

**STATE
OF BLACK
AMERICA®**



2024

A National Urban League Publication
stateofblackamerica.org



The Civil Rights Act of 1964

60 Years Later

UNDERSTANDING

The 2024 Equality Index™

Why does the National Urban League publish an Equality Index?

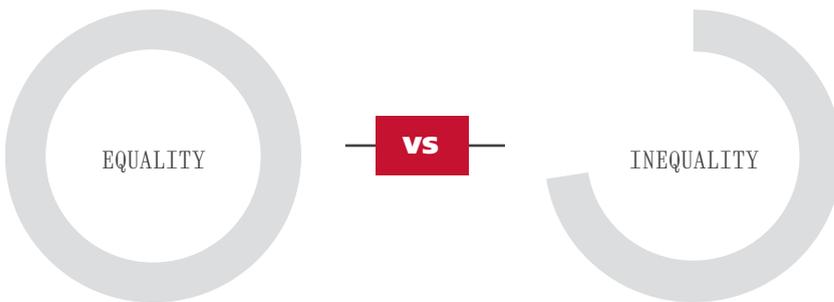
Economic empowerment is the central theme of the National Urban League’s mission. The Equality Index gives us a way to document progress toward this mission for Black and Hispanic Americans relative to whites.

What is the Equality Index trying to do?

The Equality Index uses pie charts to show how well Black Americans are doing in comparison to whites when it comes to their economic status, their health, their education, social justice, and civic engagement.

The Equality Index measures the share of that pie which African Americans get.

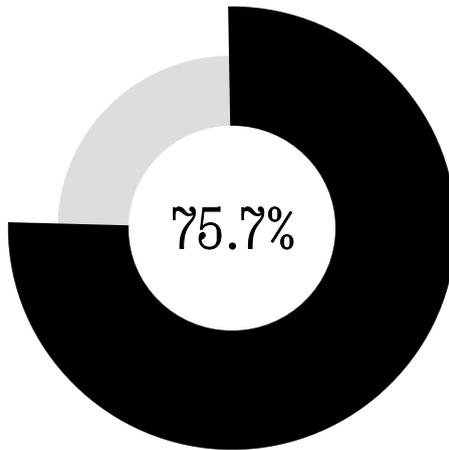
Whites are used as the benchmark because the history of race in America has created advantages for whites that continue to persist in many of the outcomes being measured.



The 2024 Equality Index of Black America is 75.7%. What does that mean?

That means that rather than having a whole pie (100%), which would mean full equality with whites in 2024, African Americans are missing about 24% of the pie.

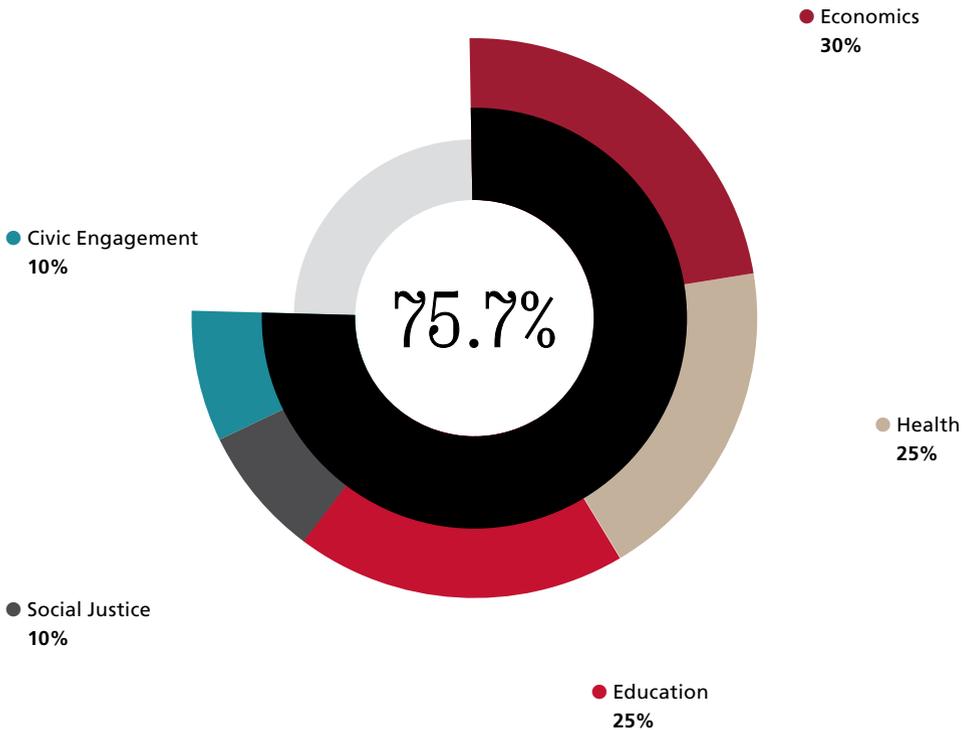
BLACK-WHITE EQUALITY INDEX



How is the Equality Index calculated?

The categories that make up the Equality Index are: economics, health, education, social justice, and civic engagement. In each category, we use nationally representative statistics to calculate a sub-index that captures how well African Americans are doing relative to whites. Each category is weighted based on the importance that we give to each. The weighted average of all five categories is then calculated to get the total Equality Index.

EQUALITY INDEX CATEGORY BREAKDOWN

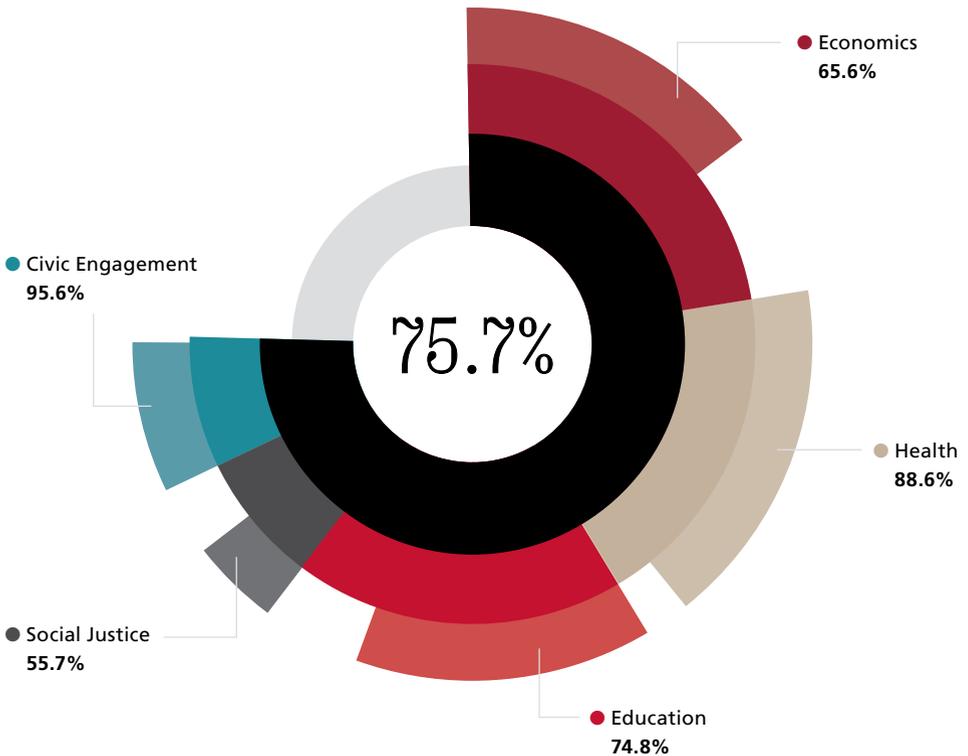


Is it possible to see how well African Americans are doing in each of the categories?

Yes. We show this in the tables included with the Equality Index.

We estimate an index for each category that can be interpreted in the same way as the total Equality Index. So, an index of 65.6% for the economics category for African Americans in 2024 means that African Americans are missing almost of a third of the economics mini-pie. The figure below summarizes the total 2024 Equality Index and the index in each category for African Americans.

