

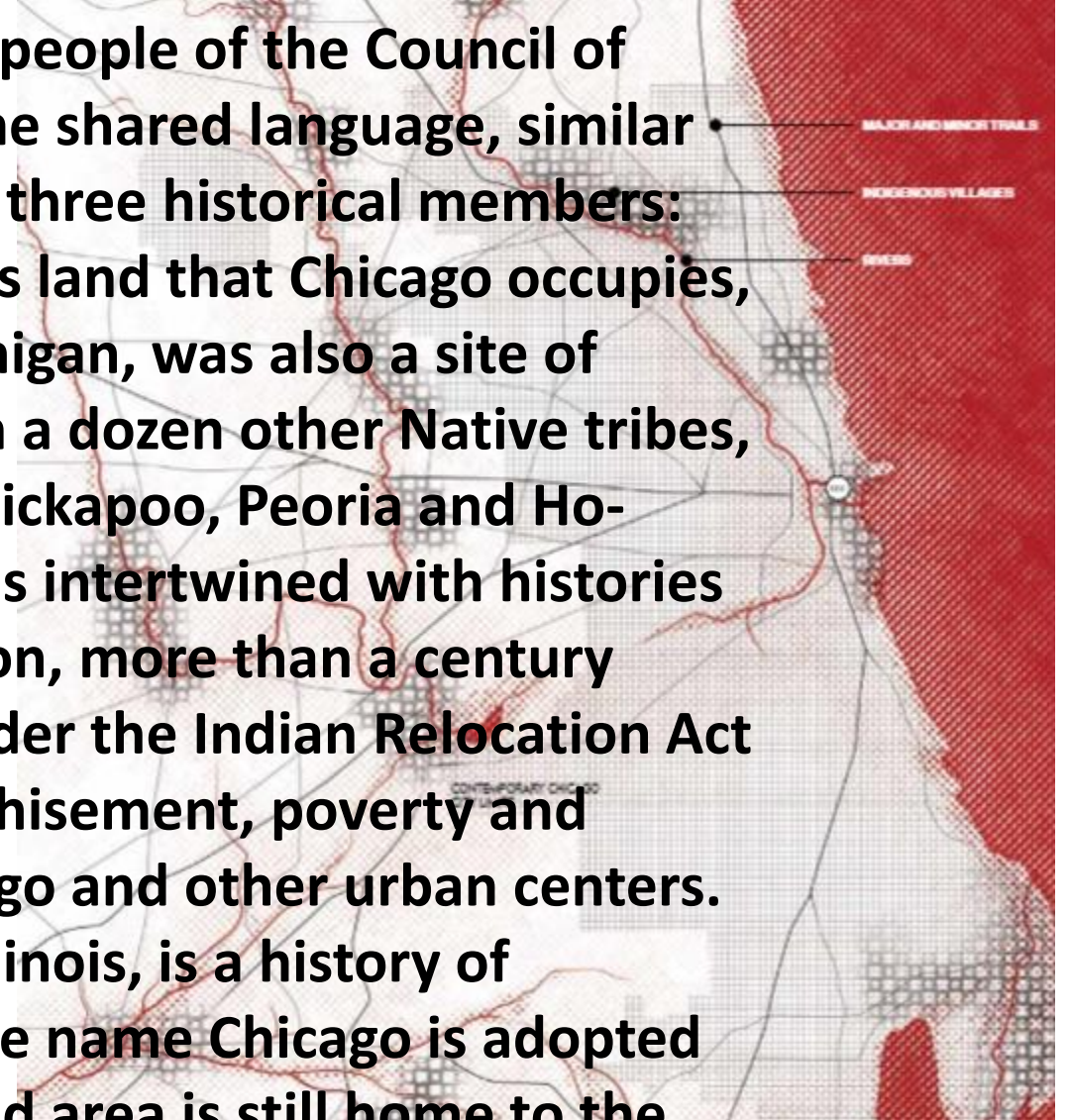
EPIDEMICS OF INJUSTICE
- *THIS IS US* -

January 14, 2021
Linda Rae Murray M.D. MPH



Land Acknowledgement

Chicago occupies the ancestral homelands of the people of the Council of Three Fires, an alliance which formed based on the shared language, similar culture, and common historical background of its three historical members: the Odawa, Potawatomi, and Ojibwe nations. This land that Chicago occupies, which includes the shore and waters of Lake Michigan, was also a site of trade, travel, gathering and healing for more than a dozen other Native tribes, including the Menominee, Michigamea, Miami, Kickapoo, Peoria and Ho-Chunk nations. The history of the city of Chicago is intertwined with histories of native peoples. Chicago was also the destination, more than a century later, for coerced relocation of Native peoples under the Indian Relocation Act of 1956, which resulted in widespread disenfranchisement, poverty and isolation for the Native people relocated to Chicago and other urban centers. The history of Native Americans in Chicago and Illinois, is a history of displacement, conquest, and dehumanization. The name Chicago is adopted from the Algonquin language, and the Chicagoland area is still home to the largest number of Native Americans in the Midwest, over 65,000.



Operation Occupy The Capitol

Taking back our country from corrupt politicians



Jan 6th, 2021
All 50 States
12:00pm

"We the people are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts, not to overthrow the Constitution but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution"

- Abraham Lincoln



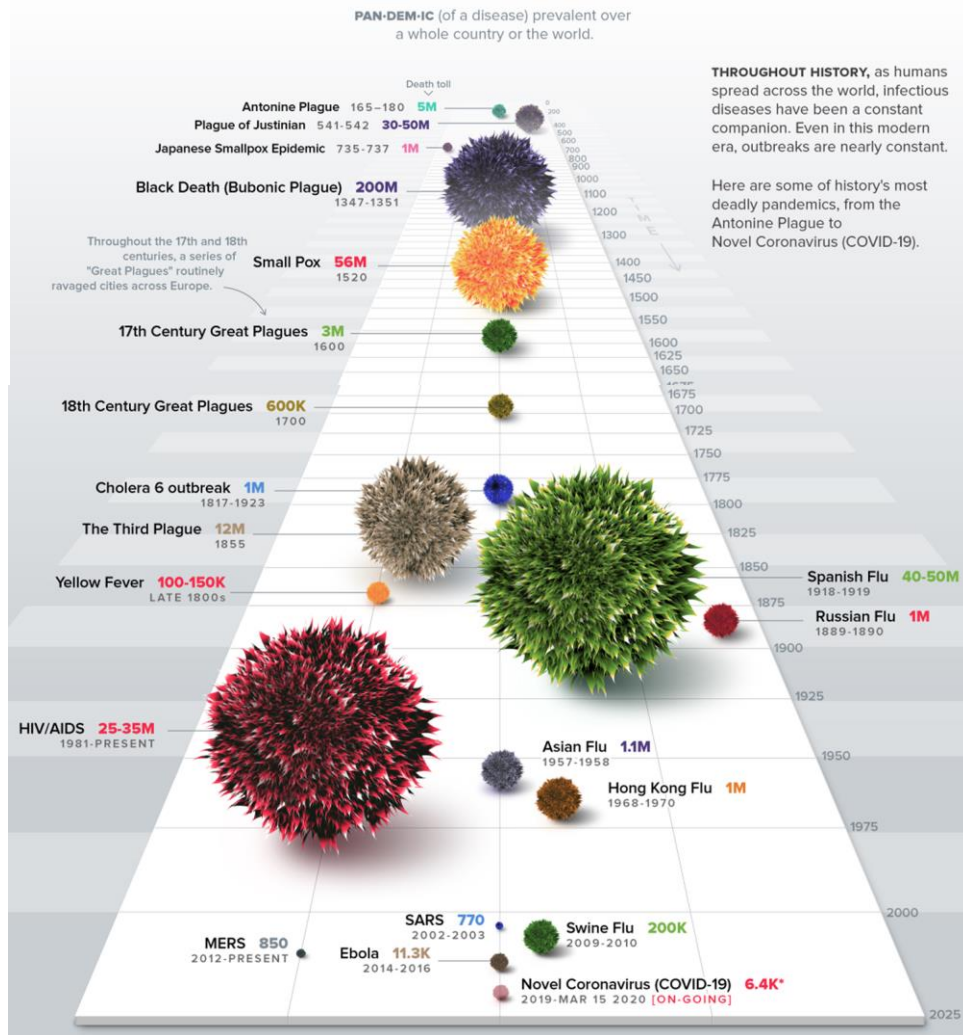
FIVE DEAD

50 POLICE INJURED

**TRUMP
IMPEACHED (again)**



HISTORY OF PANDEMICS



“Historically, pandemics have forced humans to break with the past and imagine their world anew. This one is no different. It is a portal, a gateway between one world and the next. We can choose to walk through it, dragging the carcasses of our prejudice and hatred, our avarice, our data banks and dead ideas, our dead rivers and smoky skies behind us. Or we can walk through lightly, with little luggage, ready to imagine another world. And ready to fight for it.”

