

Proposition: ‘Is Georgia exceptionally more hospitable to African-Americans compared to other states?’

GPT-4, with Michael L. Thompson

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Proposition: “Is Georgia exceptionally more hospitable to African-Americans compared to other states?”

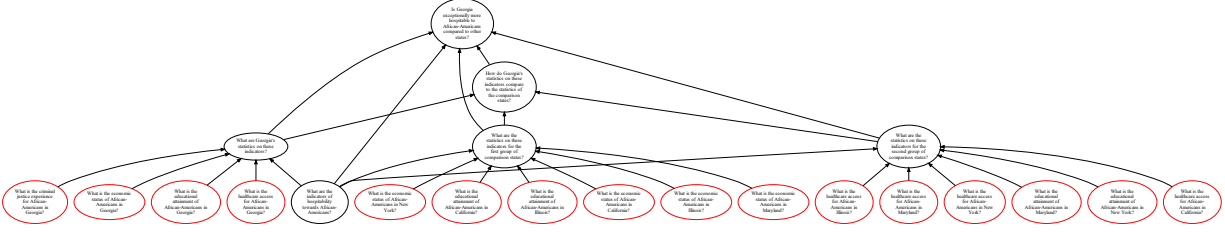


Figure 1: Query plan graph.

Added Instructions

As a basis of comparison, consider quality of life of African-Americans in the following states:

- California
- Illinois
- Maryland
- New York

Create an individual Query node with search_query for each state. Make sure that any Query nodes in the query graph that search for information on these states will also appear among the dependencies of Query nodes that compare and contrast this information. And ultimately, the top (or root) Query node must have a pathway through its dependencies and the dependencies of its dependencies, and so on, that lead to these bottom level (or leaf) Query nodes with searches.

Query Plan Outline

- Is Georgia exceptionally more hospitable to African-Americans compared to other states?
 - What are the indicators of hospitable towards African-Americans?
 - What are Georgia’s statistics on these indicators?
 - * What is the economic status of African-Americans in Georgia?
 - * What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in Georgia?
 - * What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in Georgia?
 - * What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Georgia?
 - What are the statistics on these indicators for comparison states?
 - * What is the economic status of African-Americans in California?
 - * What is the economic status of African-Americans in Illinois?
 - * What is the economic status of African-Americans in Maryland?
 - * What is the economic status of African-Americans in New York?
 - * What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in California?
 - * What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in Illinois?
 - * What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in Maryland?
 - * What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in New York?
 - * What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in California?
 - * What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in Illinois?
 - * What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in Maryland?
 - * What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in New York?
 - * What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in California?
 - * What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Illinois?
 - * What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Maryland?

- * What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in New York?
- How do Georgia’s statistics on these indicators compare to the statistics of the comparison states?

Summary

To determine if Georgia is exceptionally more hospitable to African-Americans compared to other states, we need to compare Georgia’s statistics on the provided indicators with those of the comparison states: California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York. However, the context provided does not include specific statistics for these comparison states, only for Georgia. Therefore, we cannot make a direct comparison without the relevant data for each indicator for the comparison states.

To proceed with a logical analysis, we would need to gather the corresponding data for California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York. Once we have that data, we could compare each indicator side by side with Georgia’s statistics. The indicators to compare would include:

1. Criminal Justice Experience (e.g., incarceration rates, probation rates, juvenile justice, etc.)
2. Economic Status (e.g., median household income, poverty rates, unemployment rates, etc.)
3. Educational Attainment (e.g., percentages of African-Americans with graduate degrees, bachelor’s degrees, etc.)
4. Healthcare Access (e.g., insurance coverage rates, access to primary care, health disparities, etc.)
5. Other Indicators of Hospitality (e.g., representation in government, access to technology, community engagement, cultural representation, public opinion, hate crime statistics, media portrayal, business ownership, and social mobility)

For a thorough comparison, we would need to ensure that the data for each state is current, comparable, and covers the same time periods. Additionally, it’s important to consider the context in which these statistics exist, such as the overall population demographics, state policies, and historical factors that may influence the indicators.

Once the data is collected, we can analyze it to see where Georgia stands in relation to the comparison states on each indicator. If Georgia’s statistics are significantly better on most or all of the indicators, it could be concluded that Georgia is more hospitable to African-Americans compared to the comparison states. Conversely, if Georgia’s statistics are similar to or worse than those of the comparison states, it would suggest that Georgia is not exceptionally more hospitable.

It’s also important to note that hospitality can be subjective and influenced by personal experiences, and that statistical averages may not reflect the experiences of all individuals within a state. Therefore, while data can provide a general overview, it may not capture the full complexity of the lived experiences of African-Americans in any given state.

Sub-Propositions

“What are the indicators of hospitality towards African-Americans?”

Indicators of hospitality towards African-Americans, or any group, can be assessed through various social, economic, and political metrics that reflect the level of inclusion, equality, and respect for the rights and dignity of individuals within a community or society. Here are some key indicators:

1. **Anti-Discrimination Laws and Policies:** The presence of laws and policies that explicitly prohibit discrimination based on race, and the effective enforcement of these laws, are fundamental indicators of hospitality.
2. **Representation:** Proportional representation in government, leadership positions, and influential roles in various sectors (such as business, academia, and media) can indicate a society’s openness and inclusivity.

3. **Economic Opportunities:** Access to employment opportunities, fair wages, and career advancement without racial bias are indicators of an equitable and hospitable environment.
4. **Education:** Equal access to quality education and educational outcomes, including graduation rates and advanced degree attainment, without racial disparities.
5. **Healthcare Access:** Equitable access to healthcare services and outcomes, with attention to addressing racial disparities in health indicators.
6. **Criminal Justice:** Fair treatment by law enforcement and the criminal justice system, with efforts to eliminate racial profiling and disproportionate incarceration rates.
7. **Housing:** Access to affordable housing and home ownership, free from redlining or discriminatory lending practices.
8. **Community Engagement:** Active involvement of African-Americans in community decision-making processes and local governance.
9. **Cultural Representation:** Respect for and celebration of African-American culture and history, including the presence of cultural centers, events, and education.
10. **Social Integration:** Interpersonal relationships and social networks that include diverse racial groups, indicating social acceptance and integration.
11. **Public Opinion:** Positive attitudes and low levels of reported racial bias or prejudice in public opinion surveys.
12. **Hate Crime Statistics:** Low rates of racially motivated hate crimes and effective community and law enforcement responses to such crimes.
13. **Media Portrayal:** Balanced and respectful representation of African-Americans in the media, without reliance on stereotypes.
14. **Business Ownership:** Support for African-American entrepreneurs and the presence of successful African-American-owned businesses.
15. **Social Mobility:** The ability for African-Americans to move up the social and economic ladder, which is facilitated by the absence of systemic barriers.

These indicators are not exhaustive and can vary in importance depending on the context. Additionally, the perception of hospitality can be subjective and influenced by personal experiences. However, when these indicators show positive trends, they suggest a hospitable environment for African-Americans. It's important to note that data should be collected and analyzed over time to assess these indicators accurately, as they can change with shifts in policy, cultural norms, and societal attitudes.

What are Georgia's statistics on these indicators?

“What is the economic status of African-Americans in Georgia?”

Based on the information provided, the economic status of African-Americans in Georgia can be summarized as follows:

1. **Median Household Income:** The median household income for a Black family in the State of Georgia is \$46,964, which is lower than the median household income for all races in Georgia, which stands at \$61,224. This suggests that African-American households in Georgia, on average, earn less than the overall population.
2. **Poverty Rate:** Of the total population below the poverty line in Georgia, 44% are Black. This indicates a disproportionately high level of poverty among African-Americans in Georgia compared to their representation in the overall population.

3. Access to Technology: Of the total households that do not have a computer, 42% are Black. This lack of access to technology can be a barrier to educational and economic opportunities, further impacting the economic status of African-Americans in the state.
4. Population Representation: African-Americans represent 33.1% of Georgia's population, according to the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts.
5. Incarceration Rates: The State Department of Corrections reports that 50% of inmates admitted in 2021 were Black, which is a significant overrepresentation considering that African-Americans make up about a third of the state's population. This can have long-term negative effects on the economic opportunities and family structures within the African-American community.
6. Unemployment Rates: Historical data from 2018 indicated that the black unemployment rate was at 8 percent, which was higher than the white unemployment rate at 3 percent. Although this data is not current, it suggests that there have been disparities in employment rates between Black and White populations in Georgia.

It is important to note that these figures are based on the latest available data, but economic conditions can change over time. The data points to economic disparities faced by African-Americans in Georgia, including lower household income, higher poverty rates, and challenges in access to technology, which can affect employment and economic opportunities. Additionally, systemic issues such as overrepresentation in the criminal justice system can further exacerbate economic challenges for the African-American community in Georgia.

“What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in Georgia?”