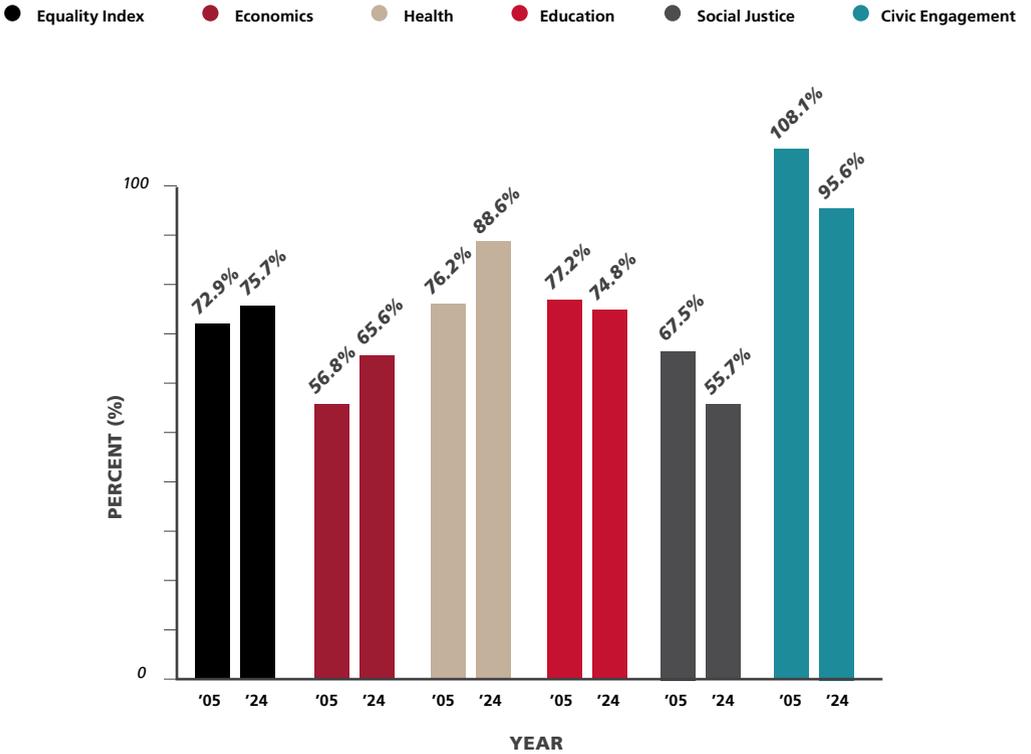
BLACK-WHITE EQUALITY INDEX BY CATEGORY



Is it possible to see how well African Americans are doing over time?

Yes. The National Urban League has published the Equality Index of Black America and all the variables used to calculate it since 2005.

BLACK-WHITE EQUALITY INDEX COMPARISON > 2005 VS 2024



It doesn't look like there's been much improvement in the Equality Index. What's the point?

The Equality Index is made up of a lot of different parts. Improvements in one area are sometimes offset by losses in another area, leaving the overall index unchanged.

Change often happens slowly. The Equality Index offers solid evidence of just how slowly it happens, making the index an indispensable tool for shaping the policies needed in the ongoing fight against inequality.

Not all African Americans are doing poorly and not all whites are doing well. Why doesn't the Equality Index capture class differences?

The Equality Index was created to capture racial inequality. Most of the data points are reported as averages for African Americans and whites. An average is the easiest way to summarize a large amount of information but can mask class differences within each group. While the Equality Index does not detail class differences, it does highlight regional differences in racial inequality through our rankings of metro area unemployment and income inequality (not included this year but available for prior years).

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

The 2024 Equality Index™

DATA PROVIDED BY IHS MARKIT

Economics

CATEGORY WEIGHT

30%

TOTAL WEIGHTED INDEX

65.6%

DIFFERENCE FROM 2022

+2.8%

2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA

| | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|--|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| MEDIAN INCOME (0.25) | | | | | | |
| Median Household Income (Real), Dollars | ACS | 2022 | 51,374 | 79,933 | 64% | 0.015 |
| Median Male Earnings, Dollars, Weekly | ACS | 2022 | 746 | 1,055 | 71% | -0.016 |
| Median Female Earnings, Dollars, Weekly | ACS | 2022 | 641 | 762 | 84% | 0.021 |
| POVERTY (0.15) | | | | | | |
| Population Living Below Poverty Line, % | ACS | 2022 | 21.3 | 9.9 | 46% | -0.023 |
| Population Living Below 50% of Poverty Line, % | ACS | 2022 | 10.7 | 4.9 | 46% | -0.011 |
| Population Living Below 125% of Poverty Line, % | ACS | 2022 | 26.6 | 12.8 | 48% | -0.028 |
| Population Living Below Poverty Line (Under 18), % | CPS ASEC | 2022 | 22.3 | 13.5 | 61% | 0.100 |
| Population Living Below Poverty Line (18-64), % | CPS ASEC | 2022 | 14.9 | 9.9 | 66% | 0.096 |
| Population Living Below Poverty Line (65 and Older), % | CPS ASEC | 2022 | 17.6 | 9.0 | 51% | 0.058 |
| EMPLOYMENT ISSUES (0.20) | | | | | | |
| Unemployment Rate, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 57% | 0.027 |
| Unemployment Rate: Male, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 53% | -0.004 |
| Unemployment Rate: Female, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 58% | 0.033 |
| Unemployment Rate Persons Ages 16-19, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 93% | 0.332 |
| Percent Not in Workforce: Ages 16-19, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 69.3 | 62.3 | 90% | 0.014 |
| Percent Not in Workforce: Ages 16+, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 36.4 | 37.7 | 104% | -0.013 |
| Labor Force Participation Rate, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 63.6 | 62.3 | 102% | -0.008 |
| LFPFR 16-19, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 30.7 | 37.7 | 81% | -0.016 |
| LFPFR 20-24, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 70.5 | 72 | 98% | 0.048 |
| LFPFR Over 25: Less Than High School Grad., % | BLS | Nov-23 | 42.3 | 50.4 | 84% | 0.113 |
| LFPFR Over 25: High School Grad., No College, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 59.3 | 56.9 | 104% | -0.014 |
| LFPFR Over 25: Some College, No Degree, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 63.6 | 58.7 | 108% | 0.053 |
| LFPFR Over 25: Associate Degree, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 70.4 | 65.5 | 107% | -0.005 |

