

# 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?”

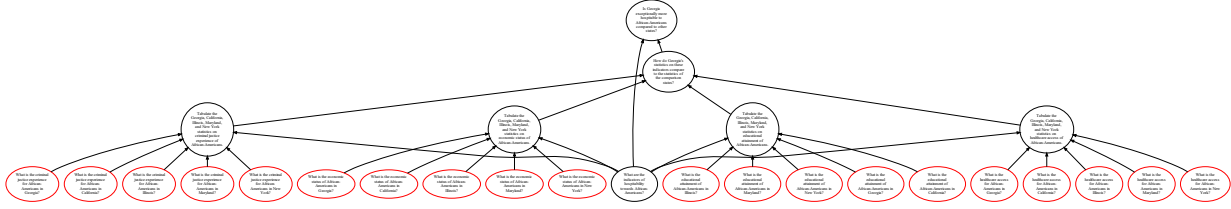


Figure 1: Query plan graph.

## 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 hospitability towards African-Americans?
- How do Georgia’s statistics on these indicators compare to the statistics of the comparison states?
  - Economic Status of African-Americans
    - \* Tabulate the Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York statistics on economic status of African-Americans
      - What are the indicators of hospitability towards African-Americans?
      - What is the economic status of African-Americans in Georgia?
      - 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?
  - Educational Attainment of African-Americans
    - \* Tabulate the Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York statistics on educational attainment of African-Americans
      - What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in Georgia?
      - 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?
  - Healthcare Access of African-Americans
    - \* Tabulate the Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York statistics on healthcare access of African-Americans

- What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in Georgia?
- 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?
- Criminal Justice Experience of African-Americans
  - \* Tabulate the Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York statistics on criminal justice experience of African-Americans
    - 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?
    - What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Georgia?

## Summary

To assess whether Georgia is exceptionally more hospitable to African-Americans compared to other states, we need to examine the provided data across the various indicators of hospitality mentioned in the context. Let's analyze the key points for each indicator based on the data provided for Georgia and compare it with the data for California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York.

### Economic Status of African-Americans

- **Georgia:** The median household income for African-Americans is \$46,964, with a poverty rate of 44% and an unemployment rate of 8% (2018). Additionally, 33.1% of Georgia's population is African-American, 42% without a computer are Black, and 50% of inmates admitted in 2021 were Black.
- **Comparison States:** Maryland has a higher average median household income for African-Americans at \$85,978, with a lower poverty rate of 13%. California and New York have significant wealth gaps and high poverty rates, while Illinois has a higher unemployment rate than the national average.

### Educational Attainment of African-Americans

- **Georgia:** Approximately 20.7% of the general population has a bachelor's degree or higher.
- **Comparison States:** Maryland and New York have higher rates of high school diploma attainment and some college education. Maryland also has a higher percentage of African-Americans with graduate or professional degrees.

### Healthcare Access of African-Americans

- **Georgia:** There are disparities in care and outcomes, and the state has not expanded Medicaid under the Affordable Care Act (ACA). There are higher uninsured rates for African-Americans compared to Whites.
- **Comparison States:** California has a high insurance coverage rate and positive impact from the ACA. Maryland and New York have disparities but have made efforts to address them, with New York having expanded Medicaid.

### Criminal Justice Experience of African-Americans

- **Georgia:** African-Americans are overrepresented in the criminal justice system, with 61% of the incarcerated population and an incarceration rate 5 times that of Whites.
- **Comparison States:** All comparison states show overrepresentation and disparities in the criminal justice system, with Maryland having the highest percentage of African-Americans in the prison population.

Based on the data provided, Georgia does not appear to be exceptionally more hospitable to African-Americans compared to the other states in the context. While there are areas where Georgia may perform better than some states, such as a lower unemployment rate for African-Americans compared to Illinois, there are also areas where it performs worse, such as a higher poverty rate and lack of Medicaid expansion compared to Maryland and New York.

It is important to note that these indicators are interrelated and should be considered collectively. Additionally, the data provided may not be the most current and does not cover all aspects of each indicator. For a comprehensive assessment, the latest reports and statistics from reputable sources should be consulted. Hospitality towards African-Americans, as with any group, is a complex issue that requires a nuanced analysis of multiple factors.

## Sub-Propositions

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

**Tabulate the Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York statistics on economic status of African-Americans.**

**“What are the indicators of hospitality towards African-Americans?”** Indicators of hospitality towards African-Americans, or any group, can be multifaceted and complex, encompassing legal, social, economic, and cultural dimensions. Here are some key indicators that can be used to assess the level of hospitality or inclusiveness of a community or society towards African-Americans:

1. **Anti-Discrimination Laws and Policies:** The presence of laws and policies that explicitly prohibit discrimination based on race, and their effective enforcement, are fundamental indicators of a society's commitment to hospitality towards African-Americans.
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 hospitality.
3. **Economic Opportunities:** Access to employment opportunities, fair wages, and career advancement are indicators of economic hospitality. Economic disparities, such as the racial wealth gap, can suggest areas where hospitality is lacking.
4. **Education:** Equal access to quality education at all levels, without racial disparities in academic achievement or disciplinary actions, is a key indicator of hospitality.
5. **Healthcare Access:** Equitable access to healthcare services and outcomes, without disparities in treatment or health status, is another important indicator.
6. **Criminal Justice System:** Fair treatment by law enforcement and the criminal justice system, including equal enforcement of laws, sentencing, and incarceration rates, is a critical indicator of how hospitable a society is towards African-Americans.
7. **Housing:** Access to affordable housing and home ownership, free from discrimination such as redlining or predatory lending practices, is an indicator of hospitality.
8. **Social Integration:** The level of social integration and inter-racial relationships, including marriage, friendships, and community involvement, can reflect the degree of hospitality.
9. **Cultural Representation:** The presence and positive portrayal of African-Americans in media, arts, and culture, as well as the celebration of African-American history and heritage, are indicators of a hospitable environment.
10. **Public Opinion and Attitudes:** Surveys and studies measuring public opinion and attitudes towards African-Americans can provide insight into the level of societal acceptance and prejudice.

11. **Incidents of Racial Discrimination and Hate Crimes:** The frequency and handling of racial discrimination incidents and hate crimes are strong indicators of the level of hospitality or hostility in a society.
12. **Community Support Structures:** The presence of support structures such as advocacy groups, community centers, and networks that empower African-Americans is also an indicator of hospitality.
13. **Political Climate:** The rhetoric and policies of political leaders can influence societal attitudes and indicate the level of hospitality towards African-Americans.

It's important to note that these indicators are interrelated and should be considered collectively to gain a comprehensive understanding of the level of hospitality towards African-Americans in a particular society. Data to assess these indicators can be sourced from government reports, academic studies, non-profit organizations, and public opinion surveys.

**“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 earn less on average compared to 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 the state, given that they make up approximately 33.1% of the population according to the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts.
3. **Access to Technology:** Of the total households that do not have a computer, 42% are Black. This could imply a digital divide, where African-American households may have less access to technology, which can affect education, job opportunities, and access to information.
4. **Incarceration Rates:** The State Department of Corrections reports that 50% of inmates admitted in 2021 were Black. This is a significant overrepresentation considering that African-Americans constitute about a third of Georgia's population. High incarceration rates can have long-term negative effects on economic opportunities and community stability.
5. **Unemployment Rates:** Historical data from 2018 showed that black unemployment in Georgia was at 8 percent, which was higher than white unemployment at 3 percent. Although this data is not current, it suggests that there has been a gap in employment rates between Black and White populations in the state.
6. **Population Demographics:** African-Americans make up 33.1% of Georgia's population, making them a significant demographic group within the state.

It is important to note that these figures provide a snapshot of the economic status of African-Americans in Georgia and may not capture all dimensions of economic well-being, such as wealth accumulation, access to health care, education levels, and other social factors. Additionally, economic conditions can change over time, and the data may not reflect the most current status. For a comprehensive and up-to-date analysis, one would need to consult the latest economic reports and studies focusing on the African-American population in Georgia.

