



400 Years of Inequality a Public Health Perspective to Eliminate Racial Disparities

ASPPH ASSOCIATION OF
SCHOOLS & PROGRAMS
OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ASPPH Presents
▶ WEBINAR

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Dr. Diane Marie St. George**

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Presentation: Dr. Thomas LaVeist

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Presentation: Dr. Robert Fullilove

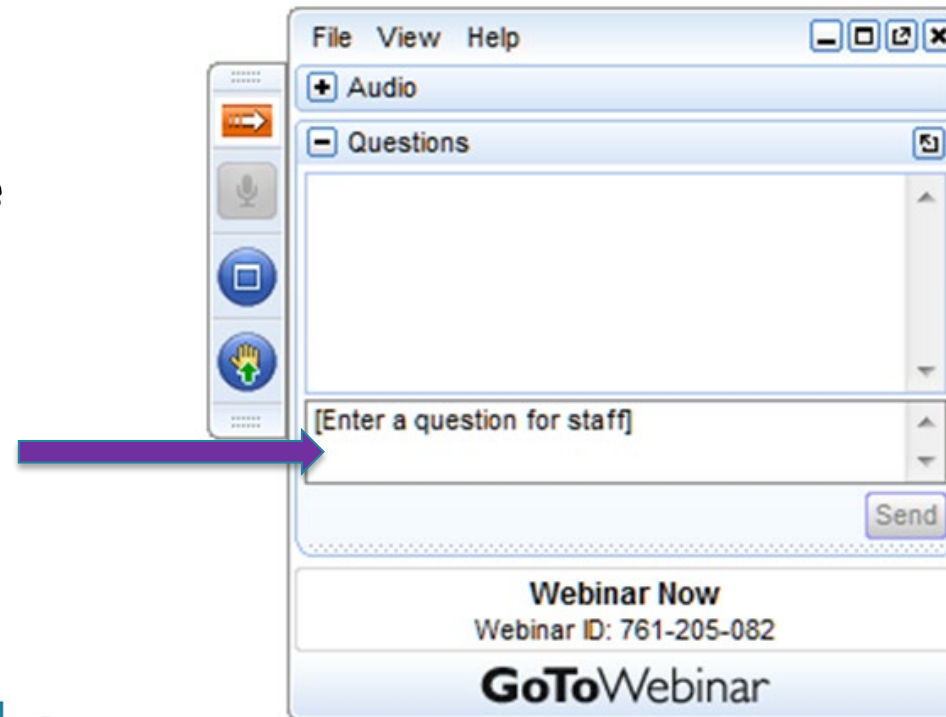
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Q&A

Method for Submitting Questions/Comments

Join the Conversation...

- You can ask questions in writing anytime during the webinar.
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Moderator

Diane Marie St. George, PhD

*Associate Professor, MPH Program Director, University of
Maryland School of Medicine
Chair, ASPPH Diversity and Inclusion Committee*

Learning Objectives

- Assess how historical federal government policies, beginning with chattel slavery, have produced inequality in the United States.
- Describe the connection between the 13th amendment and current practices and policies around mass incarceration.
- Describe how health is impacted by social factors such as discrimination, specifically focusing on incarceration in the US.