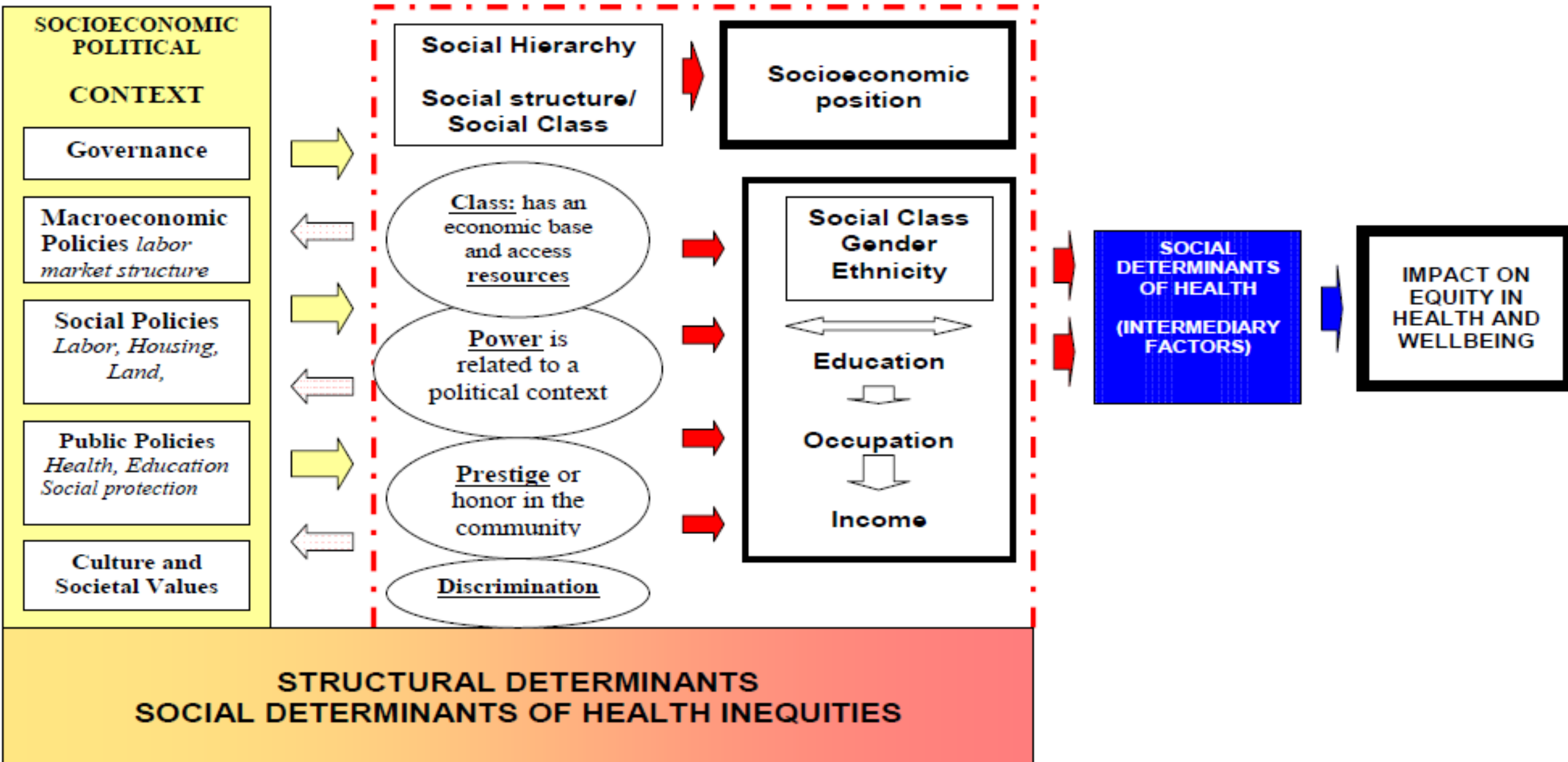
Arundhati Roy : 4/3/2020 in Financial Times



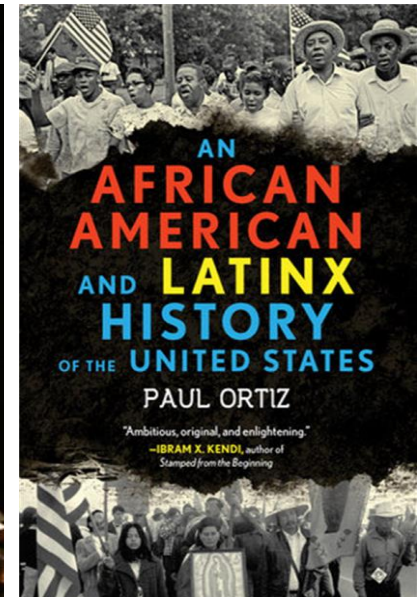
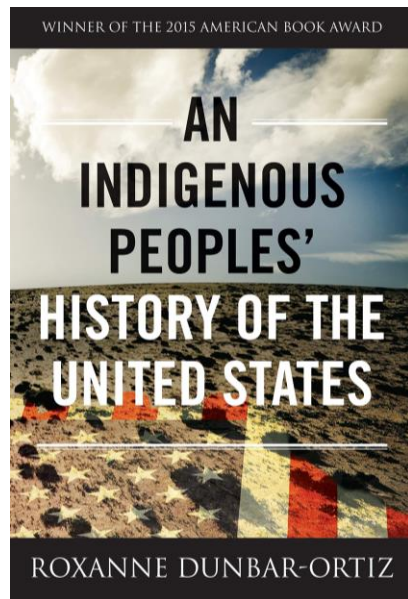
*This is not
us ?*

- BLM demonstrations 2020
- Suppression of Black Vote 1870 - 2021
- Dakota access pipelines 2016
- Flint Michigan
- Katrina 2005
- Nixon resigns 1974
- **Anti-Vietnam War movement (1964 – 1973)**
- **Earth Day 1970 – modern environmental movement**
- **American Indian Movement, Black Power, Chicano, Puerto Rican Independence movements**
- Orangesburg (1968)& Kent State (1970) Jackson State (1970) massacre of college students
- Assassinations John Kennedy (1963); Malcolm X (1965); King (1968); Robert Kennedy (1968)
- Assassination of Edgars, countless others
- **Women's movement 1960's**
- Emit Till 1955
- **Brown vs Board of Education**
- Nuclear bomb preparations in elementary school
- **Modern Civil Rights Movement (1948 -1968)**

CSDH Model



Revisioning History





CAMARA PHYLLIS JONES M.D., MPH, Ph.D.

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

Structural Racism in the U.S. is the normalization and legitimization of an array of dynamics – historical, cultural, institutional and interpersonal – that routinely advantage whites while producing cumulative and chronic adverse outcomes for people of color. It is a system of hierarchy and inequity, primarily characterized by white supremacy – the preferential treatment, privilege and power for white people at the expense of Black, Latino, Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, Arab and other racially oppressed people.

Structural Racism lies underneath, all around and across society. It encompasses: (1) history, which lies underneath the surface, providing the foundation for white supremacy in this country. (2) culture, which exists all around our everyday lives, providing the normalization and replication of racism and, (3) interconnected institutions and policies, the key relationships and rules across society providing the legitimacy and reinforcements to maintain and perpetuate racism.

