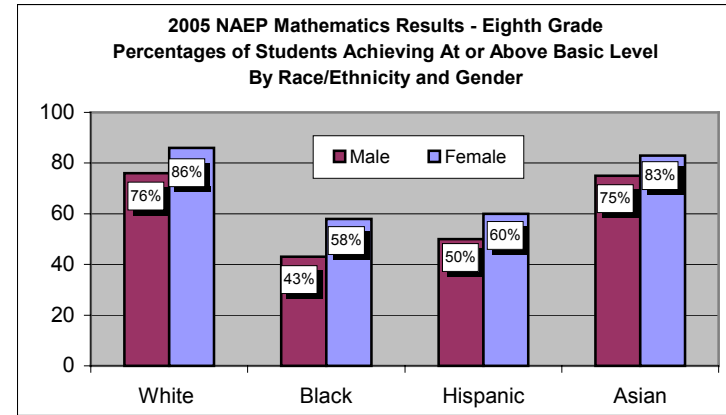
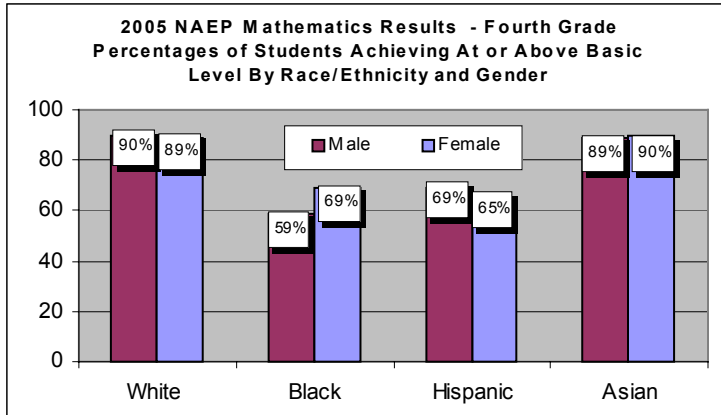


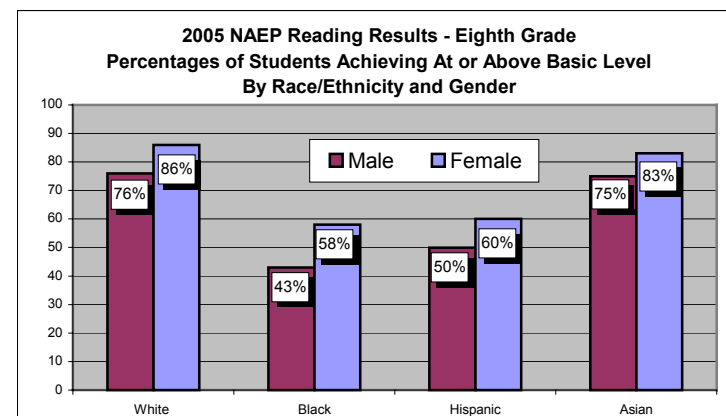
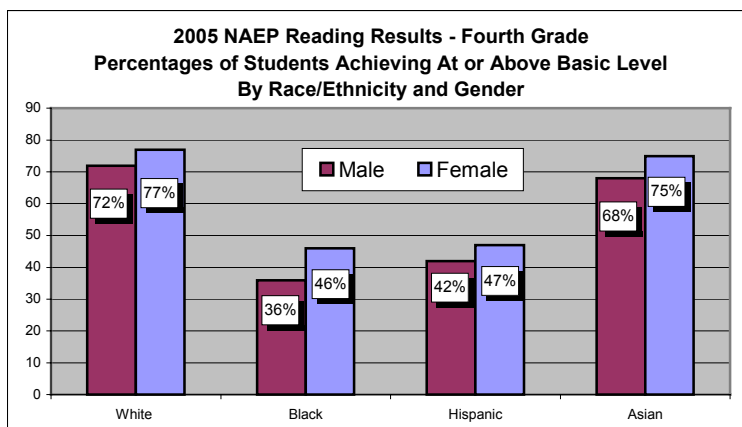
STATISTICAL FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE EDUCATION AND WELL-BEING OF AFRICAN AMERICAN AND LATINO MALES

Educational Achievement: Mathematics and Reading

- 2005 NAEP mathematics scores show that a much lower percentage of black males achieved at or above basic level in math compared to white males. At the 4th grade level, the gap is 31 percent; at the 8th grade level, the gap increases to 33 percent. Similarly, a lower percentage of black males achieved at or above basic level in mathematics relative to black females. At the 4th grade level, the gap is 10 percent; at the 8th grade level, the gap increases to 15 percent.
- The same assessment found that a much lower percentage of Hispanic males achieved at or above basic level in math compared to white males. At the 4th grade level, the gap is 21 percent; at the 8th grade level, the gap increases to 26 percent. At the fourth grade level, a greater percentage (4%) of Hispanic males achieved at or above basic level in mathematics than did Hispanic females. However, at the 8th grade level, 10 percent fewer Hispanic males achieved at or above basic level compared to Hispanic females.

