Pandemics, Policing, and Protest On Racism and Health

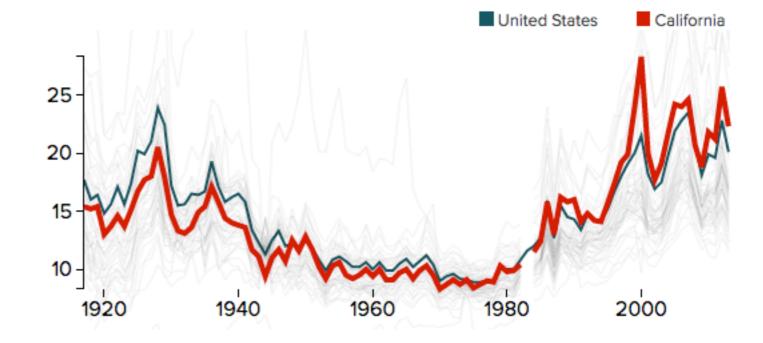


July 14, 2020 Rhea W Boyd MD, MPH California Primary Care Assocation @RheaBoydMD Neither I nor my immediate family members have a personal financial relationship with a manufacturer of products or services that will be discussed in this presentation.

Inequality is growing.

Share of income captured by the top 1%, 1917–2013

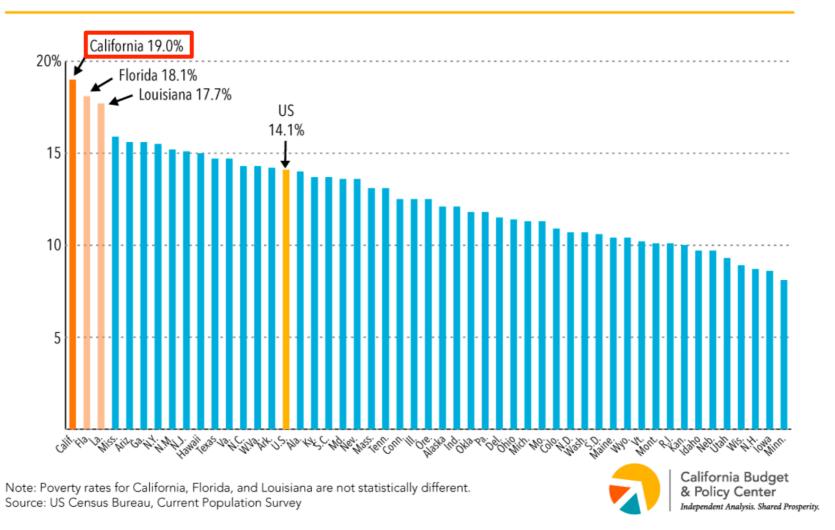
The share of all income held by the top 1% in recent years has approached or surpassed historical highs.



Economic Policy Institute. The Unequal States of America: Income Inequality in California. June 2016.

California Has One of the Highest Poverty Rates of the 50 States Under the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM)

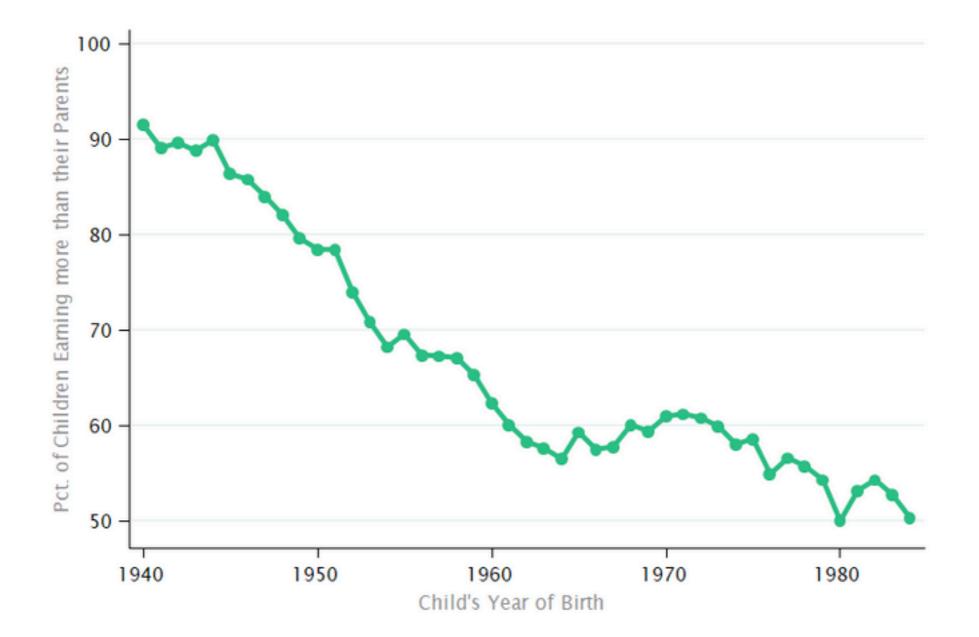
State Poverty Rate Under the SPM, 2015-2017



California Budget & Policy Center, Sept 2018.

Only half of children will out-earn their parents.

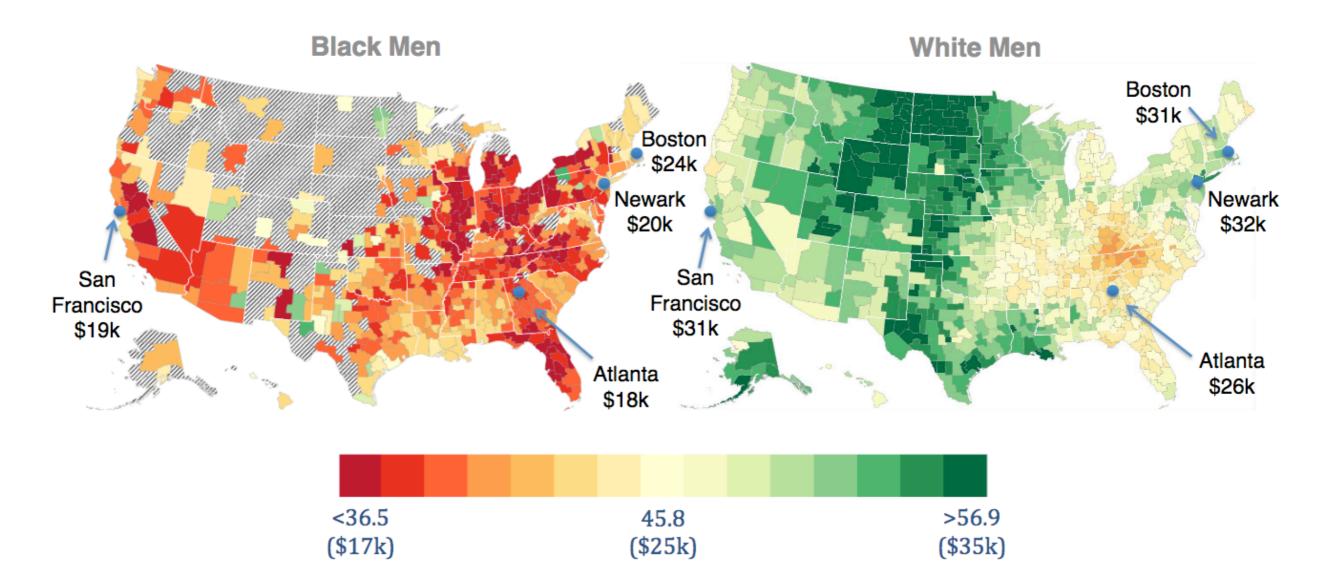
Percent of Children Earning More than Their Parents, by Year of Birth



Chetty, R. The Fading American Dream: Trends in Absolute Income Mobility Since 1940. Science. 356(6336): 398-406. 2017.