RACISM

- **The development of racism & capitalism are linked**
 - Hence “Structural racism” must be addressed
- **Racism – a hierarchical system that**
 - Unfairly disadvantages some peoples
 - Unfairly advantages some peoples
- **Anti-Black racism plays a special role in the world as Blacks occupy the lowest rank**
- **RACISM IS NOT BINARY (not simply Black & white)**
 - Rankings of “people of color” (not white) change by time & place
 - Who is “white” change by time & place

Racial Capitalism

- **The history of racism and capitalism cannot be separated.**
 - *“Black labor became the foundation stone not only of the Southern social structure, but of Northern manufacture and commerce, of the English factory system, of European commerce, of buying and selling on a worldwide scale; new cities were built on the results of black labor, and a new labor problem, involving all white labor, arose in both Europe and America.”**
- **Medical science – especially American medicine served as foundational for the ideology of racism.**

* Black Reconstruction by W.E.B. DuBois

Slave Revolts in North America

1526 San Miguel de Guadalupe
([Spanish Florida](#), victorious)

1548–58, 1579–82 Bayano Wars
([Panama](#), [New Spain](#), suppressed)

c. 1570 Gaspar Yanga's Revolt
([Veracruz](#), [New Spain](#), victorious)

1712 New York Slave Revolt
([British Province of New York](#), suppressed)

1730 First Maroon War
(British [Jamaica](#), victorious)

1733 St. John Slave Revolt
([Danish Saint John](#), suppressed)

1739 Stono Rebellion
(British [Province of South Carolina](#), suppressed)

1741 New York Conspiracy
(Province of New York, suppressed)

1760 Tacky's War
(British [Jamaica](#), suppressed)

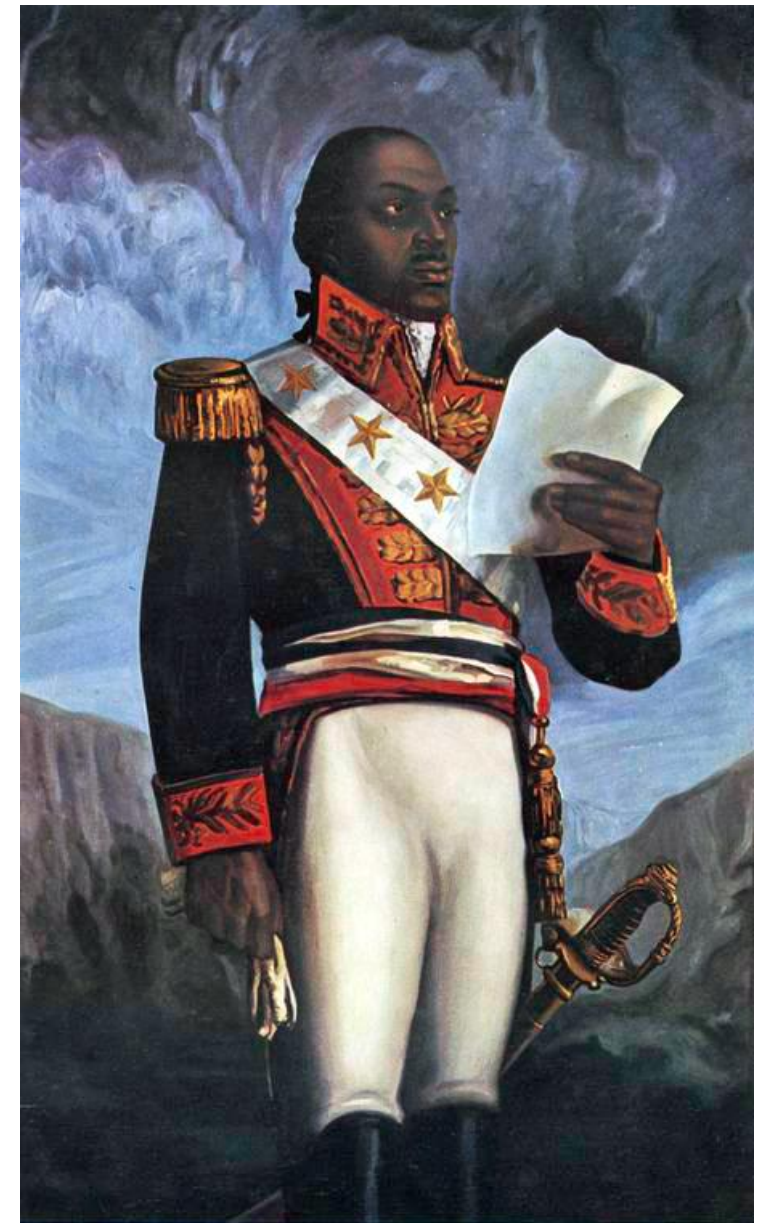
1787 Abaco Slave Revolt
(British [Bahamas](#), suppressed)

