

AFRICAN AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP STATUS WEALTH ACCUMULATION and HEALTH EXPERIENCE FROM 1619 TO 2014

TIME SPAN	CITIZENSHIP STATUS -YRS	Experience accounts for this proportion of time in US	STATUS	HEALTH & HEALTH SYSTEM EXPERIENCE
1619-1865	246 years	63%	Chattel slavery	Disparate/inequitable treatment poor health status & outcomes. "Slave health deficit" & "Slave health sub-system" in effect
1865-1965	100 years	25%	Jim Crow Virtually no citizenship rights	Absent or inferior treatment and facilities. <i>De jure</i> segregation/ discrimination in South, <i>de facto</i> throughout most of health system. "Slave health deficit" uncorrected
1965-2014	49 years	12%	Most citizenship rights: <i>USA struggles to transition from segregation & discrimination to integration of AA as equal Citizens</i>	So. med school desegregation 1948. Imhotep Hospital Integration Conf. 1957-1964, hospital desegregation in federal courts 1964. Disparate health status, outcomes, and services with apartheid, discrimination, institutional racism and bias in effect.
	395 years	100%	The struggle continues	HEALTH DISPARITIES/ INEQUITIES

Black Health Coalition of Wisconsin, Inc.

Source: Byrd, WM, Clayton, LA. An American Health Dilemma, Volume 1, A Medical History of African Americans and the Problem of Race: Beginnings to 1900, New York, NY: Routledge. 2000. Updated:2014

Life expectancy gap between blacks and whites improves — but not in Wisconsin

By [Emily Conover](#) of the Journal Sentinel
Aug. 4, 2014

The discrepancy in life expectancy between black and white Americans is improving — but not in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is the only state in which the life expectancy gap between blacks and whites has grown significantly, particularly for women, according to research published Monday.

Black Americans, on average, do not live as long as white Americans. This difference in life expectancy between blacks and whites, known as the life expectancy gap, is the subject of a new study published in the [journal Health Affairs](#).

The gap, the study shows, has been closing over time, but Midwestern states, and Wisconsin in particular, are lagging in comparison to other states.

