

The Impact of Social Determinants on Children's Health

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**I have no disclosures or conflicts
of interest to report.**

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WHO definition of health (1946)

'A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity'

What Is a Health Disparity?

The CDC defines a health disparity as a preventable difference in the burden of disease, injury and violence (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018). In addition, disparities are involved with access to adequate health care due to social status, gender or race/ethnicity (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018). Health disparities can also be defined as differences in incidence, prevalence, mortality and disease burden that exist amongst different populations in the United States (American Psychological Association, 2018). The American Psychological Association also identifies health disparities as a difference in health outcomes as a result of unnecessary and avoidable issues due to social and economic status (American Psychological Association, 2018).

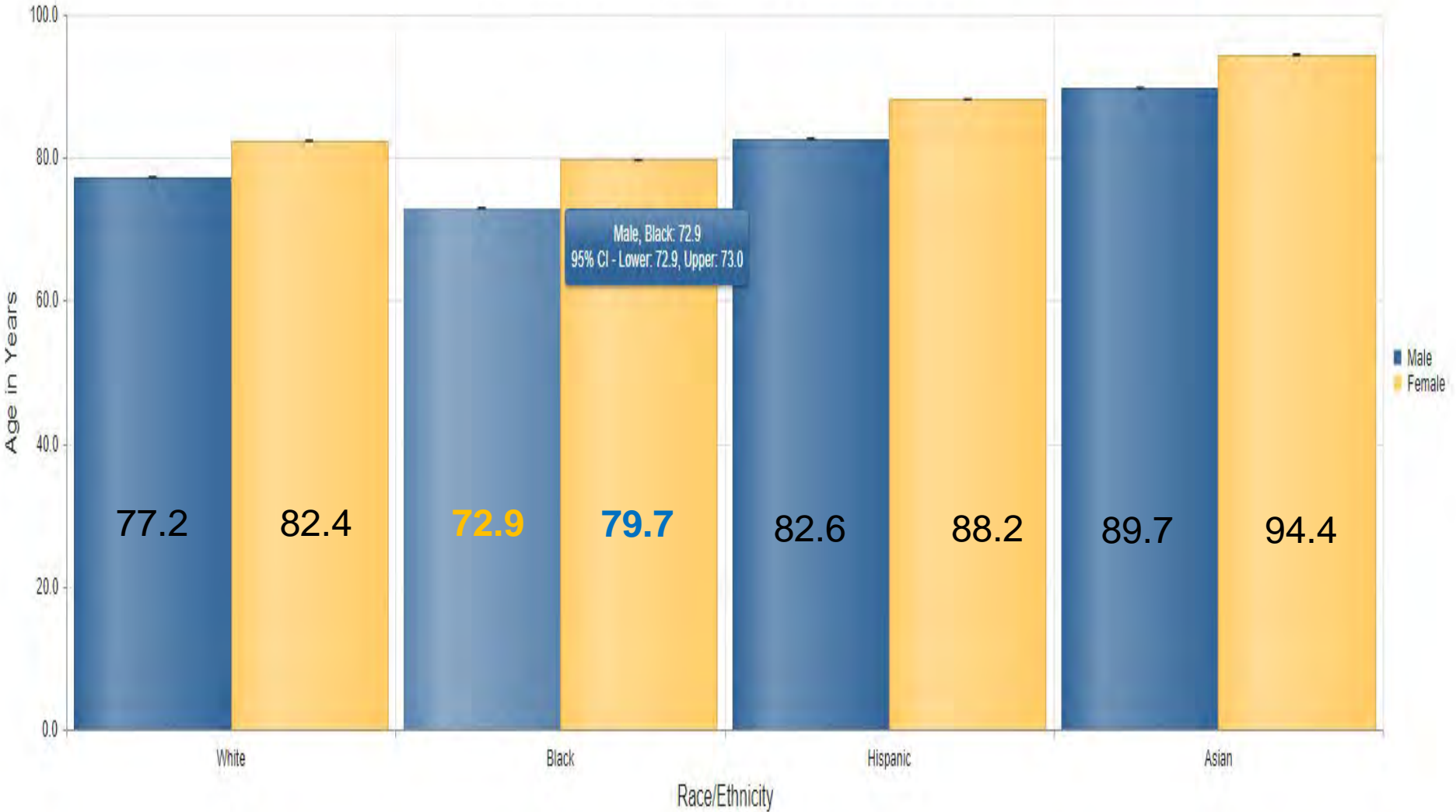
<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/suny-buffalo-environmentalhealth/chapter/what-is-a-health-disparity/>

*"Health statistics represent people
with the tears wiped off"*

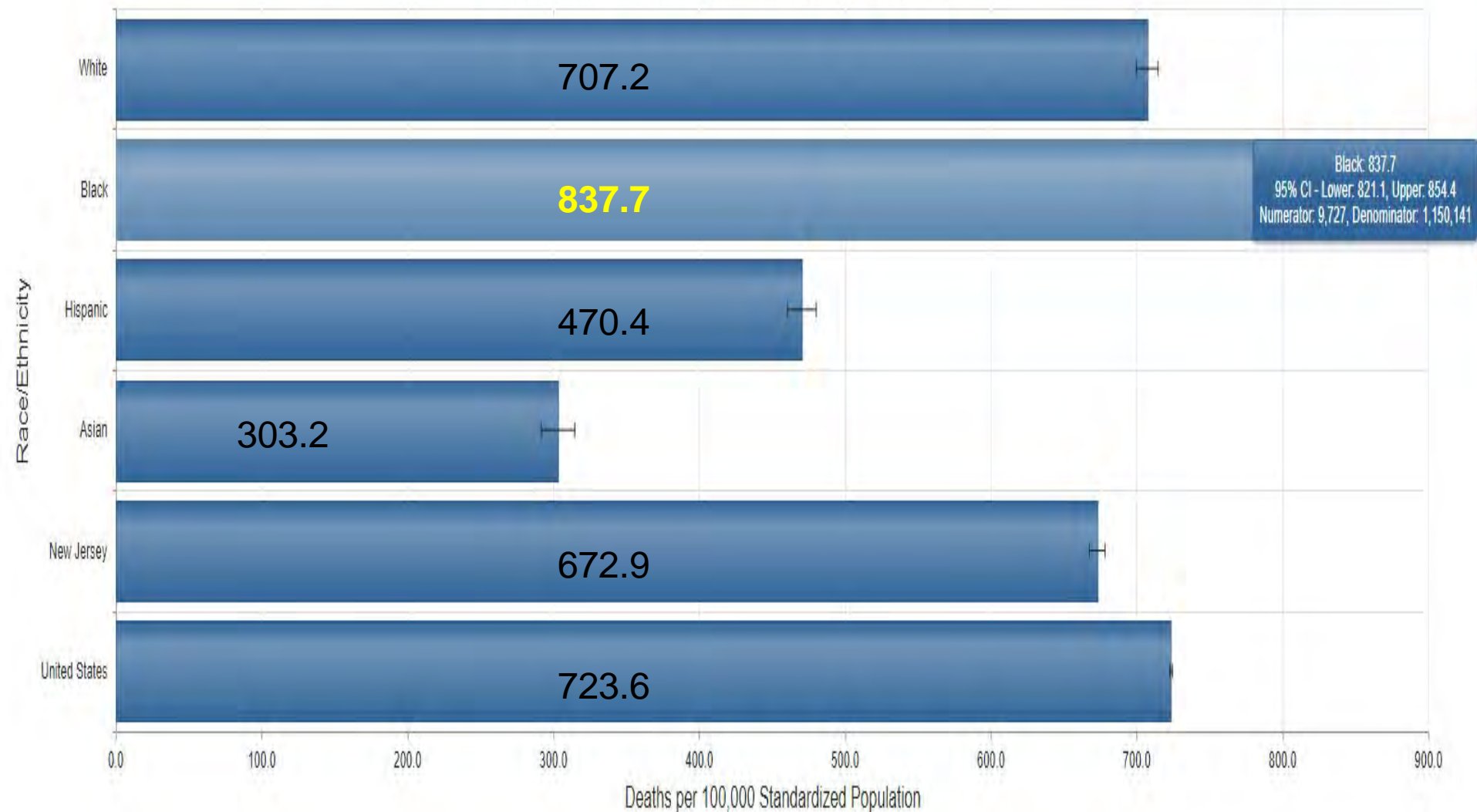


Sir Austin Bradford Hill (1897-1991)

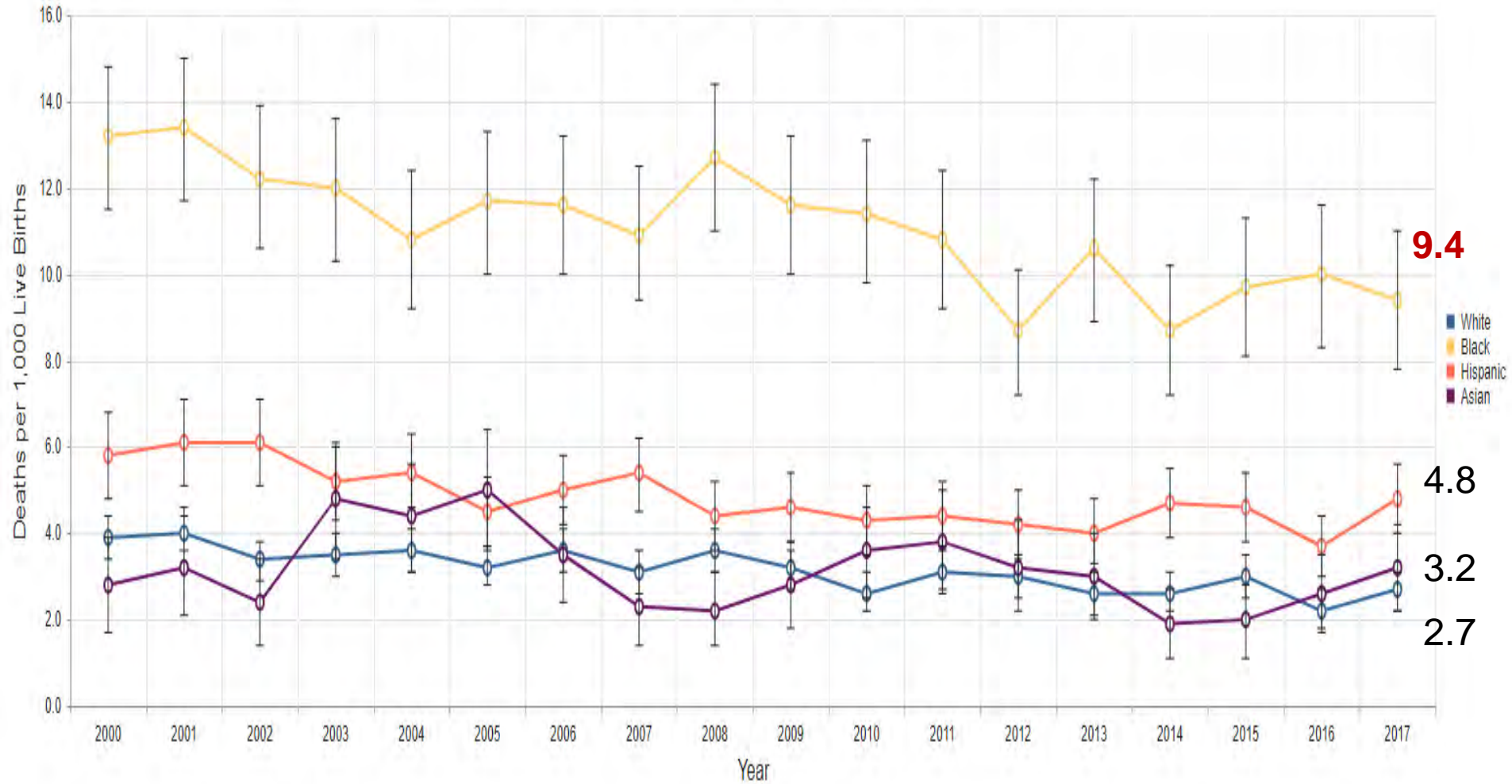
Life Expectancy at Birth by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, New Jersey, 2018



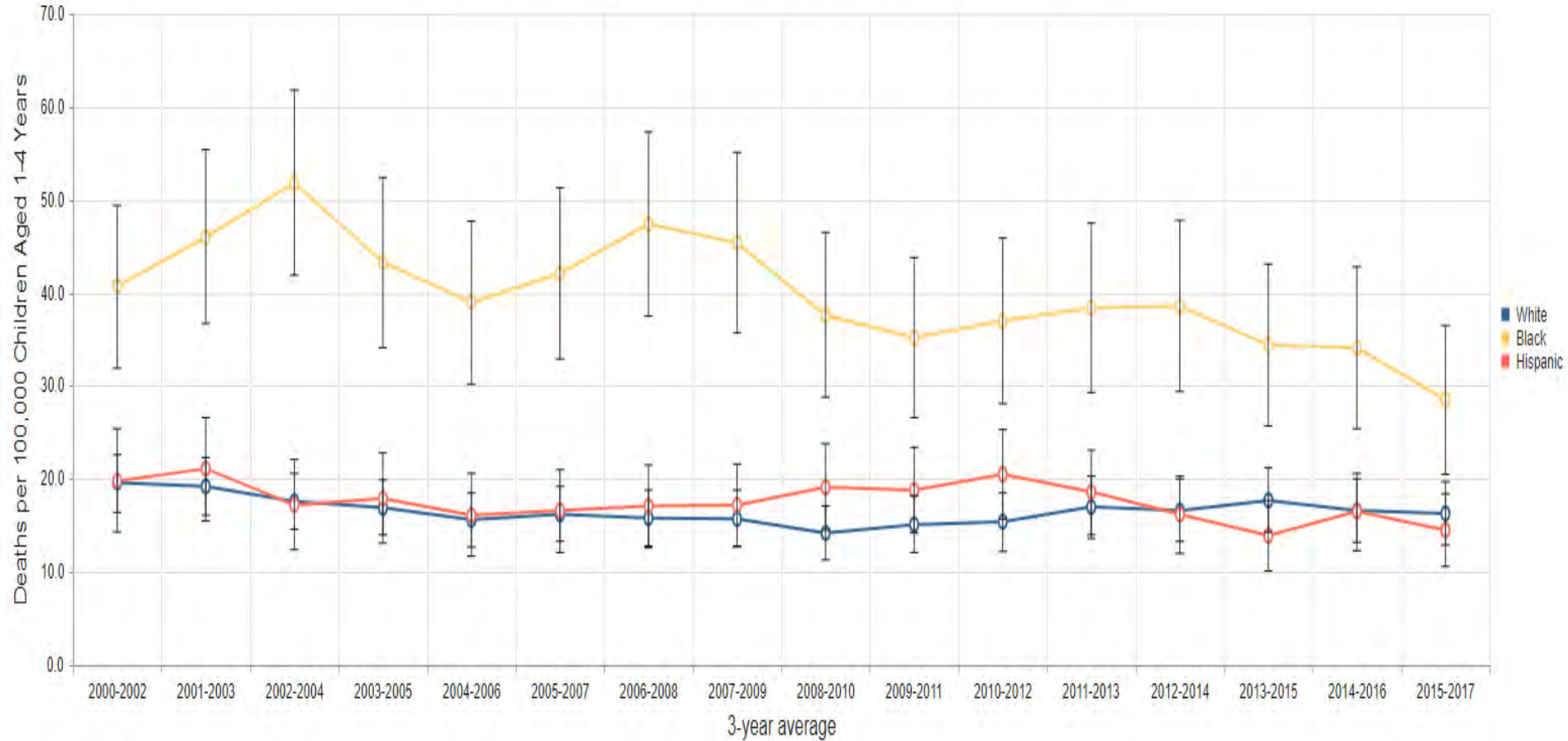
Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Race/Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2018



Infant Mortality Rate by Mother's Race/Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2000-2017 (HNJ2020)

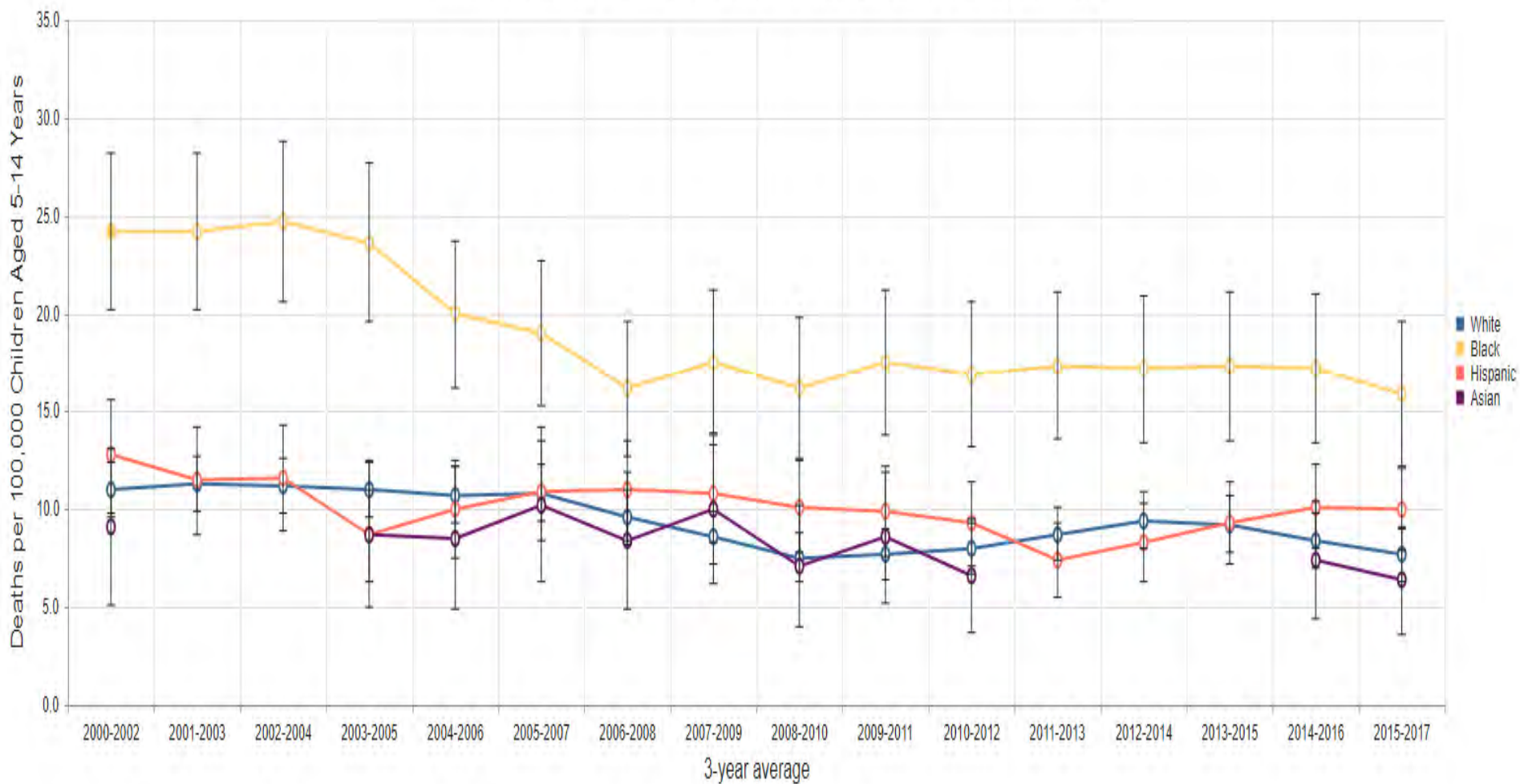


Mortality Rate among Children 1-4 Years Old by Race/Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2000-2017



Mortality Rate among Children 5-14 years Old by Race/Ethnicity New Jersey, 2000 - 2017

Mortality Rate among Children 5-14 Years Old by Race/Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2000-2017



Mortality Rate among Children 15 - 24 years Old by Race/Ethnicity New Jersey, 2000 - 2017

Mortality Rate among Young Adults 15-24 Years Old by Year and Race/Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2000-2017