1791 Mina Conspiracy
([Louisiana \(New Spain\)](#), suppressed)

1795 Pointe Coupée Conspiracy
(Louisiana (New Spain), suppressed)

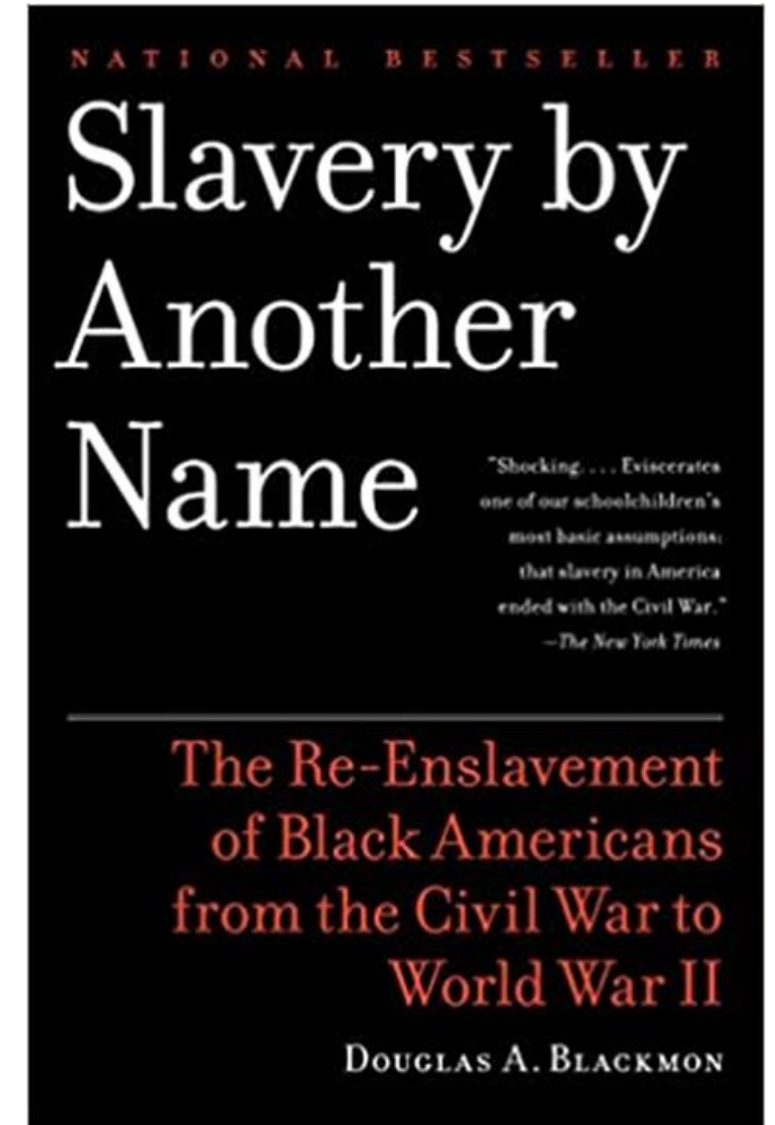
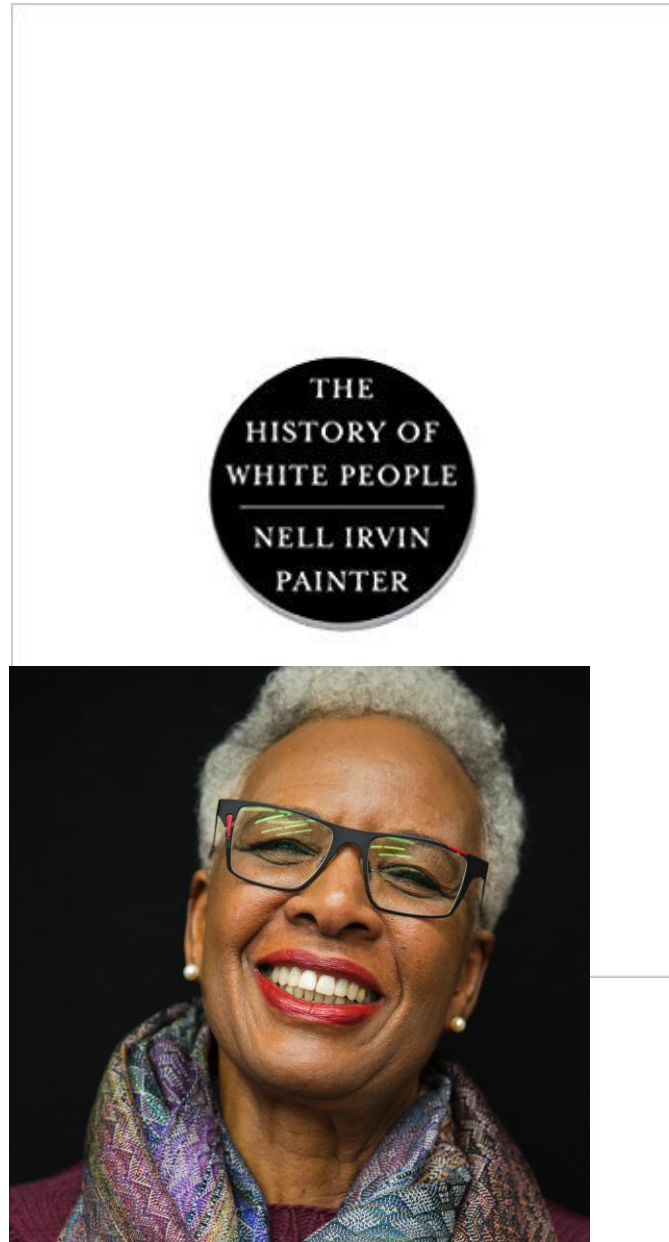
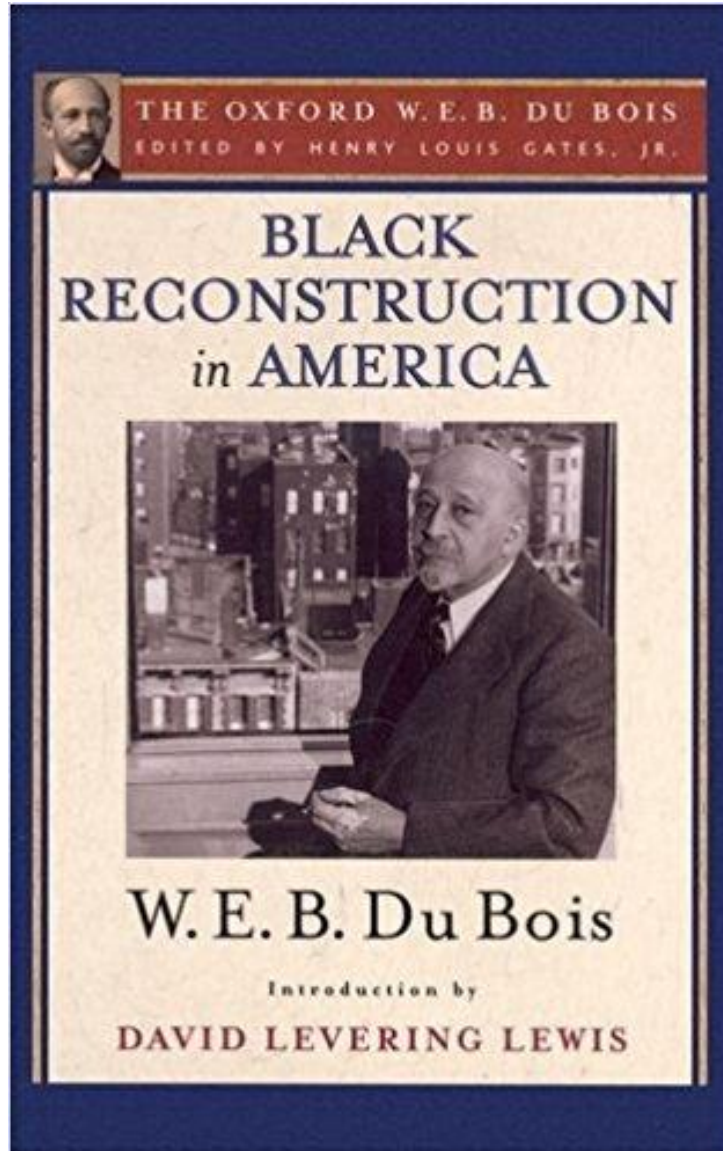
1791–1804 Haitian Revolution
([French Saint-Domingue](#), victorious)

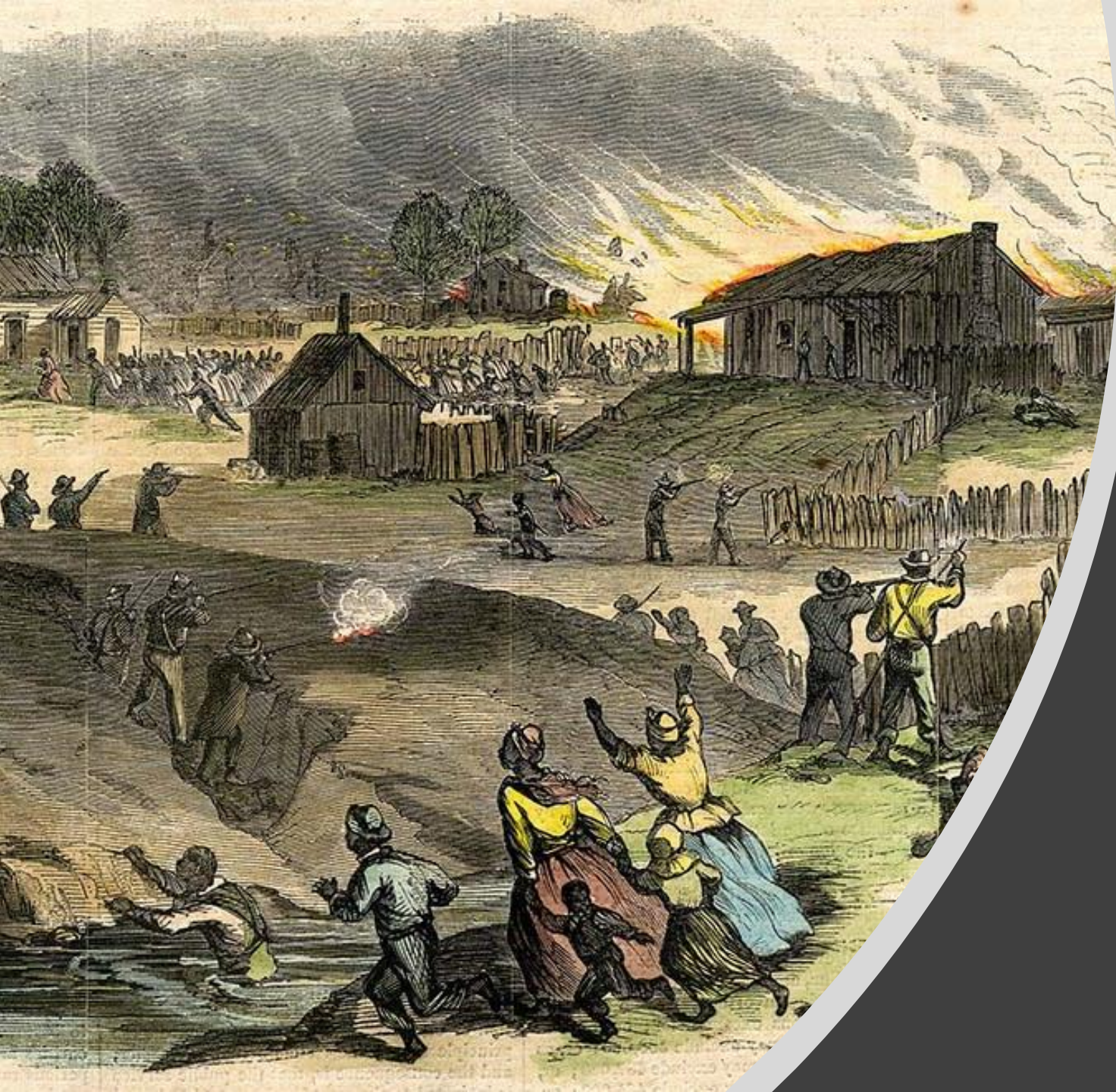
- 1800 Gabriel's Rebellion**
([Virginia](#), suppressed)
- 1803 Igbo Landing**
([St. Simons Island](#), [Georgia](#), suppressed)
- 1805 Chatham Manor**
(Virginia, suppressed)
- 1811 German Coast Uprising**
([Territory of Orleans](#), suppressed)
- 1815 George Boxley**
(Virginia, suppressed)
- 1816 Bussa's Rebellion**
(British [Barbados](#), suppressed)
- 1822 Denmark Vesey**
([South Carolina](#), suppressed)
- 1831 Nat Turner's rebellion**
(Virginia, suppressed)
- 1831–1832 Baptist War**
(British Jamaica, suppressed)
- 1839 Amistad, ship rebellion**
(Off the [Cuban](#) coast, victorious)
- 1841 Creole case, ship rebellion**
(Off the [Southern U.S.](#) coast, victorious)
- 1842 Slave Revolt in the Cherokee Nation**
([Indian Territory](#), suppressed)
- 1859 John Brown's Raid**
(Virginia, suppressed)