**“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 as follows:

1. **Income Levels:** As of 2020, 36% of Black Californians made less than twice the poverty level, indicating a significant portion of the African-American community in California is experiencing economic hardship. This rate has decreased from 83% in 1950 and 41% in 1990, showing some long-term improvement, but the current figure still represents a substantial number of individuals below or near the poverty line.

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 disparities when compared to other groups.
3. **Wealth Gap:** There is a significant wealth disparity between Black and white households in California, with a reported difference of \$350,000 per person. This wealth gap is indicative of long-standing economic inequalities that affect African-American communities.
4. **Poverty and Unemployment:** Reports indicate that poverty and unemployment rates for Black Californians are rising, which could be a sign of worsening economic conditions for this demographic.
5. **Liquid Wealth:** Including retirement savings, Black Americans in California have a median liquid wealth of \$200, which is substantially lower than the \$23,000 median liquid wealth for white Americans. This stark contrast highlights the racial wealth gap and suggests that African-Americans in California have much less financial security and fewer resources to fall back on in times of need.
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 to California's economy.
7. **Relocation:** Some African-Americans are relocating to less expensive areas due to the economic challenges faced in California, which may be affecting the demographic composition of the state.
8. **Reparations:** California has initiated discussions and studies on reparations for African-Americans, which acknowledges the systemic issues contributing to the current economic disparities.

In summary, while there have been some improvements over the decades, African-Americans in California still face significant economic challenges, including lower household incomes, high poverty rates, and a substantial wealth gap compared to white Californians. These issues are complex and rooted in historical and systemic inequalities, and they are being addressed through various policy discussions, including the consideration of reparations.

**“What is the economic status of African-Americans in Illinois?”** Based on the information provided, the economic status of African-Americans in Illinois can be pieced together from various sources, including reports, surveys, and studies. Here's a step-by-step logical assessment of the data:

1. **State Employment:** According to a document from the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of total African American employees in Illinois State government from FY19 to the subsequent fiscal year. This suggests that there may be challenges in employment equity within the state government sector for African Americans.
2. **Black Business Owners:** The 2023 Illinois Statewide Black Business Survey Report indicates that Black business owners in Illinois have higher educational attainment than the overall Black community. This could imply that Black entrepreneurs are relatively well-educated, which may be beneficial for business success and economic status.
3. **Financial Racial Equity:** A study reported by WTTW News on July 15, 2023, found that Illinois is the worst state in the nation for financial racial equity. This suggests significant economic disparities between African Americans and other racial groups in the state.
4. **Unemployment Rates:** An article from the Illinois Policy Institute states that 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 the state.
5. **Population and Hard to Count Tracts:** The State of Black Chicago 2019 Report mentions that 40% of African Americans in Illinois live in Hard to Count Tracts, which could affect the accuracy of data collection and representation in statistics. This may have implications for understanding the full economic status of African Americans in the state.

6. **Census Data:** The U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts for Illinois shows that Black or African American alone represents 14.7% of the state's population. While this data point does not directly provide economic status, it gives context to the demographic makeup of the state.
7. **Economic Disparities:** The Economic State of Black America in 2020 report, although slightly outdated, provides some economic indicators such as income disparities between Black households and the state average, which could be indicative of ongoing economic challenges.
8. **State Unemployment by Race and Ethnicity:** The Economic Policy Institute provides data on unemployment rates by race and ethnicity, which can be used to compare the economic status of African Americans to other groups.
9. **Illinois African-American Family Commission Act:** This act acknowledges that despite some progress over the decades, African Americans in Illinois face economic challenges, suggesting that there are systemic issues that need to be addressed.
10. **Governor's Economic Record:** A report criticizes the economic record of Illinois' governor, highlighting weak labor market conditions and widening racial gaps, which would negatively affect the economic status of African Americans in the state.

In summary, the economic status of African-Americans in Illinois appears to be characterized by challenges such as higher unemployment rates compared to other groups, financial racial inequity, and underrepresentation in state employment. While there are indications of higher educational attainment among Black business owners, systemic issues contributing to economic disparities seem to persist. It is important to note that the data provided may not be exhaustive and that economic conditions can change over time. For the most current and comprehensive understanding, one should refer to the latest reports and statistics from reputable sources.

**“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:** African-Americans make up a significant portion of Maryland's population, approximately 31.7% according to the U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts.
2. **Income:** The median household income for Blacks or African Americans in Maryland was reported to be \$14,572 lower than the median for the state's overall population. However, specific median income figures for African-Americans in Maryland are not provided in the context. A snippet from ZipRecruiter indicates that the average income for African Americans in Maryland is \$85,978, with a range from \$48,342 at the 25th percentile to \$129,577 at the top earners level.
3. **Unemployment:** Maryland had the lowest Black unemployment rate in the third quarter at 2.4%, which is significantly lower than the national Black unemployment rate, which rose slightly from 5.8% in the same period.
4. **Poverty:** Both white and Black people in Maryland had low levels of poverty (6% and 13%, respectively) compared to the national rates, as of a report from August 17, 2020. The overall poverty rate in Maryland in 2022 was 9.6%.
5. **Education:** A snippet from 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.
6. **Wealth Inequality:** In Baltimore, which is a major city in Maryland, Blacks have a median household income that is 54% of that of Whites, indicating significant racial economic inequality.

From these data points, we can conclude that African-Americans in Maryland, while facing certain economic challenges such as income disparity and wealth inequality, also have some positive indicators such as a relatively low unemployment rate and lower poverty levels compared to national averages. However, it is important to note that these figures may not capture the full complexity of economic status, as they do not



account for factors such as wealth (assets minus debts), job quality, access to healthcare, education quality, and other social determinants of economic well-being.

**“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 points:

1. **Poverty Rates:** In New York City, 23 percent of African-Americans are living in poverty. This is a significant portion of the Black population that is experiencing economic hardship.
2. **Vulnerable Populations:** The data indicates 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 individuals 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. A comparison of median household net worth shows a disparity between white and Black residents, although specific figures are not provided in the snippet.
4. **Experience of Poverty:** According to Robin Hood and Columbia University’s Poverty Tracker, 59% of Black New Yorkers have lived in poverty for at least one year out of the past four years, indicating a significant level of economic instability within the community.
5. **Unemployment Rates:** 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 far wider gap in employment opportunities for African-Americans compared to their white counterparts.
6. **Homeownership:** A report from the Office of the Attorney General found that homeownership in New York is concentrated in white households and neighborhoods, highlighting a disparity in asset accumulation between racial groups.
7. **Population Statistics:** The U.S. Census Bureau indicates that African-Americans make up 23.1% of New York City’s population.
8. **Income Inequality:** Income inequality is a significant issue in New York City, with the richest New Yorkers earning 53 times as much as the poorest. This gap is particularly pronounced in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.
9. **State Demographics:** African-Americans constitute 17.6% of New York State’s population, making it the state with the third-largest African American population in the United States.
10. **Wealth Distribution:** Nationally, White Americans hold 84 percent of total U.S. wealth and make up 60 percent of the population, while Black Americans hold 4 percent of the wealth and make up 13 percent of the population. This national trend is indicative of the racial wealth gap that also affects African-Americans in New York.

These points collectively paint a picture of economic challenges faced by African-Americans in New York, including high poverty rates, significant income and wealth disparities, and higher unemployment rates compared to their white counterparts. It is important to note that these issues are complex and multifaceted, often influenced by historical, social, and policy factors.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the provided information, here is a tabulated summary of the economic status of African-Americans in Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York:

State	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate	Unemployment Rate	Wealth Gap	Education	Other Notable Statistics
Georgia	\$46,964	44% below poverty line	Historical data from 2018: 8%	Not provided	Not provided	33.1% of GA population; 42% without a computer are Black; 50% of inmates admitted in 2021 were Black
California	Lowest among major racial/ethnic groups	36% below twice the poverty level	Rising rates	\$350,000 wealth disparity per person	Not provided	Median liquid wealth of \$200; Minority-owned businesses contribute \$193 billion/year
Illinois	Not provided	Not provided	Higher than national average for Black workers	Worst state for financial racial equity	Not provided	14.7% of IL population; 40% live in Hard to Count Tracts
Maryland	\$85,978 (average)	13% for Blacks, 9.6% overall (2022)	2.4% (lowest Black unemployment rate in Q3)	Significant in Baltimore (54% of White income)	9.8% with graduate/advanced degree	31.7% of MD population; \$14,572 lower than state median
New York	Not provided	23% living in poverty	12.2%	Significant racial wealth gap	Not provided	23.1% of NYC population; 59% lived in poverty at least once in past 4 years

Please note that the data provided in the context may not be the most current and does not cover all aspects of economic status, such as wealth accumulation, job quality, access to healthcare, and other social determinants of economic well-being. For the most accurate and up-to-date information, it is recommended to consult the latest reports and statistics from reputable sources.