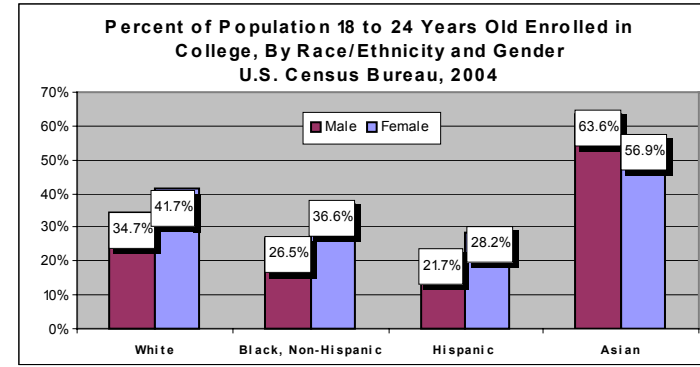
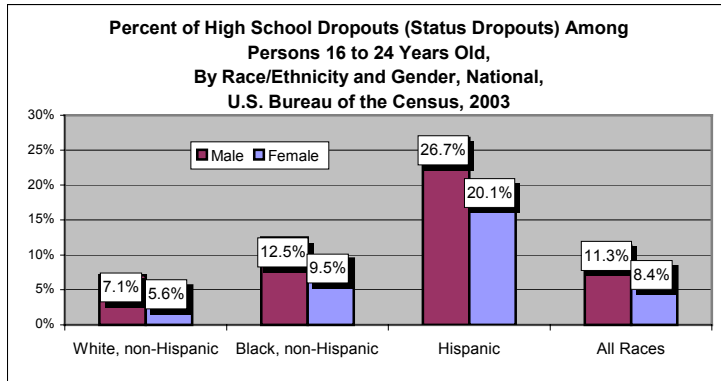


- 2005 NAEP reading scores show that a much lower percentage of black males achieved at or above basic level than did white males. At the 4th grade level, the gap is 36 percent; at the 8th grade level, the gap is 33 percent. Similarly, a lower percentage of black males achieved at or above basic level in reading compared to black females. At the 4th grade level, the gap is 10 percent; at the 8th grade level, the gap is 15 percent.
- 2005 NAEP reading scores show that a much lower percentage of Hispanic males achieved at or above basic level than did white males. At the 4th grade level, the gap is 30 percent; at the 8th grade level, the gap is 26 percent. Similarly, a lower percentage of Hispanic males achieved at or above basic level in reading than did Hispanic females. At the 4th grade level, the gap is 5 percent; at the 8th grade level, the gap is 10 percent.



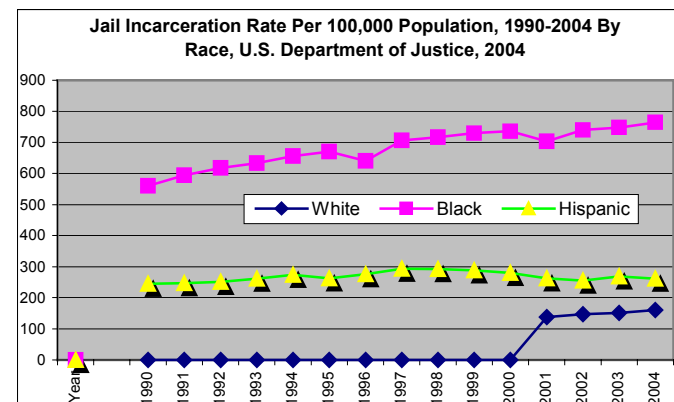
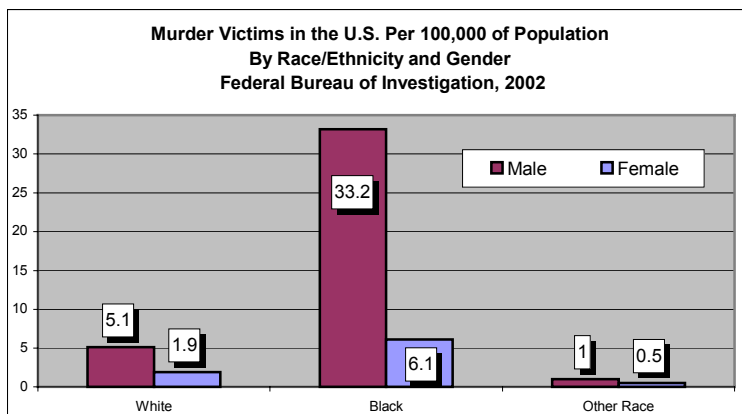
High School Dropout and College Enrollment Rates

- U.S. census data for 2003 indicate that among persons 16-24 years old, the highest status dropout rates were for Hispanic males (26.7%), followed by those for Hispanic females (20.1%), black males (12.5%), black females (9.5%), white males (7.1%), and white females (5.6%). Among persons 18 to 24 years of age, the lowest college enrollment rates are for black males (26.5%) and Hispanic males (21.7%).



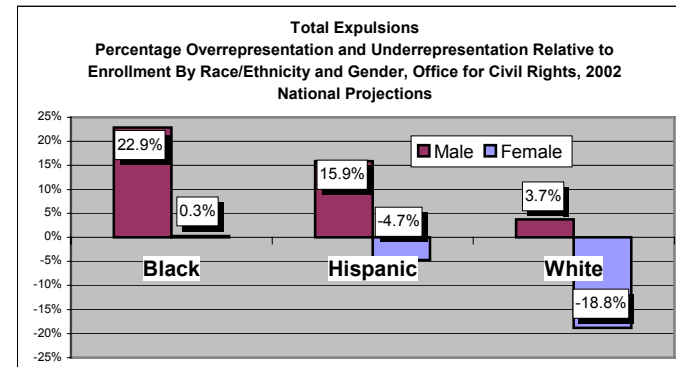
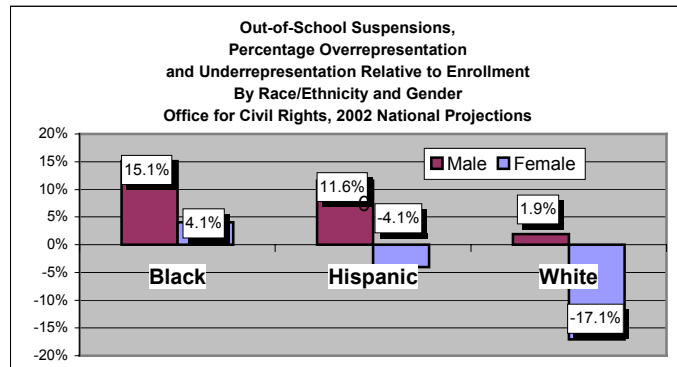
Safety, Crime, and Justice

- A 2003 student survey on violence and drug-related behavior on school property found that males of all races were more likely than females to (1) carry a weapon, (2) be threatened or injured with a weapon, (3) engage in a physical fight, (4) have their property stolen or intentionally damaged, (5) use marijuana, and (6) be offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. White males were most likely to carry a weapon (8.5%); black males close behind on that count (8.4%). Black males were most likely to be threatened or injured with a weapon (14.3%) and engage in a physical fight (21.5%). Hispanic males were most likely to be have their property stolen or intentionally damaged (37%), use marijuana (10.4%), and be offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (40.6%). (U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics*, 2004)
- 2002 FBI crime data indicate that murder victimization rate of black males was more than six times the rate for the general population -- 33.2 per 100,000 compared to 5.0 per 100,000. The murder victimization rate for black females (6.1 per 100,000) in 2002 was over three times that of white females (1.9 per 100,000). Black males in the 18-24 age range are most likely to be murder victims. The murder victimization rate in 2002 for that population segment was 102.3 per 100,000, more than *twenty* times the rate for the general population. For black males ages 14-17, the murder rate was 22.6 per 100,000, more than four times the rate for the general population.
- U.S. Department of Justice statistics for 2004 indicate that incarceration rates for black persons are more than 4.8 times that for white persons, and that Hispanic persons are 1.6 times more likely to be incarcerated than white persons