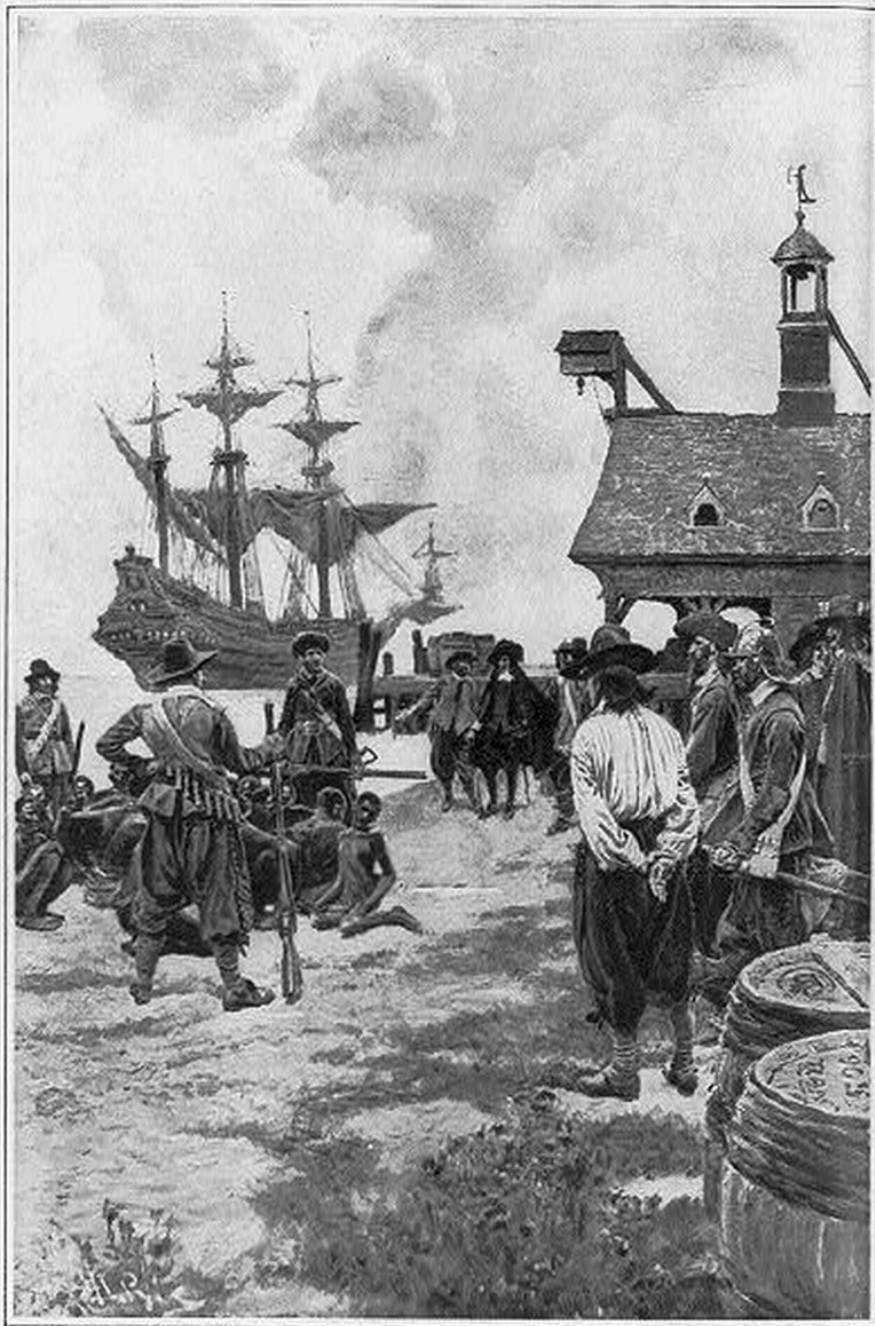
Thomas LaVeist, PhD
Dean and Professor
Tulane University School of Public Health
and Tropical Medicine

Wyatt's Legacy: How we got here









LANDING NEGROES AT JAMESTOWN
FROM DUTCH MAN-OF-WAR, 1619



John Punch

1640 – Jamestown, Virginia
Colony

John ran away with two white
servants.



The two white servants got years
added to their indentures.

John got a life sentence of slavery.

This strongly implies that being
African was being used in
determining the sentence, since
his was different for the same
crime.

