

Global Initiative for Boys & Men

Report on:



The Status of Boys & Men in Missouri



Supporting boys and men and the
women who love them

Prepared for Missourians and national and local policy makers by the Global Initiative for Boys and Men: gibm.us



Our Mission

To educate the citizens of Missouri and the nation on the widening, social inequities impacting boys and men. The state legislature and the nation should be informed on the status of boys and men in a number of measurable areas with the intention of directing policy actions toward positive outcomes. An annual report on the status of boys and men is essential. This report is the first of its kind for Missouri.

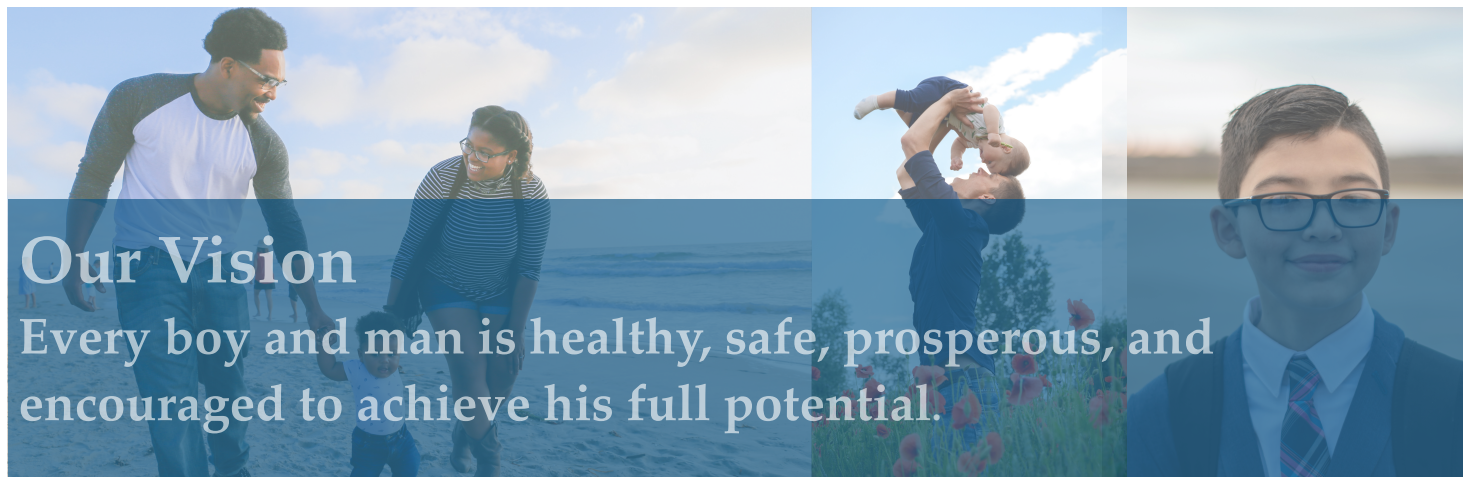
Our Values

As Missouri and the nation continue to forgo the deeper understandings and challenges of boys and men, it's important the state and nation address their hopes and needs as part of a comprehensive state and national agenda. Given the rising challenges boys and men face in a number of measurable areas over the past several decades, the time has come to produce an annual report that compiles, measures, analyzes, and shares essential data on the status of boys & men.

In doing so, Missourians and the nation will better understand the challenges, outcomes, and areas of growth needed for all Missourians.

A Bipartisan Issue

Boys and men face challenges that need to be brought to the attention of Missourians and the nation, so boys and men are able to contribute to society according to their full potential. Mothers, fathers, grandparents, educators, mental health care workers, social workers, law-enforcement, and so many others are increasingly concerned regarding the state and future of our nation's sons, something addressed by Senator Josh Hawley in 2021.



Prepared for Missourians and national and local policy makers by the Global Initiative for Boys and Men: gibm.us

Critical Issues Facing Boys and Men in Missouri

A Missouri Commission on the Status of Boys and Men must be recognized to address the challenges boys and men face.

This past year has been particularly difficult for boys and men, as the pandemic has exacerbated areas where boys and men have already fallen behind and are experiencing lifetime hardships. Boys and men have been disproportionately impacted prior to the COVID-19 pandemic in a number of areas and the pandemic has certainly worsened the long neglected status of boys and men. Missourians have seen disparate outcomes for boys and men in six key areas over several decades.



**Physical and Mental
Health**



Education



**Jobs, Careers, and
Financial Health**



**Fatherhood, Family,
and Relationships**



**Criminal Justice
System and Court
Systems**



**Male Narrative in the
Public Discourse**

Physical and Mental Health

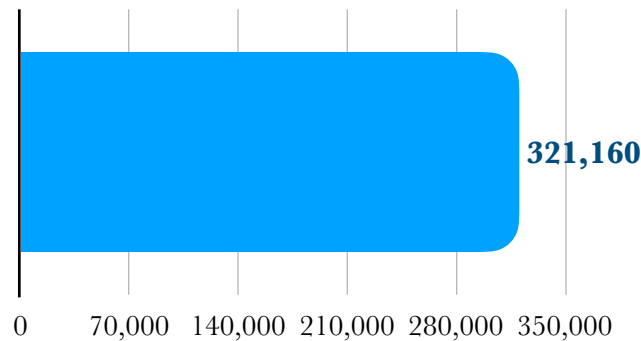
Local, state, and national government need concentrated efforts to regularly report on the status of boys and men to ensure healthier lives for all of Missouri's boys and men and the women who love them by addressing growing disparities. Data on healthcare access, affordability, and quality of care in MO and nationally shows boys and men are further behind. And the COVID pandemic has only worsened the problem.

16.4%

MO Uninsured

- Males 19-64 years-of-age make up the majority of Missouri's uninsured population.
- Males account for 59% of Missouri uninsured.
- 16.4% of males in Missouri are without health insurance.
- An estimated 282,200 men are without health insurance in Missouri.

Male Cancer Deaths in U.S. 2020



Males are 53% of estimated cancer deaths, including 33,330 deaths from **prostate cancer** in 2020 in U.S. according to the American Cancer Society.



Almost **3 in 4** men (73.3%) are considered overweight or obese.



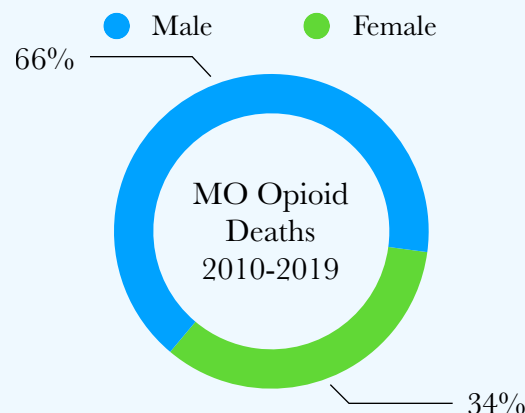
MO Males (40 to 64 years of age) **are 61.3%** of MO Covid Deaths

79%

Suicide & MO

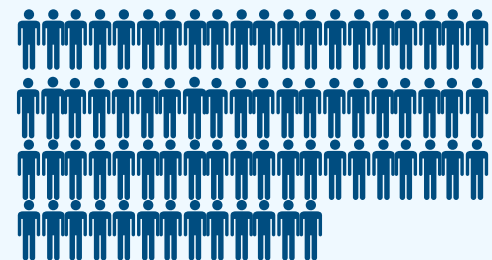
- **Males** accounted for 79% of suicide deaths in MO from 2006 to 2016 according to data from the Centers for Disease Control.
 - Males are the majority of suicide deaths in all age groups, ranging from 10-14 to 85+.
- From 2017 to 2019, males accounted for 81% of suicide deaths.**

A 10-year analysis of MO opioid deaths from the National Center of Health Statistics and Kaiser Family Foundation **identified opioid deaths as a serious male problem.** Males accounted for 67% of opioid deaths in 2019, an almost identical percentage from 2010 when males accounted for 68% of opioid deaths. Boys and men's inequities are compounded due to lack of services. Early reports for 2020-2021 are showing a 28% increase in opioid deaths nationwide.



Suicide and Opioid Deaths

73%

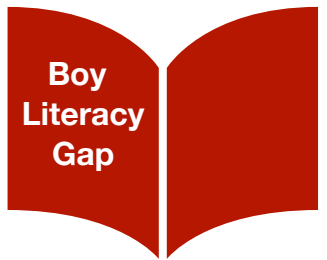
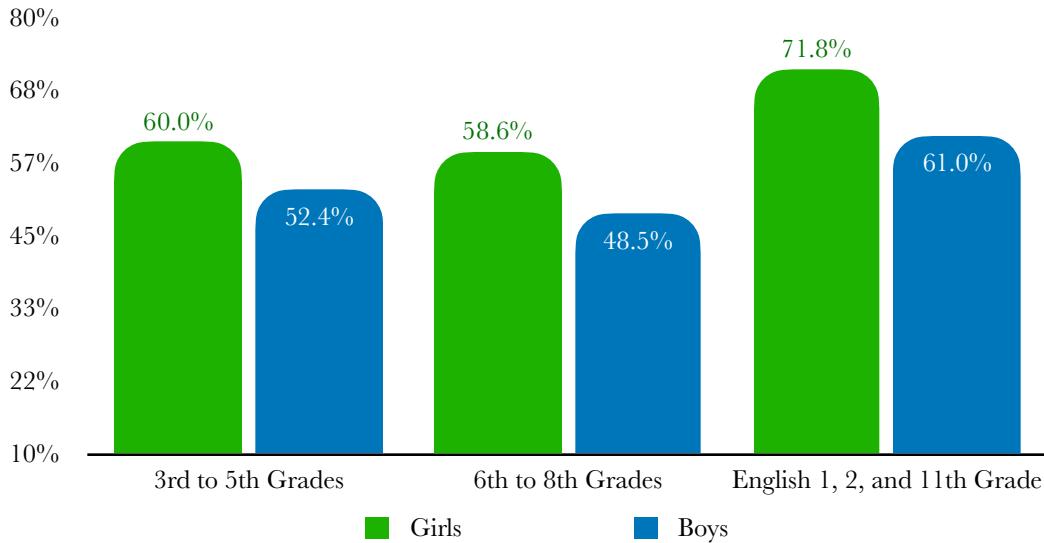


535,000 boys and men in the U.S. have lost their lives to suicide and opioid deaths from 2009 to 2018.

K-12 and Higher Education

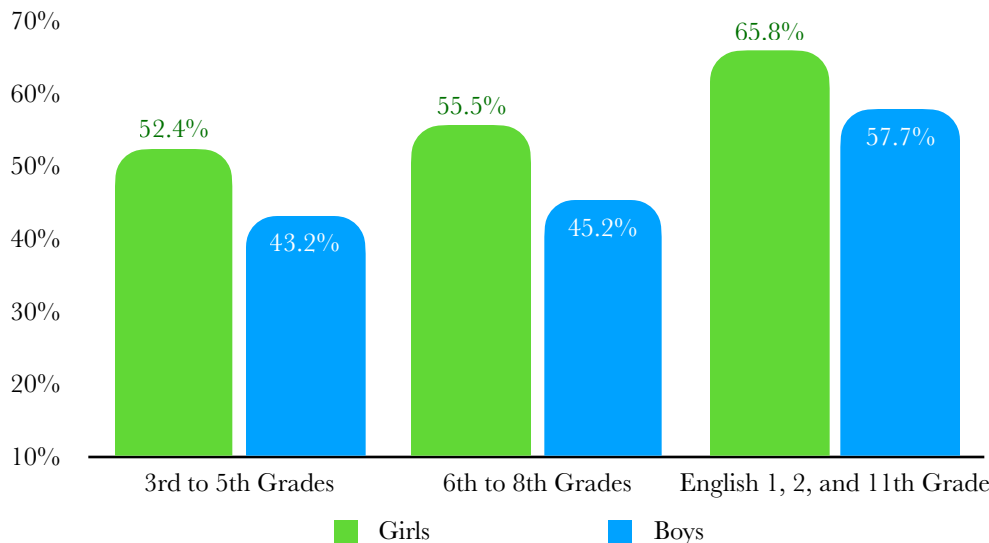
Missouri Department of Education Testing reveals a widening Boy Gender-Gap in reading, students taking AP Courses, and graduation rates. All contribute to the Male College-Enrollment-Gap.

Percent MO Students Scoring Advanced/Proficient in English-Language Arts (ELA) on Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) from 2015 to 2019



Although boys and girls improved in meeting ELA proficiency/advanced standards from 2015 to 2019, **the Boy-Literacy-Gap in high school increased from 8.1% 10.8%** after reviewing data from 2006 to 2014 and from 2015 to 2019.

Percent MO Students Scoring Advanced/Proficient in English-Language Arts (ELA) on Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) from 2006 to 2014

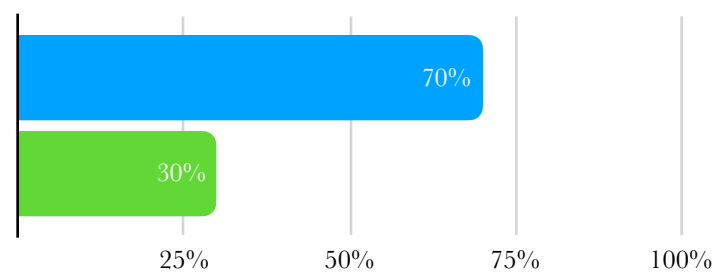


Global Initiative for Boys and Men reviewed the results of 6.77 million student ELA test scores in Missouri from 2006 to 2019. Boys are behind at all levels of meeting proficiency/advanced ELA standards. The Boy Literacy-Gap has been a consistent trend and resembles the disparity in college enrollment (pg 9).

**Boys:
1st to 4th
Grades**

It should be noted that the Missouri Department of Education only tracks suspensions greater than 10 days. It's quite possible the male percentage of suspensions under 10 days is higher than 70%. Additionally 1st to 4th grade boys are 85% of suspensions in those grades according to data from MO Dept. of Ed. from 2015 to 2019.

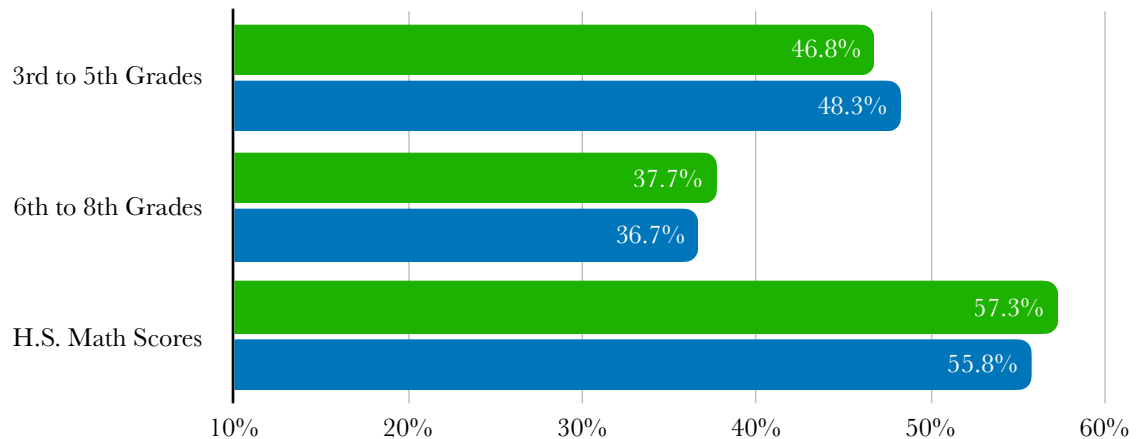
Percent of Male and Female Suspensions in Missouri Schools PK to 12th grade 2010-21



Boys and girls are comparable in proficient/advanced standards in math. While boys had a slight advantage after analyzing data from 2006 to 2014 (between 0.5 to 1.9%), data from the Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) from 2015 to 2019 reveals girls now have a slight advantage over boys in 6th through 8th grades and high school math scores.

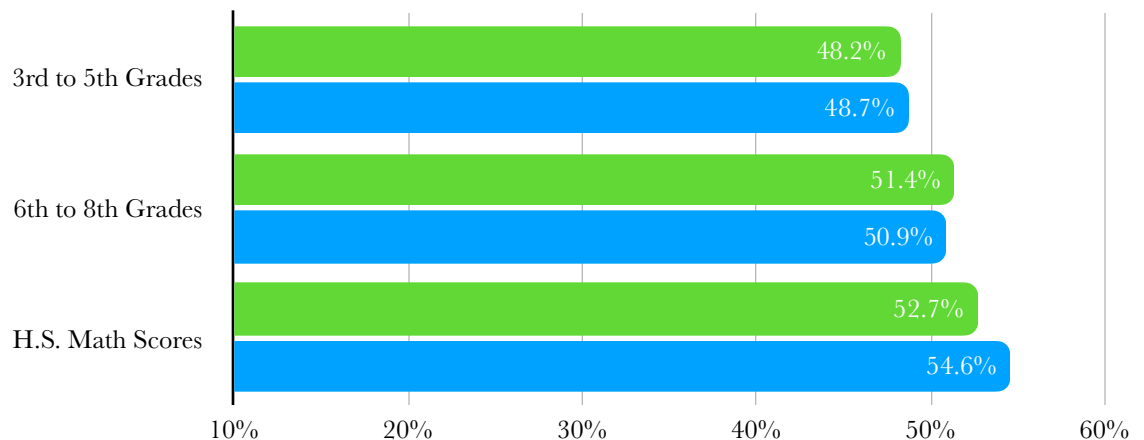
- **Boys are now behind girls in math by 1.5%, a change of 3.4%, according to MAP data from 2015 to 2019.**
- GIBM analyzed the results of 6.89 million student test results from 2006 to 2019. Boys are slightly behind girls in meeting proficiency/advanced standards in math.

Percent MO Students Scoring Advanced/Proficient in Math on Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) from 2015 to 2019

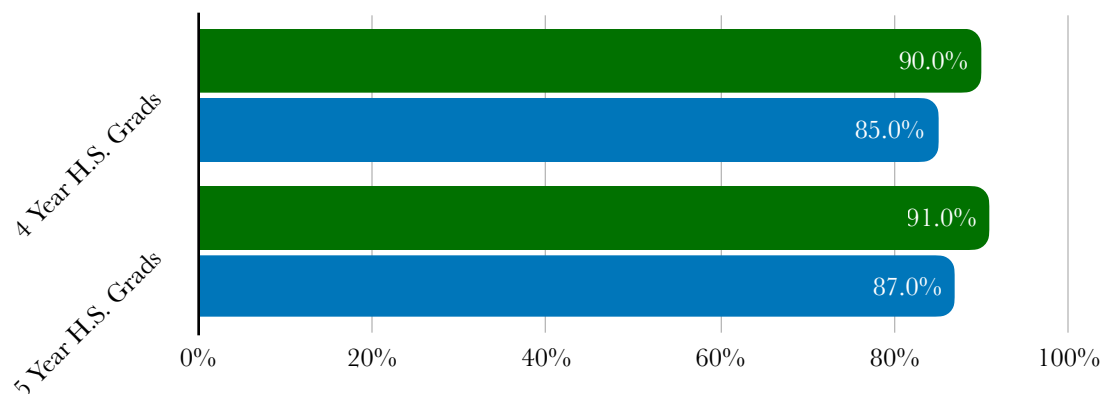


Percent MO Students Scoring Advanced/Proficient in Math on Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) from 2006 to 2014

Global Initiative for Boys and Men analyzed the results of 6.89 million student math scores in Missouri from 2006 to 2018.



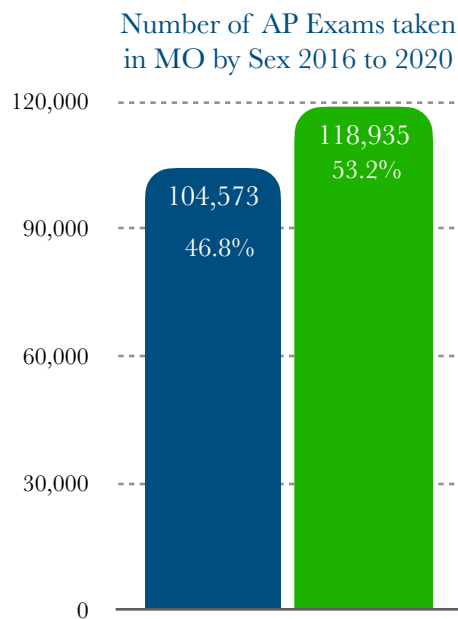
Percent of Missouri High School Graduates from 2011-2021



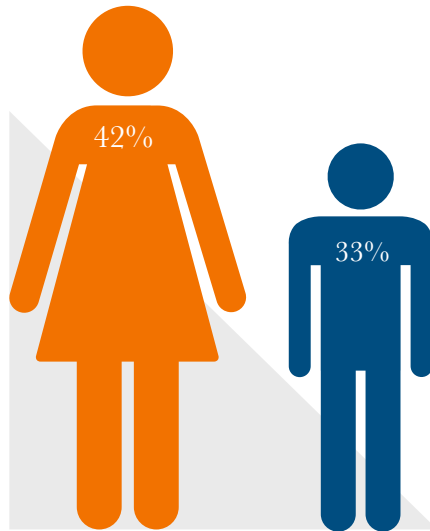
58,920 of MO sons did not graduate high school in 4 years.

45,308 of MO sons did not graduate high school in 5 years.

AP Coursework and other college readiness indicators clearly show the disparities in college enrollment and attainment. There is a systemic male gender-gap that begins early for Missouri's sons and continues through high school and into post-secondary education, exasperated by the growing deficit in funding for our nation's sons.



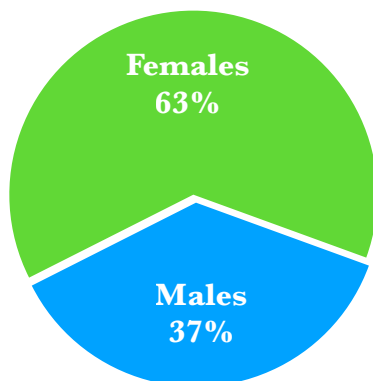
College Enrollment in 18-24 year olds in Missouri between 2008 and 2017



Education Data Must be Disaggregated by Race and Sex

According to the 2019 Equity in Missouri Higher Education Report, 42% of females and 33% of males between 18-24 years-of-age were enrolled in college between 2008 and 2017. The 2020 report does not include a breakdown of the male college-gender-gap. Neither report broke-down demographic data by both race and sex. Results will likely show that all males are behind their female counterparts of the same race in college readiness, college attendance, and college graduation rates.

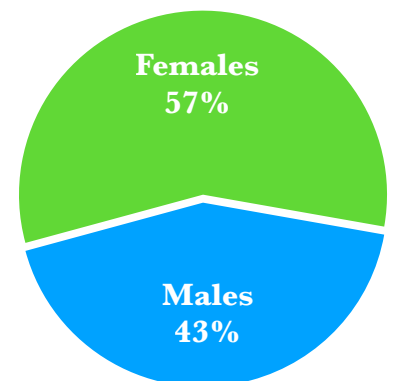
U.S. Pell Grant Funding by Sex for Years 2003-04 and 2015-16



Male Gender-Gap in College

- Males are underfunded in Pell Grants (free aid from Fed. Govt.) by \$6.4 billion annually.
- Males are underrepresented in undergraduate programs by more than 2 million every year and have been since 2003.
- Male were underrepresented in undergraduate programs by 1 to 2 million every year from 1988 to 2003.

U.S. Bachelor Degrees Conferred by Postsecondary Institutions 2006 to 2017



- **Missouri's sons who do graduate from high school are graduating with greater skill deficits.**
- **Having the skills to attend college and choosing, or not choosing, to attend college are different choices.**

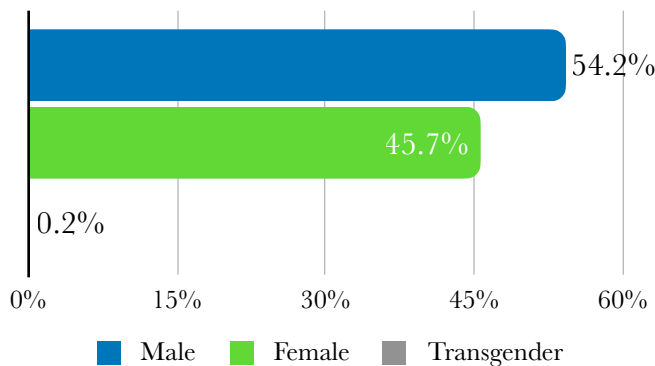
Jobs, Careers, and Financial Health

Jobs, Careers, and Health addresses outcomes of Missourians and the nation. Encouraging boys and men to pursue professions where males are under-represented while addressing outcomes for boys, men, and families is essential. Unemployment impacts men, women, and families.



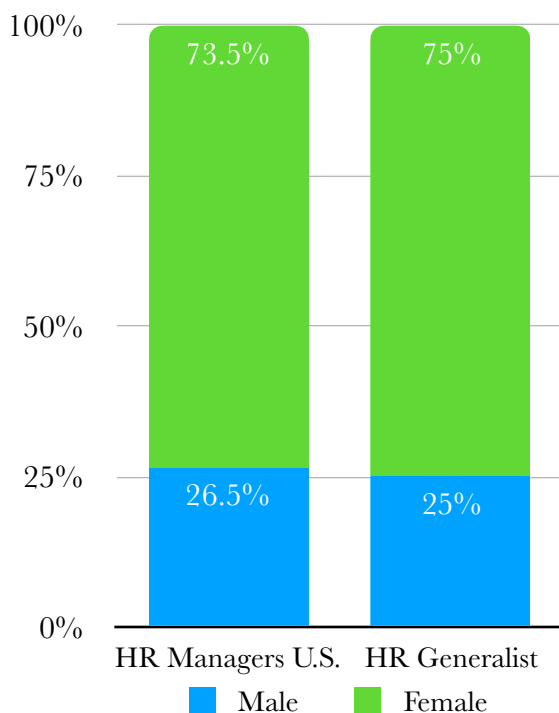
- **Male Unemployment in Missouri:** A 2019 MERIC report showed unemployment rate for males age 16 and above was 4.8%, compared to 4% for females.
- **Male Unemployment in the U.S.** for those 20 and over rose to more than 2.3 million from January 2020 to January 2021 during COVID.