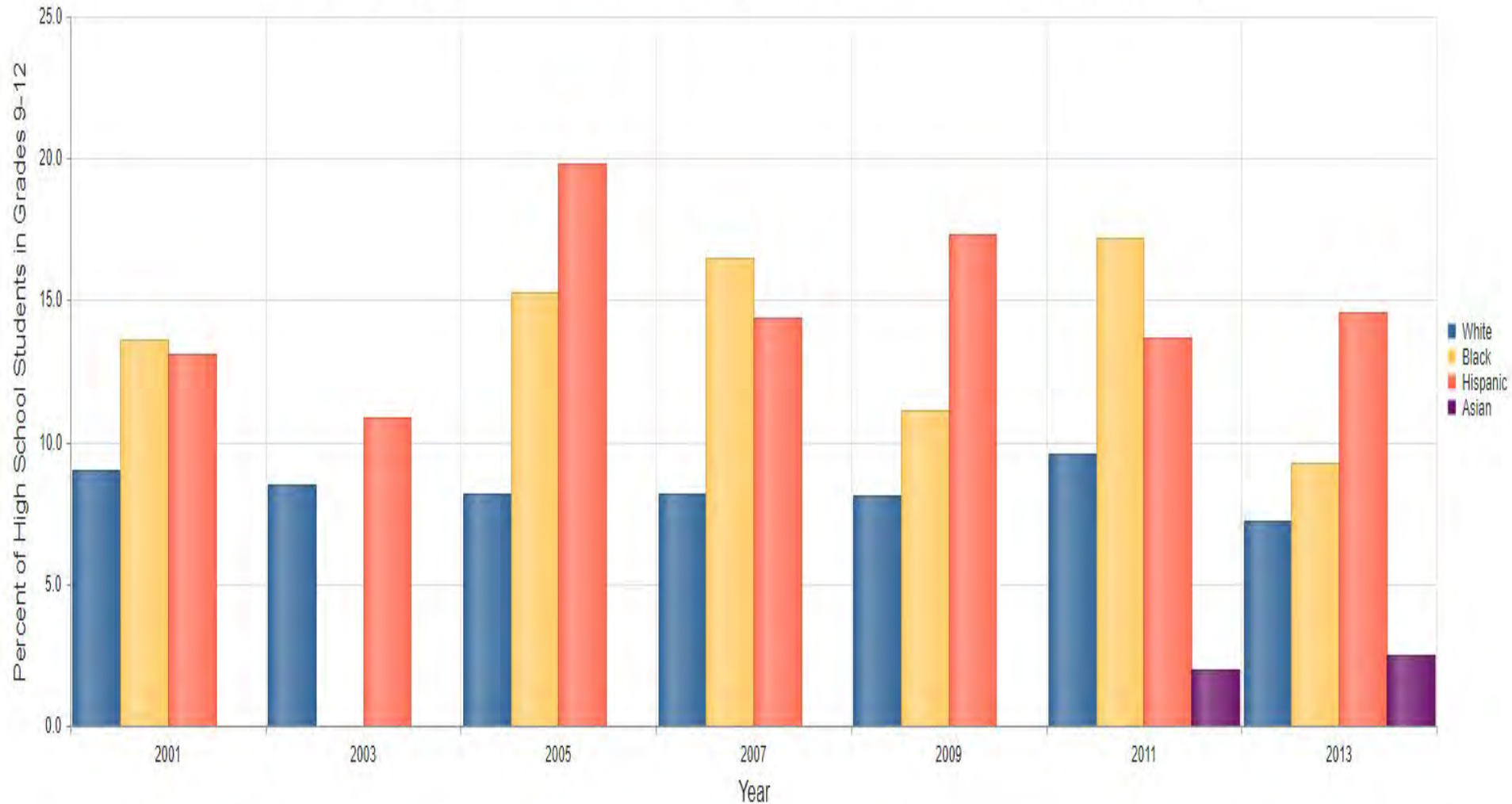


DISPARITY IN MORTALITY BY AGE IN NJ 2000 AND 2017

(per 100,000)

| AGE | WHITE | | BLACK | | DISPARITY | |
|----------------|-------|--------------|--------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| OVERALL | 841.4 | 707.2 | 1161.7 | 837.7 | 1.4X | 1.2X |
| 15-24 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 113.3 | 94.9 | 1.9X | 1.6X |
| 5-14 | 11 | 7.7 | 24.2 | 15.9 | 2.2X | 2.1X |
| 1-4 | 19.6 | 16.3 | 40.7 | 28.5 | 2.1X | 1.7X |
| IMR (per 1000) | 3.9 | 2.7 | 13.2 | 9.4 | 3.4X | 3.5X |

Obesity among High School Students in Grades 9-12, by Year and Race/Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2001-2013 (HNJ2020)



The Association of Adolescent Obesity with Risk of Severe Obesity in Adulthood

[Natalie S. The, PhD,^a](#) [Chirayath Suchindran, PhD,^b](#) [Kari E. North, PhD,^c](#) [Barry M. Popkin, PhD,^a](#) and [Penny Gordon-Larsen, PhD^a](#)

[JAMA. 2010 Nov 10; 304\(18\): 2042–2047.](#)

doi: [10.1001/jama.2010.1635](#)

The social determinants of health are the circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work, and age, as well as the systems put in place to deal with illness. These circumstances are in turn shaped by a wider set of forces: economics, social policies, and politics.

([Social Determinants of Health Key Concepts](#), World Health Organization).

New Jersey Demographics 2018

Child Population

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|
| 890,527 | 278,575 | 535,078 | 187,388 | 179,235 |
| 46% | 14% | 27% | 10% | 9% |

Note: N/A indicates that data are not available. The sum of percentages by race may exceed 100 percent because Hispanics could be of any race.

New Jersey Child and Family Economics 2018

Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Threshold

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 7% | 23% | 23% | 7% | 29% |

*2017 Federal Poverty Thresholds
for a Family of Four:*

50% **\$12,429**

100% **\$24,858**

200% **\$49,716**

Atlantic Demographics 2018

Child Population

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 23,220 | 7,438 | 16,666 | 5,007 | 7,962 |
| 41% | 13% | 30% | 9% | 14% |

Note: N/A indicates that data are not available. The sum of percentages by race may exceed 100 percent because Hispanics could be of any race.

Atlantic Child and Family Economics 2018

Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Threshold

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 5% | 45% | 32% | N/A | N/A |

Bergen Demographics 2018

Child Population

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------|
| 97,214 | 11,303 | 50,650 | 31,778 | 7,042 |
| 49% | 6% | 26% | 16% | 4% |

Note: N/A indicates that data are not available. The sum of percentages by race may exceed 100 percent because Hispanics could be of any race.

Bergen Child and Family Economics 2018

Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Threshold

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 4% | 9% | 19% | 4% | N/A |

Camden Demographics 2018

Child Population

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 50,264 | 26,852 | 29,835 | 6,799 | 14,483 |
| 44% | 23% | 26% | 6% | 13% |

Note: N/A indicates that data are not available. The sum of percentages by race may exceed 100 percent because Hispanics could be of any race.

Camden Child and Family Economics 2018

Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Threshold

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 5% | 31% | 36% | 20% | 45% |

Middlesex Demographics 2018

Child Population

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------|
| 52,846 | 19,074 | 54,059 | 47,509 | 13,791 |
| 29% | 11% | 30% | 26% | 8% |

Note: N/A indicates that data are not available. The sum of percentages by race may exceed 100 percent because Hispanics could be of any race.

Middlesex Child and Family Economics 2018

Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Threshold

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 9% | 26% | 18% | 6% | 31% |

Essex Demographics 2018

Child Population

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 44,424 | 76,693 | 55,323 | 9,346 | 26,490 |
| 24% | 41% | 29% | 5% | 14% |

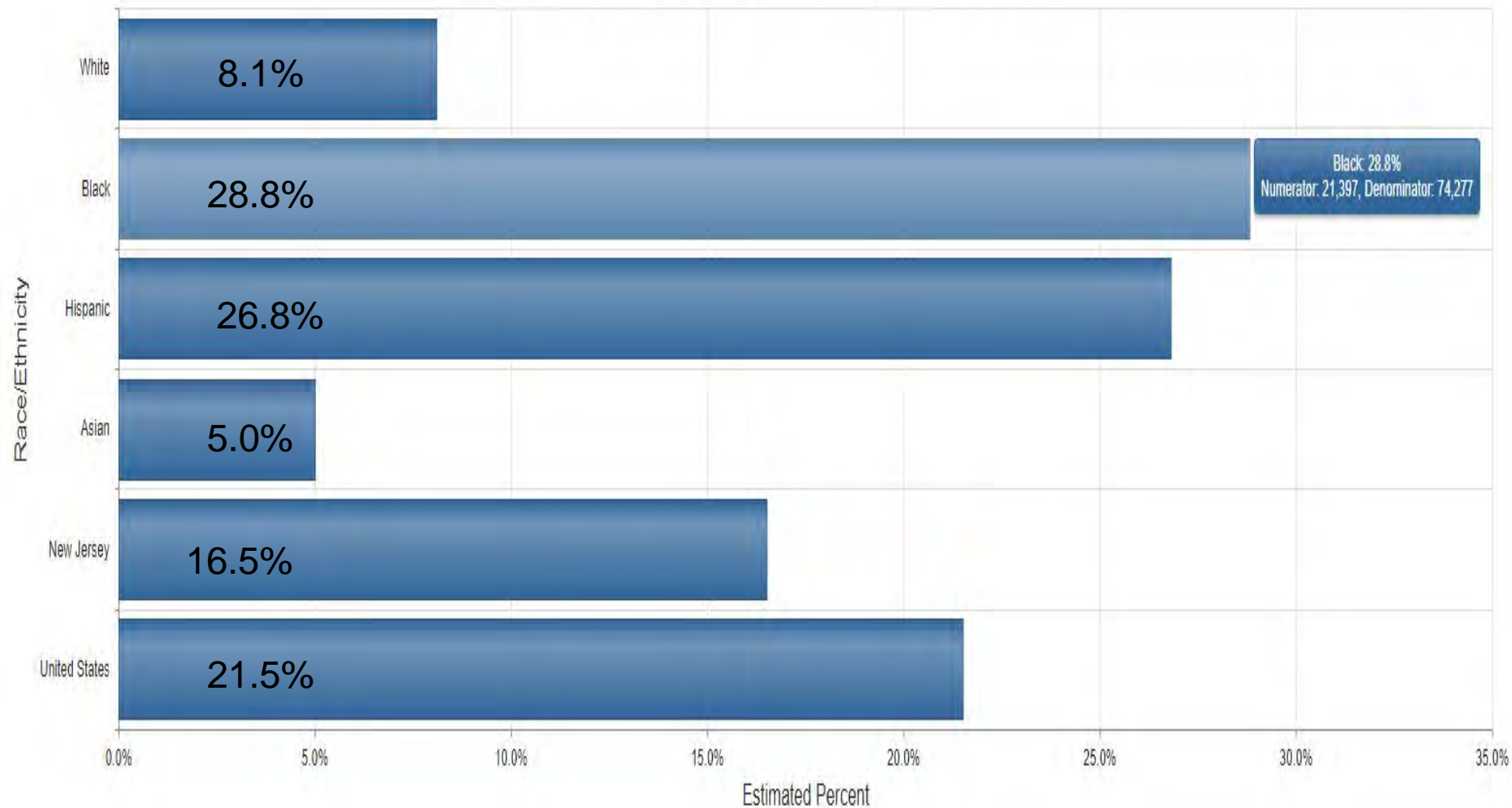
Note: N/A indicates that data are not available. The sum of percentages by race may exceed 100 percent because Hispanics could be of any race.

Essex Child and Family Economics 2018

Percent of Children Living Below the Poverty Threshold

| White, non-Hispanic | Black or African American | Hispanic or Latino | Asian | Some Other Race |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 4% | 29% | 28% | 12% | 33% |

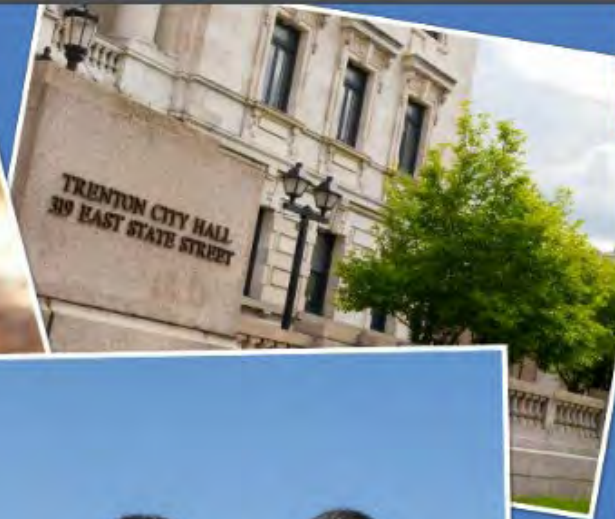
Children Under Age 5 Living in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity, New Jersey, 2014-2018



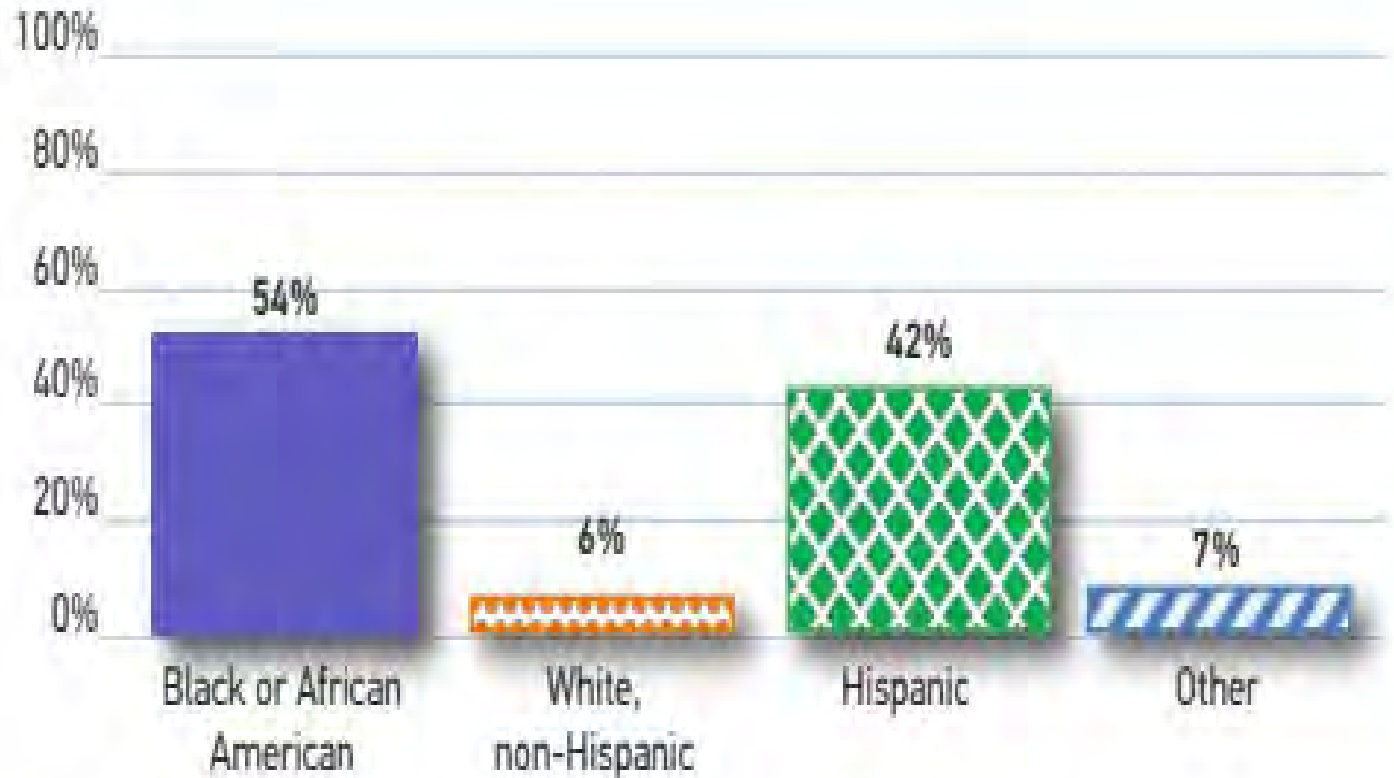


TRENTON Kids Count 2019

A City Profile of
Child Well-Being

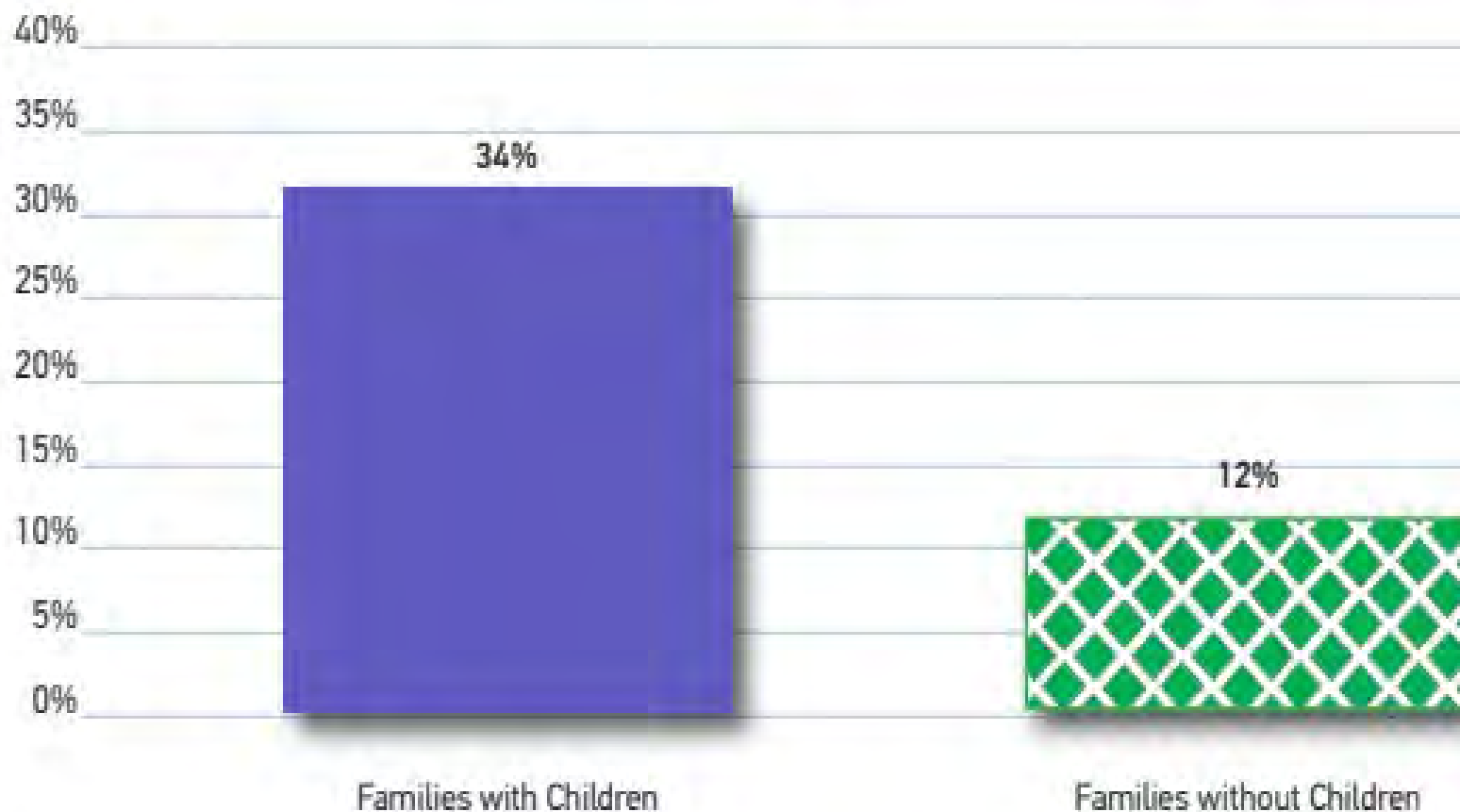


Trenton Child Population Under 18 by Race, 2013-2017

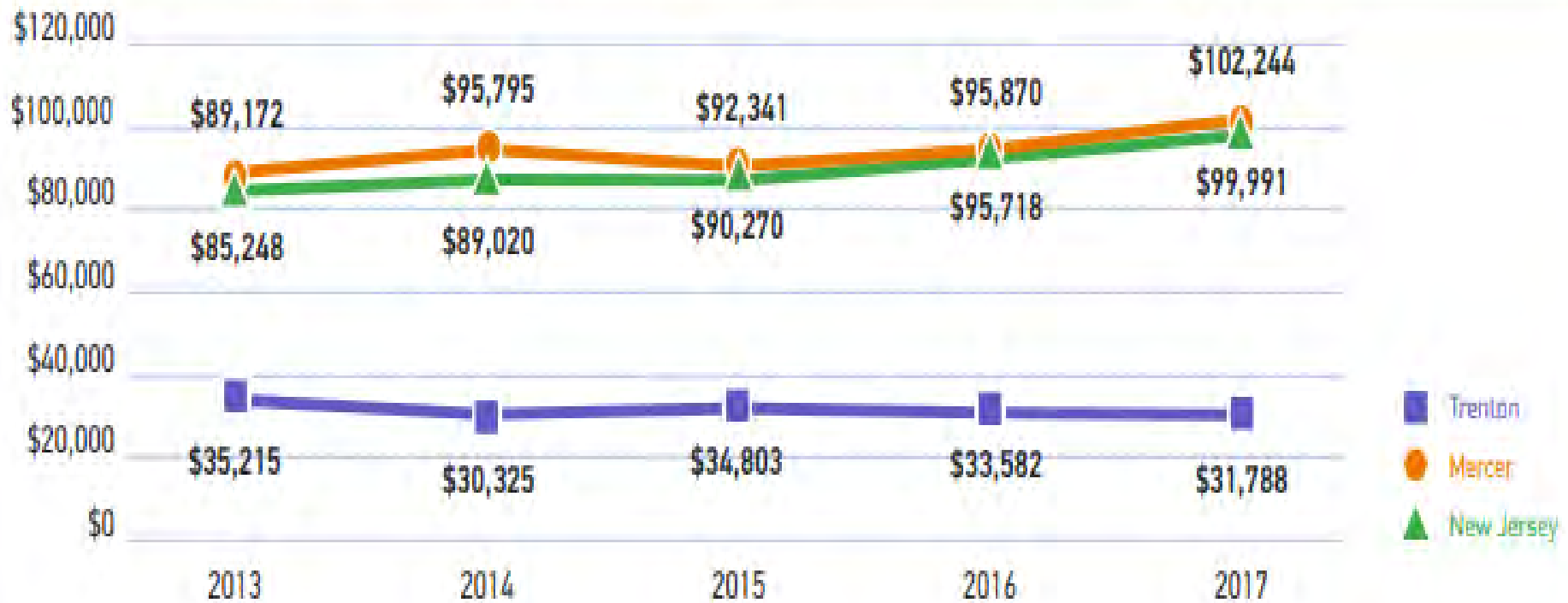


Note: Total percentages for each year may exceed 100 percent as Hispanics could be of any race.

Percentage of Trenton Families Living Below the Poverty Level, 2017



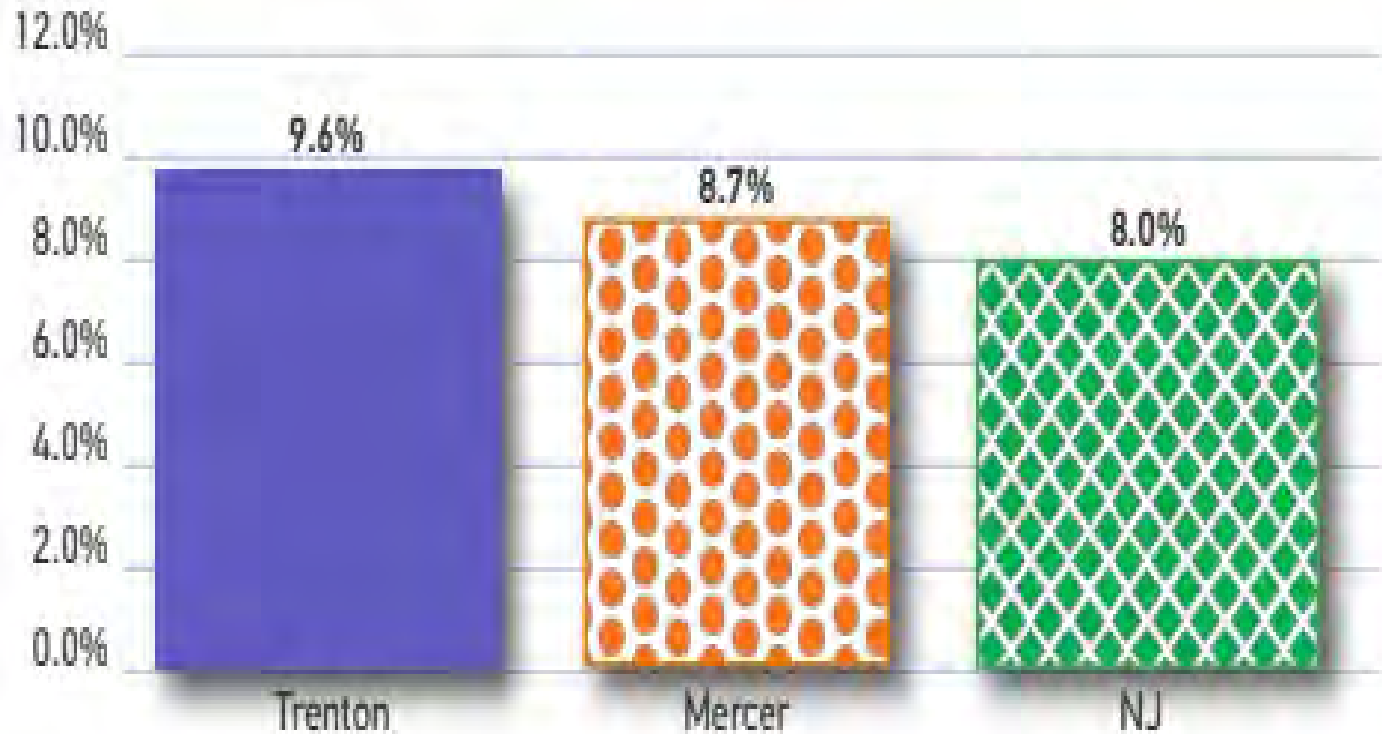
Median Income of Families with Children



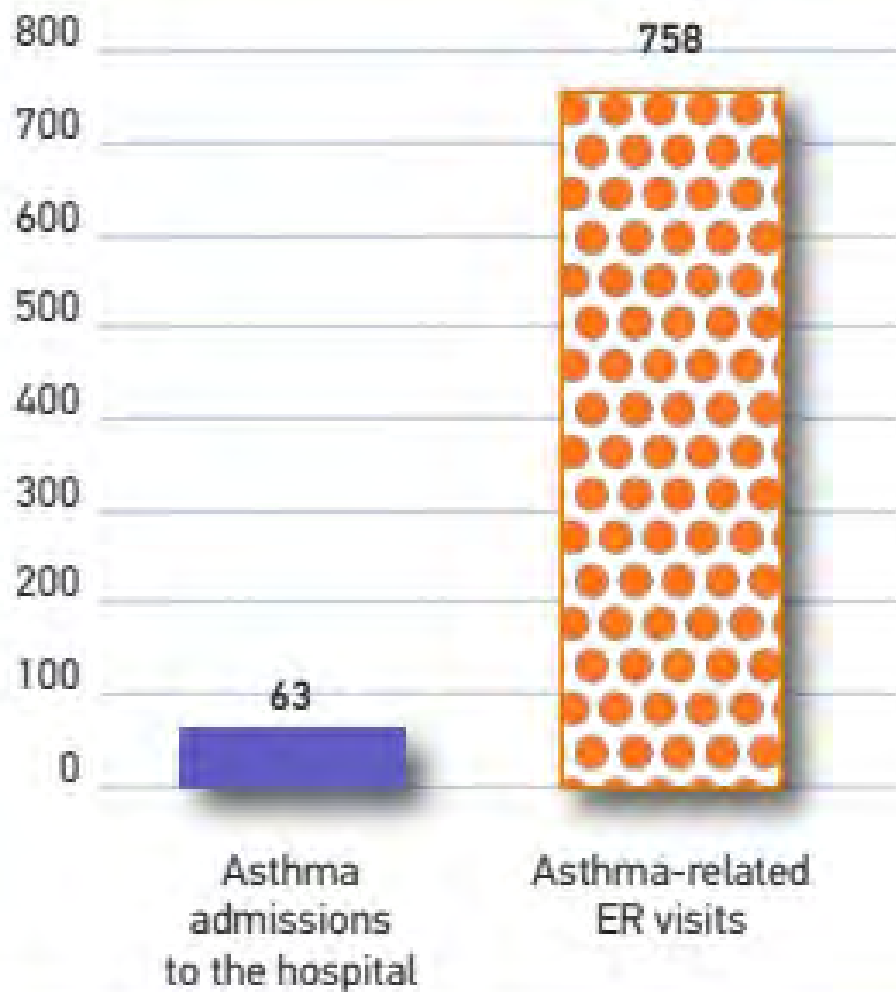
Percentage of Children Economically Disadvantaged, Under Age 18

| Trenton | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL) | 17 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 20 |
| Poverty (Below 100% of FPL) | 35 | 45 | 36 | 37 | 40 |
| Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL) | 66 | 73 | 65 | 66 | 70 |
| Mercer | | | | | |
| Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL) | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 9 |
| Poverty (Below 100% of FPL) | 16 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 17 |
| Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL) | 32 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| New Jersey | | | | | |
| Extreme Poverty (Below 50% of FPL) | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Poverty (Below 100% of FPL) | 17 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Low-Income (Below 200% of FPL) | 33 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 30 |

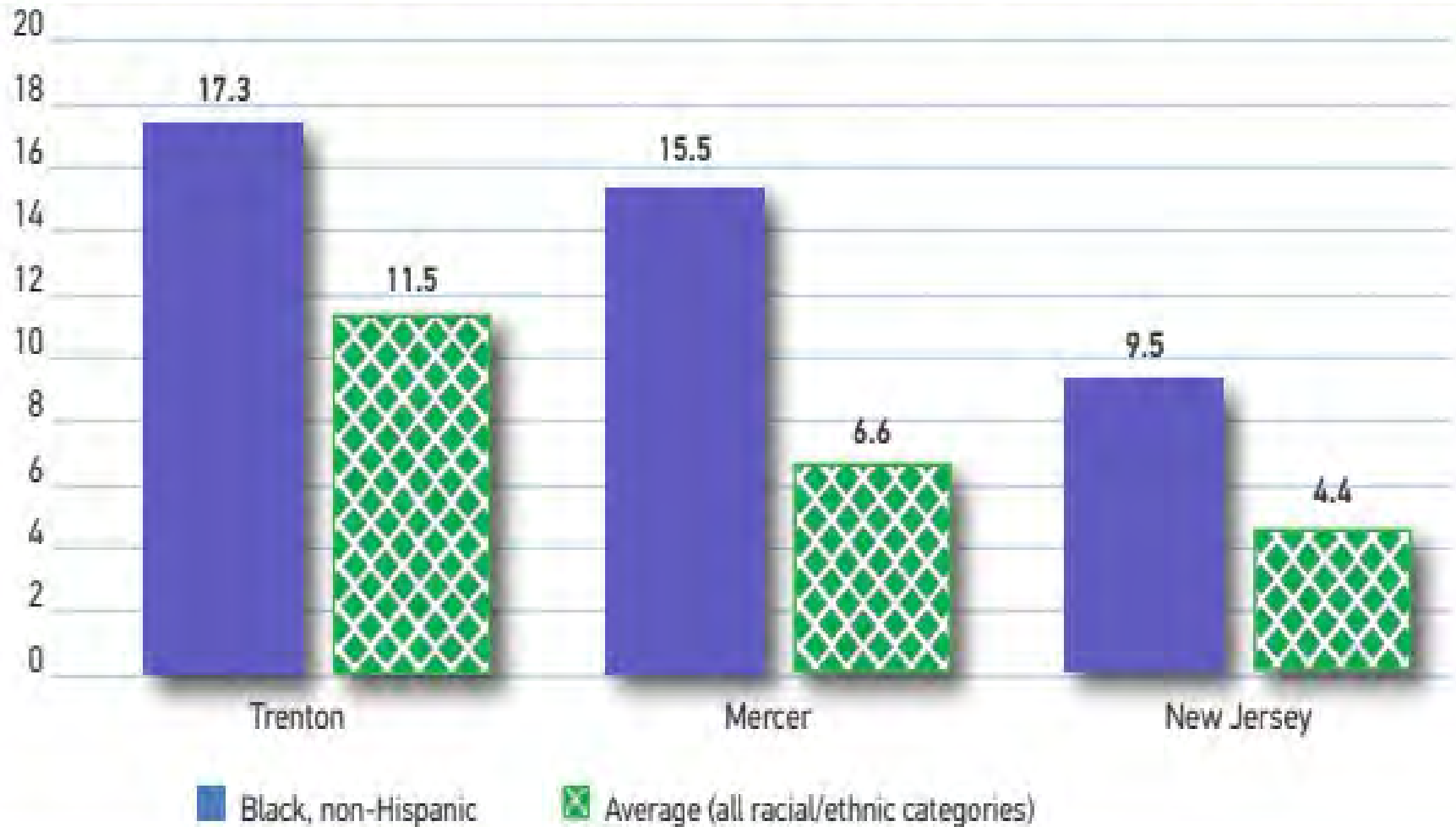
*Percentage of
Babies Born
with Low
Birthweights,
2017*



Trenton Asthma-Related Hospital Visits (Ages 0-17), 2016



Infant Mortality Rate, Babies Born to Black, non-Hispanic Mothers, 2012-2016



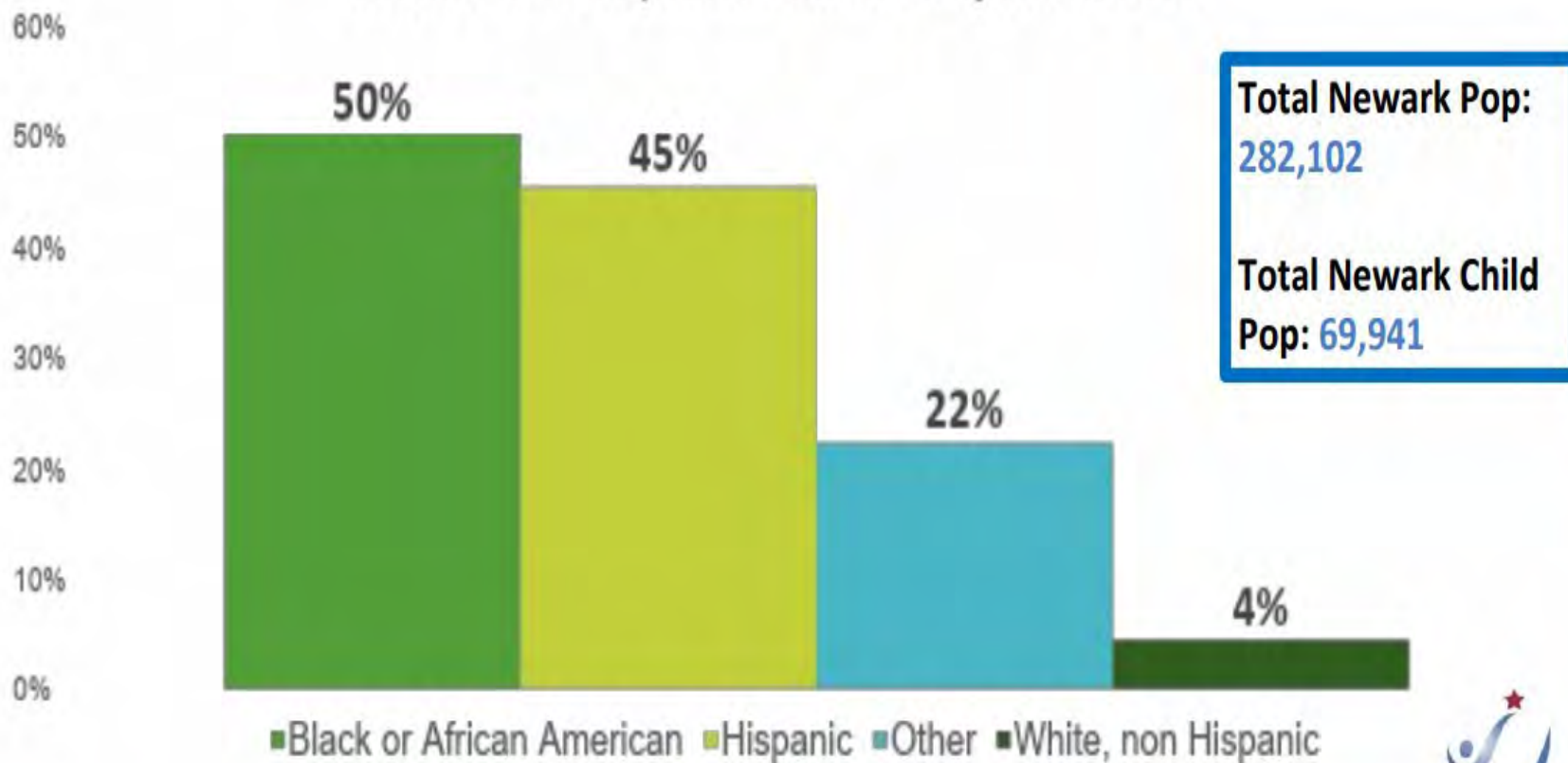
Newark Kids Count 2020

A City Profile of Child
Well-Being

March 18, 2020

Newark Demographics 2018

Newark Child Population Under 18 by Race, 2018*



*Total percentages for each year exceed 100% as Hispanics could be of any race.

Children living below the federal poverty level in Newark

| Location | Data Type | 2018 |
|----------|-----------|--------|
| Newark | Number | 24,661 |
| | Percent | 36% |

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

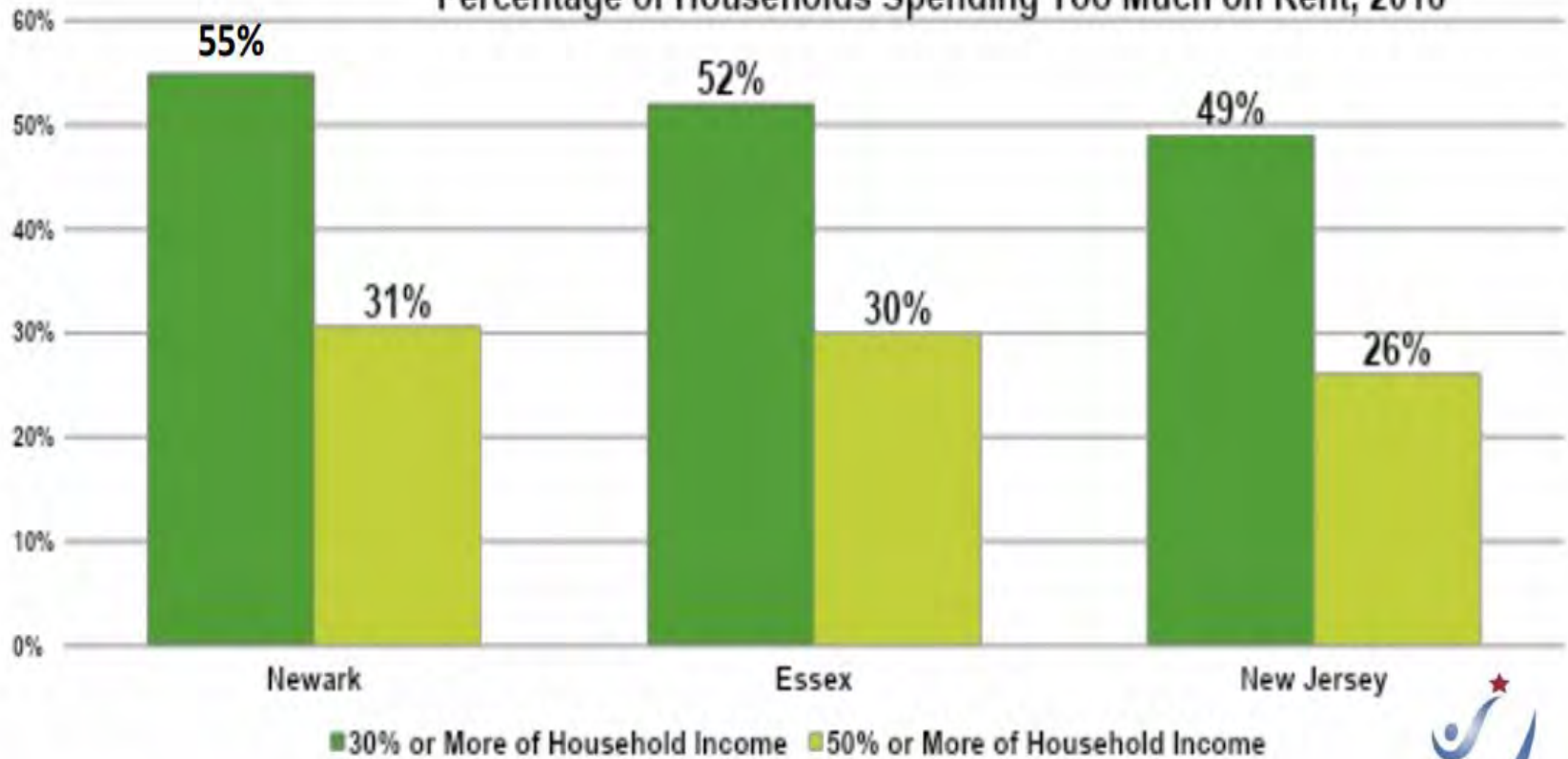
INCOME AND POVERTY 2014-2018

| | MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME | PER CAPITA INCOME | POVERTY RATE |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| NEWARK | \$35,181 | \$19,313 | 28% |
| ESSEX COUNTY | \$59,302 | \$37,141 | 14.9% |
| NEW JERSEY | \$79,363 | \$40,895 | 9.5% |
| UNITED STATES | \$60,293 | \$32,621 | 11.8% |



Housing Costs

Percentage of Households Spending Too Much on Rent, 2018



Food Insecurity in Children <18 in NJ

Salem 18.1%

Atlantic = 17.9%

Cumberland = 17.9%

Cape May = 17.6%

Passaic = 16.2%

Essex = 15.8%

Hudson = 15.3%

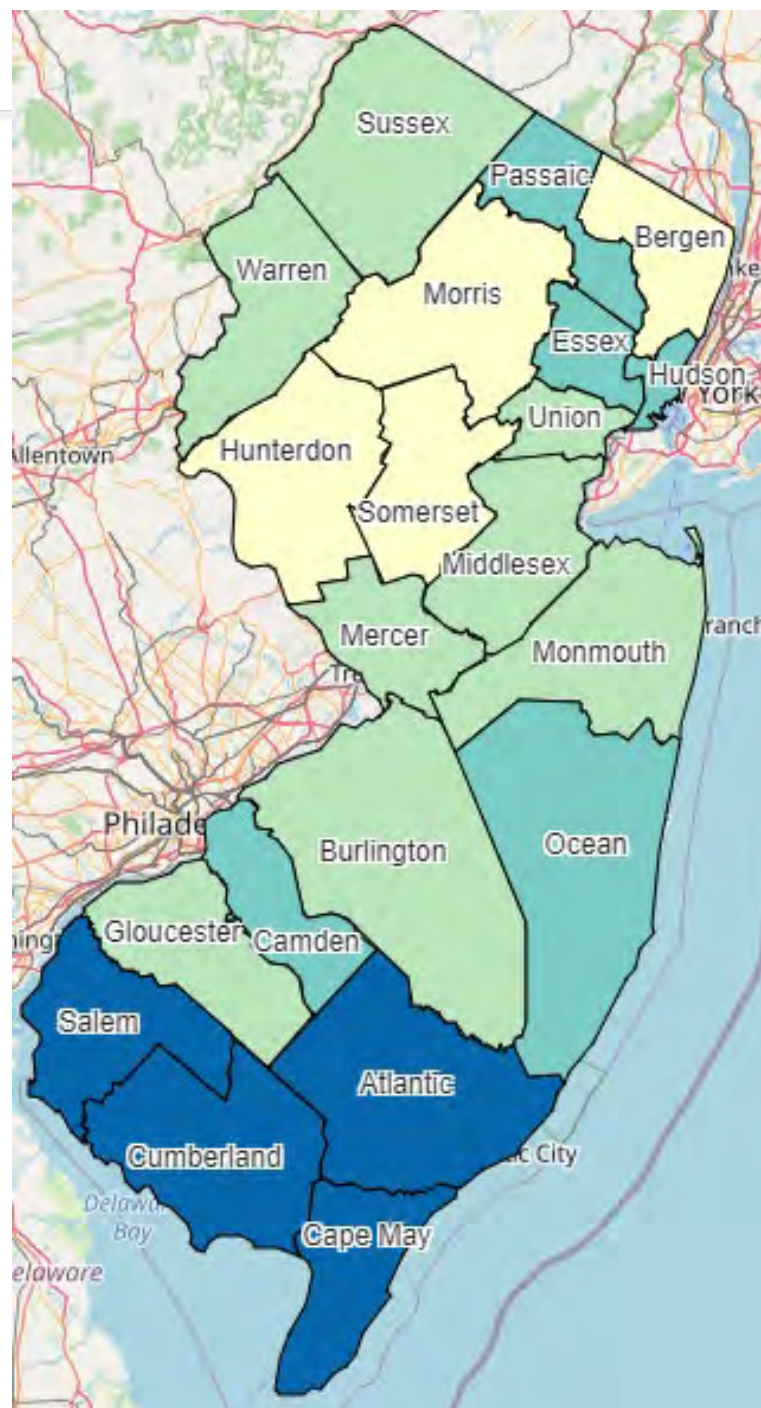
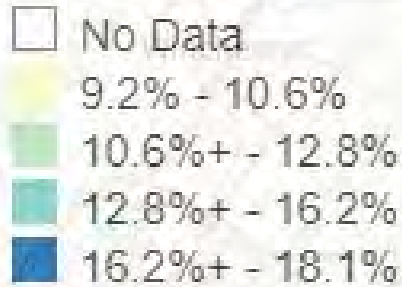
Ocean = 15.2%

Camden = 14.6%

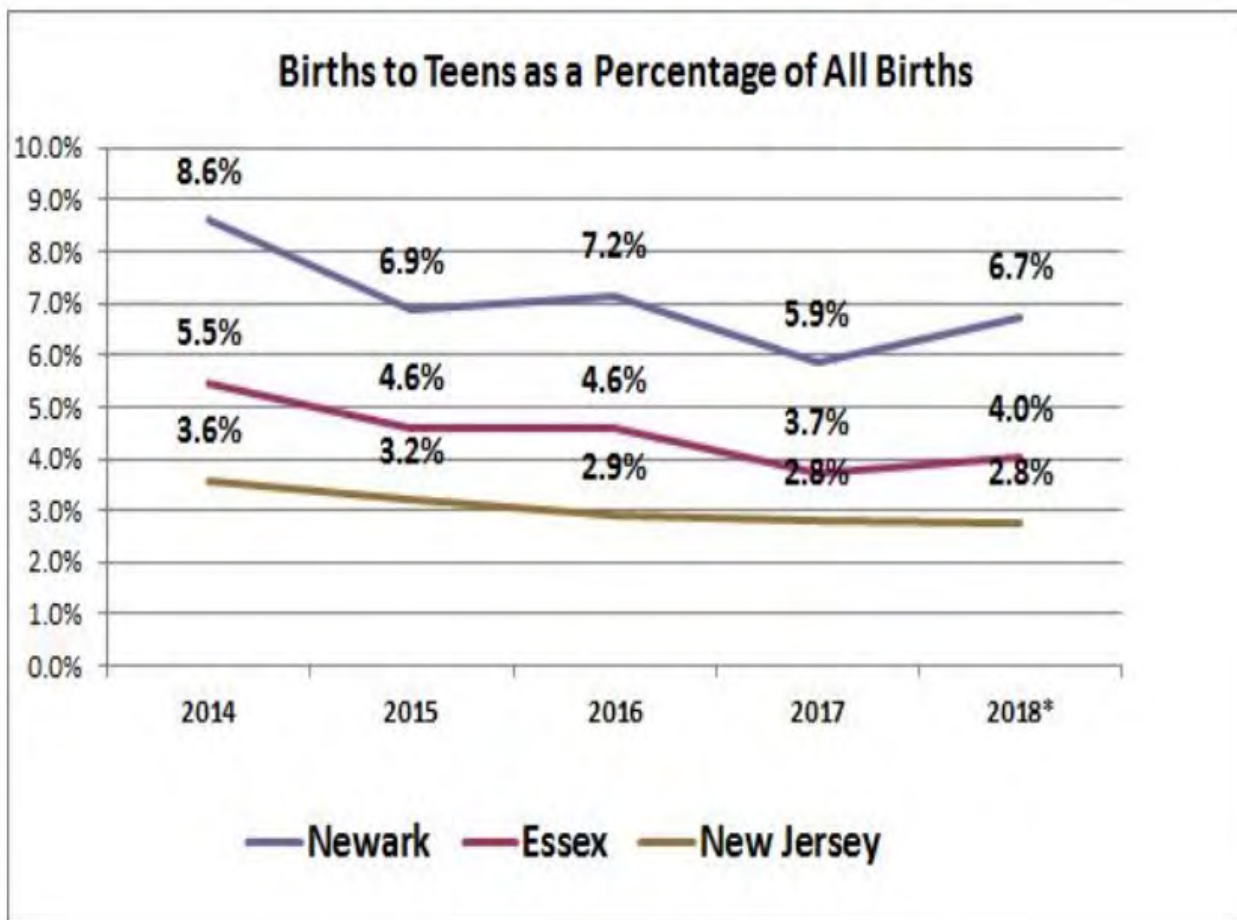
New Jersey = 13.2%

United States = 17%

Percentage in Food Insecure Households



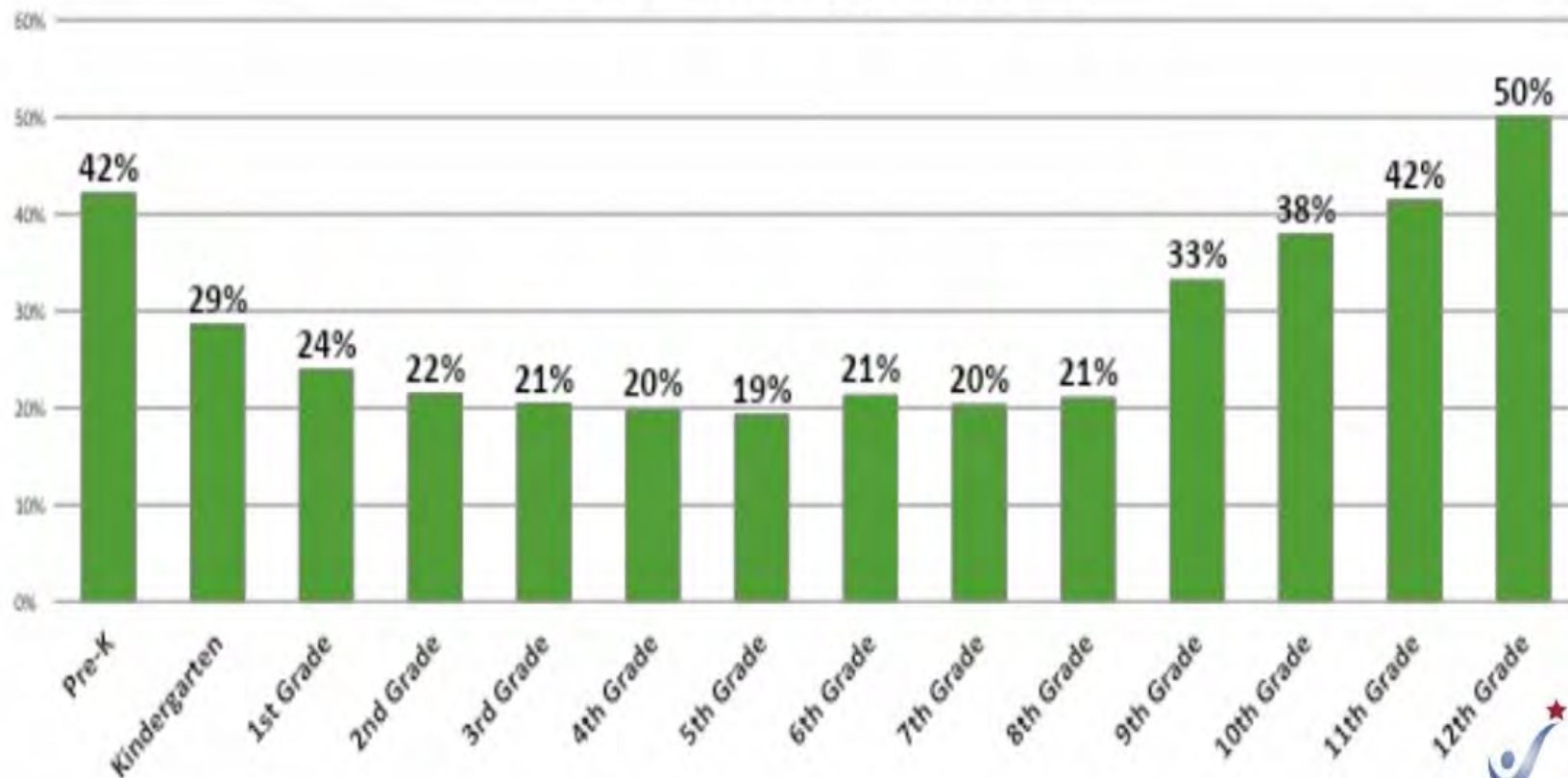
Births to Teens

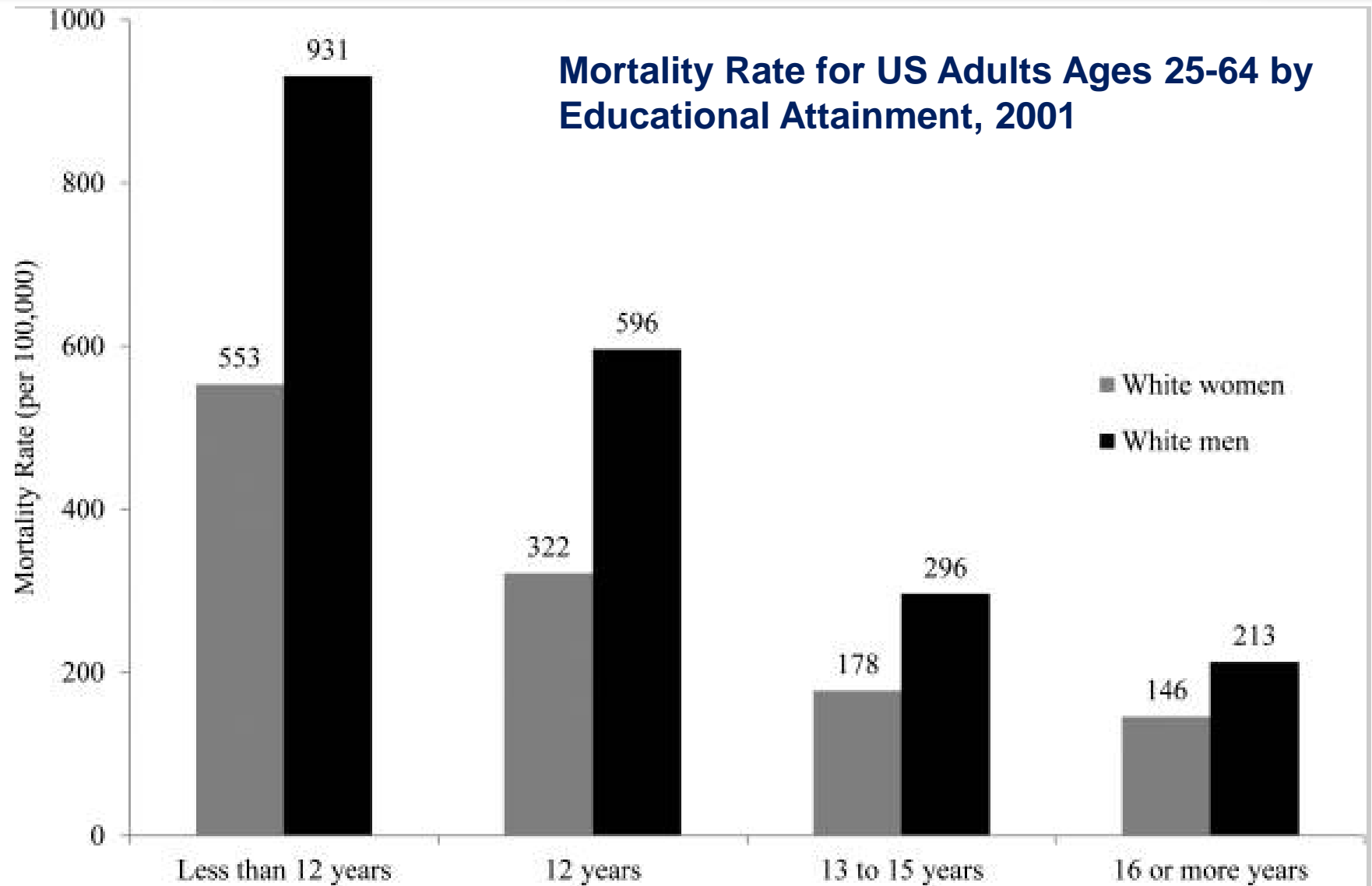




Chronic Absenteeism

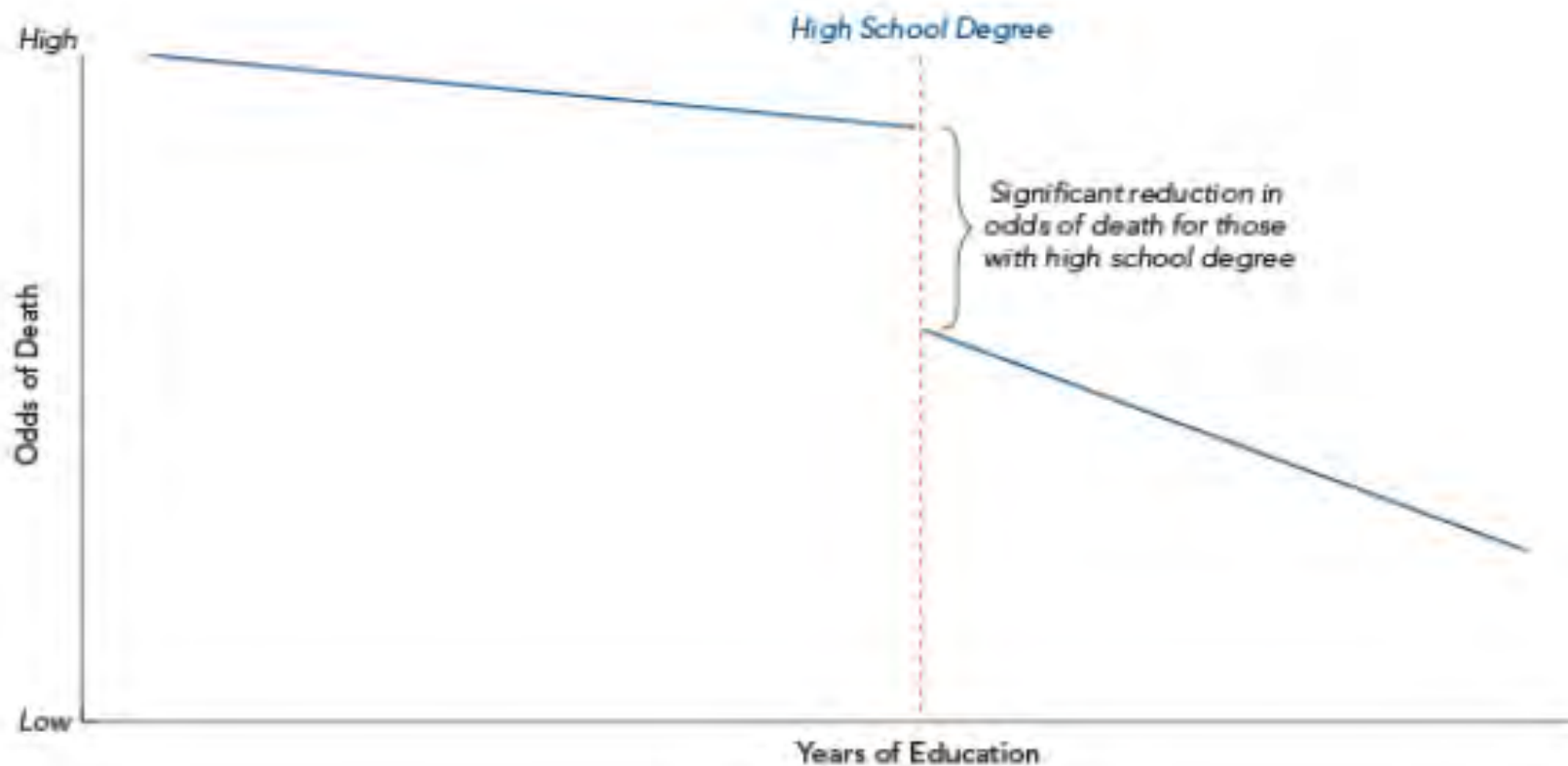
% of NPS Students Chronically Absent, 2018-19





Source: Ahmedin Jemal et al., "Widening of Socioeconomic Inequalities in U.S. Death Rates, 1993-2001," *PLoS ONE*, no. 3, issue 5 (2008): 1-8.

Relationship Between Educational Attainment and Mortality for U.S. Adults



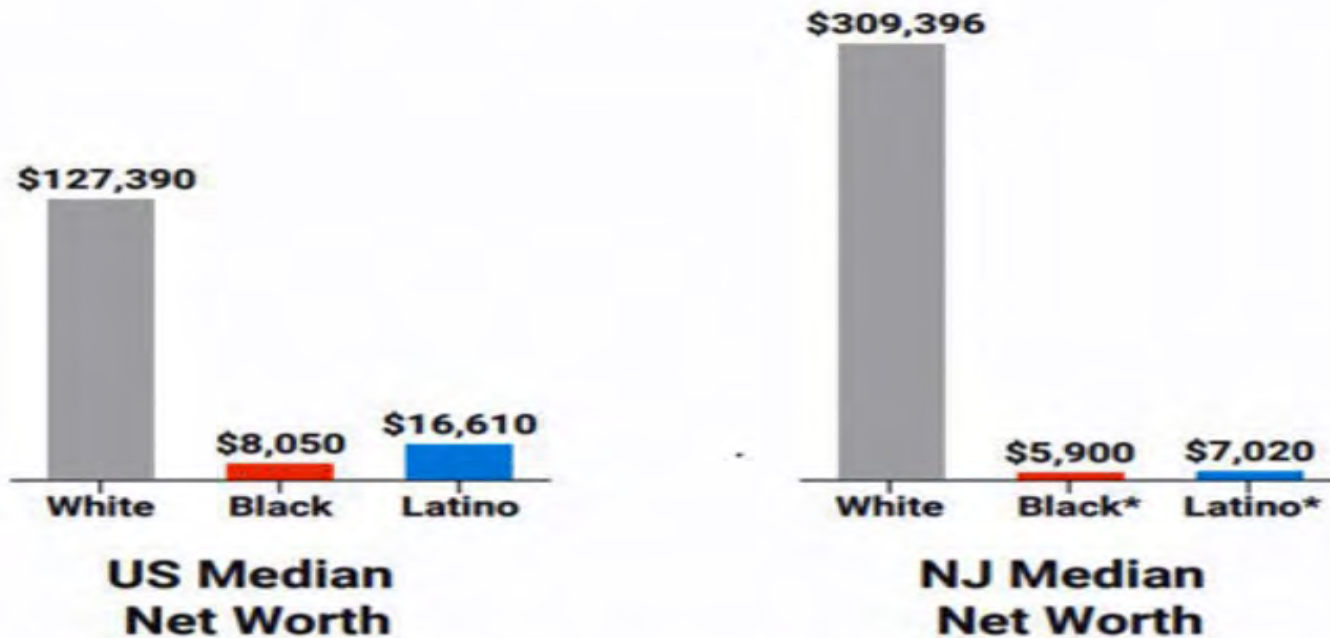
Source: Jennifer Karas Montez et al., "Educational Attainment and Adult Mortality in the United States: A Systematic Analysis of Functional Form," *Demography* 49, no. 1 (2012): 315-36..

New Jersey Teens and Young Adults 2017

| | Admissions to Juvenile Detention | Percent of Admissions to Juvenile Detention |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Caucasian | 302 | 12% |
| African American | 1,553 | 63% |
| Hispanic | 573 | 23% |
| Other | 50 | 2% |

Note: N/A indicates counties that did not participate in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative and for which data are not available.

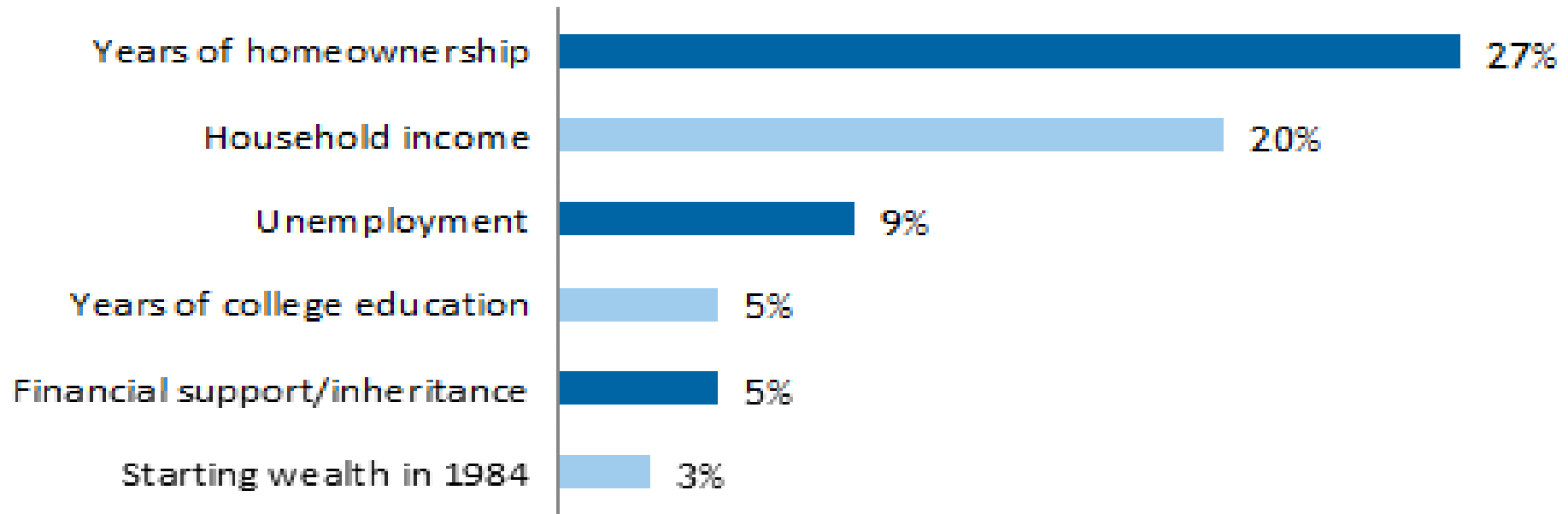
The U.S. has a racial wealth gap problem. New Jersey has a disaster.



Scorecard: Financial Assets & Income, Net Worth by Race, PROSPERITY NOW, <https://scorecard.prosperitynow.org/data-by-issue#finance/outcome/net-worth> (data from last year downloaded on Aug. 13, 2018) & Scorecard: Financial Assets & Income, Net Worth by Race, PROSPERITY NOW, <https://scorecard.prosperitynow.org/data-by-issue#finance/outcome/net-worth> (last visited Mar. 7, 2019).

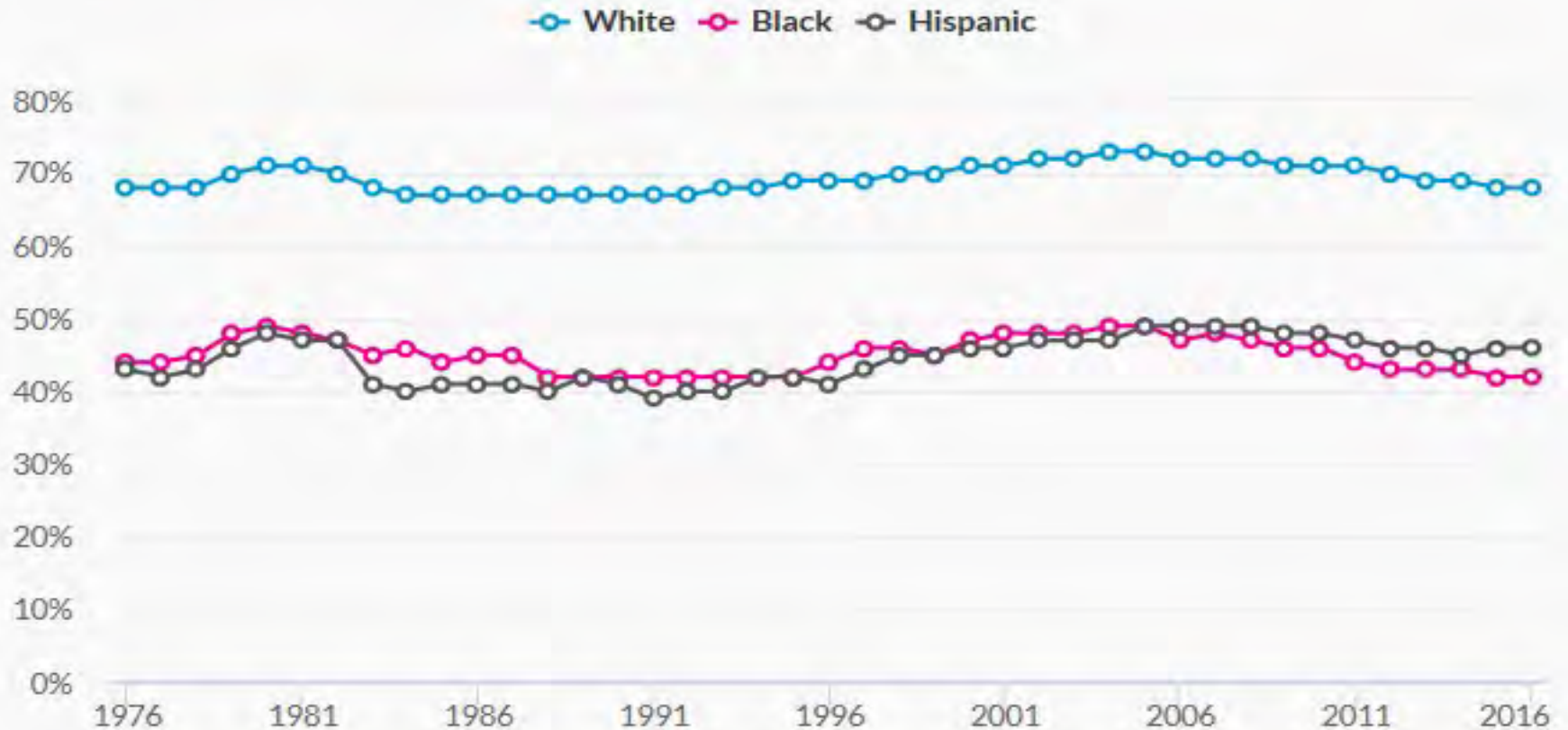
*These statistics are from 2018 because the 2019 data was not available due to both smaller sample sizes and a larger margin of error.

Top factors driving the wealth gap between whites and blacks in a recent study of 1,700 working-age households from 1984 through 2009



Source: IASP 2013

Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 1976–2016*



apps.urban.org/features/wealth-inequality-charts/



May 1990
>10 mcg/dl

Aug 1990
30 mcg/dl



**June 1991
37 mcg/dl**



Freddie Carlos Gray, Jr.
1989 - 2015

Freddie Gray's life a study on the effects of lead paint on poor blacks

“Before Freddie Gray was injured in police custody last month, before he died and this city was plunged into rioting, his life was defined by failures in the classroom, run-ins with the law and an inability to focus on anything for very long.”

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/freddie-grays-life-a-study-in-the-sad-effects-of-lead-paint-on-poor-blacks/2015/04/29/0be898e6-eea8-11e4-8abc-d6aa3bad79dd_story.html

Who was Freddie Gray? How did he die? And what led to the mistrial in Baltimore?

Gray, 25, grew up in the impoverished neighborhood of Sandtown-Winchester on Baltimore's west side.

In 2008, a lead-paint lawsuit was filed on behalf of Gray and two of his sisters against the owners of the home in which they grew up. Court papers described his difficult upbringing: a disabled mother addicted to heroin who, in a deposition, said she could not read; walls and windowsills containing enough lead to poison the children and leave them incapable of leading functional lives; a young man who was four grade levels behind in reading.

By [John Woodrow Cox](#), [Lynh Bui](#) and [DeNeen L. Brown](#)

December 16, 2015

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/who-was-freddie-gray-and-how-did-his-death-lead-to-a-mistrial-in-baltimore/2015/12/16/b08df7ce-a433-11e5-9c4e-be37f66848bb_story.html

“It is nonetheless hard to know whether Gray’s problems were exclusively borne of lead poisoning or were the result of other socioeconomic factors as well. From birth, his was a life of intractable poverty that would have been challenging to overcome.”

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/freddie-grays-life-a-study-in-the-sad-effects-of-lead-paint-on-poor-blacks/2015/04/29/0be898e6-eea8-11e4-8abc-d6aa3bad79dd_story.html



Planet Aid®

www.planetaid.org

Clothes
&...

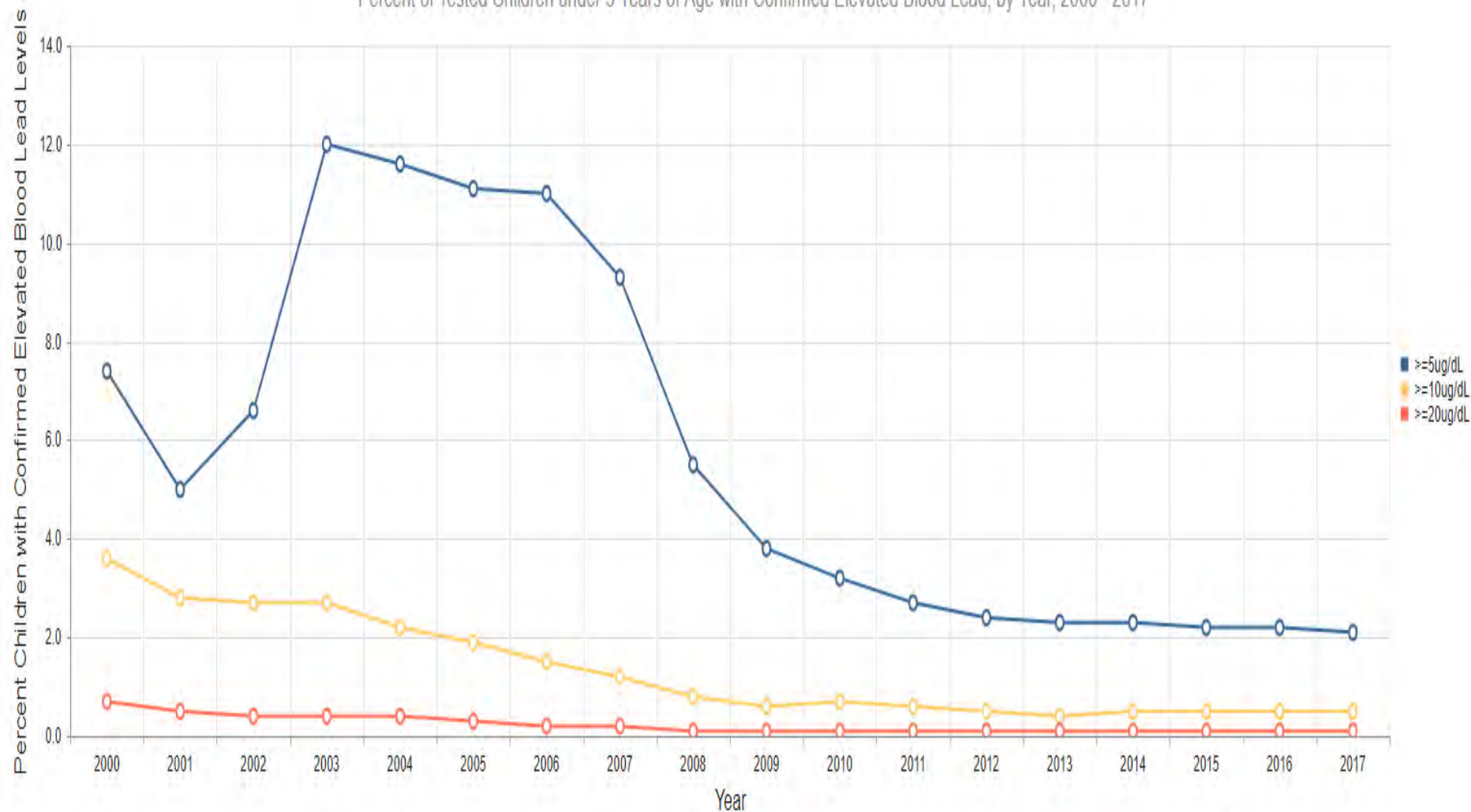
This Collect
Planet Aid is

WATER
is
Life
THIS WAY
NEWARK
WATER
COALITION

**NEWARK
IS BEING
POISONED
GET THE LEAD OUT**

Percent of Tested Children < 3 with Confirmed Elevated BLL 2000-2017

Percent of Tested Children under 3 Years of Age with Confirmed Elevated Blood Lead, by Year, 2000 - 2017

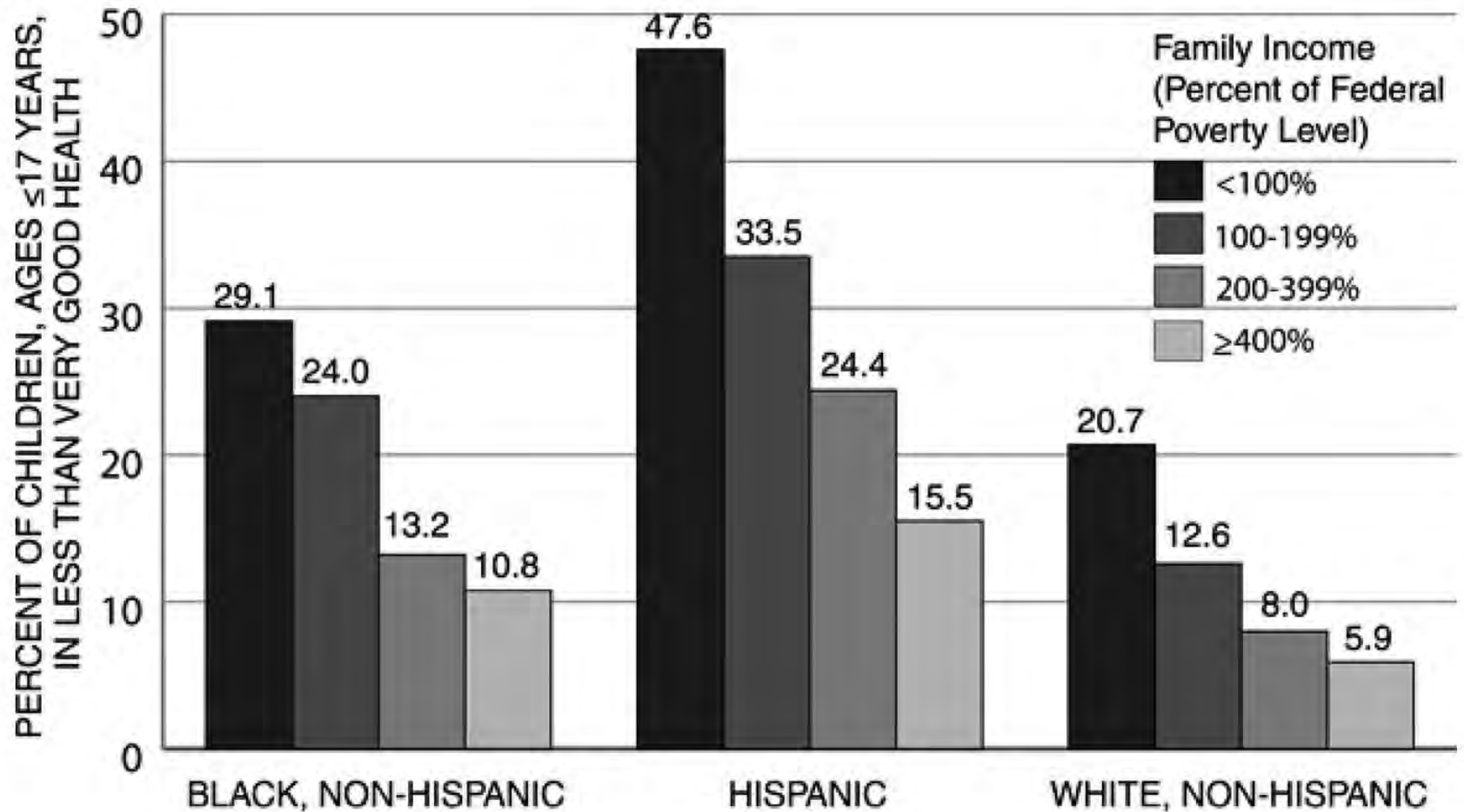


Effects of Lead at 10mcg/dl or less

- Decreased IQ Level
- Decreased Hearing
- Decreased Growth
- Impaired Peripheral Nerve Function

“Poverty is a risk factor for lead exposure in the home, and poor black children are twice as likely as poor Hispanic and white children to have concentrations of lead in their blood of at least 2.5mcg/dL...”

Pascoe JM, Wood DL, Duffee JH, et al. AAP Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, Council on Community Pediatrics. Mediators and Sverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States. Pediatrics. 2016;137(4):e20160340



In every racial or ethnic group, children's health varies according to family income. (Adapted with permission from Egerter et al.⁹²)

Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults

The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study

Vincent J. Felitti, MD, FACP, Robert F. Anda, MD, MS, Dale Nordenberg, MD, David F. Williamson, MS, PhD, Alison M. Spitz, MS, MPH, Valerie Edwards, BA, Mary P. Koss, PhD, James S. Marks, MD, MPH

(Am J Prev Med 1998;14:245–258)

The three types of ACEs include

ABUSE



Physical



Emotional



Sexual

NEGLECT



Physical

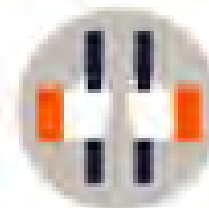


Emotional

HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



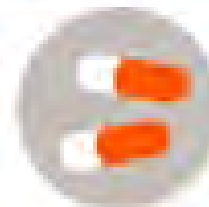
Mental Illness



Incarcerated Relative



Mother treated violently



Substance Abuse

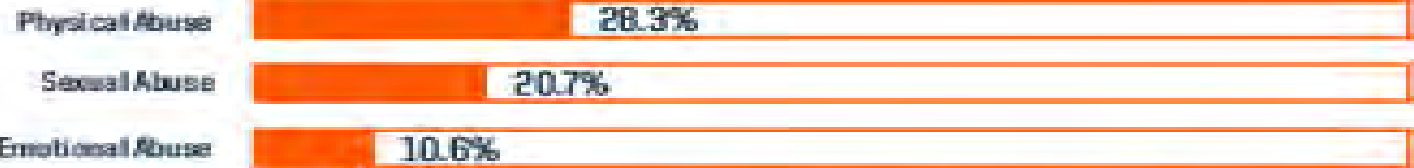


Divorce

HOW PREVALENT ARE ACEs?

The ACE study revealed the following estimates:*

ABUSE

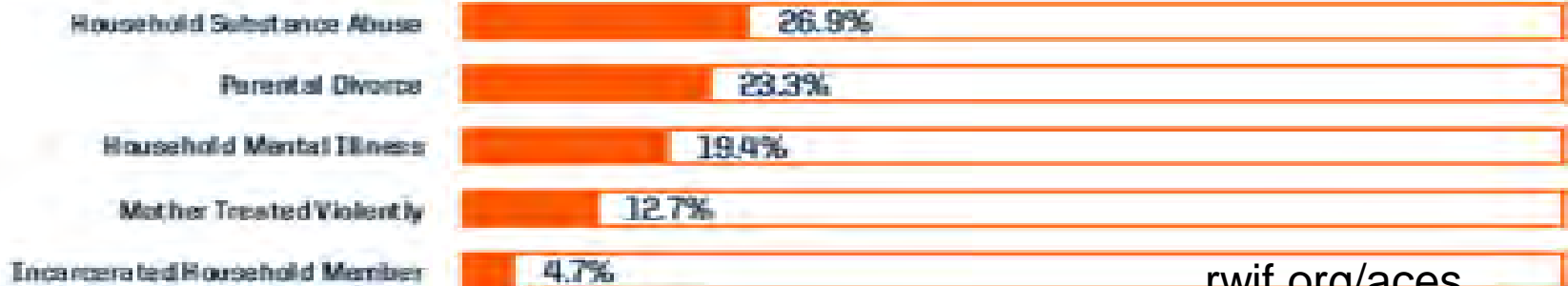


percentage of study participants that experienced a specific ACE

NEGLECT



HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION



Possible Risk Outcomes:

BEHAVIOR



Lack of physical activity



Smoking



Alcoholism



Drug use



Missed work

PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH



Severe obesity



Diabetes



Depression



Suicide attempts



STDs



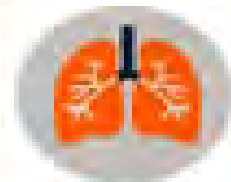
Heart disease



Cancer



Stroke



COPD



Broken bones

Death



Birth



Moving from

“What’s wrong with you?”

to

“What happened to you?”

Trauma Definition

Individual trauma results from an event, series of events, or set of circumstances that are experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening and that have lasting effects on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being.

-Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)





Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Traumatic Experiences Widespread Among U.S. Youth, New Data Show

October 19, 2017

<https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/articles-and-news/2017/10/traumatic-experiences-widespread-among-u-s--youth--new-data-show.html>

Nationally, more than **46 percent** of U.S. youth—34 million children under age 18—have had at least one ACE, and **more than 20 percent have had at least two.**

The new analysis includes state-by-state percentages of children with ACEs, ranging from 38.1 percent in Minnesota to 55.9 percent in Arkansas. The ten states with the highest rates are either in the South or West.

<https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/articles-and-news/2017/10/traumatic-experiences-widespread-among-u-s--youth--new-data-show.html>

ACEs are more prevalent among children in low-income families—**62 percent** of children with family incomes under 200 percent of the federal poverty level have had at least one ACEs. But they occur among children at all income levels—**26 percent** of children in families with incomes higher than 400 percent of the federal poverty level have had one or more ACEs as well.

White children are less likely to have ACEs than Hispanic or black children, but they make up the plurality of all children who have had ACEs.

**40 percent of white children have one or more ACEs,
51 percent of Hispanic children have one or more ACEs
64 percent of black children have one or more ACEs.**

**46 percent of children who have had one or more ACEs are white,
27 percent are Hispanic
17 percent are black.**

The [ACEs assessed in the survey](#) are:

Somewhat often/very often hard to get by on income

Parent/guardian divorced or separated

Parent/guardian died

Parent/guardian served time in jail

Saw or heard violence in the home

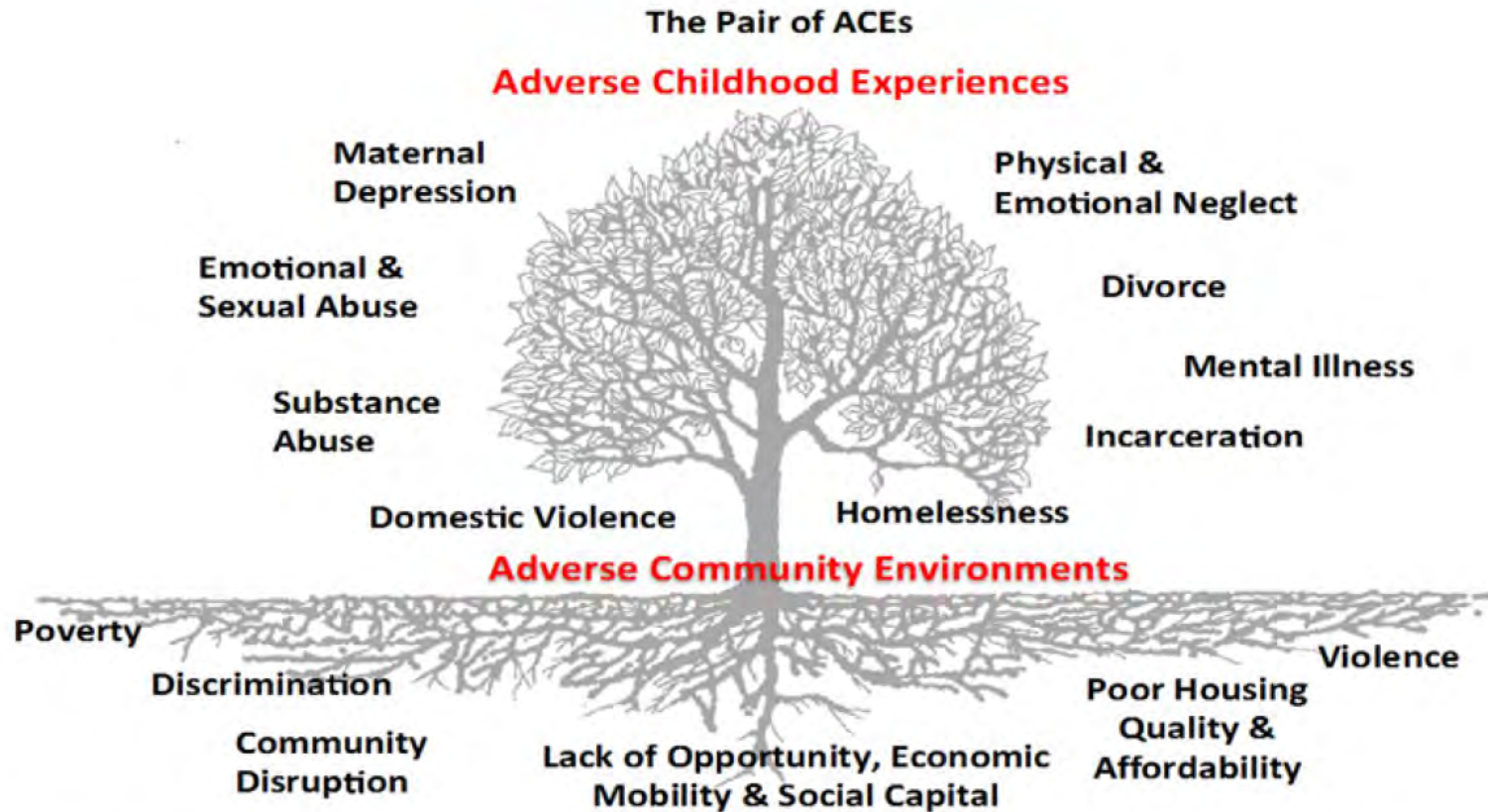
The [ACEs assessed in the survey](#) are:

Victim of violence or witness violence in neighborhood

Lived with anyone mentally ill, suicidal, or depressed

Lived with anyone with alcohol or drug problem

Often treated or judged unfairly due to race/ethnicity



Ellis, W., Dietz, W. (2017) A New Framework for Addressing Adverse Childhood and Community Experiences: The Building Community Resilience (BCR) Model. *Academic Pediatrics*. 17 (2017) pp. S86-S93. DOI information: 10.1016/j.acap.2016.12.011

TECHNICAL REPORT

American Academy
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

Mediators and Adverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States

John M. Pascoe, MD, MPH, FAAP, David L. Wood, MD, MPH, FAAP, James H. Duffee, MD, MPH, FAAP, Alice Kuo, MD, PhD,
MEd, FAAP, COMMITTEE ON PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS OF CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH, COUNCIL ON COMMUNITY PEDIATRICS

PEDIATRICS Volume 137 , number 4 , April 2016

Mediators and Adverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States

“Poverty has direct negative effects on early brain development through the mechanism of toxic stress.”

Pascoe JM, Wood DL, Duffee JH, et al. AAP Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, Council on Community Pediatrics. Mediators and Sverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States. Pediatrics. 2016;137(4):e20160340

Mediators and Adverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States

“The pathophysiology of toxic stress consists of frequent, unremitting activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis stress system and chronic elevation of cortisol as well as inflammatory mediators.”

Pascoe JM, Wood DL, Duffee JH, et al. AAP Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, Council on Community Pediatrics. Mediators and Sverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States. *Pediatrics*. 2016;137(4):e20160340

Mediators and Adverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States

“...the epigenetic, anatomic, and neuroendocrine disruption related to chronic toxic stress may impair learning, behavior, and interpersonal relationships.”

Pascoe JM, Wood DL, Duffee JH, et al. AAP Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, Council on Community Pediatrics. Mediators and Sverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States. *Pediatrics*. 2016;137(4):e20160340

Mediators and Adverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States

“The combination of impaired self-regulation and chronic stress may lead to maladaptive behaviors, such as smoking, excessive alcohol intake, overeating, promiscuity, and substance abuse that transiently turn off the stress response but over the life course may cause morbidity and early mortality.”

Pascoe JM, Wood DL, Duffee JH, et al. AAP Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, Council on Community Pediatrics. Mediators and Sverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States. *Pediatrics*. 2016;137(4):e20160340

Mediators and Adverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States

“Within families, poverty is associated with intimate partner violence, maternal depression, single-parent families, and parental substance abuse, all of which are risk factors for child maltreatment.”

Pascoe JM, Wood DL, Duffee JH, et al. AAP Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, Council on Community Pediatrics. Mediators and Sverse Effects of Child Poverty in the United States. *Pediatrics*. 2016;137(4):e20160340

Understanding the role of unconscious bias and racism

What Is Unconscious Bias?



We all have shortcuts, “schemas” that help us make sense of the world. But our shortcuts sometimes make us misinterpret things. That’s unconscious bias.

Racism

is

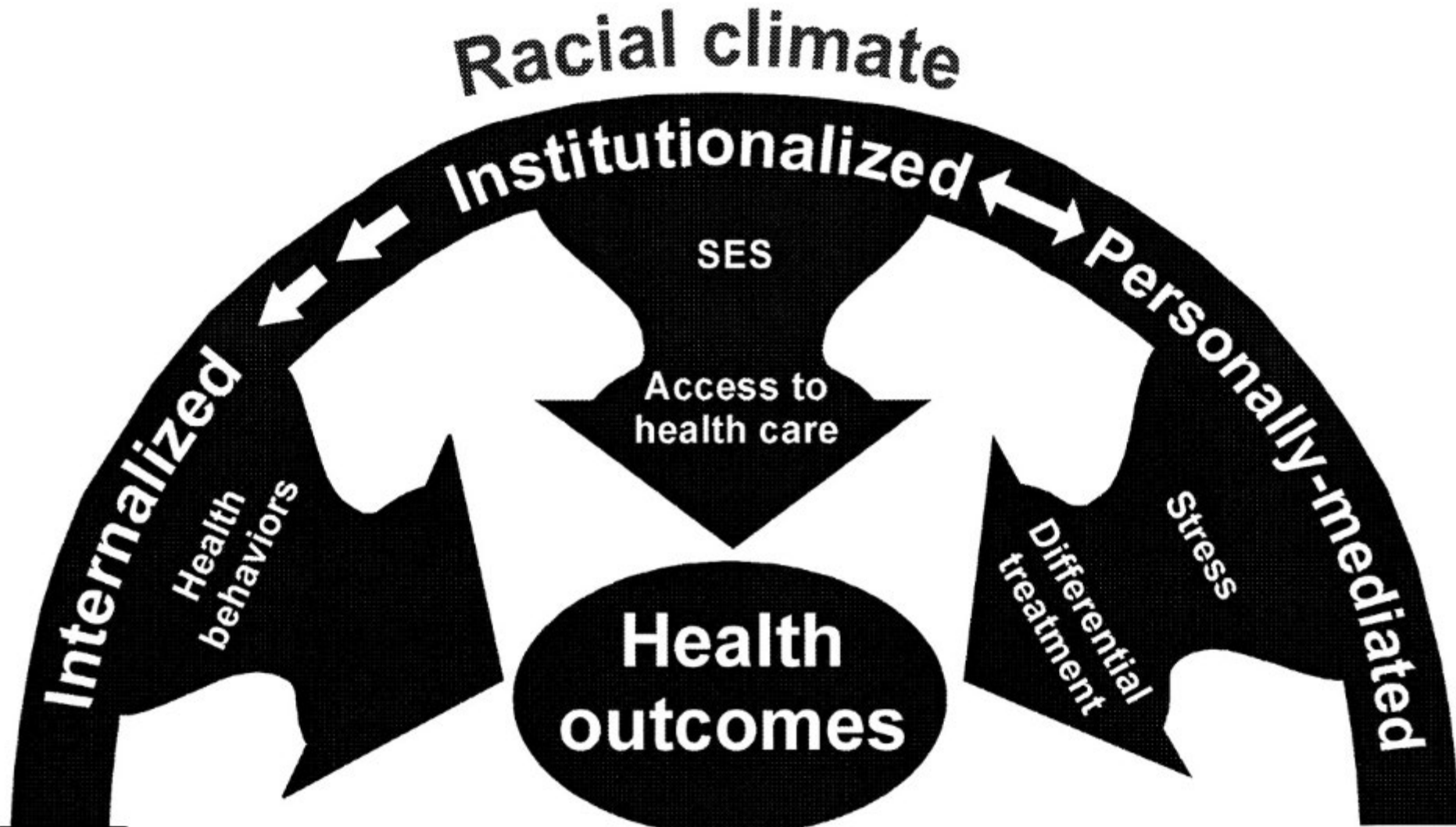
Prejudice

Plus

Power

“Racism is a “system of structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how one looks (which is what we call ‘race’) that unfairly disadvantages some individuals and communities, unfairly advantages other individuals and communities, and saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources.”

The Impacts of Racism on Health



POLICY STATEMENT Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child Health Care System and/or Improve the Health of all Children

American Academy
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

The Impact of Racism on Child and Adolescent Health

Maria Trent, MD, MPH, FAAP, FSAHM,^a Danielle G. Dooley, MD, MPhil, FAAP,^b Jacqueline Dougé, MD, MPH, FAAP,^c SECTION ON ADOLESCENT HEALTH, COUNCIL ON COMMUNITY PEDIATRICS, COMMITTEE ON ADOLESCENCE

Downloaded from www.aappublications.org/news by guest on September 29, 2019

PEDIATRICS Volume 144, number 2, August 2019

<https://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/144/2/e20191765.full.pdf>

“Racism is a social determinant of health that has a profound impact on the health status of children, adolescents, emerging adults, and their families.”

Although progress has been made toward racial equality and equity, the evidence to support the continued negative impact of racism on health and well-being through implicit and explicit biases, institutional structures, and interpersonal relationships is clear.

Failure to address racism will continue to undermine health equity for all children, adolescents, emerging adults, and their families.



WHO
NEEDS
NIGGERS

BACK TO
THE
TREES,
BOOGIES



**SOUTHERN WHITES ARE
THE NEGROES' BEST
FRIENDS BUT
NO INTEGRATION**



“Until justice is blind to color, until education is unaware of race, until opportunity is unconcerned with the color of men's skins, emancipation will be a proclamation but not a fact.”

President Lyndon B. Johnson





“ PLEASE I CAN'T BREATHE.
MY STOMACH HURTS.
MY NECK HURTS.
EVERYTHING HURTS.
THEY'RE GOING TO KILL ME. ”

GEORGE FLOYD
SAY MY NAME.



700 x 415



Boogaloo Boys Aim to Provoke 2nd US Civil War

By Masood Farivar
June 23, 2020 08:28 AM



FILE - People, including activists with the Boogaloo movement, rally at the State House in Concord, New Hampshire, May 2, 2020, in a protest unrelated to the George Floyd demonstrations.

MORE COVERAGE

USA
Protests Flare in Philadelphia After Police Fatally Shoot Black Man



USA
Black US Archbishop's Rise Marks a Historic Moment



USA
Third-Degree Murder Charge Dropped Against Minneapolis Officer Arrested in George Floyd's Death



A New Face of White Supremacy: Plots Expose Danger of the 'Base'

A secret domestic terrorism investigation revealed that the violent neo-Nazi group was recruiting cells across the United States.



Members of the Base, a white supremacist group, talked about targeting attendees of Monday's gun rally in Richmond, Va. Victor J. Blue for The New York Times **By Neil MacFarquhar and Adam Goldman** Jan. 22, 2020









Three Teens Arrested for Waiting While Black



Neetzan Zimmerman

12/02/13 09:24AM Filed to: RACIAL PROFILING



220.92K



Police handcuff 6-year-old student in Georgia

By Antoinette Campbell, CNN

🕒 Updated 5:51 PM ET, Tue April 17, 2012



The Founders of Black Lives Matter: "We Gave Tongue To Something That We All Knew Was Happening"

By Collier Meyerson

November 1, 2016



From left: Alicia Garza, Opal Tometi, and Patrisse Cullors

<https://www.glamour.com/story/women-of-the-year-black-lives-matter-founders>

"When we say, 'save the rainforest,' we don't mean that we cease to honor the mighty cedars or the reaching pines. We mean that one particular piece of a deeply sacred whole is more at risk than others, and that this risk, this threat, is worthy of our very bravest actions. So it is with black lives in this country, and the message that Black Lives Matter is important so long as this nation effectively functions as if they do not." ~ Rev Nancy MacDonald Ladd, Sr. Minister of River Road Unitarian Universalist Congregation, Bethesda, MD

Border children: Immigrant families in crisis



<https://www.cbsnews.com/pictures/border-children-immigrant-families-in-crisis/21/>

Border children: Immigrant families in crisis



<https://www.cbsnews.com/pictures/border-children-immigrant-families-in-crisis/21/>

*Thousands of Immigrant Children
Said They Were Sexually Abused in
U.S. Detention Centers, Report Says*

By Matthew Haag

Feb. 27, 2019

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02/27/us/immigrant-children-sexual-abuse.html>

AAP Statement Opposing Separation of Children and Parents at the Border

5/8/2018

by: Colleen Kraft, MD, MBA, FAAP, President, American Academy of Pediatrics

“As a pediatrician, as a parent, as the president of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), I am appalled by a new policy reportedly signed by Department of Homeland Security that will forcibly separate children from their parents, a practice that this Administration has already been carrying out for months. In fact, during my recent trip to the border, I saw its impact with my own eyes, and I am not alone in my outrage and dismay at its sweeping cruelty. The AAP is opposed to this policy and will continue to urge the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice to reverse it immediately.”

A black and white photograph showing a large, rectangular sign with bold, capital letters. The sign is the central focus and is flanked by two American flags. The background consists of bare trees and utility lines, suggesting a rural or wooded area. The overall tone is somber and provocative.

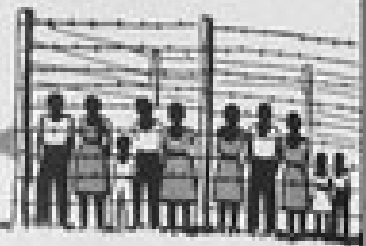
**WE WANT WHITE
TENANTS IN OUR
WHITE COMMUNITY**

WHAT HOUSING SEGREGATION MEANS TO THE CAPITAL'S NEGROES



**"NO PROPERTY IN A WHITE SECTION
SHOULD EVER BE SOLD, RENTED,
ADVERTISED, OR OFFERED TO
COLORED PEOPLE" —
CODE OF ETHICS —
WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE BOARD**

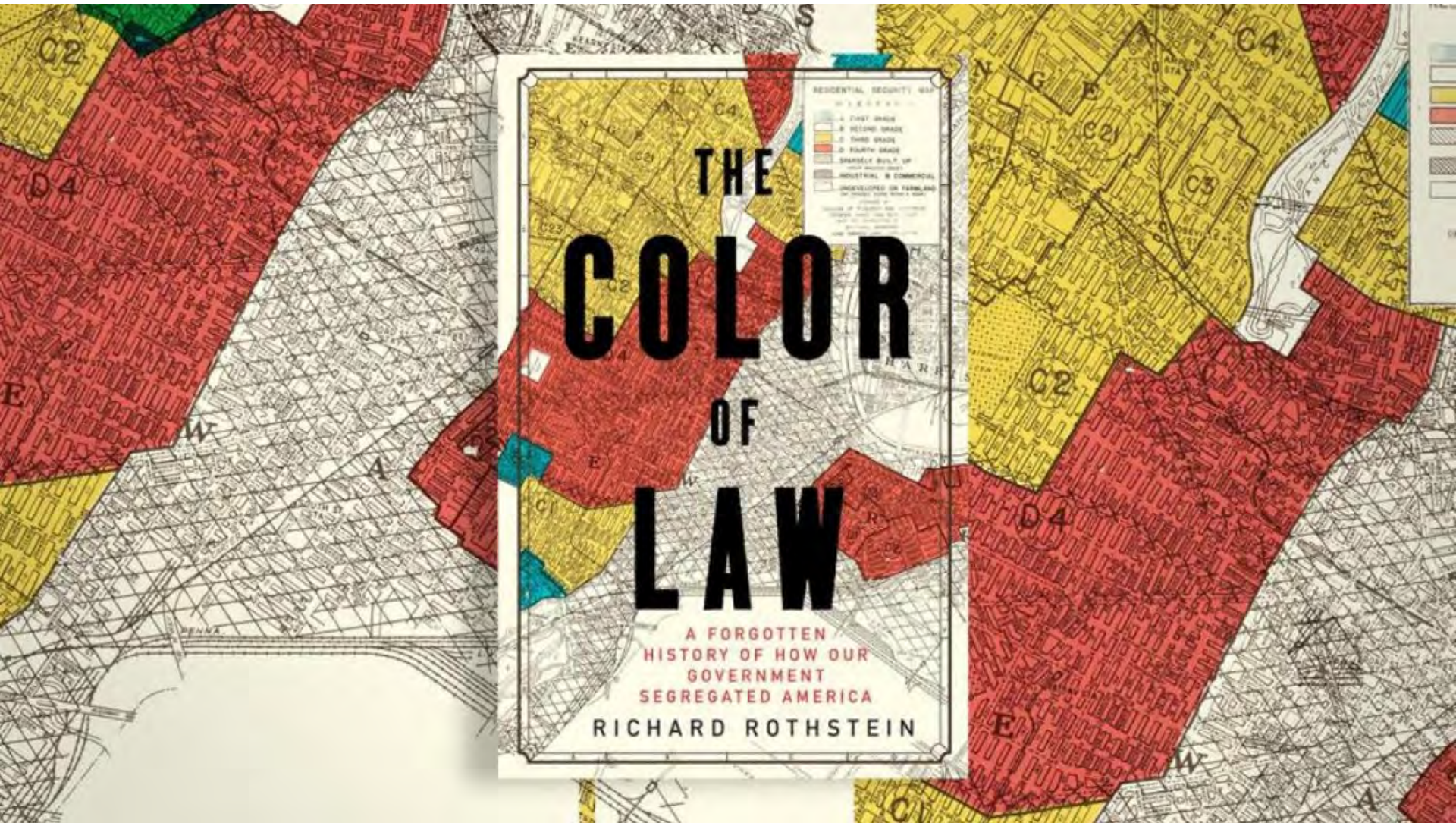
The segregated Negro
has little hope of
leaving his racial en-
closure.



Residential segregation is a fundamental cause of health disparities. We need to take steps that will reduce health risks caused by segregation and lead to more equitable, healthier communities.



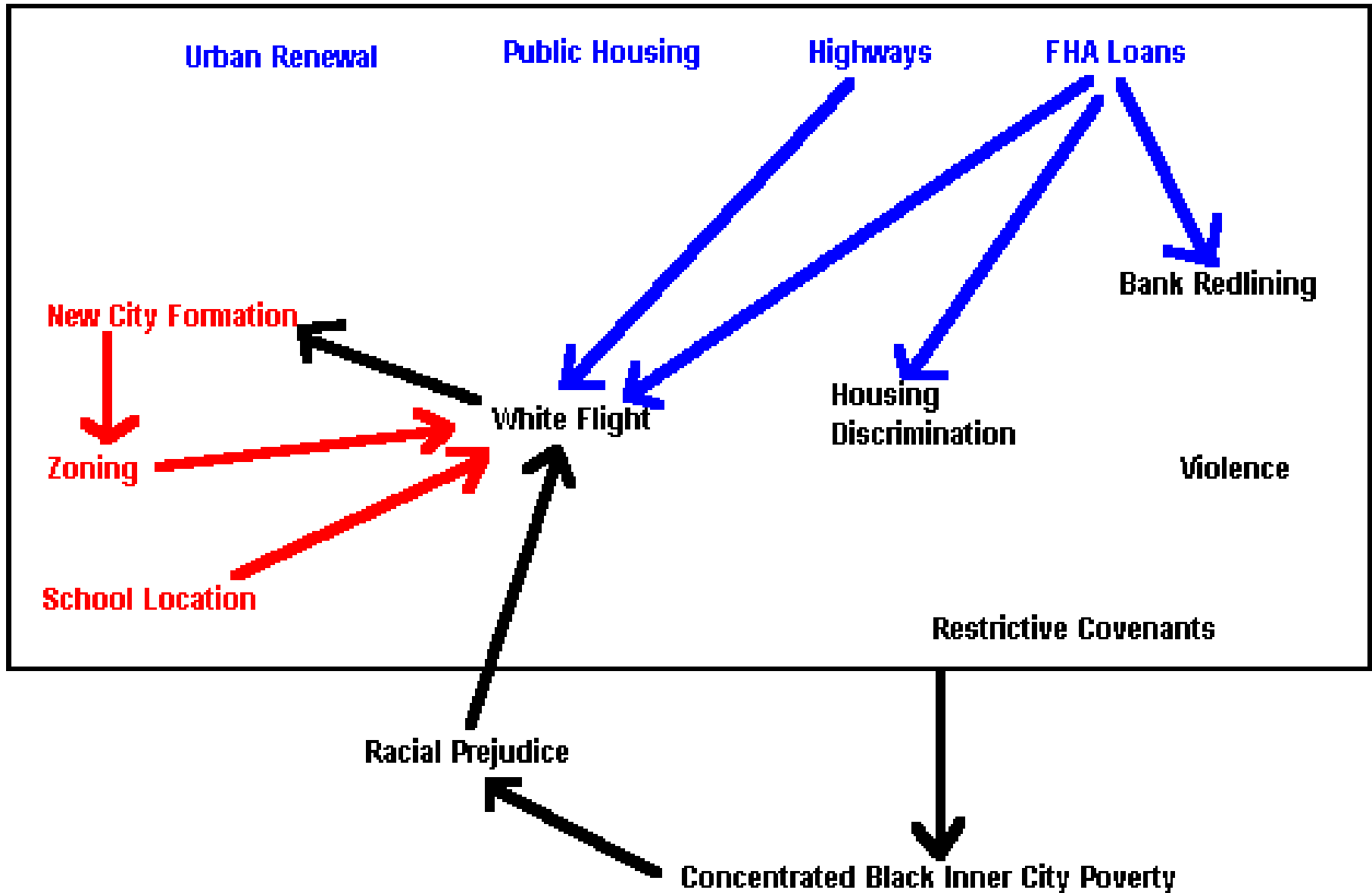
<https://www.rwjf.org/en/blog/2016/03/whats-the-connection-between-residential-segregation-and-health.html>

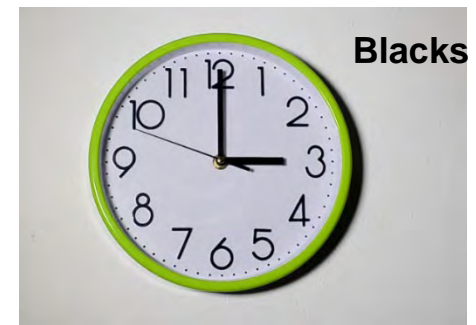


“We have created a caste system in this country, with African Americans kept exploited and geographically separate by racially explicit government policies. Although most of these policies are now off the books, they have never been remedied and their effects endure.”

Richard Rothstein from the Preface to [The Color of Law](#)

Causes of Residential Racial Segregation





TITLE DEED PARK PLACE

RENT \$35.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| With 1 House | \$ 175. |
| With 2 Houses | 500. |
| With 3 Houses | 1100. |
| With 4 Houses | 1300. |

With Hotel \$1500

Mortgage Value \$175.

Houses cost \$200. each

Hotels, \$200. plus 4 houses

If a player owns ALL the lots of any

TITLE DEED BOARDWALK

RENT \$50.

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| With 1 House | \$ 200. |
| With 2 Houses | 600. |
| With 3 Houses | 1400. |
| With 4 Houses | 1700. |

With Hotel \$2000

Mortgage Value \$200.

Houses cost \$200. each

Hotels, \$200. plus 4 houses

If a player owns ALL the lots of any

TITLE DEED

BALTIC AVE.

RENT \$4.

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| With 1 House | \$ 20. |
| With 2 Houses | 60. |
| With 3 Houses | 180. |
| With 4 Houses | 320. |

With HOTEL \$450.

Mortgage value \$30.

Houses cost \$50. each

Hotels, \$50. plus 4 houses

If a player owns ALL the lots of any Color-Group, the rent is Doubled on Unimproved Lots in that group.

TITLE DEED

MEDITERRANEAN AVE.

RENT \$2.

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| With 1 House | \$ 10. |
| With 2 Houses | 30. |
| With 3 Houses | 90. |
| With 4 Houses | 160. |

With HOTEL \$250.

Mortgage Value \$30.

Houses cost \$50. each

Hotels, \$50. plus 4 houses

If a player owns ALL the lots of any Color-Group, the rent is Doubled on Unimproved Lots in that group.

America: Equity and Equality in Health 3

Structural racism and health inequities in the USA: evidence and interventions

Zinzi D Bailey, Nancy Krieger, Madina Agenor, Jasmine Graves, Natalia Linos, Mary T. Bassett

“...RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION IS ASSOCIATED WITH ADVERSE BIRTH OUTCOMES, INCREASED EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTANTS, DECREASED LONGEVITY, INCREASED RISK OF CHRONIC DISEASE AND INCREASED RATES OF HOMICIDE AND OTHER CRIMES”

***“RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION
ALSO SYSTEMATICALLY SHAPES
HEALTH-CARE ACCESS,
UTILISATION, AND QUALITY AT THE
NEIGHBOUROOD, HEALTH-CARE
SYSTEM, PROVIDER AND
INDIVIDUAL LEVELS”***



*WE WANT TO
KEEP OUR
SCHOOL WHITE*

New Jersey's Segregated Schools

Trends and Paths Forward

Gary Orfield
UCLA
Civil Rights Project

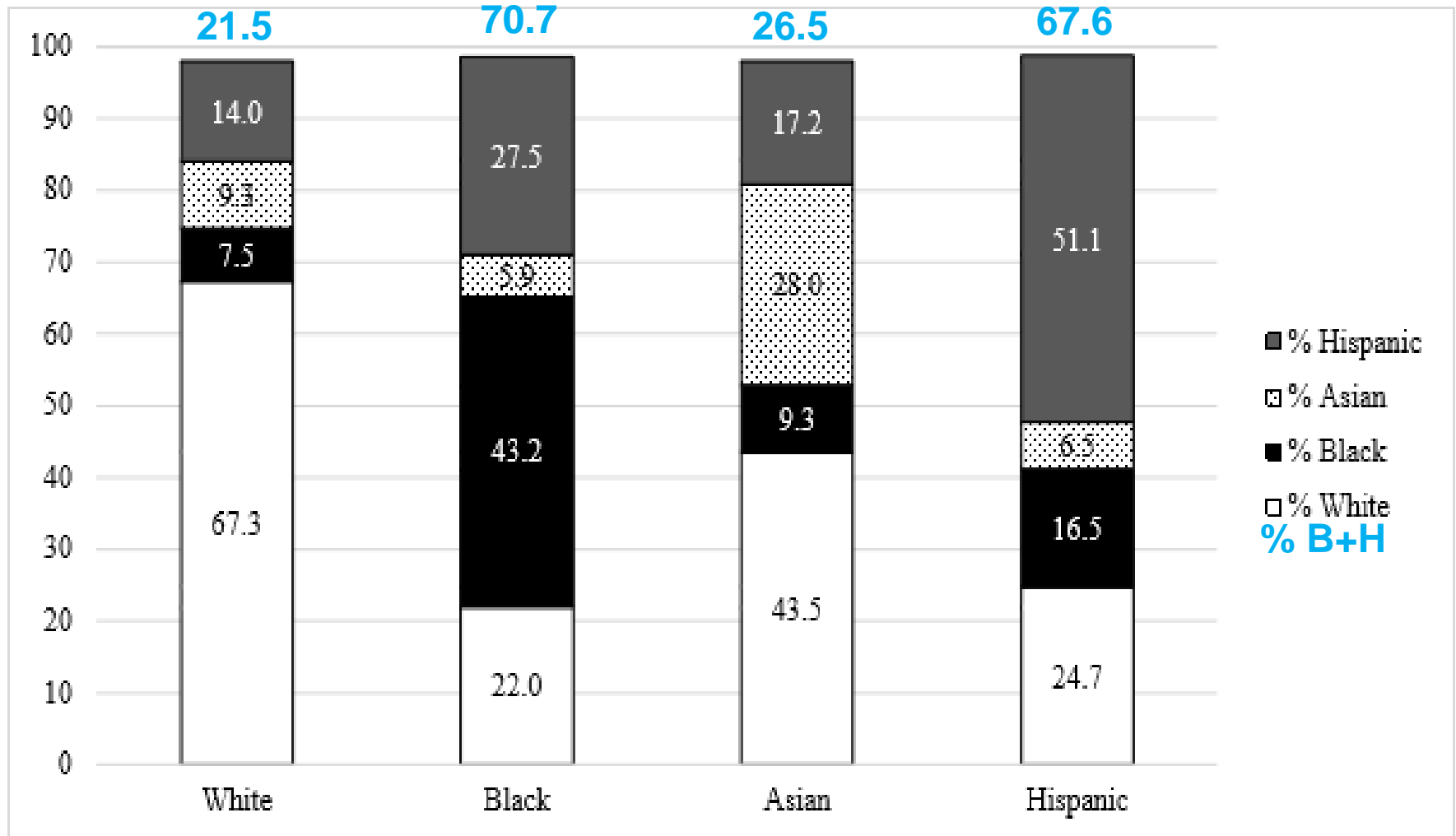
Jongyeon Ee
UCLA
Civil Rights Project

Ryan Coughlan
Guttman Community College
City University of New York

November 2017



Figure 9: Composition of School Attended by the Typical Student in New Jersey, by Race, 2015-2016



Source: State of New Jersey Department of Education, Enrollment Data for SY 2015

<https://www.civilrightsproject.ucla.edu/research/k-12-education/integration-and-diversity/new-jerseys-segregated-schools-trends-and-paths-forward/New-Jersey-report-final-110917.pdf>

Percentage of Students who are Low Income in Non-White Schools in New Jersey 2015-16

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| LOW INCOME ENROLLMENT | <u>37.6%</u> |
| 50-100% NON-WHITE | 59.3% |
| 90-100% NON WHITE | 76.9% |
| 99-100% NON WHITE | 78.9% |

Children of color are infected and hospitalized at higher rates than white children, new U.S. research shows.

Published Sept. 1, 2020

Updated Sept. 8, 2020, 7:58 a.m. ET



“The deaths include 41 Hispanic children, 24 Black children, 19 white children, three Asian-American children, three American Indian/Alaska Native children and two multiracial children.”

Figure 2. Provisional COVID-19 deaths by age group, by race and Hispanic origin: United States

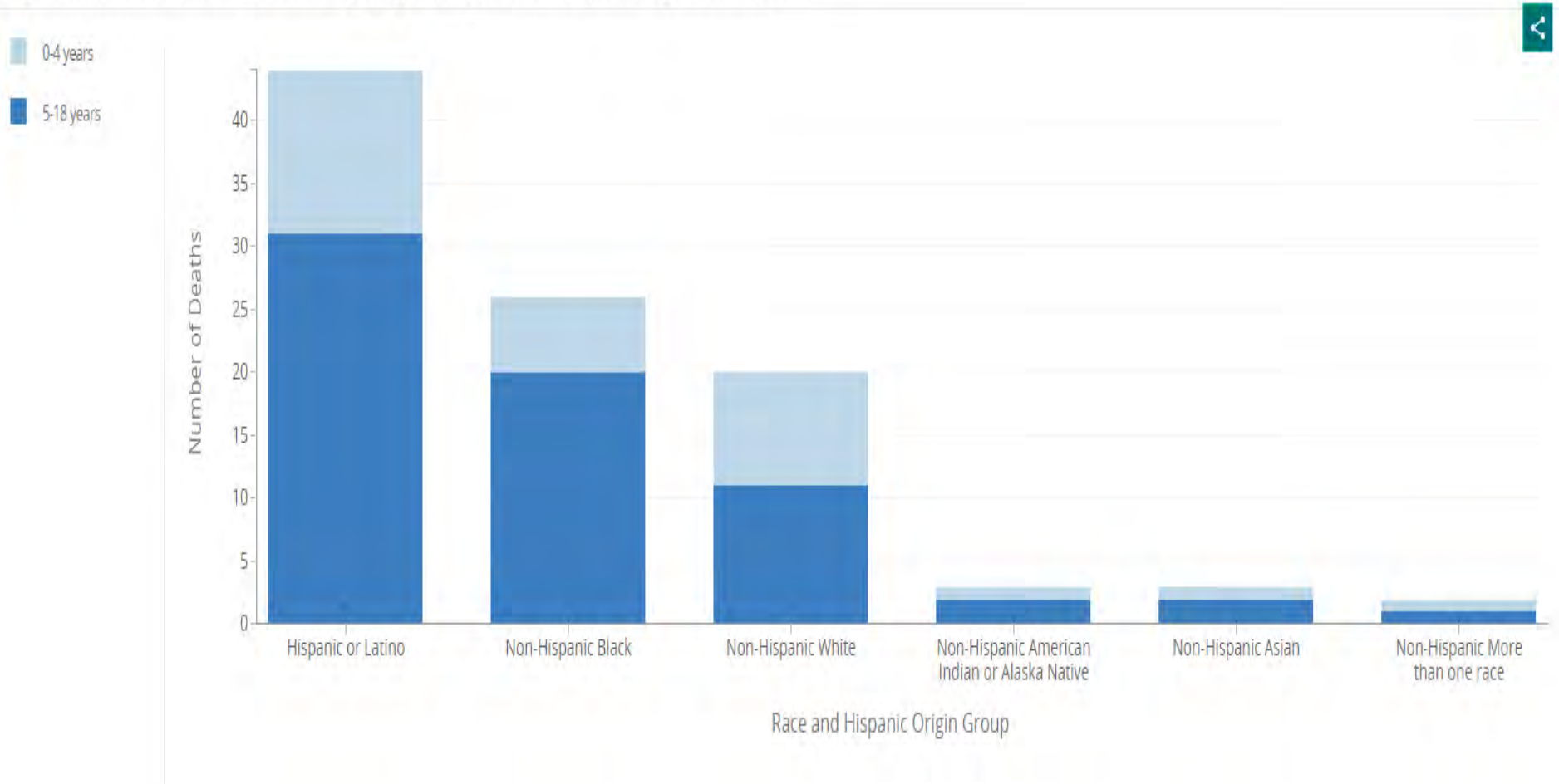


TABLE. Demographic characteristics and underlying conditions among school-aged children aged 5–11 years and 12–17 years* with positive test results for SARS-CoV-2 (N = 233,474) — United States, March 1–September 19, 2020



| Race/Ethnicity [§] | Population | All (N = 277,285) | 5–11 yrs (n = 101,503) | 12–17 yrs (n = 175,782) |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hispanic/Latino | 26% | 67,275 (41.7) | 27,539 (45.9) | 39,736 (39.2) |
| White, non-Hispanic | 50% | 52,229 (32.4) | 15,503 (25.8) | 36,726 (36.2) |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 14% | 27,963 (17.3) | 11,315 (18.8) | 16,648 (16.4) |
| A/PI, non-Hispanic | 5% | 4,541 (2.8) | 1,932 (3.2) | 2,609 (2.6) |
| AI/AN, non-Hispanic | 1% | 3,044 (1.9) | 1,342 (2.2) | 1,702 (1.7) |
| Multiracial/Other race | 4% | 6,335 (3.9) | 2,421 (4.0) | 3,914 (3.9) |
| Unknown [¶] | | 115,898 (N/A) | 41,451 (N/A) | 74,447 (N/A) |

Children and COVID-19: State Data Report

A joint report from the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Children's Hospital Association