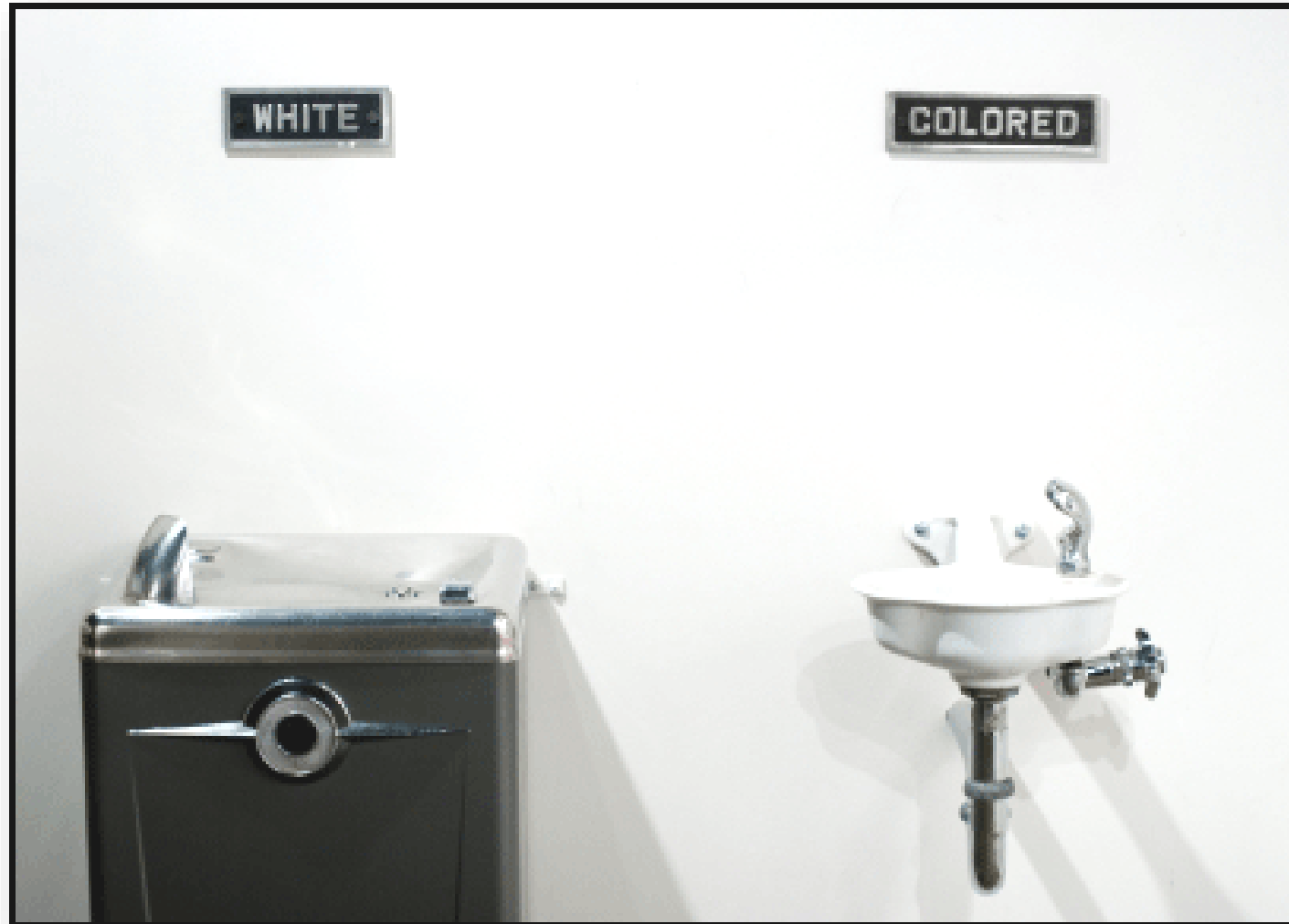
[Return](#) to map

**“...serve his said master or his
assigns for the time of his natural life
here or elsewhere”**

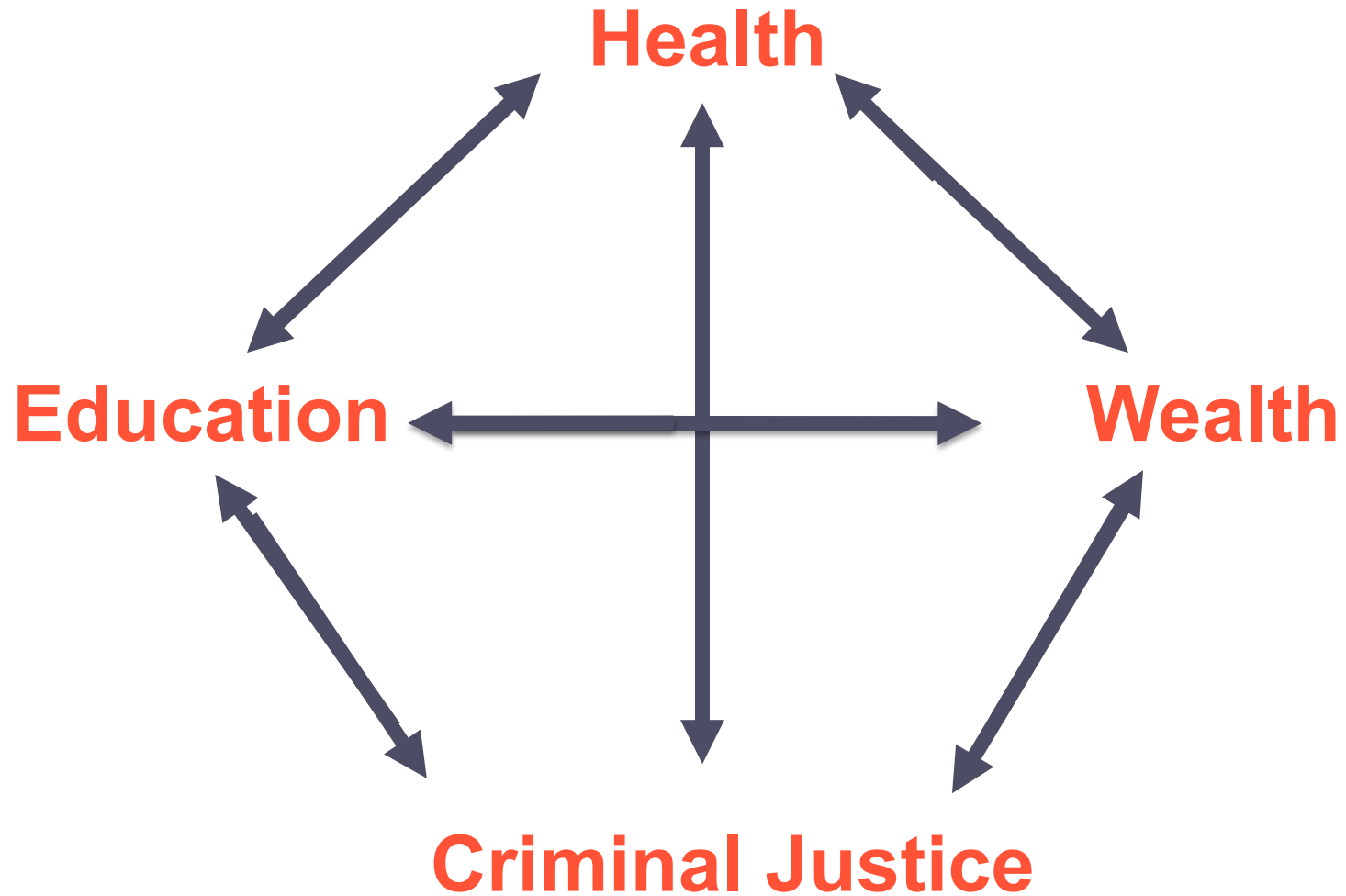
The Evolution of Slave Laws

- 1662 (Va.) – Child's status was determined by mother's status, biracial children could be slaves.
- 1670 (Va.) – All non-Christians servants arriving by ship were slaves-for-life.
- 1674 (NY) – Blacks who converted to Christianity after enslavement would not be freed.
- 1790 (USA) – Naturalization Act reserved citizenship for whites only.

Separate and Unequal



The 4 Great Race Disparities



Racial Wealth Inequality

- 1862 Homestead Act
- 1933 Homeowners Loan Corporation
- 1935 Social Security Act
- 1944 Serviceman's Readjustment Act ("GI Bill")

13th Amendment to the USA Constitution

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.



L A K E P O N T C H A R T R A I N

LAKE FRONT DEVELOPMENT & PARKWAYS

MAP OF
GREATER
NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISIANA

COMPILED & DRAWN
BY
WM. E. BOESCH,
NEW ORLEANS,
LOUISIANA

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NOTES
This map has been compiled from the best available sources and is intended to show the general character of the city and its surroundings. It is not intended to show the exact location of any particular building or structure. The map is published for the purpose of showing the general character of the city and its surroundings. It is not intended to show the exact location of any particular building or structure.

LEGEND

RESIDENTIAL SECURITY MAP

- CLASS I
- CLASS II
- CLASS III
- CLASS IV
- CLASS V
- CLASS VI
- CLASS VII
- CLASS VIII
- CLASS IX
- CLASS X
- CLASS XI
- CLASS XII
- CLASS XIII
- CLASS XIV
- CLASS XV
- CLASS XVI
- CLASS XVII
- CLASS XVIII
- CLASS XIX
- CLASS XX
- CLASS XXI
- CLASS XXII
- CLASS XXIII
- CLASS XXIV
- CLASS XXV
- CLASS XXVI
- CLASS XXVII
- CLASS XXVIII
- CLASS XXIX
- CLASS XXX

Racial Wealth Inequality

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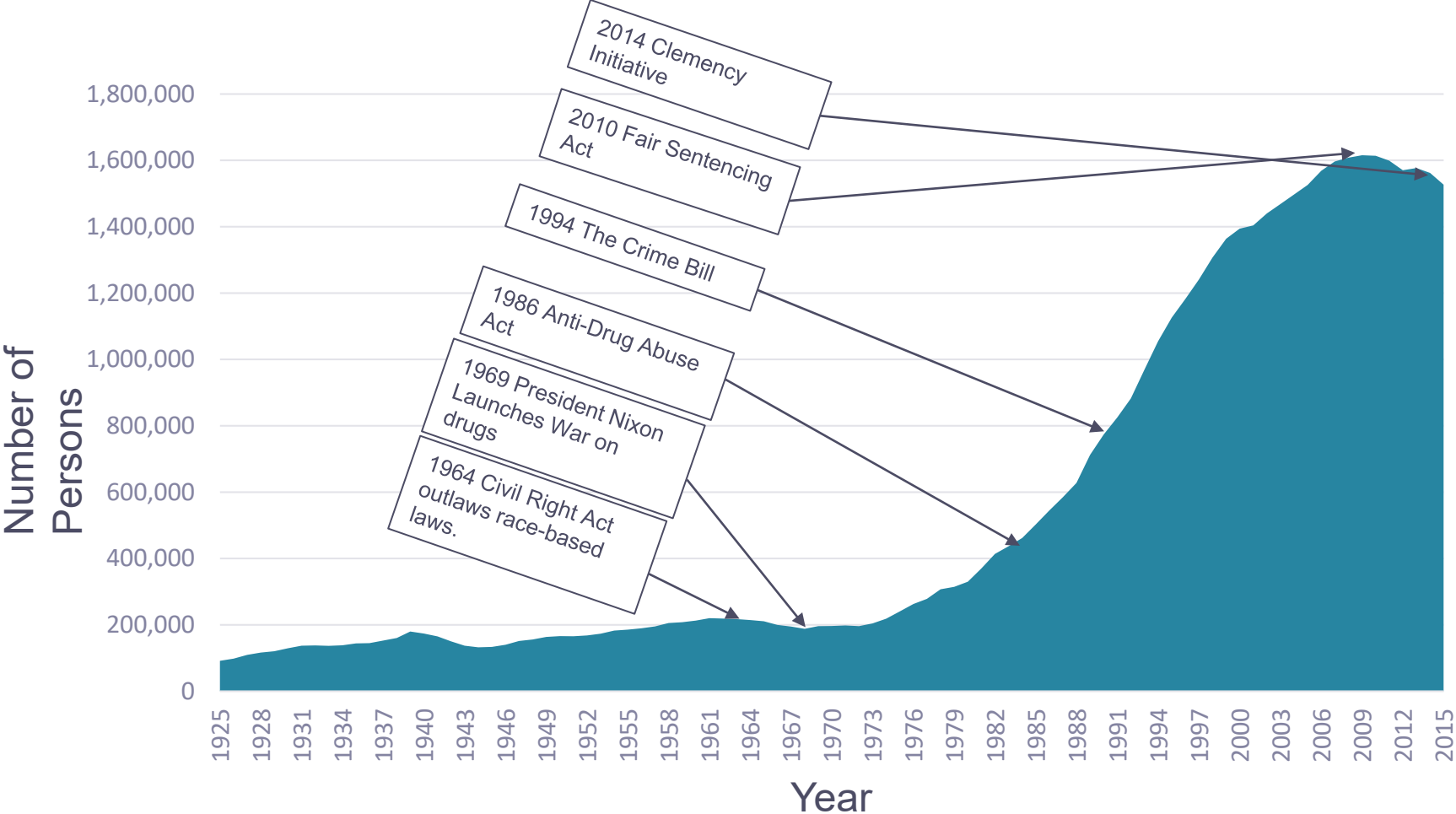
Racial Educational Inequality

- 1862 – Morrill Act
- 1890 – Morrill Act
- 1896 – Plessey v. Ferguson
- 1954 – Brown v. Board

Racial Criminal Justice Inequality

- 1969 – War on Drugs
- 1970 – Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act
- 1986 – Anti-drug Abuse Act
- 1988 – Anti-drug Abuse Act
- 1994 – Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (“The Crime Bill”)
- 2010 – Fair Sentencing Act
- 2014 – Clemency Initiative

U.S. State & Federal Prison Population, 1925-2015



Thank You



Robert Fullilove, EdD
Associate Dean, Community and Minority Affairs
Columbia University Mailman
School of Public Health

**400 Years of Inequality:
The 13th Amendment and Mass Incarceration**

Transcript of 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery (1865)

AMENDMENT XIII

Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Passed by Congress January 31, 1865. Ratified December 6, 1865.

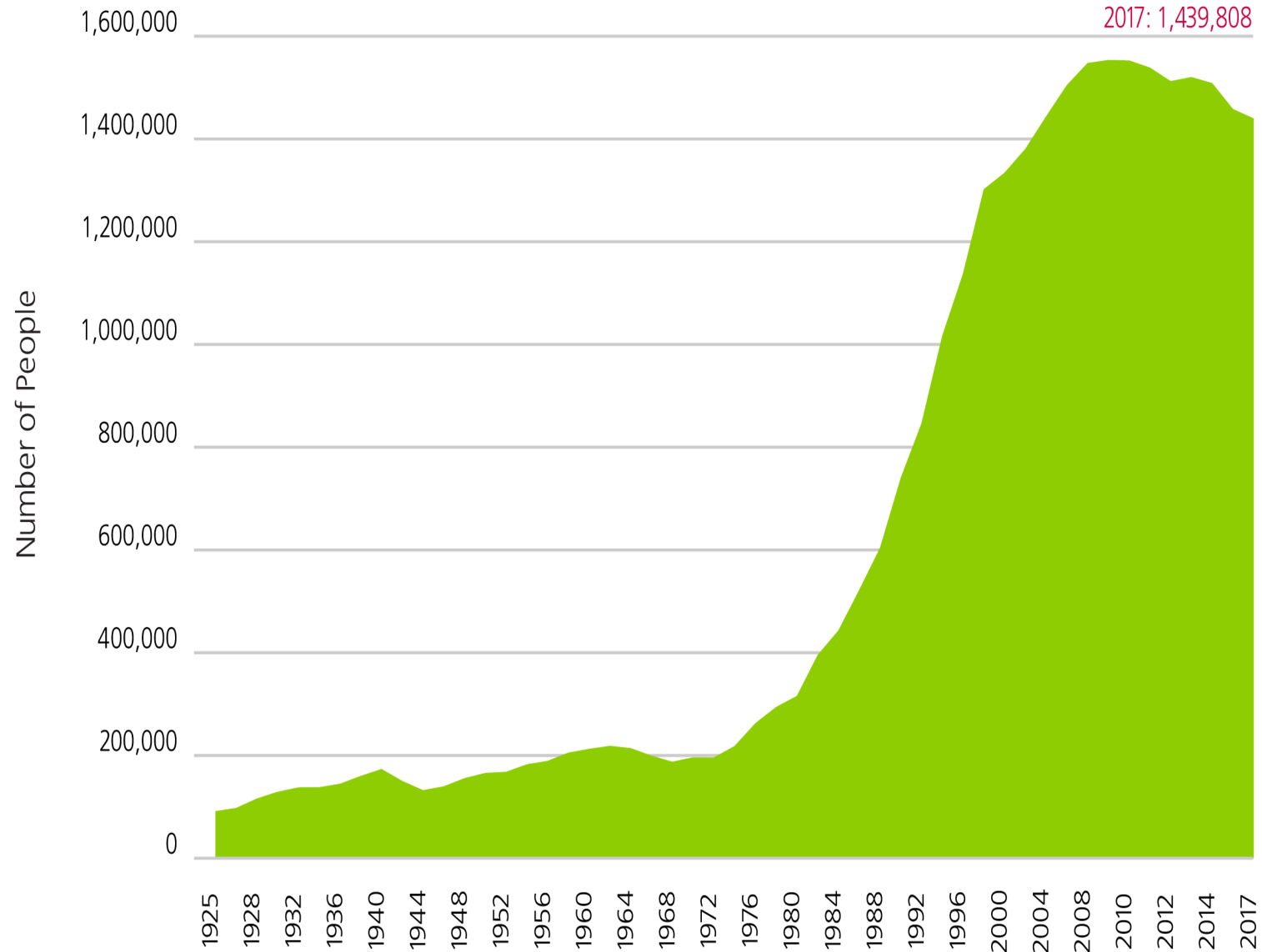
Chain gang: Mississippi circa 1900



Modern Chain Gang



U.S. State and Federal Prison Population, 1925-2017



Racial Disparities in Incarceration

- 38% of people in state or federal prisons were black, 35% were white, and 21% were Hispanic in 2011.
- 1 in every 13 black males ages 30 to 34 was in prison in 2011, as were 1 in 36 Hispanic males and 1 in 90 white males in the same age group. Sentencing Project 2016

Racial Disparities in US prisons

- Nationwide, as of 2010, 3% of all adults and 10% of African Americans were currently or previously doing time in prison
- Rates vary by state, ranging from 1% of the African American adults in Maine to 12% of such adults in California

The Burden of Felony Convictions

- Nationwide, approximately 8% of all adults in the US had a current or past felony conviction
- By contrast, in 2010, 23% of African American adults had such a conviction with 33% of all African American males living with the consequences of a felony record

The Burden of Felony Convictions [2]

- Depending on the state, between 1 in 10 and 1 in 3 African American adults are confronting the daily reality of:
 - limited citizenship rights
 - diminished job prospects
 - limited education/training opportunities
 - significant stigmatization

Incarceration's Back Door: Community Supervision

- The number of formerly incarcerated persons living in disadvantaged, “inner-city communities” has increased five-fold since 1980
- Fully 68 percent of all persons under “correctional supervision” are now supervised at home.

The overall impact is astounding

- Approximately 19.8 million people in the US have a felony conviction
- 100 million US residents are estimated to have a criminal record, that is some official documentation of engagement with the police, the courts, or both

Poverty, Crime and Punishment

- Pettit and Western (2004) argue that:
 - High crime rates in poor communities explain high rates of police surveillance in these places
 - “Although crime rates may explain as much as 80% of the racial disparities in imprisonment...
 - A large residual of racial disparity in imprisonment thus appears to be due to the differential treatment of African Americans by police and the courts”

Carceral Citizenship

- “Carceral citizenship is a novel *social arrangement* produced by crime control practices born in the era of mass incarceration and its community analogue, mass supervision” Miller and Alexander (2013)

Mass Incarceration as a Neighborhood Phenomenon

- Community Loss Index: a measure of “the chronic exposure by neighborhood residents to multiple resource losses.”
(Abramovitz and Albrecht, 2013)

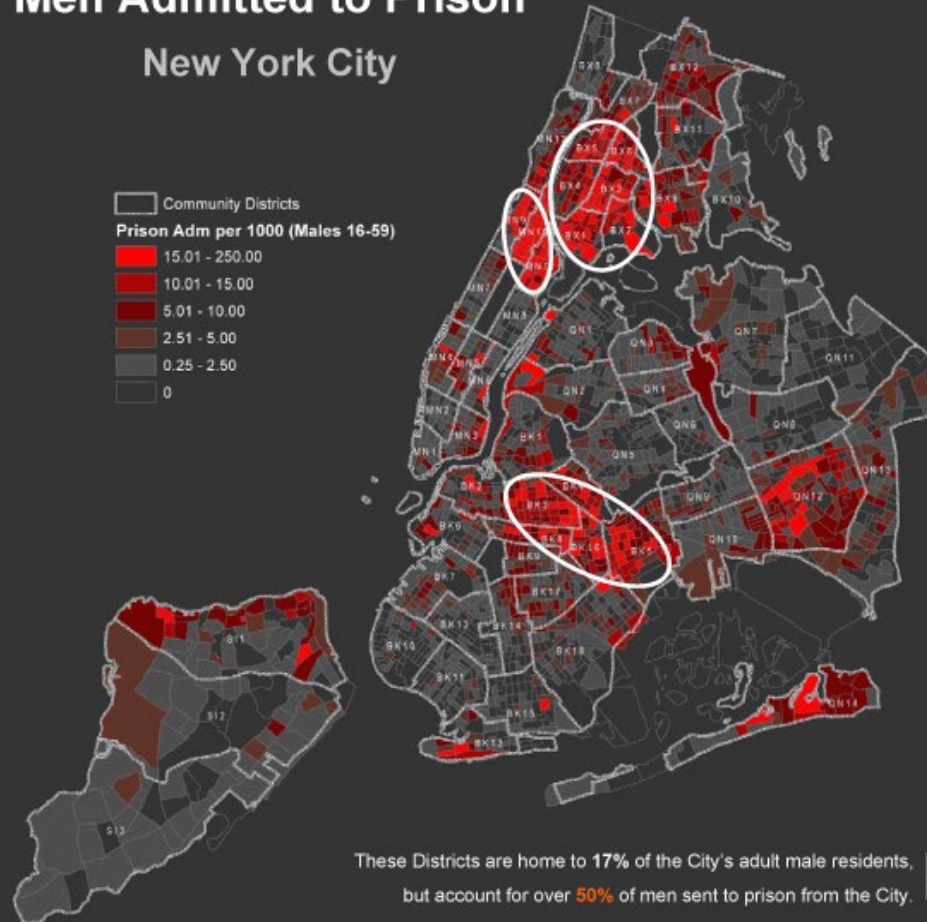
Mass Incarceration as a Neighborhood Phenomenon [2]

- In the 1990s, as the HIV epidemic was experiencing rapid growth in New York City, the prison population grew as well
- 7 neighborhoods in New York City were the home origins for 74% of the New York STATE prison population
- Those 7 neighborhoods had some of the highest HIV infection rates in the nation

The Justice Mapping Center Million Dollar Blocks: NYC

NYC Analysis 7

Men Admitted to Prison New York City



Per 1000 Adult Males (16-59)

Percent of City Total

Boro	CD	Men sent to Prison	All Adult Males
MN	10	6.45%	1.21%
MN	11	5.79%	1.41%
BX	3	2.83%	0.71%
BX	2	1.95%	0.54%
BX	1	3.09%	0.89%
BX	5	4.58%	1.50%
BK	3	4.45%	1.56%
BK	16	2.36%	0.83%
BX	6	2.15%	0.81%
BK	8	2.49%	0.99%
MN	9	3.65%	1.50%
BX	4	3.42%	1.56%
BK	5	3.94%	1.89%
BX	9	3.55%	1.87%
TOTAL		50.72%	17.27%

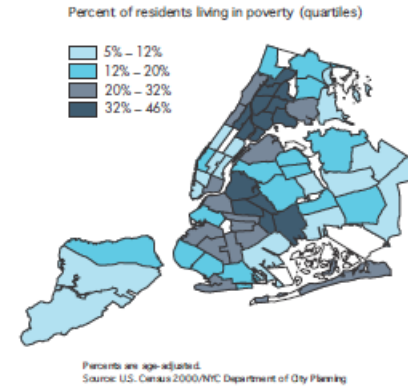
Health Disparities in New York City

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Selected Maps of New York City

Geography of health matches geography of poverty

Poverty in New York City neighborhoods



Deaths due to diabetes

Diabetes deaths per 100,000 population (quartiles)

Deaths due to AIDS

AIDS deaths per 100,000 population (quartiles)

What's Missing Here?

- The answer is “agency”
- Such statistics encourage the view that both incarcerated persons and the communities from which they are taken are *victims*
- The possibility to become an actor with some agency here should not be underestimated

Bard Prison Initiative

- Established in 1999
- Offers AA and BA degrees for those in 6 NY State prisons
- By 2019, Bard granted nearly 550 degrees to BPI participants and enrolled more than 500 students per year in college classes

BPI and Public Health

- BPI offers a concentration in public health for men at Woodbourne, Fishkill, and Taconic State Correctional Facilities in New York State
- Objective: to train students to enter entry level jobs as community health workers

Gov. Cuomo's Bold Step on Prison Education

[NY Times 2/8/14]

- While the state struggles with an overall recidivism rate of 40 percent, only 4 percent of prisoners enrolled in the Bard program and 2.5 percent of those who completed a degree returned to prison.
- Results like these would seem hard to dispute, but several Republican [legislators](#) are opposing Mr. Cuomo's plan, calling it a "[slap in the face](#)" to law-abiding New Yorkers.

Mailman Student Journeys from Incarceration to a Master's Degree in Public Health

- When Richard Gamarra was 16, a gun fell out of his backpack during class at a Catholic high school in Queens and he was arrested.
- It was the beginning of a 12-year journey in and out of prison that ultimately led to Columbia's Mailman School of Public Health, where he will earn a master's degree this month.

Richard Gamarra Will Receive a Master's Degree from Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS



Credible Messengers

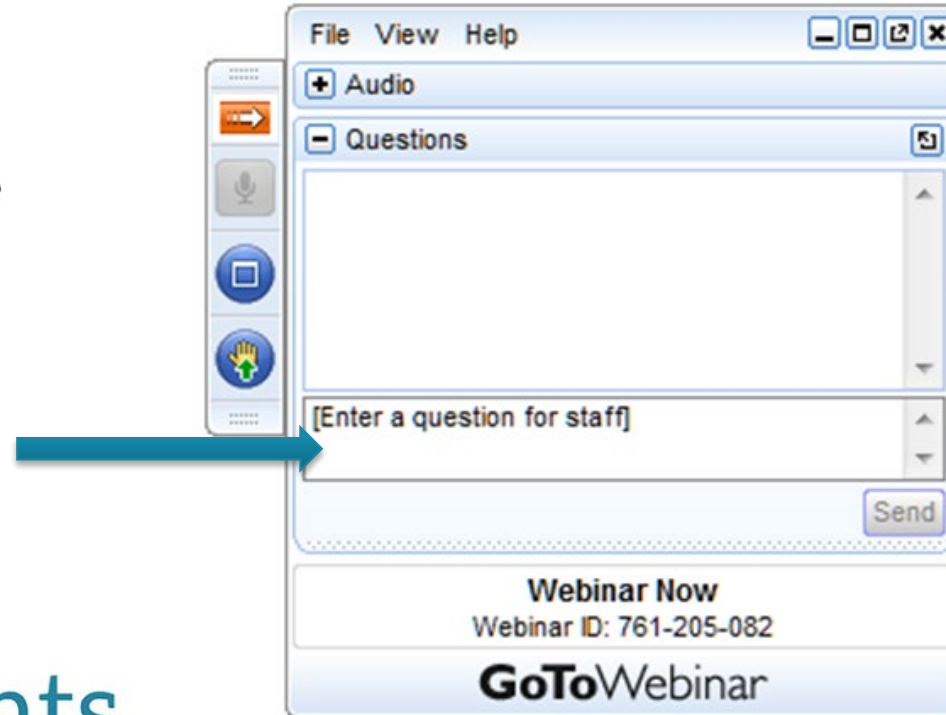
- Programs such as the Bard Prison Initiative (BPI) present unique opportunities for combatting health disparities
- BPI graduates demonstrate that they are powerful change agents when armed with the tools of public health advocacy, community building, and successful program development

Thank You

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Additional Resources

- 400 Years of Inequality – Led by Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health
<http://www.400yearsofinequality.org/>
- 1619 Project – The New York Times
<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/08/14/magazine/1619-america-slavery.html>
- Four Hundred Years Since Jamestown: An AJPH Dossier – American Journal of Public Health (AJPH), October 2019 Issue
<https://ajph.aphapublications.org/toc/ajph/109/10>

2020 ASPPH ANNUAL MEETING

SAVE THE DATES

MARCH 18-20, 2020

CRYSTAL GATEWAY MARRIOTT, ARLINGTON, VA

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18
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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



HEALTH PROFESSIONALS
FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
REPORT: 10 YEARS LATER

DR. JULIO FRENK
President, University of Miami

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
MUST BE CENTRAL
TO PUBLIC HEALTH

SIR MICHAEL MARMOT
Director of the Institute of Health
Equity, University College London



<https://www.aspph.org/event/2020annualmeeting/>

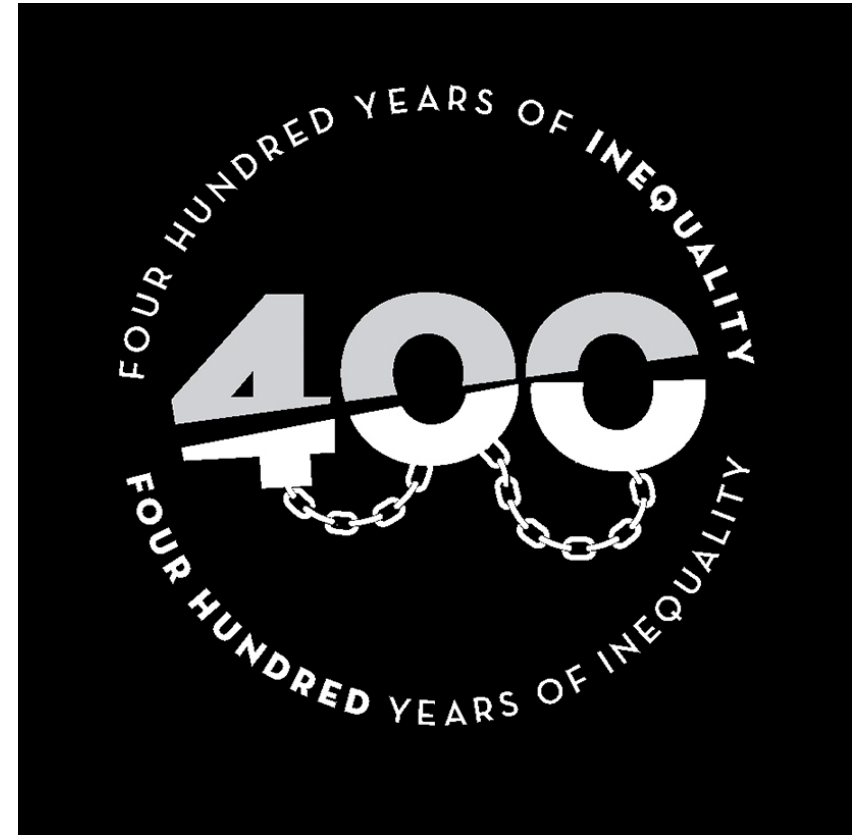
<https://www.aspph.org/event/2020ugphsummit/>

Thank You Attendees!

This webinar has been recorded and will be available on the webinar event page on the ASPPH website soon:

<https://www.aspph.org/event/aspph-presents-webinar-400-years-of-inequality-a-public-health-perspective-to-eliminate-racial-disparities/>

Contact: bbrickman@aspph.org



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