General Toussaint L'Ouverture

Basic References

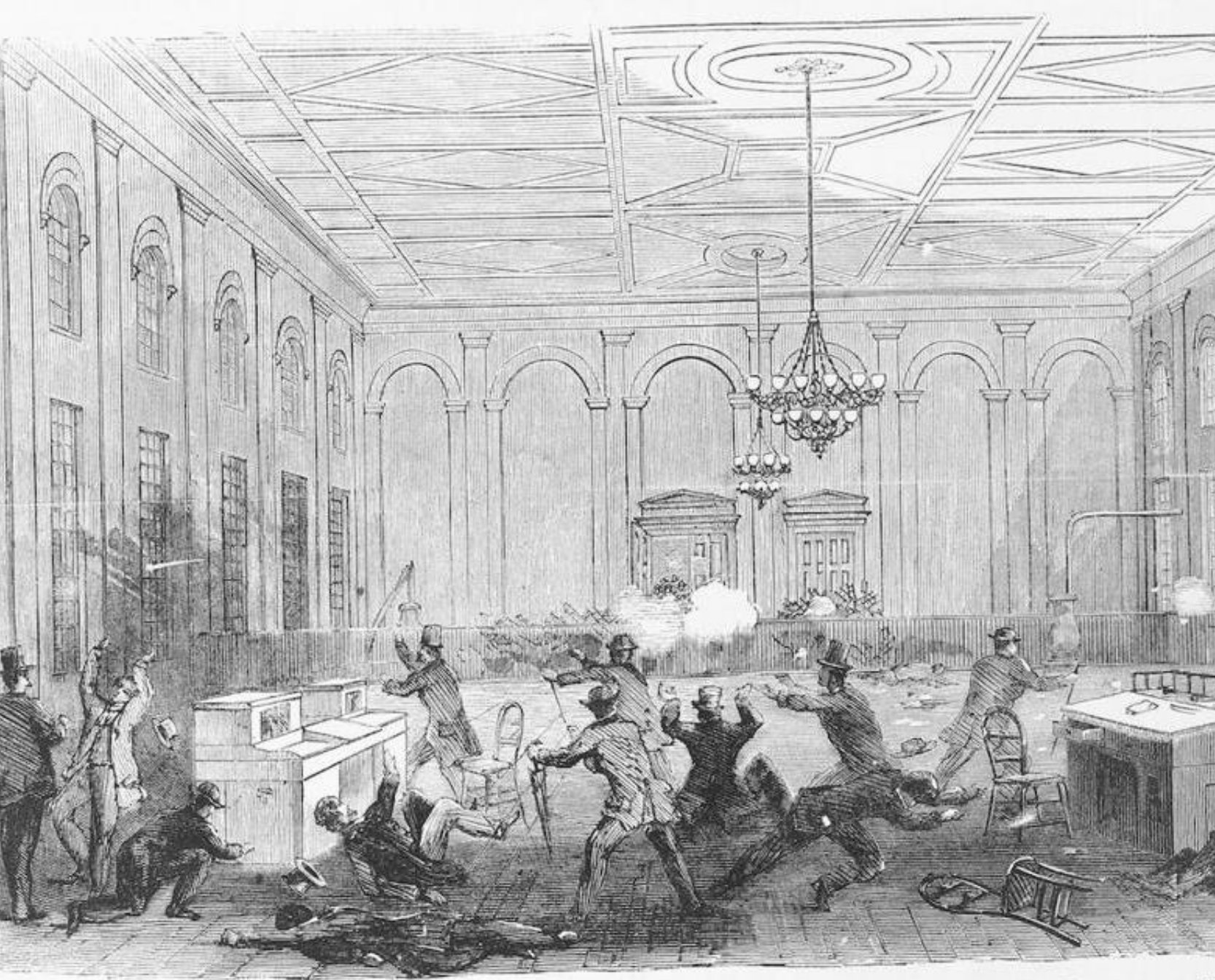




MEMPHIS MASSACRE, 1866

By the end of May 3, Memphis's black community had been devastated. Forty-six blacks had been killed. Two whites died in the conflict, one as the result of an accident and another, a policeman, because of a self-inflicted gunshot. There were five rapes and 285 people were injured. Over one hundred houses and buildings burned down as a result of the riot and the neglect of the firemen. No arrests were made.

1866 New Orleans massacre



THE RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS—INTERIOR OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTE DURING THE RIOT.—[SKETCHED BY T.]



Colfax Massacre: Easter Sunday 1873

More than 300 armed white men, including members of white supremacist organizations such as the Knights of White Camellia and the Ku Klux Klan, attacked the Courthouse building. When the militia maneuvered a cannon to fire on the Courthouse, some of the sixty Black defenders fled while others surrendered. When the leader of the attackers, James Hadnot, was accidentally shot by one of his own men, the white militia responded by shooting the Black prisoners. Those who were wounded in the earlier battle, particularly Black militia members, were singled out for execution. The indiscriminate killing spread to African Americans who had not been at the courthouse and continued into the night.

Although federal charges were brought against several white insurgents, the Supreme Court later ruled in *United States v. Cruikshank* that the 14th Amendment only applied to state actions and offered no protections against acts by individual citizens.



THE LOUISIANA MURDERS—GATHERING THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.—[SEE PAGE 396.]

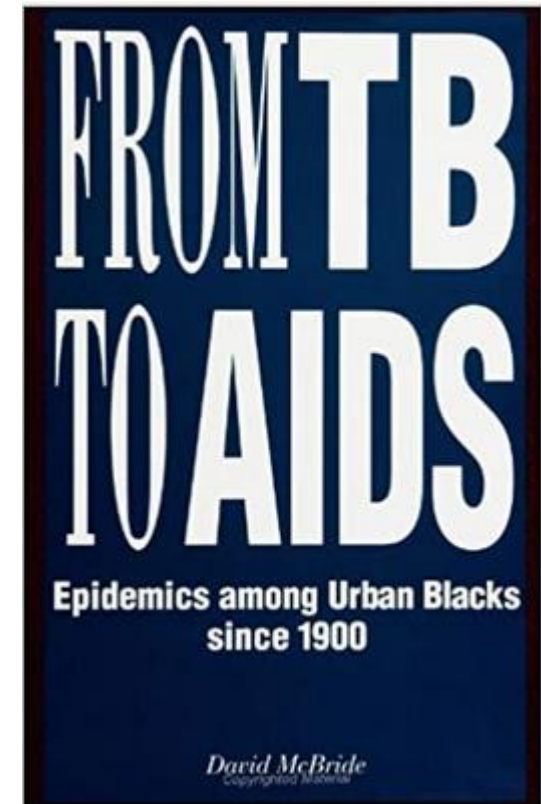
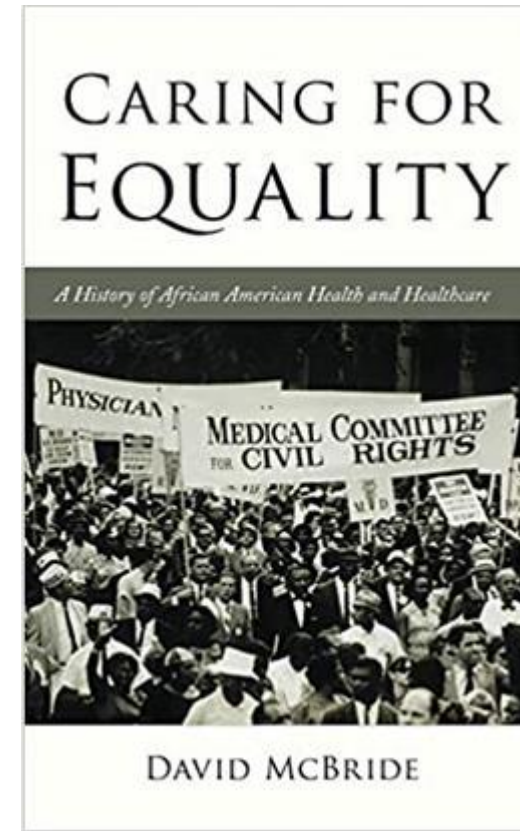
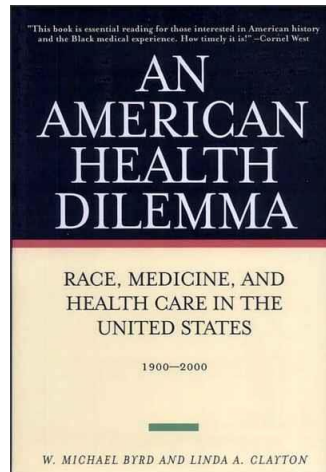
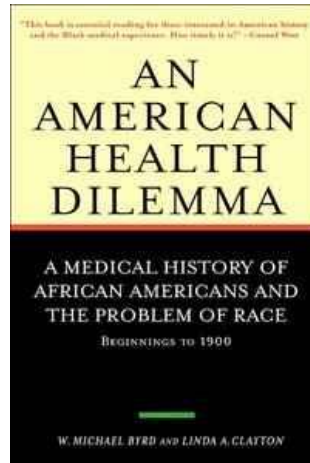
Basic References:

Landmark Books: BY

W. Michael Byrd M.D. MPH & Linda A. Clayton M.D. MPH

VOLUME I :An American Health Dilemma: A Medical History of African Americans and the Problem of Race: Beginnings to 1900

VOLUME II : An American Health Dilemma: Race, Medicine, and Health Care in the United States, 1900-2000





Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1872 by Currier & Ives in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.
ROBERT C. DE LARGE, M.C. of S. Carolina. JEFFERSON H. LONG, M.C. of Georgia.

U.S. Senator H.R. REVELS, of Mississippi. BENJ. S. TURNER, M.C. of Alabama. JOSIAH T. WALLS, M.C. of Florida. JOSEPH H. RAINY, M.C. of S. Carolina. R. BROWN ELLIOT, M.C. of S. Carolina.

THE FIRST COLORED SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES.

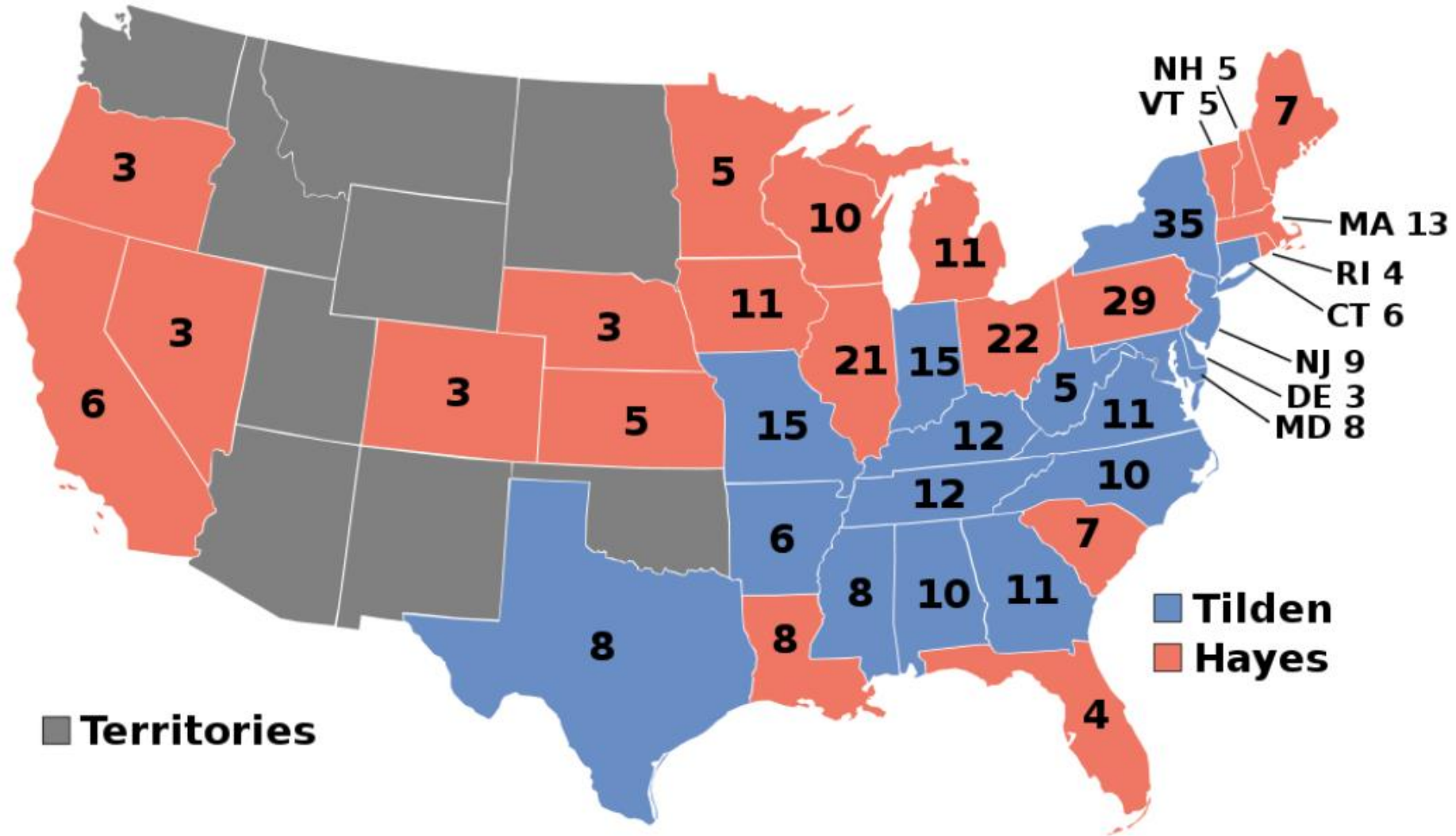
In the 41st and 42nd Congress of the United States.



Tilden's supporters threatened to march a "peaceful army of 100,000 men" to Washington unless their candidate was declared the winner. A 1877 cartoon by Thomas Nast suggests crusaders take the commission's deal as a "chance for high-toned gentlemen to retire gracefully from their very civil declarations of war."



Rutherford B. Hayes Emerges as President



The 1876 Electoral College.

AndyHogan14/Wikimedia Commons

DOMESTIC TERRORISM



WILMINGTON COUP 1898:

Replacement of
elected officials with
non-elected white
supremacists

WILMINGTON'S LIE

THE MURDEROUS COUP
OF 1898 AND THE RISE OF
WHITE SUPREMACY

DAVID ZUCCHINO





NORTH CAROLINA—Wake County.

John Hubbard, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That while working the public roads some days ago, he heard several negroes in Mark's Creek Township, Wake County, talking about the Constitutional Amendment, and one of the negroes, a preacher and neighbor of H. H. Knight, by the name of Offee Price, said they, referring to the white people, may pass the Amendment, but that they would have to fight, and that the right way to do them, the whites, would be to kill them from the cradle up.

JOHN HUBBARD,



Feb. 8, 1968: Orangeburg Massacre

Two years before the Kent State murders, 28 students were injured and three were killed in Orangeburg, SC — most shot in the back by the state police while involved in a peaceful protest.



May 30, 1937: Memorial Day Massacre

On Memorial Day, Chicago Police Department shot and killed ten unarmed demonstrators in Chicago.



March 21, 1937: Ponce Massacre

Police shot peaceful protesters, killing 19 and wounding over 200 others in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

[Continue reading](#)

<https://www.zinnedproject.org/collection/massacres-us/>



May 31, 1921: Tulsa Massacre

In what became known as the Tulsa Massacre, white supremacists destroyed a thriving Black community in Oklahoma. This is one of countless white supremacist massacres in U.S. history.



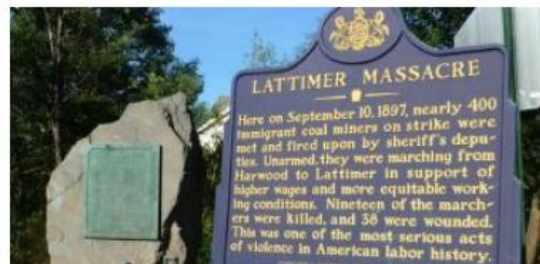
July 27, 1919: Red Summer in Chicago

Sparked by a white police officer's refusal to make an arrest in the murder of a Black teenager, Chicago's Red Summer violence lasted almost a week. At least 38 people were killed and thousands of Black homes were looted and damaged.



Jan. 28, 1918: Porvenir Massacre

Fifteen Mexican-Americans were killed by Texas Rangers during the Porvenir Massacre.



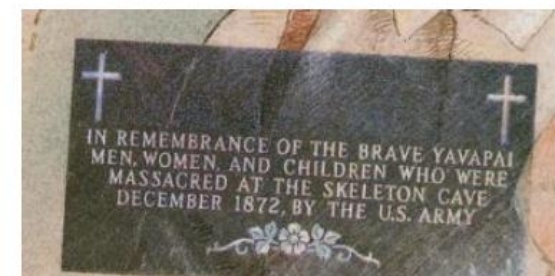
Sept. 10, 1897: Lattimer Massacre

Nineteen mineworkers were killed and dozens were wounded in the Lattimer Massacre.



Dec. 29, 1890: Wounded Knee Massacre

A Lakota encampment on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation was attacked by the U.S. Army and close to 300 Native Americans were murdered near Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota.



Dec. 28, 1872: Skeleton Cave Massacre

The Yavapai people's shelter of Skeleton Cave in Arizona was attacked by the U.S. Army, trying to force them to reservations.



May 26, 1637: Pequot Massacre

Hundreds of Pequot villagers were massacred by the Puritans in Mystic, Connecticut.



Lynching of Mexicans

- During the same historical period as lynchings in the Southern States against Blacks.
- RATE of lynchings of Mexicans (and Mexican Americans) estimated to be similar to Blacks
- This history is generally not known.
- Others (e.g. Chinese, Native Americans , poor whites) were frequently lynched.



Stephen F. Austin once described Mexicans as "a mongrel Spanish-Indian Negro race who [waged war] against civilization and the Anglo race "

OPPRESSION & POWER

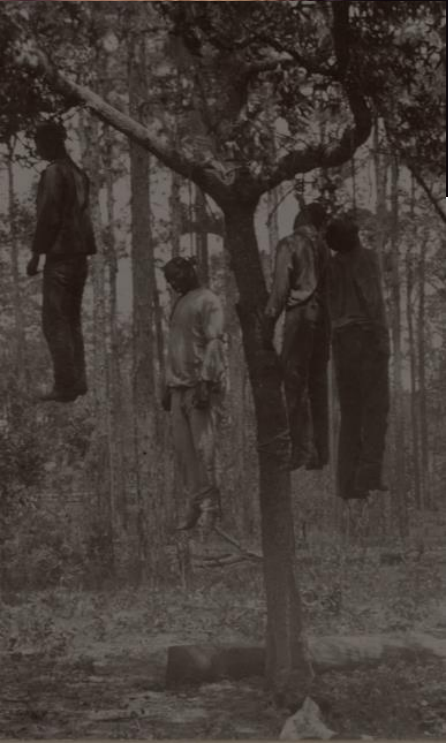
- **OPPRESSION** is malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of governmental authority or cultural opprobrium. Oppression may be overt or covert, depending on how it is practiced.
- **POWER** is defined as the ability to act or have influence over others.





When we revolt, it is
not for a particular
culture. We revolt
simply because, for
many reasons, we
can no longer breathe

Frantz Fanon



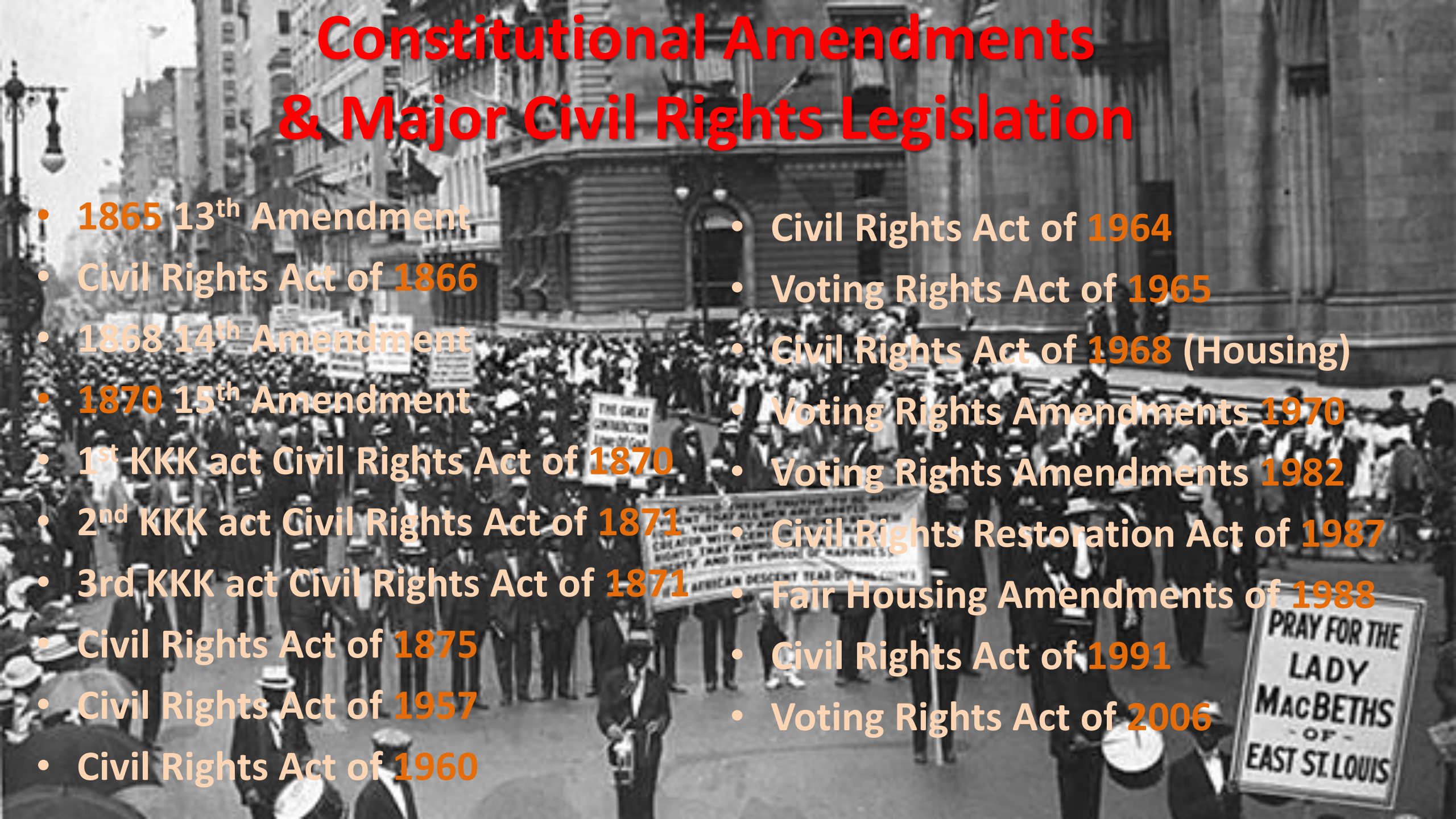
July 28, 1917 Silent March of 8,000 - 15,000 Blacks in New York City in protest to whites killing Blacks in East St. Louis, Illinois



© Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

Constitutional Amendments & Major Civil Rights Legislation

- 1865 13th Amendment
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
- 1868 14th Amendment
- 1870 15th Amendment
- 1st KKK act Civil Rights Act of 1870
- 2nd KKK act Civil Rights Act of 1871
- 3rd KKK act Civil Rights Act of 1871
- Civil Rights Act of 1875
- Civil Rights Act of 1957
- Civil Rights Act of 1960
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Voting Rights Act of 1965
- Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Housing)
- Voting Rights Amendments 1970
- Voting Rights Amendments 1982
- Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987
- Fair Housing Amendments of 1988
- Civil Rights Act of 1991
- Voting Rights Act of 2006