Summary of publicly reported data from 49 states, NYC, DC, PR, and GU

Version: 10/29/20

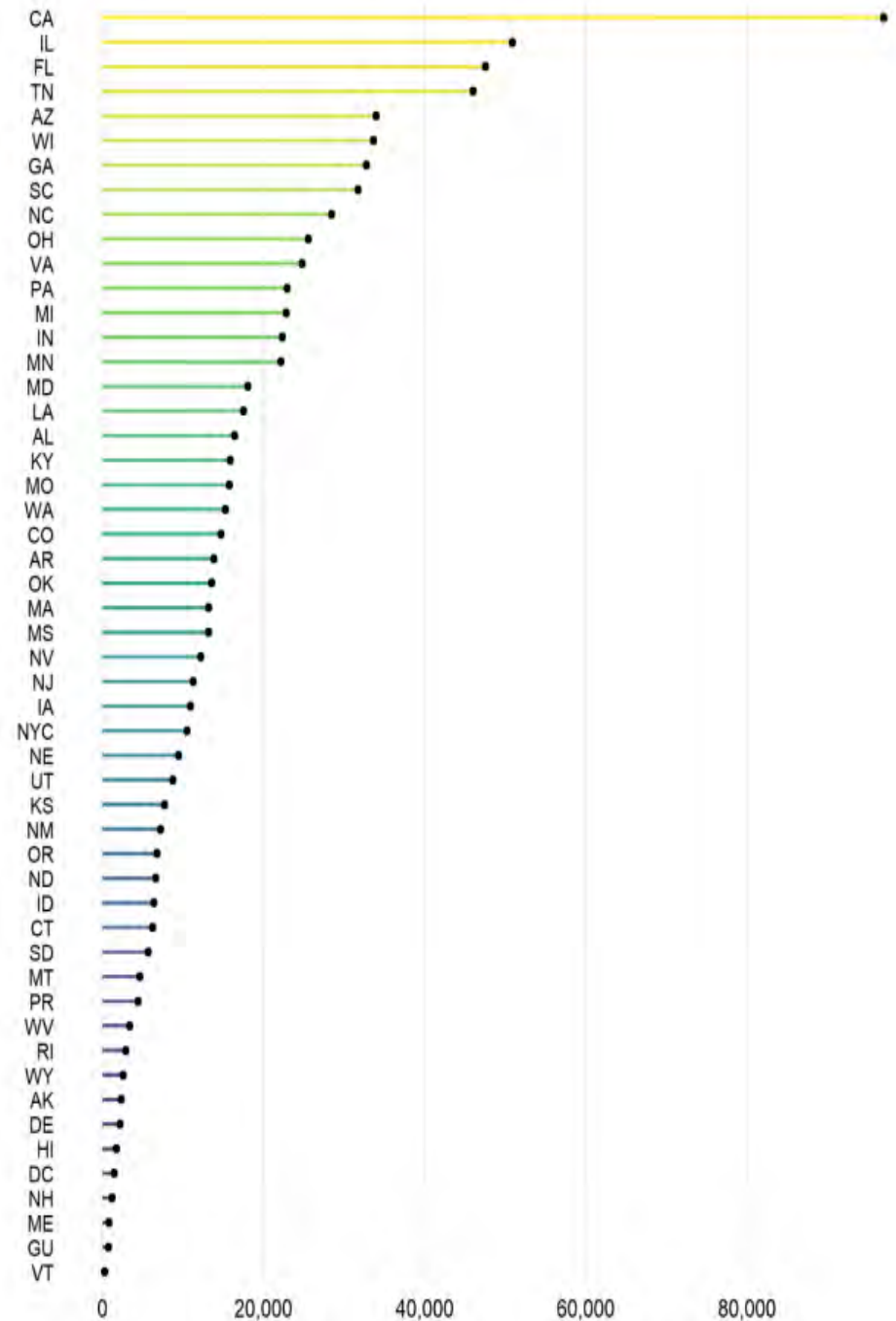


American Academy of Pediatrics
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Fig 2. Cumulative Number of Child COVID-19 Cases: 10/29/20

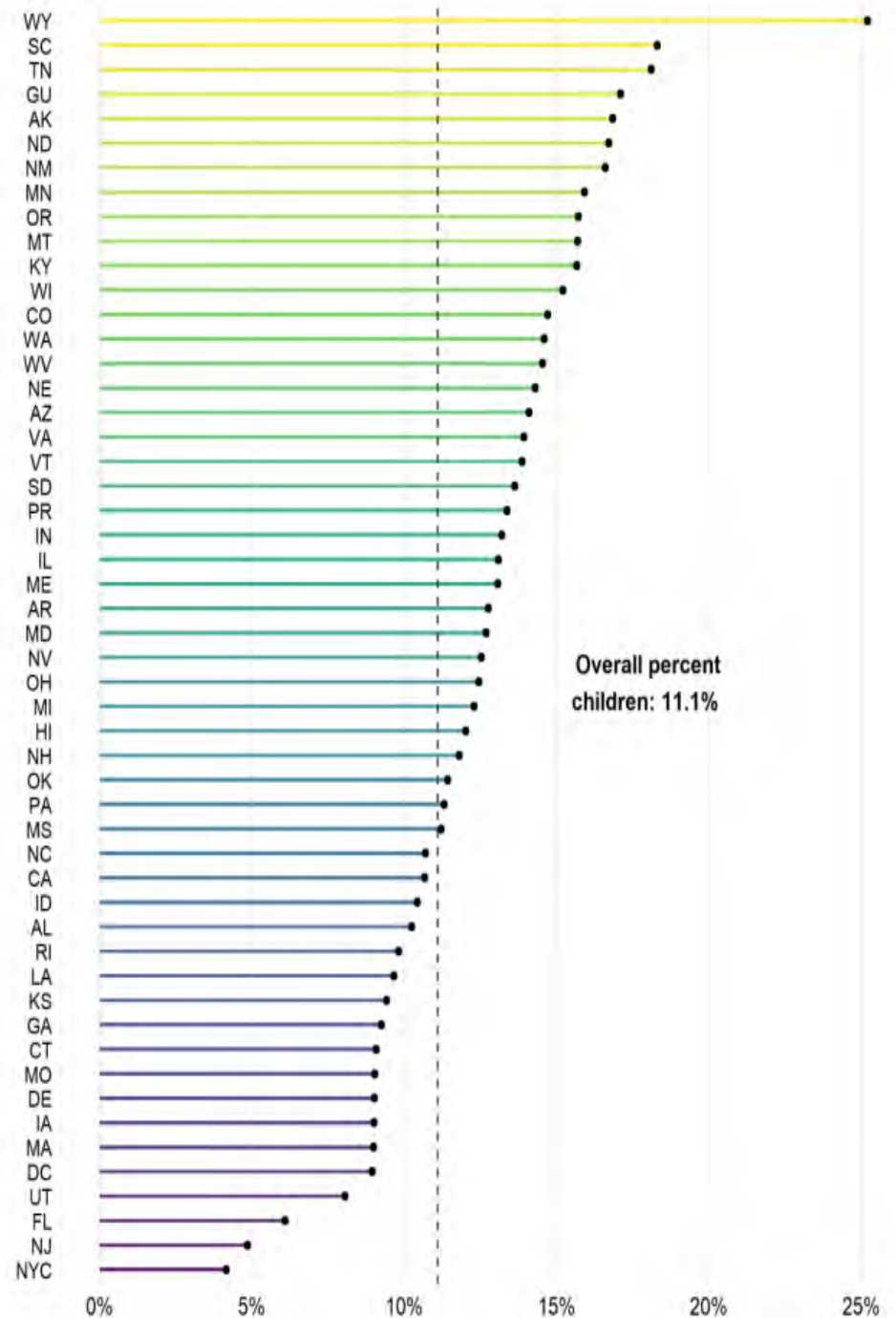
- 853,635 total child COVID-19 cases (cumulative)
- Ten states reported 25,000+ child cases
- Two states reported fewer than 1,000 child cases



See detail in Appendix: Data from 48 states, NYC, DC, PR, and GU (TX excluded from figure)
 All data reported by state/local health departments are preliminary and subject to change
 Analysis by American Academy of Pediatrics and Children's Hospital Association

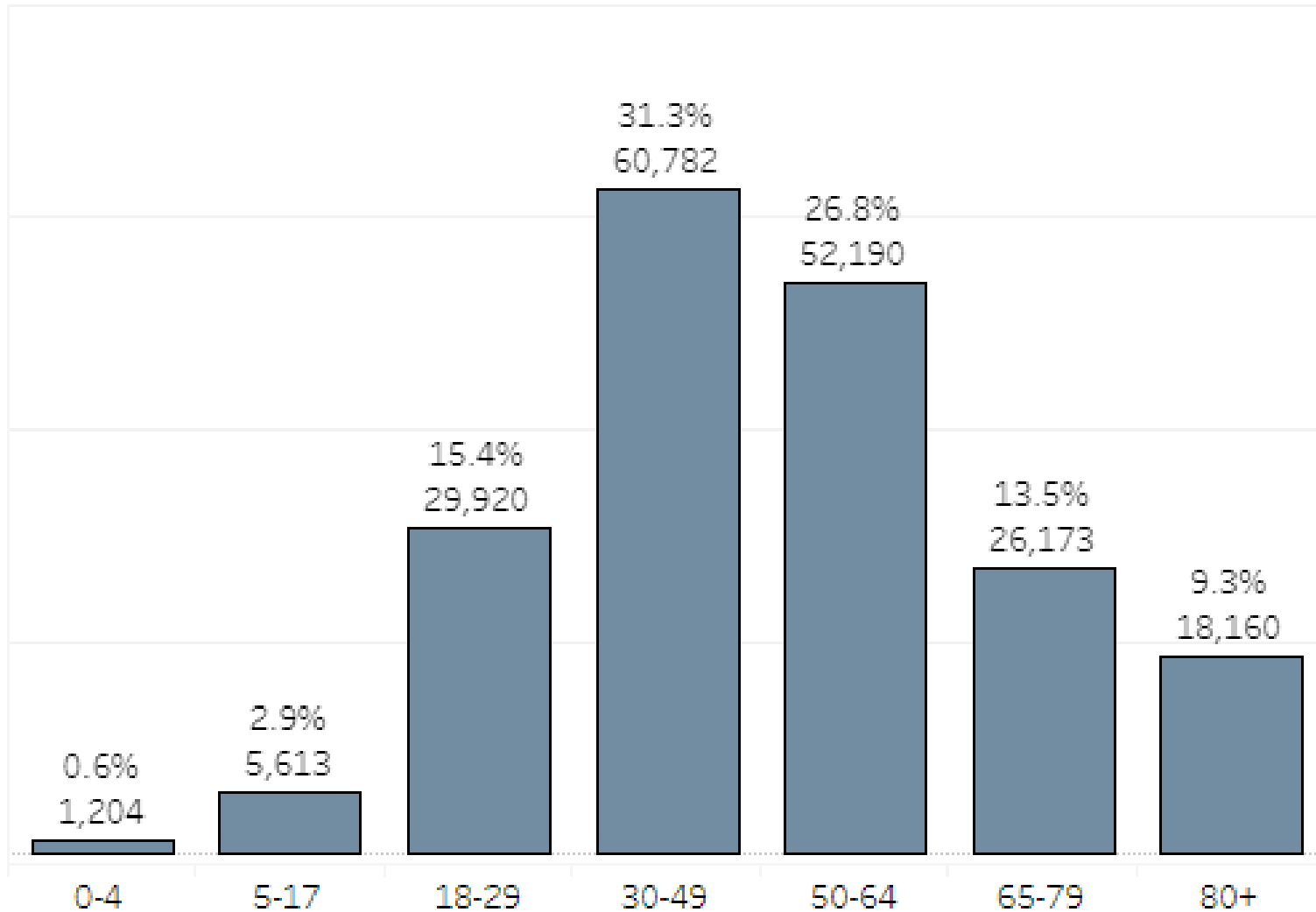
Fig 3. Percent of Cumulative COVID-19 Cases that were Children: 10/29/20

- Children represented 11.1% (853,635/7,669,038) of all available cases
- Eleven states reported 15% or more of cases were children
- NJ and NYC reported that 4.9% or less of cases were children

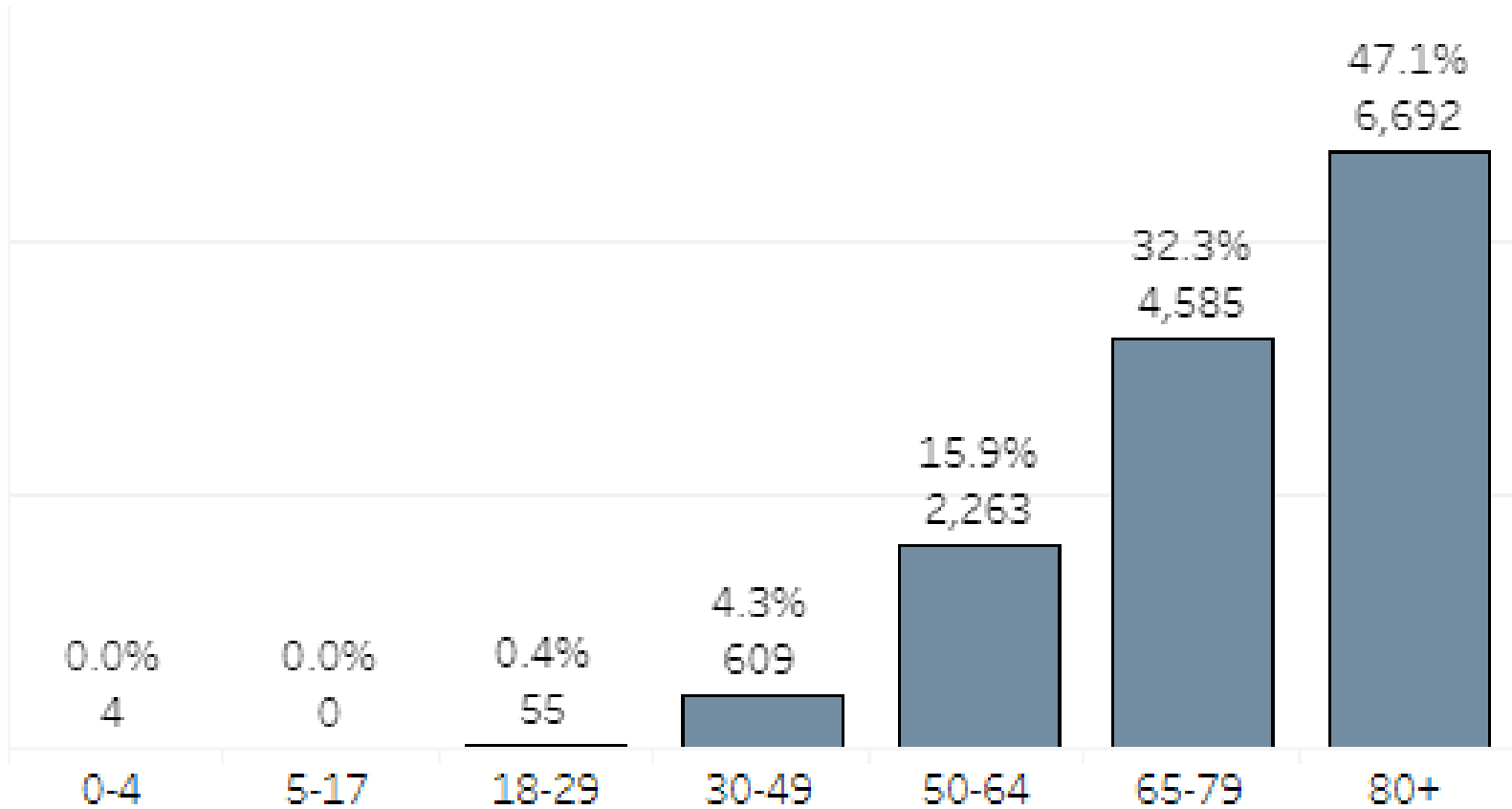


See detail in Appendix: Data from 48 states, NYC, DC, PR, and GU (TX excluded from figure)
 All data reported by state/local health departments are preliminary and subject to change
 Analysis by American Academy of Pediatrics and Children's Hospital Association

All Cases by Age Group



Deaths by Age Group



TheUpshot

A Gloomy Prediction on How Much Poverty Could Rise

Researchers suggest the poverty rate may reach the highest levels in half a century, hitting African-Americans and children hardest.



By Jason DeParle

April 16, 2020



279

The Unequal Impact of COVID-19 on Children's Economic Vulnerability

By Anna Bokun, Jessie Himmelstern, Wonjeong Jeong, Ann Meier, Kelly Musick and Rob Warren
2020

July 14,

University of Minnesota and Cornell University


The share of children in households where no one had an income increased from 7 percent to 15 percent between February and April 2020, with differential impacts by race, income and family structure.



Black Children Matter.

Mobilizing data for equity

[Access raw datasets](#) 

[Explore our research](#) 

[Learn about racial patterns of child opportunity](#)

The question is not whether we will be extremists, but what kind of extremists we will be. Will we be extremists for hate or for love? ““

Martin Luther King Jr., 1963, Letter from Birmingham Jail

“There is nothing new about poverty.
What is new is that we now have
the techniques and the resources
to get rid of poverty.
The real question is
whether we have the will.”

Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

“Remaining Awake through the Great Revolution”
Speech delivered 31 March 1968, 4 days before his death

monologuesofdissent.blogspot.com



“The plague of racism is insidious, entering into our minds as smoothly and quietly and invisibly as floating airborne microbes enter into our bodies to find lifelong purchase in our bloodstreams.”

- *Maya Angelou*

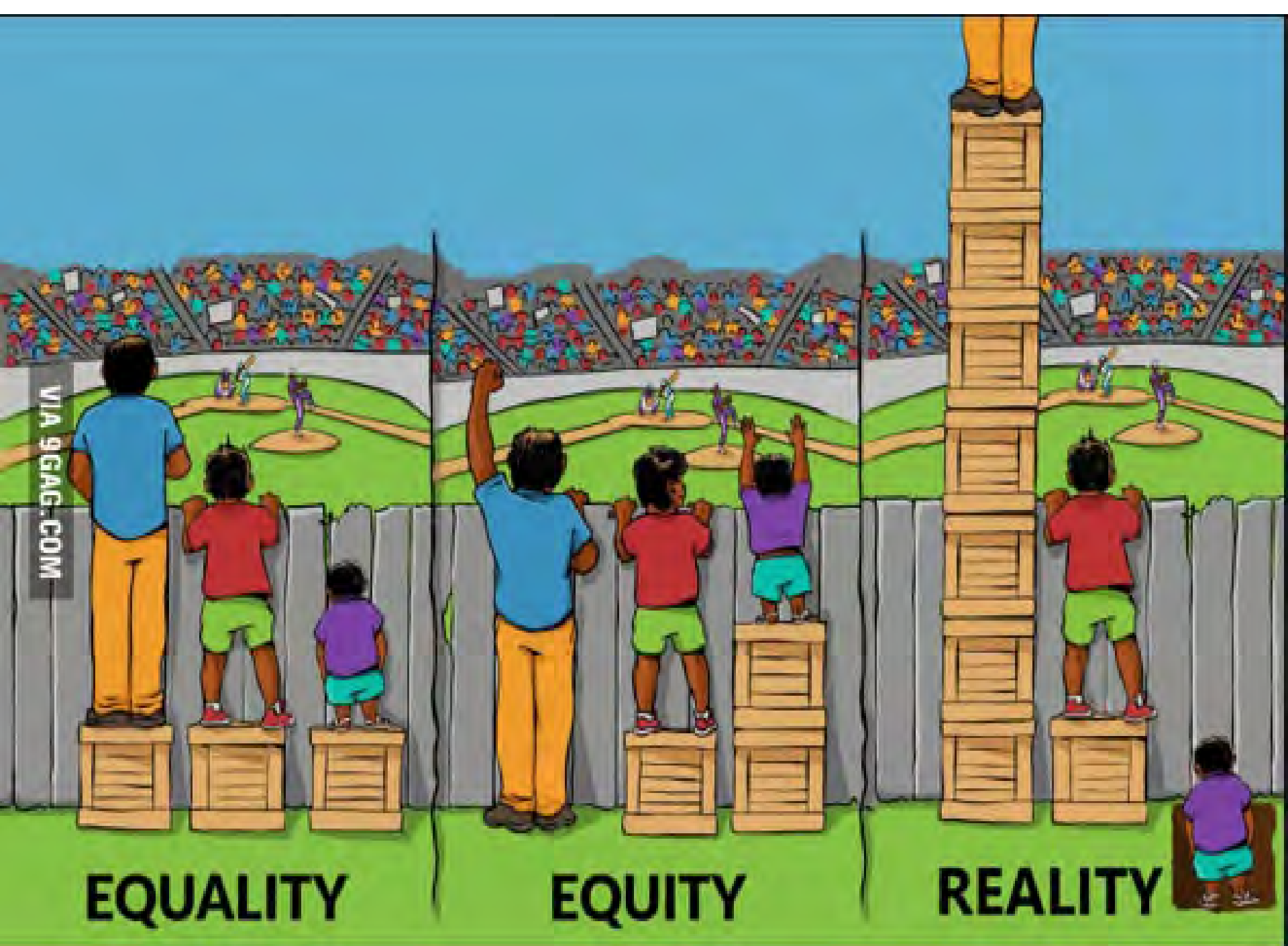


EQUALITY



EQUITY

VIA 9GAG.COM



EQUALITY

EQUITY

REALITY