Missouri Homeless from 2014 to 2018

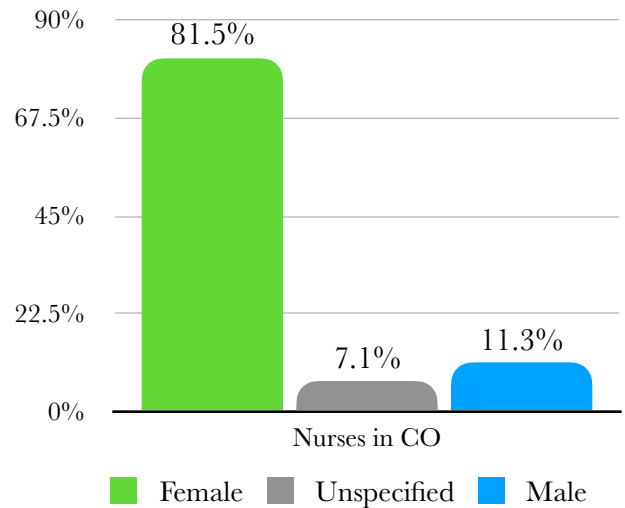


MO Males account for 70% of the unsheltered homeless

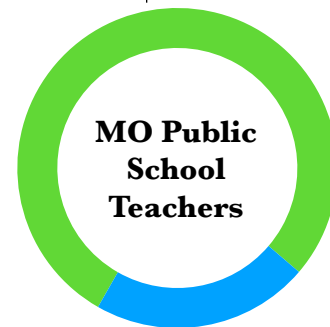
Human Resources Managers and Generalist in 2020



Missouri Nursing Profession



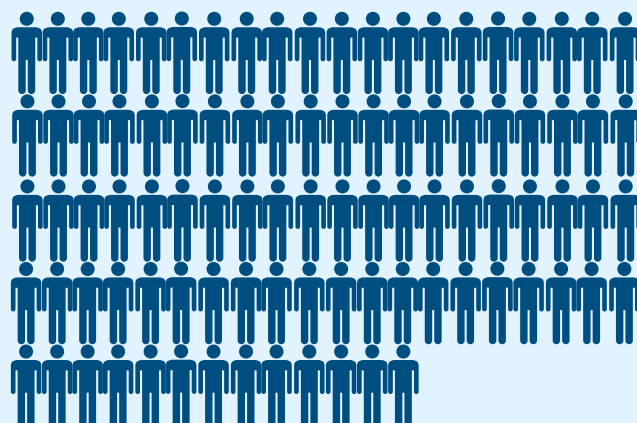
Female
78%



Male
22%

93%

MO Fatal Occupational Injuries



Males were 93% of fatal occupational injuries in MO according to Dept. of Labor reports from 2010-2019.

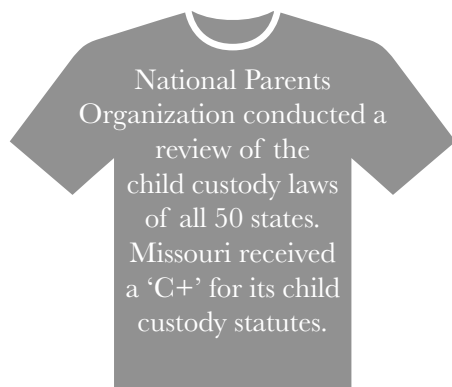
Fatherhood, Family, and Relationships

Fatherhood, family, and relationships address issues that affect children, adults, mothers, fathers, grandparents, and others in a number of measurable areas. An awareness of issues impacting boys and men must look at parental rights, domestic violence, sexual assault, and other concerns if we hope to find true equity and equality for all Missourians.

Parental Rights

- Recommendation #1 - NPO supports the current bills HB1765 and SB531 that seek a rebuttable presumption of maximum parenting time in legislative text to synchronize and strengthen maximum time provisions required in the Handbook of the earlier HB 1550 enacted in 2016.
- Recommendation #2 - NPO recommends that Missouri also adopt a presumption joint legal custody and maximum practicable parenting time for temporary orders
- Recommendation #3 - NPO recommends amended legislation to harmonize custody deliberations for divorcing married couples and unmarried couples in a domestic partnership or 'common-law' relationship.
- Recommendation #4 - NPO recommends Missouri legislature require each county court that handles child custody cases to maintain records of the division of parenting time, tracked by overnights or equivalent, for all cases of divorce involving minor children and for paternity cases, and to compile and publish these statistics annually, separating marital from non-marital cases and agreed judgments from court-imposed judgments.

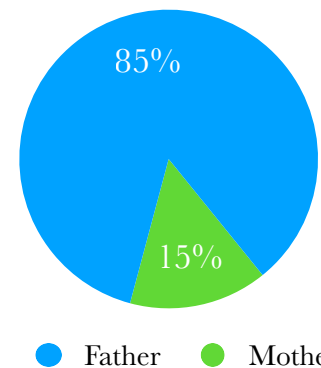
National Parents Organization, 2019 Shared Parenting Report



Dads Matter

Fathers' involvement in school is associated with higher likelihood of a student getting A's, and lower chance of repeating a grade, as well as many other positive outcomes.

Dads are 85% of Child Support Payers in the U.S.



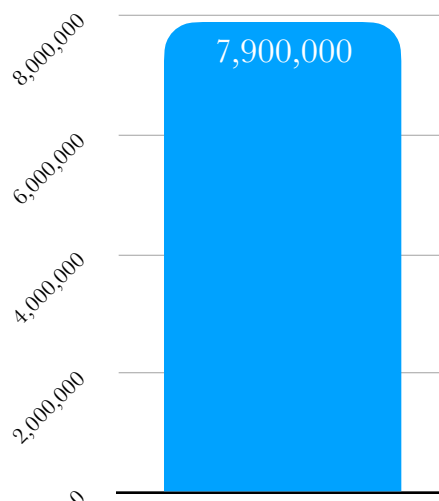
According to the U.S. Census Bureau:
Dads also pay more: \$5,450 annually compared to \$3,500.

Survivors of Sexual Violence

"Sexual violence against men and boys is a significant problem.... It is one that has largely been neglected in research. Rape and other forms of sexual coercion directed against men and boys take place in the home, the workplace, schools, on the streets, in the military and during war, as well as in prisons and police custody."

(World Health Organization)

At least 7.9 million boys and men are survivors of sexual violence in U.S.



16 million Male Victims of Domestic Violence

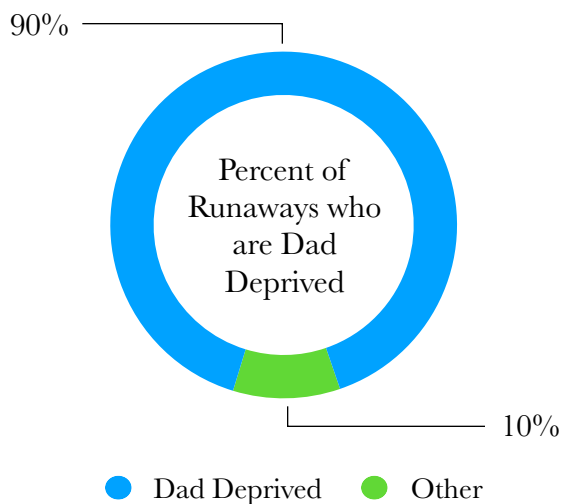


According to the CDC, nearly 16 million U.S. men have been victims of intimate partner violence (IPV).

