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Bianca Tirado  
City Clerk, South Bend, IN

**2026**

**SOUTH BEND REPARATORY  
JUSTICE COMMISSION REPORT**

[WWW.SBREPARATIONS.ORG](http://WWW.SBREPARATIONS.ORG)

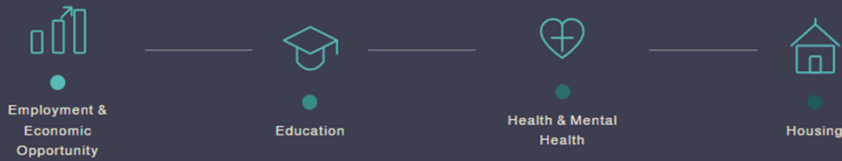


# SOUTH BEND REPARATORY JUSTICE COMMISSION

SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Each Subcommittee of the South Bend Reparatory Justice Commission has created a timeline to help the City of South Bend implement remedies.

CLICK AN ICON BELOW TO VIEW A SUBCOMMITTEE'S TIMELINE



[Click Here to Access the Full Report](#)

## Commission Chair

Trina Robinson



## Commission Co-Chair

Judith Fox, Esq.



## Commission Members

Conrad Damian

Aladean DeRose, Esq.

Pastor Gilbert Washington

Takisha Jacobs

Jay Lewis, Esq.

Alma Powell, MA

Richard Warfield

Cassy White MPH

Regina Williams-Preston

Scan to  
access full  
report:



[sbreparations.org](https://sbreparations.org)

- **Origin**

- Formed by the South Bend Common Council in September of 2023

- **Mission:**

- Investigate harms against African Americans in South Bend, Indiana

- **Goal:**

- Develop findings and present recommendations to address harms

We understand that the racial harms uncovered in this report are the result of the actions of multiple groups, institutions and people. While the City of South Bend can not solely rectify the harms of years of systemic discrimination, we believe the City of South Bend can take these specific steps toward racial reconciliation:

### **Immediate Implementation**

1. The City should formally acknowledge and apologize for a long history of racial discrimination.
2. The City should preserve this report as a permanent, easily accessible historical public record and commit to creating a robust website where citizens can learn about this history.
3. The Common Council should appoint a permanent reparatory justice committee that includes experts, City officials, and citizens, the majority of whom should be Black. Current Commission members should be given priority if they want to continue to serve. The Committee should be charged with reviewing progress in implementing the recommendation of the Commission, monitoring compliance with reparatory justice, and identifying further measures that might come to light to ensure reparatory justice. The committee shall report to the Common Council the progress toward implementing the Commission's recommendations and suggestions for the adoption of any additional measures needed for reparatory justice at least annually.

**Based on the findings of this report, the Commission has developed 62 recommendations.** The following slides identify key opportunities for consideration by the City of South Bend, followed by a complete overview of the harms and recommendations organized by subcommittee. Meaningful progress will require collaboration among public, private, nonprofit, and community stakeholders. It is our hope that these recommendations serve as a framework for continued partnership and action to advance equitable outcomes across our community.

## **Five Subcommittees:**

- Economic Opportunity & Employment
- Housing
- Education
- Health & Mental Health
- Policing & Criminal Legal System

# Employment & Economic Subcommittee

# Employment & Economic Opportunity

## SUBCOMMITTEE FOCUS:

- **Employment**
- **Small Businesses**
- **Professionals**
- **Public Accommodations**

# Employment & Economic Opportunity

**A. History**

**B. Lingering Harms**

**C. Suggested  
Remedies**

# History

- Underground Railroad
- 1870
  - SJC 25,322
  - AA 120



# History

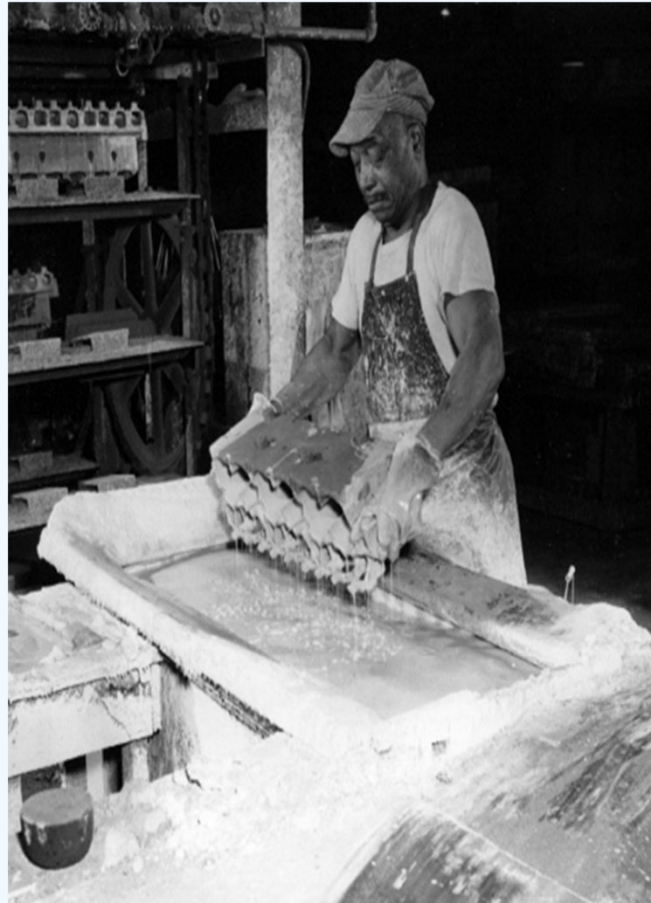
## WWI migration

- 1910
  - 53,684 (1.1%) 604
- 1920
  - 70,983 (1.8%) 1,269

## WWI second wave

- 1940
  - 101,268 (3.5%) 3,555
- 1950
  - 115,415 (6.6%) 7,670





THE STUDEBAKER NEWS, SEPTEMBER 3, 1932



*Here are the Hundred Hum-Dingers of 1931, grouped about the giant President Roadster at the Studebaker Proving Ground before the Notre Dame-Southern California football game last November. This year a similar group will make the trip to South Bend for the Notre Dame-Northwestern football game on November 12. Will you be among the hundred star salesmen in the stands at the kickoff?*

Discrimination in Public Accommodations



**\$20 FINE GIVEN  
TO WAITRESS**  
1/21/60  
**Admits Refusing  
To Serve Negro  
In Restaurant.**

William R. Morris, a Negro real estate dealer, was the complaining witness Wednesday in a city court trial in which a restaurant waitress was fined \$20 on a charge that she failed to provide him "equal accommodations."

Morris, of 1222 Chalfant St., testified that Mrs. Rose Marie Keller, 52, of 1231 N. Twyckenham Dr., refused to serve him in the main dining room of Guiseppe's Restaurant, 713 E. LaSalle St.

**Admits Refusing Service.**

Morris said the incident occurred Oct. 16. Mrs. Keller admitted she had refused Morris service but contended she was under orders from her employer, Alan Pinado.

Judge Lloyd M. Allen pointed out that even though Mrs. Keller was acting under orders she was still guilty of the charge. He said he would not deal severely with her, then fined her \$20.

An Indiana State law provides that all persons, regardless of color, race or creed, are entitled to equal accommodations in all eating houses, inns and theaters.

- Limits for Black Women

- Domestic Work
- Barriers to factory work
- Barriers to teaching
- Barriers to nursing

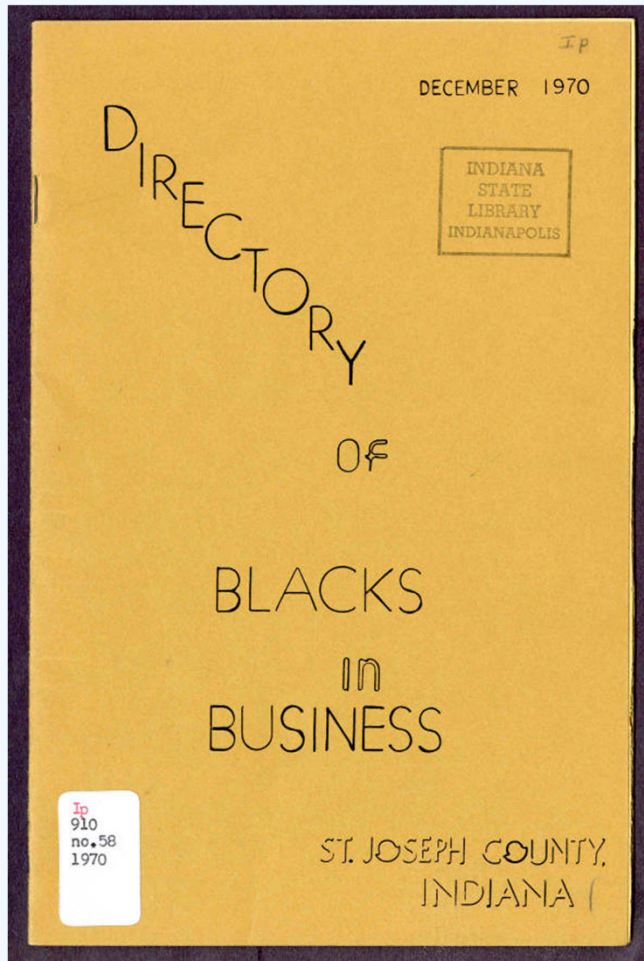


# History – employment discrimination

- Carrie Hull's story



# Black Business District



**GROCERY STORES**

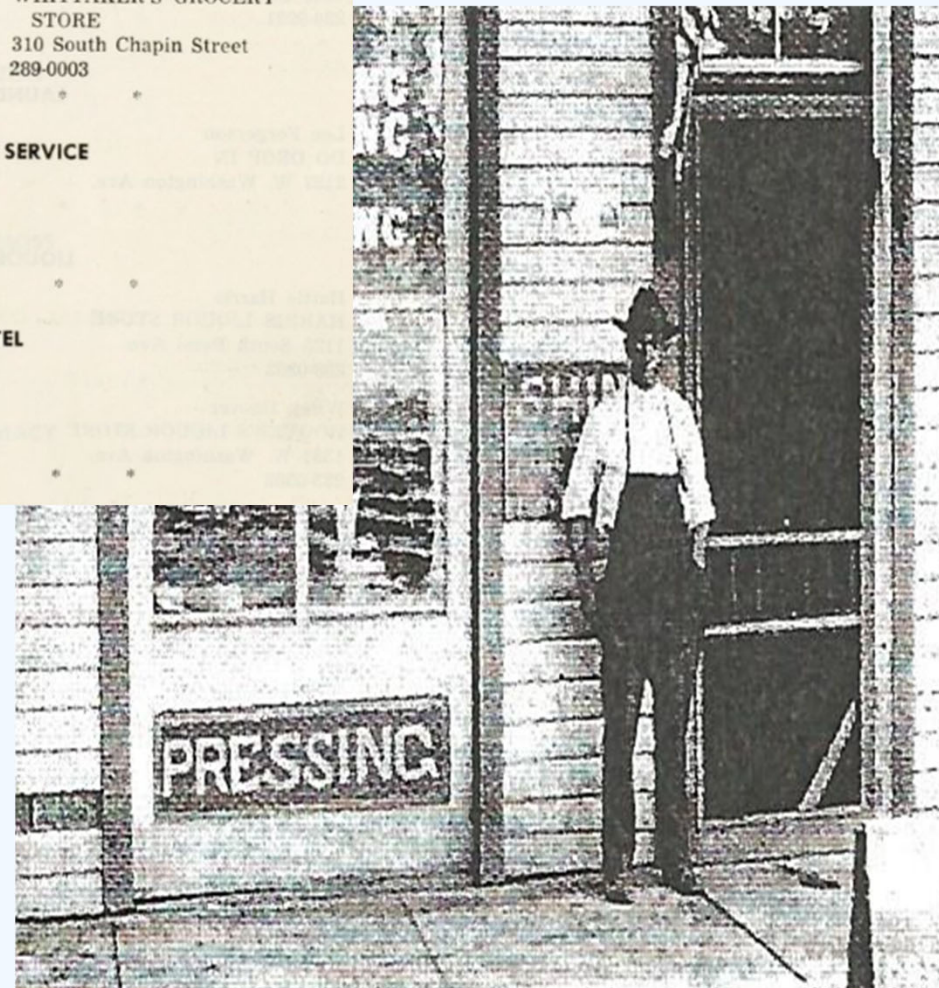
Perry Boles PERRY'S GROCERY 3507 W. Washington Ave.	Clarence Burson BURSON'S GROCERY 502 N. Arthur St.
James E. Kingsberry KINGSBERRY'S GROCERY STORE 1640 Florence St. 232-6585	Robert Whittaker WHITTAKER'S GROCERY STORE 310 South Chapin Street 289-0003