### **Tabulate the Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York statistics on educational attainment of African-Americans.**

**“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 direct answer from the latest year.

From the search results, we can see that:

1. A PDF document titled “Degree Attainment for Black Adults: National and State Trends” suggests that at the graduate degree level, 7.8 percent of Black adults have earned a degree compared to 13.4 percent of White adults. This indicates a gap in educational attainment at the graduate level, but it does not provide specific data for Georgia.
2. An article from February 24, 2021, titled “Black Educational Attainment: A Half-Century of Pronounced Progress” focuses on higher education achievement among populations aged 25 and over, but again, it does not provide specific figures for Georgia.

3. A Statista link from November 27, 2023, states that about 20.7 percent of the population of Georgia aged 25 years and over held a Bachelor's degree. However, this figure is for the general population and not specific to African-Americans.
4. The U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts for Georgia indicates that Black or African American alone make up 33.1 percent of the population, but it does not provide educational attainment figures.
5. A snippet from the Pew Research Center, dated 4 days ago, mentions that about a quarter (26%) of all Black U.S. adults ages 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or more, but this is a national figure and not specific to Georgia.
6. The "People Also Ask" section provides a snippet stating that among Black residents aged 25 or over, 22.6% had earned a bachelor's degree or higher as of 2021. This is closer to what we are looking for, but it is still a national figure and not specific to Georgia.

To get the most accurate and current educational attainment figures for African-Americans in Georgia, one would need to consult the latest data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey or reports from the Georgia Department of Education or other state-specific educational agencies. These sources would provide the most reliable and detailed breakdown of educational attainment by race and ethnicity within the state.

**"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.

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 rate is an increase from 17.9% in 2010 but is still below the national rate of 32.9%. However, this data is for the entire U.S. and not specific to California.

In summary, the educational attainment of African-Americans in California is characterized by approximately 32 percent having an associate degree or higher, with a significant portion having some college experience without degree completion. It is important to note that these figures may change over time as new data becomes available and as educational attainment levels evolve.

**"What is the educational attainment of African-Americans in Illinois?"** Based on the information provided, we can piece together a picture of the educational attainment of African-Americans in Illinois:

1. African Americans made up 15% of the high school graduating class in Illinois in 2018, according to the Illinois Board of Higher Education (IBHE) Equity Gaps report. However, there was a disparity in enrollment in dual credit courses, with only 9% of those enrolled being African American, while 65% were white.
2. The most recent data available from a news article dated August 8, 2020, indicates that the graduating class of Illinois high school seniors was 15.4% Black.
3. A report on the State of Black Chicago from 2019 mentioned a modest increase in the number of high school and college graduates among African Americans, but specific percentages or numbers were not provided in the snippet.
4. The Illinois Board of Higher Education's report on assessing attainment and equity highlights that Illinois has the 11th largest bachelor's attainment gap between Whites and African Americans. This

suggests that there is a significant difference in the rates of bachelor's degree attainment between these two groups, but the exact figures are not provided in the snippet.

5. At the graduate degree level, the snippet from the "Degree Attainment for Black Adults: National and State Trends" document indicates that only 7.8 percent of Black adults have earned a graduate degree compared with 13.4 percent of White adults, which shows a gap of 5.6 percentage points. However, it is not clear if this data is specific to Illinois or a national statistic.
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 falls short of the national rate of 32.9%. Again, this is a national figure and not specific to Illinois.

To get the most current and specific data on the educational attainment of African-Americans in Illinois, one would need to consult the latest reports from the Illinois Board of Higher Education, the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, or other state-specific educational databases. The snippets provided do not give a complete picture but indicate that there are disparities in educational attainment between African Americans and other racial groups in Illinois, and that there has been some increase in the number of high school and college graduates among African Americans in recent years.

**"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 indicates that while a significant portion of African Americans are completing high school, a smaller percentage are pursuing and completing undergraduate degrees.
2. Another source states 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 indicates that the Black or African American alone population is 31.7% of the state's total population. However, this source does not provide specific educational attainment figures.
4. A report from the Office of Minority Health notes 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 provides insight into postgraduate educational attainment among African Americans in comparison to their white counterparts.
5. The educational attainment in Maryland overall, as per a snippet, is that 40.8% of state residents have at least a bachelor's degree, which is higher than the national level of 32.6%. This figure is for the general population and not specific to African Americans.
6. Nationally, among Black residents aged 25 or over, 22.6% had earned a bachelor's degree or higher as of 2021, according to the Census' American Community Survey. This rate is up from 17.9% in 2010 but is lower than the national rate of 32.9%. This national data provides context for the educational attainment of African Americans in Maryland.

In summary, a significant portion of African Americans in Maryland have completed high school, with over 85% having a diploma. More than half have some college education or higher, but the percentage that completes a bachelor's degree or higher is lower than the percentage of high school graduates. Additionally, a smaller percentage of African Americans in Maryland have obtained graduate or professional degrees compared to their white counterparts. It is important to note that these figures may have changed slightly since the data was published, and for the most current statistics, one should refer to the latest reports

from the Maryland Higher Education Commission, U.S. Census Bureau, and other relevant state and federal agencies.

**“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 data, however, does not specify whether it is for New York specifically or nationwide, and it also does not provide a breakdown of higher education levels.

The snippet from the Center for an Urban Future (dated Jan 27, 2021) indicates that there are striking racial, ethnic, and geographic disparities in college attainment across New York City. It mentions that 21 percent of working-age Black New Yorkers have some college but no degree. This suggests that a significant portion of the African-American population in New York has pursued higher education but has not completed a degree program.

The People Also Ask section from Statista (dated Nov 17, 2023) provides a general statistic for New York, stating that about 22.3 percent of the over-25 population held a Bachelor’s degree in 2022. However, this figure is not specific to African-Americans.

Another snippet from the People Also Ask section, sourced from PNPI, provides a broader context, stating 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 rate is up from 17.9% in 2010. Again, this is a nationwide statistic and not specific to New York.

To summarize, while the exact current educational attainment of African-Americans in New York is not provided in the snippets, we can infer the following:

1. High school completion rates for the Black population have increased to over 90%.
2. A significant portion of working-age Black New Yorkers have attended some college without obtaining a degree.
3. Nationwide, the percentage of African-Americans with a bachelor’s degree or higher has been increasing.

For the most accurate and current data, one would need to consult the latest reports from the U.S. Census Bureau or local New York educational statistics, which may provide more detailed and localized information on educational attainment among African-Americans in New York.

## Conclusion

Based on the information provided, here is a tabulation of the educational attainment of African-Americans in the states of Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York:

State	High School Diploma or Higher	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree or Higher	Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	Graduate or Professional Degree
California	Not specified	~1/3	32%	Not specified	Not specified
Georgia	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	~20.7% (general population)	Not specified
Illinois	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	7.8% (national figure)
Maryland	Over 85%	Over 50%	Not specified	Not specified	9.8%
New York	90.1%	21%	Not specified	22.3% (general population)	Not specified

Please note that the data provided in the responses are not all specific to African-Americans, and some figures represent the general population or are national statistics. Additionally, the data may not be the most current, as the search results do not provide a direct answer from the latest year for all categories. For the most accurate and up-to-date information, it is recommended to consult the latest data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey or reports from the respective state departments of education or other state-specific educational agencies.

