

Proposition: ‘Is Georgia exceptionally more hospitable to African-Americans compared to California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York?’

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Proposition: “Is Georgia exceptionally more hospitable to African-Americans compared to California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York?”



Figure 1: Query plan graph.

Added Instructions

Build a `query_plan_outline` of the following form:

Is [TARGET ENTITY] better than [OTHER ENTITIES] wrt [TRAIT]? (for N other entities)

- What are the indicators of [TRAIT]? (find M indicators)
- How do [ENTITY]’s statistics on these indicators compare to the statistics of the comparison entities?
 - [INDICATOR_1]
 - * Tabulate the statistics of [OTHER ENTITIES] on [INDICATOR_1]
 - What is [INDICATOR_1] for [TARGET ENTITY]?
 - What is [INDICATOR_1] for [OTHER ENTITY_1]?
 - What is [INDICATOR_1] for [OTHER ENTITY_2]? ...
 - What is [INDICATOR_1] for [OTHER ENTITY_N]?
 - [INDICATOR_2]
 - * Tabulate the statistics of [OTHER ENTITIES] on [INDICATOR_2]
 - What is [INDICATOR_2] for [TARGET ENTITY]?
 - What is [INDICATOR_2] for [OTHER ENTITY_1]?
 - What is [INDICATOR_2] for [OTHER ENTITY_2]? ...
 - What is [INDICATOR_2] for [OTHER ENTITY_N]? ...
 - [INDICATOR_M]
 - * Tabulate the statistics of [OTHER ENTITIES] on [INDICATOR_M]
 - What is [INDICATOR_M] for [TARGET ENTITY]?
 - What is [INDICATOR_M] for [OTHER ENTITY_1]?
 - What is [INDICATOR_M] for [OTHER ENTITY_2]? ...
 - What is [INDICATOR_M] for [OTHER ENTITY_N]?

In this case: [TARGET ENTITY] is Georgia [TRAIT] is hospitability to African Americans [OTHER ENTITIES] are the following N=4 states:

- California
- Illinois
- Maryland
- New York

Based upon the top proposition, determine the relevant indicators for [TRAIT]: [INDICATOR_1], [INDICATOR_2], ..., [INDICATOR_M]. You must determine the appropriate number, M, and names of [INDICATOR_1], [INDICATOR_2], ..., [INDICATOR_M].

Query Plan Outline

Is Georgia better than California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York with respect to hospitability to African Americans?

- What are the indicators of hospitability to African Americans? (find M indicators)
- How do Georgia's statistics on these indicators compare to the statistics of the comparison states?
 - Economic opportunities
 - * Tabulate the statistics of the comparison states on economic opportunities
 - What is the economic opportunity level for Georgia?
 - What is the economic opportunity level for California?
 - What is the economic opportunity level for Illinois?
 - What is the economic opportunity level for Maryland?
 - What is the economic opportunity level for New York?
 - Quality of education
 - * Tabulate the statistics of the comparison states on quality of education
 - What is the quality of education for Georgia?
 - What is the quality of education for California?
 - What is the quality of education for Illinois?
 - What is the quality of education for Maryland?
 - What is the quality of education for New York?
 - Health care access
 - * Tabulate the statistics of the comparison states on health care access
 - What is the health care access level for Georgia?
 - What is the health care access level for California?
 - What is the health care access level for Illinois?
 - What is the health care access level for Maryland?
 - What is the health care access level for New York?
 - Criminal justice fairness
 - * Tabulate the statistics of the comparison states on criminal justice fairness
 - What is the criminal justice fairness level for Georgia?
 - What is the criminal justice fairness level for California?
 - What is the criminal justice fairness level for Illinois?
 - What is the criminal justice fairness level for Maryland?
 - What is the criminal justice fairness level for New York?
 - Social inclusion
 - * Tabulate the statistics of the comparison states on social inclusion
 - What is the social inclusion level for Georgia?
 - What is the social inclusion level for California?
 - What is the social inclusion level for Illinois?
 - What is the social inclusion level for Maryland?
 - What is the social inclusion level for New York?

Summary

To determine if Georgia is exceptionally more hospitable to African-Americans compared to California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York, we need to analyze the indicators of hospitability provided in the context and compare them across these states. Let's examine each indicator one by one:

Criminal Justice Fairness:

- **Georgia:** High incarceration rates and racial disparities suggest that the criminal justice system may not be as hospitable to African Americans.
- **California:** Also has higher rates of felony arrests and incarcerations for African Americans, indicating similar challenges.

- **Illinois:** Overrepresentation in the prison population is a concern, but bail reform efforts are a positive step.
- **Maryland:** Over-incarceration of Black young adults and racial disparities in prosecution are issues here as well.
- **New York:** High conviction rates for felonies among African Americans and racial disparities in jail admissions show that New York also faces significant challenges.

Economic Opportunities:

- **Georgia:** A higher unemployment rate for African Americans and a significant racial wealth gap indicate economic challenges.
- **California:** Similar to Georgia, with high unemployment and a significant wealth gap.
- **Illinois:** High unemployment rates and being ranked worst for financial racial equity show severe economic disparities.
- **Maryland:** While there are ongoing issues with economic inequality, efforts to improve economic opportunities are noted.
- **New York:** Also has a high unemployment rate for Black New Yorkers and a significant racial wealth gap.

Health Care Access:

- **Georgia:** Limited health care access due to not expanding Medicaid and higher disease burdens.
- **California:** Better health insurance coverage rates but still disparities in care and outcomes.
- **Illinois:** Disparities in health care access and higher uninsured rates for Black Americans.
- **Maryland:** Issues with affordability of health care and insurance coverage.
- **New York:** Expanded Medicaid likely improved access, but disparities persist.

Quality of Education:

- **Georgia:** Educational challenges in poverty-stricken areas and disparities in enrollment.
- **California:** Relatively high graduation rates but significant achievement gaps.
- **Illinois:** Retention and advancement gaps in higher education and systemic issues in Chicago.
- **Maryland:** High ranking in educational attainment but achievement gaps exist.
- **New York:** Increase in unsatisfactory grades among Black respondents and segregated schools.

Social Inclusion:

- **Georgia:** Sharp differences in opportunities due to race and high level of segregation.
- **California:** Low household income among major racial groups and high levels of segregation.
- **Illinois:** Efforts to improve social inclusion and commitment to diversity and equity.
- **Maryland:** Economic participation through minority-owned firms and efforts to improve educational inclusion.
- **New York:** Significant racial wealth gap and persistent residential segregation.

Based on the provided data, it does not appear that Georgia is exceptionally more hospitable to African Americans compared to the other states mentioned. Each state has its own set of challenges and areas where improvements are being made. Georgia, like the other states, has significant issues with criminal justice fairness, economic opportunities, health care access, quality of education, and social inclusion. While there may be specific areas where Georgia performs better or worse than the other states, the overall picture suggests that all states have systemic issues and disparities that affect the hospitality towards African Americans. Therefore, it would be inaccurate to conclude that Georgia is exceptionally more hospitable based on the indicators provided.

Sub-Propositions

What are the indicators of hospitality to African Americans?

How do Georgia's statistics on economic opportunities compare to the statistics of California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York?

“What is the economic opportunity level for Georgia?” Based on the information provided, the economic opportunity level for African Americans in Georgia can be assessed through various indicators:

1. **Education:** The snippet from the Opportunity Now Profile for Georgia indicates that 77 percent of Georgia's Opportunity Zone residents with a high school diploma is the 47th lowest in the country. This suggests that educational attainment, which is a key factor in economic opportunity, may be relatively low among this population, potentially limiting access to higher-paying jobs and career advancement.
2. **Unemployment:** The overall unemployment rate in Georgia is 3.5 percent, but the Black unemployment rate is higher at 4.1 percent, according to the Economic Policy Institute in 2021. This disparity in unemployment rates indicates that African Americans in Georgia may face more challenges in finding employment compared to the general population.
3. **Income:** The 2021 Multicultural Economy report cited by the Atlanta Journal-Constitution states that Georgia's Black buying power, defined as total income after taxes, was \$118 billion in 2020. While this figure suggests a significant economic presence, it does not provide a direct measure of individual economic opportunity.
4. **Poverty and Barriers:** A blog post from the Annie E. Casey Foundation mentions that 80 percent of Atlanta's African-American children live in communities with high concentrations of poverty. This high percentage indicates that many African American families in Georgia may be facing economic challenges and limited opportunities for upward mobility.
5. **Structural Issues:** The Georgia Budget and Policy Institute article from February 2020 discusses structural racism, outright discrimination, and subconscious bias contributing to higher unemployment among Black Georgians. These structural issues can create barriers to economic opportunity.
6. **Wealth Gap:** The snippet from The GRO Fund highlights the racial wealth gap in Atlanta, with Black households owning significantly less housing wealth and having lower homeownership rates compared to the city average. This wealth gap can affect long-term economic stability and opportunity.
7. **Entrepreneurship and Success:** Despite the challenges, there are indications of progress, such as increased financial success through entrepreneurship, real estate acquisitions, and climbing the corporate ladder, as mentioned in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution article from February 2020.
8. **Average Salary:** According to ZipRecruiter, as of January 2024, the average salary for African Americans in Georgia is \$58,950 per year. This figure provides some insight into the earnings of African Americans in the state, though it does not account for disparities within different sectors or regions.

In summary, while there are signs of economic presence and success among African Americans in Georgia, there are also clear indicators of challenges and disparities in education, unemployment, and wealth that can affect the level of economic opportunity. Structural issues and barriers to opportunity are also significant factors that need to be considered when assessing the economic opportunity level for African Americans in the state.

“What is the economic opportunity level for California?” Based on the information provided, the economic opportunity level for African Americans in California appears to be characterized by several challenges:

1. **Racial Wealth Gap:** The California Budget and Policy Center highlights a persistent racial wealth gap due to a long history of discrimination. This gap is an ever-present feature of American economic life and affects African Americans significantly.

2. **Perception of Poverty:** According to a report by the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) dated December 2020, African Americans (64%) and Latinos (54%) are more likely than whites (45%) and Asian Americans (43%) to view poverty as a big problem, indicating a higher concern about economic issues within these communities.
3. **Employment and Income Disparities:** A report from February 2018 suggests that the income ratio for African Americans in California was lower than that for Whites, Hispanics, and Asians. Moreover, the Economic Policy Institute reported in November 2023 that the unemployment rate for Black Californians was 7.4%, higher than the state average.
4. **Labor Market Challenges:** The PPIC blog post from February 2021 indicates that Black and Latino workers faced a more challenging labor market during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to white and Asian American workers.
5. **Unemployment Rates:** The California Budget Center reports that unemployment for Black workers remained extremely high at 8% for the 12 months from October during the post-peak pandemic period.
6. **Contribution of Minority-Owned Businesses:** Despite these challenges, minority-owned small businesses in California, which would include those owned by African Americans, contribute significantly to the economy with \$192.8 billion in economic output and support over 2.5 million jobs annually, as reported in October 2023.
7. **Economic Inequality:** Income inequality has worsened during the pandemic, with the average income of Californians in the top 1% rising significantly, while it declined for middle-income Californians, according to the California Budget Center.
8. **Racial Wealth Gap Specifics:** African American families in California earn \$0.60 for every dollar that white families earn, indicating a significant wealth gap.
9. **Geographic Distribution:** The Black community in California is prevalent in certain counties such as Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Solano, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego.

In summary, while there are significant economic contributions from minority-owned businesses, African Americans in California face higher unemployment rates, perceive poverty as a bigger problem, and earn less income compared to other racial groups, indicating that the economic opportunity level for African Americans in California is lower than that for other racial groups. These disparities are influenced by historical and systemic factors that continue to affect economic outcomes for African Americans in the state.

“What is the economic opportunity level for Illinois?” Based on the information provided, we can infer several points about the economic opportunity level for African Americans in Illinois:

1. **Population Representation:** African Americans make up 14.6% of the Illinois population that identifies with a single race, and the state aims to achieve representation parity within its workforce.
2. **Unemployment Rates:** Black workers in Illinois face higher unemployment rates compared to other racial groups in the state and compared to Black workers nationally. For example, a report from December 2016 indicated that Illinois’ Black unemployment rate stood at 14.2 percent, which was the highest in the nation at that time.
3. **Economic Disparities:** A study by WalletHub, mentioned in a July 2023 article, ranked Illinois as the worst state in the nation for financial racial equity. This suggests significant economic disparities between racial groups in the state.
4. **Poverty Levels:** Historical data from 1999 showed that 26% of African-American families in Illinois were below the poverty level, compared to 10.7% for the total Illinois population at that time. While this data is quite dated, it indicates that there have been long-standing economic challenges for African Americans in Illinois.

5. **Support for Black Businesses:** The 2023 Illinois Statewide Black Business Survey Report suggests that supporting Black businesses can lead to job creation and economic development in Black communities.
6. **Workforce Development:** The State of Black Chicago 2019 Report indicates that the tech industry is more of a workforce development opportunity for African American communities than an economic development opportunity, suggesting that there are sectors with potential for growth and improvement in economic opportunities for African Americans.
7. **Housing and Economic Discrimination:** The Fair Housing and Economic Opportunity in the Chicago Region report points to a potent interaction of racial and economic discrimination that has fostered an environment where upper-income groups within the African-American community are less prevalent.

From these points, we can conclude that while there are efforts and potential areas for growth, African Americans in Illinois face significant challenges in terms of economic opportunity. High unemployment rates, economic disparities, and historical poverty levels indicate that there is a need for continued and targeted efforts to improve economic conditions for African Americans in the state. The support for Black businesses and workforce development in sectors like technology are positive steps, but the overall picture suggests that there is still much work to be done to achieve economic equity.

“What is the economic opportunity level for Maryland?” To assess the economic opportunity level for African Americans in Maryland, we can look at various indicators such as employment rates, income levels, access to education, and business ownership among the African American community. The search results provided offer a glimpse into the state of economic opportunity for African Americans in Maryland, but they do not provide quantitative data directly. However, they do suggest that there are reports and analyses available that discuss the economic conditions faced by African Americans in the state.

From the search results:

1. The Annual Statewide Equal Employment Opportunity Report for Fiscal Year 2020 and 2022 (links provided in the search results) likely contains data on the representation of African Americans in state government employment, which can be an indicator of opportunity in the public sector.
2. The document titled “A Bold Plan to Unlock Economic Opportunity for Maryland’s Black Families” suggests that there are policy proposals aimed at improving economic opportunities for African Americans in Maryland. This indicates that there is recognition of existing disparities and efforts to address them.
3. The article “African Americans Still Experience Economic Injustice in Maryland” (dated February 9, 2016) implies that there are ongoing issues with economic inequality affecting African Americans in the state.
4. The Racial Wealth Divide in Baltimore report (dated January 2, 2017) provides specific data on income disparities in Baltimore, which is a significant urban center in Maryland. It mentions that the median household income for Blacks in Baltimore is 54% of that of White households, highlighting a substantial income gap.
5. The Biden-Harris Administration’s efforts to advance equity and opportunity for Black Americans (dated November 6, 2022) may have implications for Maryland, as federal policies can affect state-level opportunities.
6. The Economic State of Black America in 2020 report could provide historical context and data on the progress and challenges faced by African Americans economically.
7. The State Unemployment by Race and Ethnicity report for the third quarter of 2023 could offer recent data on unemployment rates among African Americans in Maryland, which is a key economic indicator.
8. The article on systematic inequality and economic opportunity (dated August 7, 2019) discusses broader patterns of racial inequality that likely affect African Americans in Maryland as well.

9. The feature on racial segregation and investment patterns in Baltimore (dated February 5, 2019) discusses how investment is affected by race, which can impact economic opportunities.

Additionally, the “People Also Ask” section provides a demographic breakdown, indicating that African Americans make up 31.7% of Maryland’s population. This is a significant portion of the population, and their economic opportunities would have a substantial impact on the state’s overall economic health.

To get a more comprehensive understanding of the economic opportunity level for African Americans in Maryland, one would need to review the reports mentioned in the search results for detailed data and analysis. It is also important to consider that economic opportunity can vary widely within the state, with different regions and cities having unique challenges and opportunities.

“What is the economic opportunity level for New York?” Based on the information provided, the economic opportunity level for African Americans in New York appears to be facing significant challenges:

1. **Unemployment Disparities:** The data indicates that the unemployment rate for Black New Yorkers was 12.2% as of the first quarter of 2023, which is substantially higher than the unemployment rate for white New Yorkers. This suggests a significant disparity in employment opportunities between Black and white residents in New York.
2. **Racial Wealth Gap:** The median net worth of white households in New York State is significantly higher than that of Black households. The cited figures show a stark contrast, with the median white household net worth being much higher than the median Black household net worth. This wealth gap is wider in New York State compared to the national average, indicating that economic opportunities for wealth accumulation are considerably lower for African Americans in New York.
3. **Legislative Efforts:** There are efforts to address the legacy of slavery and subsequent racial and economic discrimination against African Americans, as indicated by the mention of a commission charged with examining these issues. This suggests recognition of systemic issues affecting economic opportunities for African Americans.
4. **Systemic Inequality:** Reports and studies mentioned in the search results discuss the impact of institutional racism on Black families’ ability to achieve economic success. This points to systemic barriers that African Americans in New York face in terms of economic opportunity.
5. **Geographic Distribution:** The information about where African Americans live in New York (Brooklyn, Queens, Harlem, and The Bronx) may also be relevant to understanding economic opportunities, as these areas might have different levels of access to jobs, education, and other resources that contribute to economic success.
6. **National Context:** While the data is specific to New York, it is also situated within a broader national context of racial economic disparities, as indicated by the related searches and articles discussing economic statistics by race.