**HEATING SERVICE**

Dell Owens  
OWENS HEATING SERVICE  
515 N. St. Louis Blvd.  
234-9500

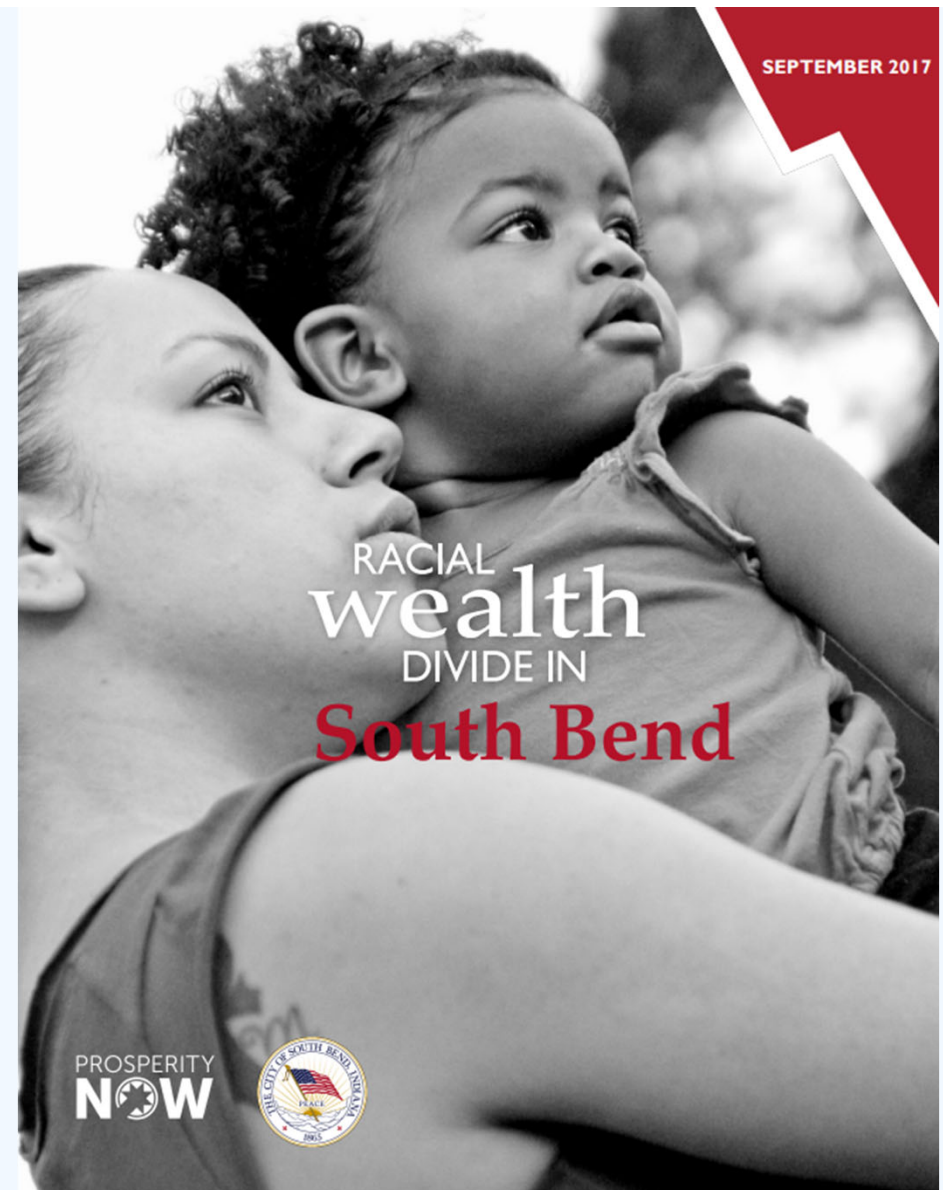
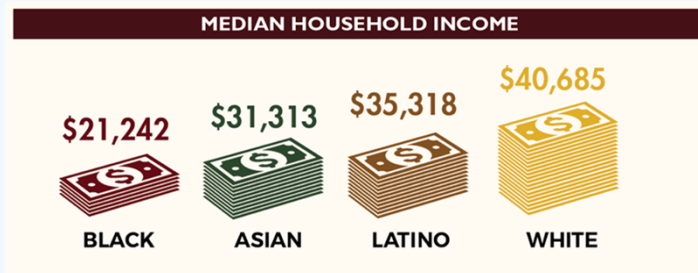
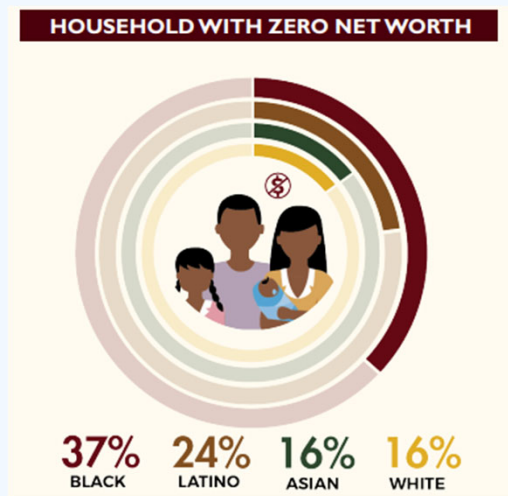
**HOTEL**

James Pegues  
PEGUES HOTEL  
1609 Liston St.  
233-0761



# Lingering Harms

## (1) Wealth Gap



# Lingering Harms

## (2) Fewer Blacks in management or high-paying jobs

Table 1. Number of Employees and Average Monthly Earnings by Race and NAICS Sectors. St. Joseph County, 2021 (Q4), and 2022 (Q1,2,3)

CATEGORY	Sector	ALL RACES		White		Black		Earnings
		Employees <sup>a</sup>	Avg Monthly	Employees	Avg Monthly	Employees	Avg Monthly	Ratio White:Black
			Earnings <sup>b</sup>		Earnings		Earnings	
All NAICS *	0	133,661	4,940	107,856	5,105	18,385	3,508	1.46
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11	206	3,979	194	4,087	Insufficient Data		
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	21	Insufficient data						
Utilities	22	191	10,147	176	10,225	11	9,469	1.08
Construction	23	6,656	5,812	6,181	5,854	293	4,813	1.22
Wholesale Trade	42	7,137	7,024	6,223	7,231	649	4,795	1.51
Information *	51	1,417	8,387	1,225	8,732	112	4,690	1.86
Finance and Insurance	52	3,666	7,090	3,265	7,334	267	4,559	1.61
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	1,893	4,526	1,638	4,673	191	3,228	1.45
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	6,147	6,318	5,396	6,429	412	4,349	1.45
Management of Companies and Enterprises	55	2,157	8,387	1,920	8,732	149	4,690	1.86
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and	56	9,013	3,793	6,180	4,040	2,399	2,787	1.45
Educational Services	61	12,781	5,495	10,980	5,440	862	4,604	1.18
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	23,576	5,038	17,771	5,157	4,562	3,463	1.49
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71	2,627	2,802	2,214	2,773	248	2,758	1.01
Accommodation and Food Services	72	14,975	1,949	10,892	1,985	2,787	1,682	1.18
Other Services (except Public Administration)	81	4,299	3,663	3,558	3,758	523	2,969	1.27
Public Administration	92	No County Data						
Manufacturing	31-33	15,415	5,670	12,683	5,841	1,981	4,629	1.26
Retail Trade	44-45	16,511	3,276	13,616	3,352	1,935	2,752	1.22
Transportation and Warehousing *	48-49	4,730	4,839	3,687	5,046	837	3,776	1.34

<sup>a</sup> This is a count of people employed in a firm at any time during the quarter. It is not a count of jobs.

<sup>b</sup> Average monthly earnings of employees with stable jobs (i.e., worked with the same firm throughout the quarter).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, LEHD; <https://ledextract.ces.census.gov/qwi/all>

\*Average of 3 Quarters only

# City of South Bend Disparity Study 2020



# Lingering Harms

**(3) Fewer Black-owned businesses and Fewer Black professionals**



# SUGGESTED REMEDIES INCLUDE:

- **(1) Support & Guide Young People**
  - Youth Wealth-Building Education
  - Trade Union Youth Engagement
- **(2) Support Current Employees**
  - OTJ Management Training and Education
  - Limit Criminal History & Credit Checks
- **(3) Support Black Businesses**
  - Preferential City contracting
  - Expand TIF and Tax abatement compliance
  - Grants for start-ups and small businesses

# Housing Subcommittee



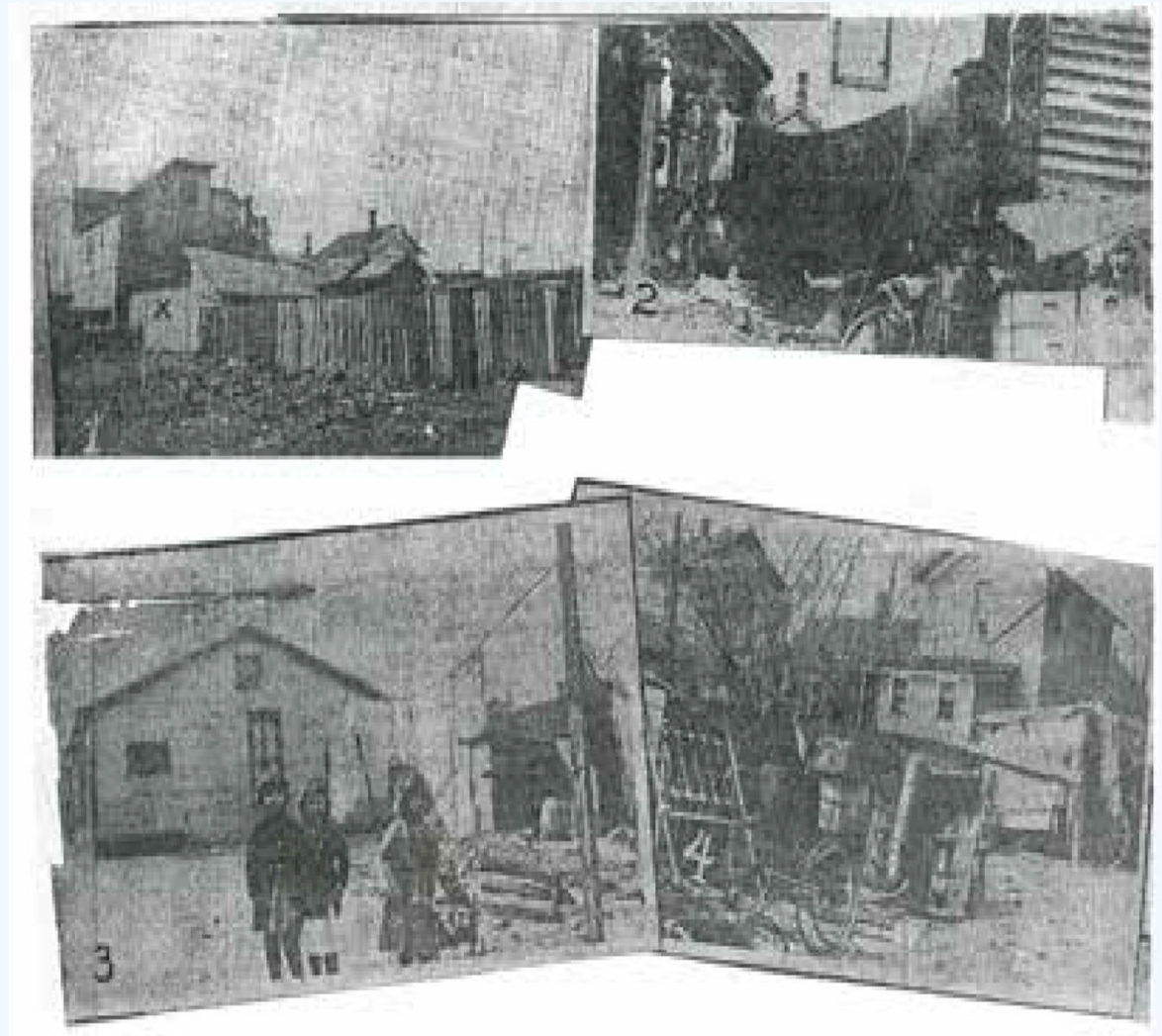
# Housing Discrimination

A Condensed History

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# Maggie's Court in 1916

no plumbing  
no garbage  
collection



President  
Wilson,  
1917:  
“Own your  
Own Home”

explicitly racist effort to segregate housing in America.