2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA

| | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------------|
| LFPFR Over 25: Some College or Associate Degree, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 66.2 | 61.8 | 107% | 0.007 |
| LFPFR Over 25: College Grad., % | BLS | Nov-23 | 78.4 | 71.1 | 110% | -0.008 |
| Employment to Pop. Ratio, % | BLS | Nov-23 | 60.1 | 60.4 | 100% | 0.037 |
| HOUSING & WEALTH (0.34) | | | | | | |
| Home Ownership Rate, % | Census | 2023Q3 | 45.5 | 74.5 | 61% | 0.016 |
| Mortgage Application Denial Rate (Total), % | HDMA | 2017 | | | | |
| Mortgage Application Denial Rate (Male), % | HDMA | 2017 | | | | |
| Mortgage Application Denial Rate (Female), % | HDMA | 2017 | | | | |
| Mortgage Application Denial Rate (Joint), % | HDMA | 2017 | | | | |
| Home Improvement Loans Denials (Total), % | HDMA | 2017 | | | | |
| Home Improvement Loans Denials (Male), % | HDMA | 2017 | | | | |
| Home Improvement Loans Denials (Female), % | HDMA | 2017 | | | | |
| Home Improvement Loans Denials (Joint), % | HDMA | 2017 | | | | |
| Percent of High-Priced Loans (More Than 3% Above Treasury) | HDMA | 2017 | | | | |
| Home-Secured Debt | SCF | 2022 | 33.0 | 45.5 | 73% | 0.725 |
| Mortgage or Home-Equity Loans | SCF | 2022 | 32.8 | 43.9 | 75% | 0.747 |
| Median Home Value, Dollars | ACS | 2022 | 242,600 | 318,600 | 76% | 0.042 |
| Median Wealth, Dollars | SCF | 2022 | 44,890 | 285,010 | 16% | 0.029 |
| Median Equity in Home, Dollars | SCF | 2022 | 123,000 | 205,370 | 60% | 0.008 |
| Percent Investing in a Retirement Account, % | SCF | 2022 | 34.8 | 61.8 | 56% | -0.049 |
| Percent Investing in IRA, % | | | | | | 0.000 |
| U.S. Firms by Race (Number of Firms/Total Number of Firms), % | ABS | 2021 | 2.7 | 82.0 | 3% | -0.101 |
| DIGITAL DIVIDE (0.05) | | | | | | 0.000 |
| Households with Computer at Home, % | ACS | 2022 | 94.3 | 95.7 | 99% | 0.023 |
| Households with the Internet, % | ACS | | | | | 0.000 |
| Adult Users with Broadband Access, % | ACS | 2022 | 87.8 | 91.5 | 96% | 0.043 |
| TRANSPORTATION (0.01) | | | | | | |
| Car Ownership, % | SCF | 2022 | 72.1 | 90.8 | 79% | -0.007 |
| Means of Transportation to Work: Drive Alone, % | ACS | 2022 | 11.2 | 64.3 | 17% | 0.022 |
| Means of Transportation to Work: Public Transportation, % | ACS | 2022 | 23.1 | 35.9 | 64% | -1.504 |
| Economic Weighted Index | | | | | 65.6% | 0.028 |

Health

CATEGORY WEIGHT

25%

TOTAL WEIGHTED INDEX

88.6%

DIFFERENCE FROM 2022

+4.6%

2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA

| | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|--|--------|------|---------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| DEATH RATES & LIFE EXPECTANCY (0.44) | | | | | | |
| Life Expectancy at Birth | CDC | 2021 | 71.2 | 76.7 | 93% | -0.020 |
| <i>Male</i> | CDC | 2021 | 67.6 | 74.0 | 91% | -0.021 |
| <i>Female</i> | CDC | 2021 | 75.0 | 79.5 | 94% | -0.017 |
| Life Expectancy at 65 (Additional Expected Years) | CDC | 2021 | 16.7 | 18.4 | 91% | -0.026 |
| <i>Male at 65</i> | CDC | 2021 | 14.9 | 17.0 | 88% | -0.024 |
| <i>Female at 65</i> | CDC | 2021 | 18.1 | 19.7 | 92% | -0.033 |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): All Causes | CDC | 2020 | 1,035.7 | 1,242.4 | 120% | 0.353 |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Male | CDC | 2020 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Female | CDC | 2020 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Heart Disease | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Ischemic Heart Disease</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Stroke (Cerebrovascular) | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000): Cancer | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Cancer | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Trachea, Bronchus, and Lung</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Colon, Rectum, and Anus</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Prostate (Male)</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Breast (Female)</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Chronic Lower Respiratory | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Influenza and Pneumonia | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis | CDC | 2019 | | | | |

| 2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|--|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Kidney Disease | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Diabetes | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Septicemia | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): HIV | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Alzheimer's | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Dementia-Related, Males | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Dementia-Related, Females | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Dementia-Related | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Drug Induced Causes | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Drug Induced Causes, Males | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Drug Induced Causes, Females | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Alcohol Induced Causes | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Alcohol Induced Causes, Males | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Alcohol Induced Causes, Females | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Firearm Injuries | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Firearm Injuries, Males | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Firearm Injuries Females | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Injury at Work | NVSR | 2019 | | | | |
| Unintentional Injuries | CDC | 2020 | 66.8 | 70.5 | 106% | 0.002 |
| Falls (75–84) | CDC | 2020 | 33.6 | 76.4 | 227% | -0.067 |
| Suicide | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Motor Vehicle-Related Injuries | CDC | 2020 | 18.3 | 11.6 | 63% | -0.165 |
| High School Youth Risk Behavior: | YRBS | 2021 | | | | 0.000 |
| Did Not Always Wear a Seat Belt, % | YRBS | 2021 | 59.2 | 34.9 | 59% | 0.176 |
| Rode with a Driver Who had been Brinking Alcohol, % | YRBS | 2021 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 90% | -0.111 |
| Texted or E-Mailed While Driving a Car or Other Vehicle, % | YRBS | 2021 | 26.4 | 42.3 | 160% | 0.114 |
| Were Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property, % | YRBS | 2021 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 78% | -0.022 |
| Did Not Go to School Because They Felt Unsafe at School or on Their Way to or from School, % | YRBS | 2021 | 12.1 | 6.6 | 55% | 0.545 |
| Were Electronically Bullied, % | YRBS | 2021 | 9.5 | 18.8 | 198% | 1.979 |
| Were Bullied on School Property, % | YRBS | 2021 | 8.5 | 17.9 | 211% | 2.106 |
| Had a Concussion, % | YRBS | 2020 | 2.6 | 8.8 | 338% | 2.474 |
| Were in a Physical Fight, % | YRBS | 2021 | 25.8 | 17.3 | 67% | 0.015 |
| Had Obesity, % | YRBS | 2021 | 21.2 | 13.7 | 65% | 0.025 |
| Were Overweight, % | YRBS | 2021 | 18.6 | 14.6 | 78% | -0.105 |
| Asthma, % | YRBS | 2020 | 11.0 | 7.7 | 70% | 0.022 |

| 2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|--|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| <i>Never Saw a Dentist, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 46% | 0.183 |
| <i>Currently Smoked Cigarettes or Cigars or used Smokeless Tobacco or Electronic Vapor Products, at Least 1 Day in the Last 30 Days, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 14.4 | 21.0 | 146% | -0.242 |
| Death Rate: Assault | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (per 100,000): Drug Overdose | NVSS | 2021 | 44.2 | 36.8 | 83% | -0.224 |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Suicide | | | | | | |
| <i>Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Suicide Males</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Death Rates (Per 100,000): Suicide Males Ages 15–24</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Suicide Females</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Death Rates (Per 100,000): Suicide Females Ages 15–24</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Homicide | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Homicide Male</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Death Rates (Per 100,000): Homicide Males Ages 15–24</i> | CDC | 2016 | | | | |
| <i>Age-Adjusted Death Rates (Per 100,000): Homicide Female</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Death Rates (Per 100,000): Homicide Females Ages 15–24</i> | CDC | 2016 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: >1 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 1–4 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 5–9 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 10–14 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 15–19 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 20–24 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 25–29 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 30–34 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 35–39 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 40–44 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 45–49 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 50–54 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 55–59 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 60–64 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 65–74 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 70–74 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 75–84 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 80–84 Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 85+ Male | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 15–24 Male | CDC | 2016 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 25–34 Male | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 35–44 Male | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 45–54 Male | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 55–64 Male | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 65+ Male | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 75–84 Male | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: >1 Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |

2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA

| | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|---|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Death Rates (per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 1-4 Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 5-9 Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 10-14 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 15-19 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 20-24 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 25-29 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 30-34 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 35-39 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 40-44 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 45-49 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 50-54 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 55-59 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 60-64 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 65+ Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 70-74 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 75-79 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 80-84 Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 85+ Female | NCHS | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 15-24 Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 25-34 Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 35-44 Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 45-54 Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 55-64 Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 65-74 Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Death Rates (Per 100,000) By Age Cohort: 75-84 Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rate | NVSS | 2021 | 10.6 | 4.4 | 41% | -0.010 |
| Fetal Mortality Rate | NCHS | 2022 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 45% | -0.012 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate | NCHS | 2021 | 9.5 | 4.7 | 49% | 0.021 |
| Preterm Birth Rates | NCHS | 2022 | 14.6 | 9.4 | 65% | 0.043 |
| Maternal Mortality Rate | NVSS | 2021 | 69.9 | 26.6 | 38% | -0.026 |
| Maternal Mortality Rate under 25 | NVSS | 2021 | 41.5 | 16.9 | 41% | -0.279 |
| Maternal Mortality Rate 25-39 | NVSS | 2021 | 69.3 | 24.5 | 35% | -0.008 |
| Maternal Mortality Rate 40+ | NVSS | 2021 | 300.8 | 126.9 | 42% | 0.122 |
| Sepsis Related Deaths (per 100,000 age 65+) | NVSS | 2019 | | | | |
| PHYSICAL CONDITION (0.10) | | | | | | |
| Obesity: Children 2-19 Years | CDC BRFSS | 2020 | 24.8 | 16.6 | 67% | 0.004 |
| Boys | CDC BRFSS | 2018 | | | | |
| Girls | CDC BRFSS | 2018 | | | | |
| Overweight: 18+ Years, % of Population | CDC BRFSS | 2022 | 31.6 | 34.5 | 109% | 1.092 |
| Overweight: Men 20+ Years, % of Population | CDC | 2018 | | | | |

| 2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|---|-----------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Overweight: Women 20+ Years, % of Population | CDC | 2018 | | | | |
| Overweight: 20+ Years, % of Population | CDC | 2018 | | | | |
| Obese, % of Population | CDC BRFSS | 2022 | 43.0 | 32.5 | 76% | -0.095 |
| Obese: Men 20+ Years, % of Population | CDC | 2018 | | | | |
| Obese: Women 20+ Years, % of Population | CDC | 2018 | | | | |
| Severe Obesity | CDC | 2018 | | | | |
| Diabetes: Physician Diagnosed in Ages 20+, % of Population | CDC | 2021 | 12.8 | 4.0 | 31% | -0.554 |
| Diabetes: Undiagnosed in Ages 20+, % of Population | CDC | 2021 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 33% | -0.249 |
| Pre Diabetes | CDC | 2021 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 99% | 0.000 |
| AIDS Cases (Per 100,000): Males Ages 13+ | CDC | 2020 | 33.5 | 5.6 | 17% | 0.167 |
| AIDS Cases (Per 100,000): Females Ages 13+ | CDC | 2020 | 13.8 | 0.9 | 7% | 0.065 |
| AIDS Cases (Per 100,000) | CDC | 2020 | 37.4 | 4.6 | 12% | 0.040 |
| HIV Infection (Per 100,000): Males | CDC | 2020 | 28.0 | 3.0 | 11% | -0.581 |
| HIV Infection (Per 100,000): Females | CDC | 2020 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 33% | -0.028 |
| SUBSTANCE ABUSE (0.10) | | | | | | |
| Students Who Used Alcohol During the Past Month, % | YRBS | 2021 | 13.0 | 26.0 | 200% | 2.000 |
| Binge Alcohol (5 Drinks in 1 Day, 1x a Year) Age 18+, % of Population | CDC | 2021 | 58.8 | 26.1 | 44% | -2.346 |
| Used Marijuana During the Past Month, % | YRBS | 2021 | 20.0 | 15.0 | 75% | 0.750 |
| Use of Illicit Drugs in the Past Month Ages 12 +, % of Population | CDC | 2019 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 93% | 0.932 |
| Ever Used Illicit Drugs, High School Youth, % of Population | YRBS | 2021 | 9.0 | 14.0 | 156% | 0.576 |
| Misused Prescription Opioids, Students | YRBS | 2021 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 79% | 0.786 |
| Tobacco: Both Cigarette & Cigar ages 12+, % of Population | CDC | 2021 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 99% | 0.991 |
| Cigarette Smoking, % | CDC | 2019 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 96% | -0.078 |
| E-Vapor Use During Past Month, % | CDC | 2021 | 14.0 | 20.0 | 143% | 1.429 |
| MENTAL HEALTH (0.02) | | | | | | |
| High School Youth Risk Behavior: | CDC YRBS | 2021 | | | | |
| <i>Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 21.6 | 22.7 | 105% | -0.079 |
| <i>Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide, Male, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 112% | 1.115 |
| <i>Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide, Female, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 30.5 | 31.4 | 103% | 1.030 |
| <i>Suicide Attempt Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose that had to be Treated by a doctor or nurse, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 55% | -0.091 |
| <i>Suicide Attempt Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose that had to be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse, Male, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 36% | 0.364 |
| <i>Suicide Attempt Resulted in an Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose that had to be Treated by a Doctor or Nurse, Female, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 64% | 0.636 |
| <i>Actually Attempted Suicide, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 14.5 | 9.0 | 62% | 0.621 |
| <i>Actually Attempted Suicide, Male, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 11.2 | 5.5 | 49% | 0.491 |
| <i>Actually Attempted Suicide, Female, %</i> | YRBS | 2021 | 17.8 | 12.4 | 70% | 0.697 |
| Age Adjusted Suicide Rate, % | CDC | 2021 | 8.7 | 17.4 | 200% | 2.000 |
| Suicide Rate Among Youth 10–24, % | CDC | 2021 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 110% | 1.098 |
| Age Adjusted Suicide Rate for Females | NCHS | 2017 | | | | 0.000 |

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| Age Adjusted Suicide Rate for Males | NCHS | 2017 | | | | 0.000 |
| Anxiety Disorder Symptoms, % | NCHS | 2021 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 129% | 0.364 |
| ACCESS TO CARE (0.075) | | | | | | |
| Private Health Insurance Coverage Status, % | CPS | 2022 | 56.6 | 67.1 | 84% | 0.169 |
| Public Health Insurance Coverage Status, % | CPS | 2022 | 41.2 | 35.7 | 115% | 1.154 |
| People without Health Insurance, % of Population | NCHS | 2022 | 13.3 | 7.4 | 56% | -0.056 |
| People 18 to 64 without A Usual Source of Health Insurance, % of Adults | CPS | 2022 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 95% | -0.382 |
| People 18 to 64 and in Poverty without a Usual Source of Health Insurance, % of Adults | Census | 2022 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 66% | -0.124 |
| Population Under 65 Covered by Medicaid, % of Population | CPS | 2016 | | | | |
| Persons Under 65 with Exchange-Based Coverage, % | NCHS | 2022 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 111% | 0.048 |
| ELDERLY HEALTH CARE (0.03) | | | | | | |
| Population Over 65 Covered by Medicaid, % of Population | CPS | 2019 | | | | -0.257 |
| Population Over 65 or Those with Certain Disabilities Covered by Medicare, % of Population | CPS | 2022 | 16 | 23 | 69% | 0.690 |
| Medicare Expenditures per Beneficiary, Dollars | CDC | 2013 | | | | 0.000 |
| Death Rate: Alzheimer Disease | NVSR | 2020 | 26.2 | 55.5 | 212% | 0.981 |
| PREGNANCY ISSUES (0.04) | | | | | | |
| Prenatal Care Begins in 1st Trimester | CDC | 2021 | 69.7 | 83.2 | 84% | 0.012 |
| Prenatal Care Begins in 3rd Trimester | CDC | 2020 | | | | |
| Percentage with Late or No Prenatal Care | CDC | 2021 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 51% | 0.505 |
| Percent of Births to Mothers 18 and Under | CDC | 2015 | | | | |
| Percent of Births to Mothers Under 19 | CDC | 2021 | 21.4 | 9.8 | 46% | -0.004 |
| Percent of Live Births to Unmarried Mothers | CDC | 2021 | 52.1 | 27.0 | 52% | 0.115 |
| Infant Mortality Rates Among Mothers with Education 9–12th Grade, No Diploma | CDC | 2015 | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rates Among Mothers with HS Diploma or GED | CDC | 2015 | | | | |
| Infant Mortality Rates Among Mothers with 12 or More Years of Education | CDC | 2015 | | | | |
| Mothers Who Smoked Cigarettes During Pregnancy, % | CDC | 2021 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 175% | 0.000 |
| Low Birth Weight, % of Live Births | CDC | 2021 | 14.7 | 7.0 | 48% | 0.001 |
| Very Low Birth Weight, % of Live Births | CDC | 2021 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 35% | 0.000 |
| Preterm Birth Rates | CDC NCHS | 2022 | 14.6 | 9.4 | 65% | 0.040 |
| REPRODUCTION ISSUES (0.01) | | | | | | |
| Abortions, Per 1,000 Live Births | CDC | 2021 | 26.6 | 6.4 | 23% | -0.044 |
| Women Using Contraception, % of Population | CDC | 2019 | 61.4 | 69.2 | 89% | 0.025 |
| DELIVERY ISSUES (0.075) | | | | | | |
| All Infant Deaths: Neonatal and Post, Per 1,000 Live Births | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Neonatal Deaths, Per 1,000 Live Births | CDC | 2021 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 44% | 0.012 |
| Postneonatal Deaths, Per 1,000 Live Births | CDC | 2021 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 38% | -0.039 |