Based on the information provided, we can piece together a picture of the educational attainment of African-Americans in Georgia. However, it is important to note that the data may not be the most current, as the search results do not provide a specific year for the educational attainment figures for African-Americans in Georgia. Here's what we can infer from the search results:

1. According to the snippet from the Education Trust PDF, at the graduate degree level, 7.8 percent of Black adults nationally have earned a degree compared to 13.4 percent of White adults. While this data is national and not specific to Georgia, it provides context for the educational attainment of Black adults in higher education.
2. The Atlanta Regional Commission's post from February 24, 2021, titled “Black Educational Attainment: A Half-Century of Pronounced Progress,” suggests that there has been significant progress in higher education achievement among the Black population over the past 50 years. However, the snippet does not provide specific figures for Georgia.
3. The Statista link from November 27, 2023, indicates that about 20.7 percent of the population of Georgia aged 25 years and over held a Bachelor's degree in 2022. This figure is for the general population and not specific to African-Americans.
4. The Pew Research Center snippet from 4 days ago states that about a quarter (26%) of all Black U.S. adults ages 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or more. Again, this is a national figure and not specific to Georgia.
5. The People Also Ask section provides a snippet from PNPI stating that among Black residents aged 25 or over, 22.6% had earned a bachelor's degree or higher as of 2021. This is a national statistic and not specific to Georgia.

To obtain the most accurate and current educational attainment figures for African-Americans in Georgia, one would need to consult the latest data from sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the Georgia Department of Education, or specific educational research conducted within the state. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) is a common source for such data, and it often provides detailed breakdowns by race, including educational attainment levels. However, the search results provided do not include a direct link to the latest ACS data for Georgia.

“What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in Georgia?”

Based on the information provided, healthcare access for African-Americans in Georgia can be characterized by several key points:

1. **Health Equity Initiatives:** The Georgia Department of Public Health has recognized the need to achieve health equity among minority populations as a strategic way to improve the state’s overall health status. This suggests that there are ongoing efforts to address disparities in healthcare access and outcomes for African-Americans in Georgia.
2. **State of Black Georgia Health Report:** Lawmakers and organizers have discussed a report on the state of Black health in Georgia, which indicates that there is attention being paid to the specific health needs and challenges faced by African-Americans in the state.
3. **Medicaid Expansion:** As of February 2022, a significant percentage (37%) of uninsured Black Americans lived in states that had not expanded Medicaid, including Georgia. This implies that a considerable number of African-Americans in Georgia may lack health insurance due to the state’s decision not to expand Medicaid.
4. **Primary Care Shortage Areas:** Research has shown that counties in Georgia with a higher percentage of Black residents had higher COVID-19 case and death rates, which could be indicative of broader issues related to healthcare access, including a shortage of primary care providers in areas with larger Black populations.
5. **Health Inequities During the COVID-19 Pandemic:** Studies have described the distribution of racial and income inequity across Georgia, highlighting the impact of the pandemic on minority health access and outcomes.
6. **Minority Health and Health Disparities Report:** Historical data from a report indicates that African American women have been disproportionately affected by certain health conditions, such as AIDS, suggesting long-standing health disparities.
7. **Georgia Pathways to Coverage:** This program represents an effort to create a new pathway to Medicaid coverage, which could potentially improve healthcare access for African-Americans in Georgia.
8. **Potential Benefits of Medicaid Expansion:** Expanding Medicaid in Georgia could provide more than 314,000 African American Georgians with access to affordable health insurance, according to advocacy groups.
9. **Racism and Inequality in Healthcare:** African Americans may face racism and inequality in healthcare, which can affect their access to and quality of care.
10. **Barriers to Healthcare:** African Americans experience barriers to healthcare such as perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication.
11. **Health Disparities:** Georgia has documented health disparities in various areas, including cultural competence, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, kidney disease, cancer, stroke, and HIV/AIDS, particularly affecting racial and ethnic minorities.
12. **Healthcare Costs and Insurance Coverage:** Georgia has been ranked poorly in terms of healthcare costs and the rate of uninsured residents, with more than 15% of Georgians reportedly avoiding doctor visits due to cost.
13. **National Context:** Nationally, uninsured rates for Black people are higher than for their White counterparts, which may also reflect the situation in Georgia.

In summary, African-Americans in Georgia face several challenges in accessing healthcare, including lack of insurance coverage, primary care shortages, and systemic health disparities. Efforts are being made to address these issues, but significant barriers remain.

“What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Georgia?”

The criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Georgia can be characterized by several key points based on the information provided:

1. **Racial Disparities in Incarceration:** African Americans make up a disproportionate share of Georgia’s incarcerated population. While they constitute approximately 32.6% of the state’s overall adult population, they represent 61% of the incarcerated population. This indicates a significant racial disparity, with Black Americans being imprisoned at a rate 5.0 times that of their white counterparts.
2. **Historic Trends:** There has been a historical trend of African Americans being sent to state prisons in large numbers. However, an article from January 25, 2018, suggests that the number of African-Americans sent to Georgia prisons has hit historic lows. This could indicate a shift in the criminal justice system or changes in policy and practice that have affected incarceration rates.
3. **Probation and Crime Conviction:** The Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report from September 23, 2021, provides data on people in Georgia on probation, by crime of conviction. This data could shed light on the types of crimes for which African Americans are being convicted and the extent to which they are placed on probation.
4. **Juvenile Justice:** There is a focus on disproportionate minority contact within Georgia’s juvenile justice system, suggesting that African American youth may be overrepresented in this system as well.
5. **Economic Impact of Fines and Fees:** An article from December 6, 2022, discusses how Georgia’s criminal legal system can create debt traps for low-income communities through fines and fees. This can perpetuate poverty and have a disproportionate impact on African American communities.
6. **Felon Jury Exclusion:** The exclusion of individuals with felony convictions from jury service can affect the representation of African Americans in the jury pool, given the higher rates of felony convictions among African American men. This can have implications for the fairness and impartiality of the trial process.
7. **Overall Treatment in the Criminal Justice System:** The criminal justice system’s treatment of Black Americans extends beyond those accused and convicted of crimes. It includes the broader impact of arrests and the social consequences of criminal justice policies on African American communities.
8. **Reform and Rehabilitation Programs:** There is research on the effects of laws, policies, and rehabilitation programs on African American male juveniles, which could provide insights into efforts to address disparities and improve outcomes for this group.
9. **State Efforts:** The Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform is a state commission tasked with reviewing various aspects of the criminal justice system, including laws, sentencing, and issues related to adult correctional and juvenile justice. This suggests an ongoing effort to address and reform the criminal justice system in Georgia.

In summary, the criminal justice experience for African Americans in Georgia is marked by significant racial disparities in incarceration rates, historical trends of overrepresentation in the prison system, challenges related to economic impacts of legal system fines and fees, and concerns about fair representation in the jury process. However, there are also indications of changes and reforms aimed at addressing these issues.

Conclusion

Based on the provided responses, here are the statistics for Georgia on the following indicators:

1. **Criminal Justice Experience for African-Americans in Georgia:**
 - Racial Disparities in Incarceration: African Americans represent approximately 32.6% of Georgia’s adult population but account for 61% of the incarcerated population.
 - Historic Trends: The number of African-Americans sent to Georgia prisons has hit historic lows as of an article from January 25, 2018.

- Probation and Crime Conviction: Data on people in Georgia on probation by crime of conviction could provide insights into the types of crimes for which African Americans are being convicted.
 - Juvenile Justice: African American youth may be overrepresented in Georgia’s juvenile justice system.
 - Economic Impact of Fines and Fees: Fines and fees can create debt traps for low-income communities, disproportionately affecting African American communities.
 - Felon Jury Exclusion: Higher rates of felony convictions among African American men affect their representation in the jury pool.
 - State Efforts: The Georgia Council on Criminal Justice Reform is reviewing various aspects of the criminal justice system.
2. **Economic Status of African-Americans in Georgia:**
- Median Household Income: \$46,964 for Black families compared to \$61,224 for all races in Georgia.
 - Poverty Rate: 44% of the total population below the poverty line in Georgia are Black.
 - Access to Technology: 42% of households without a computer are Black.
 - Population Representation: African-Americans represent 33.1% of Georgia’s population.
 - Incarceration Rates: 50% of inmates admitted in 2021 were Black.
 - Unemployment Rates: As of 2018, the black unemployment rate was 8%, higher than the white unemployment rate at 3%.
3. **Educational Attainment of African-Americans in Georgia:**
- Graduate Degree Level: 7.8% of Black adults nationally have earned a graduate degree (national data, not specific to Georgia).
 - Bachelor’s Degree: About 20.7% of the population of Georgia aged 25 years and over held a Bachelor’s degree in 2022 (general population data).
 - National Educational Attainment: Approximately 26% of all Black U.S. adults ages 25 and older have a bachelor’s degree or more (national data).
4. **Healthcare Access for African-Americans in Georgia:**
- Health Equity Initiatives: Efforts to address disparities in healthcare access and outcomes for African-Americans.
 - Medicaid Expansion: 37% of uninsured Black Americans live in states that have not expanded Medicaid, including Georgia.
 - Primary Care Shortage Areas: Higher COVID-19 case and death rates in counties with a higher percentage of Black residents.
 - Health Disparities: Long-standing health disparities affecting African American women and other health conditions.
 - Georgia Pathways to Coverage: A program to create a new pathway to Medicaid coverage.
 - Potential Benefits of Medicaid Expansion: Could provide over 314,000 African American Georgians with access to affordable health insurance.
 - Healthcare Costs and Insurance Coverage: More than 15% of Georgians avoid doctor visits due to cost.
5. **Indicators of Hospitality Towards African-Americans:**
- The indicators of hospitality towards African-Americans include anti-discrimination laws, representation, economic opportunities, education, healthcare access, fair treatment in the criminal justice system, housing, community engagement, cultural representation, social integration, public opinion, hate crime statistics, media portrayal, business ownership, and social mobility.