In summary, the economic opportunity level for African Americans in New York is characterized by significant challenges, including higher unemployment rates compared to white New Yorkers, a substantial racial wealth gap, and systemic barriers that have historically limited economic advancement for Black residents. These issues are recognized at both the state and national levels, with efforts underway to address them. However, the data suggests that there is still a long way to go in achieving economic equity for African Americans in New York.

Conclusion

To compare the economic opportunities for African Americans in Georgia with those in California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York, we can analyze the provided data for each state and draw comparisons based on several key indicators such as unemployment rates, income levels, perception of poverty, racial wealth gaps, and the presence of systemic barriers.

Georgia: 1. Education: Lower educational attainment among Opportunity Zone residents. 2. Unemployment: Higher unemployment rate for African Americans (4.1%) compared to the overall state rate (3.5%). 3. Income: Black buying power of \$118 billion in 2020. 4. Poverty: High concentrations of poverty among African-American children in Atlanta. 5. Structural Issues: Structural racism and discrimination contribute to higher unemployment. 6. Wealth Gap: Significant racial wealth gap in housing wealth and homeownership rates. 7. Entrepreneurship: Signs of progress through entrepreneurship and corporate success. 8. Average Salary: \$58,950 per year for African Americans.

California: 1. Racial Wealth Gap: Significant wealth gap affecting African Americans. 2. Perception of Poverty: African Americans perceive poverty as a bigger problem. 3. Employment and Income Disparities: Lower income ratio for African Americans. 4. Labor Market Challenges: More challenging labor market for Black and Latino workers. 5. Unemployment Rates: High unemployment rate for Black workers (8%). 6. Minority-Owned Businesses: Significant economic contributions. 7. Economic Inequality: Worsening income inequality during the pandemic. 8. Geographic Distribution: Concentration of Black communities in certain counties.

Illinois: 1. Population Representation: African Americans make up 14.6% of the population. 2. Unemployment Rates: High unemployment rates for Black workers. 3. Economic Disparities: Ranked as the worst state for financial racial equity. 4. Poverty Levels: Historical data indicates long-standing economic challenges. 5. Support for Black Businesses: Potential for job creation and economic development. 6. Workforce Development: Tech industry as a development opportunity. 7. Housing and Economic Discrimination: Less prevalence of upper-income African Americans.

Maryland: 1. Employment and Income: Likely data on representation in state government employment. 2. Policy Proposals: Efforts to improve economic opportunities. 3. Economic Injustice: Ongoing issues with economic inequality. 4. Racial Wealth Divide: Substantial income gap in Baltimore. 5. Federal Policies: Potential implications from Biden-Harris Administration efforts. 6. Unemployment Rates: Data on unemployment rates among African Americans. 7. Segregation and Investment: Impact of race on investment patterns.

New York: 1. Unemployment Disparities: High unemployment rate for Black New Yorkers (12.2%). 2. Racial Wealth Gap: Median net worth of white households significantly higher than Black households. 3. Legislative Efforts: Commission to address legacy of slavery and discrimination. 4. Systemic Inequality: Institutional racism impacting economic success. 5. Geographic Distribution: Different levels of access in areas with high African American populations.

Comparison: - Unemployment: Georgia, California, and New York have highlighted high unemployment rates for African Americans, with New York having the highest reported rate. - **Wealth Gap:** All states show a significant racial wealth gap, with California and New York indicating particularly stark disparities. - **Perception of Poverty and Economic Disparities:** California and Illinois have specific mentions of the perception of poverty and financial racial equity challenges, respectively. - **Policy and Structural Issues:** Maryland and New York have made efforts to address systemic barriers, while Georgia also acknowledges structural racism. - **Entrepreneurship and Business Ownership:** California and Illinois show positive signs in minority-owned business contributions and support for Black businesses. - **Income Levels:** Georgia's average salary for African Americans is provided, but direct comparisons are difficult without similar data for the other states.

In summary, while there are signs of economic presence and success among African Americans in all states, there are also clear indicators of challenges and disparities in education, unemployment, and wealth that can affect the level of economic opportunity. Structural issues and barriers to opportunity are significant factors in all states, with varying degrees of recognition and efforts to address them.

How do Georgia's statistics on quality of education compare to the statistics of California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York?

"What is the quality of education for Georgia?" The quality of education for African Americans in Georgia appears to be a topic of concern and discussion based on the search results provided. Here is a

step-by-step logical analysis of the information available:

1. **Educational Challenges in Poverty-Stricken Areas:** The first link from the Georgia Budget and Policy Institute (GBPI) discusses the challenges faced by students in Georgia's Black Belt, a region known for its high poverty rates. It suggests that students living in poverty in Georgia face housing instability and lack access to high-quality out-of-school resources, which can negatively impact their educational outcomes.
2. **Historical Context of Race and Education:** The second link from the Berkeley Public Policy Journal focuses on the historical connection between race and education in Georgia. This implies that there may be long-standing issues related to segregation and inequality that continue to affect the quality of education for African Americans in the state.
3. **Enrollment Disparities at Higher Education Institutions:** The third link from The Hechinger Report highlights that the University of Georgia has not enrolled Black students at a rate proportionate to their high school graduation rates for at least a decade. This suggests potential issues with access to higher education for African American students in Georgia.
4. **Teacher Attrition in Rural Districts:** The fourth link discusses African American teacher attrition in rural Georgia school districts, which could indicate problems with teacher retention and, consequently, the quality of education in these areas.
5. **Educational Performance Metrics:** The fifth link provides a statistic from the State of Black Georgia 2022 Report, noting that only 21.9% of Georgia's Black fourth graders are reading at or above a proficient level according to Georgia Milestones testing for the 2021-22 school year. This low proficiency rate raises concerns about the quality of education and literacy development for African American students.
6. **Funding and Policy Recommendations:** The sixth link to a report by the Senate Study Committee on the Educational Development of African American Students in Georgia suggests that there is a need to fully fund education and update the Quality Basic Education formula, which could imply that current funding levels are insufficient and may be affecting the quality of education.
7. **Cultural Affirmation in Schools:** The seventh link indicates that Black families are seeking schools that affirm their African American heritage, especially amid bans on teaching certain topics related to race. This suggests a desire for educational environments that are inclusive and reflective of African American history and culture.
8. **Disciplinary Disparities:** The eighth link to a report by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights finds that African American students are more likely to be suspended, placed into alternative education settings, and expelled than their white counterparts. Such disparities can disrupt the educational experience and contribute to negative outcomes for African American students.
9. **Racial School Climate Gap:** The ninth link discusses evidence of a racial school climate gap in Georgia, which could affect the educational experiences and outcomes for African American students.
10. **Historical Struggle for Quality Education:** The tenth link references the historical struggle for quality education for African Americans in Georgia, suggesting that there have been long-term challenges in ensuring equal educational opportunities.

From the information provided, it is clear that there are multiple factors affecting the quality of education for African Americans in Georgia, including historical inequalities, funding issues, teacher retention, disciplinary disparities, and the need for culturally affirming educational environments. These issues are complex and interconnected, and they highlight the need for continued policy attention and resources to improve educational outcomes for African American students in the state.

“What is the quality of education for California?” The quality of education for African Americans in California can be assessed by examining various data points and reports. Based on the information provided:

1. **High School Graduation Rates:** A 2021 report by The Campaign for College Opportunity found that 88 percent of 19-year-old Black Californians had obtained a high school diploma, indicating a relatively high rate of high school completion among this demographic.
2. **College Preparedness:** The same report suggests that these individuals are more prepared for college than ever before, which could imply improvements in the quality of education leading up to college.
3. **Academic Performance:** However, there are significant concerns regarding academic performance at the K-12 level. According to a CapRadio article from October 15, 2021, 67% of California Black children do not read or write at grade level, and 86% of Black students are not at grade level in science. This indicates a substantial achievement gap in fundamental academic areas.
4. **Higher Education Representation:** Across the three public sectors of higher education in California (Community Colleges, California State University, and University of California), there is representation of Black students, but the data provided does not specify the quality of education or outcomes for these students.
5. **Achievement Gaps:** The Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO) report from January 31, 2020, highlights that African American students, while comprising 5.4 percent of all public school students in California, make up a greater share of certain subgroups, potentially indicating disparities in educational outcomes.
6. **Segregation and Inequality:** Research by UCLA found that California is highly segregated in terms of Latino and Black students’ school attendance, which exacerbates inequities in educational opportunities. This suggests that the quality of education for African Americans in California may be affected by the level of segregation and the resources available in predominantly Black schools.
7. **State Standards:** According to the Orange County Register, the percentage of California students meeting state standards in English language arts and mathematics has declined, with only 46.7% meeting standards in English and 34.6% in mathematics as of 2023. This decline in meeting state standards could reflect broader issues in the quality of education that also affect African American students.
8. **Educational Attainment:** Nationally, among Black residents aged 25 or over, 22.6% had earned a bachelor’s degree or higher as of 2021, which is an increase from 2010 but still below the national rate of 32.9%. This suggests that while there is progress, there is still room for improvement in educational attainment for African Americans.

In summary, while there are positive indicators such as high school graduation rates and increased college preparedness, there are also significant challenges, including achievement gaps, disparities in academic performance, and the impact of school segregation on educational quality. These factors collectively suggest that while there have been improvements, the quality of education for African Americans in California still faces substantial challenges that need to be addressed.

“What is the quality of education for Illinois?” Based on the information provided, the quality of education for African Americans in Illinois appears to have both positive aspects and significant challenges that need to be addressed.

1. **Retention and Advancement Gaps:** According to the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE), there are notable gaps in retention and advancement rates between African American students and their white counterparts. Public universities in Illinois retained 74% of African American transfer students compared to 85% of white students. Furthermore, the advancement rate for white students was 70%, while it was only 56% for African American students. Non-profit private universities also exhibit retention and advancement gaps. This suggests that African American students in Illinois face challenges in persisting and succeeding in higher education at the same rates as white students.
2. **Educational Divide in Chicago:** An article from NBC Chicago dated July 8, 2021, highlights a wide educational divide by race in Chicago, with disparities in access to advanced placement courses, segregation, and discipline. This indicates that within the city, there are systemic issues that disproportionately affect African American students.

3. **Enrollment Trends:** A press release from November 3, 2023, notes that enrollment of African American and Latino students increased in Illinois while it dropped nationally. This could be seen as a positive trend, suggesting that Illinois may be doing better than other states in attracting and enrolling African American students in higher education.
4. **Community College Representation:** African Americans accounted for only 9% of all Illinois community college students, according to a document from OCCRL. This underrepresentation could point to barriers to access or other factors that limit the participation of African American students in community colleges.
5. **Completion Rates:** There is a significant gap in college completion rates by race in Illinois. For example, in 2015, the college completion rate for white students was 64%, Hispanic students 54%, and Black students 40%. This indicates that African American students are completing college at lower rates than their peers.
6. **Efforts to Close Gaps:** The State of Black Chicago 2019 Report suggests that African American students have been working hard to close achievement and experience gaps, but there is still much work to be done at the district and state levels.
7. **Legislative Action:** Illinois has taken legislative steps to improve education for African American students, such as requiring state colleges and universities to offer courses on Black history, as reported on January 8, 2019. This could contribute to a more inclusive curriculum and better educational experiences for African American students.

In conclusion, while there are efforts and some positive trends in the enrollment of African American students in Illinois, there are clear gaps in retention, advancement, and completion rates compared to white students. Additionally, systemic issues such as educational divides in cities like Chicago indicate that the quality of education for African Americans in Illinois is an area that requires ongoing attention and improvement.

“What is the quality of education for Maryland?” The quality of education in Maryland, particularly for African Americans, can be assessed by examining various sources and reports that highlight different aspects of the educational landscape. Here’s a step-by-step logical analysis based on the provided context:

1. **Overall Education Quality in Maryland:**
 - According to WalletHub’s 2023 ranking, Maryland is the second most educated state in the nation, considering factors such as educational attainment and school quality. This suggests that, overall, Maryland has a strong education system.
2. **Educational Attainment and School Quality:**
 - Maryland ranks fourth in educational attainment and second for quality of education. This indicates that a significant portion of the population has a high level of education and that the schools are generally of good quality.
3. **Specific Challenges for African Americans:**
 - The provided links indicate that there are specific challenges faced by African American students in Maryland. For example, the “Task Force on the Education of Maryland’s African-American Males” suggests that African American males may require different treatment to achieve quality education, implying that there are systemic issues that need to be addressed.
 - The “Inequities in Opportunity and Achievement in Maryland” report points out that Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs underserve Black and Latino students compared to their White peers, and there is a need for participation and success in rigorous coursework.
4. **Teacher Representation:**
 - The issue of Black teachers leaving the profession at higher rates than teachers of other races in Maryland indicates a potential problem with teacher retention and representation, which can affect the quality of education for African American students who may benefit from having role models and mentors who share their racial background.
5. **Academic Achievement Gaps:**
 - The “Guide to Educational Equity in Maryland” notes that African American and Hispanic students perform lowest on state assessments when data is disaggregated by race/ethnicity. This

suggests that there are achievement gaps that need to be addressed to ensure equity in educational outcomes.

6. Higher Education Access:

- Access to higher education for African Americans in Maryland, including financial assistance programs, is mentioned as a concern, indicating that there may be barriers to entering and succeeding in post-secondary education for this group.

7. Historical Context:

- The history of education for African Americans has been marked by systemic barriers and underfunding, especially during segregation. This historical context is important to understand the current challenges and the long-term effects of past policies on educational opportunities for African Americans.

8. Graduation Rates:

- The four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate in Maryland has slightly decreased from 87.2% in the 2020-2021 school year to 86.3% in the 2021-2022 school year. While this provides a general view of graduation rates, it does not specifically address the rates for African American students.

In conclusion, while Maryland is ranked highly for its overall education system, there are specific challenges and inequities that African American students face. These include gaps in academic achievement, underrepresentation in rigorous coursework and CTE programs, teacher retention and representation issues, and potential barriers to higher education access. Addressing these challenges is crucial for improving the quality of education for African Americans in Maryland.

“What is the quality of education for New York?” Based on the information provided, the quality of education for African Americans in New York appears to face significant challenges. The answer box snippet indicates that unsatisfactory grades (D/F) for Black respondents increased from 12 percent in 2011 to 20 percent in 2022, suggesting a decline in perceived educational quality or outcomes over that period. Additionally, the number of Hispanic/Latinx respondents who rated NYC public schools with D’s/F’s increased from 18 percent to 22 percent, which may reflect similar concerns about the quality of education for these groups.

The organic search results and the “People Also Ask” section provide further context:

1. Racial segregation in public education is illegal, yet American public schools, including those in New York, remain largely segregated by race (New York Times, May 2, 2019). This suggests that African American students may be disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of segregation, such as unequal access to resources and opportunities.
2. While Black and Hispanic students make up 70% of the city’s public school system, they only comprise about 10% of enrollment at New York City’s specialized exam high schools (SEO-USA.org). This indicates a disparity in access to high-quality educational opportunities for these students.
3. A study found that classrooms with more Black and Latinx students receive a lower quality of teaching (NYU, December 14, 2021). This could contribute to the disparities in educational outcomes for African American students.
4. The racial gap in degree attainment between Black and Hispanic people compared to white people has been outlined in a study, highlighting educational disparities (Amsterdam News, February 11, 2021).
5. Over 80% of Black students and over 70% of Latino students attend schools where more than 90% of their classmates are students of color, while 34% of White students are enrolled in a school that is over half-White (Thirteen.org, March 6, 2023). This points to a high level of racial concentration in schools, which can be associated with inequities in education.
6. The teaching of a pre-kindergarten through 12th-grade Black Studies curriculum garnered a 92 percent approval rating in survey findings (Teachers College, Columbia University, July 28, 2022). This suggests a strong community support for culturally relevant education.
7. The education level of African Americans, according to the Census’ American Community Survey,

shows that 22.6% of Black residents aged 25 or over had earned a bachelor's degree or higher in 2021, which is up from 17.9% in 2010 but still falls short of the national rate of 32.9% (PNPI).