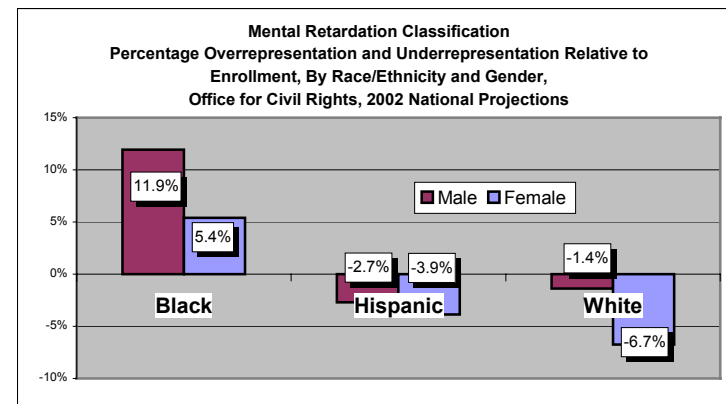
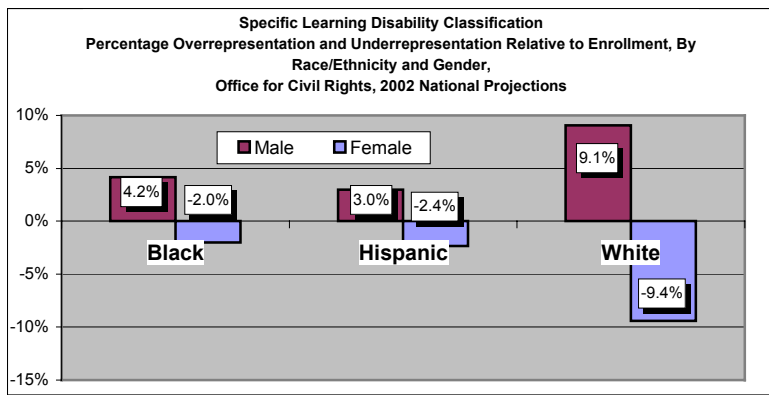
School Discipline Practices

- Office for Civil Rights 2002 Data Projections indicate that males in general were more likely than females to receive out-of-school suspensions and total expulsions.
- The percentage over-representation for out-of-school suspensions is highest by far for African American males. They comprise 23.8% of all such cases, or 15.1% higher than their enrollment percentage of 8.7%. Comparatively, the percentage over-representations for Hispanic males and white males are 2.47% and 1.88%, respectively.
- The percentage over-representation for total expulsions also highest for African American males by a large factor. They comprise 22.8% of such cases, 14.2% higher than their enrollment percentage of 8.7%. Comparatively, the percentage over-representations for Hispanic males and white males are 6.79% and 3.72%, respectively.



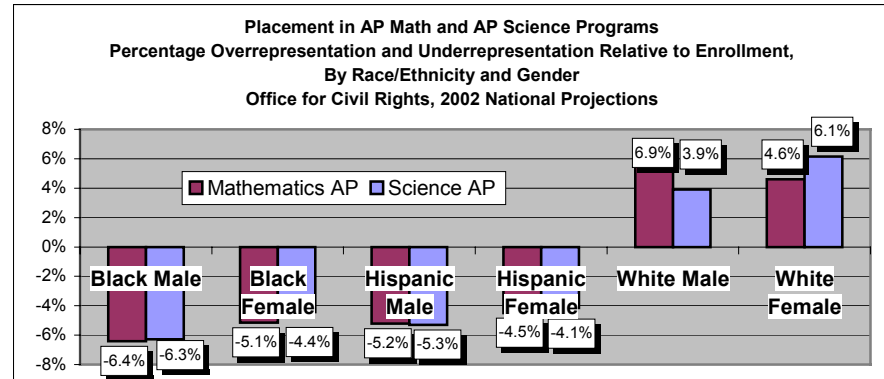
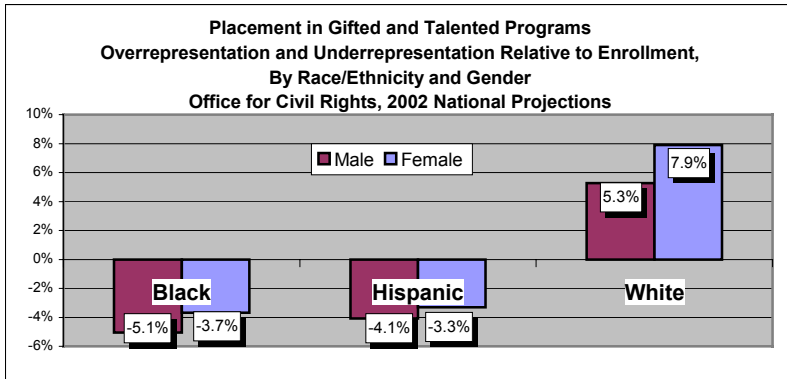
Placement in Special Education Programs