Two Americas: The Geography of Upward Mobility by Race

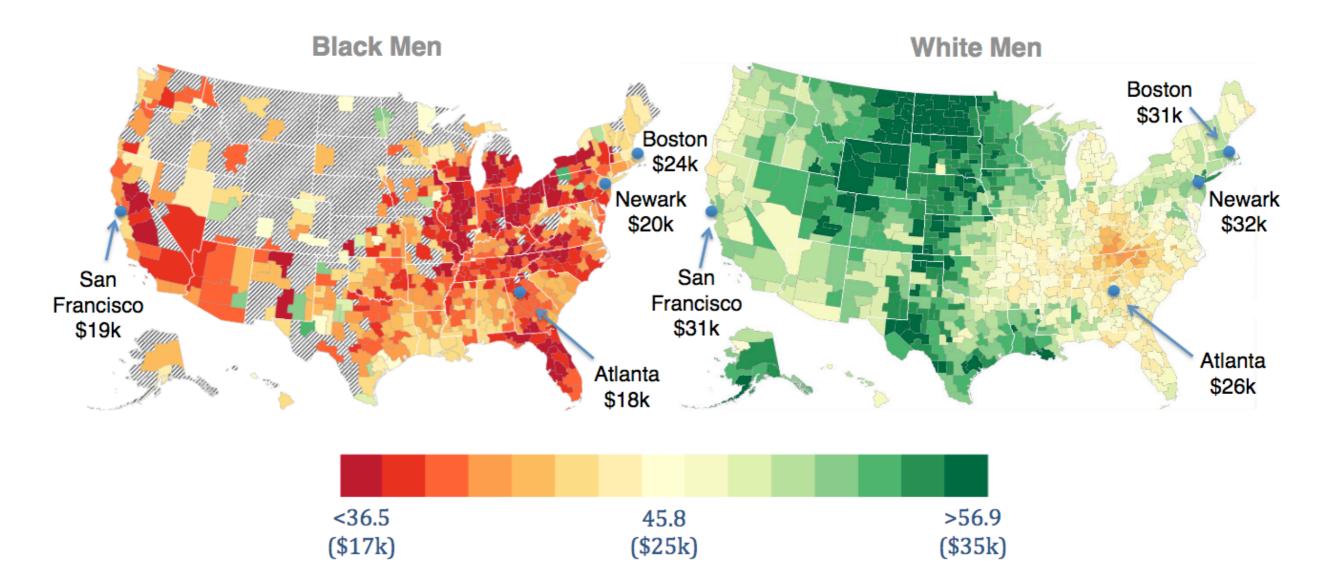
Average Individual Income for Boys with Parents Earning \$25,000 (25th percentile)



Chetty, R. et al. Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States: An intergenerational perspective. Opportunity Insights. 2018.

Two Americas: The Geography of Upward Mobility by Race

Average Individual Income for Boys with Parents Earning \$25,000 (25th percentile)



In 99% of neighborhoods in the US, black boys earn less in adulthood than white boys who grow up in families with comparable income.

Black and white children fare very differently in America, even if they grow up with two-parents, comparable incomes, education, and wealth, live on the same city block and attend the same school.



Chetty, R. et al. Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States: An intergenerational perspective. Opportunity Insights. 2018.

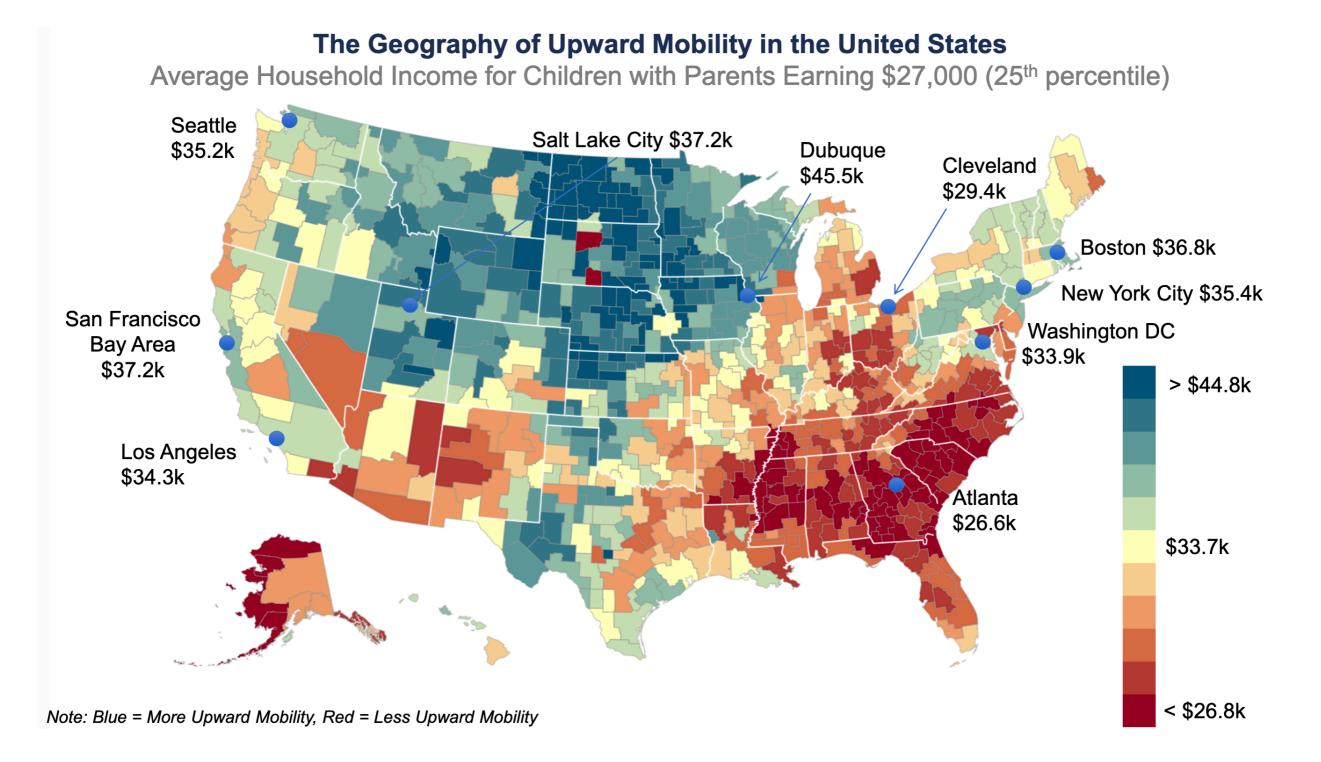
Black and white children fare very differently in America, even if they grow up with two-parents, comparable incomes, education, and wealth, live on the same city block and attend the same school.



These gaps are <u>smallest</u> in areas with low racial bias among whites and high father presence in black neighborhoods.

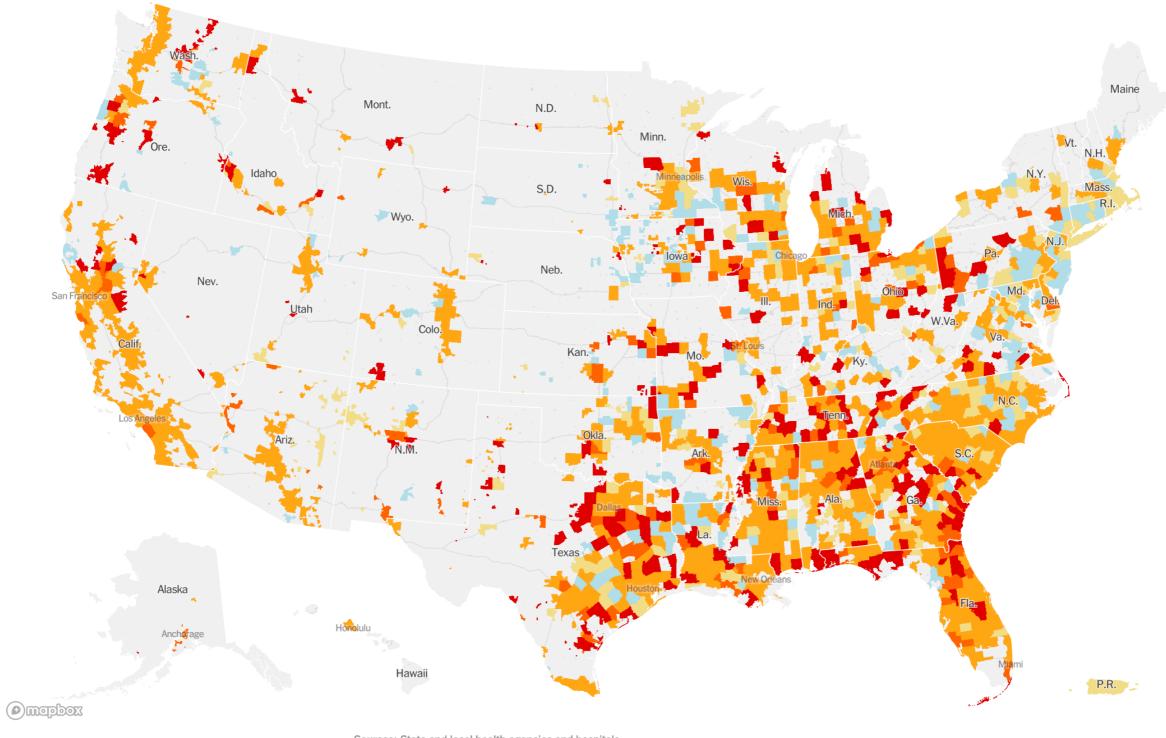
Chetty, R. et al. Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States: An intergenerational perspective. Opportunity Insights. 2018.

Pre-Existing Inequality



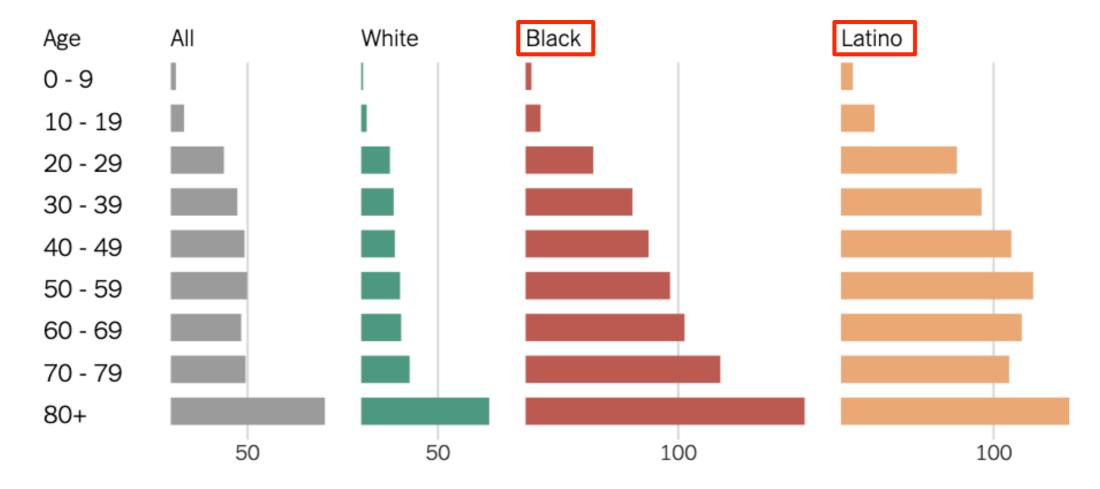
Chetty, R. et al. Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States: An intergenerational perspective. <u>Opportunity Insights</u>. 2018.

COVID-19 Hot Spots



Sources: State and local health agencies and hospitals. About this data

NYTimes. <u>Coronavirus in the US. Latest Map and Case Count</u>. As of July 6.



Coronavirus cases per 10,000 people, by age and race

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention | Note: Data is through May 28.

NYTimes. The Fullest Look Yet at Racial Inequity in COVID. Published July 5. Data as of May 28

Majority Black counties have **6x** the rate of COVID19 deaths as majority white counties.

County majority	Counties	Cases per 100k	Deaths per 100k
Asian	6	19.5	0.4
Black	131	137.5	6.3
Hispanic	124	27.2	0.6
White	2,879	39.8	1.1

Note: Data per 100k based on averages.

Source: Johns Hopkins University and American Community Survey.

Thiebault R, Tran AB, Williams V. <u>Washington Post</u>. As of April 7.



Overall, Black Americans have, on average, a COVID19 related *mortality rate* that is **2.3 times** the rate for White and Asian populations and **2.2 times** the rate of Latinx populations.

APM Research Lab. The Color of Coronavirus: COVID-19 deaths by race and ethnicity in the U.S. Data updated as of June 10, 2020.

Health Disparities

Population-level differences in health.

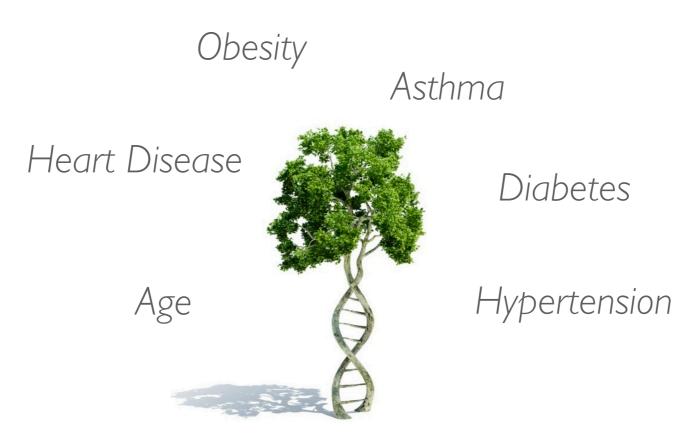
Health Inequities

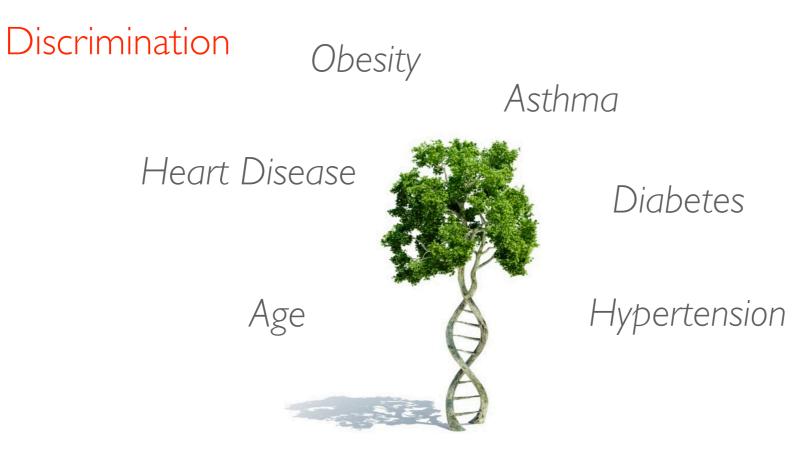
Population-level differences in health that are avoidable, unnecessary, unfair, and *unjust*.

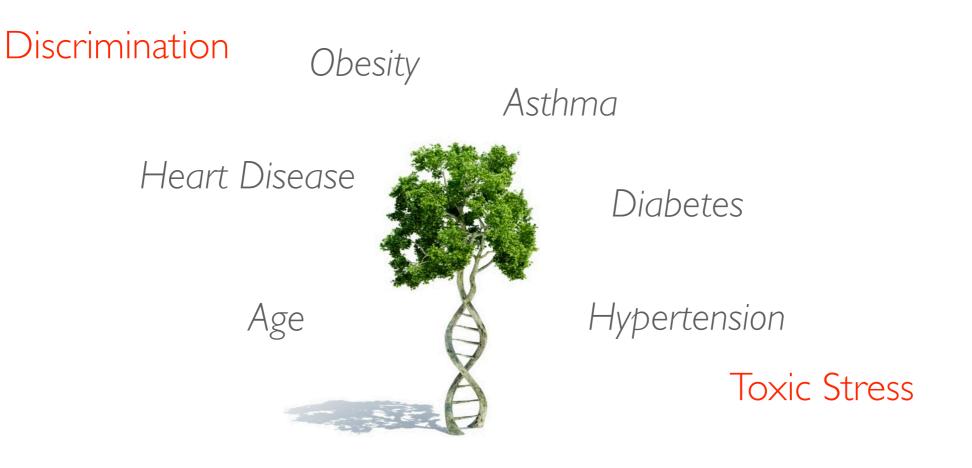
Whitehead, M.The concepts and principles of equity in health. 1992.

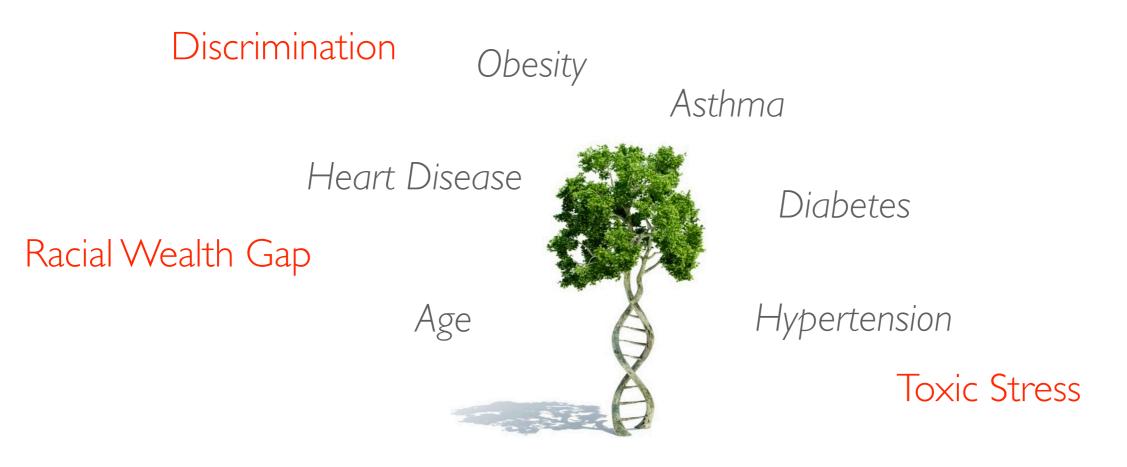
Health Inequities arise when certain populations are **made vulnerable** to illness or disease, often through the *inequitable* distribution of protections and supports.

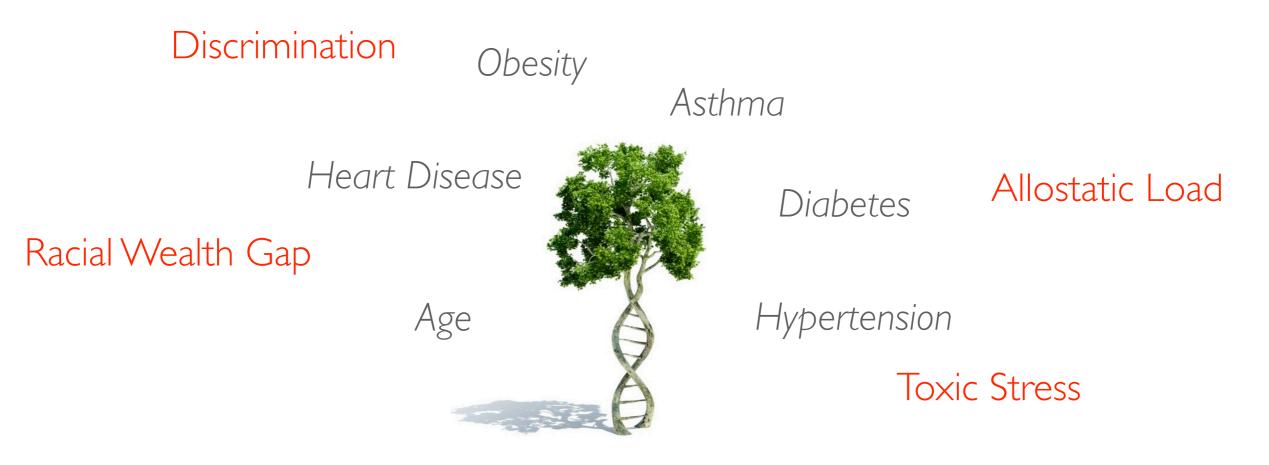


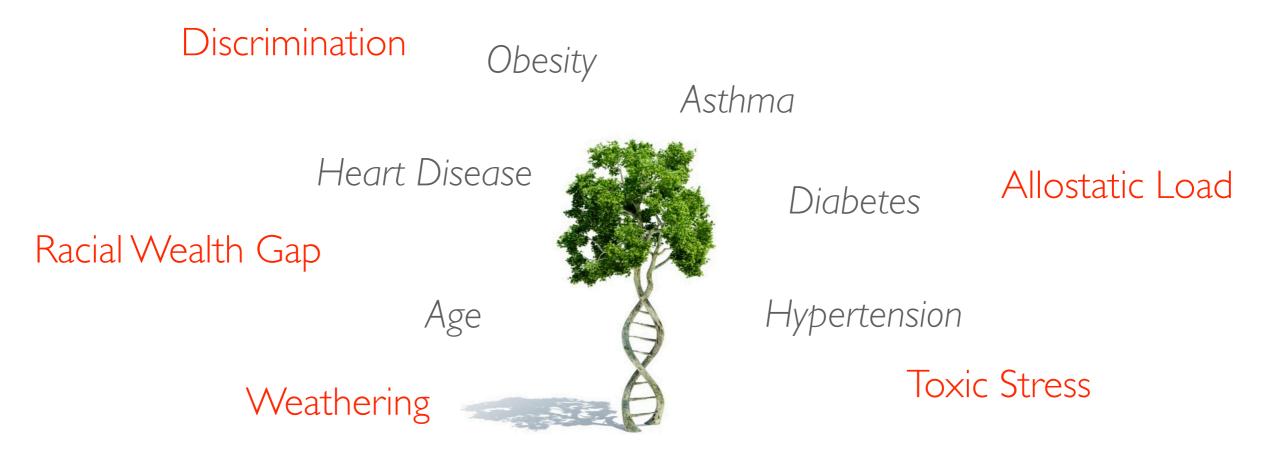


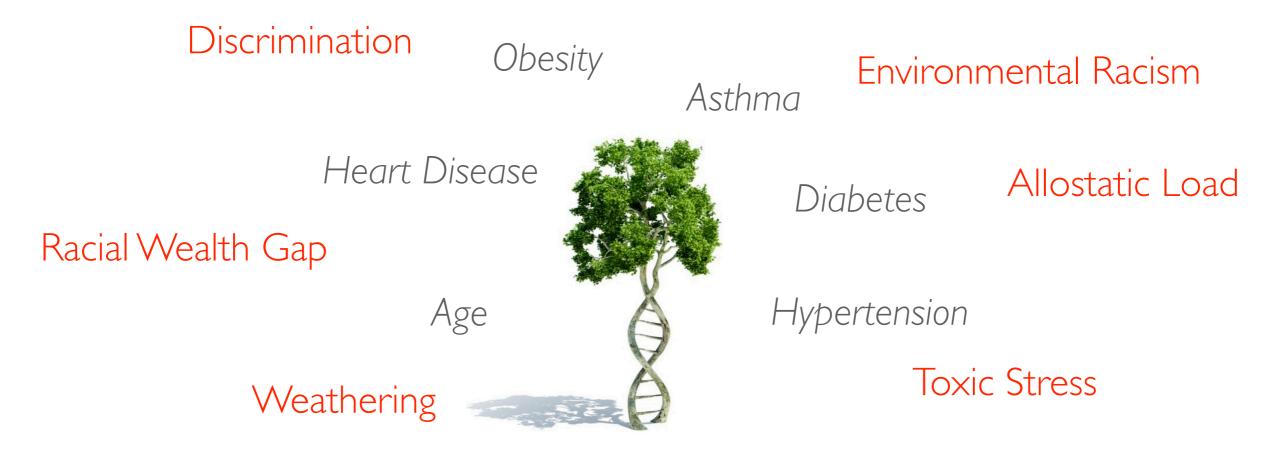


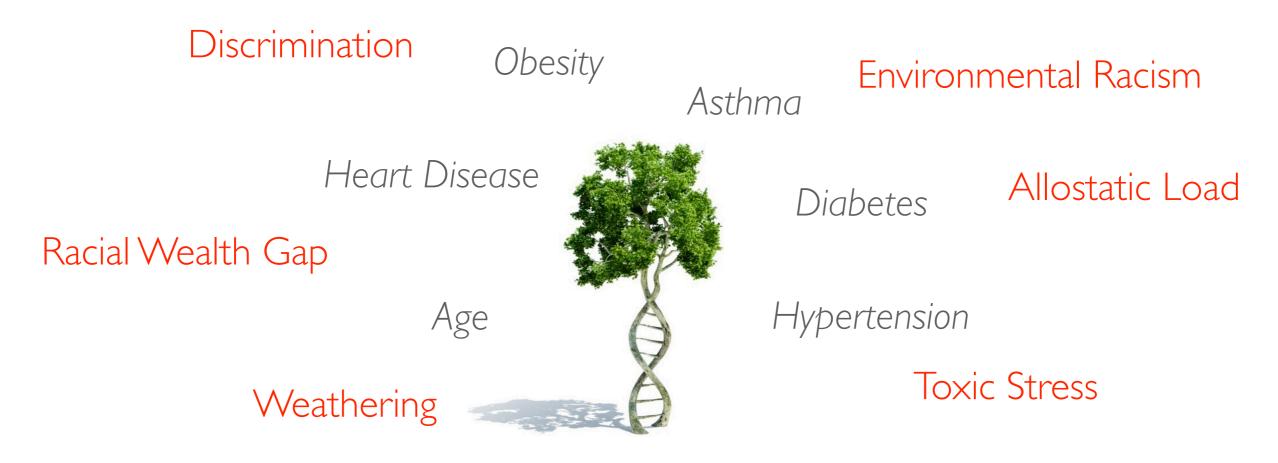




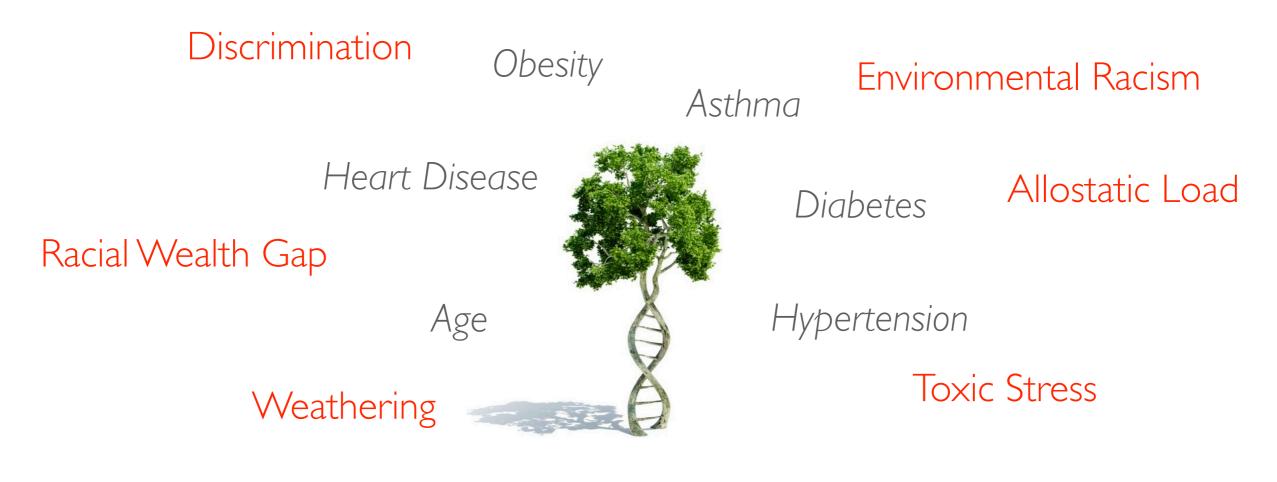






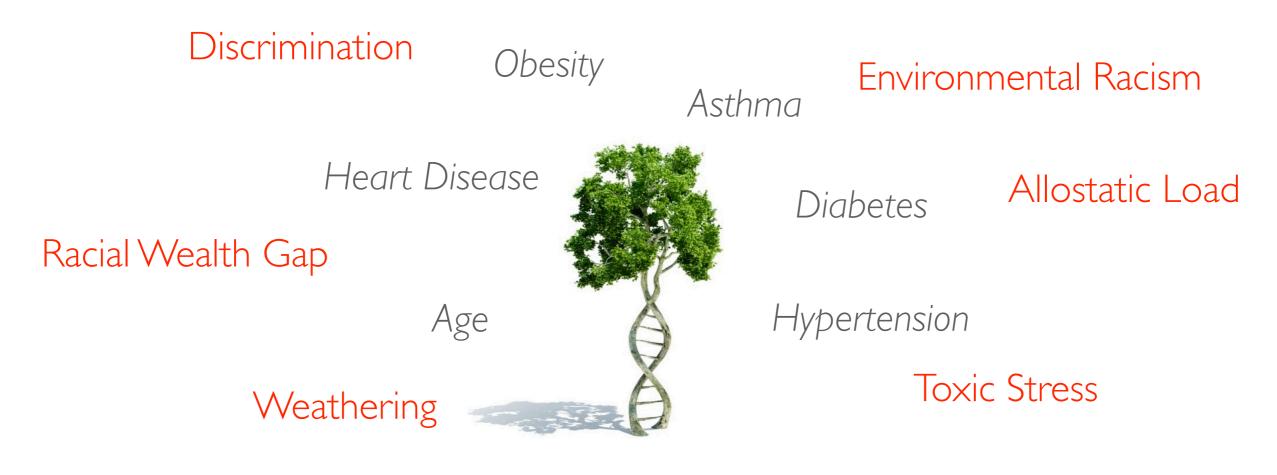


Structural Racism refers to *differential access* to goods, services, opportunities, by race.



"Inherited Disadvantage"

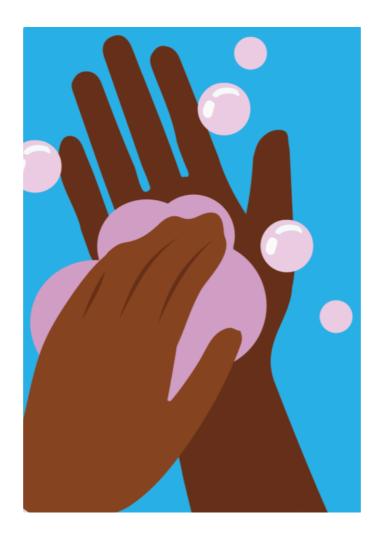
Structural Racism refers to differential access to goods, services, opportunities, by race.



"Inherited Disadvantage"

The physical and structural environment in which humans grow, learn, work and play shapes *intergenerational population health*.

Hand-washing is one of the most *important* ways to limit exposure to and spread of infectious disease.





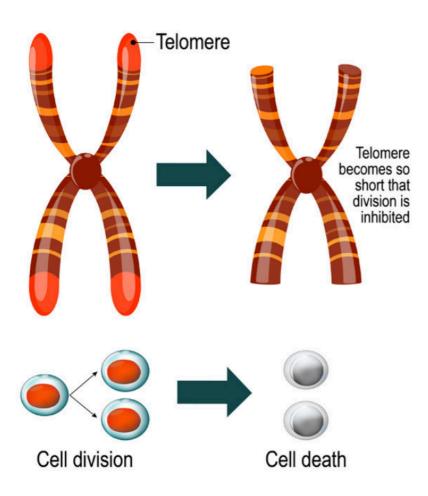
African American and Latinx populations are about *twice as likely* to lack access to clean water in their homes.

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Native Americans are **19 times** more likely to lack access to clean water in their homes.