In summary, while there are efforts to improve and support culturally relevant education, the data suggests that African American students in New York face significant educational disparities, including segregation, unequal access to high-quality schools, and lower quality of teaching in classrooms with higher concentrations of Black and Latinx students. These factors likely contribute to the overall quality of education for African Americans in New York being less favorable compared to other demographic groups.

Conclusion

To compare the quality of education for African Americans in Georgia with that of California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York, we can look at the information provided in the merged responses and draw conclusions based on the data points and reports mentioned. Here's a step-by-step logical analysis:

Georgia:

- **Educational Challenges:** Students in poverty-stricken areas face significant challenges, including housing instability and lack of resources.
- **Enrollment Disparities:** The University of Georgia has not enrolled Black students proportionate to their high school graduation rates.
- **Teacher Attrition:** High attrition rates in rural districts could affect education quality.
- **Educational Performance:** Only 21.9% of Black fourth graders are reading at or above a proficient level.
- **Funding Issues:** Recommendations to fully fund education suggest current levels may be insufficient.
- **Disciplinary Disparities:** African American students face higher rates of suspension and expulsion.
- **Racial School Climate Gap:** Evidence suggests a gap that could affect educational experiences and outcomes.

California:

- **High School Graduation Rates:** Relatively high among African Americans.
- **College Preparedness:** Improvements suggest increased college readiness.
- **Academic Performance:** Significant achievement gaps in K-12 education.
- **Higher Education Representation:** Black students are represented but quality and outcomes data are not specified.
- **Segregation and Inequality:** High levels of segregation may affect educational quality.
- **State Standards:** Decline in students meeting English and mathematics standards.
- **Educational Attainment:** Progress in bachelor's degree attainment but still below the national rate.

Illinois:

- **Retention and Advancement Gaps:** Notable gaps between African American students and white counterparts in higher education.
- **Educational Divide:** Systemic issues in Chicago affecting African American students.
- **Enrollment Trends:** Increase in African American student enrollment.
- **Community College Representation:** Underrepresentation of African Americans.
- **Completion Rates:** Lower college completion rates for African Americans.
- **Legislative Action:** Steps taken to improve education, such as requiring courses on Black history.

Maryland:

- **Overall Education Quality:** Ranked second for quality of education.
- **Educational Attainment:** High ranking in educational attainment.
- **Specific Challenges:** Achievement gaps and underrepresentation in certain programs.
- **Teacher Representation:** Issues with Black teacher retention.

- **Higher Education Access:** Concerns about barriers to post-secondary education.
- **Historical Context:** Long-term effects of past policies on educational opportunities.

New York:

- **Perceived Educational Quality:** Increase in unsatisfactory grades among Black respondents.
- **Racial Segregation:** Public schools remain largely segregated.
- **Access to High-Quality Schools:** Disparity in enrollment at specialized exam high schools.
- **Quality of Teaching:** Lower quality teaching in classrooms with more Black and Latinx students.
- **Racial Concentration in Schools:** High levels of racial concentration, associated with inequities.
- **Cultural Relevance:** Strong support for a Black Studies curriculum.

Conclusion:

When comparing the quality of education for African Americans across these states, it is evident that each state has its unique challenges and strengths. Georgia and New York show significant concerns with educational performance and disparities, while California and Illinois highlight achievement gaps and issues with segregation and inequality. Maryland appears to have a strong overall education system but still faces specific challenges for African American students. It is important to note that these issues are complex and multifaceted, requiring targeted policy attention and resources to improve educational outcomes for African American students in each state.

How do Georgia’s statistics on health care access compare to the statistics of California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York?

“What is the health care access level for Georgia?” Based on the information provided, we can infer several points about the level of healthcare access for African Americans in Georgia:

1. **Medicaid Expansion:** One of the snippets from the search results indicates that a significant percentage of uninsured Black Americans live in states that have not expanded Medicaid, including Georgia. This suggests that the lack of Medicaid expansion may be a barrier to healthcare access for African Americans in Georgia.
2. **Primary Care Shortage Areas:** Another snippet references a study examining the impact of county-level sociodemographic factors on COVID-19 case and death rates, which may imply that there are areas within Georgia that have a shortage of primary care services. This could disproportionately affect African American communities.
3. **Health Equity:** The Georgia Health Equity Initiative document mentions that racial and ethnic minorities, which include African Americans, have a higher disease burden despite making up roughly one-third of Georgia’s population. This points to disparities in health outcomes, which could be linked to issues with healthcare access.
4. **Barriers to Healthcare:** The “People Also Ask” section includes a question about barriers to African American healthcare, with the answer highlighting perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication. These factors can contribute to reduced healthcare access for African Americans in Georgia.
5. **Insurance Coverage:** The search results also mention trends in health coverage by race/ethnicity, which could provide insights into the disparities in health insurance coverage among African Americans in Georgia.
6. **Racism and Inequality:** One of the snippets from the search results discusses racism, inequality, and healthcare for African Americans, suggesting that implicit bias and discrimination at the hands of healthcare providers are issues that need to be addressed in Georgia.
7. **Demographics:** The demographics of African Americans in Georgia, as per the 2020 U.S. census, show that they make up 32.6% of the population. This significant portion of the population may face

unique challenges in accessing healthcare.

8. **Uninsured Rates:** The search results also touch on the fact that non-white Americans had the highest rates of being uninsured heading into the pandemic, which could indicate that African Americans in Georgia may also have higher uninsured rates compared to other groups.

In conclusion, while the search results do not provide a direct quantitative measure of healthcare access levels for African Americans in Georgia, they do suggest that there are significant barriers and disparities in access to healthcare services for this population. These barriers include the lack of Medicaid expansion, primary care shortages, discrimination, and higher uninsured rates. Addressing these issues is critical to improving healthcare access for African Americans in Georgia.

“What is the health care access level for California?” Based on the information provided, the health care access level for African Americans in California can be summarized as follows:

1. According to a snippet from a Blue Shield of California news article dated March 16, 2021, African Americans in California had a 47% access level to the healthcare system. This indicates that nearly half of the African American population in California had access to healthcare, which lagged behind whites (59%) and Asian Californians (61%), but was slightly better than Hispanics (45%).
2. The California Health Care Foundation (CHCF) highlights that Black Californians experience disparities in care and outcomes despite having higher health insurance coverage rates (93%) than the state average. This suggests that while insurance coverage is relatively high among African Americans in California, there are still significant challenges in accessing quality healthcare and achieving equitable health outcomes.
3. A report by the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) dated January 11, 2024, indicates that uninsured rates for nonelderly Black people were at 10.0%, which is higher than the rate for their White counterparts (6.6%). This data point reflects disparities in health insurance coverage by race and ethnicity.
4. Additional barriers to healthcare for African Americans include perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication, as mentioned in a study linked in the “People Also Ask” section.
5. The demographic context for African Americans in California, according to 2019 United States Census Bureau estimates, shows that those identified solely as African American or black constituted 5.8% or 2,282,144 residents in California. Including those with partial African ancestry, the figure was 7.0% (2.8 million residents).

In conclusion, while a significant proportion of African Americans in California have health insurance coverage, there are still notable disparities in access to healthcare compared to other racial and ethnic groups. Factors contributing to these disparities include not only insurance coverage rates but also other barriers such as discrimination and medical mistrust. It is important to note that these data points provide a snapshot of the situation and that ongoing efforts are likely being made to address these disparities.

“What is the health care access level for Illinois?” To assess the health care access level for African Americans in Illinois, we can analyze the information provided in the search results and synthesize a conclusion based on the data available.

1. **Health Disparities Report 2020 - Illinois Department of Public Health:** This report likely contains data on health risk factors and access to care among different racial groups in Illinois. While the snippet does not provide specific numbers, it suggests that there are disparities in health care access among racial groups, including African Americans.
2. **Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Among Black Americans:** According to the snippet from a report dated February 22, 2022, the uninsured rate for Black Americans is higher than that for White Americans (12% compared to 9%). This indicates a disparity in health insurance coverage, which is a key component of health care access.

3. **Health Coverage by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2022 | KFF:** This source mentions that uninsured rates for nonelderly Black people were at 10.0% as of 2022, which is higher than the rate for their White counterparts (6.6%). This suggests that African Americans in Illinois, as part of the broader national trend, may face higher uninsured rates, affecting their access to health care.
4. **Minority Health - Illinois Department of Public Health:** The Center for Minority Health Services in Illinois is designed to address health concerns of minority populations and create culturally sensitive programs. This indicates an acknowledgment of and response to disparities in health care access for minorities, including African Americans.
5. **The State of Health for Blacks In Chicago - 2021 Data Brief:** While this document focuses on Chicago, it likely provides insights into the health disparities experienced by African Americans in the city, which could reflect broader trends in Illinois.
6. **Access to Health Care: Presentation to the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus:** This presentation emphasizes that everyone deserves access to affordable, comprehensive health care, suggesting ongoing efforts to address disparities in health care access in Illinois.
7. **Why do we need a health care equity law? - Illinois News Bureau:** The signing of a health care equity bill by the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus indicates legislative action to address health care disparities in the state.
8. **Access to Health Services - Healthy People 2030 | health.gov:** This summary discusses barriers to health care, which may include factors such as lack of health insurance, poor access to transportation, and limited health care resources. These barriers could disproportionately affect African Americans in Illinois.

From the information provided, it is clear that African Americans in Illinois, like in many parts of the United States, face disparities in health care access. These disparities are reflected in higher uninsured rates and are likely influenced by a variety of factors, including socioeconomic status, discrimination, medical mistrust, and systemic barriers. Efforts are being made at the state level to address these disparities through legislation and targeted programs. However, specific data on the current level of health care access for African Americans in Illinois would require a closer examination of the reports and data briefs mentioned in the search results.

“What is the health care access level for Maryland?” Based on the information provided, it appears that there are disparities in health care access for African Americans in Maryland compared to their non-Hispanic White counterparts. The data indicates that during the period of 2006-2010, non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans in Maryland were nearly two times (1.9) more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to not be able to afford to see a doctor. Additionally, African Americans were 2.1 times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to be without health insurance.

Furthermore, a report from February 22, 2022, suggests that the uninsured rate for Black Americans is still higher than that for White Americans, with 12 percent of Black Americans being uninsured compared to 9 percent of White Americans. This indicates that there is a persistent gap in health insurance coverage between Black and White populations.

The provided data also points to broader health disparities in the state of Maryland, such as lack of health insurance, late or no prenatal care, end-stage renal disease, infant mortality rate, and mortality disparities for leading causes of death. These disparities are likely to contribute to the overall lower level of health care access for African Americans in Maryland.

It is important to note that these disparities in health care access can be influenced by a variety of social determinants, including employment, income, housing, and education, as well as systemic issues such as racial bias and discrimination in the health care system.

To address these disparities, it would be necessary to implement targeted policies and interventions that improve access to health care, increase health insurance coverage, and address the underlying social determinants of health for African Americans in Maryland.

“What is the health care access level for New York?” To assess the health care access level for African Americans in New York, we can analyze the information provided in the search results and snippets. Here’s a step-by-step logical reasoning based on the data:

1. **Medicaid Expansion:** According to the snippet from the PDF linked by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), New York has expanded Medicaid. This is likely to have improved access to health care for low-income individuals, including African Americans, as Medicaid expansion is associated with increased insurance coverage.
2. **Uninsured Rates:** The New York State Department of Health website indicates that racial/ethnic minorities, which include African Americans, represent a significant portion of the uninsured population in New York. However, the proportion of uninsured New Yorkers was 9.7% in 2008, and there is no updated figure in the snippet to indicate the current rate.
3. **Health Care Access in NYC:** A snippet from NYC.gov suggests that black and Hispanic adults are more likely to be uninsured compared to white adults. This indicates disparities in health care access within New York City, which may reflect broader trends in the state.
4. **Health Coverage Trends:** The Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) provides data on health coverage by race and ethnicity, noting that uninsured rates for Black people are higher than for their White counterparts. This suggests that African Americans in New York, as part of a national trend, may face challenges in accessing health care due to lack of insurance.
5. **NYC Care Program:** A blog post from the Joint Commission discusses NYC Care, which aims to close the health care access gap for undocumented New Yorkers. While this program is not specific to African Americans, it indicates efforts to address health care access disparities in New York City.
6. **Primary Care Shortage Areas:** The NYU Furman Center notes that predominantly Black neighborhoods are more likely to be primary care shortage areas. This suggests that African Americans in these neighborhoods may have less access to primary care services.
7. **Health Indicators by Race/Ethnicity:** The New York State Department of Health provides health indicators by race/ethnicity, but the snippet does not provide specific information on access to care.
8. **Inequities in Health Coverage and Access:** The Commonwealth Fund discusses coverage and access inequities for Black and Hispanic adults, which likely includes those in New York, focusing on the effects of Medicaid expansion.
9. **Employer-Sponsored or Private Health Insurance:** According to The Century Foundation, a higher percentage of African Americans are covered through employer-sponsored or private health insurance. This suggests that African Americans with stable employment may have better access to health care.

From the data provided, it is clear that there are disparities in health care access for African Americans in New York, with a higher likelihood of being uninsured and living in areas with fewer primary care resources. However, programs like Medicaid expansion and NYC Care indicate efforts to improve access. To get a more current and comprehensive understanding of the health care access level for African Americans in New York, one would need to review the full reports and data from the sources provided, especially those with more recent dates, as the snippets only offer limited information.

Conclusion

To compare Georgia’s statistics on health care access with those of California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York for African Americans, we can synthesize the information provided in the merged responses. Here’s a step-by-step logical reasoning based on the data:

Georgia:

1. Georgia has not expanded Medicaid, which may limit health care access for African Americans.

2. There are primary care shortage areas, which could disproportionately affect African American communities.
3. African Americans in Georgia face higher disease burdens and disparities in health outcomes.
4. Barriers to health care include perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication.
5. African Americans make up 32.6% of Georgia's population and may face higher uninsured rates compared to other groups.

California:

1. African Americans in California had a 47% access level to the healthcare system as of March 16, 2021.
2. Despite higher health insurance coverage rates (93%) than the state average, there are disparities in care and outcomes.
3. Uninsured rates for nonelderly Black people were at 10.0%.
4. Barriers to health care are similar to those in Georgia, including discrimination and medical mistrust.
5. African Americans constitute 5.8% of California's population based on 2019 estimates.

Illinois:

1. There are disparities in health care access among racial groups, including African Americans.
2. The uninsured rate for Black Americans is higher than that for White Americans (12% compared to 9%).
3. Uninsured rates for nonelderly Black people were at 10.0% as of 2022.
4. Efforts are being made at the state level to address disparities through legislation and targeted programs.

Maryland:

1. African Americans in Maryland were nearly two times more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to not afford to see a doctor and 2.1 times more likely to be without health insurance.
2. There are broader health disparities, such as lack of health insurance, late or no prenatal care, and mortality disparities for leading causes of death.
3. Social determinants, including employment, income, housing, and education, influence disparities.

New York:

1. New York has expanded Medicaid, which likely improved access to health care for low-income individuals, including African Americans.
2. There are disparities in health care access within New York City, which may reflect broader trends in the state.
3. Uninsured rates for Black people are higher than for their White counterparts.
4. Programs like NYC Care indicate efforts to improve access.
5. Predominantly Black neighborhoods are more likely to be primary care shortage areas.

Comparison:

- **Medicaid Expansion:** Georgia has not expanded Medicaid, which may contribute to lower access levels compared to states like New York and California that have expanded Medicaid.
- **Uninsured Rates:** African Americans in all states face higher uninsured rates than their White counterparts, with Illinois and Maryland reporting a 12% uninsured rate for Black Americans.
- **Barriers to Access:** Common barriers across all states include discrimination, medical mistrust, and socioeconomic factors.
- **State Efforts:** Illinois and Maryland have legislative actions to address health care disparities, while New York has programs like NYC Care to improve access.

In conclusion, while there are disparities in health care access for African Americans across all these states, the extent and nature of these disparities vary. Factors such as Medicaid expansion, state-level efforts to address disparities, and socioeconomic conditions play significant roles in shaping access to health care for

African Americans in each state. To obtain a more current and detailed comparison, one would need to review the full reports and data from the sources provided, as the snippets offer limited information.

How do Georgia’s statistics on criminal justice fairness compare to the statistics of California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York?