White citizens were told it was their patriotic duty to buy a home and move away from Black residents.

“consider the ‘general type of people living in the neighborhood’”

New housing, good housing, was for Whites only.

---

“Carefully compiled zoning regulations”

“exercise control over the subject property but also over the surrounding area.”

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Covenants that prohibited “the occupancy of properties except by the race for which they are intended” were also recommended.

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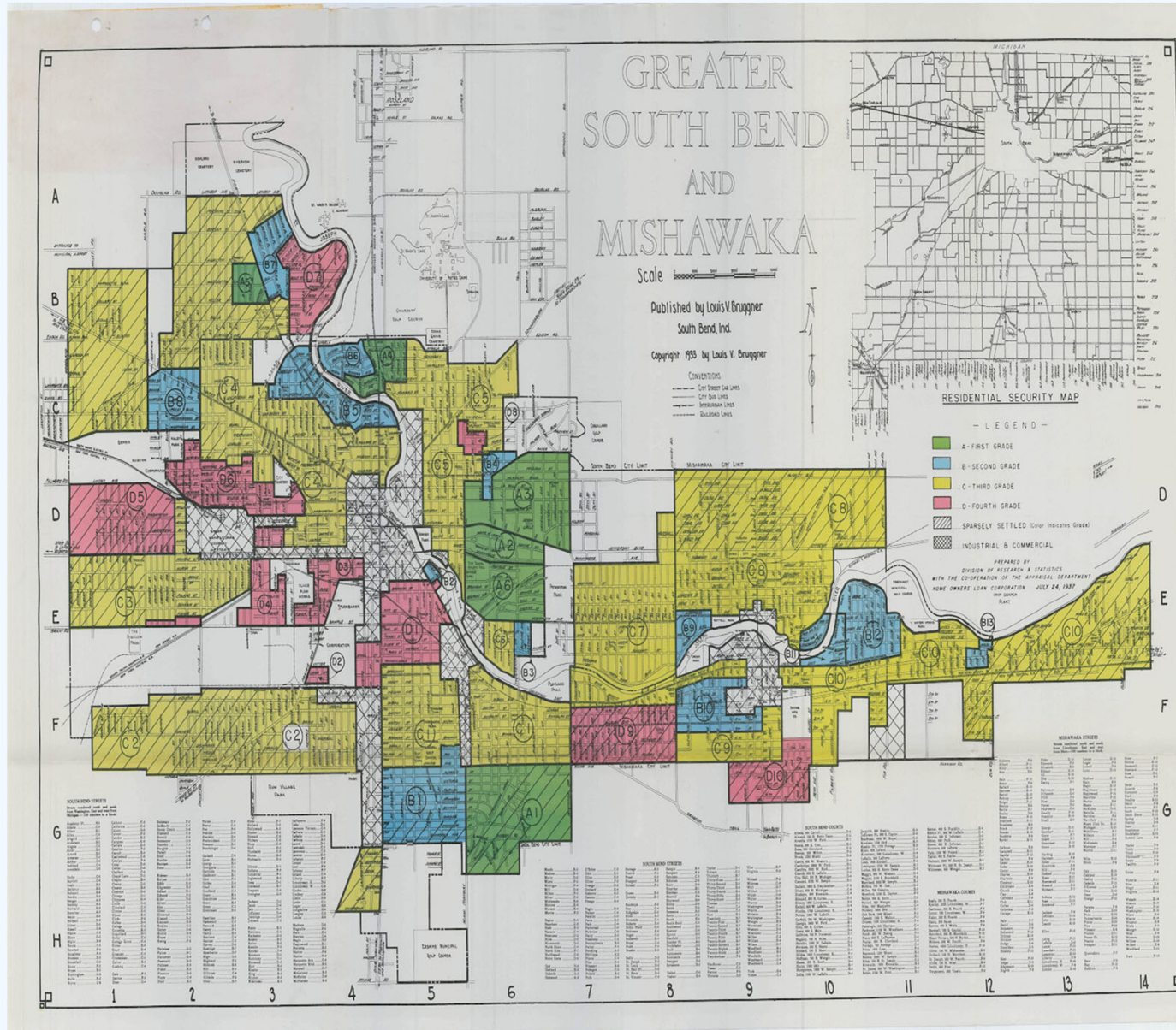
“infiltration of inharmonious racial groups” will lower home values and deteriorate neighborhoods”.

Government  
recommendations  
adopted by city

# Racial Covenants: Sunnymead e example

- Article 6: Caucasian Owners: *No plot in said subdivision nor any interest therein except when used for commercial purposes, shall be conveyed to or leased, or be acquired by, any person other than one of the Caucasian Race.*
- Article 7: Caucasians and Servants: *Excepting on land zoned for commercial purposes, no persons other than of the Caucasian Race shall be permitted to occupy any portion of any plot in said subdivision or any other building thereon at any time, except a domestic servant actually employed by the occupant of such building.*

# Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) Map



# Federal Housing Act of 1937

- Gave local Housing Authority control over building public housing
- City used this to create segregated housing



# Building worker homes

Works Progress Administration survey of South Bend documented the need for this additional housing in the City, especially for war workers

**1936**

the Common Council finally relented and voted to create a housing authority, only for defense workers

**1941**

**1939**

In 1939, South Bend's mayor urged the Common Council to create a housing authority. They declined, claiming there was no need for additional housing in the City.

“46 Negro families”  
to “be left without  
homes.”

- City Refused to build on vacant land due to segregation
- Proposed tearing down homes and St. John’s Baptist Church
- Beck’s Lake and Maggie’s Court



# 1950s

A. C. Colpaert Realty and Place and Company refused to build homes for blacks in white areas

Instead build inferior homes at inflated prices for black residents

William Morris developed Chalfant Heights off Twickenham Drive

White residents sent letters saying "Niggers go home"

Better Homes and Chalfant Heights only developments where blacks could buy homes

# 1925 National Association of Real Estate Boards “code of Ethics”

“do not introduce members of any race or nationality whose presence will clearly be detrimental to the property values of that neighborhood. Like termites, they undermine the structure of any neighborhood in which they creep.”

# South Bend and Mishawaka Board of Realtors

- Protected “racial homogeny,”
- code of ethics: I will not introduce into a neighborhood any inharmonious elements (sell homes to Blacks in a White neighborhood)



# 1960s

- Common Council repeatedly refused to approve public housing in white neighborhoods
  - City obtained Federal Urban Renewal contract to revitalize business district, razing many homes
- 
- Built Plaza (now Rabbi Shulman) apartments and Alonzo Watson housing in black areas of town
  - Both have been recently condemned because the Housing Authority failed to maintain them

# Redevelopment = Destruction of Black Homes and Businesses

Project	# of Families	Families Of color	White Families
Chapin Street	116	104	12
LaSalle Park	335	149	6
Sample Street	335	190	145



## 1980s

- 1984 Study done by South Bend Human Rights Commission and HUD found
- “clear evidence that there was significant amount of unequal treatment of blacks and whites in the rental market in South Bend”
- Louis Mumford, *Rental -market bias falls, but...*, South Bend Tribune, April 28, 1988

# 1988 Study

Human Rights  
Commission and HUD:

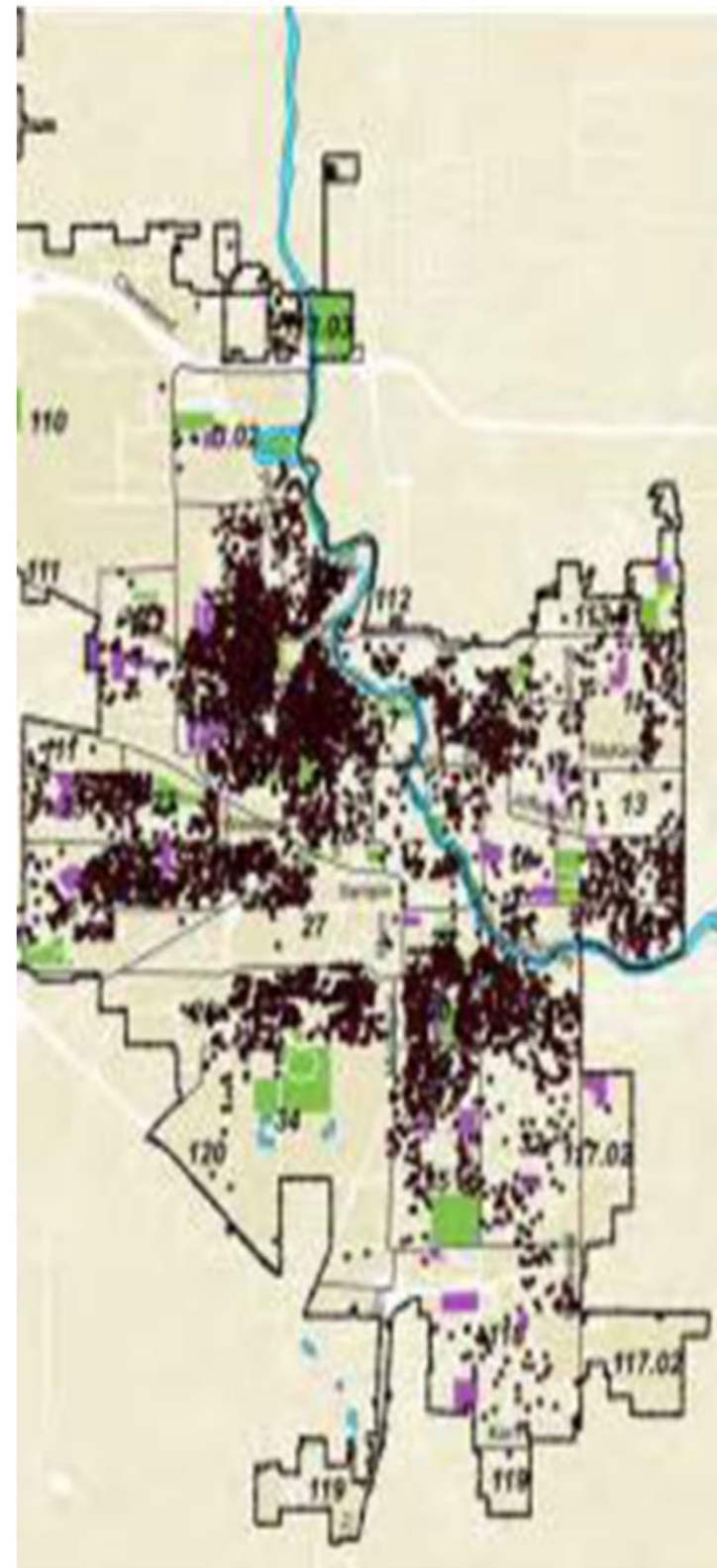
63% equal treatment

9.6% unequal treatment

27% ambiguous : hard to  
tell if treatment was equal  
or not

# 2000s: Predatory loans

- Stripped wealth from communities
- Blacks targeted despite income or credit scores
- City refused to help, despite being asked

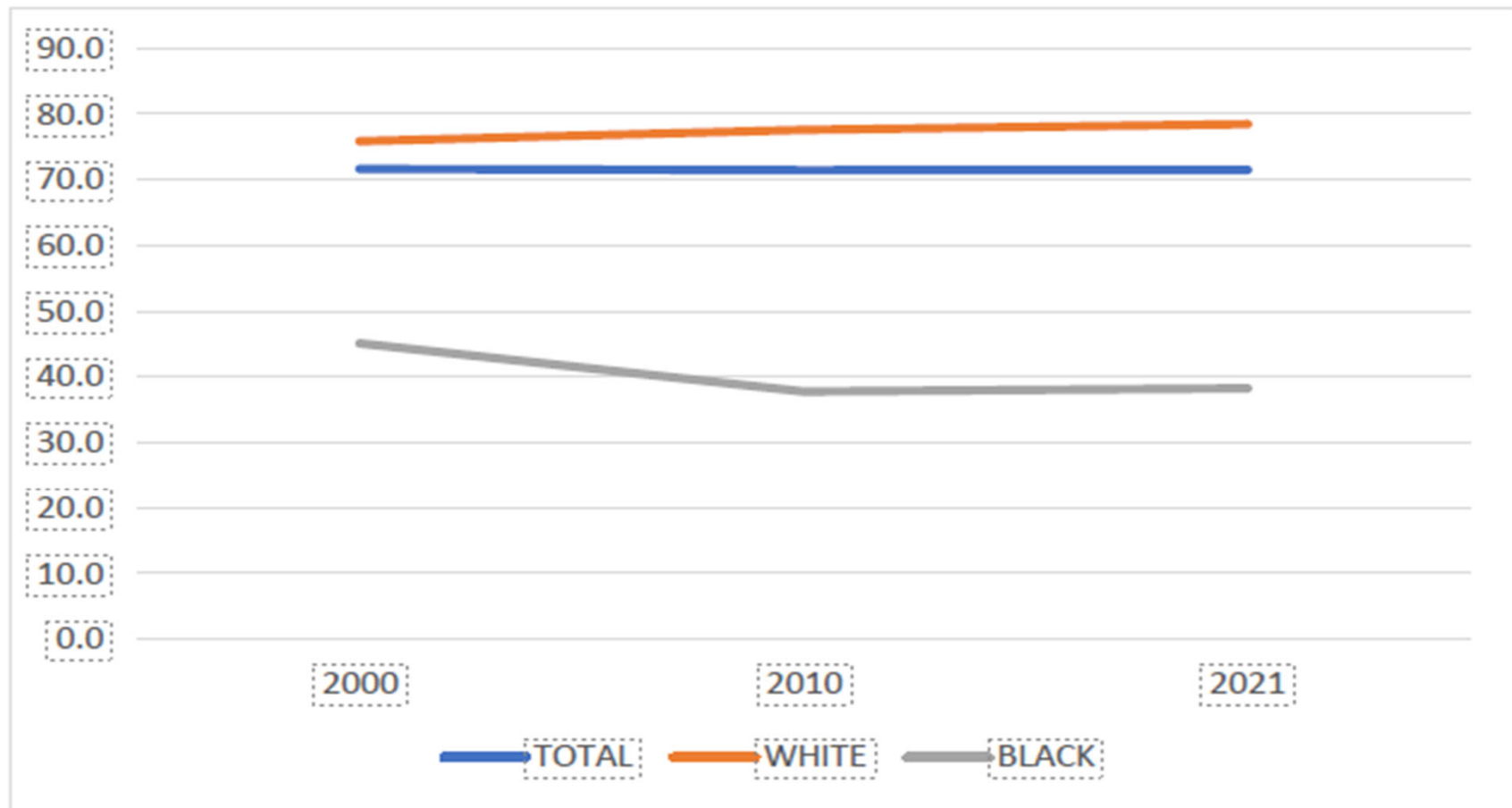


Information from  
“Analysis of the  
Impediments to  
Fair Housing  
Choice for St.  
Joseph County”  
St. Joseph  
County Housing  
Consortium 2020-  
2024

- Race was the most common basis for a fair housing complaint, weighted heavily by complaints based on race in the City of South Bend at 40.5% of total fair housing complaints in the County (p.143)
- Lending Discrimination: In every income category, White applicants have a higher loan origination rate and a lower denial rate than minority applicants (p. 213)
- Zoning ordinances that were meant to prevent student rentals have been far-reaching, and have negatively affected protected classes (p. 212)
- Residential racial segregation has actually increased since 2010 (p 30)

# Fewer Black Homeowners

Figure J. Trends in Homeownership Rates by Race. St. Joseph County, 2000, 2010 and 2021



**E D U C A T I O N**

The image features the word "EDUCATION" spelled out in a row of ten white, rounded wooden blocks with black lettering. The blocks are placed on a smooth, light-brown wooden surface. In the background, several stacks of books with various colored covers (green, white, brown) are visible, slightly out of focus. The overall scene is set in a well-lit, indoor environment, likely a study or classroom.

# Subcommittee Focus

## Disproportionality:

- Discipline Referrals
- Special Education Placement
- Gifted & Talented Programs



# History



Harrison School 1953

# Enrollment Changes



Enrollment grew 1.3% to 9% over the course of 60 years

# Linden School

HOME EDITION  
Sixty-Two Pages

## The South Bend Tribune

Departments and Features  
 Afterschool ... 11  
 Classified ... 45-55  
 Radio-TV ... 10  
 Columns ... 46  
 Society ... 34, 35  
 Editorial ... 14  
 Sports ... 33-38  
 Financial ... 48  
 Women's ... 38, 37

VOL. XCIV \*

No. 273

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1966

PRICE FIVE CENTS

### AFRICANS PUT SQUEEZE ON U. N. COUNCIL

Tougher Sanctions Demanded for Rhodesia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI) — Black African nations put a diplomatic squeeze on the U. N. Security Council today in an effort to force Britain to go all-out in its economic war against white-ruled Rhodesia.

As the 15-nation council proposed to resume debate on the Rhodesian crisis, African diplomats made it clear they would press demands that an oil embargo be included in Britain's list of proposed trade sanctions against the rebel southern African country.

British Foreign Secretary George Brown urged the council Thursday to apply immediate mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia. But the only specific sanctions requested were on 10 key exports that provide Premier Ian Smith's regime with an estimated \$250 million annually.

The Afro-Asian nations, the largest power block in the U.N. General Assembly, also want a sanction against oil, a vital in-

# Ceiling Falls at Linden School

## Alert Teacher Gets Pupils Out

By DAVID ROBINSON  
 Tribune Staff Writer

A fire alarm and the ministrations of a third grade teacher combined to turn a possible disaster into the successful escape of 25 students from their classroom, just seconds before a ceiling collapsed onto their desks today in the basement of Linden School.

Linden School is the focal point of a de facto school segregation suit pending in U. S. District Court. The parents of nine Linden School children filed the complaint in the attempt to halt plans of the school administration to construct a new educational facility on the present Linden site. No trial date has been set. Mrs. Claudine Black, who was conducting class in her basement classroom, said she heard a noise above her head, and looked up to see the ceiling beginning to crack.

### Fire Alarm Sounded

At that second, she said, the fire alarm went off in the building and she saw the ceiling buckle slightly more. The alarm was received by the South Bend Fire Department at 9:10 a.m.

Mrs. Black said she told her students to get out of the room,

hallway when an estimated two or three people were left behind.

One student, however, was left behind, Rhonda Bash, 9-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Bash, 237 Chestnut st., who is a music room adjacent to the classroom getting ready to enter.

Mrs. Black said the child, a quiet and serious girl, was told to stay in the room as she would not get hurt. When she was sure all of the other children were out of the room, Mrs. Black said she went back in and led the youngster out through the door and down the

### Principal Views Debris

Edward Myers, principal of Linden School, stood in the cluttered classroom minutes after the incident and shook his head sadly.

"That teacher's calmness prevented any of those children from being injured," he said. "They got out safely, but not by



LINDEN SCHOOL, CEILING FALLS — A Christmas tree lies buried beneath debris on the teacher's desk as Principal Edward Myers, left foreground, and Fire Chief Cecil McHenry discuss the possible cause of a ceiling collapse this morning in a basement third grade classroom at Linden School.

### U. S. JETS ELUDE BIG MIG FORCE

Air Cover Shows Raids Taking Heavy Toll

SAIGON (UPI) — U. S. jet pilots eluded one of the biggest MIG concentrations of the war and destroyed a radar site six miles from the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi, Air Force spokesmen said today.

U.S. military officials said 11 F-4 Phantom II fighters intercepted a group of 20 MIGs on Dec. 7. The Air Force Thursday said the Hanoi area Thursday, but all of the aircraft were shot down by the Communists. The fighters released their work.

A sharpshooting Vietnamese soldier tonight struck all a flying MIG being chased toward the old Hanoi sea bridge by Viet Cong fighters and aerial reconnaissance planes circling the steel structure.

The soldier was in good luck on the steel pipe bridge across the Saigon River about three miles from the capital when he spotted the MIG, maneuvered with a rifle, slowly moving along, the MIG toward the bridge.

He called for a searchlight and

# Consent Decree

JUDGMENT ON DECISION BY THE COURT

CIV 82 (7-68)

## United States District Court

FOR THE  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA  
SOUTH BEND DIVISION

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 880-0035

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

SOUTH BEND COMMUNITY SCHOOL CORPORATION; JAMES P. SCAMMAN, Superintendent; THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE SOUTH BEND COMMUNITY SCHOOL CORPORATION; ROBERT M. SWEENEY, DONALD W. YATES, MARILYN KALAMAROS, EILEEN BENDER, HOLLIS E. HUGHES, JR., ANTHONY V. LUBER, WILLIAM L. WILSON, members of the Board of School Trustees.

JUDGMENT

This action came on ~~for trial~~ ~~(hearing)~~ before the Court, Honorable ALLEN SHARP, United States District Judge, presiding, and the issues having been duly ~~tried~~ (heard) and a decision having been duly rendered.

It is Ordered and Adjudged that pursuant to the Consent Decree entered on February 8, 1980, that the Consent Decree is final and binding as to the issues resolved therein with the Court to retain jurisdiction of this action for all purposes and each party to bear its own costs, all in accordance with and more specifically set forth in said Consent Decree.

# Plan Z

(2003)

## Magnet High Schools



Riley - Technology

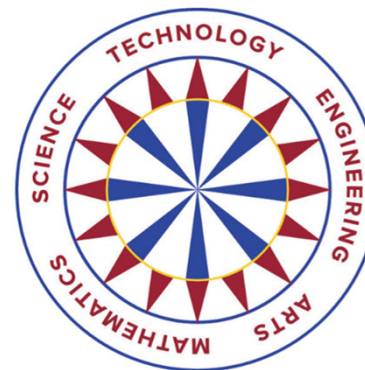


Adams - Global Studies



Washington - Medical

## Middle School Academies



# Public Forum Testimonials

## SOUTH BEND REPARATORY JUSTICE COMMISSION

### SUMMER PUBLIC FORUMS

**JULY 13TH, 2024**                      **2PM-4PM**

**SJC MAIN LIBRARY:** 304 S MAIN STREET  
SOUTH BEND, IN 46601

**AUGUST 17TH, 2024**                      **2PM-4PM**

**OLIVET AME CHURCH:** 719 N. NOTRE DAME AVE,  
SOUTH BEND, IN 46617

Please come and share your personal experiences of racial harm and insight. We are looking to hear experiences based on these categories:

**Education      Health care/Mental health**

**Economics (wealth gap/employment)**

**Policing/Criminal Justice      Housing**

*More information about the Commission  
can be found through this [link](#) or QR code:*



# Harms



# SBCSC DATA

	1980	1999-2000	2024-25
% Black Enrollment	23%	36%	36%
% Special Education	--	47%	--
Gifted & Talented	.07%	16%	--
% Expulsions	61%	57%	65%
% Out of School Suspension	--	56%	64%

# Data on Special Education

	1980	1985	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>TOTAL HS</b>								
Enrollment	NA	NA	708	739	783	824	894	898
Black	NA	NA	227	241	263	305	359	368
% Black	NA	NA	32.1%	32.6%	33.6%	37.0%	40.2%	41.0%
<b>Total MS</b>								
Enrollment	NA	NA	475	495	529	576	620	729
Black	NA	NA	177	182	221	241	261	328
% Black	NA	NA	37.3%	36.8%	41.8%	41.8%	42.1%	45.0%
<b>Total Elem</b>								
Enrollment	NA	NA	1920	2021	2053	2108	2309	2330
Black	NA	NA	710	793	808	789	894	995
% Black	NA	NA	37.0%	39.2%	39.4%	37.4%	38.7%	42.7%
<b>Grand Total</b>								
Enrollment	NA	NA	3103	3255	3365	3508	3823	3957
Black	NA	NA	1114	1216	1292	1335	1514	1691
% Black	NA	NA	35.9%	37.4%	38.4%	38.1%	39.6%	42.7%