Structural Racism, in this case, functions through residential segregation and public divestment in Indigenous and Black communities, to exclude populations from access to clean water and a critical public health intervention as simple as hand-washing which shapes the racial distribution of COVID-19 in the US.

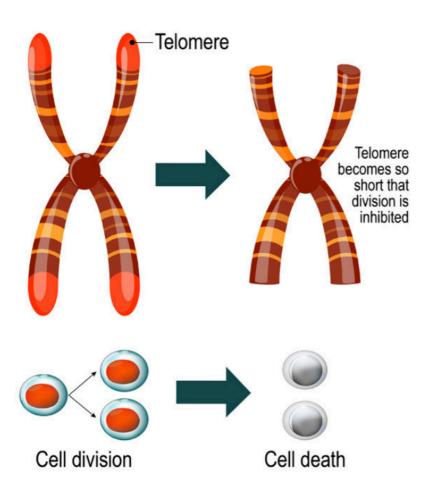




Black Americans aged 35-44 have a COVID-19 mortality rate 9 times higher than that of their agematched white peers.

Geronimus AT, Hicken M, Keene D, Bound J. <u>"Weathering" and age patterns of allostatic load scores among blacks and whites in the United</u> <u>States</u>. Am J Public Health. 2006;96(5):826-833. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2004.060749





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Chronic Discrimination silently ages and prematurely kill cells.

Geronimus AT, Hicken M, Keene D, Bound J. <u>"Weathering" and age patterns of allostatic load scores among blacks and whites in the United</u> <u>States</u>. Am J Public Health. 2006;96(5):826-833. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2004.060749

Inequitable Risk* of COVID Infection + Complications

The preconditions that render certain racial and ethnic populations *vulnerable* to COVID19 are **not** simply summarized as "poverty" or "underlying illness".

Inequitable Risk* of COVID Infection + Complications

The preconditions that render certain racial and ethnic populations *vulnerable* to COVID19 are **not** simply summarized as "poverty" or "underlying illness".

They are **legacies** and *current* **practices** of racial exclusion, discrimination, disinvestment and violence that concentrate disadvantage, create adversity, shape population-level opportunities for health and provide conditions for disease.



Wikipedia Commons. Street car terminal Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1944.

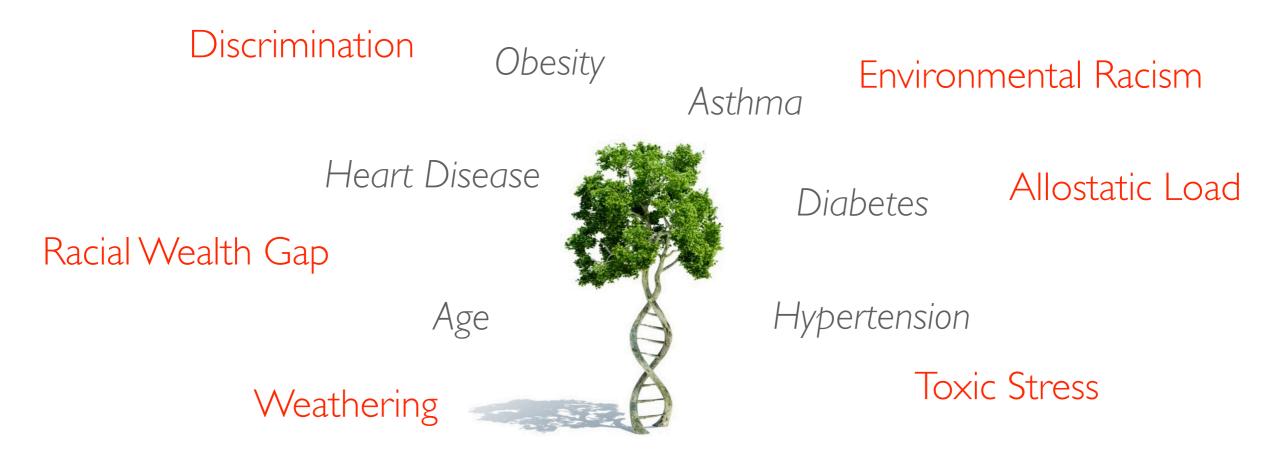


Don Hogan Charles. The New York Times.



Time Magazine. The Roots of Baltimore's Riots. Photo by Devin Allen. 2015.

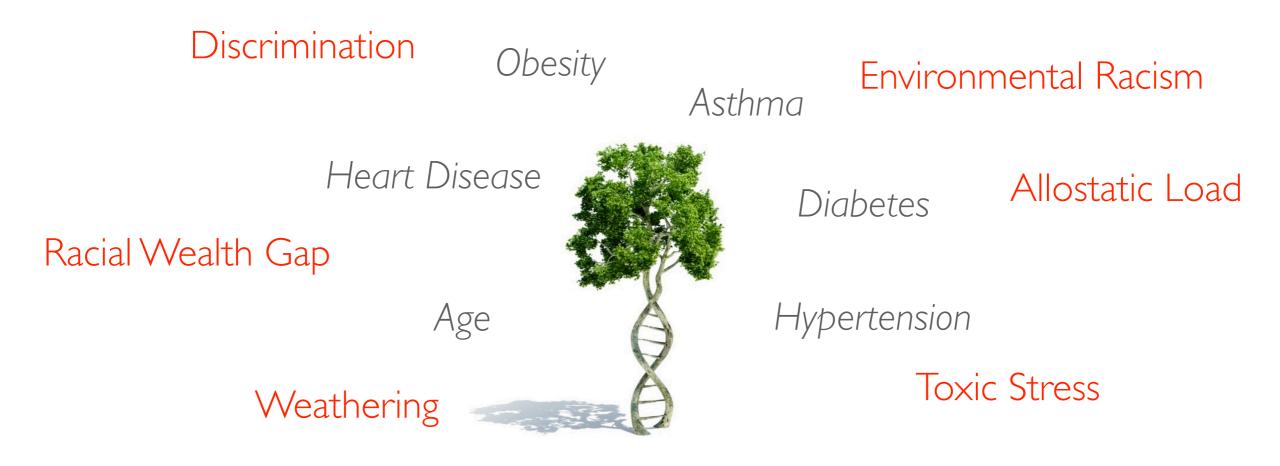
Segregation



The physical and structural environment in which humans grow, learn, work and play shapes *intergenerational population health*.

Jones CP. Levels of racism: a theoretic framework and a gardener's tale. Am J Public Health. 2000;90(8):1212-1215.