These statistics provide a snapshot of the experiences and status of African-Americans in Georgia across various domains. It is important to note that these figures may have changed since the data was reported, and ongoing efforts to address disparities may have impacted these indicators.

What are the statistics on these indicators for the first group of comparison states?

“What is the economic status of African-Americans in California?”

Based on the information provided, the economic status of African-Americans in California can be characterized by several key points:

1. **Income Levels:** As of 2020, 36% of Black Californians made less than twice the poverty level, indicating a significant portion of the community is experiencing low income levels. This rate has decreased from 83% in 1950 and 41% in 1990, showing some improvement over the decades, but the proportion of low-income Black Californians remains substantial.
2. **Household Income:** Black Californians have the lowest household income of any major racial or ethnic group in the state. This suggests that African-Americans in California face economic challenges that may include lower wages, underemployment, or barriers to higher-paying jobs.
3. **Wealth Disparity:** There is a significant wealth disparity between Black and white households in California, with a reported gap of \$350,000 per person. This indicates that African-American families have considerably less wealth compared to their white counterparts, which can affect their ability to invest in education, housing, and other assets that contribute to long-term financial stability.
4. **Poverty and Unemployment:** Reports suggest that poverty and unemployment rates among Black Californians are rising. This could be due to a variety of factors, including systemic inequalities, discrimination in the labor market, and economic downturns that disproportionately affect African-American communities.
5. **Liquid Wealth:** Including retirement savings, Black Americans in California have significantly less median liquid wealth compared to white Americans (\$200 for Black individuals versus \$23,000 for white individuals). Liquid wealth is crucial for covering unexpected expenses and financial emergencies, and this disparity indicates a vulnerability for African-American families.
6. **Economic Contribution:** Despite these challenges, minority-owned small businesses, which include those owned by African-Americans, contribute nearly \$193 billion in economic output per year in California. This demonstrates the important role that African-American entrepreneurs and business owners play in the state's economy.
7. **Relocation:** Some African-Americans are relocating from California to other states where the cost of living may be lower. This could be a response to the economic challenges they face in California, including high housing costs and limited economic opportunities.
8. **Reparations:** California has initiated discussions about reparations for African-Americans, which acknowledges the historical and ongoing economic disparities faced by this community. This could potentially lead to future policies aimed at addressing these economic issues.

In summary, African-Americans in California face significant economic challenges, including lower income levels, wealth disparities, and higher rates of poverty and unemployment compared to other racial and ethnic groups. However, they also contribute significantly to the state's economy, particularly through minority-owned businesses. Discussions about reparations reflect a recognition of these disparities and a potential commitment to addressing them.

“What is the economic status of African-Americans in Illinois?”

Based on the information provided, we can piece together a picture of the current economic status of African-Americans in Illinois:

1. **Employment:** The first link indicates that there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of African American employees in Illinois State government from FY19 to the subsequent fiscal year. This could suggest challenges in employment or representation within the state government sector for African-Americans.

2. **Business Ownership:** The second link from a 2023 survey suggests that Illinois Black business owners have higher educational attainment than the overall Black community. This could indicate that African-American entrepreneurs in Illinois are relatively well-educated, which might be a positive sign for the economic status of this demographic, at least among business owners.
3. **Financial Equality:** A study mentioned in the third link, dated July 15, 2023, from WalletHub, ranked Illinois as the worst state in the nation for financial racial equity. This suggests significant economic disparities between African-Americans and other racial groups in Illinois.
4. **Unemployment:** According to the fourth link, Black workers in Illinois face much higher unemployment rates than other Black workers in the nation and their white peers in Illinois. This indicates a significant challenge in the labor market for African-Americans in Illinois.
5. **Population Distribution:** The fifth link mentions that 40% of African Americans in Illinois live in Hard to Count Tracts, which could affect the accuracy of data regarding this demographic and potentially influence the allocation of resources and services.
6. **Demographics:** The sixth link to the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts shows that African Americans make up 14.7% of the Illinois population. This demographic information is essential for understanding the scale of the African-American community in Illinois.
7. **Income Disparity:** The seventh link, a report from February 14, 2020, provides income data indicating a disparity between African-American income (\$39,719) and the overall average income (\$72,280) in Illinois. Although this data is from 2020, it highlights a significant income gap that may still be relevant.
8. **Unemployment Rates:** The eighth link provides data on unemployment rates, but without specific information on African-Americans in Illinois, it is less directly relevant to the question.
9. **Representation and Progress:** The ninth link acknowledges that despite some progress over the decades, African-Americans in Illinois (who represent 15% of the population and 26% of residents in Cook County) still face economic challenges.
10. **Employment Rate Changes:** The tenth link reports that from June 2020 to June 2021, the employment rate of Blacks in Illinois fell by 5 percentage points, which contrasts with increases for other races or ethnicities. This suggests a worsening situation for African-American employment during that period.

In summary, the economic status of African-Americans in Illinois appears to be characterized by challenges such as higher unemployment rates compared to other demographics, significant income disparities, and financial inequality. While there are indications of educational attainment among Black business owners, the overall picture suggests that African-Americans in Illinois face economic disadvantages relative to other racial groups. It is important to note that economic conditions are dynamic and can change, so these insights should be understood as a snapshot based on the latest available data up to early 2023.

“What is the economic status of African-Americans in Maryland?”

Based on the information provided, we can piece together a picture of the economic status of African-Americans in Maryland:

1. **Population Proportion:** African-Americans make up a significant portion of Maryland’s population, with the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts indicating that Black or African American alone constitutes 31.7% of the state’s population.
2. **Household Income:** A document from the Maryland Department of Health from December 2013 mentions that the median household income for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland was \$14,572 lower than the state’s median. While this data is outdated, it suggests that there has historically been an income gap between African-Americans and the overall median in the state. More recent income data from ZipRecruiter (January 2024) indicates that the average salary for African Americans in Maryland is \$85,978, which provides a more current snapshot but does not directly compare this figure to the state average or median.

3. **Unemployment Rate:** According to the Economic Policy Institute, Maryland had the lowest Black unemployment rate in the third quarter of 2023 at 2.4%. This is significantly lower than the national Black unemployment rate, which had risen slightly from 5.8% at the time of the report.
4. **Poverty Rate:** An August 2020 publication by the St. Louis Fed noted that both white and Black people in Maryland had low levels of poverty (6% and 13%, respectively) compared to national rates. This suggests that while poverty rates for African-Americans in Maryland are higher than for whites, they are still lower than the national average for African-Americans.
5. **Educational Attainment:** The Office of Minority Health indicates that 9.8 percent of non-Hispanic blacks have a graduate or advanced professional degree, compared to 15.0 percent of the non-Hispanic white population. This suggests a disparity in higher educational attainment, which can have economic implications.
6. **Racial Wealth Divide:** A report on the racial wealth divide in Baltimore, which is part of Maryland, indicates that Blacks have a median household income that is 54% of that of Whites. While this is specific to Baltimore, it may reflect broader economic disparities within the state.
7. **State Economy:** The Maryland State of the Economy Report from January 2024 describes Maryland's economy as robust and resilient, leading the nation in key economic indicators. This overall economic health may have positive implications for all residents, including African-Americans.

In summary, African-Americans in Maryland appear to have a lower median household income compared to the state median, but they enjoy a relatively low unemployment rate, especially in comparison to national figures. There are disparities in income and educational attainment when compared to the white population, and while the poverty rate for African-Americans in Maryland is higher than that for whites, it is lower than the national average for African-Americans. The overall economic health of Maryland is strong, which may provide a supportive environment for economic improvement among African-American residents.

“What is the economic status of African-Americans in New York?”

Based on the information provided, the economic status of African-Americans in New York can be characterized by several key indicators:

1. **Poverty Rate:** In New York City, 23 percent of African-Americans are living in poverty. This is a significant proportion and indicates economic challenges within the community.
2. **Vulnerable Populations:** The data highlights that certain groups within the African-American community are particularly vulnerable. Single mothers have a poverty rate of 41%, children have a 30% poverty rate, and those without a high school diploma or GED have a poverty rate of 18.7%.
3. **Racial Wealth Gap:** There is a notable racial wealth gap in New York State. The median household net worth of white residents is significantly higher than that of Black residents, indicating disparities in wealth accumulation.
4. **Employment:** The Black unemployment rate in New York City is reported to be 12.2%, which is nine times higher than the white unemployment level. This suggests a substantial disparity in employment opportunities and job security.
5. **Homeownership:** Homeownership is a key component of economic stability and wealth building. The data indicates that homeownership in New York is concentrated in white households and neighborhoods, suggesting that African-Americans may face barriers to homeownership.
6. **Income Inequality:** Income inequality is a significant issue in New York City, with the richest New Yorkers earning many times more than the poorest. This gap is particularly pronounced in certain boroughs and affects African-Americans, contributing to economic disparities.
7. **Demographic Trends:** The African-American population in New York State is 17.6% as of the 2020 U.S. Census. However, there has been a decline in the non-Hispanic Black population in New York City, which may have implications for community resources and political representation.

8. **Wealth Distribution:** Nationally, White Americans hold a disproportionate amount of the country's wealth compared to their population percentage, while Black Americans hold a smaller percentage of wealth relative to their population size. This trend is likely reflected in New York as well and contributes to the overall economic status of African-Americans.

In summary, African-Americans in New York face significant economic challenges, including high poverty rates, employment disparities, a racial wealth gap, and barriers to homeownership. These factors contribute to the overall economic status of the community, which is marked by inequality and disadvantage relative to other demographic groups. Addressing these issues requires targeted policy interventions and community support to improve economic outcomes for African-Americans in New York.

“What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in California?”

Based on the information provided in the answer box, African-Americans in California have the second-lowest rates of degree attainment compared to other major racial/ethnic groups. Specifically, only 32 percent of African-Americans have earned an associate degree or higher. Additionally, it is noted that almost one-third of African-Americans have attended some college but have not earned a degree.

Furthermore, the organic search results indicate that rates of college completion have risen over time for Black Californians, but not as quickly or to the same extent as for other Californians. For example, a snippet from a source dated February 23, 2022, states that in 2019, 30.2% of Blacks aged 25-34 in California had a college degree. This is compared to higher percentages for other racial/ethnic groups such as Asian/Pacific Islanders and whites.

The “people also ask” section provides additional context, noting that among Black residents aged 25 or over in the United States, 22.6% had earned a bachelor's degree or higher as of 2021. This national rate is up from 17.9% in 2010 but still falls short of the national rate of 32.9%.

In summary, educational attainment among African-Americans in California is characterized by a lower percentage of degree holders compared to other racial/ethnic groups, with only about a third having earned an associate degree or higher. It is important to note that these figures are subject to change over time as new data becomes available and as educational initiatives and circumstances evolve.

“What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in Illinois?”

Based on the information provided, we can infer the following about the educational attainment of African-Americans in Illinois:

1. African Americans made up 15% of the high school graduating class in 2018 in Illinois. However, there was a disparity in enrollment in dual credit courses, with only 9% of those enrolled being African American, while 65% were white, according to the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) Equity Gaps report.
2. The most recent data available from the sources provided indicates that the graduating class of Illinois high school seniors was 15.4 percent Black.
3. There has been a modest increase in the number of high school and college graduates among African Americans, as mentioned in the State of Black Chicago 2019 Report.
4. There is an attainment gap between Whites and African Americans in Illinois, with the state having the 11th largest bachelor's attainment gap. This suggests that a lower percentage of African Americans in Illinois have obtained a bachelor's degree compared to their White counterparts.
5. At the graduate degree level, 7.8 percent of Black adults have earned a degree compared with 13.4 percent of White adults, indicating a gap of 5.6 percentage points.
6. According to the Census' American Community Survey data from 2021, among Black residents aged 25 or over in the U.S., 22.6% had earned a bachelor's degree or higher. This rate is up from 17.9% in 2010 but is lower than the national rate of 32.9%.

7. The percentage of all master's degrees earned by African Americans has increased from 5 percent in 1985 to 9.1 percent as of the date of the source provided.

It is important to note that these data points may not be the most current, as the search results do not specify the year for some of the statistics. For the most up-to-date and comprehensive information on the educational attainment of African-Americans in Illinois, it would be advisable to consult the latest reports from the Illinois Board of Higher Education, the U.S. Census Bureau, and other relevant state and federal education agencies.

Conclusion

The provided context does not include specific statistics for a “first group of comparison states” regarding the economic status or educational attainment of African-Americans. The context includes detailed information about the economic and educational status of African-Americans in California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York, but it does not mention a comparison group of states or provide their statistics.

To answer questions about a comparison group of states, we would need additional information that identifies which states are included in this group and the specific indicators of interest (e.g., income levels, unemployment rates, poverty rates, educational attainment, etc.). Once that information is provided, we could then look at the relevant data for those states and compare them to the statistics provided for California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York.

If you have a specific set of states in mind for comparison and particular indicators you are interested in, please provide that information so that I can assist you further.

What are the statistics on these indicators for the second group of comparison states?

“What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in Maryland?”

Based on the information provided, the educational attainment of African-Americans in Maryland can be summarized as follows:

1. According to a snippet from the Maryland Higher Education Commission (2015), African Americans constitute about 35% of recent high school graduates but only 27% of full-time undergraduates and 20% of bachelor's degree recipients. This suggests that while a significant portion of African Americans in Maryland are completing high school, a smaller proportion are pursuing and completing undergraduate degrees.
2. Another source indicates that over 85% of the Black or African American population in Maryland has received a high school diploma, and over 50% of the Black or African American population has some college education or higher. This suggests a relatively high level of high school completion and a significant engagement in higher education.
3. The U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts for Maryland shows that the Black or African American population alone is 31.7% of the state's total population. However, this statistic does not directly provide educational attainment data.
4. A report from the Office of Minority Health states that 9.8 percent of non-Hispanic blacks have a graduate or advanced professional degree, compared to 15.0 percent of the non-Hispanic white population. This indicates a disparity in the attainment of graduate and professional degrees between African Americans and their white counterparts in the general U.S. population, which may also reflect the situation in Maryland.
5. The People Also Ask section includes a snippet that mentions that among Black residents aged 25 or over in the U.S., 22.6% had earned a bachelor's degree or higher as of 2021. This is an increase from 17.9% in 2010 but still below the national rate of 32.9%. While this data is national and not specific to Maryland, it provides context for the educational attainment of African Americans in the broader United States.

To get the most current and specific data for African Americans' educational attainment in Maryland, one would typically refer to the latest reports from the Maryland Department of Education, the Maryland Higher Education Commission, or the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. However, based on the information available here, it is clear that a majority of African Americans in Maryland have completed high school, with a significant number pursuing higher education, although there are disparities in the attainment of bachelor's and advanced degrees when compared to other populations.

“What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in New York?”

Based on the information provided, we can piece together a picture of the educational attainment of African-Americans in New York, although the data may not be fully up-to-date or specific to New York State or New York City.

From the snippet provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (dated Feb 16, 2023), we know that high school completion for the Black population increased from 85% to 90.1%. This suggests that as of the latest data, at least 90.1% of African-Americans have completed high school or equivalent education.

The snippet from the Amsterdam News article (dated Feb 11, 2021) mentions a study outlining an education gap between Black and Hispanic people compared to white people, but it does not provide specific figures for educational attainment.

The PDF titled “Degree Attainment for Black Adults: National and State Trends” indicates that at the graduate degree level, 7.8 percent of Black adults have earned a degree compared to 13.4 percent of White adults. However, this data does not specify the figures for New York and may be national statistics.

The Center for an Urban Future research (dated Jan 27, 2021) found racial, ethnic, and geographic disparities in college attainment across NYC. It states that 21 percent of working-age Black New Yorkers have some college but no degree.

The Statista snippet (dated Nov 17, 2023) provides general educational attainment data for New York residents, with 24.6 percent being high school graduates (including equivalency), but this does not specify the attainment levels for African-Americans.

From the “People Also Ask” section, we have a snippet that states that in 2021, 22.6% of Black residents aged 25 or over had earned a bachelor's degree or higher, which is an increase from 17.9% in 2010. However, this is a national figure and not specific to New York.

To summarize, while we do not have a complete and current picture of the educational attainment of African-Americans in New York, the available data suggests that:

- At least 90.1% have completed high school or equivalent education.
- There is a gap in degree attainment between Black and White adults, with 7.8% of Black adults having a graduate degree nationally.
- In New York City, 21% of working-age Black individuals have some college education but no degree.
- Nationally, 22.6% of Black residents aged 25 or over had earned a bachelor's degree or higher as of 2021.

For the most current and specific data regarding the educational attainment of African-Americans in New York, one would need to consult the latest reports from the U.S. Census Bureau or local New York educational statistics, which may not be fully represented in the provided snippets.

“What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in California?”

Based on the information provided, it appears that healthcare access for African-Americans in California is relatively high in terms of insurance coverage, with nine in ten Black Californians (90%) reporting that they have health insurance coverage. Additionally, 83% have access to a regular provider, and over 92% have seen a doctor or healthcare provider in the last year, as per the snippet from the California Health Care Foundation (CHCF) dated October 4, 2022.

Despite the high insurance coverage rates, which are reported to be higher than the state average at 93%, Black Californians still experience disparities in care and outcomes. This suggests that while access to insurance is a critical factor in healthcare access, it is not the only determinant of health outcomes. Other factors, such as quality of care, discrimination, medical mistrust, and communication barriers, may also play significant roles.

The passage of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2010 is noted to have significantly increased access to healthcare in California, which likely contributed to the high rates of insurance coverage among Black Californians. However, the California Health Care Foundation survey found that Black and Latino Californians were more likely to have negative health provider experiences, indicating ongoing challenges in the healthcare system.

In summary, while African-Americans in California have relatively high rates of health insurance coverage and access to healthcare providers, there are still significant challenges and disparities in the quality of care and health outcomes that need to be addressed.

“What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in Illinois?”

Based on the information provided, healthcare access for African-Americans in Illinois is a topic of concern and has been addressed in various reports and legislative actions. Here is a step-by-step logical analysis of the data:

1. **Racism as a Public Health Crisis:** Multiple sources, including news articles from WTTW, indicate that the state of Illinois has identified racism as a public health crisis. This suggests that systemic issues, including racism, may be affecting healthcare access and outcomes for African-Americans in Illinois.
2. **Health Disparities Report:** The Illinois Department of Public Health’s Health Disparities Report from 2020 provides data on healthcare access, including insurance status, which is a critical component of healthcare access. The report likely details disparities in healthcare access among different racial and ethnic groups, including African-Americans.
3. **Legislative Action:** The Illinois government has taken legislative action to address healthcare disparities. For example, Governor Pritzker signed healthcare reform legislation aimed at improving the quality of healthcare and increasing the availability of services, particularly for communities of color. This indicates recognition of the issue at the state government level and a commitment to making changes.
4. **Insurance Coverage:** According to the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF), as of 2022, the uninsured rates for nonelderly Black people were higher than for their White counterparts. This suggests that African-Americans in Illinois, as part of the broader national trend, may face challenges in obtaining health insurance, which is a key factor in accessing healthcare services.
5. **Barriers to Healthcare:** There are identified barriers to healthcare for African-Americans, including perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication. These barriers can prevent African-Americans from accessing healthcare services or receiving quality care.
6. **Health Issues in the Black Community:** African-Americans are at higher risk for various health conditions compared to White Americans. This includes heart diseases, stroke, cancer, asthma, influenza and pneumonia, diabetes, and HIV/AIDS. These health disparities may be exacerbated by difficulties in accessing healthcare.
7. **Local Data:** The State of Health for Blacks in Chicago data brief provides information on health status and access patterns for Black residents in Chicago, which is a significant urban center in Illinois. This local data can offer insights into the specific challenges faced by African-Americans in urban areas of the state.
8. **Mental Health Access:** Advocacy efforts are being made to address disparities in mental health services for African-Americans in Illinois. This includes exploring ways to make African-Americans

feel more comfortable accessing mental health care and improving access in small, rural communities.

In conclusion, African-Americans in Illinois face several challenges in accessing healthcare, including systemic issues like racism, insurance coverage disparities, and specific barriers to care. The state has recognized these challenges and is taking steps to address them through legislation and health initiatives. However, the extent to which these efforts have been successful would require further investigation into current data and outcomes post-implementation of these measures.

“What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in Maryland?”

Based on the search results provided, we can infer several points about the current healthcare access for African-Americans in Maryland:

1. **Health Disparities:** There are documented health disparities in Maryland that affect African-Americans. These disparities can manifest in various forms, such as lack of health insurance, late or no prenatal care, higher rates of end-stage renal disease, and higher infant mortality rates compared to other racial groups (NCBI).
2. **Barriers to Healthcare:** African-Americans in Maryland, as in other parts of the United States, face barriers to healthcare which include perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance between patients and healthcare providers, and poor communication (PDXScholar).
3. **Insurance Coverage:** The uninsured rates for African-Americans are higher than for their White counterparts. This difference is driven by lower rates of private coverage among African-Americans (KFF).
4. **COVID-19 Impact:** The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted and possibly exacerbated racial disparities in health outcomes and access to care for African-Americans in Maryland (USCCR).
5. **Local Programs:** There are programs such as the African American Health Program in Montgomery County, MD, which aim to raise awareness about key health disparities and integrate African American health concerns into existing services and programs (Montgomery County).
6. **Legislative Priorities:** Maryland has set legislative priorities for 2023 that include ensuring access to quality care, cancer prevention and early detection, reducing the toll of tobacco, and local control, which may impact healthcare access for African-Americans (American Cancer Society).
7. **Access to Medical Facilities:** In some areas like Baltimore, racial residential segregation may make it difficult for African-Americans to access world-class medical facilities and services (NCBI).
8. **State Efforts:** The State of Maryland’s official website may have resources and information on efforts to address racial and ethnic health disparities (Maryland.gov).

To get a more detailed and current understanding of healthcare access for African-Americans in Maryland, one would need to review the latest reports and data from state health departments, local health programs, and research studies focused on this demographic group. It is also important to consider the impact of recent policy changes, such as those related to the Affordable Care Act, and state-specific initiatives aimed at improving healthcare access and reducing disparities.

“What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in New York?”

Healthcare access for African-Americans in New York can be assessed by examining various factors such as insurance coverage, availability of healthcare services, and the presence of systemic barriers that may affect the quality and extent of healthcare received. Based on the information provided, here is a step-by-step logical analysis of the current healthcare access for African-Americans in New York:

1. **Insurance Coverage:** According to the snippet from the KFF (Kaiser Family Foundation) report dated January 11, 2024, uninsured rates for Black people were at 10.0%, which is higher than the rate for their White counterparts at 6.6%. This indicates that a significant portion of African-Americans may lack health insurance, which is a critical factor in accessing healthcare services.

2. **Impact of COVID-19:** The snippet from the Community Service Society of New York (CSSNY) dated May 26, 2020, mentions that over 1 million New Yorkers lost job-based coverage due to COVID-19, with the majority being Black and Brown individuals. This suggests that the pandemic has exacerbated healthcare access issues for African-Americans in New York by increasing the number of uninsured individuals.
3. **Medicaid Expansion:** The snippet from the ASPE (Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation) report dated February 22, 2022, notes that uninsured Black Americans are more likely to reside in southern states that have not expanded Medicaid. However, it also mentions that New York, which has expanded Medicaid, still has uninsured Black Americans. This implies that while Medicaid expansion may have improved access to some extent, there are still gaps in coverage.
4. **Structural Inequalities:** The CSSNY article from June 4, 2020, discusses the amplification of racial disparities in healthcare financing in New York State. This points to systemic issues that may affect the distribution of healthcare resources and funding, potentially disadvantaging African-American communities.
5. **Disparities in Health Outcomes:** The NYC.gov PDF on health disparities indicates that there are significant health differences among racial/ethnic groups, which can be a result of disparities in healthcare access.
6. **Barriers to Healthcare:** The snippet from the Portland State University research highlights perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication as barriers experienced by African-Americans in healthcare. These barriers can hinder access to quality care and contribute to health disparities.
7. **Prevalence of Chronic Conditions:** The Joint Commission blog post dated January 17, 2023, mentions that Black/African American New Yorkers are more likely to have chronic conditions such as diabetes and hypertension. This suggests a need for better access to healthcare services that can manage and prevent these conditions.
8. **Health Disparities Reports:** The New York State Department of Health provides health equity reports, which likely contain detailed data and statistics on healthcare access and outcomes for minority groups, including African-Americans.

In conclusion, while African-Americans in New York may have some level of access to healthcare, particularly with Medicaid expansion, there are still significant challenges and disparities. These include higher uninsured rates compared to White counterparts, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on insurance coverage, structural inequalities in healthcare financing, and various barriers to accessing quality care. Efforts to improve healthcare access for African-Americans in New York would need to address these multifaceted issues.

Conclusion

The provided context does not include specific statistics on healthcare access for African-Americans in a second group of comparison states. The responses given are focused on California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York, and they discuss various aspects of healthcare access and educational attainment for African-Americans in those states.

To provide statistics on healthcare access for African-Americans in a second group of comparison states, one would need to gather data from reliable sources such as state health departments, the U.S. Census Bureau, the Kaiser Family Foundation, and other relevant research organizations. This data would typically include metrics such as insurance coverage rates, access to primary care providers, prevalence of chronic diseases, and other indicators of healthcare access and quality.

Since the context does not specify which states are to be included in the second group for comparison, and no data is provided for such a group, I cannot provide the requested statistics. If you can specify the states you are interested in comparing, I can then attempt to provide a logical analysis based on available data for those states.

How do Georgia's statistics on these indicators compare to the statistics of the comparison states?

Conclusion

To compare Georgia's statistics on the indicators provided with those of the comparison states (California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York), we would need to have the specific statistics for each of these states on the same indicators. However, the context provided does not include the specific statistics for the comparison states, only that the context includes detailed information about the economic and educational status of African-Americans in those states.

Without the specific statistics for the comparison states, we cannot make a direct comparison. To proceed with a comparison, we would need to gather the relevant data for each indicator for California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York. Once we have that data, we could then compare each indicator side by side with Georgia's statistics.

For example, if we wanted to compare the median household income of African-American families in Georgia with that of the comparison states, we would need the median household income figures for African-American families in each of the comparison states. Similarly, to compare educational attainment, we would need the percentages of African-Americans with graduate degrees, bachelor's degrees, etc., in each of the comparison states.

To summarize, to compare Georgia's statistics on criminal justice experience, economic status, educational attainment, healthcare access, and indicators of hospitability towards African-Americans with those of the comparison states, we need the corresponding data for California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York. Once we have that data, we can perform a side-by-side comparison to draw conclusions about how Georgia compares to these states on each indicator.

Search Results

"current economic status of African-Americans in Georgia"

- [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, ...
- [\[PDF\] 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 ...
- [Table - U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Georgia](#): Black or African American alone, percent(a).. 33.1% ; American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a).. 0.6% ; Asian alone, percent(a).. 4.8%.
- [The State of Black Georgia report tells a tale of two states](#): Georgia's Black population sits at 32%, while the State Department of Corrections reports 50% of inmates admitted in 2021 were Black.
- [Consumer buying power is more diverse than ever - UGA Today](#): UGA economist has charted the explosive growth of Hispanic, African American and Asian American markets since 1990. Missing: current | Show results with:current
- [Poverty and Barriers to Opportunity in Atlanta](#): The unemployment rate for African Americans in Atlanta (22 percent) is nearly twice the city's overall 13 percent, more than three times ...
- [Growing Diverse, Thriving Together - Georgia Budget and Policy ...](#): In 2017, those rates dropped dramatically, with black unemployment at 8 percent and white unemployment at 3 percent. Although state-level ...
- [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, ...
- [III.B. Overview of the State - Georgia - 2020](#): Currently, Black or African American is approximately one-third of the state's ... Georgia economic products can now reach approximately 80 percent of Americans ...

“current educational attainment of African-Americans in Georgia”

- [\[PDF\] Degree Attainment for Black Adults: National and State Trends](#): But at the graduate degree level, only 7.8 percent of Black adults have earned a degree compared with 13.4 percent of White adults a gap of 5.6 percentage ...
- [Black Educational Attainment: A Half-Century of Pronounced Progress](#): For this analysis, we focus on higher education achievement, or on the shares of the populations 25 and over that have attained a bachelors ...
- [Education in Georgia's Black Belt: Policy Solutions to Help ...](#): Georgia lawmakers must address the legacy of exclusion that students in the Black Belt region face.
- [Georgia: educational attainment of population 2022 - Statista](#): Educational attainment in Georgia 2022 In 2022, about 20.7 percent of the population of Georgia aged 25 years and over held a Bachelor's degree ...
- [Georgia gets mixed grades for college grad rates of black, Latino stud](#): Georgia received mixed grades from an organization for its efforts to help African-American and Latino students earn college degrees.
- [Table - U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Georgia](#): Black or African American alone, percent(a).. 33.1% ; American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a).. 0.6% ; Asian alone, percent(a).. 4.8%.
- [Georgia Education - Census Bureau Search](#): Census Bureau data search results for text query Georgia Education.
- [Facts About the U.S. Black Population - Pew Research Center](#): Educational attainment. . All Black. About a quarter (26%) of all Black U.S. adults ages 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or more ...
- [African-American Male Initiative | Reports](#): The University System of Georgia's African-American Male Initiative: A Model for Increasing Higher Educational Attainment (September 2012)
- [Black/African American - Office of Minority Health - HHS.gov](#): 9.8 percent of non-Hispanic blacks have a graduate or advanced professional degree, as compared to 15.0 percent of the non-Hispanic white population. Economics.

“current healthcare access for African-Americans in Georgia”

- [\[PDF\] Georgia - Health Equity Initiative](#): Achieving health equity among minority populations is one strategic way that we can improve Georgia's overall health status. At the Georgia Department of ...
- [Lawmakers, organizers discuss State of Black Georgia Health Report](#): The report is meant to ...
- [\[PDF\] 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 ...](#): Counties in Georgia with a higher percentage of Black residents had higher coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) case and death rates, even after ...
- [Health Inequity in Georgia During the COVID-19 Pandemic - NCBI](#): The current study describes the distribution of racial and income inequity across Georgia ... COVID-19 and minority health access. Illustrating ...
- [\[PDF\] Georgia's Minority Health and Health Disparities Report](#): Georgia Minority Health & Health Disparities Report. 98%of the minority female AIDS cases in Georgia were African American women from 1981 to 2001. Just the ...
- [Georgia Pathways to Coverage](#): Georgia Pathways to Coverage™ is an innovative program that creates a new pathway to Medicaid coverage and healthier communities. As one of Governor Kemp's ...
- [\[PDF\] Expanding Medicaid in Georgia: Unlocking the Door to Health ...](#): Accepting federal Medicaid funds would not only provide more than 314,000 African American Georgians with access to affordable health insurance, it would.
- [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 ...
- [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 ...

“current criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Georgia”

- [\[PDF\] 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 ...
- [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. ...
- [\[PDF\] Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report](#): Figure 3.50 People in Georgia on Probation, by Crime of Conviction ... Both Georgia and the US overall experienced significant increases in crime.
- [\[PDF\] DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT IN GEORGIA'S ...](#): 19 Georgia Juvenile Justice Data Clearinghouse is sponsored by the Georgia Criminal Justice ... = Number violent crime arrests for African Americans per 10,000 ...
- [Regressive Revenue Perpetuates Poverty: Why Georgia's Fines and ...](#): Georgia's current criminal legal system demonstrates a willful failure to protect low-income communities from local fines and fees debt traps.
- [\[PDF\] Felon Jury Exclusion and Racial Inequality in Georgia Courts](#): Since the prevalence of felony conviction and criminal punishment is intensely concentrated among African-American men, it is likely that many of these trends ...
- [\[PDF\] The Disparate Treatment of Black Americans in the Criminal Justice ...](#): The criminal justice system does not only punish those accused and convicted of crimes. With such large numbers of black Americans being arrested and ...
- [Black Disparities in Youth Incarceration - The Sentencing Project](#): ... racial inequities in America's criminal legal system, as well as highlights promising reforms. Glossary of Criminal Justice Terms. About.
- [Slaves and Free Blacks in Georgia's Criminal Justice System - JSTOR](#): Punishment was the final act in the criminal justice process. The overwhelming majority of blacks sanctioned for crimes in the South received their punishments ...
- [\[PDF\] Effects of Laws, Policies, and Rehabilitation Programs on African ...](#): In summary, various researchers have examined crimes committed by African. American male juveniles (Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, 2015-2017;.

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- [Reports Cast Shadows on the Economic Picture for Black Californians](#): California's economic picture for Black Californians is grim, with poverty and unemployment rates rising. Many are relocating to less ...
- [The Racial Wealth Gap - California Budget and Policy Center](#): Including retirement savings, black and Latinx Americans had \$200 and \$340 in median liquid wealth, respectively, while whites had \$23,000. See Rebecca Tippet, ...
- [CA is the first state to tackle Black reparations. Here's why - CalMatters](#): Task force economic experts say the current wealth disparity between Black and white California households pegged at \$350,000 per person ...
- [California's Minority-Owned Small Businesses Contribute \\$192.8 ...](#): Minority small businesses contribute nearly \$193 billion in economic output per year, which is greater than the annual GDP of 18 U.S. states.
- [\[PDF\] The Unfinished Agenda - The Economic Status of African Americans ...](#): The income of African Americans compared to that of white San Franciscans has declined since 1970 from a high of 60.1% to 45.1% in 1990. capita incomes but ...
- [State of Black Los Angeles County Report](#): ... present report highlights and key findings, and (4) provide guidance on ... Black population size, percentage, median household income, and more.
- [Task Force: Black people owed hundreds of thousands - CalMatters](#): Reparations task force began

putting dollar amounts on racial discrimination and slavery Black Californians experienced.

- [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.
- [California - U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts](#): Table ; Black or African American alone, percent(a).. 6.5% ; American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a).. 1.7% ; Asian alone, percent(a).

“current economic status of African-Americans in Illinois”

- [\[PDF\] AFRICAN AMERICAN](#): The latest State employment insights show that the percentage of total African American employees in. Illinois State government has decreased slightly FY19 to ...
- [\[PDF\] 2023-illinois-statewide-black-business-survey-report.pdf](#): Based on responses to this survey, Illinois Black business owners have higher educational attainment than the overall Black community. Black ...
- [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 ...
- [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.
- [\[PDF\] The State of Black Chicago 2019 Report Table of Contents](#): ... Black Men aged 30-49 are undercounted.72. Forty percent of African Americans in Illinois live in Hard to Count Tracts, which amounts to approximately 820,000 ...
- [Table - U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Illinois](#): Table ; White alone, percent.. 76.1% ; Black or African American alone, percent(a).. 14.7% ; American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a).
- [\[PDF\] The Economic State of Black America in 2020](#): The current economic expansion, which began in 2009 under President Obama and is the longest ... Illinois. 14.1%. 12.9%. 3.9%. \$39,719. \$72,280.
- [2023 Q3 | State Unemployment by Race and Ethnicity](#): The national AAPI unemployment rate was 3% in the third quarter of 2023, the same as the rate for white workers. AAPI unemployment rates 2023 Q3. Highest: Nev.
- [20 ILCS 3903/ Illinois African-American Family Commission Act.](#): African-Americans represent 15% of the population and 26% of the residents living in Cook County. Despite some progress over the last few decades, African- ...
- [Pritzker's economic record: Weak labor market, widening racial gaps](#): From June 2020 to June 2021, the employment rate of Blacks fell by 5 percentage points while increasing for every other race or ethnicity. Outside of Illinois ...

“current economic status of African-Americans in Maryland”

- [Table - U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Maryland](#): Table ; Black or African American alone, percent(a).. 31.7% ; American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a).. 0.7% ; Asian alone, percent(a).
- [\[PDF\] Blacks or African Americans in Maryland: Health Data and Resources](#): Table 5 presents the economic characteristics of Maryland residents. The median household income for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland was \$14,572 lower ...
- [2023 Q3 | State Unemployment by Race and Ethnicity](#): Maryland had the lowest Black unemployment rate in the third quarter at 2.4%. The national Black unemployment rate rose slightly once again, from 5.8% in ...
- [\[PDF\] The Economic State of Black America in 2020](#): The current economic expansion, which began in 2009 under President Obama and is the longest ... Maryland. 30.0%. 7.1%. 3.7%. \$66,926. \$93,745.
- [\[PDF\] Office of the Comptroller; Maryland State of the Economy Report, 2023](#): The State of Maryland has a robust and resilient economy that leads the nation in key economic indicators: the lowest unemployment rate, the ...
- [\[PDF\] Economics, Race/Ethnicity, and Health in Maryland](#): In each age group, African Americans report more fair or poor health compared to ... The State as a whole, and the jurisdictions, have seen nearly a doubling of ... Missing: current | Show results with:current
- [\[PDF\] The Racial Wealth Divide in Baltimore - Prosperity Now](#): Racial economic inequality in Balti-

more is very similar to the nation. In Baltimore, Blacks have a median household income that is 54% of that of Whites, while ...

- [Examining U.S. Economic Racial Inequality by State | St. Louis Fed](#): Both white and Black people in Maryland had low levels of poverty (6% and 13%, respectively) compared to the national rates. A small gap is ...
- [Black/African American - Office of Minority Health - HHS.gov](#): 9.8 percent of non-Hispanic blacks have a graduate or advanced professional degree, as compared to 15.0 percent of the non-Hispanic white population. Economics.
- [2019Q4 | State unemployment by race and ethnicity](#): In the fourth quarter of 2019, African American workers had the highest unemployment rate nationally, at 5.7%, followed by Hispanic workers (at 4.1%), ...

“current economic status of African-Americans in New York”

- [The Racial Wealth Gap in New York - NYC Comptroller's](#): Racial wealth inequality in New York State. Chart 1 compares the median household net worth of white versus Black New York State residents. For ... Missing: current | Show results with:current
- [State of Black New York | NYUL](#): According to Robin Hood and Columbia University's Poverty Tracker, 59% of Black New Yorkers have lived in poverty for at least one of the past four years, and ...
- [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..
- [Attorney General James Highlights Deep Racial Gaps in ...](#): The Office of the Attorney General's (OAG) report found that homeownership in New York is concentrated in white households and neighborhoods.
- [New York city, New York - U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts](#): Frequently requested statistics for: New York city, New York. ... Black or African American alone, percent(a).. 23.1%. American Indian and ...
- [\[PDF\] 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 ...
- [New York by the Numbers Monthly Economic and Fiscal Outlook](#): New York City's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell a full percentage point to 5.6% in September, from 6.6% in August (Chart 2).
- [Why Black Families Are Leaving New York, and What It Means for ...](#): Now, about one in five residents are non-Hispanic Black, compared with one in four in 2000, according to the latest census data. The decline is ...
- [2023 Q3 | State Unemployment by Race and Ethnicity](#): New York (5.8%) and Pennsylvania (5.6%) had the highest Hispanic unemployment rates in the third quarter of 2023; the rate in Pennsylvania dropped significantly ...

“current educational attainment of African-Americans in California”

- [California's African American Community - Public Policy Institute of ...](#): Rates of college completion have risen over time for Black Californians as for all Californians, but not as far or as fast. Rates remain far ...
- [Young Adult College Attainment in California](#): In 2019 in California, 67.2% of 25-34-year-old Asian/Pacific Islanders had a college degree, 50.6% of whites, 30.2% of Blacks, 19.2% of Latinos, ...
- [\[PDF\] California State Profile - HigherEdInfo.org](#): The education system in California (from high school to college completion) fails to retain. Hispanics at nearly the rate of Whites and Asians. African- ...
- [\[PDF\] Degree Attainment for Black Adults: National and State Trends](#): For perspective, current degree attainment levels of Black Americans are lower than the attainment ... CALIFORNIA. ALABAMA. WEST VIRGINIA. PENNSYLVANIA. IOWA.
- [California education leaders discuss Black student disparities](#): 86% of Black students are not at grade level in science. 31% of Black students have completed their A-G requirements, (necessary for admission ...
- [202021 Data Summary - California Department of Education](#): Table 1: 4-Year Graduation Rates by

Student Group ; African American. 76.8%. 72.5% ; American Indian or Alaska Native. 75.8%. 73.0% ; Asian. 92.5%.

- [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 ...
- [California's black students lag in college completion despite some ...](#): With only a third of black adults earning a degree, the report urges colleges to get more students to come back and finish.
- [Census Bureau Releases New Educational Attainment Data](#): During this period, high school completion increased from 92.5% to 95.2% for the non-Hispanic White population; from 85% to 90.1% for the Black ... Missing: California | Show results with:California

“current educational attainment of African-Americans in Illinois”

- [\[PDF\] Degree Attainment for Black Adults: National and State Trends](#): But at the graduate degree level, only 7.8 percent of Black adults have earned a degree compared with 13.4 percent of White adults a gap of 5.6 percentage ...
- [Equity in Illinois higher education: 'We are failing our African ...](#): The most recent graduating class of Illinois high school seniors was 15.4 percent Black, 24.4 percent Latino and 51.6 percent white.
- [\[PDF\] The State of Black Chicago 2019 Report Table of Contents](#): Educational Attainment (Population 25+)15 Among African Americans, there was a modest increase in the number of high school and college graduates, but there ...
- [\[PDF\] assessing attainment and equity - Illinois Board of Higher Education](#): Illinois has 11th largest bachelor's attainment gap between Whites and African Americans ... African Americans in Illinois who graduated with a bachelor's degree ...
- [Educational attainment - Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning](#): The goal is to maintain the current growth rate in educational attainment as ... Black and Hispanic residents have educational attainment rates lower than ...
- [Illinois Education - Census Bureau Search](#): Census Bureau data search results for text query Illinois Education. Filtered by Illinois geography.
- [\[PDF\] 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 ...
- [\[PDF\] BLACK HISTORY CURRICULUM TASK FORCE Survey Results](#): Current IL Legislation on Black History Education. 20 ILCS 3405/22 ... At what grade school level does the district begin teaching African American history?
- [\[PDF\] 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 ...

“current educational attainment of African-Americans in Maryland”

- [Dashboard Demographics Educational Attainment](#): The educational attainment of Maryland residents also varies by race and ethnicity. Over 60% of Asians have at least a bachelor's degree compared to 46.3% for ... Missing: current | Show results with:current
- [\[PDF\] Blacks or African Americans in Maryland: Health Data and Resources](#): Over 85% of the Black or African American population in Maryland has received a high school diploma, and over 50% of the Black or African American population ...
- [\[PDF\] Degree Attainment for Black Adults: National and State Trends](#): For perspective, current degree attainment levels of Black Americans are lower than the attainment ... Maryland) where the Black adult population exceeds 7 ...
- [Table - U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Maryland](#): Table ; Black or African American alone, percent(a).. 31.7% ; American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent(a).. 0.7% ; Asian alone, percent(a).
- [Maryland: educational attainment of population 2021 - Statista](#): Educational attainment in Maryland 2021 ... In 2021, about 22.4 percent of the population of Maryland aged 25 years and over held a Bachelor's ...

- [Black/African American - Office of Minority Health - HHS.gov](#): 9.8 percent of non-Hispanic blacks have a graduate or advanced professional degree, as compared to 15.0 percent of the non-Hispanic white population. Economics.
- [Maryland - BlackDemographics.com](#): According to 2020 census data, the Black/African American alone population in Maryland was around 1,820,472 (black only), which accounts for ...
- [Maryland Education - Census Bureau Search](#): Census Bureau data search results for text query Maryland Education. Filtered by All Counties within Maryland | Maryland geographies.
- [Report: Baltimore County graduates 67% of black male students](#): The Maryland graduation rate for African-American males is 57 percent. That puts the state at 24th in the nation. Read the entire report ...

“current educational attainment of African-Americans in New York”

- [Census Bureau Releases New Educational Attainment Data](#): During this period, high school completion increased from 92.4% to 95.1% for the non-Hispanic White population; from 84.5% to 90.3% for the ... Missing: York | Show results with:York
- [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.
- [\[PDF\] Degree Attainment for Black Adults: National and State Trends](#): But at the graduate degree level, only 7.8 percent of Black adults have earned a degree compared with 13.4 percent of White adults a gap of 5.6 percentage ...
- [\[PDF\] New York State Profile - HigherEdInfo.org](#): Projected changes in educational attainment and personal income per capita are based on the US Census Bureau’s population.
- [Census Bureau Releases New Educational ... - U.S. Census Bureau](#): During this period, high school completion increased from 92.5% to 95.2% for the non-Hispanic White population; from 85% to 90.1% for the Black ... Missing: York | Show results with:York
- [Building an Inclusive Economy in NYC: Boosting College Attainment](#): Center for an Urban Future research finds striking racial ethnic and geographic disparities in college attainment across NYC.
- [School Diversity in NYC - Data Team - New York City Council](#): In New York City public schools, 74.6% of black and Hispanic students attend a school with less than 10% white students.
- [\[PDF\] Building an Inclusive Economy in NYC: Boosting College ... - ERIC](#): 21 percent of working-age Black New Yorkers have some college, but no degree, compared with 17 percent of Hispanic New Yorkers, 11 percent of ...
- [Educational attainment of Black U.S. immigrants](#): Overall, Black immigrants earn college degrees at a similar rate to U.S. immigrants overall. Indeed, 31% of Black immigrants ages 25 and ... Missing: current | Show results with:current
- [New York: educational attainment of population 2022 - Statista](#): The majority of New York residents, at about 24.6 percent, were high school graduates (including equivalency).

“current healthcare access 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 ...
- [CA Black Health Network Serving California’s Black Community](#): Poor Health Among African Americans. Thirteen percent of African Americans of all ages report they are in fair or poor health. Higher incidence and mortality ...
- [Policy & Advocacy - California Black Health Network](#): The passage of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in 2010 significantly increased access to healthcare in California, however, Black, Indigenous, and people of color ...
- [2021 Edition Health Disparities by Race and Ethnicity in California](#): All Californians should have access to the high-quality health care they need to lead long and healthy lives.
- [Covered California Joins African American Health And Community ...](#): A record-high 1.7 million people are currently enrolled in Covered California, which has seen its overall enrollment grow by more

than 40 ...

- [Survey: Black Californians hit hardest by health inequities](#): A new California Health Care Foundation survey found Black and Latino Californians were more likely to have negative health provider ...
- [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 ...
- [Racism's impact on health care in California - Axios](#): Nearly a third of Black Californians reported being treated unfairly in the health care system because of their race, according to a report from ...

“current healthcare access for African-Americans in Illinois”

- [Illinois Health Plan Declares Racism a Public Health Crisis](#): A new state health report pinpoints racism as a public health crisis while also noting Illinois needs to improve in the areas of maternal ...
- [\[PDF\] Health Disparities Report 2020 - Illinois Department of Public Health](#): Behavioral Health and Health Care Access: Health Insurance Status. 2009. 2010 ... Black or African American. 3. Asian. 4. American Indian or Alaska Native. 5 ...
- [Gov. Pritzker Signs Equity Driven Healthcare Reform Legislation](#): “People in the Black community have lost faith in Illinois’ health care system because of unequal access to care. Quality health is a necessity and should ...
- [Illinois Health Officials Say Racism is a Public Health Crisis Creating ...](#): A recent state of Illinois report says racism is a public health crisis and many health issues are exacerbated by a lack of access to needed ...
- [\[PDF\] The State of Health for Blacks In Chicago - 2021 Data Brief](#): The current state of health for Black residents of Chicago demands ... information on the population’s health status, health access patterns, ...
- [ANA-Illinois: How Race Determines Access to Healthcare](#): Racial Disparities in Healthcare The uninsured rates for Blacks and Asians were 10.6 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively. Hispanics had the ...
- [Advocates Tackling Disparities in Mental Health Through Healing ...](#): What would make African Americans feel more comfortable accessing mental health care services? How could people living in small, rural communities access ...
- [\[PDF\] Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Among Black ...](#): However, despite the decrease in uninsured rate, disparities in access to care persists for Black Americans. Figure 6 shows us that since ...
- [Exploring Race and Ethnicity Representational Inequities in Illinois ...](#): Illinois medical schools’ RIQs showing representation of Hispanic and black students relative to the US, county, or primary hospital patient reference ...
- [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

“current healthcare access for African-Americans in Maryland”

- [\[PDF\] Blacks or African Americans in Maryland: Health Data and Resources](#): HEALTHCARE ACCESS. Affordable Care. Figure 17. Population Who Could ... Prevalence of CURRENTLY ACTIVE ASTHMA among Adults by Race/Ethnicity, Maryland, 2007-2009.
- [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.
- [Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities - Maryland.gov](#): An official website of the State of Maryland.
- [\[PDF\] Health Insurance Coverage and Access to Care Among Black ...](#): However, despite the decrease in uninsured rate, disparities in access to care persists for Black Americans. Figure 6 shows us that

since ...

- [\[PDF\] The Greatest Gap: Health Inequity in Baltimore](#): In Maryland, African Americans are 84 percent more likely than whites to be ... Just 6 percent of the 87,000 students in U.S. medical schools today identify as ...
- [A Novel Approach to Locating Community Clinics to Promote Health ...](#): Baltimore, Maryland's entrenched racial residential segregation renders the city's world-class medical facilities and services inaccessible ...
- [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 ...
- [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, ...
- [African American Health Program - Montgomery County, MD](#): Raise awareness in the Montgomery County community about key health disparities. Integrate African American health concerns into existing services and programs. Missing: current | Show results with:current
- [\[PDF\] COVID-19 and Health Disparities in Maryland](#): COVID-19 has revealed glaring racial disparities and the consequences these long-standing inequities have for communities and individuals of ...

“current healthcare access for African-Americans in New York”

- [Helping Black and Brown Communities Access Health Care Amid ...](#): Consider this: more than 1 million New Yorkers have lost job-based coverage as a result of COVID-19, the majority of whom are black and brown.
 - [\[PDF\] Health Disparities in New York City - NYC.gov](#): This issue of Health Disparities in New York City focuses on health differences among racial/ ... The study found that racial/ethnic disparities in health care.
 - [\[PDF\] 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 ...
- [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%.
 - [How Structural Inequalities in New York's Health Care System ...](#): This allocation amplifies the racial disparities in health care financing in New York State. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Schuyler ...
 - [\[PDF\] Racial Inequities in COVID-19 Hospitalizations During the Omicron ...](#): We explore the ways in which structural racism may have contributed to a COVID-19 hospitalization rate more than two times greater among Black ...
 - [Access to Quality Health Care - New York State Department of Health](#): The proportion of New Yorkers who were uninsured in 2008 was 9.7% for non-Hispanic Whites; 19.3% for African-Americans; 23.7% for persons of Hispanic origin ...
 - [Health Disparities](#): Good health is not shared equally among the residents of the United States, New York State, and metropolitan Buffalo. African American, Latinx and ...
 - [NYC Care: Closing the Healthcare Access Gap for Undocumented ...](#): Black/African American and Latinx New Yorkers are more likely to be undocumented and have a higher prevalence of chronic conditions such as ...
 - [Minority Health Data and Statistics](#): Minority Health Data and Statistics. New York State 2021 Health Equity Reports - A series of reports on select cities and towns throughout New York State.

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 other states?”.
 - 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.