, July 2009. Original data obtained from Indiana State Department of Health, Public Health System Development and Data Commission, Data Analysis Team*

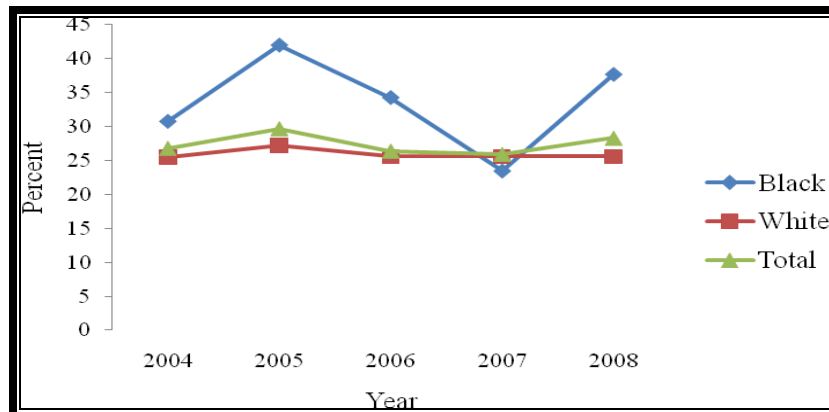
High blood pressure is called the “silent killer” because it has no signs or symptoms. In addition high blood pressure is a risk factor for stroke (CDC).

Tobacco Use

Nearly 90% of lung cancers can be attributed to cigarette smoking. Death rates due to lung cancers are higher for male smoker than female smokers (*Indiana Cancer Facts & Figures 2006*).

From 2004 to 2008, with the exception of 2006, adult Black males had higher smoking rates than adult White males and the total adult male population in Indiana [Figure 5]. Black males should quit smoking and not use tobacco products.

Figure 5 Percent of Adults Who Reported Being Current Smokers by Race Indiana Males 2004-2008

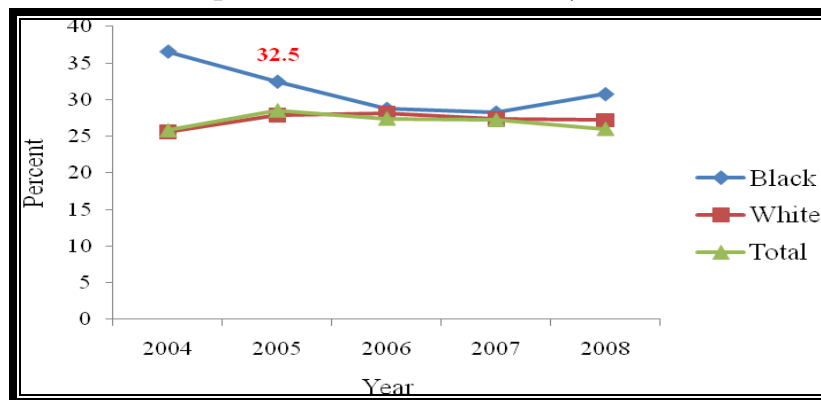


**2005 rate for black has a 95% confidence interval half-width of greater than 10.
Source: 2004-2008 Indiana BRFSS*

Obesity

A body mass index (BMI) of 30 or greater is considered obese. In 2008, 30.8% of adult Black males, 27.2% adult White males, and 26.0% of total adult male population reported a BMI of 30 or greater. [Figure 6]

Figure 6 Percent of Adults Reported BMI \geq 30 (obese) by Race – Indiana Males 2004-2008



**red/bold = the half-width of the confidence intervals is >10 - interpret with caution*

Source: 2008 Indiana BRFSS

Heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer and other chronic diseases can be prevented by making lifestyle changes. These changes include eliminating tobacco, increasing physical activity, improving diet, and maintaining a healthy weight. Black males must eat to live and live to eat by ensuring five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day as well as limiting high fat foods.

HIV/AIDS

In 2008, 41.6% adult females less than 65 years of age reported ever being tested for HIV compared to 28.8% adult males. Of Blacks, 63.1% of adult females and 59.1% of adult males less than 65 years of age reported ever being tested for HIV. In comparison, 39.6% of adult White females and 24.1% of adult White males less than 65 years of age reported ever being tested for HIV.

As of December 2008, there were 9,253 Indiana residents living with HIV/AIDS.

Of the newly reported male cases (291) of HIV in 2008, 44% were Black, 8% Hispanic, 45% White, and 8% were other races. Of the newly reported female cases (76) of HIV, 53% were Black, 9% Hispanic, 33% White, and 5% were other races.

Of the newly reported male cases (112) of AIDS in 2008, 27% were Black, 13% Hispanic, 56% White and 4% were other races. Of the newly reported female cases (34) of AIDS, 53% were Black, 12% Hispanic, 29% white, and 6% were other races.

Facts:

Black males are 138% more likely to die from diabetes than White males.

Black males are 42% more likely to die from cancer, or stroke than White males.

The Indiana age adjusted death rate is higher for Black males than for any other group, and over 37% higher than the rate for White males.

According to the age adjusted death rate, Black males are 21% more likely to die from heart disease than White males.

Age-adjusted death rate is a good way to compare death rates between counties, states and the U.S. The Indiana State Department of Health uses the direct method to age-adjust. In this method, the age-specific rates are first calculated for the various age groups (e.g. <1, 1-4, 5-14, 15-24, etc.). The age-specific rates are then weighted according to the standard million. The standard million is the proportion of the total U.S. population for the same age groups used to determine the age-specific death rates. The year 2000 standard million is used in Indiana State Department of Health mortality reports for 1999 forward.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) is an annual random digit-dial telephone survey of adults aged 18 years and older. The survey is conducted through a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). All 50 states and the District of Columbia participate.

The BRFSS relies on self-reported data. This type of survey has certain limitations that should be understood when interpreting the data. Many times, respondents have the tendency to underreport behaviors that may be considered socially unacceptable (e.g., smoking, heavy alcohol use). Conversely, respondents may over report behaviors that are desirable (e.g., physical activity, nutrition).

Incidence Rate is the number of new cases in a given time frame.

In order to improve the health status of minorities, it is necessary to increase the number of culturally and socially sensitive health care providers, thus making health care services more acceptable to minorities, especially Black males. Health and human service providers should receive continuing education regarding the factors and issues affecting the health of minorities. On going efforts through higher education will be needed to increase the awareness of health care providers to the special needs of minorities.

Source: Adapted from the 1990 Report of the Council on Black & Minority Health

Local Urban Leagues, NAACP chapter, Minority Health Coalitions, and other community agencies should develop programs encouraging Black males with or without insurance to seek treatment and should monitor to ensure that health care facilities are user friendly. There are many contributing factors to the overall health concerns faced by Black males. Some of those factors are stress, uncertainty, a lack of medical insurance or adequate insurance, poor diet, being unformed, sexual promiscuity, and genetics. Therefore, a blueprint should be developed to address the health disparity, inform Black males, and provide preventative screenings.

Social Factors

The disintegration of the Black family unit is a symptom of a larger tragedy, the plight of the Black male. Currently, the structure of most Black families is non-traditional or single-parent households. The key components in reversing the critical condition of the young Black male must focus on assisting and supporting parents. It is a fact that Black parents need employment, resources, motivation and reinforcement to create a successful, health family environment for their sons. Also, in order to make a positive difference in the life of a Black male youth, significant pro-family resources must be directed toward the training, development and support of parents, particularly teenage parents and single parents.

Problem Statement: One tragic symptom to the plight of the Black male is the disintegration of the Black family. The current impoverished social realities faced by Black families are a direct consequence of non-traditionalism, or single-parent households. Unfortunately, in most cases, the single parent is a woman.

Marital Status for the Population 15 yrs. And Over

Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-yr. Estimates

| | White | % of Population | Black | % of Population |
|---|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Total | 4,411,884 | | 414,584 | |
| Never Married | 1,135,883 | 25.7% | 196,582 | 47.4% |
| Now Married (except separated) | 2,394,762 | 54.3% | 117,884 | 28.4% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

Sex by Educational Attainment for the Population 25 yrs. And Over

Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-yr. Estimates

| | White | % of Population | Black | % of Population |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Total | 3,673,904 | | 327,341 | |
| Male: | 1,772,963 | | 150,229 | |
| Less than high school diploma | 234,551 | 13.2% | 28,432 | 18.9% |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 425,060 | 24.0% | 21,003 | 14.0% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

The recent release of 2008 poverty data highlights that the recession is affecting the already rising rate of poverty and child poverty in Indiana. Between 2004 and 2008, Indiana showed a 23% increase in the percent of children living in poverty.