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| Maternal Mortality (Per 100,000): Live Births | CDC | 2021 | 69.9 | 26.6 | 38% | -0.026 |
| Infant, Neonatal, and Postneonatal Mortality Rate (Per 1000) | CDC NVSS | 2022 | 10.9 | 4.5 | 42% | -0.095 |
| Perinatal Mortality | CDC NVSS | 2021 | 9.5 | 4.7 | 49% | 0.021 |
| Fetal Mortality Rate | CDC NVSS | 2022 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 45% | -0.012 |
| CHILDREN'S HEALTH (0.10) | | | | | | |
| Babies Breastfed, % at 6 Months | CDC | 2020 | 49.1 | 61.3 | 80% | -0.021 |
| Children without a Health Care Visit in Past 12 Months (up to 18 Years Old), % | CDC | 2022 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 149% | 0.234 |
| Children without a Usual Place of Health Care, % | NHIS | 2022 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 61% | 0.005 |
| Vaccinations of Children Below Poverty: Combined Vacc. Combined 7-Vaccine Series, % of Children 19–35 Months | CDC | 2020 | 77.3 | 83.4 | | 0.000 |
| Uninsured Children, % | Kaiser FF | 2021 | 5 | 4 | 80% | 0.167 |
| Overweight Boys 2–19 Years Old, % of Population | CDC | 2020 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 94% | 0.039 |
| Overweight Girls 2–19 Years Old, % of Population | CDC | 2020 | 30.8 | 15.4 | 50% | -0.009 |
| Overweight Boys 6–11 Years old, % of Population | CDC | 2011–2014 | | | | 0.000 |
| Overweight Girls 6–11 Years old, % of Population | CDC | 2011–2014 | | | | 0.000 |
| Overweight % of High School Students | CDC YRBS | 2021 | 18.6 | 14.6 | 78% | -0.105 |
| Overweight Boys 2–19 Years Old, % of Population | NCHS | 2019 | | | | 0.000 |
| Overweight Girls 2–19 Years Old, % of Population | NCHS | 2019 | | | | 0.000 |
| AIDS Cases (Per 100,000): All Children Over 13 | CDC | 2019 | | | | 0.000 |
| AIDS Cases (Per 100,000): All Children Under 13 | CDC | 2016 | | | | 0.000 |
| COVID | | | | | | |
| Cases | | 2022 | | | | |
| Hospitalization | | 2022 | | | | |
| Death (Per 100,000) | KFF | 2022 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.63 | 0.037 |
| Health Weighted Index | | | | | 88.6% | 0.046 |

Education

CATEGORY WEIGHT

25%

TOTAL WEIGHTED INDEX

74.8%

DIFFERENCE FROM 2022

+0.5%

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| QUALITY (0.25) | | | | | | |
| TEACHER QUALITY (0.10) | | | | | | |
| Middle Grades: Teacher Lacking at Least a College Minor in Subject Taught (High vs. Low Minority Schools), % | ET | 2002 | | | | |
| HS: Teacher Lacking an Undergraduate Major in Subject taught (High vs. Low Poverty Secondary Schools), % | ET | 2007–2008 | | | | |
| Per Student Funding (High (30%) vs. Low (0%) Poverty Districts), Dollars | SFF | 2012 | | | | |
| Teachers with < 3 Years Experience, % | NCES | 2020–21 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 80% | 0.152 |
| Distribution of Underprepared Teachers (High vs. Low Minority Schools), % (California only) | SRI | 2008–2009 | | | | |
| Uncertified Teachers in Schools with Low and High Student of Color Enrollment, % | LPI | 2023 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 43% | 0.179 |
| Inexperienced (First- or Second-Year) Teachers in Schools with Low and High Student of Color Enrollment, % | LPI | 2023 | 15.2 | 8.9 | 59% | 0.056 |
| Percentage of Teachers in Public Elementary or Secondary School with a Master's Degree | NCES | 2021 | 51.5 | 52.4 | 98% | 0.984 |
| COURSE QUALITY (0.15) | | | | | | |
| College Completion, % of All Entrants | NSC | 2022 | 43.9 | 68.4 | 64% | 0.031 |
| College Completion, % of Entrants with Strong HS Curriculum (Algebra II Plus Other Courses) | ET | 1999 | | | | |
| HS Students: Enrolled in Chemistry, % | NCES | 2019 | 71.2 | 77.0 | 92% | 0.011 |
| HS Students: Enrolled in Algebra II, % | NCES | 2019 | 81.9 | 87.1 | 94% | 0.290 |
| HS Students: Enrolled in: Precalculus, % | NCES | 2019 | 28.9 | 43.9 | 66% | 0.108 |
| HS Students: Enrolled in: Calculus, % | NCES | 2019 | 6.2 | 18.3 | 34% | 0.005 |
| HS Students: Enrolled in: Physics, % | NCES | 2019 | 30.7 | 39.5 | 78% | 0.061 |
| Students Taking: English Composition, % | CB | 2009 | | | | |
| 4th Graders Whose School Offers Programming Classes, % | NCES | 2019 | | | | |

| 2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
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| 8th Graders Whose School: | | | | | | |
| <i>Almost Always Cares About Doing Well in School and Does Required Homework, Age 6–17</i> | CAHMI | 2022 | 44.6 | 42.9 | 104% | 1.040 |
| <i>Sometimes or Never Cares About Doing Well in School and Does Required Homework, Age 6–17</i> | CAHMI | 2022 | 22.2 | 18.4 | 83% | 0.829 |
| <i>Offers Programming Classes, %</i> | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Offers Algebra Classes Equivalent to High School Algebra, %</i> | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Has Students Who Take High School Math Classes, %</i> | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| 12th Graders Whose School Offers Courses in Computer Science: | | | | | | |
| <i>Advanced Placement (AP) Computer Science, %</i> | NCES | 2015 | | | | |
| <i>HS Graduates Who Took Course in Computer Science %</i> | NCES | 2019 | 17.0 | 20.6 | 83% | 0.090 |
| ATTAINMENT (0.30) | | | | | | |
| Graduation Rates, 2-Year Institutions Where Students Started as Full Time, First Time Students, % | NCES | 2018 | | | | |
| Graduation Rates, 4-Year Institutions Where Students Started as Full Time, First Time Students, % | NCES | 2021 | 45.7 | 67.9 | 67% | 0.008 |
| Overall Division I Graduation Success Rate Trends for Student-Athletes | NCAA | 2023 | 82 | 95 | 86% | 0.012 |
| Degrees Earned: At Least Associate's, % of Population 18+ | NCES | 2022 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 96% | 0.114 |
| Degrees Earned: At Least Bachelor's, % of Population 18+ | NCES | 2022 | 16.0 | 24.9 | 64% | 0.061 |
| Degrees Earned: Master's, % of Population 18+ | NCES | 2022 | 7.2 | 10.7 | 67% | -0.054 |
| Educational Attainment: at Least High School (25 Yrs and Over), % of Population | Census | 2022 | 88.3 | 94.2 | 94% | -0.026 |
| Educational Attainment: at Least Bachelor's (25 Yrs and Over), % of Population | Census | 2022 | 25.4 | 39.5 | 64% | -0.011 |
| Degrees Conferred, % Distribution, By Field | | | | | | |
| <i>Agriculture/Forestry</i> | NCES | 2021 | 1 | 3 | 28% | 0.047 |
| <i>Art/Architecture</i> | NCES | 2021 | 0 | 0 | 62% | -0.128 |
| <i>Business/Management</i> | NCES | 2021 | 18 | 19 | 96% | -0.024 |
| <i>Communications</i> | NCES | 2021 | 5 | 5 | 111% | -0.060 |
| <i>Computer and Information Sciences</i> | NCES | 2021 | 4 | 4 | 105% | 0.021 |
| <i>Education</i> | NCES | 2021 | 3 | 5 | 58% | -0.016 |
| <i>Engineering</i> | NCES | 2021 | 3 | 6 | 43% | 0.007 |
| <i>English/Literature</i> | NCES | 2021 | 1 | 2 | 74% | 0.008 |
| <i>Foreign Languages</i> | NCES | 2021 | 0 | 1 | 52% | 0.018 |
| <i>Health Sciences</i> | NCES | 2021 | 16 | 14 | 119% | 0.110 |
| <i>Liberal Arts/Humanities</i> | NCES | 2021 | 3 | 2 | 154% | 0.037 |
| <i>Mathematics/Statistics</i> | NCES | 2021 | 1 | 1 | 48% | 0.030 |
| <i>Natural Sciences</i> | NCES | 2021 | 0 | 1 | 48% | -0.017 |
| <i>Philosophy/Religion/Theology</i> | NCES | 2021 | 1 | 1 | 55% | -0.252 |
| <i>Psychology</i> | NCES | 2021 | 8 | 6 | 137% | -0.051 |
| <i>Social Sciences/History</i> | NCES | 2021 | 7 | 7 | 98% | -0.034 |
| <i>Other Fields</i> | NCES | 2021 | 0 | 0 | 100% | -0.224 |

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| STEM* Degree, % of Bachelor's Degrees Conferred <i>*Includes biological and biomedical sciences, computer and information sciences, engineering and engineering technologies, mathematics and statistics, and physical sciences and science technologies.</i> | NCES | 2020–21 | 7.5 | 58.0 | 13% | -0.577 |
| SCORES (0.25) | | | | | | |
| PRESCHOOL 10% OF TOTAL SCORES (0.025) | | | | | | |
| Children's School Readiness Skills (Ages 3–5), % with 3 or 4 Skills* <i>*Recognizes all letters, counts to 20 or higher, writes name, reads or pretends to read</i> | NCES | 2005 | | | | |
| Recognizes Most Letters of the Alphabet (Ages 3–5) | MCHB | 2022 | 23.9 | 21.8 | 110% | 0.520 |
| Counts Up to 20 (Ages 3–5) | MCHB | 2022 | 29.7 | 29.2 | 102% | 0.268 |
| Can Always Write First Name (Ages 3–5) | MCHB | 2022 | 36.6 | 44.7 | 82% | -0.044 |
| ELEMENTARY 40% OF TOTAL SCORES (0.10) | | | | | | |
| Average Scale Score in U.S. History, 8th Graders | NCES | 2022 | 242 | 268 | 90% | -0.001 |
| Average Scale Score in U.S. History, 4th Graders | NCES | 2010 | | | | |
| Average Scale Score in Math, 8th Graders | NCES | 2022 | 253 | 285 | 89% | -0.003 |
| Average Scale Score in Math, 4th Graders | NCES | 2022 | 217 | 246 | 88% | -0.017 |
| Average Scale Score in Reading, 8th Graders | NCES | 2022 | 244 | 268 | 91% | 0.013 |
| Average Scale Score in Reading, 4th Graders | NCES | 2019 | 199 | 227 | 88% | -0.010 |
| Average Scale Score in Science, 8th Graders | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| Average Scale Score in Science, 4th Graders | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| Writing Proficiency at or Above Basic, 8th Graders, % of Students | NCES | 2011 | | | | |
| Writing Proficiency at or Above Basic, 4th Graders, % of Students | NCES | 2002 | | | | |
| Science Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 4th Graders, % of Students | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| Reading Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 8th Graders, % of Students | NCES | 2022 | 16 | 38 | 42% | 0.070 |
| Reading Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 4th Graders, % of Students | NCES | 2022 | 17 | 42 | 40% | 0.005 |
| Math Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 8th Graders, % of Students | NCES | 2022 | 9 | 35 | 26% | -0.053 |
| Math Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 4th Graders, % of Students | NCES | 2022 | 15 | 48 | 31% | -0.076 |
| Writing Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 8th Graders, % of Students | NCES | 2011 | | | | |
| Writing Proficiency at or Above Proficient, 4th Graders, % of Students | NCES | 2013 | | | | |
| HIGH SCHOOL 50% OF TOTAL SCORES (0.125) | | | | | | |
| Writing Proficiency at or Above Basic, 12th Graders, % of Students | NCES | 2011 | | | | |
| Average Scale Score in Science, 12th Graders | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| Average Scale Score in U.S. History, 12th Graders | NCES | 2010 | | | | |
| Average Scale Score in Reading, 12th Graders | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| SAT, Average Total Score | CB | 2023 | 908 | 1082 | 84% | 0.011 |
| Took SAT, % of Students | CB | 2023 | 12 | 39 | 31% | 0.046 |

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| High School GPAs for Those Taking the SAT | CB | 2009 | | | | |
| SAT Evidence-Based Reasoning & Writing (ERW): Mean Scores | CB | 2023 | 466 | 550 | 85% | -0.001 |
| <i>ERW, % Met Benchmarks</i> | CB | 2023 | 42 | 76 | 55% | -0.022 |
| Mathematics, Joint | CB | 2023 | 441 | 532 | 83% | -0.002 |
| <i>Mathematics, % Met Benchmarks</i> | CB | 2023 | 19 | 53 | 36% | -0.031 |
| Mathematics, Male | CB | 2016 | | | | |
| Mathematics, Female | CB | 2016 | | | | |
| Critical Reading, Joint | CB | 2017 | | | | |
| Critical Reading, Male | CB | 2016 | | | | |
| Critical Reading, Female | CB | 2016 | | | | |
| Reading, Joint | CB | 2023 | 23.48 | 26.72 | 88% | 0.022 |
| Writing and Language, Joint | CB | 2023 | 23 | 26 | 87% | 0.046 |
| Writing, Male | CB | 2016 | | | | |
| Writing, Female | CB | 2016 | | | | |
| ACT: Average Composite Score | NCES | 2022 | 16.1 | 21.3 | 76% | -0.003 |
| ENROLLMENT (0.10) | | | | | | |
| School Enrollment: Ages 3–34, % of Population | Census | 2022 | 53.9 | 52.4 | 103% | 0.021 |
| <i>Preprimary School Enrollment (3–5 Years Old)</i> | NCES | 2021 | 52.6 | 56.1 | 94% | 0.015 |
| <i>3–4 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>5–6 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>7–13 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>14–15 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>16–17 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>18–19 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>20–21 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>22–24 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>25–29 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>30–34 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>35+ Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| College Enrollment (Graduate or Undergraduate): Ages 14+, % of Population | Census | 2022 | 27.5 | 27.8 | 99% | -0.261 |
| College Enrollment (Graduate or Undergraduate): % of Population, Male | Census | 2022 | 22.7 | 25.1 | 90% | 0.904 |
| College Enrollment (Graduate or Undergraduate): % of Population, Female | Census | 2022 | 31.9 | 30.5 | 105% | 1.046 |
| <i>14–17 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>18–19 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>20–21 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>22–24 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>25–29 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>30–34 Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>35+ Years Old</i> | Census | 2020 | | | | |