**Tabulate the Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York statistics on healthcare access of African-Americans.**

**“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 of uninsured Black Americans lived in states that had not expanded Medicaid, including Georgia. This implies that a portion of the African-American population in Georgia may lack access to affordable 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 health issues such as AIDS in Georgia, pointing to long-standing health disparities.
7. **Georgia Pathways to Coverage:** This program represents an effort to create a new pathway to Medicaid coverage and healthier communities, 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. **Insurance Coverage:** African Americans are more likely to be covered through employer-sponsored or private health insurance, but disparities in coverage still exist.
10. **Barriers to Healthcare:** African Americans in healthcare face barriers such as perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication, which can affect their access to and quality of care.
11. **Health Disparities:** Georgia has documented health disparities in areas such as cultural competence, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, kidney disease, cancer, stroke, and HIV/AIDS, particularly affecting racial and ethnic minorities.

12. **Overall Healthcare Problems:** 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. **Uninsured Rates:** As of 2022, the uninsured rates for nonelderly Black people were higher than for their White counterparts, indicating a disparity in healthcare coverage.

In summary, African-Americans in Georgia face challenges in healthcare access, including higher uninsured rates, primary care shortages in predominantly Black counties, and ongoing health disparities. Efforts like the Georgia Pathways to Coverage and health equity initiatives are in place to address these issues, but the impact of not expanding Medicaid and other systemic barriers continue to affect the healthcare access of African-Americans in the state.

**“What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in California?”** Based on the information provided, healthcare access for African-Americans in California can be summarized as follows:

1. **Insurance Coverage:** Nine in ten Black Californians (90%) report having health insurance coverage. This is a high rate of coverage, which suggests that a significant majority of African-Americans in California have some form of health insurance.
2. **Access to Providers:** A substantial proportion, 83%, have access to a regular healthcare provider. This indicates that most African-Americans in California have a specific doctor or clinic they can visit for healthcare services.
3. **Healthcare Utilization:** Over 9 in 10 Black Californians (92%) have seen a doctor or healthcare provider in the last year. This high percentage implies that African-Americans in California are actively seeking and utilizing healthcare services.
4. **Disparities in Care and Outcomes:** Despite the high insurance coverage rates, Black Californians experience disparities in care and outcomes. This suggests that having insurance does not necessarily equate to receiving equal quality of care or health outcomes compared to other populations.
5. **Health Equity Efforts:** The California Health Care Foundation and other organizations are actively working to advance Black health equity, indicating ongoing efforts to address and reduce disparities in healthcare access and outcomes for African-Americans in the state.
6. **Impact of the Affordable Care Act (ACA):** The ACA has significantly increased access to healthcare in California, which likely contributes to the high rates of insurance coverage among African-Americans in the state.
7. **Health Challenges:** African-Americans in California still face health challenges, with 13% reporting being in fair or poor health and experiencing higher incidence and mortality rates for certain conditions.
8. **Perceived Discrimination:** Nearly a third of Black Californians reported being treated unfairly in the healthcare system because of their race, which can be a barrier to accessing care.
9. **Barriers to Healthcare:** African-Americans in California face barriers such as perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication, which can affect their healthcare experiences and outcomes.
10. **Major Health Issues:** African-Americans are at higher risk for conditions such as heart diseases, stroke, cancer, asthma, influenza and pneumonia, diabetes, and HIV/AIDS.

In conclusion, while a high percentage of African-Americans in California have health insurance and access to healthcare providers, there are still significant disparities in the quality of care and health outcomes they experience. Efforts are being made to address these issues, but barriers such as discrimination and medical mistrust continue to impact the healthcare experiences of African-Americans in the state.

**“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 a state health report and news articles from WTTW, indicate that racism has been declared a public health crisis in Illinois. This declaration suggests that systemic issues, including racism, are recognized as contributing to health disparities and potentially limiting healthcare access for African-American communities.
2. **Health Disparities Report:** The Illinois Department of Public Health’s Health Disparities Report from 2020 provides data on health insurance status among different racial groups, which can be an indicator of healthcare access. The report likely contains specific information on the healthcare access disparities faced by African-Americans in Illinois.
3. **Healthcare Reform Legislation:** Governor Pritzker signed healthcare reform legislation aimed at addressing equity in healthcare. This suggests that the state acknowledges disparities in healthcare access and is taking steps to address them, particularly for communities of color, including African-Americans.
4. **Healthcare Access Patterns:** A data brief on the state of health for Black residents of Chicago may provide insights into healthcare access patterns for African-Americans in Illinois, particularly in urban areas like Chicago.
5. **Uninsured Rates:** According to the ANA-Illinois article, there are disparities in uninsured rates among different racial groups, with Blacks having a higher uninsured rate compared to some other groups. This can affect access to healthcare services.
6. **Mental Health Access:** The Illinois Department of Human Services discusses efforts to make mental health care services more accessible and comfortable for African Americans, indicating that there are ongoing challenges and initiatives to improve access in this specific area of healthcare.
7. **Insurance Coverage and Access to Care:** A report by the Department of Health and Human Services highlights that despite decreases in uninsured rates, disparities in access to care persist for Black Americans. This suggests that insurance coverage alone does not fully address the access issues.
8. **Representation in Medical Education:** The representational inequities in Illinois medical schools could have long-term effects on healthcare access and quality for African-Americans, as diversity in healthcare providers can influence health outcomes and patient trust.
9. **Barriers to Healthcare:** Barriers to healthcare for African-Americans include perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication, as noted in a scholarly article. These barriers can hinder access to and the quality of healthcare received.
10. **Health Issues in the Black Community:** Health disparities exist for African-Americans compared to white counterparts in conditions such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, and diabetes. These disparities can be exacerbated by limited healthcare access.

In summary, African-Americans in Illinois face challenges in accessing healthcare, which are influenced by factors such as systemic racism, insurance coverage disparities, and specific barriers to care. Efforts are being made at the state level to address these issues through healthcare reform and targeted initiatives. However, the persistence of health disparities indicates that more work is needed to ensure equitable healthcare access for African-Americans in Illinois.

**“What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in Maryland?”** Based on the information provided, healthcare access for African-Americans in Maryland can be assessed through various lenses, including insurance coverage, availability of medical services, and health disparities. Here’s a step-by-step logical analysis of the data:

1. **Insurance Coverage and Access to Care:** According to a PDF from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) dated February 22, 2022, there has been a decrease in the uninsured



rate among Black Americans, but disparities in access to care persist. This suggests that while more African-Americans may have health insurance, there are still challenges in accessing healthcare services.

2. **Health Disparities:** The NCBI article titled “Overview of Health Disparities: Maryland Considerations” lists several health disparities in Maryland, such as lack of health insurance, late or no prenatal care, end-stage renal disease, and infant mortality rate. These disparities indicate that African-Americans in Maryland may face significant challenges in accessing quality healthcare.
3. **Barriers to Healthcare:** Another source mentions barriers experienced by African-Americans in healthcare, including perceived discrimination, medical mistrust, race discordance, and poor communication. These barriers can hinder access to healthcare services and negatively impact the patient-provider relationship.
4. **Uninsured Rates by Race and Ethnicity:** The KFF (Kaiser Family Foundation) data indicates that as of 2022, the uninsured rates for Black people (10.0%) were higher than the rate for their White counterparts (6.6%). This disparity in insurance coverage can translate to differences in access to healthcare services.
5. **Public Health Priorities for Maryland 2023:** The public health priorities for Maryland in 2023 include ensuring access to quality care, cancer prevention and early detection, and reducing the toll of tobacco. These priorities suggest that the state is focusing on improving healthcare access and addressing specific health concerns that may disproportionately affect African-Americans.
6. **Local Programs:** The African American Health Program in Montgomery County, MD, aims to raise awareness about key health disparities and integrate African American health concerns into existing services and programs. This indicates that there are local efforts to improve healthcare access and outcomes for African-Americans in specific regions of Maryland.
7. **Health Inequity in Baltimore:** A source from May 13, 2023, discusses the impact of racial residential segregation in Baltimore, Maryland, on access to medical facilities and services. This suggests that where African-Americans live in Maryland can significantly affect their access to healthcare.

In conclusion, while there have been improvements in insurance coverage for African-Americans in Maryland, there are still notable disparities in healthcare access. These disparities are influenced by a variety of factors, including socioeconomic status, location, and systemic barriers within the healthcare system. Efforts are being made at both the state and local levels to address these issues and improve healthcare access for African-Americans in Maryland.

**“What is the healthcare access for African-Americans in New York?”** Based on the information provided, healthcare access for African-Americans in New York can be characterized by several key points:

1. **Impact of COVID-19:** The pandemic has exacerbated healthcare access issues for African-Americans in New York. A snippet from the Community Service Society of New York (CSSNY) mentions that over 1 million New Yorkers lost job-based coverage due to COVID-19, with a majority being black and brown individuals (May 26, 2020). This suggests that the pandemic has led to a significant loss of health insurance among African-Americans, which could affect their access to healthcare services.
2. **Health Disparities:** There are documented health disparities in New York City that affect racial and ethnic minorities, including African-Americans. A study focused on health differences among racial groups indicates that these disparities extend to healthcare access (NYC.gov).
3. **Insurance Coverage:** According to a report by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) dated February 22, 2022, uninsured rates among Black Americans are higher in states that have not expanded Medicaid. However, New York, which has expanded Medicaid, may offer better coverage options for African-Americans compared to some other states.
4. **Structural Inequalities:** There are structural inequalities in New York’s healthcare system that amplify racial disparities in healthcare financing, according to the U.S. Census Bureau data cited by

CSSNY (June 4, 2020). This suggests that African-Americans may face systemic challenges in accessing quality healthcare.

5. **Insurance Statistics:** A snippet from the New York State Department of Health indicates that in 2008, the uninsured rate for African-Americans in New York was 19.3%, which was higher than the rate for non-Hispanic Whites (9.7%) but lower than for persons of Hispanic origin (23.7%). While these figures are somewhat dated, they provide a historical context for understanding disparities in insurance coverage.
6. **Chronic Conditions and Undocumented Status:** A blog post from the Joint Commission (January 17, 2023) mentions that Black/African American and Latinx New Yorkers are more likely to be undocumented and have a higher prevalence of chronic conditions, which can affect healthcare access.
7. **Medicaid Coverage:** According to the March of Dimes, during 2018-2020, Medicaid coverage at the time of birth was high for Blacks (64.8%), indicating a significant reliance on Medicaid among African-Americans for healthcare services.

From these points, it can be inferred that while New York has programs that may provide better healthcare access compared to some other states, African-Americans in New York still face significant challenges related to healthcare access. These challenges include higher uninsured rates, structural inequalities, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on job-based health insurance coverage. Additionally, chronic conditions and undocumented status may further complicate access to healthcare for this population. It is important to note that the data provided may not be the most current, and the situation can change over time, especially with ongoing policy changes and healthcare initiatives.

## Conclusion

Based on the provided information, here is a tabulated summary of healthcare access for African-Americans in the states of Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York:

State	Insurance Coverage	Access to Providers	Healthcare Utilization	Disparities in Care and Outcomes	Health Equity Efforts	Impact of ACA	Health Challenges	Perceived Discrimination	Barriers to Healthcare	Major Health Issues	Uninsured Rates
California	96% coverage	83% access	92% seen a provider	Yes, disparities exist	Active efforts	Positive	Yes, higher risks	1/3 report unfair treatment	Discrimination, mistrust, etc.	Heart disease, stroke, etc.	Not specified
Georgia	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Yes, disparities exist	Active efforts	Not expanded	Yes, higher risks	Not specified	Discrimination, mistrust, etc.	Cardiovascular disease, etc.	Higher than Whites
Illinois	Disparities exist	Not specified	Not specified	Yes, disparities exist	Healthcare reform	Not specified	Yes, higher risks	Not specified	Discrimination, mistrust, etc.	Heart disease, stroke, etc.	Higher than some groups
Maryland	Disparities exist	Not specified	Not specified	Yes, disparities exist	Local programs	Not specified	Yes, higher risks	Not specified	Discrimination, mistrust, etc.	Not specified	10% for Blacks
New York	Reliance on Medicaid	Not specified	Not specified	Yes, disparities exist	Not specified	Expanded	Yes, higher risks	Not specified	Discrimination, mistrust, etc.	Not specified	19.3% (2008 data)

Please note that the table includes data points that were explicitly mentioned in the provided responses. Some categories such as “Access to Providers,” “Healthcare Utilization,” and specific “Uninsured Rates” were not specified for all states. Additionally, the “Uninsured Rates” for New York are based on 2008 data, which may not reflect the current situation. The “Impact of ACA” (Affordable Care Act) is mentioned where specified, indicating whether the state expanded Medicaid and the potential impact on healthcare access for African-Americans. The “Health Challenges” and “Major Health Issues” columns refer to the higher risk for certain conditions among African-Americans in the respective states. The “Perceived Discrimination” and “Barriers to Healthcare” columns highlight reported experiences of unfair treatment and factors affecting healthcare experiences and outcomes.

**Tabulate the Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York statistics on criminal justice experience of African-Americans.**

**“What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in California?”** The criminal justice experience for African-Americans in California is characterized by several documented disparities and challenges. Based on the information provided, we can infer the following:

1. **Racial Disparities in Law Enforcement Stops:** According to the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC), there are significant racial disparities in law enforcement stops. African Americans may be more likely to be stopped by the police, and these stops can lead to a range of outcomes, from searches to arrests. The PPIC publication on racial disparities in law enforcement stops suggests that the criminal justice system may exhibit biases against African Americans.
2. **Legislative Efforts to Address Discrimination:** California has taken legislative steps to address discrimination and bias that funnel African Americans into the criminal justice system and subject them to more serious consequences. This indicates an acknowledgment at the state level of systemic issues affecting African Americans in the criminal justice system.
3. **Overrepresentation in the Criminal Justice System:** The Cato Institute notes that African Americans are heavily overrepresented at all stages of the U.S. criminal justice system, including in California. While they constitute a smaller percentage of the population, their numbers in the criminal justice system are disproportionately high.
4. **Imprisonment Rates:** Data from the Public Policy Institute of California shows that African American men are imprisoned at a rate that is significantly higher than that of white men. In 2017, African American men had an imprisonment rate ten times that of white men in California.
5. **Criminal Justice Reforms:** Research has been conducted on criminal justice reforms in California, which may include efforts to reduce racial disparities and recidivism. This suggests that there is ongoing work to improve the criminal justice experience for African Americans in the state.
6. **Racial Disparities in Traffic Stops:** The PPIC also reports on racial disparities in traffic stops, which can be a point of entry into the criminal justice system. These disparities may contribute to the overall experience of African Americans with law enforcement and the criminal justice system.
7. **Racism in the Criminal Justice System:** An editorial from the Los Angeles Times discusses the ongoing role of racism in the criminal justice system, leading to disproportionate numbers of Black and Latino Americans in prison. This suggests that race continues to be a significant factor in the criminal justice experience.
8. **Youth and the Criminal Justice System:** A report by the Center of Juvenile and Criminal Justice analyzed the situation of young African American men in California’s criminal justice system, indicating a focus on the experiences of younger demographics as well.

In summary, the criminal justice experience for African Americans in California involves a complex interplay of racial disparities, overrepresentation in the system, legislative efforts to address systemic biases, and ongoing discussions about the impact of racism. These factors contribute to a challenging environment for African Americans navigating the criminal justice system in the state.

**“What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Illinois?”** The criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Illinois is characterized by significant disparities and challenges. According to the information provided by Heartland Alliance, African-Americans represent 13.8% of the adult population in Illinois but account for 28.9% of the people arrested or convicted of crimes in the state. This indicates a disproportionate representation of African-Americans in the criminal justice system relative to their population size.