- Office for Civil Rights 2002 Data Projections show that African American males are highly over-represented in the special education categories of specific learning disability and mental retardation. Their percentage over-representation in these categories are 4.2% and 11.9%, respectively.
- Curiously, in comparison, white males are highly over-represented in the category of specific learning disability (+9.1%), but under-represented in the category of mental retardation (-1.4%).



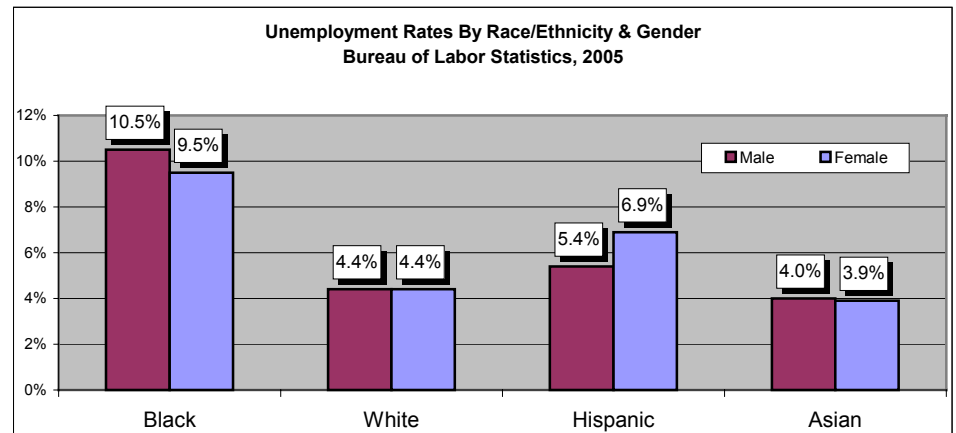
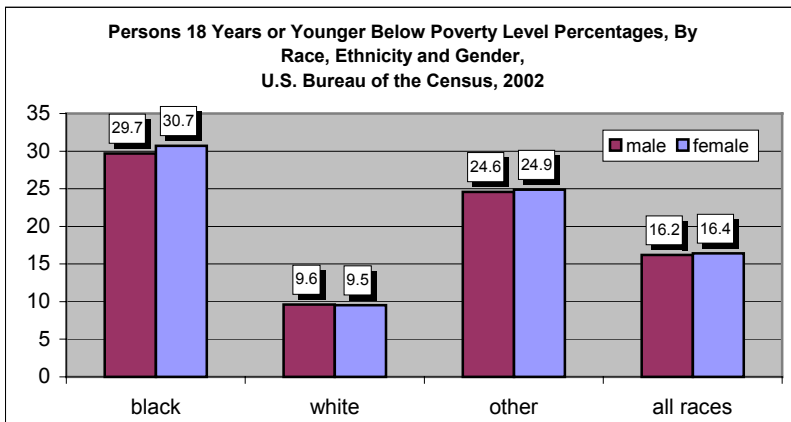
Placement in Gifted & Talented Programs and Advanced Placement Classes

- African American males are significantly under-represented in gifted and talented, mathematics advanced placement, and science advanced placement programs. Their percentage under-representation in these categories are 5.1%, 6.4%, and 6.3%, respectively.
- Hispanic males are also significantly under-represented in the above categories. Their percentage under-representations are 4.1%, 5.2%, and 5.3%, respectively.



Socio-Economic Indicators: Poverty and Employment

- Census data for 2002 indicate that 29.7 percent of black males under the age of 18 are below the poverty level; and the 30.7 of black females under the age of 18 are below the poverty level. The combined figure for both males and females in this age group is 30.2% below poverty level.
- 2005 Bureau of Labor Statistics show that unemployment rates are highest for black persons, and that the unemployment rate of black males (10.5%) is higher than that of black females (9.5%).



Compiled by the Mid-Atlantic Equity Center, March 17, 2006. Additional statistics on minority student populations are available on the web at: www.maec.org/statistics.html