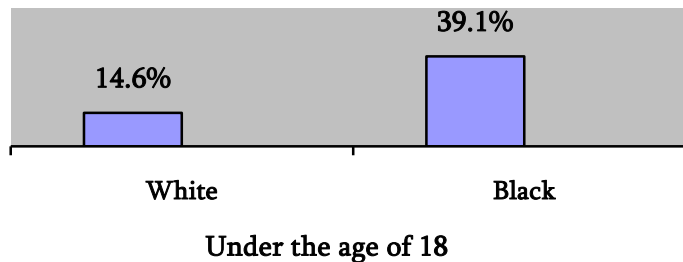
Indiana Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex & Age

Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-yr. Estimates

| | White | % of Population | Black | % of Population |
|---|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Total | 5,308,477 | | 518,828 | |
| Income in the past 12 months below poverty level | | | | |
| Male: | 250,709 | 9.6% | 62,561 | 25.9% |
| Under 18 years | 93,677, | 14.6% | 30,503 | 39.1% |
| 18 – 64 years | 141,888 | 8.5% | 29,679 | 20.4% |
| 65 years and over | 15,144 | 5.0% | 2,379 | 13.3% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

Poverty Status by Age



Indiana Household Type (Including Living Alone)

Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-yr. Estimates

| | White | % of Population | Black | % of Population |
|---|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Total | 2,173,505 | | 209,094 | |
| Family households: | 1,453,411 | 66.9% | 125,937 | 60.2% |
| Married-couple family | 1,151,080 | 53.0% | 52,748 | 25.2% |
| Female householder, no husband present | 214,975 | 9.9% | 62,564 | 29.9% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

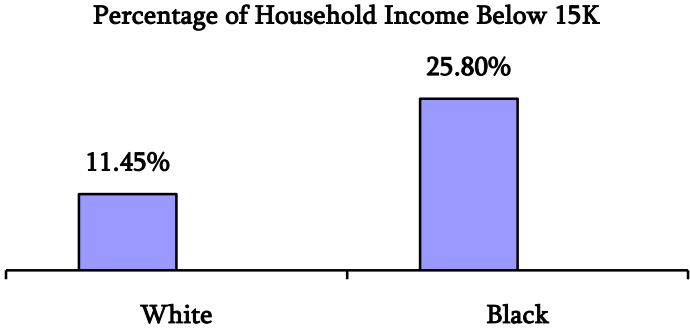
Indiana Household Income in the Past 12 Months (In 2008 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)

Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-yr. Estimates

| | White | % of Population | Black | % of Population |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| Total | 2,173,505 | | 209,094 | |
| Less than \$10,000 | 135,594 | 6.2% | 32,403 | 15.5% |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 113,243 | 5.2% | 21,536 | 10.3% |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 240,783 | 11.1% | 33,237 | 15.9% |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 253,413 | 11.7% | 29,407 | 14.1% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

The preceding table notes that in Indiana households, 55.8% of Black households earned below thirty five thousand dollars in the past twelve months while only 34.2% of white households earned below that amount. The white households were ten times greater than the Black households and over sixty five percent of their households earned more than thirty five thousand dollars compared to just forty four percent of Black households.

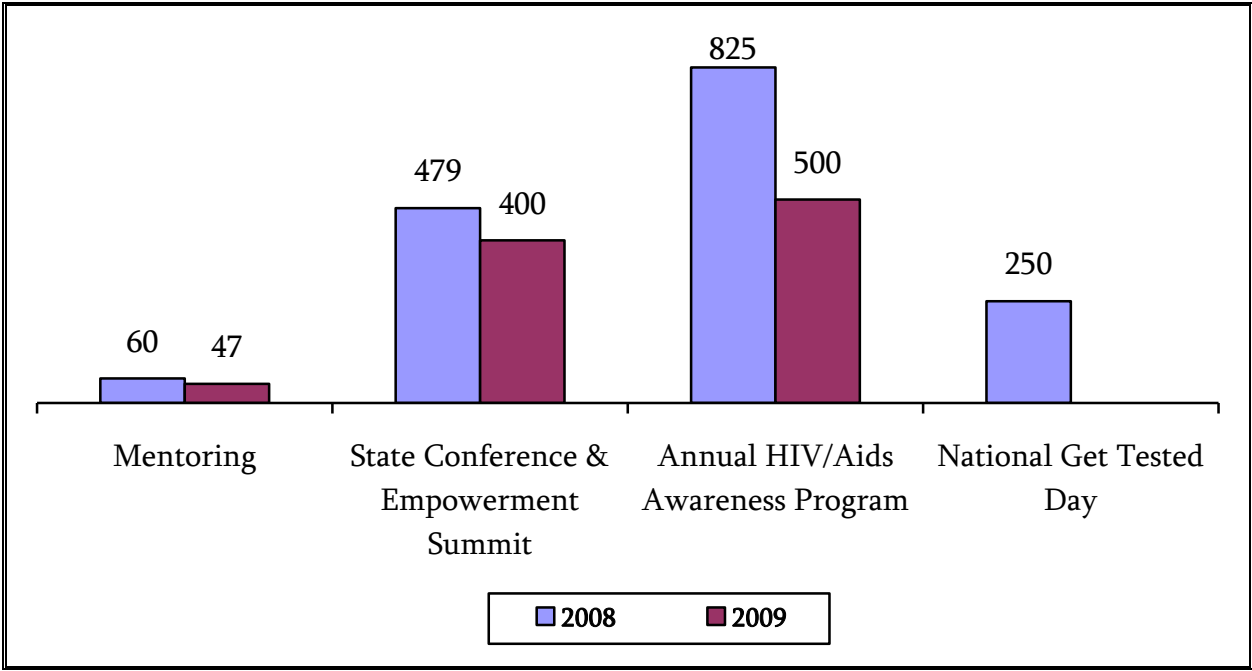


In order to close the earnings gap, parents need encouragement to be proactive in seeking information and be more active in their children’s education activities, career planning, and wealth building.

Support of the Black Family Unit, Social Development Programs, & Mentoring Programs

Community organizations, social service agencies, the faith based community, and family-support agencies will need to work together to develop constructive programs, support services and village type systems to address the needs of Black families along with mentoring initiatives to serve the youth. a consortium of these organizations may need to pool their talents and resources to facilitate programs and initiatives for Black families and youth.

The information presented in this report highlights some of the issues that are problem concerns to Black males and offers recommendations and initiatives to improve situations for Black males. This report includes a yearly snapshot of activities or initiatives conducted by the Commission to positively impact black males relating to the five focus areas: Criminal Justice, Education, Employment, Health and Social Factors.



Commission Membership

Tony Kirkland, Chairman
Executive Director
Indiana Civil Rights Commission

Kenneth Allen, Vice Chairman
KAFFEE Inc.

Becky Skillman
Lt. Governor of Indiana

Senator Gary Dillon
(R) Columbia City

Senator Samuel Smith
(D) East Chicago

Representative Tim Brown, MD
(R) Crawfordsville

Representative Dr. Vernon G. Smith
(D) Gary

Dr. Tony Bennett
Superintendent of Public Instruction
Indiana Department of Education

Judith A. Monroe, MD
Commissioner
Indiana Department of Health

Cathy Boggs
Director
Division of Family Resources

Edwin G. Buss
Commissioner
Indiana Department of Correction

Gina Eckart
Director
Division of Mental Health

Mark Everson
Commissioner
Indiana Department of Administration

Mindy Lewis
Columbus

Robert L. Marshall Jr.
Indianapolis

Willie Middlebrook
Indianapolis

Reverend Joseph Smith
Fort Wayne

Wayne R. Wellington
Indianapolis Public Schools
Career & Technology Center

James E. Garrett Jr.
Executive Director
ICSSBM

Malika Y. Mays
Administrative Assistant
ICSSBM