RACIAL EQUITY MINDSET

Quantitative Data Set
This deck includes quantitative data across many systems throughout the State of Indiana and the City of Indianapolis.

It is meant to help ground and guide the conversations this evening.
Racial Equity in Indiana

- **Indicators Included:**
  - Child Welfare
  - Health
  - Economic
  - Criminal Justice System
  - Education
In Indiana . . .

Black children are overrepresented in the foster care system

Source: Indiana Department of Child Services and Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (2017)
Despite making up just 13% of children in Indiana, Black youth represent 25% of all children in foster care.
As a district, IPS saw a drop in ELA and Math performance compared to prior years. However, interim assessment data suggests some of this drop is the result of the change in assessment.

Overall Results

In Indiana . . .

**Black, Pacific Islander, and Multiracial children are victims of maltreatment at rates significantly higher than their peers in Indiana.**

Source: American Community Survey (2017)
Child maltreatment encompasses physical abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect. All these forms disproportionately impact Black, Multi Racial, and Pacific Islander children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Rate per 1,000 Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi Racial</td>
<td>31.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Victims of Maltreatment – Rate per 1,000 Children
Black and Hispanic families have median incomes $10,000 - $20,000 lower than the average White family.

Source: American Community Survey (2017)
Most **Families of Color** within Indiana are at a **significant economic disadvantage** compared to their White peers.

This disparity is largest for **Black families** whose median household income is **$23,000 lower**.
In Indiana . . .

**Black and Hispanic children are 2-3 times more likely to be living below the poverty line than White children.**

Children of color are disproportionately represented in the population of Indiana youth living in poverty. Approximately **11% of Indiana children** are Black, while **40% of children living in poverty** are Black.
In Indiana . . .

Infant mortality rates are among the highest in the country. Black mothers are impacted by infant mortality at a rate nearly 3 times that of their White peers.

Source: American Community Survey (2017)
Women of color are **victims of infant mortality** at rates far higher than White women in Indiana. **Black infants** are at the highest risk to die before their first birthday.
As a district, IPS saw a drop in ELA and Math performance compared to prior years. However, interim assessment data suggests some of this drop is the result of the change in assessment.

Overall Results

In Indiana . . .

Black high school students are twice as likely to have a parent who has been incarcerated than the average White family.

Source: American Community Survey (2017)
In 2018, **34.5% of Black high school students** reported having had one or more **parent incarcerated** during their childhood. These incarcerations were largely for **drug-related non-violent offenses**.
Black children make up 13.1% of all youth in Indiana, but a staggering 32.8% of youth in the department of corrections.

Source: American Community Survey (2017)
Proportionally, **Black children** are significantly **overrepresented** in the population of **youth committed to the department of corrections**.

The most common offenses are property crime and offense against a person.
In Indiana . . .

Only **5.1%** of **Black students** were identified as “high ability” in 2018. **Hispanic students** fared only slightly better with **6.8%** of students considered “high ability”.

Source: IDOE (2018)
Black and Hispanic students are underrepresented in Indiana high ability programs. These students were 2-3 times less likely to be identified as their White peers.
As a district, IPS saw a drop in ELA and Math performance compared to prior years. However, interim assessment data suggests some of this drop is the result of the change in assessment.

Overall Results

In Indiana . . .

**Black students dropout** of high school at a rate **2 times higher** than their White peers.

Source: IDOE (2018)
8.90% of Black high school students dropout before graduating compared to 4.4% of White students and 1.9% of Asian students.
Black students are 2.3 times more likely to receive in-school suspensions, 4 times more likely to receive out-of-school suspensions, and 2.2 times more likely to be expelled than their White peers.

Source: IDOE (2018)
Large racial disparities exist in how schools issue discipline consequences in Indiana schools.
Black students who enroll in college are significantly more likely to require remediation and dropout before their second year.

Across the state, Black students are far more likely than their White peers to require remediation following college enrollment. Within IPS, those students are 3 times more likely to need to remediation courses.
Black and Hispanic students face a significant achievement gap on the State’s ILEARN assessment across content areas.

Source: IDOE (2019)
There is a **large disparity** between IPS students’ ILEARN pass rates **based on demographics**.

This inequity is most apparent between our **White** and **Black** students where the achievement gap is **27% or higher**.