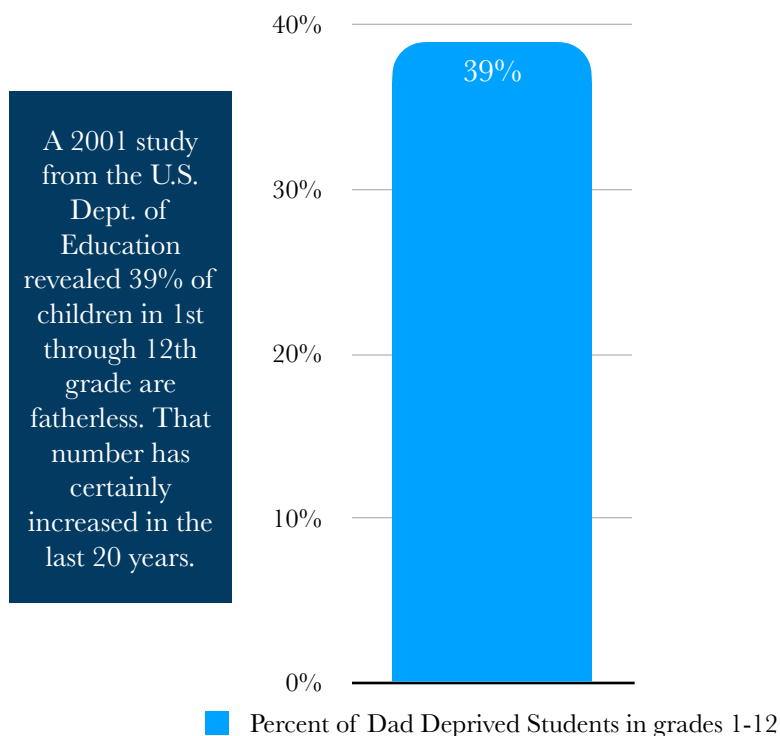
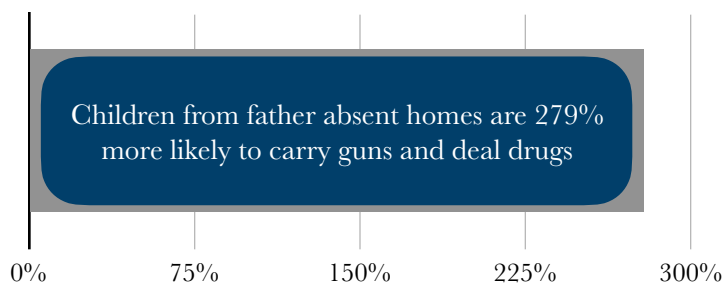
Dad deprived children suffer in a number of measurable areas. Children without fathers are more likely to live in poverty, commit crime, struggle and fail in school, run away from home, and suffer from adverse childhood experiences that lead to drug addiction, suicide, homelessness and other social ills.



- An estimated 24.7 million children live without a biological father.
- 47% of dad deprived children are more likely to live in poverty



Guns and Drugs with Dad Deprived Children



Family Court

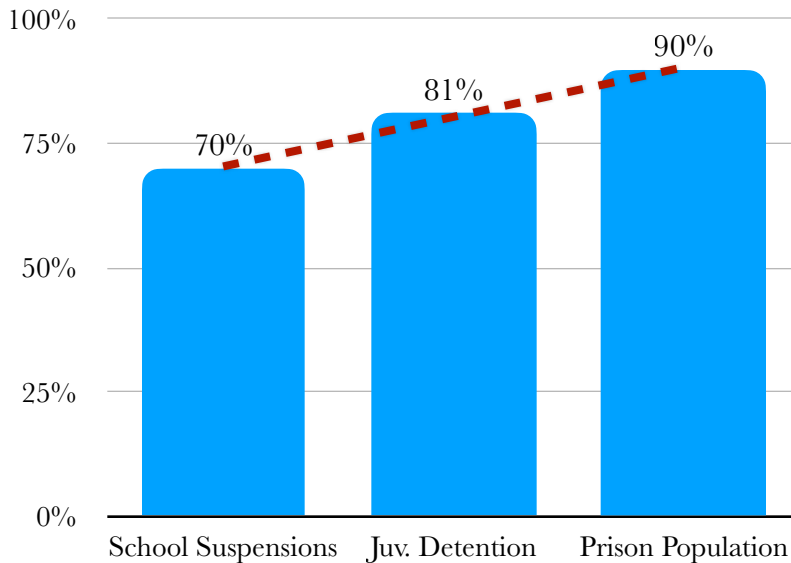


According to an Orange County CA report, 93% of post-divorce payers are male. Half of payers end up in poverty. MO needs a similar report.

Criminal Justice and Court Systems

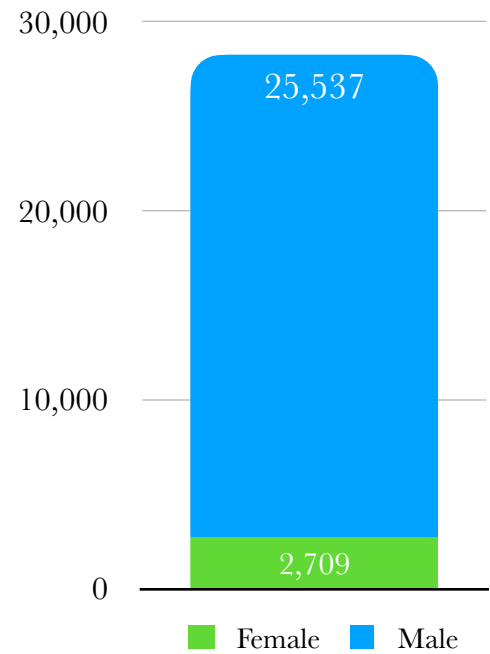
The school to prison pipeline has been a demonstrably male problem at the state and national level. Missouri shows a clear linear path in the treatment of boys in K-12 education, juvenile court, and prison populations. The school to prison pipeline is a disturbing trend associated with a poor education; a history of poverty, abuse, and neglect; an isolation from society; a lack of access to counseling and other services; and a lack of father involvement.

MO School to Prison Pipeline for Boys 2019-20

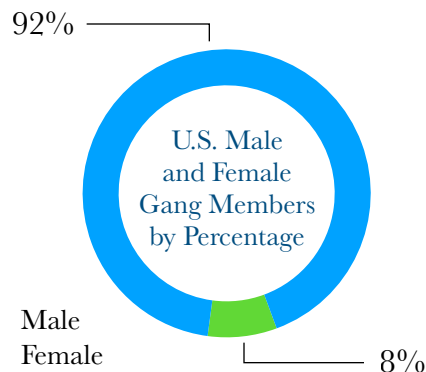
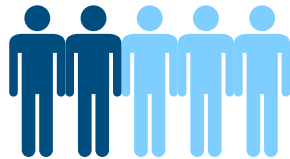


There is a linear path in the way we punish our boys that leads to greater incarceration rates in Missouri. Boys account for 70% of school suspensions and 81% of juvenile detentions. Men are 91% of the incarcerated.

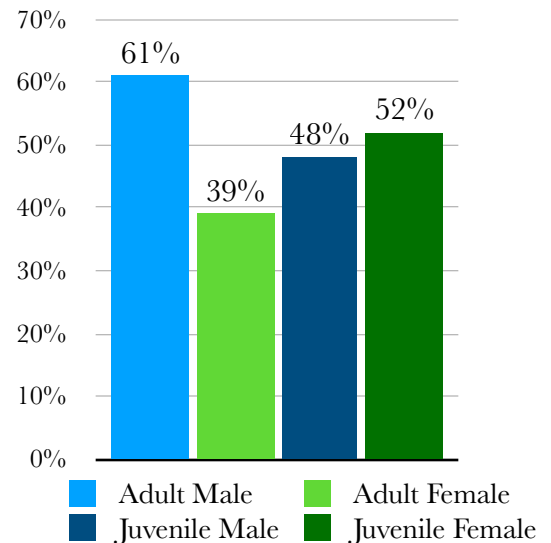
Missouri DOC Incarcerated Population 2019



2 of 5 gang members are under 18 years of age

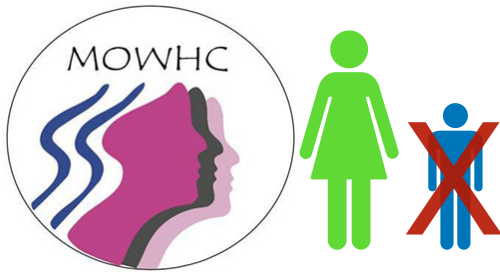


Active Missing Adults and Juveniles in Missouri by Sex, 2021



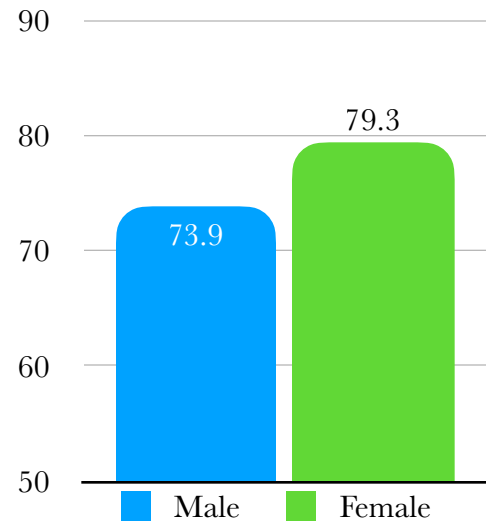
Male Narrative in the Public Discourse

The status of boys and men is practically absent from Missouri policy and the national narrative. The legislature has long ignored the growing, downward trends of boys and men who are unable to contribute to society according to their full potential. State and national reports on the Status of Boys & Men would help provide the legislature with essential information that drives policy and provides all boys and men with equal opportunities and protections.



Missouri Department of Health has a Missouri Women's Health Council but no Missouri Men's Health Council

Life Expectancy in Missouri by Sex for someone born in 2018



Missouri Department of
Economic Development



Missouri State Univ. funds projects to look at barriers to women in STEM professions. No such programs exist for men in education and nursing professions.



Under the Dept. Of Economic Development, the Missouri Women's Council, an agency within the Department of Economic Development, was established in 1985 by the State's 83rd General Assembly to identify and address issues affecting the economic and employment status of women in Missouri.

No council exists for men.



There is no menshelters.org, despite the fact that men make up 70% of the unsheltered homeless population.

womenshelters.org lists 29 Missouri shelters, all of which accept women.



Domestic Violence Services for men remain largely unsupported.

References

Physical and Mental Health

- “State Health Facts: Health Insurance Coverage of Men 19-64 (CPS).” *Kaiser Family Foundation*. Accessed 11 October 2021. <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/health-insurance-coverage-of-men-19-64-cps/?currentTimeframe=0&selectedRows=%7B%22states%22:%7B%22missouri%22:%7B%7D%7D%7D&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
- National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*. Accessed 20 July 2021. <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2020/estimated-number-of-new-cancer-cases-and-deaths-by-sex-2020.pdf>
- “Overweight and Obesity Statistics.” *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*. Accessed 1 August 2021. <https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/health-statistics/overweight-obesity>
- “Provisional COVID-19 Deaths by Sex and Age” accessed 30 November 2021 from <https://data.cdc.gov/NCHS/Provisional-COVID-19-Deaths-by-Sex-and-Age/9bhg-hcku>
- NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality (NVSS-M)*. Accessed 20 June 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db362-tables-508.pdf#2>
- “Suicide in Missouri: Where We Stand.” *Missouri Institute of Mental Health*. Accessed: 30 November 2021. <https://dmh.mo.gov/sites/dmh/files/media/pdf/2019/02/where-we-stand.pdf>
- “America’s Health Ranking Annual Report.” *United Health Foundation*. Accessed: January 2 2020. <https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Suicide/state/MO>
- “Opioid Overdose Deaths by Sex.” *Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics*. Accessed 30 November 2020. <https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/opioid-overdose-deaths-by-sex/?currentTimeframe=9&selectedRows=%7B%22states%22:%7B%22missouri%22:%7B%7D%7D%7D&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>
- “Increase in Suicide Mortality in the United States.” *NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality (NVSS-M) 1999-2018*. Accessed 20 October 2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db362-tables-508.pdf#1>

Education

- “Missouri Assessment Program (MAP).” *Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education: Missouri Comprehensive Data System*. Accessed: November 30, 2021. <https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/home.aspx>
https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/Reports/SSRS_Print.aspx?Reportid=1c8ac8facbde-46fc-850e-f9c6c42ad3dd
https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/Reports/SSRS_Print.aspx?Reportid=4cbc6b03c1ef-49f9-8f0f-d51c693e4122
https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/Reports/SSRS_Print.aspx?Reportid=d5b59cb8-843d-41c8-96e9-268c2ca26a37

- “Equity in Missouri Higher Education Report 2019.” *Missouri Higher Education Equity Project*. Accessed: November 30, 2021. <https://dhewd.mo.gov/documents/2019EquityReport.pdf>
- “AP Program Participation and Performance Data 2020.” *College Board*. Accessed: 30 November 2021. <https://research.collegeboard.org/programs/ap/data/archived/ap-2020>
AP Program Participation and Performance Data 2016-2019.
<https://research.collegeboard.org/programs/ap/data/archived/ap-2019>
<https://research.collegeboard.org/programs/ap/data/archived/ap-2018>
<https://research.collegeboard.org/programs/ap/data/archived/ap-2017>
<https://research.collegeboard.org/programs/ap/data/archived/ap-2016>
- “Equity in Missouri Higher Education Report 2020.” *Missouri Higher Education Equity Project*. Accessed: November 30, 2021. <https://dhewd.mo.gov/documents/EquityReport2020.pdf>
- "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities." *U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics*. February 2016. Accessed: July 2021. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tables/dt15_303.70.asp?current=yes
- “Earned Degrees Conferred.” *U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics*. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d18/tables/dt18_318.10.asp
- “Trends in Pell Grant Receipts and the Characteristics of Pell Grant Recipients: Selected Years 2003-04 to 2015-16.” *U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics*. September 2019. Accessed July 2021. <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2019/2019487.pdf>