“What is the criminal justice fairness level for Georgia?” Based on the information provided in the search results, it appears that there are concerns about the fairness of the criminal justice system for African Americans in Georgia. Here are some key points derived from the search results:

1. The Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform has been tasked with reviewing the fairness of Georgia’s criminal justice system, which suggests that there is an ongoing effort to address potential issues of fairness (Source: Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform report).
2. The “STATE OF BLACK GEORGIA 2022 Report” indicates that there is a significant focus on the criminal justice system in Georgia, particularly as it pertains to African Americans, which may imply that there are recognized disparities that need to be addressed (Source: STATE OF BLACK GEORGIA 2022 Report).
3. There are reports of racial disparities in the criminal justice system, which may contribute to a perception of unfairness. For example, the “Disparate Treatment of Black Americans in the Criminal Justice System” document suggests that there are racial disparities that need to be examined (Source: Vera Institute of Justice report).
4. The Georgia Budget and Policy Institute discusses how fines and fees in Georgia’s criminal legal system may worsen racial inequity, suggesting that the financial aspects of the criminal justice system may disproportionately affect African Americans (Source: GBPI article on unjust revenue).
5. There is a mention of disproportionate minority contact in Georgia’s juvenile justice system, which indicates that minority youth may come into contact with the justice system at higher rates than their white counterparts (Source: Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council report).
6. Despite reforms that have led to a decline in the number of African Americans committed to prison, there is still a significant overrepresentation of African Americans in Georgia’s incarcerated population. African Americans make up 61% of Georgia’s incarcerated population, despite being only 31% of the state’s overall adult population (Source: WABE article on incarceration rates).
7. The criminal justice system is often criticized for being unfair, coercive, and overly punitive, with unsafe and inhumane jail and prison conditions (Source: Human Rights Watch).

In summary, while there have been efforts to reform the criminal justice system in Georgia, the data suggests that there are still significant concerns about the level of fairness for African Americans. The overrepresentation of African Americans in the prison population, the impact of fines and fees, and the disproportionate contact of minority youth with the juvenile justice system are all indicators that there may be systemic issues affecting the fairness of the criminal justice system for African Americans in Georgia.

“What is the criminal justice fairness level for California?” Based on the information provided, it appears that there are significant racial disparities within the criminal justice system in California, particularly affecting African Americans. The data indicates that African Americans in California experience higher rates of felony arrests, incarceration, and second-strike incarcerations compared to white Californians. Specifically, the rate of felony arrests among African American Californians is 4.4 times higher than for white Californians, and their rate of incarceration is 7.5 times higher. Additionally, African Americans’ rate of incarceration for second strikes is 10 times higher.

These disparities suggest that the level of criminal justice fairness for African Americans in California is problematic. The data points to systemic issues that result in disproportionate impacts on African American communities. The existence of such disparities can undermine the perception and reality of fairness within the criminal justice system.

It is also important to note that the California Racial Justice Act (AB 2542), which was mentioned in the context of the search results, aims to address racial discrimination in convictions and sentencing. The act allows defendants to challenge racial bias in their cases, and it has been extended to cover cases prior to January 1, 2021, as well as juvenile convictions.

Overall, while the search results do not provide a quantifiable “fairness level,” they do highlight significant racial disparities that indicate a need for continued reform and attention to issues of racial justice within California’s criminal justice system.

“What is the criminal justice fairness level for Illinois?” Assessing the level of criminal justice fairness in Illinois, particularly for African Americans, involves examining various factors such as legislation, reforms, and statistical data on racial disparities. Based on the provided context, we can infer several points:

1. **Pre-Trial Fairness Act:** Illinois has passed the Pre-Trial Fairness Act, which aims to address criminal justice reforms in the state. This legislation is designed to restore the presumption of innocence and make the system fairer by ending money bond and the practice of detaining people pretrial simply because they cannot afford bail. This reform, which went into effect on September 18, 2023, suggests a move towards a more equitable system, particularly for those who have been disproportionately affected by cash bail, including African Americans.
2. **Racial Disparities:** Historical and ongoing racial disparities in the criminal justice system are acknowledged in Illinois. For example, a report from the Illinois Times from 2016 highlighted that about 60 percent of the prison population was African American, which is a significant overrepresentation considering their proportion in the general population. More recent discussions and analyses continue to address the issue of racial disparities, indicating that it remains a concern.
3. **Bail Reform:** The Illinois Bail Reform has been noted to make the justice system more equitable and fair. Data from Cook County suggested that bail reform had no effect on new criminal activity or crime rates, based on analysis by Loyola University. This suggests that fears of increased crime due to bail reform may not be substantiated and that the reform could be beneficial in reducing inequities without compromising public safety.
4. **Impact of Cash Bail on Communities of Color:** There is an acknowledgment that cash bail disproportionately impacts communities of color. Data shows that judges often set higher rates and amounts of cash bail for people of color, particularly Black individuals, than for white people. This creates a two-tiered system that affects minorities more severely.
5. **Legislative Efforts:** Governor Pritzker and other state officials have indicated that recent reforms should be the first steps in transforming criminal justice in Illinois. This suggests an ongoing commitment to addressing issues within the system.
6. **Public Perception:** The perception of fairness in the criminal justice system varies among different groups. While some believe that suspects are treated fairly, others, particularly Democrats and people of color, think they are treated unfairly. This indicates a divide in how the fairness of the system is viewed, which can be reflective of differing experiences and realities.

In conclusion, while Illinois has made legislative efforts to improve fairness in the criminal justice system, particularly with the Pre-Trial Fairness Act and bail reform, there is recognition of existing racial disparities that affect African Americans. The state appears to be on a path toward reform, but the level of fairness, especially for African Americans, is still a matter of ongoing concern and effort. The effectiveness of these reforms in achieving a fairer system will likely continue to be a subject of analysis and debate.

“What is the criminal justice fairness level for Maryland?” The criminal justice fairness level for African Americans in Maryland cannot be quantified with a single metric or number, but various sources provide insights into the state of fairness and equity within the system. Here’s a step-by-step logical analysis of the information provided:

1. **Over-Incarceration of Black Young Adults:** A policy brief from the Justice Policy Institute suggests that despite a declining prison population and efforts at criminal justice reform, there may still be issues with over-incarceration of Black young adults in Maryland. This indicates that there may be disparities in how African Americans are treated within the criminal justice system.
2. **Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness:** A report from the Maryland courts acknowledges the existence of racial and ethnic bias within the criminal justice system. This suggests that there are recognized issues with fairness that the state is attempting to address.
3. **Racial Justice in Prosecution in Baltimore:** A report on racial disparity in prosecution indicates that there are analyses accounting for the severity of criminal offenses, which may suggest efforts to ensure fair sentencing. However, the existence of such a report also implies that there are concerns about racial disparities in prosecution.
4. **Racial Differences in Sentencing Guidelines:** An assessment of racial differences in Maryland's sentencing guidelines suggests that there is an awareness of potential inequality in sentencing, which could affect the perceived fairness of the criminal justice system for African Americans.
5. **Representation in Circuit Court:** A report finds that a significant percentage of defendants in Montgomery County Circuit Court are Black and Hispanic, which could indicate a disproportionality in who is being charged with crimes, potentially reflecting issues of fairness and equity.
6. **Civil Rights Concerns:** There are civil rights concerns raised about racial differences in Maryland's justice system, which again points to potential issues of fairness for African Americans.
7. **Juvenile Justice Reform:** Efforts at juvenile justice reform, which note the overrepresentation of African Americans, suggest that there are recognized disparities at the juvenile level that the state is working to address.
8. **Racial and Ethnic Disparities:** The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) discusses state policies addressing racial and ethnic disparities, indicating that disparities are a recognized issue at the national and state levels.
9. **Center for Criminal Justice Reform:** The existence of a Center for Criminal Justice Reform suggests ongoing efforts to address harm and inequity caused by the criminal justice system.
10. **Maryland Alliance for Justice Reform:** This organization advocates for changes in Maryland's correctional practices to address inequities, which suggests that there is a perceived need for reform to achieve fairness.

From the information provided, it is clear that there are recognized issues with racial disparities and fairness in Maryland's criminal justice system, particularly affecting African Americans. While there are efforts and initiatives to address these disparities, the presence of such efforts also confirms that problems exist. The level of fairness is therefore a subject of concern and ongoing reform, and while specific metrics are not provided, the overall picture is one of a system in which fairness and equity are not yet fully realized for African Americans.

“What is the criminal justice fairness level for New York?” Based on the information provided, it appears that there are significant racial disparities in the criminal justice system in New York that affect African Americans. Here are some key points derived from the data:

1. In Albany County and Onondaga County, Black people are convicted of felonies at a rate 10 times that of white people. This suggests a significant disparity in felony conviction rates between Black and white individuals in these counties.
2. Statewide, Black New Yorkers account for roughly 40 percent of misdemeanor and felony convictions over the last two decades while only representing 14 percent of the state's population. This indicates that Black individuals are overrepresented in the criminal justice system relative to their population size.

3. A report mentioned in the New York Times article from December 1, 2022, found widespread racial disparities in discipline at NY prisons but did not attribute these disparities directly to racial bias. This suggests that while racial disparities are present, the underlying causes are complex and may involve a range of factors.
4. Despite criminal justice reforms, a John Jay College of Criminal Justice study found that racial disparities in jail admissions have been getting worse since 2016. This implies that recent efforts to improve the system have not yet succeeded in reducing racial disparities.
5. Black people were jailed at a rate 11.6 times higher than white people in New York City, according to a study mentioned in an article dated March 2, 2023. This further supports the existence of significant racial disparities in incarceration rates.
6. The National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL) states that race affects various aspects of the criminal legal system, including the likelihood of being pulled over by police, being detained pretrial, the state seeking the death penalty, and the severity of sentencing.
7. The United States Sentencing Commission reported demographic differences in federal sentencing, with Black males receiving sentences 13.4 percent longer than White males, and Hispanic males receiving sentences 11.2 percent longer.

From this data, it can be concluded that the level of criminal justice fairness for African Americans in New York is problematic, with significant racial disparities present at multiple stages of the criminal justice process. These disparities suggest that African Americans in New York face a criminal justice system that is less fair compared to their white counterparts. Addressing these disparities would likely require systemic changes and continued efforts to reform the criminal justice system in New York.

Conclusion

To compare Georgia's statistics on criminal justice fairness with those of California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York, we need to look at the information provided for each state regarding the treatment of African Americans within their respective criminal justice systems. Here's a step-by-step logical analysis of the key points for each state:

Georgia:

- The Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform is reviewing the fairness of the state's criminal justice system.
- Reports suggest racial disparities, particularly affecting African Americans.
- African Americans make up 61% of Georgia's incarcerated population but only 31% of the adult population.
- There are concerns about the impact of fines and fees and disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system.
- Despite reforms, there are still significant overrepresentation and concerns about the fairness for African Americans.

California:

- African Americans experience higher rates of felony arrests, incarceration, and second-strike incarcerations compared to white Californians.
- The rate of felony arrests among African American Californians is 4.4 times higher than for white Californians, and their rate of incarceration is 7.5 times higher.
- African Americans' rate of incarceration for second strikes is 10 times higher.
- The California Racial Justice Act aims to address racial discrimination in convictions and sentencing.

Illinois:

- Illinois has passed the Pre-Trial Fairness Act to address criminal justice reforms, including ending money bond.
- About 60% of the prison population was African American, indicating overrepresentation.
- Bail reform in Illinois is noted to make the justice system more equitable.
- Cash bail disproportionately impacts communities of color.
- There is an ongoing commitment to addressing issues within the system, but racial disparities remain a concern.

Maryland:

- There may be issues with over-incarceration of Black young adults.
- The Maryland courts acknowledge racial and ethnic bias within the criminal justice system.
- There are concerns about racial disparities in prosecution and sentencing.
- Efforts at juvenile justice reform note the overrepresentation of African Americans.
- There are ongoing efforts to address harm and inequity caused by the criminal justice system.

New York:

- Black people are convicted of felonies at a rate 10 times that of white people in certain counties.
- Black New Yorkers account for roughly 40% of misdemeanor and felony convictions while representing 14% of the state's population.
- Racial disparities in discipline at NY prisons have been found, but not directly attributed to racial bias.
- Racial disparities in jail admissions have been getting worse since 2016.
- Black people were jailed at a rate 11.6 times higher than white people in New York City.

Comparative Analysis:

All five states show significant concerns regarding the fairness of the criminal justice system for African Americans, with overrepresentation in arrests, convictions, and incarcerations. Each state has acknowledged these disparities to varying degrees and has implemented or is considering reforms to address the issues. However, the data suggests that systemic issues resulting in disproportionate impacts on African American communities persist across these states.

While the specific metrics and methodologies used to assess fairness may vary, the overarching theme is that African Americans are disproportionately affected by the criminal justice system in all five states. The presence of reforms and legislative efforts indicates an awareness and a desire to improve the situation, but the effectiveness of these measures in achieving a fairer system is still a matter of ongoing concern and effort.

How do Georgia's statistics on social inclusion compare to the statistics of California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York?

“What is the social inclusion level for Georgia?” To assess the social inclusion level for African Americans in Georgia, we can analyze the information provided in the search results and synthesize a general understanding from the various sources.

1. The “STATE OF BLACK GEORGIA 2022 Report” (position 1) likely provides comprehensive data on economic, health, civic engagement, education, and social justice indicators for African Americans in Georgia. While the snippet does not give specific details on social inclusion levels, the full report would be a valuable resource for understanding the current state of affairs.
2. Research articles (positions 2 and 3) discuss statistically significant differences between Blacks and Whites in Atlanta, indicating that there are disparities in social, economic, and other areas. This suggests that social inclusion may not be at an optimal level, as significant differences often point to systemic issues and barriers to full inclusion.

3. An article from U.S. News (position 4) mentions that some Georgia counties with significant black populations are among the nation's healthiest communities, bucking a national trend. This could indicate better social inclusion in certain areas, at least in terms of health outcomes.
4. The Georgia Budget and Policy Institute (position 5) notes that poverty is disproportionately high for communities of color in Georgia, with specific percentages for Latinos and African Americans. High poverty rates can be a sign of social exclusion, as they often result from limited access to opportunities and resources.
5. Lane Kenworthy's page on inclusion (position 6) mentions that the level of segregation remains quite high, which is a direct barrier to social inclusion. Segregation can lead to unequal access to quality education, healthcare, and other services.
6. The Annie E. Casey Foundation (position 7) discusses persistent barriers due to race and community of residence, leading to sharp differences in educational and economic opportunities. This is another indicator of social exclusion.
7. The Georgia Way (position 9) addresses racism and its impact on mental health, which can be both a cause and a consequence of social exclusion.

From the People Also Ask section, we learn that African Americans make up 33.1% of Georgia's population. The majority-minority status in Georgia is African American at 32.6%, according to the 2020 U.S. census. Fulton County has the highest Black population, with 42.1% identifying as Black or African American.

In conclusion, while the search results do not provide a single metric or index that quantifies the social inclusion level for African Americans in Georgia, the data and articles suggest that there are significant disparities and barriers to full social inclusion. These include high poverty rates, segregation, and differences in health outcomes and civic engagement. To gain a more detailed and quantitative understanding of social inclusion levels, one would need to review the full reports and studies referenced in the search results, particularly the "STATE OF BLACK GEORGIA 2022 Report."

"What is the social inclusion level for California?" To assess the social inclusion level for African Americans in California, we need to consider various factors such as income distribution, educational attainment, representation in higher education, housing stability, and access to health services, among others. The provided search results offer some insights into these areas:

1. **Income Distribution:** According to the Public Policy Institute of California, as of February 22, 2023, Black Californians have the lowest household income of any major racial or ethnic group in the state. This suggests that African Americans in California may face economic challenges that could affect their level of social inclusion.
2. **Educational Attainment:** The State of Higher Education report indicates that Blacks are slightly overrepresented at California's community colleges and private for-profit colleges, while being underrepresented at the California State University and University of California systems. This could imply disparities in access to higher education institutions that are traditionally associated with better long-term economic outcomes.
3. **Housing Stability:** A report from CalMatters dated October 5, 2019, highlights that Black people are greatly over-represented in the homeless population in California. This points to significant challenges in housing stability for African Americans, which is a critical component of social inclusion.
4. **Wealth Gap:** The California Budget and Policy Center notes that at every level of educational attainment, Black and Latinx families have less median wealth than their white peers. This wealth gap can perpetuate cycles of poverty and limit opportunities for social mobility.
5. **Racial Disparities:** Another blog post from the Public Policy Institute of California, dated June 3, 2020, states that African-American families in California are most likely to find themselves at the bottom of the income distribution, indicating widespread racial disparities.

6. **Homelessness:** The Homeless Data Integration System report shows that Black or African American people in California are overrepresented in homelessness, representing 5% of the state’s population but 28% of those accessing homelessness services.
7. **Segregation:** A study referenced in a UCLA Civil Rights Project report suggests that there is still a high level of segregation in schools, which can affect the quality of education received by African American children and their subsequent opportunities.

From these data points, it can be inferred that the social inclusion level for African Americans in California faces significant challenges. Economic disparities, underrepresentation in higher education, housing instability, and a racial wealth gap all contribute to lower levels of social inclusion for this community. Efforts such as the Los Angeles County Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion Initiative, adopted on July 21, 2020, indicate that there are ongoing efforts to address these issues, but the data suggests that there is still considerable work to be done to achieve full social inclusion for African Americans in California.

“What is the social inclusion level for Illinois?” To determine the social inclusion level for African Americans in Illinois, we need to consider various indicators that reflect social inclusion, such as employment, education, health, housing, and representation in government. The search results provided offer some insights into these areas, but a comprehensive assessment would require a detailed analysis of multiple data sources.

From the search results, we can infer the following:

1. The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) has published reports that emphasize the importance of diversity, equity, and inclusion in the state’s workforce and government. This suggests that there is an ongoing effort to improve social inclusion for African Americans in Illinois.
2. The Jane Addams Resource Corporation (JARC) in Chicago is committed to evaluating their organization and improving social inclusion for the African American community. This indicates that there are local initiatives aimed at addressing racial equity.
3. The City of Chicago has published a data brief on the state of health for Blacks, which includes social determinants such as housing, poverty, unemployment, and education. This suggests that health disparities are being monitored as part of the social inclusion assessment.
4. The Illinois African American Coalition for Prevention is a membership-based organization in Chicago that likely works towards the prevention of disparities and the promotion of inclusion among African Americans.
5. The search results also mention social vulnerability and racial inequality in the context of COVID-19 deaths, indicating that health outcomes are an important aspect of social inclusion.
6. Educational institutions like Chicago-Kent College of Law and the University of Illinois are committed to diversity, equity, and inclusion, which are crucial for social inclusion in higher education.
7. The search results include a statistic from the FY21 Employment Plan Report stating that African Americans make up 15.3% of Illinois’ population, and the state aims to achieve representation parity within its workforce.
8. The U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts for Chicago indicates that Black or African American alone represents 28.8% of the city’s population.

While these points provide some context, they do not offer a quantifiable measure of social inclusion. To accurately assess the social inclusion level for African Americans in Illinois, one would need to analyze comprehensive data on economic participation, access to education and healthcare, representation in political and civic life, and other social determinants of inclusion. This would involve reviewing reports from government agencies, non-profit organizations, academic studies, and other relevant sources that track these indicators over time.

“What is the social inclusion level for Maryland?” To assess the social inclusion level for African Americans in Maryland, we can analyze the information provided in the context and draw upon relevant data and reports. Here’s a step-by-step logical reasoning process based on the given context:

1. **Understanding Social Inclusion:** Social inclusion refers to the process by which efforts are made to ensure equal opportunities for all, regardless of their background, so they can achieve their full potential in society. This includes access to education, employment, healthcare, and participation in political and cultural life.
2. **Demographics:** According to the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts provided in the “peopleAlsoAsk” section, African Americans make up 31.7% of Maryland’s population. This demographic information is important because it provides context for the level of representation and potential influence African Americans have in the state.
3. **Economic Participation:** The snippet from the Boston Globe article mentions that there are more than 6,000 minority-owned firms in Montgomery County, Maryland, and roughly 1% of Black adults ages 18 to 64 own a business. This suggests a level of economic participation and opportunity for African Americans in at least one county in Maryland.
4. **Educational Inclusion:** The PDF titled “Inclusive Education in Maryland: A Blueprint for Change” examines systemic barriers to inclusive education and proposes recommendations for greater integration. This indicates that there are ongoing efforts to improve educational inclusion for all students, including African Americans.
5. **Institutional Support:** The “Diversity and Inclusion Dashboard - University System of Maryland” shows the number of underrepresented minority students, faculty, and staff at USM institutions. This suggests that there is a system in place to track and potentially address diversity and inclusion within higher education.
6. **Policy and Community Engagement:** The Maryland Catalyst Fund, as mentioned in the context, aims to create racially-equitable opportunities for African Americans by supporting community engagement and policy-oriented endeavors. This indicates an institutional effort to address social inclusion at a policy level.
7. **Health and Social Challenges:** The SAMHSA PDF on the opioid crisis highlights that African Americans face community contexts marked by limited opportunity, economic disinvestment, violence, and intergenerational challenges. This points to areas where social inclusion may be lacking and requires attention.
8. **Cultural Representation:** The Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture, with representatives like Commissioner Maya Davis, suggests that there is a platform for African American history and culture to be recognized and promoted within the state.

Based on the information provided, it appears that Maryland has a number of initiatives and institutions that are working towards improving social inclusion for African Americans. However, there are also indications of systemic barriers and challenges that continue to affect the African American community. To get a comprehensive understanding of the social inclusion level, one would need to look at a range of indicators including economic data, educational outcomes, health statistics, representation in government, and more, which would require a detailed analysis of various reports and data sources beyond the snippets provided.

“What is the social inclusion level for New York?” Based on the information provided, we can infer several aspects of social inclusion for African Americans in New York, although a comprehensive “social inclusion level” is not directly quantifiable from the data snippets alone. Here’s a step-by-step logical reasoning based on the provided data:

1. **Racial Wealth Gap:** The snippet from the New York Comptroller’s report indicates that there is a significant racial wealth gap in New York State, with Black residents having less median household net worth compared to white residents. This suggests economic disparities which can be a barrier to social inclusion.

2. **Residential Segregation:** The snippet from Lane Kenworthy and the Pew Research Center indicates that residential segregation is a persistent issue, particularly in northern cities like New York. Segregation can lead to social exclusion by limiting access to resources and opportunities for African Americans.
3. **Homeownership:** The Joint Center for Housing Studies argues for promoting homeownership among African Americans in New York as a means of social inclusion. This implies that homeownership rates among African Americans may be lower than other groups, which can affect community stability and wealth accumulation.
4. **State Commission on African American History:** The existence of a New York State Commission on African American History suggests that there is an effort to recognize and uplift the contributions of African Americans. This can be seen as a positive step towards social inclusion by acknowledging and celebrating African American history and culture.
5. **Equity Framework:** The snippet about the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission launching an equity framework indicates an institutional effort to address historical imbalances and strive for full inclusion. This suggests that there is an awareness of the need for social inclusion at the policy level.
6. **Social and Economic Isolation:** The Population Reference Bureau (PRB) snippet from 2005 discusses the social and economic isolation of urban African Americans, which may still be relevant. This isolation can be a result of systemic issues that hinder social inclusion.
7. **Systemic Inequality:** The American Progress article discusses policies that have historically disadvantaged Black communities, affecting wealth and financial stability. This points to systemic barriers to social inclusion.

From these points, we can conclude that while there are efforts and policies aimed at improving social inclusion for African Americans in New York, significant challenges remain, including economic disparities, residential segregation, and systemic inequality. These factors collectively suggest that the social inclusion level for African Americans in New York is an area with room for improvement. To obtain a more precise measure of social inclusion, one would need to look at a comprehensive set of indicators, including but not limited to economic data, education access, health outcomes, political representation, and social integration metrics.

Conclusion

To compare Georgia's statistics on social inclusion with those of California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York, we need to look at various indicators such as income distribution, educational attainment, housing stability, wealth gap, racial disparities, homelessness, and segregation. These factors contribute to the overall level of social inclusion for African Americans in each state. Here's a summary of the information provided for each state:

California:

- African Americans have the lowest household income among major racial/ethnic groups.
- Blacks are overrepresented in community colleges and underrepresented in state universities.
- Black people are overrepresented in the homeless population.
- There is a significant racial wealth gap.
- High levels of segregation in schools.

Georgia:

- Significant disparities in social, economic, and other areas.
- Some counties with significant black populations are among the nation's healthiest.
- High poverty rates for communities of color.
- High level of segregation.
- Sharp differences in educational and economic opportunities due to race and community of residence.

Illinois:

- Efforts to improve social inclusion in the workforce and government.
- Local initiatives aimed at addressing racial equity.
- Monitoring of health disparities as part of social inclusion assessment.
- Commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion in higher education.
- African Americans make up 15.3% of the state's population.

Maryland:

- African Americans make up 31.7% of the population.
- Economic participation through minority-owned firms.
- Efforts to improve educational inclusion.
- Tracking of diversity and inclusion within higher education.
- Institutional efforts to address social inclusion at a policy level.
- Challenges such as limited opportunity, economic disinvestment, and violence.

New York:

- Significant racial wealth gap.
- Persistent residential segregation.
- Lower homeownership rates among African Americans.
- Efforts to recognize and uplift African American contributions.
- Awareness of the need for social inclusion at the policy level.
- Systemic issues that hinder social inclusion.

Based on the information provided, it is clear that all five states face challenges related to social inclusion for African Americans, with issues such as economic disparities, underrepresentation in higher education, housing instability, and segregation being common themes. However, there are also ongoing efforts and initiatives in each state aimed at addressing these challenges.

To make a more precise comparison, one would need to analyze comprehensive data on a range of indicators, including economic participation, access to education and healthcare, representation in political and civic life, and other social determinants of inclusion. This would involve reviewing detailed reports and data sources beyond the snippets provided.

Conclusion

Based on the provided context, indicators of hospitality to African Americans can be assessed across various dimensions such as criminal justice fairness, economic opportunities, health care access, quality of education, and social inclusion. Each of these dimensions contributes to the overall hospitality and quality of life for African Americans in a given state. Here's a summary of the indicators across these dimensions for each state:

Criminal Justice Fairness:

- **Georgia:** High incarceration rates and racial disparities in the criminal justice system.
- **California:** Higher rates of felony arrests and incarcerations for African Americans.
- **Illinois:** Overrepresentation in the prison population and bail reform to address equity.
- **Maryland:** Over-incarceration of Black young adults and racial disparities in prosecution.
- **New York:** High conviction rates for felonies among African Americans and racial disparities in jail admissions.

Economic Opportunities:

- **Georgia:** Higher unemployment rate for African Americans and significant racial wealth gap.
- **California:** High unemployment rate for Black workers and significant wealth gap.
- **Illinois:** High unemployment rates for Black workers and ranked worst for financial racial equity.
- **Maryland:** Efforts to improve economic opportunities and ongoing issues with economic inequality.
- **New York:** High unemployment rate for Black New Yorkers and a significant racial wealth gap.

Health Care Access:

- **Georgia:** Limited health care access due to not expanding Medicaid and higher disease burdens.
- **California:** Higher health insurance coverage rates but disparities in care and outcomes.
- **Illinois:** Disparities in health care access and higher uninsured rates for Black Americans.
- **Maryland:** African Americans more likely to not afford a doctor and to be without health insurance.
- **New York:** Expanded Medicaid likely improved access, but disparities in health care access persist.

Quality of Education:

- **Georgia:** Educational challenges in poverty-stricken areas and disparities in enrollment.
- **California:** High school graduation rates relatively high but significant achievement gaps.
- **Illinois:** Retention and advancement gaps in higher education and systemic issues in Chicago.
- **Maryland:** High ranking in educational attainment but achievement gaps exist.
- **New York:** Increase in unsatisfactory grades among Black respondents and segregated schools.

Social Inclusion:

- **Georgia:** Sharp differences in opportunities due to race and high level of segregation.
- **California:** Lowest household income among major racial groups and high levels of segregation.
- **Illinois:** Efforts to improve social inclusion and commitment to diversity and equity.
- **Maryland:** Economic participation through minority-owned firms and efforts to improve educational inclusion.
- **New York:** Significant racial wealth gap and persistent residential segregation.

In conclusion, hospitability to African Americans can be gauged by examining the extent to which states address disparities and provide equitable opportunities in criminal justice, economic participation, health care, education, and social inclusion. While all states show efforts to improve conditions for African Americans, systemic issues and disparities persist, indicating that more work is needed to ensure hospitability and equality.

Search Results

“economic opportunities for African Americans in Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, New York”

- [\[PDF\] The Economic State of Black America in 2020](#): The U.S. economy provides Black Americans with far fewer opportunities for stable, well-.
- [2023 Q3 | State Unemployment by Race and Ethnicity](#): Despite these favorable signs, stubborn racial and ethnic disparities in unemployment persist across states. Key numbers 2023 Q3. D.C. Highest Black-white ...
- [Center for Black Entrepreneurship](#): The CBE seeks to eliminate the access barrier between Black entrepreneurs, professional investors, and business builders by leveraging education, mentorship, ...
- [\[PDF\] STATE OF BLACK GEORGIA 2022 Report Introduction](#): The NUL report addresses racial equality in the areas of economics, employment, education, health, housing, transportation, criminal justice, and civic ...
- [Great Migration \(African American\) - Wikipedia](#): Migrants going to Albany, New York found poor living conditions and employment opportunities, but also higher wages and better schools and social services.
- [Systemic Inequality: Displacement, Exclusion, and Segregation](#): But over time, these policies have stripped Black communities of the wealth and financial stability found in property ownership and affordable ...
- [Scholarships for Black and African American Students | BestColleges](#): Many organizations and schools offer college scholarships for Black and African American students. Learn about the top scholarships for these learners.

- [National Urban League: Home](#): The National Urban League works to provide economic empowerment, educational opportunities and the guarantee of civil rights for the underserved in America.
- [Key facts about Black eligible voters in 2024 | Pew Research Center](#): Black eligible voters differ from the overall population of eligible voters by age, education and other factors.
- [African-American upper class - Wikipedia](#): The African-American upper class is a social class that consists of African-American individuals who have high disposable incomes and high net worth.

“economic opportunity level for African Americans in Georgia”

- [\[PDF\] STATE OF BLACK GEORGIA 2022 Report Introduction](#): Our research offers a clear explanation of why so many Black people remain mired in generational poverty, through no fault of their own.
- [Georgia ranked third in Black buying power in new study](#): Georgia’s Black buying power, defined as total income after taxes, was \$118 billion in 2020, according to the 2021 Multicultural Economy report ...
- [Poverty and Barriers to Opportunity in Atlanta](#): Eighty percent of Atlanta’s African-American children live in communities with high concentrations of poverty, compared with 6 The unemployment ...
- [Telling the Unvarnished Truth About Georgia](#): Black Georgians continue to face structural racism, outright discrimination and subconscious bias that contribute to higher unemployment. Even ...
- [Op-Ed | The Inequality of Opportunity - Georgia Chamber of ...](#): The disparity in business creation is echoed in today’s unemployment figures where Black Americans are experiencing a 16.8% unemployment rate ...
- [Racial wealth gap remains, but Atlanta blacks faring better](#): More African Americans are now enjoying greater financial success through entrepreneurship, real estate acquisitions, climbing the corporate ...
- [The “Low-Country Advantage” for African-Americans in Georgia ...](#): bellum southern economic development; it further relegated land- less African-Americans to an inferior position with landlords and merchants in labor and ...
- [Salary: African American in Georgia \(January, 2024\) - ZipRecruiter](#): The average AFRICAN AMERICAN SALARY in the Georgia, as of December 2023, is \$28.34 an hour or \$58950 per year. Get paid what you’re worth! Explore now.
- [2023 State of Working Georgia: Short-Lived Recovery Reflects Long ...](#): Black Georgians are the most active job seekers but have the lowest employment levels among all Georgians. Among prime-age workers, Black ...

“economic opportunity level for African Americans in California”

- [The Racial Wealth Gap - California Budget and Policy Center](#): Due to a long history of discrimination, the racial wealth gap has been an ever-present feature of American economic life. Yet over the past several decades, ...
- [\[PDF\] Income Inequality and Economic Opportunity in California](#): African Americans (64%) and Latinos (54%) are more likely than whites (45%) and Asian. Americans (43%) to view poverty as a big problem.
- [\[PDF\] Black Californians and the Economic Recovery](#): ... African Americans California, which was lower than the comparable figures for Whites, Hispanics and Asians. By 2016 this ratio had fallen by ...
- [Reports Cast Shadows on the Economic Picture for Black Californians](#): According to the Economic Policy Institute, the unemployment rate for Black Californians stands at 7.4%, which is higher than the 4.5% ...
- [Black Californians Struggle within a Challenging Job Market](#): In California, Black and Latino workers are experiencing a worse labor market during COVID than white and Asian American workers.
- [In Good Times and Bad, California’s Black and Latinx Workers Bear ...](#): For California’s Black workers, in particular, unemployment during the post-peak pandemic period remained extremely high, at 8% for the 12 months from October ...
- [California’s Minority-Owned Small Businesses Contribute \\$192.8 ...](#): California’s Minority-Owned

Small Businesses Contribute \$192.8 Billion in Economic Output and Support Over 2.5 Million Jobs Annually, New Report ...

- [Systematic Inequality and Economic Opportunity](#): (see Figure 1) While Black or African American, Asian, and Hispanic or Latino people comprise 36 percent of the overall U.S. workforce, they ...
- [California prepares to debate reparations - FREOPP's OPPBlog](#): Taking steps to level the playing field and increase opportunity for African Americans especially those at the bottom of the economic ladder ...
- [\[PDF\] An Economic Profile of African- Americans in Los Angeles County](#): This is 4.4% less than the median African-. American household income across the state and 14.6% higher than that across the nation. 36,070 ...

“economic opportunity level for African Americans in Illinois”

- [\[PDF\] AFRICAN AMERICAN](#): The Illinois population. (of those who identify with a single race) for African American is 14.6% – even though African. American government workforce ...
- [\[PDF\] 2023-illinois-statewide-black-business-survey-report.pdf](#): The research shows that focusing on support for Black businesses helps bring jobs and economic development to Black communities while also ...
- [Illinois' Black workers unemployed at near double U.S. rate](#): Black workers in Illinois face much higher unemployment rates than other Black workers in the nation and than their white peers in Illinois.
- [Study Finds Illinois Worst State in Nation for Racial Financial Equality](#): The study by consumer finance website WalletHub ranked Illinois the worst state in the nation for financial racial equity using data on ...
- [\[PDF\] Fair Housing and Economic Opportunity in the Chicago Region](#): It is apparent that upper income groups within the African-American ... levels, a potent interaction of racial and economic discrimination has fostered an African ...
- [\[PDF\] The State of Black Chicago 2019 Report Table of Contents](#): Currently tech is more of a workforce development opportunity for African American communities than an economic development opportunity. While many Black ...
- [Illinois' Black Unemployment Rate Highest in the Nation - WTTW News](#): In an analysis of third quarter data, Illinois' black unemployment rate stood at 14.2 percent, according to the EPI. Nationwide, unemployment ...
- [Public Act 098-0693 - Illinois General Assembly](#): African-American families below the poverty level in Illinois. was 26% percent in 1999 compared to 10.7% for the total. Illinois population in that same year.
- [Illinois Issues: Black Unemployment In Illinois Tops Other States](#): Illinois' African-American unemployment rate is higher than that of any other state in the nation. And Illinois has been among the states ...
- [\[PDF\] POLICIES TO REDUCE AFRICAN-AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT](#): The City of Chicago is experiencing extremely high rates of African-American unemployment compared to the rest of the nation.

“economic opportunity level for African Americans in Maryland”

- [\[PDF\] Annual Statewide Equal Employment Opportunity Report - Fiscal ...](#): The Fiscal Year 2020 Annual EEO Report contains data on the total number of State employees in the Executive Branch of State government. Highlights of the ...
- [\[PDF\] A Bold Plan to Unlock Economic Opportunity for Maryland's Black ...](#): This is a core part of why Wes Moore is running for Governor. From leading soldiers in combat in Afghanistan, to working in the financial sector, ...
- [African Americans Still Experience Economic Injustice in Maryland](#): Even as Maryland becomes an increasingly diverse state, inequity in the economic success of different racial groups remains a persistent ...
- [\[PDF\] EEO Annual Report FY 2022 - at: www.DBM.maryland.gov](#): Assisting agency Fair Practices,

Equal Employment Opportunity, and Americans with Disabilities Act Officers with enforcement efforts;. Partnering with ...

- [\[PDF\] The Racial Wealth Divide in Baltimore - Prosperity Now](#): Racial economic inequality in Baltimore is very similar to the nation. In Baltimore Blacks have a median household income that is 54% of that of ...
- [The Biden-Harris Administration Advances Equity and Opportunity ...](#): For generations, entrenched disparities in our society and economy, at times facilitated by the federal government, have made it harder for ...
- [\[PDF\] The Economic State of Black America in 2020](#): Over the past half-century, Black Americans have made substantial social and economic progress, gaining political rights that long had been ...
- [2023 Q3 | State Unemployment by Race and Ethnicity](#): Third quarter unemployment estimates reflect a stable and strong labor market with minimal changes in unemployment rates overall and across demographic ...
- [Systematic Inequality and Economic Opportunity](#): This report examines how government-sanctioned occupational segregation, exploitation, and neglect exacerbated racial inequality in the United ...
- [“The Black Butterfly”: Racial Segregation and Investment Patterns in ...](#): Race in Baltimore. Investment across Baltimore is unevenfragmented by race, income, and geography. It is a pattern Morgan State University ...

“economic opportunity level for African Americans in New York”

- [The Racial Wealth Gap in New York](#): The commission would be charged to examine the legacy of slavery and subsequent racial and economic discrimination against African Americans in ...
- [Why Black Workers in NYC Are Unemployed at Critical Levels](#): The Black jobless rate of 12.2% is nine times the white unemployment level, a far wider gap than elsewhere in the U.S..
- [The Unemployment Gap Between Black and White New Yorkers Is ...](#): The unemployment rate for Black New Yorkers rose to 12.2 percent in the first quarter of the year, while the white unemployment rate dropped ...
- [\[PDF\] The Racial Wealth Gap in New York | NYC Comptroller’s](#): The bill is part of a wave of efforts around the country to confront the lasting impact of institutional racism on Black families’ ability to achieve economic ...
- [Stark Disparities in Employment and Wages for Black New Yorkers](#): The growing mass movement for racial justice has shined a light on harsh disparities affecting nearly every facet of American lifefrom ...
- [About the New York State Commission on African American History](#): More than 400 years have passed since the arrival of the first enslaved Africans at Point Comfort, Virginia, in 1619. This marked the beginning of a period ...
- [\[PDF\] The Economic State of Black America in 2020](#): Over the past half-century, Black Americans have made substantial social and economic progress, gaining political rights that long had been ...
- [The Biden-Harris Administration Advances Equity and Opportunity ...](#): For generations, entrenched disparities in our society and economy, at times facilitated by the federal government, have made it harder for ...
- [Systematic Inequality and Economic Opportunity](#): This report examines how government-sanctioned occupational segregation, exploitation, and neglect exacerbated racial inequality in the United ...
- [Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States](#): Hispanic Americans have rates of intergenerational mobility more similar to whites than blacks, leading the Hispanic-white income gap to shrink ...

“quality of education for African Americans in Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, New York”

- [\[PDF\] Status and Trends in the Education of Racial and Ethnic Groups 2018](#): Between 2000 and 2017, the percentage of U.S. school-age children who were White decreased from 62 to 51 percent and the percentage who were Black decreased ...

- [\[PDF\] African-American Children's Access to Quality Preschool Steve](#): The first step to ensuring that African-American students grow up to become successful and healthy adults is to give them access to high-quality early ...
- [Inequality in Teaching and Schooling: How Opportunity Is Rationed ...](#): Poor and minority students are concentrated in the least well-funded schools, most of which are located in central cities or rural areas and funded at levels ...
- [\[PDF\] Degree Attainment for Black Adults: National and State Trends](#): The gap in attainment between Black and White adults at the associate degree level is rather small (i.e., only 1.0 percentage point). But at the graduate ... Missing: quality | Show results with:quality
- [Racial and Ethnic Achievement Gaps](#): Achievement gaps have been narrowing because Black and Hispanic students' scores have been rising faster than those of White students. Achievement gaps have ...
- [Even With Affirmative Action, Blacks and Hispanics Are More ...](#): Even after decades of affirmative action, black and Hispanic students are more underrepresented at the nation's top colleges and universities ...
- [\[PDF\] 120 Years of American Education: A Statistical Portrait](#): Statistics paint a portrait of our Nation. By looking at changes in the data over timelike number of schools, participation rates, completion rates, and ex-
- [Rankings: Pre-K-12 - Best States for Childhood Education](#): How well is your state preparing students for college? US News ranks states based on early education enrollment, standardized test scores and graduation ...
- [Black/African American | SAMHSA](#): However, just 39% of Black and African Americans received mental health services compared to non-Hispanic Whites (52%); Black Americans have ...
- [Many of America's Black youths cannot read or do math - The Hill](#): In California, 90 percent of students cannot do math or read well. In New York, the numbers are 85 percent and 82 percent. In Illinois it is 86 ... Missing: quality | Show results with:quality

“quality of education for African Americans in Georgia”

- [Education in Georgia's Black Belt: Policy Solutions to Help ...](#): Georgia students who live in poverty experience more housing instability, lack access to high-quality out-of-school resources and are more ...
- [Fall 2019 Journal: Race, Segregation, and Education in Georgia](#): This paper focuses on the connection between race and education in the state of Georgia. Although a historical center of African American ...
- [Why doesn't Georgia's flagship university enroll more Black students?:](#) For at least a decade, the University of Georgia has failed to enroll Black students at a rate proportionate to the number of Black high school ...
- [\[PDF\] African American Educators: Why They Teach in Rural Georgia ...](#): quality teaching (Futrell, 1999). Lack of Academic Preparation/Failure to ... influence African American teacher attrition in rural Georgia school districts.
- [\[PDF\] STATE OF BLACK GEORGIA 2022 Report Introduction](#): Under Georgia Milestones testing for the 2021-22 school year, 21.9% of Georgia's Black students in the fourth grade are reading at or above a proficient level.
- [\[PDF\] The Final Report of the Senate Study Committee on the Educational ...](#): of the effects of past and present education programs for African American students in Georgia. ... Fully fund education by updating the Quality Basic Education ...
- [Black parents seek schools affirming their history amid bans](#): Amid bans on teaching controversial topics related to race, Black families have embraced schools that affirm their African American heritage ...
- [\[PDF\] Georgia School Discipline report - U.S. Commission on Civil Rights](#): The Committee found that African American students are more likely than white students to be suspended, placed into alternative education settings, and expelled ...
- [Explaining the Racial School Climate Gap: Evidence From Georgia](#): Datnow A., Cooper R. (1997). Peer networks of African American students in independent schools: Affirming academic success and

racial identity.

- [\[PDF\] A Dream Deferred? An Examination of Black Education in the United ...](#): Sherman to solicit support for the education of Georgia's African Americans. ... 20th century struggle over what quality education of African ...

“quality of education for African Americans in California”

- [\[PDF\] in California](#): Across all three public sectors of higher education the California Community Colleges, California State. University, and University of CaliforniaBlacks have ...
- [California education leaders discuss Black student disparities](#): 67% of California Black children do not read or write at grade level. 86% of Black students are not at grade level in science. 31% of Black ...
- [\[PDF\] STATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION for BLACK CALIFORNIANS - ERIC](#): A highly educated Black populace improves the quality of life for Black families and strengthens California's economy by helping to meet 21st-century workforce.
- [\[PDF\] The Education TrustWest Black Minds Matter](#): The counties serving the largest concentrations of Black students are Solano, Sacramento, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco.
- [Narrowing California's K-12 Student Achievement Gaps](#): Although African American students comprise 5.4 percent of all public school students in California, they make up a greater share of certain ...
- [State, districts and schools all have a role to play in supporting Black ...](#): Educators and advocates discuss what the state and school districts should be doing to support California's Black students.
- [The State of Higher Education for Black Californians](#): The State of Higher Education for Black Californians ... California is home to 2.2 million Black residents and has long benefited from significant contributions ... Missing: quality | Show results with:quality
- [Critics say Newsom's proposal for low-performing students fails most ...](#): Black leaders are criticizing a compromise plan by Gov. Newsom as not doing enough to help close the achievement gap of Black students.
- [\[PDF\] THE AFRICAN AMERICAN AND THE CALIFORNIA BASIC SKILLS ...](#): California public schools are ineffective at educating African American students, and a ... nation providing a high-quality education to its citizenry, but our ...

“quality of education for African Americans in Illinois”

- [\[PDF\] BLACK HISTORY CURRICULUM TASK FORCE Survey Results](#): Rationale: Black History education will contribute to the affirmation of Illinois ... knowledge from learning about Africans Americans to learning from African.
- [Being Black At Illinois](#): Illinois' Black students have always built strong communities to help them survive and thrive on a predominantly white campus.
- [Race in Chicago: Wide Educational Divide Continues in the City](#): There is an educational divide by race in Chicago, as federal data shows wide gaps in advanced placement courses, segregation and discipline ... Missing: quality | Show results with:quality
- [Freshmen Enrollment Increases at Illinois Public Universities for ...](#): Enrollment of African American and Latino students increased in Illinois while enrollment of the same key groups dropped nationally. In Illinois ...
- [\[PDF\] ON EQUITY AND OUTCOMES - OCCRL](#): ... African Americans accounted for only 9% of all Illinois community college ... terion often used to define SES, parent's income and education, African Americans ...
- [Numbers Dropping for African-American Students on Illinois ...](#): According to the IBHE report, the student body is more than 20% African-American the third-highest percentage of schools listed in the report ...
- [EIU Quality Initiative - Diversifying Eastern Faculty and Staff for ...](#): A significant gap exists by race; White students (64%), Hispanic students (54%), and Black students (40%). In Illinois, the college completion rate in 2015 at a ...
- [\[PDF\] The State of Black Chicago 2019 Report Table of Contents](#): African American students have

worked hard to close achievement and experience gaps in recent years, but there is still much work to be done at the district and ...

- [The State of Illinois Now Requires Public Universities to Offer ...](#): The new legislation states that each state college or university shall offer a course studying the events of Black History, including the ...

“quality of education for African Americans in Maryland”

- [Task Force on the Education of Maryland’s African-American Males](#): ... African-American males have to be treated differently to get a quality education, proponents of the movement say African-American males are already treated ...
- [\[PDF\] Inequities in Opportunity and Achievement in Maryland](#): 4: CTE programs underserve Black and Latino students compared with their White peers. Participation and success in rigorous coursework such as dual enrollment, ...
- [Black teachers are leaving. How can Maryland schools get them to ...](#): Black teachers like Ferrentino leave their schools at higher rates than teachers of any other race in all but one Maryland school district. They ...
- [\[PDF\] A Guide to Educational Equity in Maryland](#): When disaggregating by race/ethnicity, African-American and Hispanic students perform lowest on the same state assessments. Focus 1 : Academic Achievement and ...
- [\[PDF\] OCR Final Committee I Report \(PDF\)](#): Access for African Americans to Maryland’s institutions of higher education, including need-based and other financial assistance programs, and access for ...
- [NAACP wants meeting with Maryland school leaders - WBFF](#): Do you agree with the NAACP that the situation for African American students in Maryland public schools is intolerable? What do you intend to ...
- [\[PDF\] Key Indicators on the Path to a Bachelor’s Degree by Race and ...](#): African Americans make up about 35% of recent high school graduates but only 27% of full-time undergraduates (Maryland. Higher Education Commission, 2015) and ...
- [Creating a More Diverse Teaching Workforce: Lessons for School ...](#): In examining Maryland, the research for this report finds that white teachers are overrepresented relative to white students in all twenty-four ...
- [The Effects of Brown v. Board of Education in Montgomery County](#): For nearly a century, schools for black students in Montgomery County (and indeed most of the country) were denied the benefits provided to their entirely ...
- [\[PDF\] Transforming the Culture of Maryland’s School for Black Boys](#): Secondary Success, and (e) School Quality and Student Success. Since ... The 2007 Report on the Education of Maryland’s African American. Males boldly ...

“quality of education for African Americans in New York”

- [Still Separate, Still Unequal: Teaching about School Segregation ...](#): Racial segregation in public education has been illegal for 65 years in the United States. Yet American public schools remain largely ...
- [Why Are So Many NYC Black and Hispanic Students Denied Access ...](#): While 70% of the city’s public school system is Black and Hispanic, they only comprise about 10% of enrollment at New York City’s specialized exam high schools ...
- [New York Voters Strongly Support a Black Studies Curriculum in ...](#): The teaching of a pre-kindergarten through 12th-grade Black Studies curriculum garnered a 92 percent approval rating in survey findings, titled ... Missing: quality | Show results with:quality
- [The Stories and Experiences of African American Students in ...](#): This research captures authentic student voices and experiences of African American students, who have faced the complexity of adjusting to and navigating ...
- [Report reveals NYC racial gap in degree attainment - New York ...](#): A new study outlines the size of the education gap between Black and Hispanic people when compared to white people.

- [Beyond the Grid: The Untold Story of Harlem’s Fight for Quality ...](#): Harlem proved key terrain in which to define what it meant to go to school as a Black person in twentieth-century urban America. Ansley T.
- [Segregation in New York City Schools Continues - Thirteen.org](#): In the mid-1960s, nearly half of students were White. Today’s school populations are roughly 41% Latino, 24% Black, 17% Asian, and 15% White.
- [Study finds that classrooms with more Black and Latinx students ...](#): Study finds that classrooms with more Black and Latinx students receive lower quality of teaching ... In a new study, researchers find that ...
- [\[PDF\] Educator Diversity Report - New York State Education Department](#): Hispanic or Latino and Black or African American school leaders account for nearly 30% of New York State’s school principals and assistant principals, but ...

“health care access for African Americans in Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, New York”

- [\[PDF\] Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Among Black ...](#): 26 Among the remaining uninsured Black. Americans, 37 percent live in three states that have not expanded Medicaid: Texas, Florida, and Georgia.
- [Health Coverage for the Black Population Today and Under the ...](#): Medicaid coverage helps fill some of the gap in private health insurance, covering nearly one in three of all nonelderly Blacks (32%). However, ...
- [Achieving Racial and Ethnic Equity in U.S. Health Care: Scorecard](#): This report evaluates health equity across race and ethnicity, both within and between states, to illuminate how state health systems ...
- [Health Coverage by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2022 | KFF](#): Uninsured nonelderly Black people are more likely than White people to fall in the Medicaid coverage gap because a greater share live in ... Missing: Georgia, Illinois, Maryland,
- [Black/African American | SAMHSA](#): Experiences of bias, stemming from historical, structural, and systemic racism, and discrimination; Mental Health stigma which hinders Black and ...
- [The State of Health Disparities in the United States - NCBI](#): For racial and ethnic minorities in the United States, health disparities take on many forms, including higher rates of chronic disease and premature death ...
- [Table | Health Insurance Coverage Type by Race / Ethnicity](#): Rates of uninsurance (or health insurance coverage type) by race and ethnicity for the non-institutionalized population. The race and ethnicity categories are ...
- [African American Behavioral Health Center of Excellence - SAMHSA](#): The new Center of Excellence will take a highly collaborative public health approach toward cultural and practical transformation of: Behavioral ...
- [Eligible Uninsured African Americans: 6 in 10 Could Receive Health ...](#): Under the Affordable Care Act, 6.8 million eligible uninsured African Americans will have access to new options for health care coverage ...
- [Racism, Inequality, and Health Care for African Americans](#): These inequalities contribute to gaps in health insurance coverage, uneven access to services, and poorer health outcomes among certain ... Missing: Illinois, Maryland,

“health care access level for African Americans in Georgia”

- [\[PDF\] Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Among Black ...](#): 26 Among the remaining uninsured Black. Americans, 37 percent live in three states that have not expanded Medicaid: Texas, Florida, and Georgia.
- [Percentage of Black Population and Primary Care Shortage Areas ...](#): We examined the impact of county-level sociodemographic factors and access to health care on county COVID-19 case and death rates. Although ...
- [Lawmakers, organizers discuss State of Black Georgia Health Report](#): The report is meant to ...

- [\[PDF\] Georgia - Health Equity Initiative](#): Racial and ethnic minorities make up roughly one-third of Georgia's population, yet their disease burden is significantly higher. Georgia has well documented ...
- [Health Coverage by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2022 | KFF](#): This brief examines trends in health coverage by race/ethnicity between 2010 through 2022, shows how eligibility for coverage among the ... Missing: Georgia | Show results with: Georgia
- [Inequities in Health Coverage and Access Black and Hispanic Adults](#): This brief analyzes coverage and access inequities for Black and Hispanic adults in the U.S., focusing on the effects of Medicaid expansion ...
- [Honor MLK's dream for Black health equity | Georgia Department of ...](#): African American individuals face more barriers in access to healthcare.
- [Racism, Inequality, and Health Care for African Americans](#): African Americans were more likely to be covered through employer-sponsored or private health insurance: 55 percent of African Americans used ...
- [Racial and Ethnic Inequities in Health Care Coverage and Access](#): This brief looks at coverage and access inequities for Black and Latinx/Hispanic adults, focusing on the effects of Medicaid expansion on ...
- [Geographic, Health Care Access, Racial Discrimination, and ... - NCBI](#): Implicit bias, racism, and discrimination experienced by pregnant African American women at the hands of health care providers in Georgia need ...

“health care access level for African Americans in California”

- [Advancing Black Health Equity - California Health Care Foundation](#): Black Californians experience disparities in care and outcomes despite having higher health insurance coverage rates (93%) than the state average. The life ...
- [\[PDF\] Health Disparities by Race and Ethnicity in California, 2021](#): All Californians should have access to the high-quality health care they need to lead long and healthy lives.
- [Health Coverage by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2022 | KFF](#): Nonelderly Hispanic people had the largest percentage point increase in coverage, with their uninsured rate falling from 32.6% to 19.1%.
- [\[PDF\] Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Among Black ...](#): The uninsured rate for Black Americans, however, is still higher than that for White Americans: 12 percent compared to 9 percent. The ...
- [California women of color need universal health care - CalMatters](#): Women of color in California experience some of the greatest disparities in health care. Universal coverage would help address inequality.
- [\[PDF\] Demographic Report on Health and Mental Health Equity in California](#): Higher percentages of African American and Latino households are housing cost- burdened (i.e., spend over 30 percent of monthly income on ...
- [Health Insurance Coverage Status, by Race/Ethnicity - Kidsdata.org](#): Los Angeles County, Percent. Race/Ethnicity, Insured, Uninsured. African American/Black, 97.0%, 3.0%. American Indian/Alaska Native, 97.6%, 2.4%. Asian American ...
- [Key Data on Health and Health Care by Race and Ethnicity | KFF](#): Health Coverage and Access to and Use of Care. Overall, Black, Hispanic, and AIAN people fared worse compared to White people across most ...
- [Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Access to Care during the Early ...](#): Following the ACA, disparities among racial/ethnic groups have become more complex. While Latino adults still have lower rates of having a usual source of care, ...

“health care access level for African Americans in Illinois”

- [\[PDF\] Health Disparities Report 2020 - Illinois Department of Public Health](#): Behavioral Health and Health Care Access: Health Risk Factors. 0. 5. 10. 15. 20. 25. Total. White. Black. Others. Hispanic. Percent (%.) 2011. 2012. 2013.
- [\[PDF\] Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Among Black ...](#): The uninsured rate for Black

Americans, however, is still higher than that for White Americans: 12 percent compared to 9 percent. The ...

- [Health Coverage by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2022 | KFF](#): Nonelderly Hispanic people had the largest percentage point increase in coverage, with their uninsured rate falling from 32.6% to 19.1%. Missing: Illinois | Show results with: Illinois
- [Minority Health - Illinois Department of Public Health](#): It is designed to assess the health concerns of minority populations in Illinois and to assist in the creation and maintenance of culturally sensitive programs.
- [\[PDF\] The State of Health for Blacks In Chicago - 2021 Data Brief](#): The Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) has produced many reports and briefs that describe racial inequities, specifically between Blacks ...
- [Exploring Race and Ethnicity Representational Inequities in Illinois ...](#): Purpose: Efforts to increase U.S. medical school student diversity have lagged behind the continued growth of racial/ethnic minorities in the population.
- [Access to Health Care: Presentation to the Illinois Legislative Black ...](#): Everyone deserves access to affordable, comprehensive health care no matter their income, race, gender, or where they're from. Missing: level Americans
- [Why do we need a health care equity law? - Illinois News Bureau](#): Pritzker signed House Bill 158, a health care equity bill sponsored by the Illinois Legislative Black Caucus, making law the Illinois Health ...
- [Access to Health Services - Healthy People 2030 | health.gov](#): This summary will discuss barriers to health care such as lack of health insurance, poor access to transportation, and limited health care resources, with a ...
- [Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Access to Urban Trauma Care](#): This cross-sectional study examines whether there is an association between race/ethnicity and access to level I and level II trauma centers ...

“health care access level for African Americans in Maryland”

- [\[PDF\] Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Among Black ...](#): The uninsured rate for Black Americans, however, is still higher than that for White Americans: 12 percent compared to 9 percent. The ...
- [Overview of Health Disparities: Maryland Considerations - PMC - NCBI](#): Variation in Access to Health Care for Different Racial/Ethnic Groups by the Racial/Ethnic Composition of an Individual's County of Residence. Medical Care.
- [\[PDF\] Maryland Chartbook of Minority Health And Minority ... - Maryland.gov](#): The Vital Statistics Administration of the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene estimates the Black or African American population of. Maryland to ...
- [\[PDF\] The Greatest Gap: Health Inequity in Baltimore](#): In Maryland, African Americans are. 84 percent more likely than whites to be ... Health Disparities in Maryland: The Difference in Black and White. DHMH ...
- [Health Coverage by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2022 | KFF](#): Uninsured nonelderly Black people are more likely than White people to fall in the Medicaid coverage gap because a greater share live in ... Missing: Maryland | Show results with: Maryland
- [Key Data on Health and Health Care by Race and Ethnicity | KFF](#): This chartpack examines how people of color fare compared to White people across a broad array of measures of health coverage, access, and ...
- [Black/African American - Office of Minority Health - HHS.gov](#): Summaries of detailed demographic and health data, including incidence prevalence, and mortality of diseases and related health conditions impacting ... Missing: access | Show results with: access
- [African Americans hurt by racial disparities in health care](#): In Maryland, black people make up 31 percent of the population but 52 percent of the deaths from covid-19. Similar disparities are also showing ... Missing: level | Show results with: level
- [Black Americans' views about health disparities, experiences with ...](#): A majority of Black adults say

less access to quality medical care where they live is a major reason why Black people in the U.S. generally have ... Missing: Maryland | Show results with: Maryland

“health care access level for African Americans in New York”

- [\[PDF\] Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Among Black ...](#): 27 Uninsured Black Americans are more likely to reside in southern states that have not expanded Medicaid. 28 Michigan and New York, which have ...
- [Access to Quality Health Care - New York State Department of Health](#): Racial/ethnic minorities are about 58.6% of uninsured, but only about 39.6% of population. The proportion of New Yorkers who were uninsured in 2008 was 9.7% ...
- [\[PDF\] Health Care Access Among Adults in New York City - NYC.gov](#): department for regular care: black and Hispanic adults are more than 3 ... Source: NYC Community Health Survey, 2004. Black. White. Uninsured. Insured. Hispanic.
- [Health Coverage by Race and Ethnicity, 2010-2022 | KFF](#): This brief examines trends in health coverage by race/ethnicity between 2010 through 2022, shows how eligibility for coverage among the ...
- [NYC Care: Closing the Healthcare Access Gap for Undocumented ...](#): This widening gap in access is particularly damaging for patient populations most prone to chronic conditions. Black/African American and Latinx ...
- [Health in the Segregated City - NYU Furman Center](#): Predominantly Black, racially isolated neighborhoods are more likely to be primary care shortage areas (8), also offering fewer ambulatory facilities, more ...
- [New York City Health Indicators by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2020](#): New York City Health Indicators by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2020. Health Indicator, Non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Total. White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander. Socio- ...
- [Inequities in Health Coverage and Access Black and Hispanic Adults](#): This brief analyzes coverage and access inequities for Black and Hispanic adults in the U.S., focusing on the effects of Medicaid expansion ...
- [Key Data on Health and Health Care by Race and Ethnicity | KFF](#): Health Coverage and Access to and Use of Care. Overall, Black, Hispanic, and AIAN people fared worse compared to White people across most ...
- [Racism, Inequality, and Health Care for African Americans](#): African Americans were more likely to be covered through employer-sponsored or private health insurance: 55 percent of African Americans used ...

“criminal justice fairness for African Americans in Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, New York”

- [Report Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Criminal Justice System](#): Examine the data, innovative justice responses and state policies addressing racial and ethnic disparities in the criminal justice system.
- [\[PDF\] The Relationship between Race, Ethnicity, and Sentencing: Outcomes](#): The issue of racial and ethnic disparity in criminal sentencing has been one of the longest standing research topics in all of criminology. At least 70 years of ...
- [One in Five: Racial Disparity in Imprisonment - The Sentencing Project](#): Racial disparities in serious criminal offending contribute to these disparities, as does the fact that white Americans' association of crime ...
- [Race and ethnicity - Prison Policy Initiative](#): Below, we've curated a list of virtually all the research about race and the U.S. criminal justice system that is available online.
- [\[PDF\] Racial Disparities in Sentencing - American Civil Liberties Union](#): The ACLU commends the Commission for taking up the important issue of racism in the criminal justice system of the United States. We thank the ...
- [\[PDF\] The Disparate Treatment of Black Americans in the Criminal Justice ...](#): On white-collar crime, see Max Schanzenbach and Michael L. Yager, Prison Time, Fines, and Federal White-Collar.

- Criminals: The Anatomy of a Racial Disparity, ... Missing: Illinois, Maryland,
- [The Mass Criminalization of Black Americans: A Historical Overview](#): This review underscores these dynamics with respect to the criminalization of black Americans and highlights key national and municipal developments in crime- ...
 - [Criminal Justice Fact Sheet | NAACP](#): Criminal Justice System: Corrections There are 3 million people in jail and prison today, far outpacing population growth and crime. Despite making up close ... Missing: Georgia, | Show results with:Georgia,
 - [Race and the Jury - Equal Justice Initiative Reports](#): The Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized that an [e]qual opportunity to participate in the fair administration of justice is fundamental to our democratic ...
 - [\[PDF\] The Racial Impact of the Denial of the Sixth Amendment Right to ...](#): Racial Disparities in Maryland's Criminal Justice System, 1 JUSTICE POLICY ... 200 CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON THE FAIR ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, supra note.

“criminal justice fairness level for African Americans in Georgia”

- [\[PDF\] Report of the Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform](#): Overall, the number of African-Americans committed to prison in. 2017 9,298 ... fairness of Georgia's criminal justice system. Our mandate was clear: hold ...
- [\[PDF\] STATE OF BLACK GEORGIA 2022 Report Introduction](#): Black America stands at a most important crossroads in criminal justice. Georgia is ground zero. The dream of a criminal justice system that ...
- [\[PDF\] The Disparate Treatment of Black Americans in the Criminal Justice ...](#): On white-collar crime, see Max Schanzenbach and Michael L. Yager, Prison Time, Fines, and Federal White-Collar. Criminals: The Anatomy of a Racial Disparity, ...
- [Unjust Revenue from an Imbalanced Criminal Legal System](#): ... Criminal Legal System: How Georgia's Fines and Fees Worsen Racial Inequity ... criminal justice debt as a means to re-enslave African Americans.[7] ...
- [\[PDF\] DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT IN GEORGIA'S ...](#): Factors the SAC assessed included: law enforcement per county, violent crime and drug-related arrests, percent of African-American youth living in poverty per ...
- [\[PDF\] Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report](#): Criminal justice reforms allowed for alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent crimes and higher thresholds for felony theft, leading to a sharp decline in ...
- [Number of African-Americans sent to Georgia prisons hits historic lows](#): In decades past, most people argued that reducing the prison population would simply free more criminals to commit more crimes, said Forman. ... Missing: fairness | Show results with:fairness
- [Report to the United Nations on Racial Disparities in the U.S. ...](#): But while there is a higher black rate of involvement in certain crimes, white Americans overestimate the proportion of crime committed by ...
- [Racial Disparities and the Persistence of Inequality in the Criminal ...](#): ... crime policies (Hetey & Eberhardt, 2014). Evidence of racial disparities in the criminal justice system, then, may activate implicit ...
- [Slaves and Free Blacks in Georgia's Criminal Justice System - Gale](#): 7). In so doing, McNair makes a useful contribution to the growing literature on slavery and southern criminal law by conducting a comprehensive study of crime ...

“criminal justice fairness level for African Americans in California”

- [\[PDF\] Young African Americans and the Criminal Justice System in ...](#): In 1990, the Center of Juvenile and Criminal Justice conducted an analysis of young African. American men enmeshed in California's criminal justice system.
- [\[PDF\] Chapter 28 - Policies Addressing the Unjust Legal System](#): Infractions and Low-Level Crimes Outside of Law. Enforcement Jurisdiction ... California's prison and jail populations are disproportional

tionately African American.

- [Racial Disparities in Law Enforcement Stops](#): ... criminal justice system is biased against African Americans. Among African ... crime rates and recidivism, his recent work examines criminal justice reforms in ...
- [Stanford big data study finds racial disparities in Oakland, Calif ...](#): Hetey said, We found a consistent and persistent pattern of racial disparity, even when we controlled for variables such as crime rate. She ...
- [Report Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Criminal Justice System](#): Examine the data, innovative justice responses and state policies addressing racial and ethnic disparities in the criminal justice system.
- [California is about to let race shockingly tip the scales of justice](#): Brett Tolman, a former U.S. attorney and executive director of Right On Crime, a national conservative criminal justice campaign of the Texas ... Missing: fairness level
- [\[PDF\] The Disparate Treatment of Black Americans in the Criminal Justice ...](#): On white-collar crime, see Max Schanzenbach and Michael L. Yager, Prison Time, Fines, and Federal White-Collar. Criminals: The Anatomy of a Racial Disparity, ...
- [Justice Equity Need Index - Catalyst California](#): Measure: Violent crime rate per 1,000 people. Violent crimes include assault with a deadly weapon, aggravated assault, attempted robbery, sexual ...
- [Policy Brief: Racial Disparities in Law Enforcement Stops](#): Today, a majority of Californians, or 62 percent, view the criminal justice system as biased against African Americans, according to the PPIC Statewide ...

“criminal justice fairness level for African Americans in Illinois”

- [Facing racial disparities in criminal justice - Axios Chicago](#): Flashback: The Pre-Trial Fairness Act was created to address criminal justice reforms in the state, including mandating police wear body cams by ...
- [Gov. Pritzker Signs Legislation Transforming Illinois’ Criminal Justice ...](#): Expands services for crime victims. “These reforms should merely be the first steps we take to transform criminal justice in Illinois,” said State Senator Elgie ... Missing: Americans | Show results with:Americans
- [Illinois Bail Reform Makes Justice System More Equitable and Fair](#): Data showed that bail reform in Cook County had no effect on new criminal activity or crime. This was based on analysis performed by Loyola ...
- [Cash bail disproportionately impacts communities of color. Illinois is ...](#): Proponents of cash bail argue that it ensures released defendants show up for court proceedings, and say that without it, violent criminals who ...
- [\[PDF\] ILLINOIS PRETRIAL FAIRNESS ACT - Cook County Government](#): The Pretrial Fairness Act: We all agree that our current criminal justice system should be better. In. Cook County, Black people make up.
- [Black behind bars | Illinois Times](#): That’s just one of the shocking facts illustrating the serious racial disparity in Illinois’ criminal justice system. About 60 percent of the ...
- [Why Have Racial Disparities Worsened in Cook County Court?](#): We broke down the data on specific charges and asked experts to explain why racial disparities are increasing in Cook County criminal court.
- [An Examination of Illinois and National Pretrial Practices, Detention ...](#): ... fair and appropriate administration of pretrial justice regarding bail decisions. ... American Journal of Criminal Justice, 42, 443-467. . Dobbie, W., Goldin ...
- [Fear of criminal justice reform rooted in America’s racist past-Part 1](#): It is a sweeping bill that covers three areas of criminal justice reform policing, pre-trial and corrections (jails and prisons). In addition ...
- [Report Addresses Race and Inequality in the Illinois Criminal Justice ...](#): African Americans were ... criminal justice system that eliminates racial disparities and encourages reducing the country’s prison population. Missing: level | Show results with:level

“criminal justice fairness level for African Americans in Maryland”

- [Rethinking Approaches to Over Incarceration of Black Young Adults ...](#): This is true despite a declining prison population and state leadership in Maryland having undertaken criminal justice reform in recent years.
- [\[PDF\] Report of the Commission on Racial and Ethnic Fairness In The ...](#): And others added, This was an African-American crime on a Jewish. American ... Race, Class, and Language Bias in the Criminal Justice System: Attitudes and ...
- [\[PDF\] Final Report on Racial Justice in Prosecution in Baltimore](#): In addition to the type of offense, analyses also include measures that account for the relative severity of a criminal offense using a Crime Severity Scale ...
- [\[PDF\] An Assessment of Racial Differences in Maryland Guidelines ...](#): Medicine, 2022), racial inequality in the criminal justice ... convictions, were obtained via the DPSCS from Maryland’s Criminal Justice Information Service.
- [65% of defendants in MoCo Circuit Court are Black and Hispanic](#): There really is growing consensus right now that issues of fairness, equity and justice in the American criminal legal system are paramount ...
- [Racial differences in Maryland’s justice system raise civil rights ...](#): ... crime and are awaiting their trial dates. Now, some may argue that there are more African-Americans in the city jail because they commit more crimes. But ... Missing: level | Show results with:level
- [\[PDF\] Juvenile Justice Reform - Maryland General Assembly](#): African Americans or individuals identified as Black have a ... crime and criminal justice collected by entities at the national and state level.
- [Report Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Criminal Justice System](#): Examine the data, innovative justice responses and state policies addressing racial and ethnic disparities in the criminal justice system.
- [Center for Criminal Justice Reform](#): The Center for Criminal Justice Reform supports community-driven efforts to improve public safety and address the harm and inequity caused by the criminal ...
- [Maryland Alliance for Justice Reform | Working together for a ...](#): Maryland shouldn’t wait any longer for criminal justice policies that work! ... African-Americans, only 25 per cent of Maryland’s population, disproportionately ...

“criminal justice fairness level for African Americans in New York”

- [Widespread Racial Disparities in Discipline Found at NY Prisons](#): Even so, the report stopped short of attributing the disparities to racial bias, saying that while inequalities existed across the criminal ...
- [Despite Reforms, Racial Disparities in Jail Admissions Getting ...](#): This new report highlights the reality that despite recent steps forward in improving New York’s criminal legal system and reducing our overreliance on ...
- [\[PDF\] Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in New York](#): criminal justice system, New York will become the national leader in effective criminal ... New race/ethnicity data disaggregated by sex and crime type will be.
- [Racial Gap in City Jails Has Only Gotten Worse, John Jay Study Finds](#): Despite criminal justice reforms enacted over the past few years, Black people were jailed at a rate 11.6 times higher than white people in ...
- [\[PDF\] The Disparate Treatment of Black Americans in the Criminal Justice ...](#): On white-collar crime, see Max Schanzenbach and Michael L. Yager, Prison Time, Fines, and Federal White-Collar. Criminals: The Anatomy of a Racial Disparity, ...
- [Fees, Fines and Fairness - New York City Comptroller](#): ... criminaljustice.ny.gov/opca/pdfs/qualifiedmanufacturerlisting [122] New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, New ...
- [\[PDF\] REPORT TO THE NEW YORK STATE COURT’S COMMISSION ON ...](#): ... equality in the criminal justice system ... 24 An Unjust Burden: The Disparate Treatment of Black Americans in the Criminal Justice System; by.

- [Report to the United Nations on Racial Disparities in the U.S. ...](#): But while there is a higher black rate of involvement in certain crimes, white Americans overestimate the proportion of crime committed by ...
- [Report Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Criminal Justice System](#): Examine the data, innovative justice responses and state policies addressing racial and ethnic disparities in the criminal justice system.

“social inclusion for African Americans in Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, New York”

- [A ‘New Great Migration’ is bringing Black Americans back to the South](#): And although California still led all states in Black in-migration, the next six highest were Maryland, Texas, Georgia, Virginia, Florida, and ...
- [Systemic Inequality: Displacement, Exclusion, and Segregation](#): But over time, these policies have stripped Black communities of the wealth and financial stability found in property ownership and affordable ...
- [Social Exclusion: The State of State U for Black Students - Demos](#): Looking at other parts of the South and Mid-Atlantic, Maryland has a 23 percent difference in the percent of African-American high school ...
- [Black Lives Matter: The Growth of a New Social Justice Movement](#): More than five hundred Black Lives Matter members from Baltimore, Maryland; Berkeley and Los Angeles, California; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago ...
- [NAACP | Leading the Fight to End Racial Inequality](#): NAACP builds Black political power to end structural racism. Let’s put end to race-based discrimination together: become a member, advocate, ... Missing: California, Illinois, Maryland,
- [\[PDF\] Harming our Common Future: - UCLA Civil Rights Project](#): New York remains the most segregated state for African American students with 65% of African. American students in intensely segregated minority ...
- [Racial Discrimination in the United States - Human Rights Watch](#): In its 2000 report, the United States stated that overt discrimination is less pervasive than it was thirty years ago but admitted it ...
- [The CROWN Act: A jewel for combating racial discrimination in the ...](#): Black and brown peopleand especially Black womenregularly face discrimination in schools and the workplace based on the texture and style of ...
- [Black Americans and the Law](#): American jurisprudence and law have profoundly shaped, defined, and constrained the lives of Black people for over 400 years. Racial inequality has extremely ...
- [The Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Long Struggle for Freedom Legal ...](#): Legal timeline of civil rights from 1640-1896.

“social inclusion level for African Americans in Georgia”

- [\[PDF\] STATE OF BLACK GEORGIA 2022 Report Introduction](#): The report provides state- and local-level data tables as snapshots of publicly accessible economic, health, civic engagement, education, and social justice ...
- [A Statistical Representation of the Inequities Encountered by African ...](#): This research analyzes the statistically significant differences that exist between Blacks and Whites living in Atlanta via their social, ...
- [A Statistical Representation of the Inequities Encountered by ... - NCBI](#): This research analyzes the statistically significant differences that exist between Blacks and Whites living in Atlanta via their social, ...
- [A Better Place to Be Black? Georgia Counties Excel in Community ...](#): Bucking a national trend, these Georgia counties with significant black populations land among the nation’s Healthiest Communities.
- [Growing Diverse, Thriving Together - Georgia Budget and Policy ...](#): Poverty Disproportionately High for Communities of Color In 2017, 23.4 percent of Latinos and 21.5 percent of African-Americans

in Georgia ...

- [Inclusion: African Americans | Lane Kenworthy](#): The level of segregation remains quite high; about half of Blacks and whites would have to move to a different neighborhood to get to full integration. Still, ...
- [Poverty and Barriers to Opportunity in Atlanta](#): The report explores how race and community of residence create persistent barriers, resulting in sharp differences in the educational and ...
- [Education in Georgia's Black Belt: Policy Solutions to Help ...](#): A detailed look at the demographics within and outside the Black Belt, as well as the rationale for inclusion in this study, can be found in ...
- [Racism and its Impact on Mental Health | The Georgia Way](#): We can see a good example of how mental health impacts physical health by considering a recent study on obesity in African American students.
- [\[PDF\] Seeing Savannah Through A Racial Equity Lens](#): In Georgia, Blacks make up 32% of the population, but 60% of our state prison population. In Savannah/Chatham County, Black males are 20% of ...

“social inclusion level for African Americans in California”

- [California's African American Community - Public Policy Institute of ...](#): But in 2020, it still stood at 36%. Black Californians currently have the lowest household income of any major racial or ethnic group in the ...
- [State of Black Los Angeles County Report](#): The research and data in this report on Black Los Angeles County residents' health and well-being provides clear evidence that Black people in ...
- [\[PDF\] in California](#): Blacks are slightly overrepresented at California's community colleges and private for-profit colleges, while being underrepresented at the California State ...
- [Black people disproportionately homeless in California - CalMatters](#): A new homeless census carried out nationally shows that black people are greatly over-represented in the homeless population.
- [The Racial Wealth Gap - California Budget and Policy Center](#): At every level of educational attainment, black and Latinx families have less median wealth than their white peers. Not only do white college graduates hold ...
- [Racial Disparities Are Widespread in California](#): African-American families in California are most likely to find themselves at the bottom of the income distribution. They are about two times ...
- [The L.A. County Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion Initiative](#): On July 21, 2020, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted a sweeping initiative that boldly articulates an anti-racist agenda that will guide, ...
- [Inclusion: African Americans | Lane Kenworthy](#): The level of segregation remains quite high; about half of Blacks and whites would have to move to a different neighborhood to get to full integration. Still, ...
- [Homeless Data Integration System - California Interagency Council ...](#): Black or African American people in California are overrepresented in homelessness—representing 5% of the state's population but 28% of those accessing ... Missing: level | Show results with:level
- [\[PDF\] SEGREGATING CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE - UCLA Civil Rights Project](#): A 1986 study of data from the late 1970s found that, by grade three, 81.4 percent of Hispanics and 84.5 percent of blacks sampled are attending schools that ...

“social inclusion level for African Americans in Illinois”

- [\[PDF\] AFRICAN AMERICAN](#): Ensuring that Illinois' workforce reflects its unique, diverse populace is important. Diversity, equity and inclusion remains paramount and a top priority to ...
- [\[PDF\] AFRICAN AMERICAN - FY21 Employment Plan Report](#): Prioritizing diversity, equity and inclusion continues to be a pinnacle opportunity for growth in all areas of State government. Illinois has an opportunity and ...
- [Racial Equity | JARC Chicago](#): Social Inclusion. JARC has and will continue to evaluate our organization and ... African American community. \$60 Billion Lending commitment. - US Bank: Access

- ...
 - [\[PDF\] The State of Health for Blacks In Chicago - 2021 Data Brief](#): A measure composed of six indicators to denote a level of combined social determinates (housing, poverty, unemployment, education ...
 - [\[PDF\] The State of Black Chicago 2019 Report Table of Contents](#): African Americans are 31% of Chicago's population². 27 of Chicago's 77 community areas are predominantly African American³. The median household income for ...
 - [ILAACP Illinois African American Coalition for Prevention](#): The Illinois African American Coalition for Prevention is a membership-based, charitable organization headquartered in Chicago, Illinois.
 - [Social Vulnerability and Racial Inequality in COVID-19 Deaths in ...](#): While racial composition is often included in the SVIs, we examined the percentage of African Americans, the percentage of Whites, and the percentage of Latinx ...
 - [Commitment to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion](#): The Chicago-Kent community strongly believes that diversity is essential for a healthy and robust legal profession, and we have been committed to this belief ...
 - [University of Illinois: Diversity and Inclusion Overview](#): 100 Strong 100 Strong promotes high academic achievement, community building, and leadership in order to retain all African American students. College of ...
 - [Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Resources](#): Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Resources Webinar Recordings On-Demand Courses HISTORY AUTOBIOGRAPHY ANALYSIS/ACTION PLANS.

“social inclusion level for African Americans in Maryland”

- [Inclusion: African Americans | Lane Kenworthy](#):
- (2) Opportunity to participate fully in society. This entails not just the absence of barriers, but also, where necessary, ample supports. (3) Embrace as part ...
- [Montgomery County, Maryland emerges as place where Black ...](#): There are more than 6,000 minority-owned firms in Montgomery County, according to census data. Roughly 1% of Black adults ages 18 to 64 own ...
 - [\[PDF\] Inclusive Education in Maryland: A Blueprint for Change](#): This report, therefore, examines the systemic barriers to inclusive education in Maryland and proposes recommendations for achieving greater integration of ...
 - [Social Inclusion and Exclusion in Same-Race and Interracial Peer ...](#): This study investigated children's and adolescents' predictions of inclusion and evaluations of exclusion in interracial and same race peer contexts.
 - [Social Exclusion: The State of State U for Black Students - Demos](#): Looking at other parts of the South and Mid-Atlantic, Maryland has a 23 percent difference in the percent of African-American high school ...
 - [Diversity and Inclusion Dashboard - University System of Maryland](#): This dashboard shows the number of underrepresented minority students, faculty, and staff studying, working, and/or teaching at USM institutions.
 - [Commissioners](#): Commissioner Maya Davis, representing Prince George's County, was appointed to the Maryland Commission on African American History and Culture ...
 - [\[PDF\] The Opioid Crisis and the Black/African American Population](#): For. African Americans, addiction is embedded in a community context marked by limited opportunity, economic disinvestment, violence and intergenerational.
 - [Equity, Diversity and Inclusion | University of Maryland Medical System](#): At University of Maryland Medical System (UMMS), we have been evaluating how we're addressing equity, diversity and inclusion at all levels and locations of our ...
 - [The Maryland Catalyst Fund | Division of Research](#): The mission is to create racially-equitable opportunities for African Americans by supporting community-engagement and policy-oriented endeavors. Building ...

“social inclusion level for African Americans in New York”

- [The Racial Wealth Gap in New York](#): Racial wealth inequality in New York State. Chart 1 compares the median household net worth of white versus Black New York State residents. For ...
- [Inclusion: African Americans | Lane Kenworthy](#): Residential segregation has been a core feature of the exclusion of Blacks from the American community, particularly in northern cities. Figure 21 shows that ...
- [\[PDF\] Inclusion through Homeownership - Joint Center for Housing Studies](#): This paper argues for promoting homeownership for working- and middle-class New Yorkers, particularly African Americans, through preserving and stabilizing ...
- [Sign of things to come? Integration without blacks in New York City ...](#): It’s a claim they admit making with caution, given the city’s distinct history and high levels of black and white residential segregation.
- [About the New York State Commission on African American History](#): New York State will ensure that the wide-ranging contributions, achievements and culture of African American and Black New Yorkers are uplifted and recognized ...
- [LPC Launches Equity Framework - NYC.gov](#): As we strive for full inclusion, I would like to put into context designations we have done in the past, which show how we have been approaching ...
- [The Social and Economic Isolation of Urban African Americans | PRB](#): Not surprising, poor urban African Americans exhibit even greater levels of social ... Social Survey (New York: The American Jewish Community, ...
- [Social Inclusion and Exclusion in Same-Race and Interracial Peer ...](#): This study investigated children’s and adolescents’ predictions of inclusion and evaluations of exclusion in interracial and same race peer contexts.
- [Systemic Inequality: Displacement, Exclusion, and Segregation](#): But over time, these policies have stripped Black communities of the wealth and financial stability found in property ownership and affordable ...
- [Preservation and Social Inclusion - Columbia GSAPP](#): The designation of African American-affiliated sites continued in the 1980s, with preservationists expanding their focus to national-level recognition. In 1981 ...

How Was This Done?

Generated by [Michael L. Thompson](#) with OpenAI’s GPT-4 (gpt-4-1106-preview).

- **Python-based Jupyter Lab Notebook**: The contents of this document were generated through coded prompting of **OpenAI’s GPT-4** using the Python package [instructor](#) by Jason Liu.
 - Input: the text string “Is Georgia exceptionally more hospitable to African-Americans compared to California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York?”.
 - Output: this report as an R Markdown text file.
- **GPT-4 Plan Generation**: GPT-4 autonomously generated the query plan (using code based off of an [instructor](#) example).
- **GPT-4 Plan Execution**: GPT-4 then autonomously executed the plan, which involved the following:
 - writing search queries and initiating calls to [Serper \(Google Search API\)](#) for searching,
 - generating responses to the questions in the plan using the searches as context, and
 - creating all text in the Outline, Summary, and Sub-Propositions sections.
- **Python Report Generation**: The Python code then consolidated GPT-4 responses into an R Markdown text file.
- **Manual Rendering**: Manually, this section was written, the Query Plan Outline was re-formatted, and, via **RStudio**, the PDF document was rendered. No other content was manually generated or edited.