Disparities

Bad Housing

Weathering

Bad Neighborhoods

Unemployment

Social policy

Hopelessness

Poverty

Stress

Limited Access
to Care

Adverse Environmental conditions

Smoking

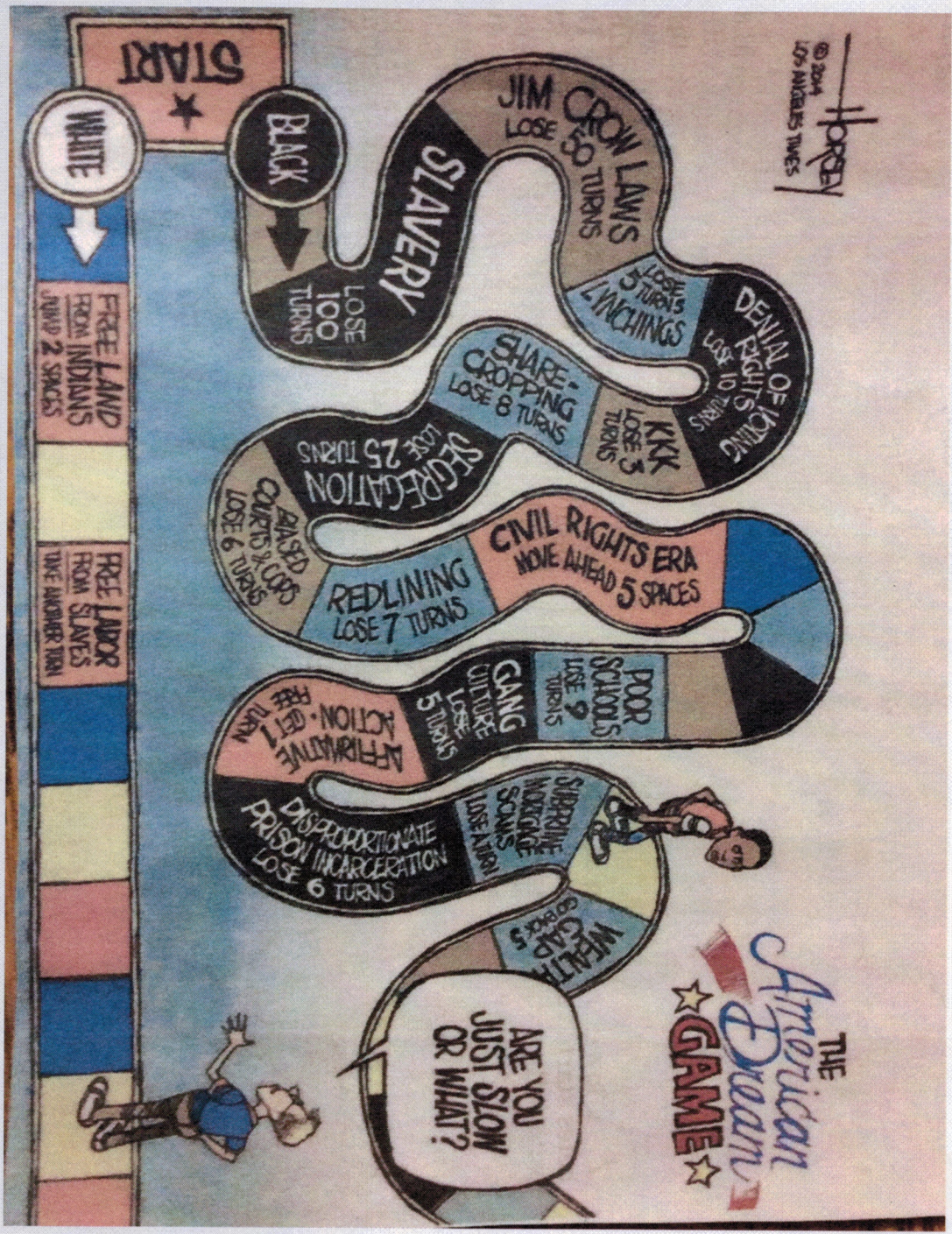
Under-
Education

Family Support

Poor Working Conditions

Racism

Lack of access
to good Nutrition



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LIP HOPKIN'S THINGS
HOPKIN

THE
American
Dream
GAME

ARE YOU
JUST SLOW
OR WHAT?