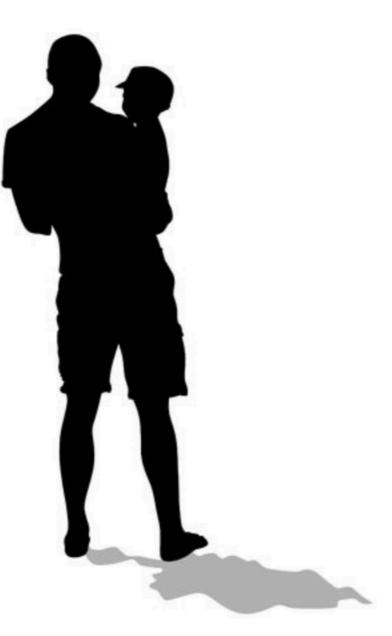
Segregation



Police Violence

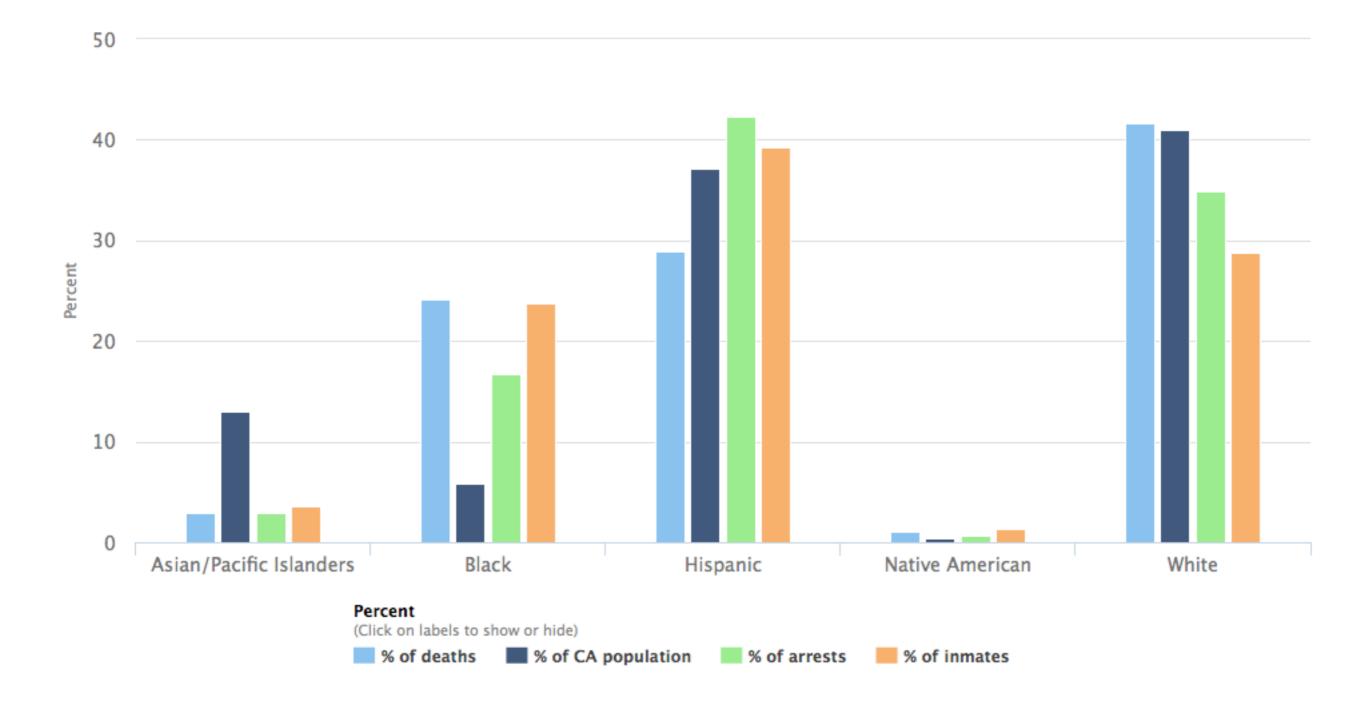
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Jones CP. Levels of racism: a theoretic framework and a gardener's tale. Am J Public Health. 2000;90(8):1212-1215.



I in **I** 000 Black men + boys will be killed by police.

Edwards et al. <u>Risk of being killed by police use of force in the United States by age, race–ethnicity, and sex</u>. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. August 2019.



California Open Justice Portal. Deaths in Custody. 2005-2015.

On Use of Force

CIVILIAN INJURY BY TYPE, 2019

Unknown 0.9 % 12.5 % Vo injury 12.5 % Injury 7.2 %

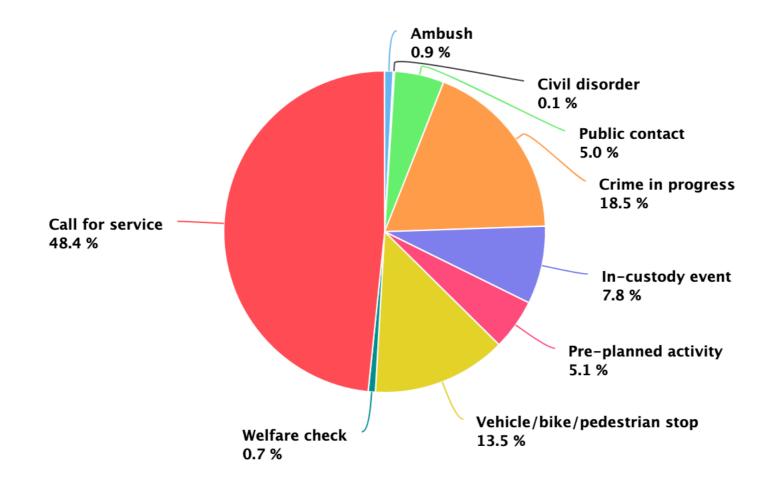
Total = 738

California Open Justice Portal. 2019.

On Use of Force

REASON FOR INITIAL CONTACT, 2019

Total = 703



California Open Justice Portal. 2019.

Victim

- Arrest
- Incarceration
- Injury
- Disability
- Mental Health
- Impairment
- Death

+

Victim

- Arrest
- Incarceration
- Injury
- Disability
- Mental Health
- Impairment
- Death

Victim + Witness

- Arrest
- Incarceration
- Injury
- Disability
- Mental Health
- Impairment
- Death

+

Victim

- Arrest
- Incarceration
- Injury
- Disability
- Mental Health
- Impairment
- Death

Witness

- PTSD
- Substance Abuse
- Depression
- Poor Reported Health
- Attentional Impairment
- School Failure
- School Suspension/Expulsion

Police killing unarmed Black Americans <u>increase</u> self-reported poor mental health days and frequent mental distress in Black Americans living in the same state.

Bor J, Venkataramani AS, Williams DR, Tsai AC. Spillover effects of police killings on the mental health of black Americans in the general U.S. population. Lancet 2018.

Exposure to ICE Violence

Experiencing or witnessing an immigration-related arrest of a family member is significantly associated with higher rates of depressive symptoms.

Giano, Z., Anderson, M., Shreffler, K. M., Cox, R. B., Jr., Merten, M. J., & Gallus, K. L. (2020). Immigration-related arrest, parental documentation status, and depressive symptoms among early adolescent Latinos. Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology, 26(3), 318–326.

Exposure to ICE Violence

Experiencing or witnessing an immigration-related arrest of a family member is significantly associated with higher rates of depressive symptoms.

Depressive symptoms are magnified among youth who report that *both* of their parents have undocumented legal status.

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Living in lethally-surveilled areas is linked to a greater risk of high blood pressure and obesity for *all* neighborhood residents and to a greater risk of obesity for women.

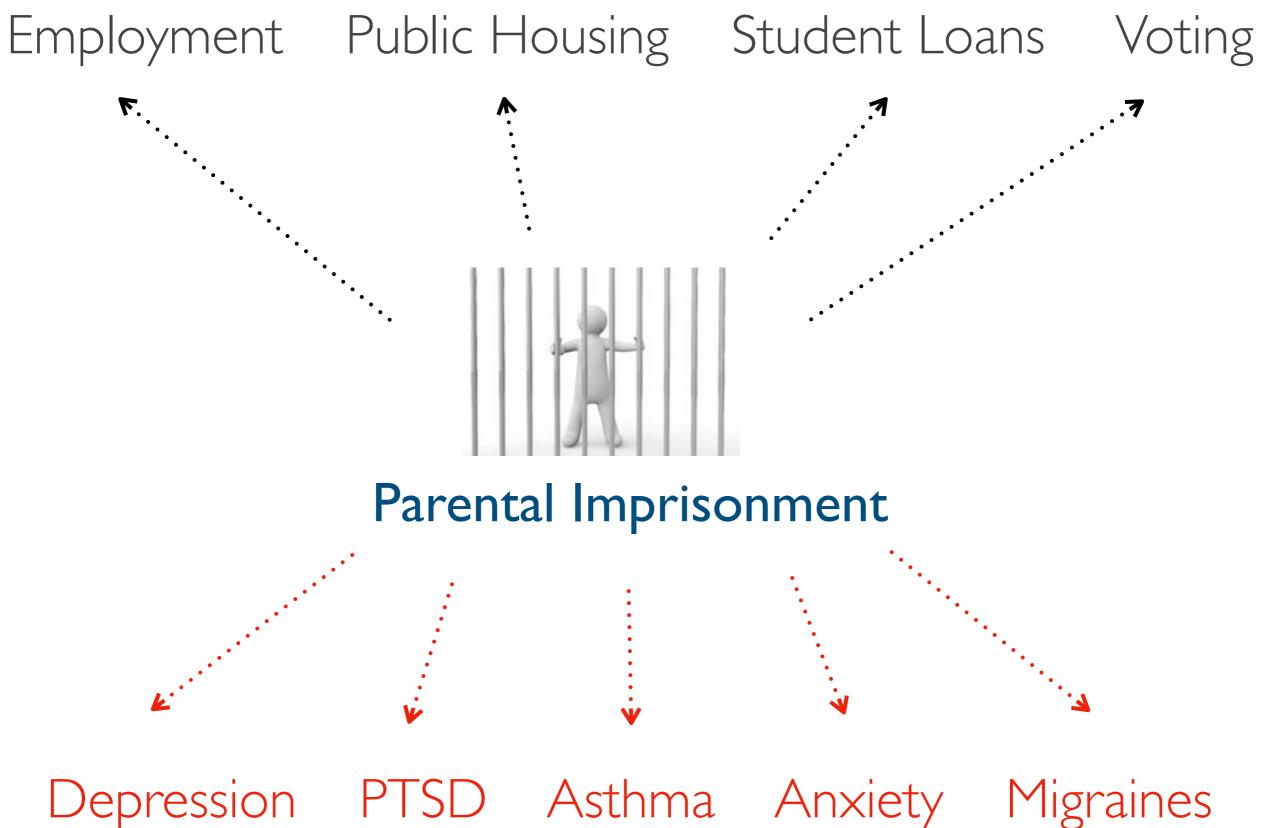
Lethal police brutality is an important neighborhood risk factor for illness and, especially, for women's health