Jobs, Careers, and Financial Health

- “Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey.” Accessed October 24, 2021 from <https://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cpseea10.htm>
- “MERIC Research Brief Women in Missouri’s Workforce.” *Missouri Economic Research and Information Center: Missouri Department of Economic Development*. Accessed January 1, 2022. https://meric.mo.gov/sites/meric/files/media/pdf/2019/06/women_in_missouri_work_force_2019.pdf
- Kullman, Sean. “Men Lost More Jobs from 2020 to 2021.” *Global Initiative for Boys & Men*. February 14, 2021. <https://www.gibm.us/news/men-lost-more-jobs-from-2020-to-2021>
- “Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age.” *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Accessed: February 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t01.htm> “Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by detailed occupation and sex.” *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Accessed: August 2021. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat39.pdf>
- “Gender Ratio of Nurses Across 50 States.” *Becker’s Hospital Review*. Accessed: August 2021. <https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/hr/gender-ratio-of-nurses-across-50-states.html>
- “2019 Missouri Statewide Homelessness Study.” *Homebase: For the Missouri Housing Development Commission*. https://www.mhdc.com/ci/Missouri%20Homelessness%20Study_Final_11.18.19.pdf
- “2020 Missouri Education Profile.” *Prime Center: Saint Louis University*. Accessed December 3, 2021. <https://www.sluprime.org/prime-blog/2020-mo-blog>

“2019 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).” *Department of Labor and Industrial Relations*. Accessed December 2, 2021. <https://labor.mo.gov/Lmi/OII/2019>

Fatherhood, Family, and Relationships

“Shared Parenting Report.” *National Parents Organization*. Accessed October 27, 2021. <https://www.sharedparenting.org/missouri>

“Fathers' and Mothers' Involvement in Their Children's Schools by Family Type and Resident Status,” *NCES* 2001. Accessed: October 27, 2021. <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2001/2001032.pdf>

“Dads Represent 85% Of Child Support Providers, Pay More Than Female Payers.” Accessed October 27, 2021 from: <https://dadsdivorce.com/articles/dads-represent-85-of-child-support-providers-pay-more-than-female-payers/>

“Child Maltreatment 2018.” *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Administration for Children and Families Administration on Children, Youth and Families Children's Bureau*. Accessed August 2021. <https://acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/cm2018.pdf>

“Percent of Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers by State” *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Center for Health Statistics*. Accessed August 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/unmarried/unmarried.htm>

“Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance.” *Centers for Disease Control*. Accessed: September 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv/intimatepartnerviolence.pdf>

“World Report on Violence and Health.” *World Health Organization*. Accessed: July 2021. https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/global_campaign/en/chap6.pdf

“National Sexual Violence Resource Center: NISVS 2015 Data Brief - Sexual Violence by any Perpetrator.” Accessed October 27, 2021. <https://www.nsvrc.org/statistics/statistics-depth>

“Poverty, Dropouts, Pregnancy, Suicide: What The Numbers Say About Fatherless Kids.” *NPR KQED*. 18 June 2018. Accessed Nov., 8 2021. <https://www.npr.org/sections/ed/2017/06/18/533062607/poverty-dropouts-pregnancy-suicide-what-the-numbers-say-about-fatherless-kids>

“Estimating Poverty in the Child Support Program.” *Orange County Department of Child Support Services*. Retrieved Oct. 25, 2021 from: [Orange County Department of Child Support Services](https://www.ocdss.org/child-support-services)

“Father Absence, Father Deficit, Father Hunger.” *Psychology Today: The vital importance of paternal presence in children's lives*. Accessed: November 5, 2021. <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/co-parenting-after-divorce/201205/father-absence-father-deficit-father-hunger>
National Fatherhood Initiative. Accessed Nov. 5, 2021. <https://www.fatherhood.org/father-absence-statistic>

Criminal Justice System and Court Systems

“Percentage of students suspended and expelled from public elementary and secondary schools, by sex, race/ethnicity, and state: 2013-14.” *National center for Educational Statistics*.

- Accessed December 5, 2021. https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d19/tables/dt19_233.40.asp
- “2019 Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population.” *Missouri Department of Corrections*. Accessed: December 3, 2021. https://doc.mo.gov/sites/doc/files/media/pdf/2020/03/Offender_Profile_2019_0.pdf
- “Missouri Juvenile & Family Division Annual Report.” *Supreme Court of Missouri Office of State Courts Administration*. Accessed: December 5, 2021. <https://www.courts.mo.gov/file.jsp?id=59716>
- “National Youth Gang Survey Analysis: Demographic Age of Gang Members.” *U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Justice Programs*. Accessed June 2021. <https://nationalgangcenter.ojp.gov/survey-analysis/demographics#anchorage>
- “National Youth Gang Survey Analysis: Demographic Gender of Gang Members.” *U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Justice Programs*. Accessed June 2021. <https://nationalgangcenter.ojp.gov/survey-analysis/demographics#anchorgender>
- “National Youth Gang Survey Analysis: Demographic Age of Gang Members by Area Type.” *U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Justice Programs*. Accessed June 2021. <https://nationalgangcenter.ojp.gov/survey-analysis/demographics#anchoragebyareatype>
- “Total Active Missing Adult.” *Missouri Highway Patrol*. Accessed: December 9, 2021. <https://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/CJ51/Search?page=1&county&personType=A>
- “Total Active Missing Juvenile.” *Missouri Highway Patrol*. Accessed: December 9, 2021. <https://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov/CJ51/Search?page=1&county&personType=J>
- “The Success of NamUs.” *National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs)*. Accessed: October 27, 2021. <https://namus.nij.ojp.gov/>

Male Narrative in the Public Discourse

- “Missouri Women’s Health Council.” *Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services*. Accessed: December 9, 2021. <https://health.mo.gov/living/families/womenshealth/whc.php>
- “National Vital Statistics Reports.” March 11, 2021. *Centers for Disease Control*. Accessed October 21, 2021 from: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr70/nvsr70-1-508.pdf>
- “Missouri Women’s Council.” *Missouri Department of Economic Development*. Accessed: December 9, 2021. <https://ded.mo.gov/content/missouri-womens-council>
- “National Science Foundation Catalyst Project.” *Missouri State University*. Accessed: December 9, 2021. <https://science.missouristate.edu/ADVANCE.aspx>
- Kullman, Sean. “Senator Josh Hawley and American Masculinity.” *Global Initiative for Boys and Men*. November 14, 2021. <https://www.gibm.us/news/senator-josh-hawley-and-american-masculinity>

Acknowledgements

Global Initiative for Boy and Men thanks the following organizations for assistance in supplying data for this report:

- Missouri Department of Education
- NPO - National Parents Organization