START

WHITE

BLACK

SLAVERY

JIM
LOSE

CROWN LAWS
LOSE 5
TURNS

LYNCHINGS
LOSE 5
TURNS

DENIAL OF RIGHTS
LOSE 10
TURNS

SHARE-CROPPING
LOSE 8
TURNS

KKK
LOSE 5
TURNS

SEGREGATION
LOSE 25
TURNS

PAVED
COURTS & CURBS
LOSE 6
TURNS

REDLINING
LOSE 7
TURNS

CIVIL RIGHTS ERA
MOVE AHEAD 5 SPACES

AFFIRMATIVE
ACTION - GET
FREE TURN

GANG
CULTURE
LOSE 5
TURNS

POOR
SCHOOLS
LOSE 9
TURNS

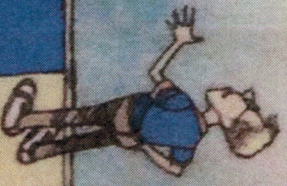
DISPROPORTIONATE
PRISON INCARCERATION
LOSE 6
TURNS

SUPREMACY
INDICATE
SONGS
LOSE 10
TURNS

WEALTH
GAP
LOSE 5
TURNS

FREE LAND
FROM INDIANS
GAIN 2 SPACES

FREE LABOR
FROM SLAVES
TIME ANOTHER TURN

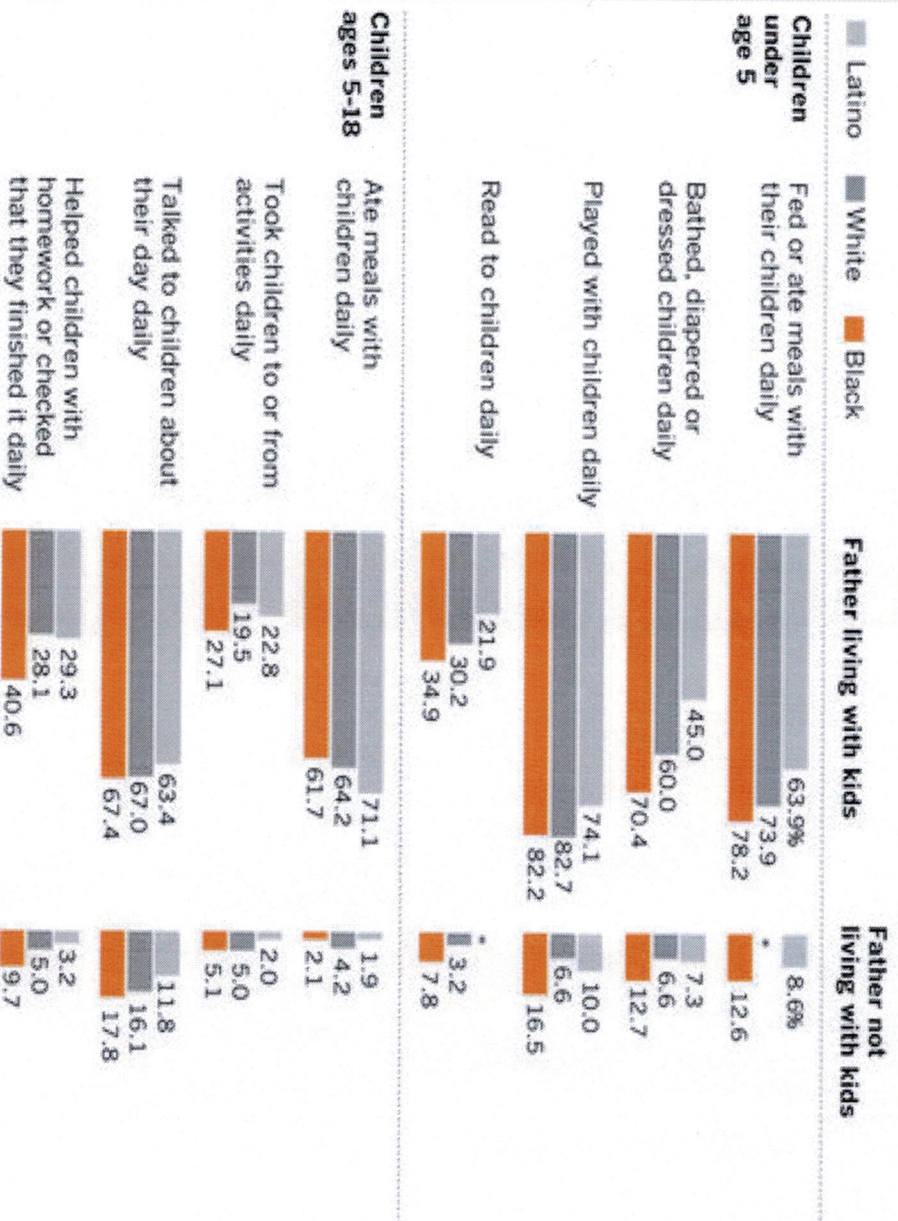


The Myth Of The Absent Black Father

By [Tara Culp-Ressler](#) on January 16, 2014 at 4:53 pm, Source: Think Progressive

Being an involved dad

By most measures, black fathers are just as involved with their children as other dads in similar living situations — or more so — according to a new report by the National Center for Health Statistics.



NOTE: Many differences between white, black or Latino fathers were not statistically significant due to margins of error. Fathers who live with some children and live apart from others were asked separately about each set of children and their different answers were counted in the two different categories.

*Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics