Research - Empowerment - Engagement
Two centuries of isolation and virtual exclusion from meaningful parts; queues in the political process have resulted in a lack of training, background, and interest in practical politics on the part of the black community. Thus there is a frustration and disillusionment among Negroes which has led rather than participation abstracting the most effective means of achieving the objectives set out are not activist.

—from draft proposal to create an Institute for Black Political Education – later to become the Joint Center for Political Studies, 1969

The Joint Center was created in 1970 to lend a hand to black leaders as they traveled the uncharted road from civil rights activism to the political establishment.

As the spokeswoman for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, Fannie Lou Hamer traveled to Atlantic City, NJ, with other activists for the 1964 Democratic National Convention. Although being denied official credentials, the symbolic party became a catalyst for independent black political organizations throughout the country.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is signed into law. Residents wait in line to register to vote in 1965. In some jurisdictions, local officials made African Americans wait all day to try to deter them from registering.

Elected Negro officials are now the only civil rights leaders who are representative of the aspirations, the desires, and the quest for answers posed by their constituents, and who are elected by the people to speak for them.

—from Kenneth B. Clark, 1967

Rioting in urban centers in the 1960s was fueled in part by frustration and distrust of the political system among many African Americans.

A delegation from the Joint Center and Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Sr. in a roundtable meeting with President Carter.

Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, a founder of the Joint Center at a New York Times interview, 1975.

Louis E. Martin, a founder and the first chair of the Joint Center Board of Governors, with President Lyndon Johnson.

Making his mark, one of the first African Americans to cast a vote under the new law exercises his right to vote in 1966.
The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies is the embodiment of both old and new. Its founding in 1970 was a nod to the long tradition of African American scholars and activists who fought to make our nation’s most cherished ideals come alive for every citizen.

Given all the progress in American politics and governance over the past 40 years—especially in light of the Joint Center’s legacy and original purpose to guide African Americans toward engagement, participation and influence in our political system—we can be justifiably proud of the Joint Center’s contributions through scholarly research, economic studies and the sharing of information, that both remind and enable this great nation to live up to its promise for all people.

But simply looking back on achievements is not what the Joint Center is about. One look at our strategic work plan for the future shows that this organization is embracing the opportunities and the challenges of these somewhat uncertain times with a clear lens on the present, yet with uncanny foresight in participating in and informing the agenda of the future.

During 2009, the Joint Center brought fresh perspectives into national debates on the economy, health care, technology, and the environment, leveraging our time-tested principles and historic mission with innovative new approaches and initiatives that have kept us in the thick of the action on the vital issues of the day. We are making a difference.

And in 2010, we intend to continue moving forward to advance our research capabilities, create new and innovative perspectives to add to the policy mix, and nurture collaborations and networks to give them relevance and impact.

Always keeping faith with our mission to focus on the concerns of African Americans and other people of color, we are determined that our work and our success will touch every American household, make a practical difference in every life, and result in an America that is truly a better place for all.

The Joint Center has earned and needs your continued support now more than ever because America needs the Joint Center—now more than ever.

Roderick D. Gillum, Esq.
Chairman
Board of Governors

For four decades, the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies has been driving America’s progress toward that more perfect union envisioned in our nation’s founding ideals. Always central to our mission has been to build relationships across racial and ethnic lines in order to strengthen the nation’s pluralistic society. And in this current era of decision and debate on historic issues, we are determined as ever to offer ideas and initiatives that are grounded in the proposition that America does best as a nation—and people of all races benefit in practical ways—when we expand equity and opportunity in every community.

Throughout 2009, many of America’s most influential policy makers took notice. The U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services and key members of Congress were proud to stand with the Joint Center and our Health Policy Institute as we unveiled research showing that greater health equity could bring down costs for everyone, adding new and powerful elements to the health care reform debate.

Similarly, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator and her team have worked closely with the Joint Center on our initiative to bring new voices to the work toward climate change. There is now fresh urgency to solving a problem that the scientific community warns is a threat to every human being.

As members of the Federal Communications Commission have grappled with the challenge of extending the latest broadband technologies to every American home, they have the Joint Center’s Media and Technology Institute as a close partner in highlighting the vast potential of the Internet as an avenue of opportunity for people of color.

Research — Empowerment — Engagement—these are the critical elements of our approach as an organization, underpinning and enabling our legacy of bringing people of color into civic leadership and our political system, helping them develop pathways to influence and impact, and supporting them with the essential information and associations that they can employ to get things done.

This approach still has enormous relevance and value at a time of economic downturn, when the longstanding inequalities still plague many of our communities, and when much work remains to be done. The Joint Center will continue to stand firm on our reputation for honestly assessing which policies are working and which have failed, and helping point the way to necessary and needed change.

Throughout 2010, we will continue our non-partisan commitment to strengthen the impact of our research and policy activities, and to seek innovative ways to generate an abundance of opportunity for all Americans to learn, to achieve health and happiness, and to live their dreams.

Ralph B. Everett, Esq.
President and CEO
Celebrating Our Legacy and Our Impact

The Joint Center Turns 40

The Joint Center was created in 1970 to lend a hand to black leaders as they traveled the uncharted road from civil rights activism to the political establishment. Its most prominent founders were Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, a renowned social psychologist, and Louis E. Martin, the legendary newspaper editor who had become a key presidential adviser on issues affecting black America. As the heir to a rich legacy of activists and scholars—from the early abolitionists to the civil rights leaders—the nonpartisan Joint Center began its work with an emphasis on translating hard-won voting rights into practical improvements through political empowerment.

It was in this context that a group comprised of Clark, Martin, New York Borough President Percy E. Sutton, California State Senator Mervyn M. Dymally, who had organized a Conference of Black Elected Officials in his state, and Vernon E. Jordan, then director of the Voter Education Project, joined together to create a draft proposal for an institute for black political education, which Frank Reeves, the Howard University Law School professor and executive director, contended that the reason to focus on black political activists who would become the Joint Center's first executive director, contended that the reason to focus on black leaders was to become the Joint Center.

As it matured, and under the leadership of longtime President and CEO Eddie G. Hill Jr., the Joint Center sought to strengthen the capacity of this emerging political class beyond political training and into the world of policy research, ideas and debate—in fact, to become a first-rate think tank with a focus on the concerns of African Americans and other people of color. Throughout the 1970s, the Joint Center built upon this foundation and set into motion other organizations such as the National Conference of Black Mayors and the National Conference of Black State Legislators. It sponsored seminars and technical assistance programs for elected officials, budding politicians and other civil rights leaders. It became the nation’s foremost authority on the black electorate and its elected leadership, regularly publishing the National Roster of Black Elected Officials and important guidelines on black elected officials that are distributed at the major political party conventions. As it matured, and under the leadership of longtime President and CEO Eddie G. Hill Jr., the Joint Center sought to expand its focus beyond political training and into the world of policy research, ideas and debate—in fact, to become a first-rate think tank with a focus on the concerns of African Americans and other people of color.

EMPowering BLACK ELECTED OFFICIALS

Known initially as the Joint Center for Political Studies, the organization began its work at a time when black politicians were just beginning to expand their representation on school boards, city councils and in state legislatures around the country—and when the total number of black elected officials numbered fewer than 1,700. By creating a reliable foundation of information, technical assistance and networking activities, the Joint Center sought to strengthen the capacity of this emerging political class to further its influence within the system, as well as its own effectiveness in bringing lasting improvements to the communities they represented.

It seems to me that those of us who participated in this venture now have the responsibility to find permanent means to assist this group of over 12,000 black elected officials to become more effective within their communities and more powerful as the representatives of their people.

— Eleanor Farrar
Washington Director of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center and an original board member of the Joint Center

The past four decades have been an era of enormous change and transformation in the U.S., as newly enfranchised communities moved into mainstream politics, asserted their aspirations in policy circles, propelled their leaders onto the national stage and began to exert their influence in our nation’s ongoing quest to achieve a more perfect union.

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The most urgent problems facing excluded blacks can best be addressed by focusing on three areas: the progress of the economy, the condition of the black family, and educational opportunity.

~ Joint Center Committee on Policy for Racial Justice
Co-chaired by Drs. John Hope Franklin and Kenneth B. Clark, 1981

In 1990, the Joint Center added a word to its name, becoming the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies. A new, heightened focus on social and economic issues was suited to the concerns of an emerging number of politicians of color who now represented racially diverse districts and, while still determined to advance civil rights, was also concerned about the bread and butter issues plaguing impoverished neighborhoods. To that end, the Joint Center has developed the capacity to produce reliable research and public policy analyses, yielding data that could be used by all politicians and policy makers to help all Americans in dealing with the issues of race, poverty and the disadvantaged.

A leading source for information

In the past decade, and most recently under the leadership of President and CEO Ralph B. Everett, the Joint Center has worked to create and strengthen policy institutes to serve as centers of excellence for specific issue areas of importance to communities of color. Established in 2002, its Health Policy Institute has become a leading provider of research and policy analysis on identifying and reducing racial and ethnic health inequalities and, in the context of the 2009 health care reform debate, the Institute has provided important perspectives on the wider cost of those inequalities to our health care system.

The Media and Technology Institute, founded in 2008, has set forth a research agenda aimed at increasing knowledge of how people of color use of the new digital communications technologies and where gaps exist, as well as how expanding broadband access and adoption can lead to greater equality, opportunity and social progress in long-neglected communities.

In 2010, leveraging its 40 years of leadership in measuring and encouraging civic and political engagement in the black community, the Joint Center will add a new center for excellence—the Civic Engagement and Governance Institute—to continue serving as the nation’s leading source of information about the civic and political engagement in the African American community and be the catalyst to address critical issues, translate knowledge to solutions and deliver those solutions to appropriate constituencies.

Today, with the number of black elected officials having grown to over 10,000 nationwide, the Joint Center looks to its future as an essential resource for elected officials and other policy makers as they seek to identify and address America’s key social and economic challenges—ever mindful of its historic mission and its longstanding commitment to strengthen America’s commitment to justice and equal opportunity for all.
Two hundred and thirty-three years after our country was founded on bedrock principles of human equality, an African American now occupies the highest elected office in the land. Behind that simple fact are many tales about the arc of our history and the people who have helped bend it toward this moment.

President Barack Obama has already begun to set a new direction to address the enormous burdens that have been placed on his shoulders. But for the rest of us, especially those who never thought they would live to see this day, it is a time to pause and reflect on the wonders of our democracy and the enduring power of the dream that has been carried through the ages from the founding fathers to Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and into the present day. It is a time to teach our children about the new possibilities that are now theirs to behold.

And while the vision of a more perfect union now seems closer to our grasp, our new President has noted that there is a long road ahead of us. At the same time, he has spoken eloquently about a new spirit of service and responsibility in which each American is called upon to look after not only ourselves, but each other. We wholeheartedly endorse that message and pledge to carry it forward in every aspect of our work.

~ Ralph B. Everett, Esq., President and CEO

From a statement issued for Inauguration Day

January 20, 2009
The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies is a catalyst for research on topics of concern to African Americans and other people of color. Initially founded to encourage African American political participation in the wake of the passage of the Voting Rights Act, the Joint Center continues to promote civic and political engagement—and support black leadership—as the primary route to greater equality and opportunity for people of color.
Research, empowerment and engagement are much more than the elements of the Joint Center’s 40-year legacy. They go right to the heart of our agenda for the future.

Always assessing and adapting, and forever responding to emerging challenges with new ideas and approaches, the Joint Center has played a critical role over the years in guiding emerging African American leaders on their journey toward greater civic engagement and political empowerment, and building for them a foundation of cutting-edge research and policy analysis on which to extend their impact and success.

A TRUSTED SOURCE

Uniquely focused on critical issues of concern to African Americans and other people of color, the Joint Center continues to be a trusted source of information on the critical issues of the day—health and health care equity, economic security, energy and climate change, digital opportunity and innovation, and civic engagement and governance. Our high-quality research, our distinctive analyses of the issues and our experience in assembling effective coalitions have been cited by policy makers as helping to generate innovative, practical solutions to America’s most challenging issues.

In the worst economic downturn in generations—and one that is hitting especially hard in communities of color—the Joint Center is responding to the call for information and ideas on how the recovery effort can bring sustainable improvements to urban neighborhoods and rural areas that have not seen opportunity even in the best of times.

Over the course of 2009, our research on persistent racial inequities and their enormous cost to our health care system and society at large brought new considerations into the health care reform debate and were welcomed by top Administration officials and Congressional leaders. Our leadership and knowledge regarding how people of color use broadband has helped to empower a broad-based coalition to propel the formulation of a National Broadband Plan. Our strength in organizing policy initiatives is helping bring new voices and concerns into the debate over climate change and what to do about global warming.

These and other Joint Center initiatives are discussed in greater detail within the pages of this year’s annual report. Read about them and discover why so many elected officials, civic leaders, scholars and others involved in the policy arena look to the Joint Center for our unique perspectives and thought leadership on building a better and more just society.

The Joint Center is doing excellent and necessary work in helping drive the digital revolution into communities where technology can make an immense difference.

~ Walter B. McCormick, Jr.
President and CEO
United States Telecom Association

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The Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies

WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO

Over the past four decades, the Joint Center has played a vital role in supporting and advancing our country’s racial progress with sound research and policy analysis that are undertaken through the lens of the African American community.

There really is no other organization like it.

~ President William Jefferson Clinton
Today, the Joint Center’s approach includes identifying critical and emerging issues and developing research parameters, as well as collaborating with well-known scholars and experts in designing and conducting rigorous investigations, studies and reports. We publicize our research findings in relevant policy circles and among targeted audiences through our publications and our strategic partners, and with the general public through traditional and new media.
In the midst of the Congressional debate over health care reform, and with U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Kathleen Sebelius looking on, the Joint Center released a groundbreaking report, The Economic Burden of Health Inequalities in the United States, that exposed the enormous costs of not addressing health inequalities that are a burden to the health care system and the public at large.

According to this new study, which was prepared by the Joint Center’s Health Policy Institute and researchers at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and the University of Maryland, racial inequalities in health added more than $50 billion a year in direct U.S. health care costs over a four-year period. The study also found that more than 30 percent of direct medical expenditures for African Americans, Asian Americans and Hispanics were excess costs linked to health inequalities.

Furthermore, the researchers estimated that the indirect costs of racial inequalities associated with illness and premature death amounted to more than a trillion dollars during the period from 2008 to 2009. Eliminating these inequalities would have saved the U.S. economy a grand total of $1.24 trillion dollars.

The study was released as part of a discussion at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. to an overflow audience. The panel included U.S. House of Representatives Majority Whip James E. Clyburn (D-SC), Delegate Donna M. Christensen (D-VI), key Administration officials, and Majority Whip Rep. Ralph E. Everett, Esq. from the to the report.

What the researchers found was striking. More than 10 percent of direct medical costs faced by African Americans, Hispanics, and Asian Americans were excess costs due to health inequalities—more than $230 billion over a three-year period. And when you add the indirect costs of these inequalities over the same period, the tab comes to $1.24 trillion.

As national, state and local leaders confront the current recession, the Joint Center looks to support the policy making process and to encourage understanding and dialogue. As a nonpartisan research institution, the Joint Center offers expertise in a variety of key economic areas and produces a body of work tailored to addressing emerging concerns with an eye toward expanding equality and opportunity.

Housing and the Financial Crisis

Understanding the recent sub-prime mortgage meltdown and resulting banking crisis and particularly its impact on minority homeowners and their communities. Evaluate proposals for strengthening oversight of financial markets and predatory lending practices. Review the status and effectiveness of various federal and state housing policies, including Section 8 vouchers and public housing rehabilitation programs.

Economic Mobility

Trends in economic mobility across racial and generational lines; how factors such as education, discrimination, health, family status, wealth and income volatility drive both upward and downward mobility.

Benefits Policies

How public policies regarding social insurance, income support and child support influence the economic well-being of people of color, particularly the elderly, the disabled and low-income families. Research and analysis on Social Security and trends pertaining to employee retirement and other benefit programs.

Consumer Behavior and Living Standards

Impact of economic stagnation and a particular focus on higher gasoline and food prices, on living standards in communities of color. Trends related to stability of family income, improving public infrastructure on quality of life, and employment opportunities, particularly in urban areas.
White Americans have, on average, nearly seven times the wealth (or net worth) of African Americans. The recent economic downturn has likely caused these gaps to widen, particularly as home values have declined. Narrowing these gaps by increasing asset-building in communities of color would constitute a significant step toward erasing vestiges of past inequalities and creating a more equitable and prosperous future for our country.

The Joint Center, with generous support from the Ford Foundation, undertook a major initiative to increase knowledge regarding what fosters asset-building in communities of color, and what programs and policies states might consider helping narrow the racial/ethnic wealth gaps within their borders. To assess promising policies and programs, data were analyzed for two groups of states—states with success communities of color, and what programs and policies states might consider helping narrow wealth gaps.

**ECONOMIC RESEARCH AGENDA**

**WAGES AND INCOME**

Research focused on state/federal minimum wage levels, and how minority workers are affected by increases. Trends in income inequality and measures aimed at narrowing wage gaps.

**JOBS IN AN UNCERTAIN ECONOMY**

Employment trends among African Americans and other people of color, with emphasis on improving job prospects for young people. Advancement prospects for low wage workers, status and effectiveness of welfare-to-work initiatives, potential of apprenticeship and school-to-work programs, and financing of unemployment insurance.

**NATIONAL OPINION POLL ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY, RETIREMENT SAVINGS AND THE ECONOMIC DOWNTURN**

Over the years, numerous polls (such as the surveys of the U.S. population about savings behavior, expected sources of retirement income, and the status of the Social Security system) reveal the vast majority of these polls surveyed the general population, without disaggregation by race. To address this information gap, the Joint Center in 2009 conducted a survey of 850 African Americans and 850 members of the general U.S. population (including 721 white Americans) on the impact of the 2008-2009 economic downturn, retirement savings behavior, and perspectives on the Social Security system. Findings were compared with relevant information from a Joint Center survey in three publications:


Striking differences in perspectives about the Social Security system exist between African Americans and whites. African Americans are more likely than whites to expect that Social Security will be their major source of income during retirement, as well as to support the Social Security system as currently structured and to believe that the system should continue to provide the same type and level of benefits. African Americans are also more likely than whites to think that the level of Social Security benefits should be means-tested, while nearly the same percentage, roughly three-quarters, of each group opposed measures to invest Social Security funds in private equities.


Among pre-retirees, confidence about having enough money to live comfortably throughout retirement typically reflects the state of one’s current savings behavior. However, savings vehicle and expected major source of retirement income. African Americans and whites have differing assessments of their own retirement security, and their differing views suggest that the recent economic downturn may have constrained African Americans’ ability to save for retirement to a greater degree than it has for whites. For example, African Americans (45 percent) are more likely than whites (37 percent) to say that they are not too confident or not at all confident that they will have enough money to live comfortably throughout retirement, and only a third of African Americans—compared to 41 percent of whites—reported “regularly saving” or “saving a lot.”

**The 2008-2009 Economic Downturn: Perspectives of African Americans**

African Americans and white Americans differ in the type and magnitude of their asset holdings. Perhaps as a result of these differences, the two groups also have differing perspectives on and responses to the 2008 and 2009 economic downturn—although some similarities exist, such as the level of confidence each group has in the nation’s economic recovery. African Americans (24 percent) are more likely than whites (13 percent) to have permanently withdrawn funds from their IRAs or 401(k)s. They also expressed a greater degree of optimism about the 2009 economy compared to African Americans more likely to think that the economy was getting better and less likely to think it was getting worse.
The Joint Center facilitates extensive analysis of facts and issues through the lens of the African American community, with the goal of ensuring its views are considered in the public policy development process. We do this by engaging elected and appointed officials with regard to our body of work on the racial and socioeconomic aspects of public policy.
In 2009, the Joint Center’s work had significant impact on the process of developing a National Broadband Plan for the country. As the Federal Communications Commission was working to fulfill a Congressional directive to draw up a National Broadband Plan for extended broadband and Internet service to every American, three FCC commissioners, including FCC Chairman Julius Genachowski, brought their perspectives to a forum organized by the Joint Center’s Media and Technology Institute. Chairman Genachowski told the gathering that the development of the plan represents an enormous opportunity to help improve conditions in long-neglected communities. Commissioner Michael J. Copps followed up by stressing the importance of including a diverse range of voices to ensure that the plan and its recommendations can be easily implemented in any community. The discussion included the release of a report, Broadband Imperatives for African Americans: Policy Recommendations to Increase Digital Adoption for Minorities and their Communities, which was a collaborative effort between the Joint Center and leading organizations representing black elected officials at the state and local levels. Congressman G.K. Butterfield (D-NC), a member of the U.S. House Energy and Commerce Committee, was on hand to emphasize the importance of reaching all populations as the nation expands broadband availability.

The previous week, newly installed FCC Commissioner Mignon L. Clyburn made her first policy speech as a Commissioner before another Joint Center-sponsored forum, where she called for extended broadband and Internet service to every American, a Congressional directive to draw up a National Broadband Plan for the country. The briefs offered detailed examinations and comparisons of how major provisions of each bill would address longstanding health care inequities. Included in the analyses were the two leading Senate health reform bills to assess their potential consequences for communities of color. While finding that each of the major bills offered solutions to reduce racial and ethnic disparities in health, the report found that each one differed in the level of its commitment and approach. The reports discussed how each bill could decrease disparities and improve minority health, where each falls short in advancing these goals, as well as the transitional challenges and questions for the future should health care reform legislation be enacted.
Recognizing that complex issues require the interest, understanding and commitment of our wider society, the Joint Center is a convener where disparate interests can find common ground and move forward toward policy solutions. With our extensive polling of African American voters, we are the nation’s key source of information on the black electorate and the elected and appointed officials who represent them at all levels of government. We are regularly asked to provide perspective on important political developments affecting African Americans and the nation at large.
The Joint Center hosted the meeting and invited students and faculty from the Mid-Atlantic Conference of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, giving them an opportunity to join the discussion on issues related to climate change and its impact on the African American community.

In her remarks, Administrator Fulton explained that President Obama’s climate change plan will seek improvements in water and air quality, both of which are necessary to reverse potential health and environmental problems. She said that many environmental choices have a cost, and one of the challenges of addressing climate change is how to manage such costs.

The Administrator also fielded questions from the students regarding the practicality and sustainability of green jobs and a green economy.

A key goal of the meeting was for students and faculty to jointly explore ways in which they and other campus stakeholders can collaborate and take action to reduce their carbon footprint and inform and engage others to become involved in climate change, as well as prepare to drive innovative solutions on a wider scale.

Influencing a Wider Society
Observing the Changing Political Landscape

With its long experience of studying black political empowerment and civic engagement, the Joint Center is regularly relied upon by journalists, academics and civil rights leaders to interpret important political developments affecting African Americans and the nation at large. The year 2009 saw heightened interest in the Joint Center’s perspectives, especially given President Barack Obama’s election and the ensuing significance of race in American political life, as well as the Obama presidency’s impact on African American institutions and emerging black leadership.

For many years the Joint Center has been the one organization that consistently surveys and reports on African American voters’ opinions with regard to their election candidate preferences and a wide range of policy questions, and it is widely regarded as the nation’s foremost authority on the black electorate. Journalists, for example, not only report on the Joint Center’s survey, but typically reach out to its scholars and its political analysts to interpret the findings from other pollsters’ surveys.

Members of the media also turned to the Joint Center to understand the new roles and powers of the Congressional Black Caucus in influencing policy. With the ESC at the peak of its power in the U.S. House of Representatives, and its members chairs of major committees and subcommittees there, the Joint Center has been a leading source of information, interpretation and analysis regarding what this has meant for African Americans and the nation, as well as on black leadership at the state-level and the political prospects of a younger generation of black leadership.
African Americans and other racial and ethnic minorities experience poorer health relative to national averages from birth to death—in the form of higher infant mortality, higher rates of disease and disability, and shortened life expectancy. These health inequities carry an enormous human and economic toll for the nation, and therefore have important consequences for all Americans.

Some of these health inequities are related to inadequate access to health care and inequitable treatment in health care systems. Others stem from conditions in which people live, work, and play, and differences in neighborhood conditions as a result of residential segregation.

With a focus on research, evidence-based policy solutions and support to local health initiatives in communities of color, the Joint Center’s Health Policy Institute works to center equity as a vital objective of health care reform.

Through research and policy analysis, the Joint Center has contributed to the area of health inequities, and has clarified the critical links between addressing inequities and effective health reform legislation.

- Georges C. Benjamin, M.D., Executive Director
American Public Health Association

The Institute’s groundbreaking research on the economic consequences of health inequities has been cited on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, and it was raised as a key discussion point between President Obama and the Congressional Black Caucus Health Braintrust Chair, Delegate Donna M. Christensen (D-VI) during a White House Forum on Health Reform.
The Health Policy Institute’s analyses of how the leading House and Senate health reform bills would address health disparities have been widely circulated and cited by policy analysts, Congressional staff, and health care advocates.

Dr. Brian D. Smedley, HPI’s Vice President and Director, appeared before Congressional committees multiple times to deliver testimony regarding health reform legislation. The Institute has organized or participated as panelists in nearly a dozen Congressional briefings on health equity. The Institute’s research and expertise have been cited dozens of times in major news media reporting on health reform and health equity.

The Institute’s work focuses on identifying the root causes of disparities, which are often linked to differences in neighborhood conditions that contribute directly to obesity—beginning at an early age—by shaping behaviors such as diet and physical activity.

Children’s obesity epidemic disproportionately affects children of color, who already contend with other disparities—such as not having health insurance or a regular doctor—that limit opportunities to enjoy good health. African American and Hispanic white adolescents (14 percent), while a national survey of Native American children found that 39 percent of children were overweight or at risk for becoming overweight. These root causes of poor health shape health behaviors, such as diet and physical activity, and are associated with residential segregation. Solving them necessarily must include a focus on mitigating negative environmental conditions, while at the same time improving the collective efficacy of communities to address the challenges that they face.

When health measures for black, white and Hispanic children are examined by the socioeconomic characteristics of the children themselves or of the families in which they reside, three characteristics seem to have the greatest influence on the racial/ethnic disparities observed. These are educational attainment, poverty status, and Medicaid insurance coverage status.


Infant mortality rates among African Americans are more than twice that of white Americans, and stem from multiple factors such as maternal stress, low-income, and inadequate pre- and post-natal care. Less well understood is the role of the father in helping to promote healthier maternal and child outcomes.

To address this concern, the Joint Center formed the Commission on Paternal Involvement to Improve Pregnancy Outcomes, an unprecedented effort to develop research, policy, and practice guidelines specifically for the health professions. In addition, the Commission is organizing town hall meetings and Congressional briefings, and engaging news media, to educate policy makers and the public about the important role that fathers and fathers-to-be can play in reducing infant mortality.

Large disparities exist between blacks and whites in the prevalence of low-weight births across many subgroups, even among children in families with relatively advantaged demographic characteristics.


To Address This Concern, the Joint Center Formed the Commission on Paternal Involvement to Improve Pregnancy Outcomes, an Unprecedented Effort to Develop Research, Policy, and Practice Guidelines Specifically for the Health Professions.
Many factors contribute to health inequities, but some of the most important ones are related to socioeconomic inequality and differences in living conditions. A large and growing body of public health research demonstrates that to address health inequities, the social and economic contexts that shape health must be improved. The Joint Center’s Place Matters initiative seeks to improve community conditions for fair health by working intensively with interdisciplinary teams to build their capacity to identify, communicate about, and address social determinants of health in their communities.

The Place Matters initiative addresses these challenges by helping empower communities to identify and address neighborhood social and economic conditions that shape health. These include efforts to:

- Create incentives for better food resources and options in underserved communities (such as bringing in full-service grocery stores and “farmers’ markets” to areas where there are few options to purchase fresh and wholesome foods).
- Develop community-level interventions for promoting better health, such as improving children’s access to recreation centers.
- Address environmental injustice through aggressive monitoring and enforcement of laws aimed at preventing environmental degradation and safeguarding public health.

In particular, between 1997 and 2006, black children as a group were more likely than white children as a group to have been born low-birthweight, to be reported in “good, fair, poor or unknown” health, and to have ever been diagnosed with asthma. Black children also were less likely than white children to be reported in excellent health. Black children and white children in families in which the householder/spouse has less than a high school education, however, are equally likely to have been born low-birthweight and to be reported in “good, fair, poor or unknown health.”


The Joint Center published the Trends in Child Health series of reports in 2009.
The Joint Center’s Media and Technology Institute has become a critical source of policy ideas for turning broadband into an engine of hope and opportunity for people of color and marginalized communities. The contributions it has made to the development of the National Broadband Plan have been invaluable.

~ The Honorable Julius Genachowski, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission

Issues surrounding media, technology, and access to the digital world have emerged as critical elements of opportunity with regard to communities of color. In 2008, the Joint Center created its Media and Technology Institute with the mission of studying how the emerging communications technologies can become avenues of advancement for the disadvantaged.

The Institute’s research is focused on technologies related to new media and the trends they are spawning, the impact of existing policy and regulation, and the broader implications of media trends, particularly from a social justice perspective. It generates research reports and policy papers that inform dialogue within these areas, align with other Joint Center interests and influence action on the part of policy makers, practitioners, providers, and consumers. The Media and Technology Institute has engaged in a series of outreach activities including legislative briefings, conferences and stakeholder trainings that promote its groundbreaking publications.

In 2009, MTI staff participated on more than 40 industry, academic, and government panels and hearings on a broad range of media and technology issues. The Institute also contributed public comments on several requests to enhance the development of the National Broadband Plan.
Toward a National Broadband Plan

The Institute hosted the Honorable Mignon Clyburn’s first public address as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. More than 100 people came to hear Commissioner Clyburn present her policy agenda for her term in the FCC and her thoughts on the upcoming National Broadband Plan, and to participate in a subsequent discussion on how broadband expansion will shape opportunity in communities across the country.

Getting African Americans and Other Minorities Online

To highlight the release of the report, Broadband Imperatives for African Americans: Policy Recommendations to Increase Digital Adoption for Minorities and Their Communities, the Media and Technology Institute organized a forum featuring Julius Genachowski, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Congressman G.K. Butterfield (D-N.C.), Commissioner Michael J. Copps, Federal Communications Commissioner Celina Snow, State Representative (D-GA) and President of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators; and a broad range of government, agency, industry, and nonprofit leaders.

Technology Sector Innovation Roundtable

The event featured Andrew McLaughlin, Deputy U.S. Chief Technology Officer, Internet Policy, Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President; Joint Center Board of Governors Member David E. Chwa, Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President, United States Chamber of Commerce; Anna M. Gomez, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information and Deputy National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) Administrator; and leaders from a broad cross section of industry and association leaders that included the National Black Chamber of Commerce, the National Black Women’s Roundtable, and the National Urban League—as well as government agency leaders from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and the FCC.

More than 60 leaders participated in an off-the-record conversation on how minority communities in emerging growth sectors.

Media and Technology Research Agenda

Emphasizing how minority Americans use media, as well as the Internet’s potential to boost economic and social progress in long-neglected communities, the Joint Center’s Media and Technology Institute undertakes a broad range of research in the following areas:

BROADBAND RESEARCH
How do minority Americans use broadband? And what good can come from increasing broadband access and adoption in their communities? Through its broadband research program, the Institute engages in targeted research partnerships that create new models and highlight best practices for expanding access and adoption. Its staff advises government agencies, elected officials, academics and other policy institutes on major policy issues related to information technology and telecommunications.

LEVERAGING NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR OPPORTUNITY AND ADVANCEMENT

Technology Innovation Sectors

What are the implications of emerging technology growth sectors on minority communities?

Through a series of roundtables, the Institute convenes high-level government officials with a logical mix of stakeholders to discuss the following sectors: Smart Grid, Health Information Technology, Green Information Technology, Open Government and e-Media.

Leveraging a framework that explores the policy, regulatory, and legal frameworks, roundtable participants discuss how these sectors will benefit minority stakeholders and produce new opportunities for jobs and business development.

Mass Media Research

The Institute engages in research and policy work aimed at shedding light on emerging policies that affect minority participation, representation, and ownership in broadcast, print, and new media.

Comparative International

The focus of this program is to inventory best practice models that have potential application in our other research areas (broadband, technology innovation sectors and mass media), engage Institute scholars in discussions on international applications and structure international partnerships to create a repository of best practice models.
The Joint Center has been a credible and constant force in expanding the conversation on environmentalism. They’ve shown our communities the vital stake they have in taking action on climate change. Bringing African Americans to the debate to discuss the economic and environmental issues in our community is crucial to shaping policies that will impact our future and the future of our children.

~ The Honorable Lisa P. Jackson, Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

African American communities are at the nexus of the climate change issue. Although African American households contribute 20 percent less than white households to the causes of global warming, research suggests they are more vulnerable to the types of extreme weather that science has shown is exacerbated by climate change, as well as to economic and social side effects of proposed mitigation strategies.

Sensing that African Americans care deeply about an issue that they believe affects them—and noting that African American perspectives were largely absent from the climate change policy discussions—the Joint Center in 2008 launched a Climate Change Initiative designed to leverage the organization’s long tradition of encouraging black participation in public affairs, and enhancing knowledge of policy issues in the African American community.

To enhance the initiative effort, the Joint Center established the Commission to Engage African Americans on Climate Change—bringing together leading experts from government, health, industry, civil rights, academia, labor, consumer protection and environmental interests—and gave it the mission of increasing understanding of climate change in the African American community and ensuring they have a voice and seat at the table when critical solutions are discussed and decided upon.
In support of this mission, the Commission has conducted a variety of outreach and relationship-building activities, including advising the Administration and informing members of Congress and other key policy makers about the specific disproportionate impacts of climate change. Areas of focus include providing pivotal research and support for public policy and outreach activities related to climate change; enhancing and improving scientific knowledge and public awareness regarding the impacts of climate change; connecting key stakeholders and experts to the decision making process; and increasing awareness among African Americans of the economic opportunities of the climate change discussion; bringing African American perspectives into the debate on climate change; and advising the Administration and informing members of Congress and other key policy makers about the specific disproportionate impacts of climate change.

While African Americans are under-represented in the public debates on climate change and environmental issues generally, they are Policy Priorities

The Commission to Engage African Americans on Climate Change has developed the following principles to promote equitable climate change legislation:

- Identify and curtail any adverse economic impacts resulting from the regulation of dangerous green house gases; and
- Ensure that vulnerable communities and ecosystems are not disproportionately impacted by climate change, while fostering international emissions reduction commitments.

These principles will continue to shape the Joint Center’s work toward climate change policies that are fair and equitable.

Legislative Principles for Equitable Climate Change

To fulfill its mission of encouraging wider participation in communities of color on the topic of global warming, the Commission to Engage African Americans on Climate Change convened a series of regional meetings in 2009, with a focus on students and faculty at Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

At the February 2009 meeting hosted by Howard University, participants included U.S. EPA Administrator Lisa P. Jackson and a roundtable with HBCU students from the mid-Atlantic region. At the June 2009 meeting in Houston, Texas, over 300 members of the local African American and Hispanic/Latino communities participated in a public forum to discuss climate change and energy policy.

The Town Hall format focused on opportunities related to green jobs and green-related employment opportunities, and funding for projects to lessen the prospect or impacts of climate change, such as weatherization, building efficiency, transportation, alternative energy, and green spaces. Students from Casa Verde Builders, American YouthWorks, a national leader in affordable green buildings, participated in a public forum to discuss climate change and energy policy.

The Houston event also included a luncheon discussion with elected officials, local business and industry leaders on the new green economy and building Houston’s global market. In September 2009, an educational forum presented by the Joint Center focused on the key issues of the United Nations Climate Change Conference process and prepared attendees planning to participate in the Conference of the Parties or COP15 to understand climate change and communities of color.

The Commission has also partnered with Science Weekly magazine, a publication targeted toward public school classrooms, to publish a series of issues on topics related to climate change and communities of color. The first Commission-sponsored issue was an edition that focused on climate change and global warming in kicking off the 2009-2010 school year.
Climate Change Research Agenda

A Healthier Planet and a Healthier Economy

Working with Joint Center Visiting Scholar Dr. Michael K. Dorsey, Dartmouth College Assistant Professor and noted Climate Justice Scholar, the initiative has developed a rigorous research agenda centered on the following:

- Ascertain black public opinion and knowledge of global warming.
- Assess the relationship between global warming and the following variables: asthma, air pollution, infectious diseases, and heat stress.
- Conduct a green finance assessment that will elaborate on the possibilities for African Americans to lead, participate and shape the emerging green economy across multiple scales: from wage work to finance and capital investments.
- Determine how global warming will impact African American communities in the U.S. and people of color around the world.
- Assess efforts that can be undertaken to engage African American communities in the climate change debate, and empower black elected officials who seek to ameliorate the problems associated with global warming in the U.S. and worldwide.

Output from these research activities will drive further policy activities for the Joint Center and its Commission to Engage African Americans on Climate Change.
Politics and Governance

A Historic Mission in Governance and Political Participation Continues

Rooted in the Joint Center’s core mission since its founding has been its commitment to be the nation’s leading source of information and tactical guidance with regard to civic and political engagement in the African American community.

As one of the nation’s foremost authorities on the black electorate, the Joint Center continues to exercise its leadership on governance and engagement through its work in convening the National Policy Alliance, comprised of the representative organizations of black elected and appointed officials at all levels of government, with which it explores new avenues for increasing and enhancing the effectiveness of political participation by minority citizens, as well as providing them with tools for civic engagement and opportunities to advance their skills.

The Joint Center’s work on political participation is also centered on its strong polling and electoral analysis capabilities, through which it gathers and collates opinions and attitudes of African American voters with regard to key issues and concerns. The continual analysis of the views and voting habits of African Americans supports the Joint Center’s key awareness-raising activities and informs our other work in critical issue areas such as health care, climate change, and economic security.

In 2009, the Joint Center conducted a major public opinion survey on climate change and found that a majority of African Americans believe it is a growing problem and that both government and individuals should take action now to mitigate the potential impacts.

The survey of 750 African American adults found that more than half of respondents identified the issue as a “major problem.” Only about ten percent in each group said global warming or climate change is not a problem.

A large majority of respondents said that government and individuals can do things to reduce global warming. About a third believe federal and state government can do a lot to mitigate the problem, while three-quarters believe government can at least do something.

A majority of African Americans expressed support for the cap-and-trade legislation passed earlier in the year by the U.S. House of Representatives, and a large majority said they would be even more supportive with strong provisions for green jobs and incentives to buy more energy efficient cars and improve the energy efficiency of their homes.

A key finding in this year’s survey is that 26 percent of African Americans think they can do a lot to reduce global warming, and an additional 44 percent believe they can take at least some measures to combat the problem.

The survey results indicate that a majority of them recycle and purchase energy-saving appliances and light bulbs, while nearly half of them purchased products in the last year that were better for the environment even though the products were more costly than similar non-environmentally-friendly items.

We look to the Joint Center for assistance in strengthening our engagement in policy debates, and to help us find the way to innovative and practical solutions to the problems we face here in rural America.

~ The Honorable Heather McTeer Hudson, Mayor City of Greenville, Mississippi

JoinT Ce nTe r NaTi o n a l oPinion  su r v e y

Cl i m aTe Ch a n g e a maJo r is s u e f o r af r iCa n am e r iCa n s

A large majority of respondents said that government and individuals can do things to reduce global warming. About a third believe federal and state government can do a lot to mitigate the problem, while three-quarters believe government can at least do something.

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The survey results indicate that a majority of them recycle and purchase energy-saving appliances and light bulbs, while nearly half of them purchased products in the last year that were better for the environment even though the products were more costly than similar non-environmentally-friendly items.
As the convener of the National Policy Alliance, an organization that includes membership organizations representing more than 10,000 black elected and appointed officials from the local, state and federal levels, the Joint Center supports the policy making process by providing research and analysis on key issues of the day. Working together, the Joint Center and the National Policy Alliance bring to bear their collective influence as a force for change in our society.

POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

A Resource on Political Participation

Since 1990, the Joint Center has been tracking all major party black nominees for statewide and federal offices, as well as lurkball levels and partisan preferences of African American voters. This work has been widely cited and used by journalists, civil rights groups, academics, and political activists to understand and improve black participation in the political process.

It is especially useful in the voting rights area since racially polarized voting is a key element in decision-making in redistricting and voting rights litigation. It has also been an important resource to academics and graduate students studying campaign finance issues and the role of black voters and candidates in election outcomes.

This work also includes research on the two major parties and African Americans; every four years the Joint Center conducts a re survey on Political Participation and civic advocacy, and to inform organizations, as well as existing and emerging tools of political participation and civic advocacy, and to inform the policy process.

To analyze developments, initiatives and activities related to voting rights and other issues of access, as well as to generate policy discussions to enhance voting rights for all Americans.

To assess the effectiveness of civic and community organizations, as well as existing and emerging tools of political participation and civic advocacy, and to inform the policy process.

Preparing for the 2010 Census

Throughout its 40-year history, the Joint Center has provided policy-relevant data and analyses to black public officials and community leaders, to other policy makers and policy influencers, and to the scholarly community. The Joint Center is a Census Information Center and 2010 Census Partner.

In 2009, the Joint Center researchers helped the U.S. Census Bureau train over 50 organizations, most of which focus on minority issues, on how to use Census data to answer their research questions.
Since the Joint Center began in-house polling in 1992, there have been 29 Joint Center surveys that have included interviews with almost 35,000 individuals. The Joint Center has surveyed more African Americans than any other non-profit organization in the country. These surveys have included general surveys of the U.S. population and the African American population, as well as targeted surveys of senior citizens, black churches, minority-owned businesses, black youth, social workers, black elected officials, Hispanics, black primary voters, state-level surveys, and black professionals. Joint Center surveys have been widely distributed and cited in the media, books, academic journals, law review articles, and by elected officials.

**Climate Change**

The featured element for political participation would be polling, to include a national survey on climate change and conservation. This poll represents seminal work on African American views on global warming and climate change, since no other organization has sought to document the views of African Americans in this area. Climate change has been an area dominated by white organizations and white views in the past, and this work represents a first, where the African American public’s views on climate change are documented.

**Social Security and Retirement**

A national survey of 850 whites and 850 African Americans on Social Security and Retirement Security was also conducted. Opinions were expressed on how public policies regarding social insurance, income support and child support influence the economic well-being of people of color, particularly the elderly, the disabled and low-income families.

**Politics and Governance**

A Historic Mission in Governance and Political Participation Continues

For more than two decades, the Joint Center has hosted a series of fellows—officers from the U.S. Army War College—through its participation in the Army’s Senior Service College Fellowship Program. During his or her year in residence at the Joint Center, the fellow conducts strategic research that is viewed as potentially beneficial to both the Army and to fulfilling the Joint Center’s mission. The program has been successful in generating opportunities for useful exchanges of ideas within the Joint Center, other Washington think tanks and among Department of Defense senior civilian and military leaders—thereby broadening the military fellow’s strategic understanding and educational experience within the public policy domain while providing an exceptional opportunity to work among respected researchers in the policy community.

In addition to leveraging the Joint Center’s research and expert knowledge, the military fellow participates in Joint Center forums and events, and plays an ambassadorial role by articulating the Army’s strategic endeavors, conveying personal experiences and acting as a conduit to the Department of Defense senior civilian and military leaders—thereby broadening the military fellow’s strategic understanding and educational experience within the public policy domain while providing an exceptional opportunity to work among respected researchers in the policy community.

2009 Joint Center Survey Reports

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Van S. Allen
Norma Kaye Austin
Mr. and Mrs. William Battle
Rory J. Bell
William R. Boyd
Donna L. Brown
Dr. Andrew B. Brennan
Ronald R. Brown
Roscoe C. Brown
Dr. and Mrs. Caleb Burnett
Dorothy J. Bush
People C. Cahay
Louise D. Camden
Malcolm L. Campbell
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Carroll
David C. Chawner, Esq.
Dr. and Mrs. Melvin Chisum
Sandra Cloud, Esq., Jr.
Maudine R. Cooper
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daly
Leonard S. Davis
Mr. Quinn Delaney
Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Delaney
Richard E. Delugach
Bar I. Dancer
Dr. Lily and Company Foundation, Inc.
Charles and Roslyn Dipp
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph R. Dwyer
Everson/ComEd Corporation
The Benefactors and Mrs. Nathaniel Dye
Clarence C. Ely
Nancy M. Edger
John W. Edstrom
Wendell G. Everead
Clarence M. Gillis
Robert D. Glum, Esq.
Eugene W. Grant
Jan B. Grey
Bruce E. Green
Philip G. Harmon
James W. Harless
Dr. and Mrs. Leonidas Hayes
Julie A. Hayden
Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Holt
Cynthia E. Hill
Dr. and Mrs. Brian Hines
Marilyn Hoyt and Benny Whitman
Caroline A. Hudson
Marie C. Jackson
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Jacobs
Bishop and Mrs. Charles Jordan
Dr. and Mrs. Gordon, Esq.
Max M. Kampelman
Matthew E. Kass
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Kelly
William F. Kendall, Esq.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Layman
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Lester
Avadil M. Lomax
Norman W. Lowe
Robert J. Malnati, Esq.*
Cynthia C. Marshall
Mr. and Mrs. Marion McCard
Frederick D. McClintock
Mr. and Mrs. Robert McGlotten
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Miesner
Israel H. Milton
Howard C. Miner
Linda L. Morgan
Dr. Israel P. Monton
Edward Munro
Thuy N. Ngo
Dr. and Mrs. Allan Noonan
Reed R. Ralston
Penn Square Bancard, L.L.C.
Dr. Shari M. Pendergrass
Collins, Powell
Franklin D. Raines
Lori B. Rose
Mr. and Mrs. Willard Rish
William E. Ricci
Malcolm A. Roberts
Richard W. Roberts
Donna S. Ross
Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Roush
Ron Keith Russell and Rachel S. Lowe
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ryan
Audrey S. Raun
Jacqueline C. Shingler
Laurence R. Smith
Dr. and Mr. William H. Simon
Maria Shriver
Mr. and Mrs. Earl W. Stafford
Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Soper
R. Thomas Sotomayor
Dr. and Mrs. Tariq Suleman
Mr. and Mrs. Bruce R. Tarrant
Mr. and Mrs. T. Thompson
Time Warner Cable Inc.
Seymour R. Travers
Dr. and Mrs. Rees V. Tucker
Robert J. Watson
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watkins
The Honolulu Pearl H. Webber, 3rd
Henry A. Wolfe
Hugh L. Wilterdink
Wolfecowles Family Foundation
Robert W. Wohlgemuth
## Statement of Activities

### Year Ended December 31, 2009

### (With Comparative Totals for 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unrestricted Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>$2,624,290</td>
<td>$3,072,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporarily Restricted Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>$1,080,901</td>
<td>$1,439,444</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Permanently Restricted Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$3,705,191</td>
<td>$4,512,949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Changes in Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue, gains and Support</strong></td>
<td>$902,274</td>
<td>$1,645,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td>$1,258,926</td>
<td>$386,724</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net change</strong></td>
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<td>$1,262,926</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Endowment assets released from restrictions</strong></td>
<td>$1,200,000</td>
<td>$1,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets released from restrictions</strong></td>
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<td>$4,005,628</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net change and support</strong></td>
<td>$7,663,946</td>
<td>$17,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Financial Statements

- **Unrestricted Net Assets**
- **Temporarily Restricted Net Assets**
- **Permanently Restricted Net Assets**
- **Total**
- **Revenue, gains and Support**
- **Expenses**
- **Net change**
- **Endowment assets released from restrictions**
- **Net assets released from restrictions**
- **Net change and support**

### Footnotes

- Special events includes the costs of the annual dinner.
### Statement of Financial Position

**December 31, 2009**  
(With Comparative Totals for 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$3,350,979</td>
<td>$3,242,621</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>729,406</td>
<td>1,814,034</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants Receivable</td>
<td>505,076</td>
<td>117,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledges receivable - annual dinner</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accrued interest receivable</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>2,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other receivables, net of allowances</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,860</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses and advances</td>
<td>58,284</td>
<td>44,526</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>$4,644,986</td>
<td>$5,246,841</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities and net assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$249,933</td>
<td>$174,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued salaries, benefits, and taxes</td>
<td>231,583</td>
<td>310,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other accrued liabilities</td>
<td>43,863</td>
<td>59,681</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unearned grant revenue</td>
<td>429,840</td>
<td>428,867</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
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<td>883,325</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted (Deficit)</td>
<td>451,052</td>
<td>(129,849)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily Restricted</td>
<td>2,402,501</td>
<td>2,419,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently Restricted</td>
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<td>2,054,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net assets</strong></td>
<td>3,687,767</td>
<td>4,864,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities and net assets</strong></td>
<td>$4,644,986</td>
<td>$5,246,841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Joint Center is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.  
The Joint Center also qualifies as a publicly supported organization under section 170(b)(1)(vi) of the code.