# Data on Program Integration

Black Students make up 6% Honors English and just 4% AP English

## Course Totals 1982-83

COURSE TITLE	TOTAL NUMBR ENROLLED	BLACKS ENROLLED	OTHER ENROLLED	NO. OF BLACKS TOTAL ENROLLMENT	% OF BLACKS ENROLLED
English Assurance	473	246	227	246/473	52.0
Total English Assurance	473	246	227	246/473	52.0
Freshman Basic English	369	184	185	184/369	49.9
Sophomore Basic English	149	66	83	66/149	44.3
Junior Basic English	184	75	109	75/184	40.8
Total Basic English	702	325	377	325/702	46.3
Freshman English Regular	947	220	727	220/947	23.2
Sophomore English Regular	920	180	740	180/920	19.6
Junior English Regular	960	221	739	221/960	23.0
Senior English Regular	349	42	307	42/349	12.0
Total English Regular	3176	663	2513	663/3176	20.9
Freshman English Honors	339	26	313	26/339	7.7
Sophomore English Honors	340	23	317	23/340	6.8
Junior English Honors	404	19	385	19/404	4.7
Senior English Honors	170	9	161	9/170	5.3
Total Honors English	1253	77	1176	77/1253	6.1
Freshman English AP	145	8	137	8/145	5.5
Sophomore English AP	107	4	103	4/107	3.7
Junior English AP	102	5	97	5/102	4.9
Senior English AP	79	2	77	2/79	2.5
Total AP English	433	19	414	19/433	4.4

# Discipline

## The Impact of Disproportionate Discipline Of all days of out of school suspension

White students were assigned **1,962** days exclusion\*

Black students were assigned **8,827** days exclusion

- 8,827 days of missed school
- 8,827 days of missed instruction
- $8,827 \times 7$  classes = 61,789 missed classes
- $61,789 \times 47$  min/class

= **3 MILLION** minutes of lost instruction (Black students)

There are only 59,000 minutes of instruction in an ENTIRE school year

$3,000,000 / 59,000 \sim 50$  YEARS of missed instruction!

SBCSC  
Discipline Data  
2018 – 2019  
school year



This equates to 50 students missing an entire year or 200 students missing an entire grading period!

# Recommendations

## Take action to address:

- Discipline
- Academic placement and classification
- Culture awareness

# Health & Mental Health Subcommittee

# MEDICAL MALTREATMENT: **The Tuskegee Experiment**

- In 1932, the Public Health Service and the Tuskegee Institute began a study of the natural history of syphilis.
- The study initially involved 600 black men – 399 with syphilis, 201 without the disease—and was conducted without informed consent. The men were told they were being treated for “bad blood”.[ive](#)



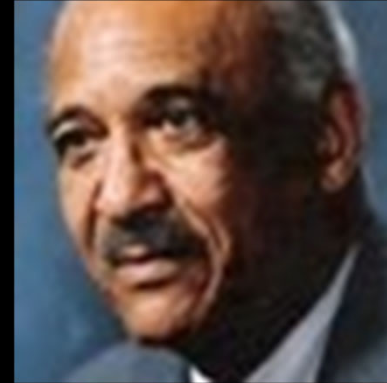
# Historic Documents

*1941 Mr. Negro Facts About Your Health*  
*Board of Health News 1941*

10 times more  
tuberculosis  
deaths in 1940  
than other  
populations

Average age of  
death from  
death from TB  
for Black and  
African  
Americans: 30

# Oral Histories -



- Dr. Ronald Chamble
- When I came here in 1953 as an intern, both of these hospitals were segregated, Memorial and St. Joseph.
- very few Blacks that were selected and referred to osteopathic because of the relationship between physicians in positions of power at these hospitals.

# Oral History, Alan Pinado: Realtor trying to find a site for a black dentist



White owner refused to sell to him because” “Well our neighbors, we use to live there in that neighborhood; all our friends would, they just wouldn’t understand”



Tried to find a white real estate broker to buy the property and to act as middleman

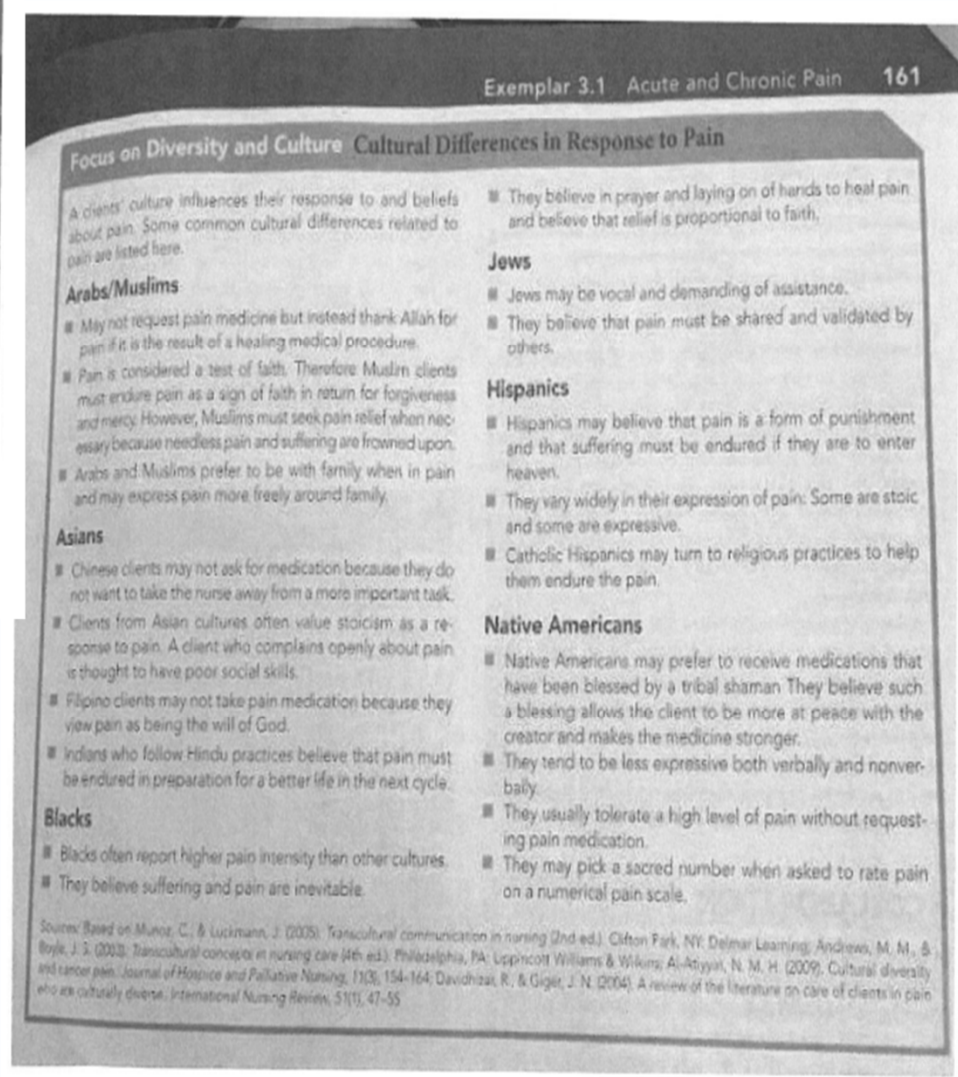
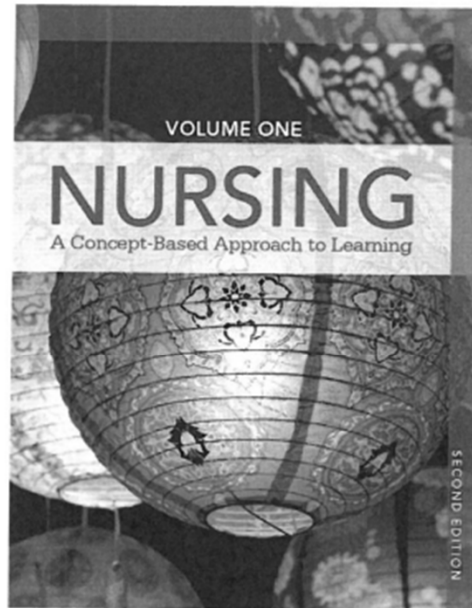


Denied because he would be “black balled” by the real estate community

# 2014 Nursing Book

This is an excerpt from a nursing textbook titled, Nursing: A Concept-Based Approach to Learning published in 2014. By Pearson Education  
This textbook came under fire for the stereotypical and racist generalizations concerning the patient's response to pain. The publisher has since apologized for the content of this book.

- How these generalizations may prove harmful when utilized in the healthcare setting?
- What might these generalizations imply?
- How may they hinder the health, welfare, safety, and security of the patient?



## Focus on Diversity and Culture Cultural Differences in Response to Pain

A client's culture influences their response to and beliefs about pain. Some common cultural differences related to pain are listed here.

### Arabs/Muslims

- May not request pain medicine but instead thank Allah for pain if it is the result of a healing medical procedure.
- Pain is considered a test of faith. Therefore Muslim clients must endure pain as a sign of faith in return for forgiveness and mercy. However, Muslims must seek pain relief when necessary because needless pain and suffering are frowned upon.
- Arabs and Muslims prefer to be with family when in pain and may express pain more freely around family.

### Asians

- Chinese clients may not ask for medication because they do not want to take the nurse away from a more important task.
- Clients from Asian cultures often value stoicism as a response to pain. A client who complains openly about pain is thought to have poor social skills.
- Filipino clients may not take pain medication because they view pain as being the will of God.
- Indians who follow Hindu practices believe that pain must be endured in preparation for a better life in the next cycle.

### Blacks

- Blacks often report higher pain intensity than other cultures.
- They believe suffering and pain are inevitable.

- They believe in prayer and laying on of hands to heal pain and believe that relief is proportional to faith.

### Jews

- Jews may be vocal and demanding of assistance.
- They believe that pain must be shared and validated by others.

### Hispanics

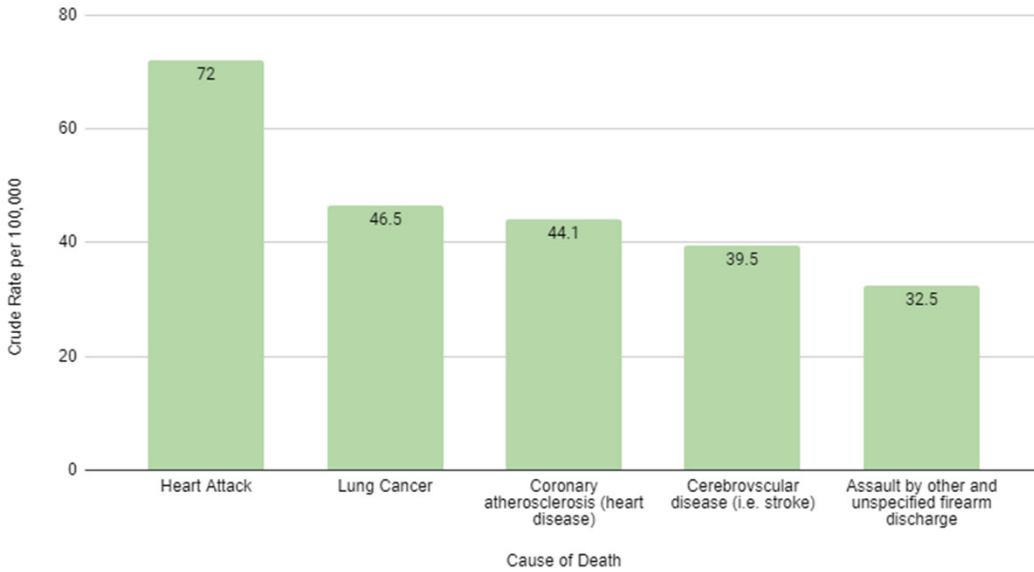
- Hispanics may believe that pain is a form of punishment and that suffering must be endured if they are to enter heaven.
- They vary widely in their expression of pain: Some are stoic and some are expressive.
- Catholic Hispanics may turn to religious practices to help them endure the pain.

### Native Americans

- Native Americans may prefer to receive medications that have been blessed by a tribal shaman. They believe such a blessing allows the client to be more at peace with the creator and makes the medicine stronger.
- They tend to be less expressive both verbally and nonverbally.
- They usually tolerate a high level of pain without requesting pain medication.
- They may pick a sacred number when asked to rate pain on a numerical pain scale.

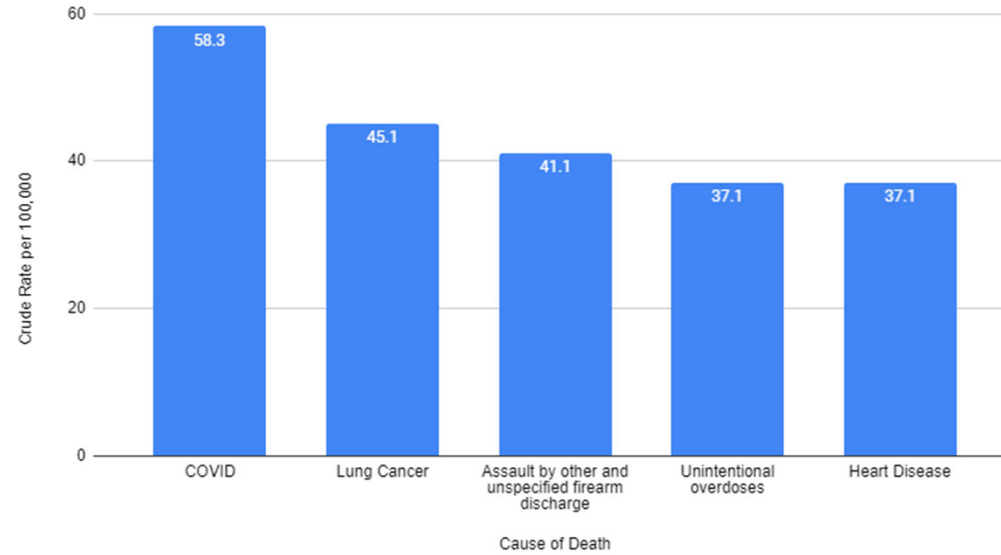
Sources: Based on Marco, C., & Luckmann, J. (2005). *Transcultural communication in nursing* (2nd ed.). Clifton Park, NY: Delmar Learning; Andrews, M. M., & Boyle, J. J. (2003). *Transcultural concepts in nursing care* (4th ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; Al-Arifi, N. M. H. (2009). Cultural diversity and cancer pain. *Journal of Hospice and Palliative Nursing*, 13(3), 154-164; Davidhizar, R., & Giger, J. N. (2004). A review of the literature on care of clients in pain who are culturally diverse. *International Nursing Review*, 51(1), 47-55.

1979 and 1980 Top 5 Cause of Death for Black and African Americans



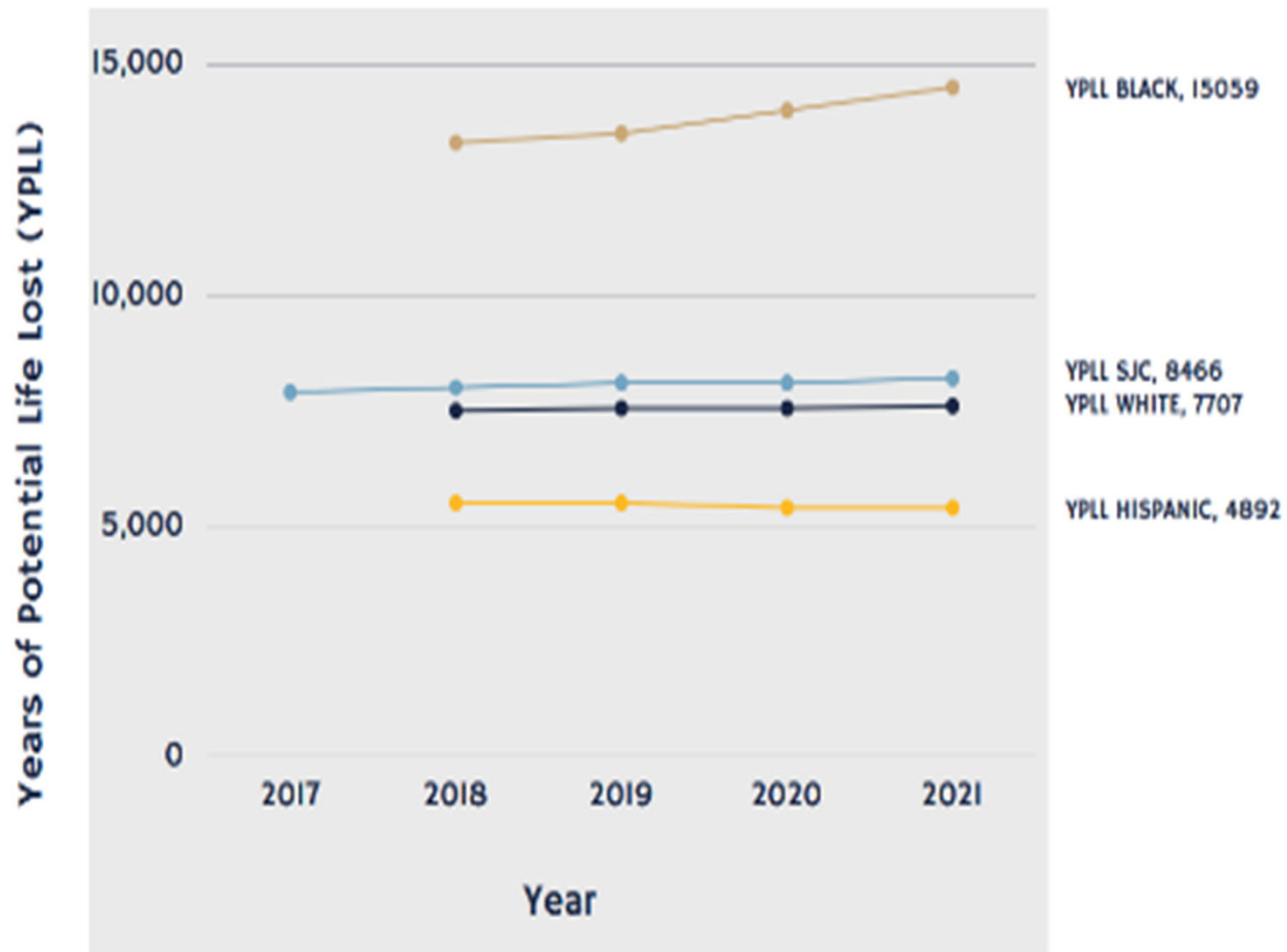
# Cause of Death

2021 and 2022 Top 5 Cause of Death in Black and African Americans



# Years of Potential Life Lost

Years of Potential Life Lost in SJC by Race/Ethnicity



Source: RWJF County Health Rankings St. Joseph County 2017 -2021

# Social Drivers of Health

**Education**



**Food Systems**



**Neighborhood and Built Environment**



**Economic Stability**



**Community and Social Context**



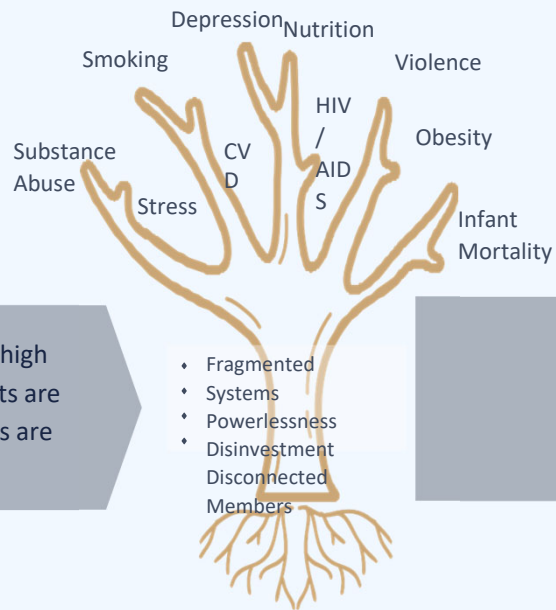
**Healthcare System**



# Social Drivers of Health

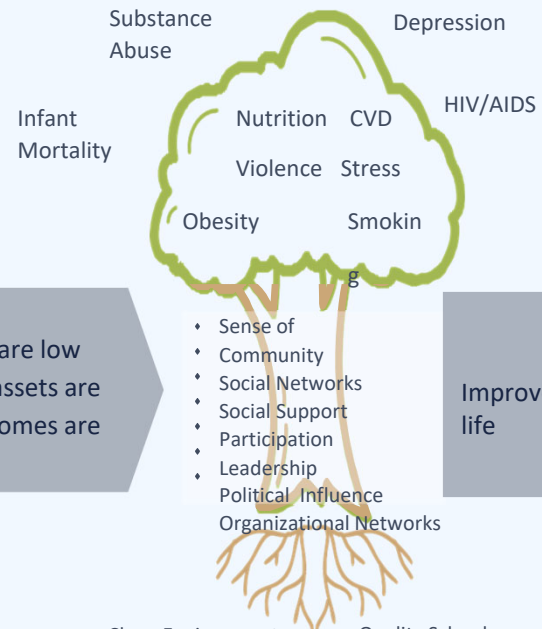
Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Built Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Healthcare
<b>Systems of Power: Policies, Racism, Discrimination</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Income</li> <li>• Expenses</li> <li>• Debt and Medical Bills</li> <li>• Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Safety</li> <li>• Parks &amp; Playgrounds</li> <li>• Walkability</li> <li>• Zip Code</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy</li> <li>• Language</li> <li>• Early Childhood Education</li> <li>• Vocational Trainings</li> <li>• Higher Education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Security</li> <li>• Access to Healthy Options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Integration</li> <li>• Support Systems</li> <li>• Community Engagement</li> <li>• Stress</li> <li>• Exposure to Violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Coverage</li> <li>• Quality of Care</li> <li>• Provider Ability</li> <li>• Provider Linguistic and Cultural Competency</li> </ul>
<b>Health Outcomes: Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Healthcare Expenditures, Functional Limitations, Health Status</b>					

# Health Outcomes correlate to...



When inequities are high and community assets are low, health outcomes are worst.

When inequities are low and community assets are high, health outcomes are better.



Improved quality of life

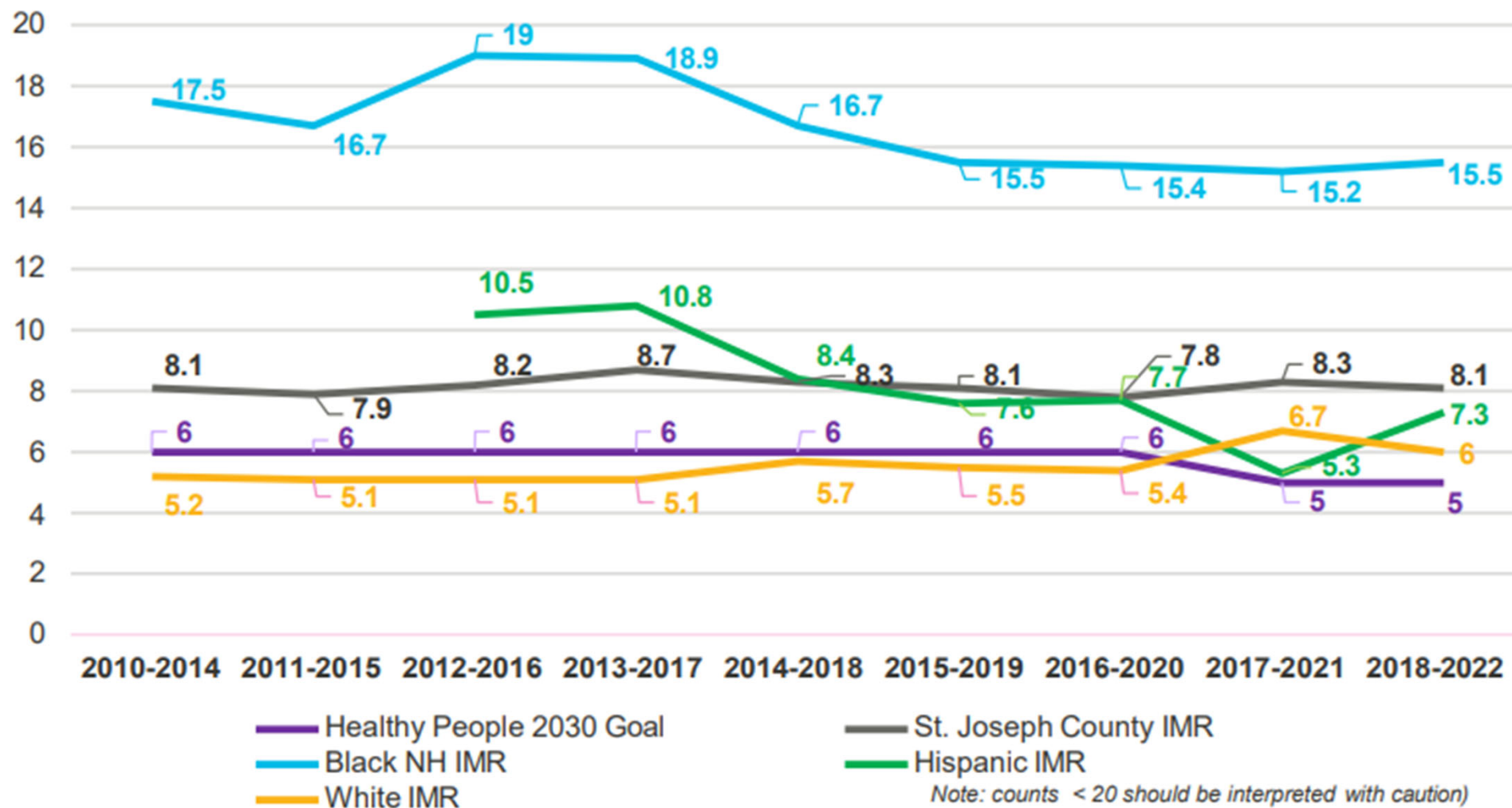
- Environmental Toxins
- Occupational Hazards
- Institutional Racism
- Unemployment
- Discrimination
- Adverse Living Conditions
- Poverty
- Segregation
- Marketing for Tobacco and Alcohol

- Clean Environment
- Access to Healthy Foods
- Healthcare Quality
- Housing
- Transportation Resources
- Quality Schools
- Access to Recreational Facilities
- Adequate Income
- Health Insurance
- Jobs

## ...Root Causes

# Infant Mortality

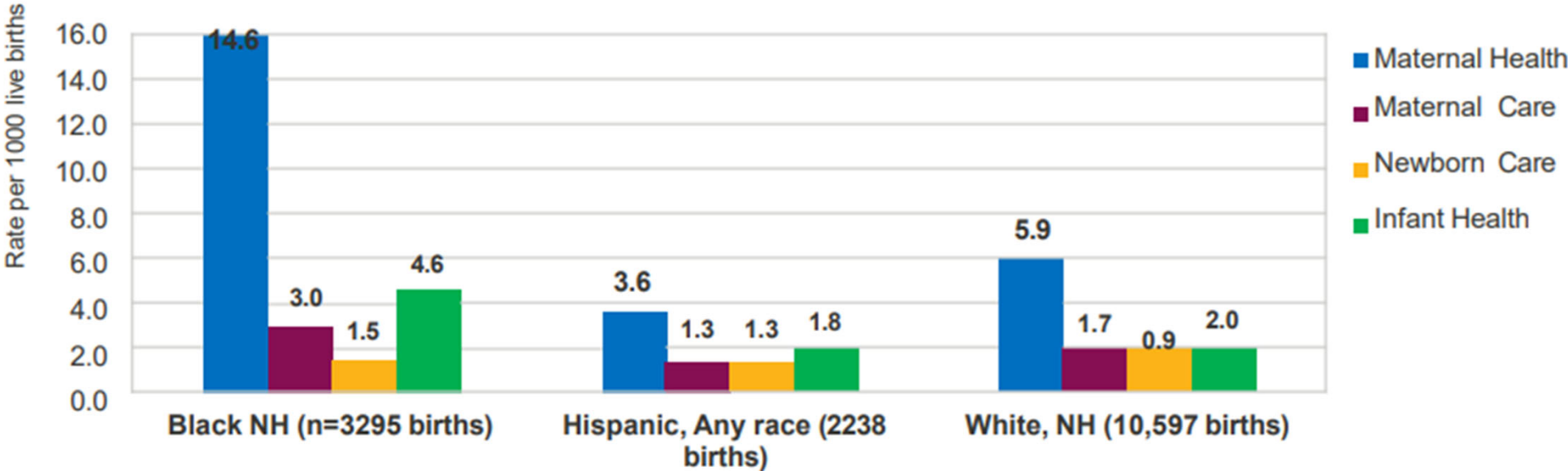
SJC Infant Mortality by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2022



Source: Indiana Department of Health (IDOH) Birth Outcomes and Infant Mortality Dashboard

# Infant Mortality

Comparison of PPOR Action Mortality Rates by Race & Ethnicity  
SJC FIMR 2018-2022



PPOR Action Category by Race and Ethnicity  
*\*Note: counts < 20 should be interpreted with caution)*

# Social Drivers of Health associated with Infant and Maternal Health



Economic Stability



Systems of Power

*The SDOH discussed here influence maternal and infant health outcomes but are not an exhaustive list. Since the categories play key roles in shaping these health outcomes, paying attention to improving these conditions can translate to better maternal and infant health.*

# Heart Disease

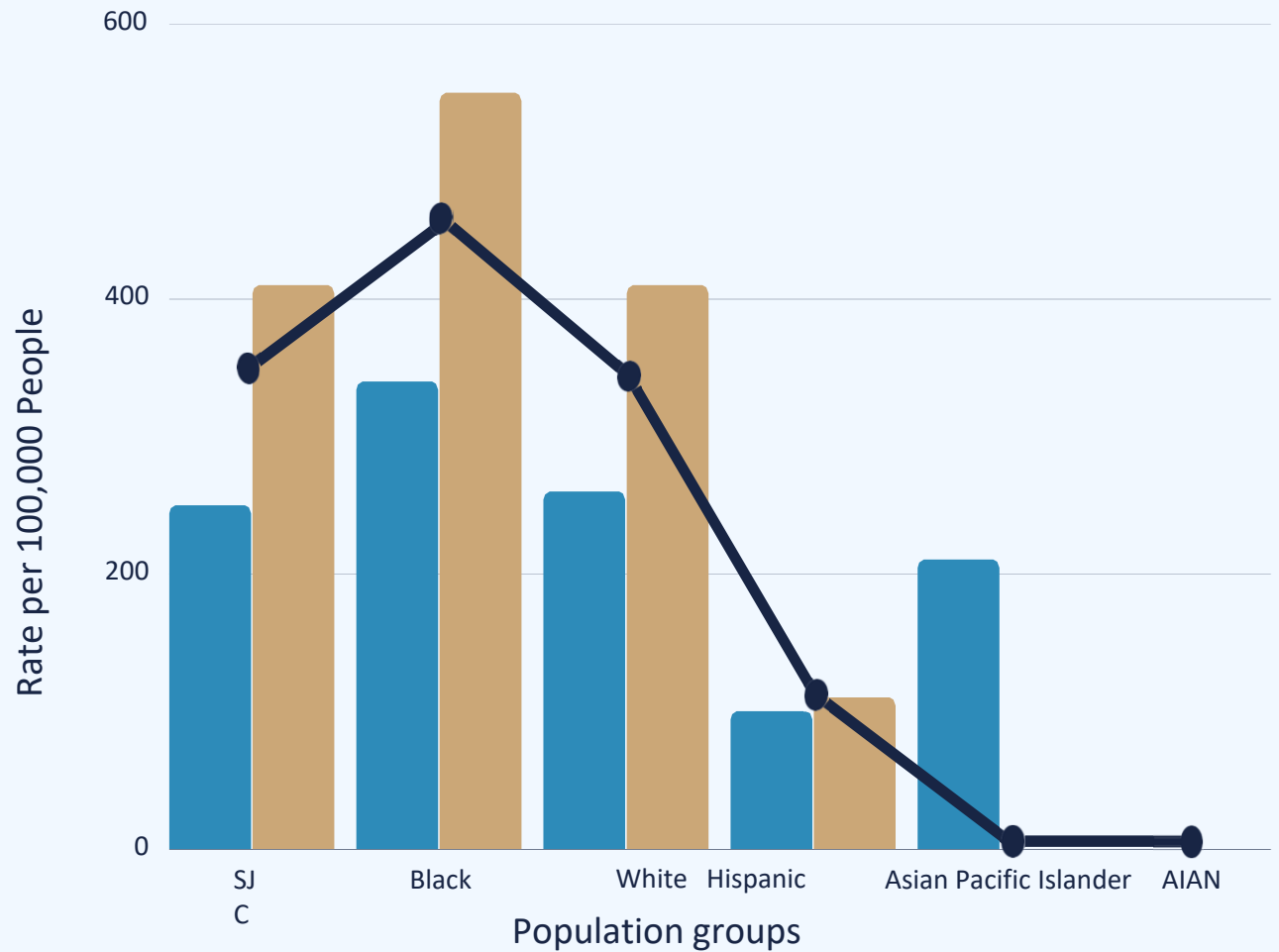
The average rate of death due to heart diseases for all age groups in the county is 174.5 deaths per 100,000 population.

**Note:**

*Rates are age standardized and spatially smoothed 3 year averages, 2017-2019, ages 35+.*

*The Asian Pacific Islander data is suppressed when below 16 to ensure confidentiality.*