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| College Enrollment Rate as a Percent of All 18–24 Year-Old High School Completers, % | NCES | 2021 | 59.2 | 62.3 | 95% | 0.219 |
| Adult Education Participation, % of Adult Population | NCES | 2004–05 | | | | |
| STUDENT STATUS & RISK FACTORS (0.10) | | | | | | |
| High School Dropouts: Status Dropouts, % (Not Completed HS and Not Enrolled, Regardless of When Dropped Out) | NCES | 2021 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 113% | 0.321 |
| Children in Poverty, % | Census | 2022 | 29.8 | 11.2 | 38% | 0.018 |
| Children in All Families Below Poverty Level, % | Census | 2022 | 25.1 | 9.6 | 38% | 0.032 |
| Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Female Householder, No Spouse Present), % | Census | 2022 | 37.3 | 28.4 | 76% | 0.087 |
| Children with No Parent in the Labor Force, % | Census | 2022 | 12.5 | 5.1 | 41% | 0.012 |
| Children Whose Parents Lack Secure Employment, % of Children of That Race | AECF | 2021 | 44 | 22 | 50% | 0.000 |
| Children (Under 18) with a Disability, % | Census | 2022 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 81% | -0.036 |
| Public School Students (K–12): Repeated Grade, % | NCES | 2020 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 88% | 0.255 |
| Students 6–11 Who Repeated a Grade | CAHMI | 2022 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 72% | 0.721 |
| Public School Students (6–12): Ever Suspended % | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Suspended, Male, %</i> | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Suspended, Female, %</i> | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| Public School Students (6–12): Ever Expelled, % | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Expelled, Male, %</i> | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Expelled, Female, %</i> | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| Public School Students (9th Graders): Suspended or Expelled % | NCES | 2013–14 | | | | |
| Public School Students (K–12): Expelled, % | NCES | 2013–14 | | | | |
| Percent of Public Schools That Took Serious Disciplinary Action by Percent of Minority Students (Greater than 75% and Less than 25%) | NCES | 2019–20 | 39.8 | 31.2 | 79% | 0.785 |
| Safe School, Age 6–17 (% of Parents Who Definitely Agree That Their Child is in a Safe School) | CAHMI | 2022 | 60.1 | 70.4 | 85% | 0.854 |
| Center-Based Child Care of Preschool Children, % | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| Parental Care Only of Preschool Children, % | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| Teacher Stability: Remained in Public School, High Eligibility for Free Lunch vs. Low Eligibility for Free Lunch, % | NCES | 2022 | 82 | 85 | 96% | 0.965 |
| Teacher Stability: Remained in Private School, High vs. Low Minority Schools, % | NCES | 2009 | | | | 0.000 |
| Adult Mentor, Age 6–17 | CAHMI | 2022 | 80 | 92.9 | 86% | 0.861 |
| Zero Days Absent in the Last Month, % of 8th Graders | NCES | 2021 | 32 | 35 | 91% | -0.037 |
| 4th Graders Who are Chronically Absent from School, % | AECF | 2022 | 40 | 32 | 80.0% | 0.800 |
| 3+ Days Late to School, % of 10th Graders | NCES | 2002 | | | | |
| Never Cut Classes, % of 10th Graders | NCES | 2002 | | | | 0.000 |
| Home Literacy Activities (Age 3–5), % | | | | | | |
| <i>Children Under 6 whose Parents Read to Them More than 4x Per Week</i> | AECF | 2023 | 45 | 66 | 68% | 0.682 |
| Read to Three or More Times a Week | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| Told a Story at Least Once a Month | NCES | 2019 | | | | |

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|--|--------|---------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| Taught Words or Numbers at Least Once in Past Week | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| Visited a Library at Least Once in Last Month | NCES | 2019 | | | | |
| No Internet Access at Home, % of Students Age 3-18 | NCES | 2021 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 65.0% | 0.223 |
| Households in which Internet and a Computer or Digital Device are Usually or Always Available to Children for Educational Purposes, % | AECF | 2021 | 84.0 | 90.4 | 93% | 0.929 |
| Teachers in Schools Where 0 to 25% of Students are Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, % Distribution | NCES | 2017-18 | | | | |
| Teachers in Schools Where 76 to 100% of Students are Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, % Distribution | NCES | 2017-18 | | | | |
| Education Weighted Index | | | | | 74.8% | 0.005 |

Social Justice

CATEGORY WEIGHT

10%

TOTAL WEIGHTED INDEX

55.7%

DIFFERENCE FROM 2022

-2.2%

2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA

| | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|---|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW (0.70) | | | | | | |
| Stopped While Driving | BJS | 2011 | | | | |
| <i>Speeding</i> | BJS | 2011 | | | | |
| <i>Vehicle Defect</i> | BJS | 2011 | | | | |
| <i>Roadside Check for Drinking Drivers</i> | BJS | 2011 | | | | |
| <i>Record Check</i> | BJS | 2011 | | | | |
| <i>Seatbelt Violation</i> | BJS | 2011 | | | | |
| <i>Illegal Turn/Lane Change</i> | BJS | 2011 | | | | |
| <i>Stop Sign/Light Violation</i> | BJS | 2011 | | | | |
| <i>Other</i> | BJS | 2011 | | | | |
| Percent of U.S. Residents Age 16+ with Any Police Contact | BJS | 2020 | 18 | 22.4 | 124% | 0.012 |
| <i>Police Initiated Contact</i> | BJS | 2020 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 112% | 0.056 |
| <i>Resident Initiated Contact</i> | BJS | 2020 | 8.8 | 12.9 | 147% | 0.004 |
| <i>Traffic Accident</i> | BJS | 2020 | 3.6 | 3 | 83% | -0.195 |
| Residents Who Experienced Nonfatal Threats or Use of Force During Contacts with Police | BJS | 2020 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 39% | 0.000 |
| Experienced Use of Force During Most Recent Police-initiated Contact | BJS | 2020 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 35% | -0.029 |
| <i>Percent That Perceived Force As Excessive</i> | BJS | 2018 | | | | |
| <i>Percent of which Police Contact Involved Police Misconduct</i> | BJS | 2020 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 9% | 0.085 |
| Mean Incarceration Sentence (In Average Months) | BJS | | | | | |
| Average Sentence for Incarceration (All Offenses): Male, Months | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| Incarceration Rate: Prisoners (Per 100,000) | BJS | 2022 | 558 | 162 | 29% | 0.110 |
| <i>Incarceration Rate: Prisoners (Per 100,000), Male</i> | BJS | 2022 | 1,826 | 337 | 18% | 0.185 |
| <i>Incarceration Rate: Prisoners (Per 100,000), Female</i> | BJS | 2022 | 64 | 40 | 63% | 0.625 |

2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA

| | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|--|---------|------|--------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| Prisoners as a % of Arrests | FBI UCR | 2020 | 35 | 11 | 32% | 0.000 |
| Criminal Justice Status at Time of Arrest for Controlling Offense, Federal Prisoners, % | | | | | | |
| None | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| Status | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| On Probation | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| On Parole | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| Number of Times Ever Arrested, Federal Prisoners, % | | | | | | |
| 1 | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| 2-4 | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| 5-9 | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| 10+ | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| Mean, # of Arrests | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| Number of Prior Incarcerations, Federal Prisoners, % | | | | | | |
| 0 | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| 1 | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| 2-4 | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| 5-9 | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| 10+ | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| Mean, # of Incarcerations | BJS | 2016 | | | | |
| Defendants Charged in the U.S District Court, All, % | BJS | 2021 | 24 | 22 | 94% | 0.945 |
| Defendants Charged in the U.S District Court, Male, % | BJS | 2021 | 25 | 21 | 84% | 0.841 |
| Defendants Charged in the U.S District Court, Female, % | BJS | 2021 | 18 | 33 | 183% | 1.826 |
| Type and Length of Sentence Imposed for Convicted Defendants, Prison, % | BJS | 2021 | 85 | 77 | 91% | 0.907 |
| Type and Length of Sentence Imposed for Convicted Defendants, Probation Only, % | BJS | 2021 | 8 | 14 | 170% | 1.695 |
| Type and Length of Sentence Imposed for Convicted Defendants, Fine Only, % | BJS | 2021 | 1 | 2 | 158% | 1.583 |
| Type and Length of Sentence Imposed for Convicted Defendants, Suspended, % | BJS | 2021 | 6 | 8 | 123% | 1.226 |
| Federally Sentenced Persons in the Custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, % | BJS | 2021 | 35 | 30 | 86% | 0.856 |
| Federally Sentenced Persons in the Custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Violent Offense | BJS | 2021 | 2812 | 2272 | 81% | 0.808 |
| Federally Sentenced Persons in the Custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Property Offense | BJS | 2021 | 1857 | 1996 | 107% | 1.075 |
| Federally Sentenced Persons in the Custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Drug Offense | BJS | 2021 | 20,263 | 16,057 | 79% | 0.792 |
| Federally Sentenced Persons in the Custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Public Order Offense | BJS | 2021 | 5,353 | 13,511 | 252% | 2.524 |
| Federally Sentenced Persons in the Custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Weapons Offense | BJS | 2021 | 16,855 | 6,292 | 37% | 0.373 |
| Federally Sentenced Persons in the Custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Immigration Offense | BJS | 2021 | 140 | 188 | 134% | 1.343 |

2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA

| | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|--|---------|---------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| VICTIMIZATION & MENTAL ANGUISH (0.30) | | | | | | |
| Homicide, Rate (Per 100,000) | CDC | 2020 | 30 | 2 | 8% | -0.037 |
| <i>Homicide, Rate (Per 100,000): Firearm</i> | CDC | 2022 | 27.5 | 2 | 7% | -0.040 |
| <i>Homicide, Rate (Per 100,000): Stabbings</i> | FBI | 2020 | | | | |
| <i>Homicide, Rate (Per 100,000): Personal Weapons</i> | FBI | 2020 | | | | |
| Homicide, Rate (Per 100,000): Male | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Homicide, Rate (Per 100,000): Female | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Murder Victims, Rate (Per 100,000) | FBI UCR | 2022 | 21.7 | 3.1 | 14% | -0.005 |
| Hate Crimes Victims, Rate (Per 100,000) | FBI UCR | 2021 | 8.95 | 0.45 | 5% | -0.019 |
| Violent Crimes Victims, Rate (Per 1,000) Age 12+ | BJIS | 2022 | 21.8 | 24 | 110% | 0.175 |
| Delinquency Cases, Year of Disposition, Rate (Per 100,000), Ages 5-17 | OJDPP | 2020 | 2,450 | 783 | 32% | -0.020 |
| Prisoners Under Sentence of Death, Rate (Per 100,000) | DPIC | 2022-23 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 37% | 0.087 |
| High School Students Threatened with Weapons on School Property | YRBS | 2021 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 78% | -0.022 |
| High School Students Carrying Weapons Anywhere | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| High School Students Carrying a Gun to School | YRBS | 2021 | 5.1 | 3 | 59% | 0.588 |
| Firearm-Related Death Rates (Per 100,000): Males, All Ages | CDC | 2021 | 64 | 19 | 29% | -0.163 |
| <i>Ages 1-14</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Ages 15-24</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Ages 25-44</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Ages 25-34</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Ages 35-44</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Ages 45-64</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Age 65+</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Firearm-Related Death Rates (Per 100,000): Females, All Ages | CDC | 2021 | 9 | 4 | 43% | -0.307 |
| <i>Ages 1-14</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Ages 15-24</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Ages 25-44</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Ages 25-34</i> | CDC | 2018 | | | | |
| <i>Ages 35-44</i> | CDC | 2018 | | | | |
| <i>Ages 45-64</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| <i>Age 65+</i> | CDC | 2019 | | | | |
| Social Justice Weighted Index | | | | | 55.7% | -0.022 |

Civic Engagement

CATEGORY WEIGHT

10%

TOTAL WEIGHTED INDEX

95.6%

DIFFERENCE FROM 2022

-3.4%

| 2024 EQUALITY INDEX OF BLACK AMERICA | Source | Year | Black | White | Index | Diff. ('24-'22) |
|--|--------|------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| DEMOCRATIC PROCESS (0.4) | | | | | | |
| Registered Voters, % of Citizen Population | Census | 2022 | 60.2 | 71.9 | 84% | -0.093 |
| Actually Voted, % of Citizen Population | Census | 2022 | 42.3 | 50.6 | 84% | -0.081 |
| COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION (0.3) | | | | | | |
| Percent of Population Volunteering for Military Reserves, % | USDD | 2021 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 113% | -0.046 |
| Volunteerism, % | CPS | 2021 | 16 | 25 | 65% | 0.110 |
| <i>Civic and Political (Attend Local Meeting)</i> | CPS | 2021 | 7 | 8 | 91% | 0.187 |
| <i>Educational or Youth Service</i> | CPS | 2021 | 4 | 5 | 90% | -0.978 |
| <i>Environmental or Animal Care</i> | BLS | | | | | 0.000 |
| <i>Hospital or Other Health</i> | BLS | | | | | 0.000 |
| <i>Public Safety</i> | BLS | | | | | 0.000 |
| <i>Religious</i> | BLS | | | | | 0.000 |
| <i>Social or Community Service</i> | BLS | | | | | 0.000 |
| Unpaid Volunteering of Young Adults | NCES | 2017 | | | | |
| Participation in Community Service or Volunteer Work, Age 6–17 | CAHMI | 2022 | 33 | 37.6 | 88% | 0.878 |
| Member of a Group, Organization or Association, % | CPS | 2021 | 15 | 24 | 62% | 0.622 |
| Did Something Positive in the Neighborhood, % | CPS | 2021 | 15 | 17 | 86% | 0.859 |
| COLLECTIVE BARGAINING (0.2) | | | | | | |
| Members of Unions, % of Employed | BLS | 2022 | 11.6 | 10 | 116% | 0.043 |
| Represented By Unions, % of Employed | BLS | 2021 | 12.8 | 11.2 | 114% | 0.031 |
| GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYMENT (0.1) | | | | | | |
| Federal Executive Branch (Nonpostal) Employment, % of Adult Population | CPS | 2021 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 122% | -0.404 |
| State and Local Government Employment, % of Adult Population | EEOC | 2021 | 5 | 3 | 158% | 0.060 |
| Government Worker | Census | 2022 | 18.4 | 14.7 | 125% | 1.252 |
| Civic Engagement Weighted Index | | | | | 95.6% | -0.034 |

| Source | Acronym |
|--|-------------|
| American Community Survey | ACS |
| American College Testing | ACT |
| The Annie E. Casey Foundation | AECF |
| U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics | BJS |
| U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | BLS |
| Children and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative | CAHMI |
| College Board | CB |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | CDC |
| U.S. Census Bureau | Census |
| Survey of Business Owners and Self-Employed Persons (SBO) | Census SBO |
| Survey of Income and Program Participation — U.S. Census Bureau | Census SIPP |
| Current Population Survey— Annual Social and Economic Supplement | CPS ASEC |
| Death Penalty Information Center | DPIC |
| U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission | EEOC |
| The Education Trust | ET |
| Uniform Crime Reporting Program | FBI UCR |
| Kaiser Family Foundation | KFF |
| Maternal and Child Health Bureau | MCHB |
| National Archive of Criminal Justice Data | NACJD |
| National Center for Education Statistics | NCES |
| National Center for Juvenile Justice | NCJJ |
| National Student Clearinghouse | NSC |
| Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention | OJJDP |
| U.S. Office of Personnel Management | OPM |
| Survey of Consumer Finances | SCF |
| School Funding Fairness | SFF |
| Learning Policy Institute | LPI |

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