Further examination of the search results reveals ongoing concerns and efforts to address these disparities. For instance, the Illinois government has been working on reforms to transform the criminal justice system, as indicated by the press release from Governor Pritzker’s office. The legislation aims to expand services for crime victims and take steps toward more equitable criminal justice practices.

The ACLU of Illinois has reported that Black and Latino motorists continue to experience a higher rate of traffic stops, which suggests racial profiling and disparities in law enforcement practices. This is consistent with broader concerns about systemic racism in policing and the criminal justice system.

The Illinois Times article from 2016 highlights the racial disparity in Illinois’ criminal justice system, with a significant percentage of the prison population being African-American. Although the article is dated, it points to longstanding issues of racial disparity that may still be relevant.

The Illinois Supreme Court has been noted for its diversity, with three African American justices sitting on the current Court. This could be indicative of efforts to increase representation and potentially address biases in the judicial system.

The Illinois Safety, Accountability, Fairness and Equity Today (SAFE-T) Act, as mentioned in the ICJIA article, addresses police use of force among other criminal justice reforms. This suggests that there is legislative attention to issues of excessive force and the need for accountability in law enforcement.

Overall, the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Illinois appears to be marked by systemic issues of overrepresentation in arrests and convictions, racial profiling, and a need for ongoing reform to address these disparities. The state has taken steps towards reform, but the extent to which these efforts have been effective would require further investigation and analysis of more recent data and outcomes.

**“What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Maryland?”** The criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Maryland appears to be characterized by significant racial disparities and challenges. Based on the information provided, here are some key points:

1. **Racial Disparities in Incarceration:** According to the Attorney General’s Office, African Americans make up about 30 percent of Maryland’s population but represent a staggering 72 percent of the prison population. This indicates a disproportionate rate of incarceration for African Americans in Maryland, which is the highest percentage of imprisoned African Americans in the country.
2. **Over-Policing:** Reports suggest that African Americans are more likely to be stopped by police. This could be indicative of over-policing in African American communities, which can lead to higher rates of encounters with the criminal justice system.
3. **Efforts for Reform:** The formation of the Maryland Equitable Justice Collaborative and the work of organizations like the Maryland Alliance for Justice Reform (MAJR) point to ongoing efforts to address these disparities. These groups are working to support families, help individuals returning from jails and prisons lead productive lives, prevent crime, and end racial disparities in the criminal justice system.
4. **Research and Education:** The University of Maryland’s Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice is recognized as a leader in research and education in the field, which may contribute to a better understanding of the issues and potential solutions.
5. **Civil Rights Concerns:** Racial differences in Maryland’s criminal justice system have raised civil rights concerns, particularly in places like Baltimore City’s jail system, which has been reported to incarcerate a disproportionate number of African Americans.

6. **Youth Crime Context:** Data on juvenile complaints and crimes of violence among youth have not changed significantly over the past decade, suggesting that the issues affecting African Americans in the criminal justice system also extend to younger demographics.
7. **Challenges in the Criminal Justice System:** The criminal justice system faces a range of challenges, including violence against women, the addiction epidemic, and a lack of trust between peace officers and citizens. These issues can exacerbate the difficulties faced by African Americans in Maryland.

In conclusion, the criminal justice experience for African Americans in Maryland is marked by significant racial disparities, with African Americans being disproportionately represented in the prison population. Efforts are being made to address these issues through collaborative initiatives, research, and reform advocacy. However, the challenges are complex and multifaceted, requiring continued attention and action to achieve equitable justice.

**“What is the criminal justice experience for African-Americans in New York?”** The criminal justice experience for African-Americans in New York can be characterized by several key points based on the information provided:

1. **Incarceration Rates:** According to a study cited by The Sentencing Project, 27% of Black men and 16% of Latinx men, compared to only 3% of white men, had been in jail by age 38 in 2017. This suggests a significant racial disparity in incarceration rates within New York City.
2. **Overcharging by Prosecutors:** An article from the New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU) indicates that prosecutors tend to overcharge Black people compared to white people accused of the same crimes, contributing to racial disparities in felony charges.
3. **Victimization Post-Reform:** A New York Post article from February 2023 discusses how violent victimization in New York City is disproportionately a problem for the Black community, and this disparity has increased since the state’s recent criminal justice reforms.
4. **Police Stops:** Research from John Jay College of Criminal Justice found that Black New Yorkers are twice as likely to be stopped by the police compared to white New Yorkers. This suggests a racial bias in police stop practices.
5. **Incarceration Disparities:** A report on racial disparities in the use of jail across New York City from 2016 to 2021 shows that in Manhattan, Black people were jailed at a rate 29.5 times that of white people in 2021, up from 23 times in 2016. In the Bronx, the rate at which Black people were admitted to jail increased from 4.8 to 8.9 times that of white people from 2016 to 2021.
6. **Prosecutorial Discretion:** A document from the Office of Justice Programs discusses the role of prosecutorial discretion in contributing to minority overrepresentation in the criminal justice system.
7. **Arrest Rates:** An ABC News article notes that Blacks account for nearly half of all NYC arrests 6 years after the end of the stop-and-frisk policy, which has been criticized for its racial bias.

These points collectively suggest that African-Americans in New York experience significant disparities in treatment within the criminal justice system, including higher rates of incarceration, overcharging for crimes, increased victimization following reforms, and more frequent stops by police. These disparities are indicative of systemic issues within the criminal justice system that disproportionately affect African-Americans.

**“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. **Incarceration Rates:** African Americans make up a disproportionate share of Georgia’s incarcerated population. Despite representing 31% of the state’s overall adult population, they constitute 61% of the incarcerated population. This indicates a significant racial disparity in incarceration rates, with Black Americans being imprisoned at 5.0 times the rate of their white counterparts.

2. **Historic Trends:** There has been a historic trend of African Americans being sent to state prisons in Georgia. 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:** The Georgia Criminal Justice Data Landscape Report from September 23, 2021, might provide insights into the number of people in Georgia on probation, broken down by the crime of conviction. This could highlight the extent to which African Americans are under community supervision as opposed to incarceration.
4. **Disproportionate Minority Contact:** There is evidence of disproportionate minority contact within Georgia's criminal justice system, which affects African Americans. This could refer to the rates at which African Americans are stopped, arrested, and convicted compared to other racial groups.
5. **Economic Impact:** The criminal justice system in Georgia has been criticized for perpetuating poverty through regressive revenue practices, such as local fines and fees that can create debt traps for low-income communities, which often include African Americans.
6. **Felon Jury Exclusion:** The exclusion of individuals with felony convictions from jury service disproportionately affects African-American men, given the higher rates of felony convictions in this demographic. This can impact the fairness and representation in the legal process.
7. **Racial Disparities:** There are large numbers of Black Americans being arrested and convicted, which affects not only those individuals but also their families and communities. This suggests systemic issues within the criminal justice system that extend beyond the immediate effects of punishment.
8. **Youth Incarceration:** There are disparities in youth incarceration rates, which could indicate that African American youths are more likely to be incarcerated than their peers from other racial groups.
9. **Historical Context:** The criminal justice system's treatment of African Americans in Georgia has historical roots, with a legacy of punishment and sanctions that have disproportionately affected Black individuals.
10. **Rehabilitation Programs:** The effectiveness of laws, policies, and rehabilitation programs on African American juveniles is a subject of research, which may shed light on how the criminal justice system impacts young African Americans in Georgia.

These points collectively suggest that African Americans in Georgia experience significant challenges within the criminal justice system, including higher rates of incarceration, probation, and contact with law enforcement, as well as economic burdens from fines and fees. There are also historical and systemic issues that contribute to these disparities. It is important to note that these points are based on the information provided and that a more comprehensive analysis would require a deeper examination of the data, policies, and practices within Georgia's criminal justice system.

## Conclusion

Based on the provided responses, here is a tabulated summary of the criminal justice experience of African-Americans in Georgia, California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York:

State	Incarceration Disparities	Law Enforcement Stops	Legislative Efforts	Overrepresentation	Racial Profiling	Youth Incarceration	Historical Context	Rehabilitation Programs
Georgia	61% of incarcerated population; 5x rate of white counterparts	Evidence of disproportionate stops	Efforts to address disparities	Yes, historic lows in prison entries	-	Disparities in youth incarceration	Legacy of disproportionate punishment	Research on effectiveness

State	Incarceration Disparities	Law Enforcement Stops	Legislative Efforts	Overrepresentation	Racial Profiling	Youth Incarceration	Historical Context	Rehabilitation Programs
California	African American men imprisoned at 10x rate of white men	Significant disparities in stops and traffic stops	Criminal justice reforms to reduce disparities	Heavily overrepresented	-	Focus on young African American men	Ongoing role of racism discussed	Efforts to reduce recidivism
Illinois	28.9% of arrests/convictions in prison population	Higher rate of traffic stops for Black and Latino motorists	SAFE-T Act and other reforms	Overrepresented in arrests and convictions	Studies suggest racial profiling	-	-	-
Maryland	72% of prison population; highest percentage in the country	More likely to be stopped by police	Maryland Equitable Justice Collaborative and MAJR working on reforms	Disproportionate incarceration	Over-policing suggested	-	Civil rights concerns in places like Baltimore	-
New York	Black men jailed at 27% by age 38; disparities in Manhattan and Bronx	Black New Yorkers twice as likely to be stopped	-	Disproportionate felony charges and arrests	Overcharging by prosecutors	-	-	-

Please note that the table summarizes the key points from the provided responses and does not include all the details. For a more comprehensive understanding, each point would need to be explored in depth with additional data and context. Additionally, the table does not include indicators of hospitality towards African-Americans, as that information was provided in a different context and is not directly related to criminal justice statistics.

## Conclusion

Based on the provided information, here is a comparison of the statistics for Georgia and the other comparison states (California, Illinois, Maryland, and New York) across various indicators:

### Economic Status of African-Americans

State	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate	Unemployment Rate	Wealth Gap	Education	Other Notable Statistics
Georgia	\$46,964	44%	8% (2018)	-	-	33.1% of GA population; 42% without a computer are Black; 50% of inmates admitted in 2021 were Black
California	Lowest among groups	36%	Rising	\$350,000	-	Median liquid wealth of \$200; Minority-owned businesses contribute \$193 billion/year
Illinois	-	-	Higher than national average	Worst state	-	14.7% of IL population; 40% live in Hard to Count Tracts
Maryland	\$85,978 (average)	13% (Blacks)	2.4%	Significant in Balti-more	9.8% with graduate/advanced degree	31.7% of MD population; \$14,572 median
New York	-	23%	12.2%	Significant	-	23.1% of NYC population; 59% lived in poverty at least once in past 4 years

#### Educational Attainment of African-Americans

State	High School Diploma or Higher	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree or Higher	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Graduate or Professional Degree
Georgia	-	-	-	~20.7% (general population)	-
California	-	~1/3	32%	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	7.8% (national figure)
Maryland	Over 85%	Over 50%	-	-	9.8%
New York	90.1%	21%	-	22.3% (general population)	-

#### Healthcare Access of African-Americans



State	Insurance Coverage	Access to Provider	Healthcare Utilization	Disparities in Care and Outcomes	Health Equity Efforts	Impact of ACA	Health Challenges	Perceived Discrimination	Barriers to Healthcare	Major Health Issues	Uninsured Rates
Georgia	-	-	-	Yes	Active efforts	Not expanded	Yes	-	Discrimination, mistrust, etc.	Cardiovascular disease, etc.	Higher than Whites
California	90% coverage	83% access	92% seen a provider	Yes	Active efforts	Positive	Yes	1/3 report unfair treatment	Discrimination, mistrust, etc.	Heart disease, stroke, etc.	-
Illinois	Disparities exist	-	-	Yes	Healthcare reform	-	Yes	-	Discrimination, mistrust, etc.	Heart disease, stroke, etc.	Higher than some groups
Maryland	Disparities exist	-	-	Yes	Local programs	-	Yes	-	Discrimination, mistrust, etc.	-	10% for Blacks
New York	Reliance on Medicaid	-	-	Yes	-	Expanded	Yes	-	Discrimination, mistrust, etc.	-	19.3% (2008 data)

### Criminal Justice Experience of African-Americans

State	Incarceration Disparities	Law Enforcement Stops	Legislative Efforts	Overrepresentation	Racial Profiling	Youth Incarceration	Historical Context	Rehabilitation Programs
Georgia	61% of incarcerated; 5x rate of whites	Disproportionate stops	Efforts to address disparities	Yes	-	Disparities in youth incarceration	Legacy of disproportionate punishment	Research on effectiveness
California	10x rate of white men	Significant disparities	Criminal justice reforms	Heavily overrepresented	-	Focus on young African American men	Ongoing role of racism	Efforts to reduce recidivism
Illinois	28.9% of arrests/convictions	Higher rate for Black and Latino motorists	SAFE-T Act and other reforms	Overrepresented	Suggests racial profiling	-	-	-

State	Incarceration Disparities	Law Enforcement Stops	Legislative Efforts	Overrepresentation	Racial Profiling	Youth Incarceration	Historical Context	Rehabilitation Programs
Maryland	72% of prison population; highest percentage	More likely to be stopped	Maryland Equitable Justice Collaborative and MAJR working on reforms	Disproportionate incarceration	Over-policing suggested	-	Civil rights concerns in Baltimore	-
New York	Black men jailed at 27% by age 38	Black New Yorkers twice as likely to be stopped	-	Disproportionate felony charges and arrests	Overcharging by prosecutors	-	-	-

Please note that the data provided in the context may not be the most current and does not cover all aspects of each indicator. For the most accurate and up-to-date information, it is recommended to consult the latest reports and statistics from reputable sources.

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

Indicators of hospitality towards African-Americans, or any group, can be multifaceted and complex, encompassing legal, social, economic, and cultural dimensions. Here are some key indicators that can be used to assess the level of hospitality or inclusiveness of a community or society towards African-Americans:

1. **Anti-Discrimination Laws and Policies:** The presence of laws and policies that explicitly prohibit discrimination based on race, and their effective enforcement, are fundamental indicators of a society's commitment to hospitality towards African-Americans.
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 hospitality.
3. **Economic Opportunities:** Access to employment opportunities, fair wages, and career advancement are indicators of economic hospitality. Economic disparities, such as the racial wealth gap, can suggest areas where hospitality is lacking.
4. **Education:** Equal access to quality education at all levels, without racial disparities in academic achievement or disciplinary actions, is a key indicator of hospitality.
5. **Healthcare Access:** Equitable access to healthcare services and outcomes, without disparities in treatment or health status, is another important indicator.
6. **Criminal Justice System:** Fair treatment by law enforcement and the criminal justice system, including equal enforcement of laws, sentencing, and incarceration rates, is a critical indicator of how hospitable a society is towards African-Americans.
7. **Housing:** Access to affordable housing and home ownership, free from discrimination such as redlining or predatory lending practices, is an indicator of hospitality.

8. **Social Integration:** The level of social integration and inter-racial relationships, including marriage, friendships, and community involvement, can reflect the degree of hospitality.
9. **Cultural Representation:** The presence and positive portrayal of African-Americans in media, arts, and culture, as well as the celebration of African-American history and heritage, are indicators of a hospitable environment.
10. **Public Opinion and Attitudes:** Surveys and studies measuring public opinion and attitudes towards African-Americans can provide insight into the level of societal acceptance and prejudice.
11. **Incidents of Racial Discrimination and Hate Crimes:** The frequency and handling of racial discrimination incidents and hate crimes are strong indicators of the level of hospitality or hostility in a society.
12. **Community Support Structures:** The presence of support structures such as advocacy groups, community centers, and networks that empower African-Americans is also an indicator of hospitality.
13. **Political Climate:** The rhetoric and policies of political leaders can influence societal attitudes and indicate the level of hospitality towards African-Americans.

It's important to note that these indicators are interrelated and should be considered collectively to gain a comprehensive understanding of the level of hospitality towards African-Americans in a particular society. Data to assess these indicators can be sourced from government reports, academic studies, non-profit organizations, and public opinion surveys.

## Search Results

### “current criminal justice experience for African-Americans in California”

- [Racial Disparities in Law Enforcement Stops](#): ... criminal justice system is biased against African Americans. ... crime rates and recidivism, his recent work examines criminal justice reforms in California.
- [\[PDF\] Chapter 28 - Policies Addressing the Unjust Legal System](#): California has taken steps to address how discrimination and bias feed African Americans into the criminal justice system and subject them to more serious ...
- [Task Force: Black people owed hundreds of thousands - CalMatters](#): ... Black Americans experienced in ... Tagged: California Governor, California Legislature, criminal justice, economic inequality, legislator card ...
- [Criminal Justice Fact Sheet | NAACP](#): Criminal Justice System: Corrections There are 3 million people in jail and prison today, far outpacing population growth and crime. Despite making up close ... Missing: experience | Show results with:experience
- [Racial Disparities in Criminal Justice Outcomes - Cato Institute](#): African Americans are heavily over-represented at all stages of the U.S. criminal justice system. While constituting only 13 percent of the ...
- [\[PDF\] Young African Americans and the Criminal Justice System in ...](#): In 1990, the Center of Juvenile and Criminal Justice conducted an analysis of young African American men enmeshed in California's criminal justice system.
- [\[PDF\] REPORT - California Budget and Policy Center](#): This system is more commonly known as the criminal justice system. 2 This report includes Budget Center analyses of data from two sources: 1) ...
- [Editorial: California bill can limit role of racism in the criminal justice ...](#): Racism continues to infect the criminal justice system, leading to disproportionate numbers of Black and Latino Americans in prison.
- [Racial Disparities in Traffic Stops - Public Policy Institute of California](#): ... California, Berkeley. Focusing on crime rates and recidivism, his recent work examines criminal justice reforms in California. His research ...

- [Racial Justice Committee and Resources - California Lawyers ...](#): Join prosecutors and defense attorneys from across California who will discuss the role that race plays in our criminal justice system, and their experiences as ...

### “current criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Illinois”

- [Gov. Pritzker Signs Legislation Transforming Illinois’ Criminal Justice ...](#): Expands services for crime victims. “These reforms should merely be the first steps we take to transform criminal justice in Illinois,” said State Senator Elgie ...
- [Black and Latino Motorists in Illinois Continue to Experience Higher ...](#): Despite being ineffective for fighting crime, CPD’s data shows that, in recent years, CPD has massively increased the number of traffic stops ...
- [Black behind bars | Illinois Times](#): That’s just one of the shocking facts illustrating the serious racial disparity in Illinois’ criminal justice system. About 60 percent of the ...
- [Criminal Justice Fact Sheet | NAACP](#): Criminal Justice System: Corrections There are 3 million people in jail and prison today, far outpacing population growth and crime. Despite making up close ... Missing: experience | Show results with:experience
- [Illinois Supreme Court among most diverse in the nation](#): But history does not stop there: three African American justices sit on the current Court. ... Circuit Civil, Criminal and Traffic Assessment ...
- [An Overview of Police Use of Force Policies and Research](#): The Illinois Safety, Accountability, Fairness and Equity Today (SAFE-T) Act addresses police use of force among other criminal justice reforms.
- [Facing racial disparities in criminal justice - Axios Chicago](#): The bill was sponsored by Rep. Justin Slaughter and other Black members of the Illinois General Assembly. What’s next: Criminal justice reform ... Missing: experience | Show results with:experience
- [Race and ethnicity - Prison Policy Initiative](#): Below, we’ve curated a list of virtually all the research about race and the U.S. criminal justice system that is available online. Racial discrimination in ...
- [Is Mass Incarceration Driving Racial Disparities in the Pandemic?: CONVICTIONS](#): Where science & criminal justice meet. Yet an ... crimes these health disparities disproportionately impact Black communities.

### “current criminal justice experience for African-Americans in Maryland”

- [Maryland Alliance for Justice Reform | Working together for a ...](#): To strengthen Maryland communities by supporting families, helping people returning from jails and prisons lead productive lives, and preventing crime;; To end ...
- [\[PDF\] 102523.pdf - Maryland Attorney General](#): The formation of the Maryland Equitable Justice. Collaborative will bring together experts from the criminal justice system, academia,.
- [Racial Discrimination in Maryland’s Justice System Is Alive and Well](#): In our view, racial differences in Maryland’s criminal justice system raise civil rights concerns. Let’s consider Baltimore City’s jail system. It incarcerates ...
- [Center for Criminal Justice Reform](#): The Center for Criminal Justice Reform supports community-driven efforts to improve public safety and address the harm and inequity caused by the criminal ...
- [\[PDF\] Final Report on Racial Justice in Prosecution in Baltimore](#): Crimes that are not classifiable into these categories are included in an. other crime category that includes traffic offenses and public order offenses such ...
- [Report: Maryland Has Largest Black Prison Population in US](#): Ghandnoosh also said Black people are more likely to be stopped by police ... Report has remedies for racial disparities in NC criminal-justice ...
- [Report: MD has U.S.’s largest rate of Black prison population](#): We know that Blacks are overpoliced, Nellis asserted. This sort of levels the playing field for people coming into the criminal legal system ...
- [\[PDF\] Race and Incarceration in Maryland - Prison Policy Initiative](#): young African American men in

Baltimore were under criminal justice control. ... convicted or charged with a crime but not jailed did not ...

- [\[PDF\] Research Brief Putting Youth Crime In Maryland in Context](#): The proportion of juvenile complaints that are for crimes of violence has not changed significantly over the past decade. The share of crime ...
- [America's Black attorneys general discuss race, politics ... - CBS News](#): The American criminal justice system is plagued with well-documented inequality and racial disparities at every level. And while an outsized ...

### **“current criminal justice experience for African-Americans in New York”**

- [A Racial Disparity Across New York that is Truly Jarring](#): Prosecutors then over-charge Black people compared to white people accused of the same crimes. This has resulted in racial disparities in felony ...
- [NYC's black victims rise dramatically after criminal-justice reforms](#): Violent victimization in New York City is perennially a black problem, and this disparity has only increased since the state's recent criminal- ...
- [Black New Yorkers Are Twice as Likely to Be Stopped by the Police ...](#): Researchers at John Jay College of Criminal Justice found that white New Yorkers ... Police officials have long maintained that racial ... Missing: current | Show results with:current
- [Criminal Justice Reform - We Are New York Values](#): We sincerely desire that those in prison not have their lives and minds permanently stained by crime or the criminal justice system, hoping that following ...
- [Criminal Justice Fact Sheet | NAACP](#): Criminal Justice System: Corrections There are 3 million people in jail and prison today, far outpacing population growth and crime. Despite making up close ... Missing: experience | Show results with:experience
- [Race and ethnicity - Prison Policy Initiative](#): Below, we've curated a list of virtually all the research about race and the U.S. criminal justice system that is available online. Racial discrimination in ...
- [\[PDF\] Prosecution and Racial Justice in New York County](#): Minority overrepresentation in the criminal justice system is of great national concern. Prosecutors' discretion to file charges, change or reduce charges, plea ...
- [\[PDF\] The Disparate Treatment of Black Americans in the Criminal Justice ...](#): On white-collar crime, see Max Schanzenbach and Michael L. Yager, Prison Time, Fines, and Federal White-Collar. Criminals: The Anatomy of a Racial Disparity, ...
- [Blacks account for nearly half of all NYC arrests 6 years after end of ...](#): “Most crimes aren't committed with a police officer observing them in action. So if you want to get information that a crime has happened, identification of the ... Missing: experience | Show results with:experience

### **“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;.

### **“current economic status of African-Americans in California”**

- [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 Baltimore 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 aCOVID-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). Typically, I don't manually edit the plan at all. **But, in this case, I extensively edited the query plan manually to get the suitable symmetry of analysis of each of the indicators and to explicitly tabulate the statistics.**
- **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.