Sewell A et al. The Illness Spillovers of Legal Intervention Deaths: Differential Cross-level Associations by Gender. Ethnic and Racial Studies. https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2020.1781913

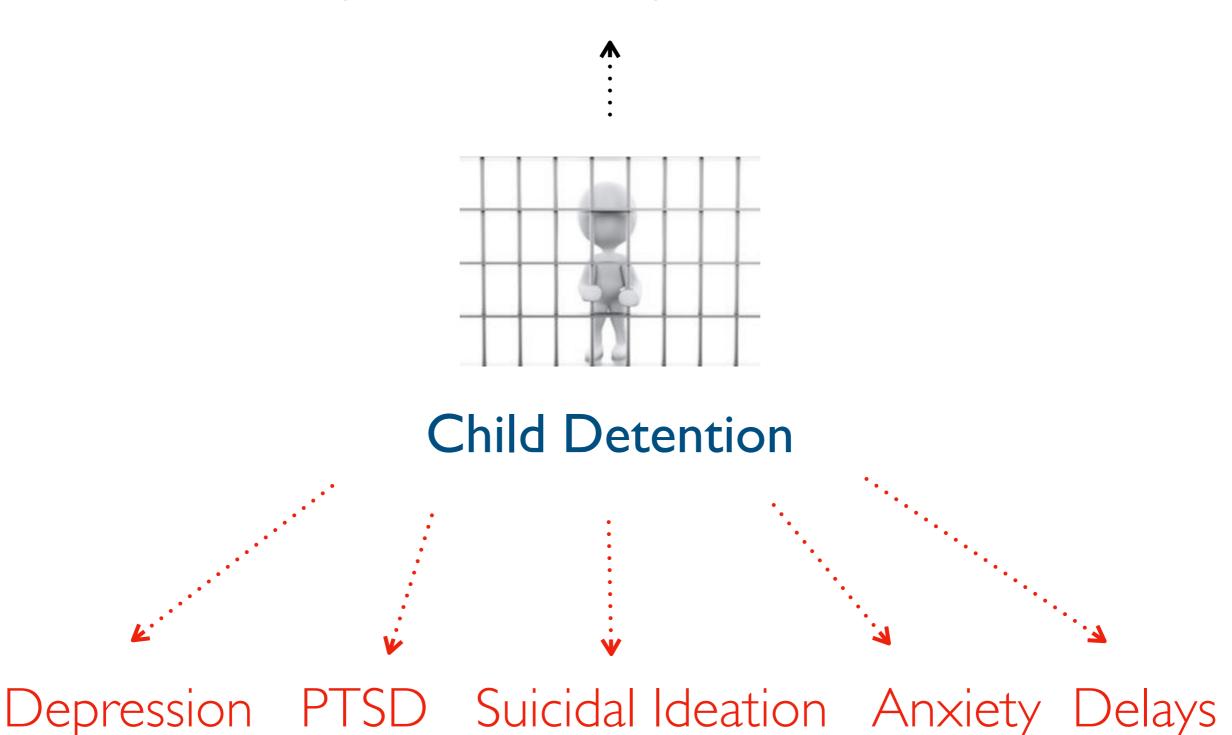


For youth who experience it as caregiver absence, custody transitions, or the criminalization of peers, police exposure can be linked to events associated with loss or stress.

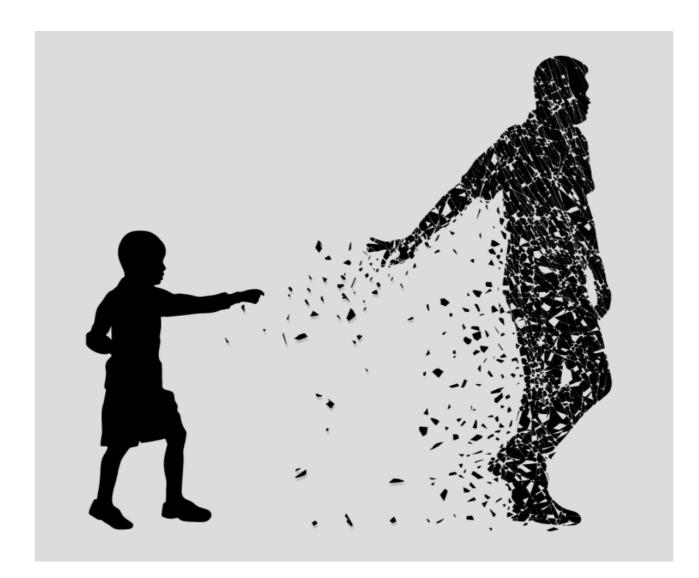
This transforms <u>routine police encounters</u> into events that in *quantity* or severity affect their health.



Behavioral changes, changes in sleep and eating habits, impaired school performance



Linton JM, Griffin M, Shapiro AJ. Detention of Immigrant Children. Pediatrics. 2017;139(5) - May 2017.



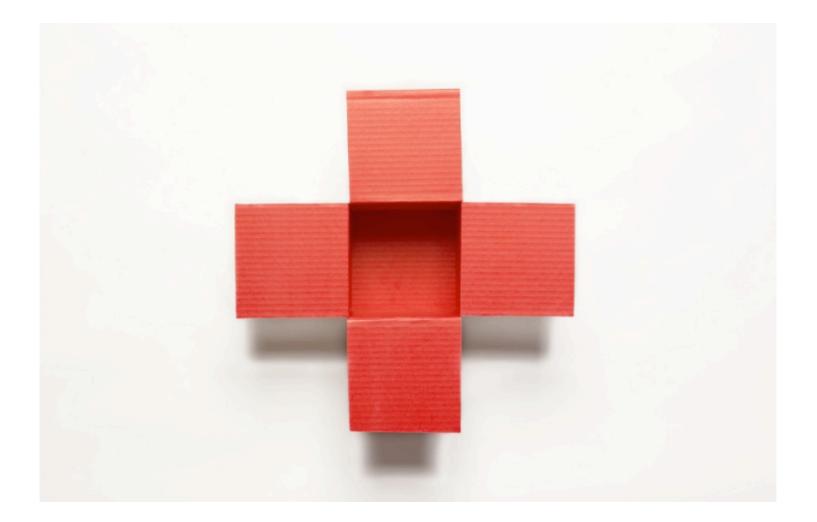
The violence of police disappears caregivers.

CLASP. Our Children's Fear: Immigration Policies Effects on Young Children. March 2018.



The violence of policing separates children from the social networks on which they rely and in which they thrive.

Racism kills people.



Equality saves lives.

Protest is a powerful and vital public health intervention.