### SJC Heart Disease Death Rate for Ages 35+ 2017-2019



Source: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

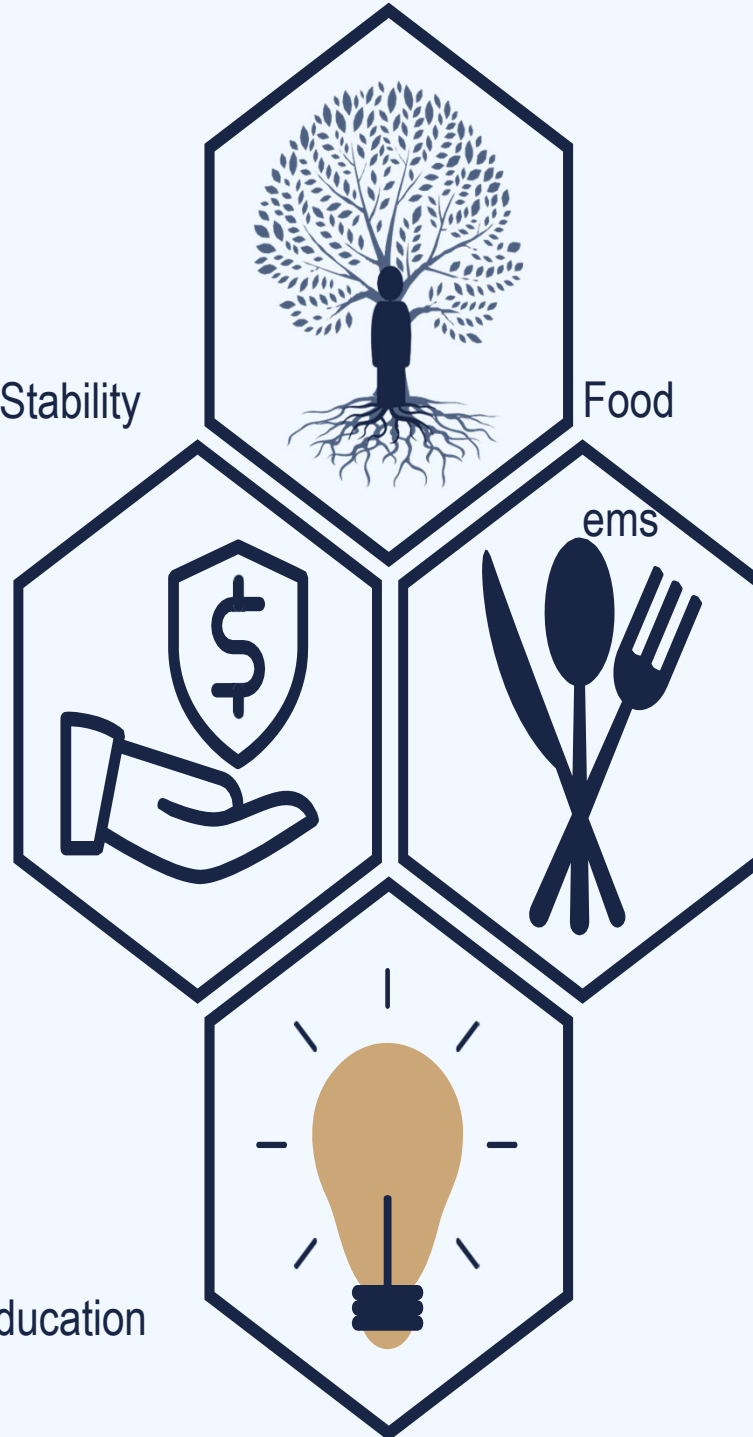
Female Male All Gender

# Social Drivers of Health Associated with Chronic Disease and Care

Economic Stability

Food

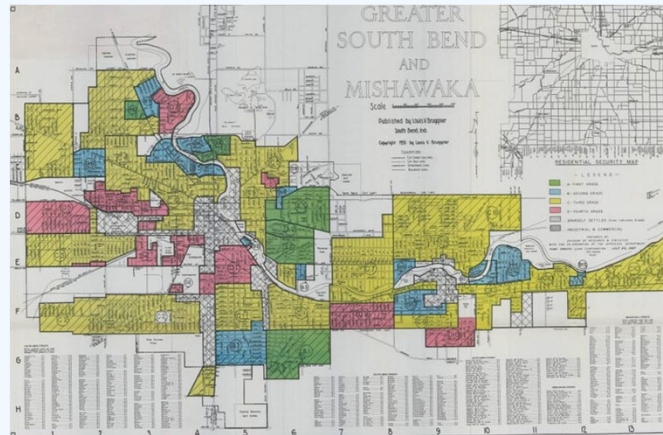
Syst



Education

# Lead Poisoning

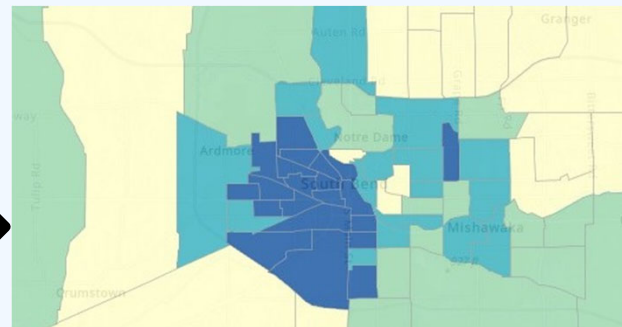
1930s Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC) Graded Neighborhoods



Source: University of Richmond Digital Scholarship Lab



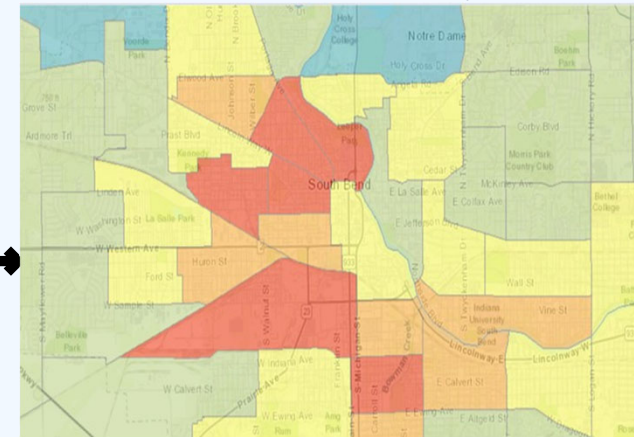
CDC/ATSDR Social Vulnerability Index (2022)



Source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry



Lead Census Tract Risk Map (2024)



Source: Indiana Department of Health, Lead and Healthy Homes Division

# Social Drivers of Health Lead Poisoning

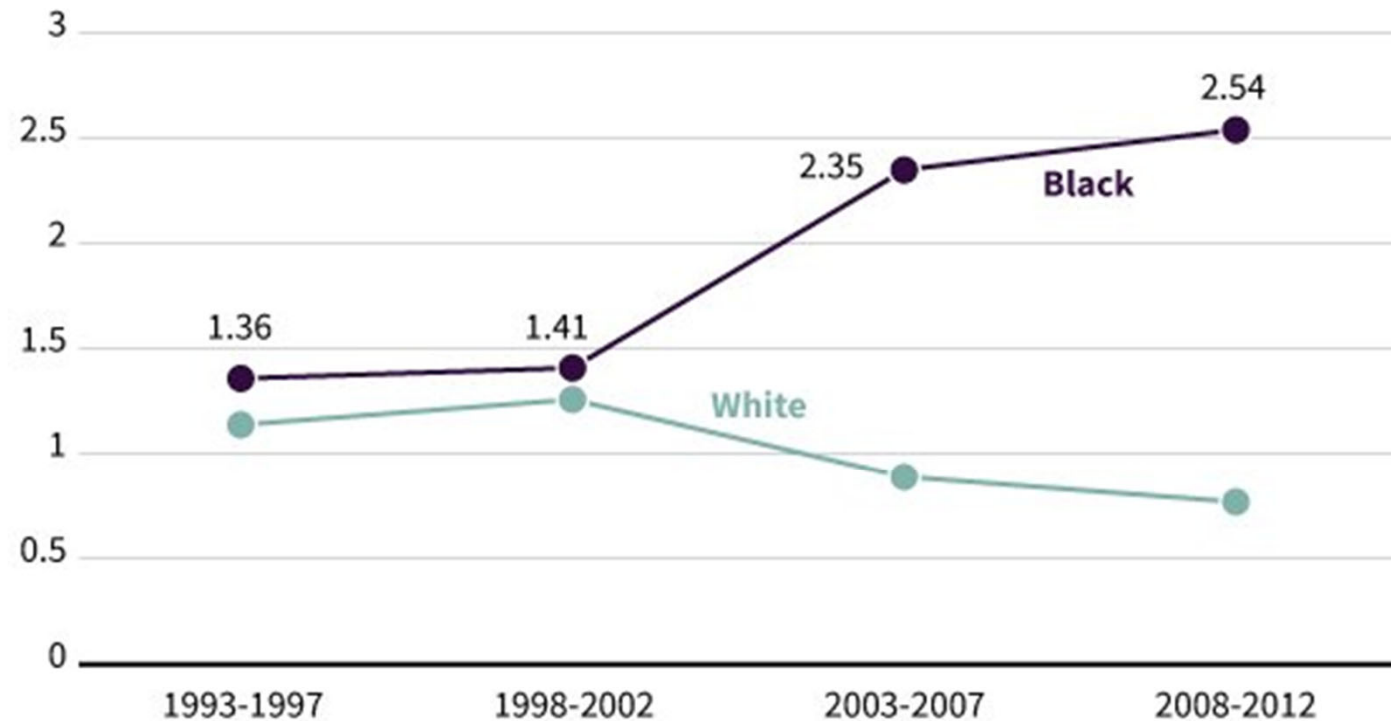


Neighborhood  
and Built  
Environ  
ment

Economic  
Stability

# The Suicide Rate For Black Children Is On The Rise

Suicide rate, per 1 million, for children aged 5-11 years in the U.S.



Source: JAMA Pediatrics

THE HUFFINGTON POST

- From 2015-2019, Black county residents were 42% more likely to die from 'mental, behavioral and neurodevelopmental disorders than White residents.
- 21 percent of Black people experience mental health concerns, but fewer than 4 in 10 of those individuals seek mental health services. Black people are less likely to receive counseling or treatment and are more likely to be arrested when they experience a mental health breakdown. The stressors Black people face make their symptoms more acute.

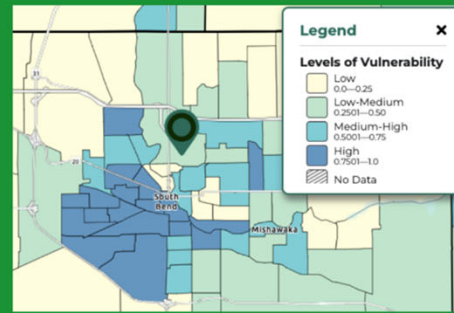


## Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability refers to the demographic factors, like poverty and lack of public transportation, that negatively affect communities that face hazards and community-level stressors.<sup>19</sup> Neighborhoods in South Bend with high minority populations experience the most social vulnerability.

The Social Vulnerability Index provides a live and accurate measure of how common experiences that can cause the nervous system to shift into sympathetic activation are prevalent in South Bend.

## Social Vulnerability Index



## Adverse Childhood Experiences

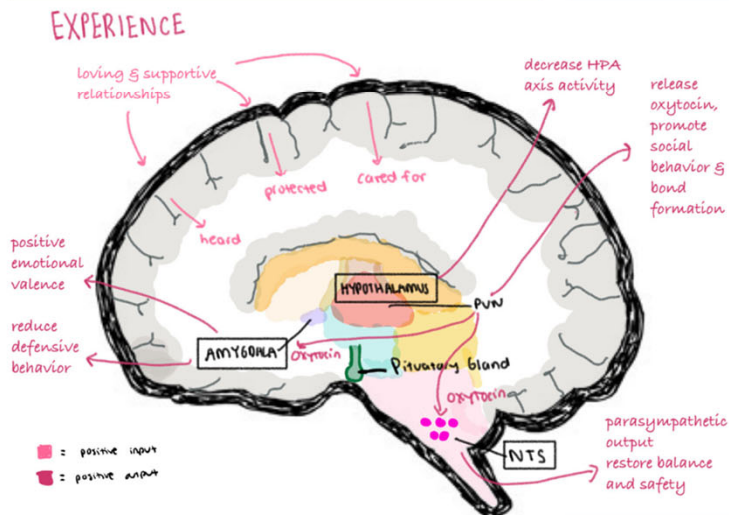
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are stressors that occur in a child's life, like neglect or witnessing violence in the home. Many of these experiences are correlated to or exacerbated by systemic oppression; for example, over-policing in certain neighborhoods increase rates of parental incarceration in Black communities. Housing insecurity places stress on children's brain. These experiences can over-activate the body's stress-response circuits and can even correlate to decreased size in certain brain areas associated with emotional processing.<sup>20</sup>

Exposure to ACEs correlate with serious health issues later in life, such as increased risk of hypertension, Type II Diabetes, and asthma. In fact, five out of the ten leading causes of death in America are associated with ACEs.<sup>21</sup>

## Polyvagal Theory & Feelings of Safety

Polyvagal Theory, developed by Stephen Porges, explains how feelings of safety, stress, and social connection are shaped through experience and moderated by the autonomic nervous system function.<sup>9</sup>

Racial discrimination during child development can create long-lasting stress, but supportive and caring relationships can counteract this.<sup>7,9,22</sup> Positive social experiences increase oxytocin, help calm the "fight-or-flight" system, and restore a sense of safety, stability, and emotional balance.<sup>9,22,23</sup>



# Suggested Remedies:

- Increase the number of community health workers, health navigators, and peer support specialists. Hire and train these positions with people from the Black communities to assist residents in access insurance, scheduling appointments, access mental health services, and understanding treatment options.
- Mandate an annual public report on health disparities, progress on reparatory initiatives, and community feedback sessions.
- Ensure access to healthy and affordable foods, especially on the west side.
- Enhance the City lead removal program supporting the homes in the zip codes with the highest risk to lead exposure (46613, 46619, and 46628).
- Support efforts in the community to increase the number of peer counselors.
- Create scholarships and mentorship programs for Black students pursuing careers in healthcare. Partner with local universities and hospitals to increase representation in medical fields.
- Establish a Black Health Equity Fund dedicated to supporting health initiatives for Black residents, including preventative care, chronic disease management, and maternal health programs.

# Policing Subcommittee

The Policing and Criminal Justice Committee identified several areas warranting further examination, including disparities in arrests involving Black residents, use-of-force practices, allegations of civil rights violations, pretrial incarceration related to bail affordability, and community perceptions of law enforcement and the courts. However, the Committee determined that additional research and analysis are needed to produce a comprehensive and factually grounded report.

Our Ultimate Goal Is To Activate  
Systemic Change & Restorative Policies

# Questions & Comments

Scan to  
access full  
report:



[sbpreparations.org](https://sbpreparations.org)

# SOUTH BEND REPARATORY JUSTICE COMMISSION

SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Each Subcommittee of the South Bend Reparatory Justice Commission has created a timeline to help the City of South Bend implement remedies.

CLICK AN ICON BELOW TO VIEW A SUBCOMMITTEE'S TIMELINE



[Click Here to Access the Full Report](#)

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Trina Robinson



## Commission Co-Chair

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