

BLACK MEN AT PREDOMINATELY WHITE INSTITUTIONS

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RELEVANT TERMS DEFINITIONS

- Black/ African American: A person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022)
- First Generation Student: A person who has neither parent having received a bachelor's degree (NCES, 2017)
- Student-Athlete: A student who has been solicited by a member of the athletic staff or other interested party associated with athletics and who actively participates on one or more intercollegiate teams under the jurisdiction of the athletics department (NCAA bylaw 12.02.13)
- School to Prison Pipeline: When schools criminalize minor infractions that result in student exposure to the criminal justice system. A disproportionate number of these children are people of color (Evans, 2022)
- Engagement: Parties who enter into an agreement about the educational experience (Wolf-Wendel et. al, 2009).
- Retention: The process of keeping students enrolled in higher education institutions year after year (Noel-Levitz Retention Codifications, 2008)

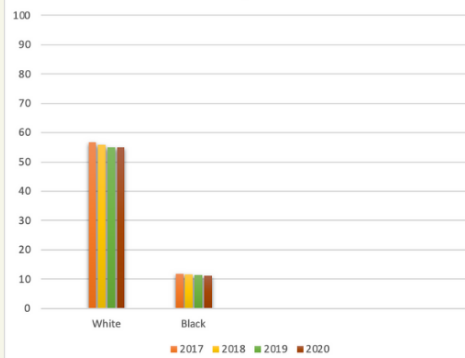
HISTORIC & SOCIAL CONTEXT

- One out of every three Black males is incarcerated during their lifetime (Amurao, 2013)
- Challenges they found that were facing Black males were: lack of African American male teachers, low expectations from teachers, lack of mentorship and positive images of Black males in society, and family and community support (Scott et al., 2013)
- School to Prison Pipeline, the hidden curriculum emphasizes discipline for students of color, which opens the door to teacher subjectivity and bias, based on young people's roles in society (Kayama et al., 2015)
- As we are in the post-Brown era there are still racial and gender inequities in schools where there is a larger concentration of African Americans students such as in Southern states and urban centers (Harper, 2008)
- Black males are less likely to seek professional help than their white counterparts (Helling & Chandler, 2021)

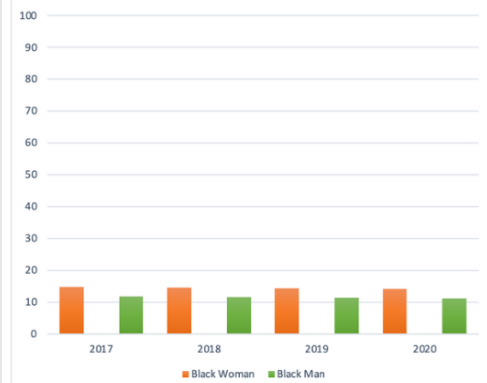
POPULATION OVERVIEW

- Black Cisgender men attending Predominantly White Institutions
- Black men remain one of the most underrepresented groups in higher education (Kim & Hargrove, 2013), when compared to the general college-age population (Hall, 2017; Palmer, Wood, Dancy & Strayhorn, 2014)
- Black men accounted for 31.3% of 18-24-year olds enrolled in degree-granting postsecondary institutions in 2016 (U.S. Department of Education, 2017)

Total Fall Enrollment of Undergraduate Black and White Men in Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institution by Race (2017-2020)



Total Fall Enrollment of Undergraduate Black Men and Women in Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institution (2017-2020)



DIVERSITY IN POPULATION

- Black males were just 2.8% of full-time, degree-seeking undergraduate students across the 76 sports programs in the six major NCAA Division I athletic conferences between 2007 and 2010 but made up 57.1% of football teams and 64.3% of basketball teams (Harper et al., 2013)
- Gay Black males feel isolated by the community at large within colleges and universities (Strayhorn and Tillman-Kelly, 2013) and there are few studies about Black gay and bisexual males in college (Goode-Cross & Good, 2009)
- When focusing on Black males, it is worth noting that many are also first-generation students, and this adds to the lower college enrollment rate in comparison to those who are not first-generation (Cataldi, Bennett, Chen, 2018)

COLLEGIATE EXPERIENCE

- Black students face a hidden mental health crisis, and that these students draw upon grit and tenacity to persevere in school; however, they also are less likely than their peers to seek institutionalized support (McGee & Stovall, 2015)
- Black undergraduate male students are faced with microaggressions, discrimination, alienation, stereotype, and cultural issues when they enroll in college (Harper, 2012; Strayhorn, 2008)
- False and negative labels attached to Black men made it more difficult for them to connect with a faculty or staff for support reasons. False or negative perceptions, lack of "fitting in", and other barriers may have a negative impact on Black students' scholastic and co-curricular engagement within the university (Hall, 2017)
- When accepting to attend a Predominantly White Institution (PWI) Black male students expose themselves to hostility and lack of support (McElderry, 2022)