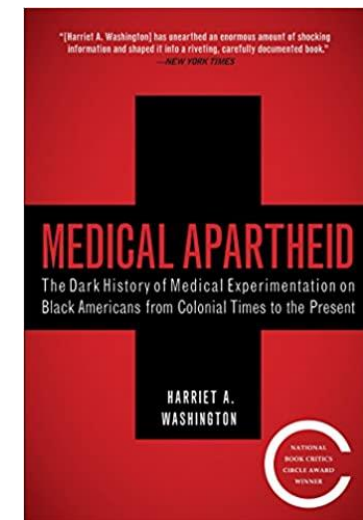
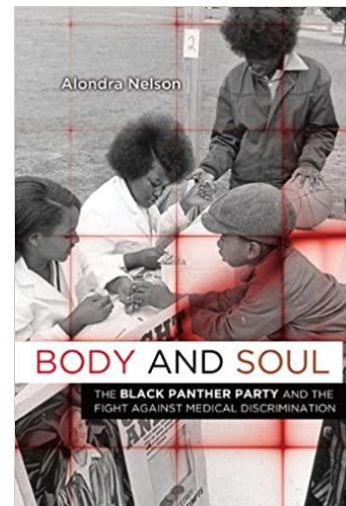
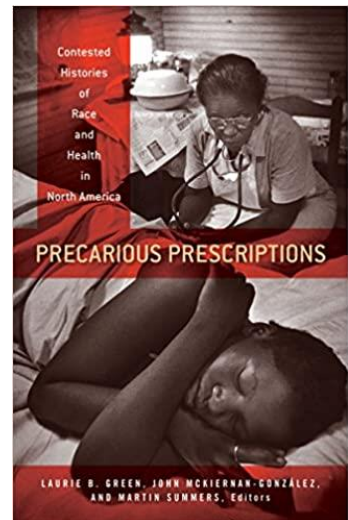
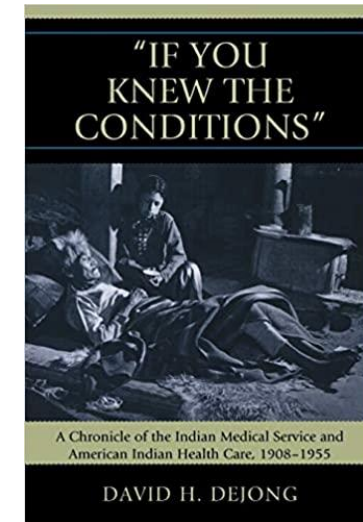
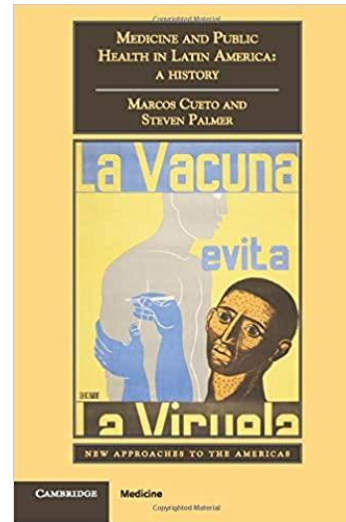
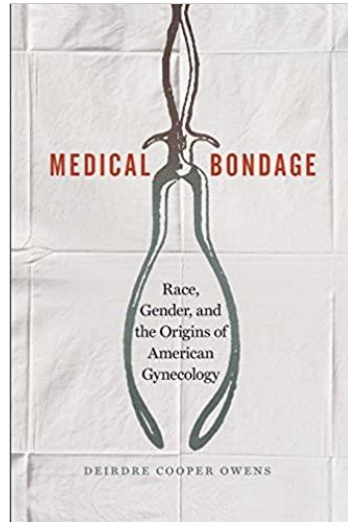
April 5, 1968:
Chicago explodes
one day after the
death of Martin
Luther King Jr.



REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS



- Forced sterilization of Puerto Rican women
- Forced sterilization of Mexican American women
- Forced sterilization of Black women



Small Books, Big Ideas in Population Health

SMALL BOOKS, BIG IDEAS IN POPULATION HEALTH

POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH

JASON BECKFIELD

FOREWORD BY NANCY KRIEGER

SMALL BOOKS, BIG IDEAS IN POPULATION HEALTH

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH

SHARON FRIEL

FOREWORD BY NANCY KRIEGER

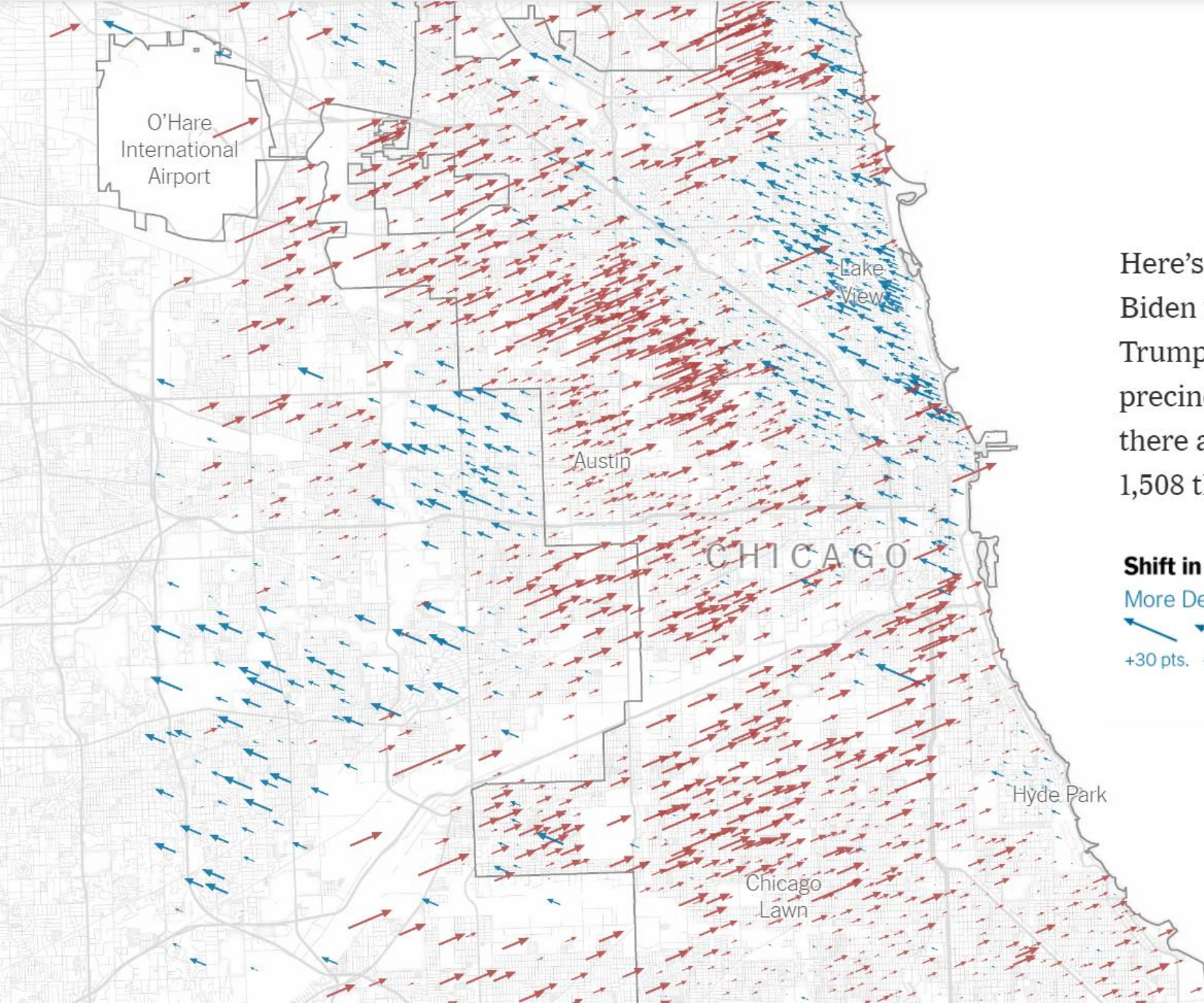
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SMALL BOOKS, BIG IDEAS IN POPULATION HEALTH

CRITICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY AND THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH

JAIME BREILH

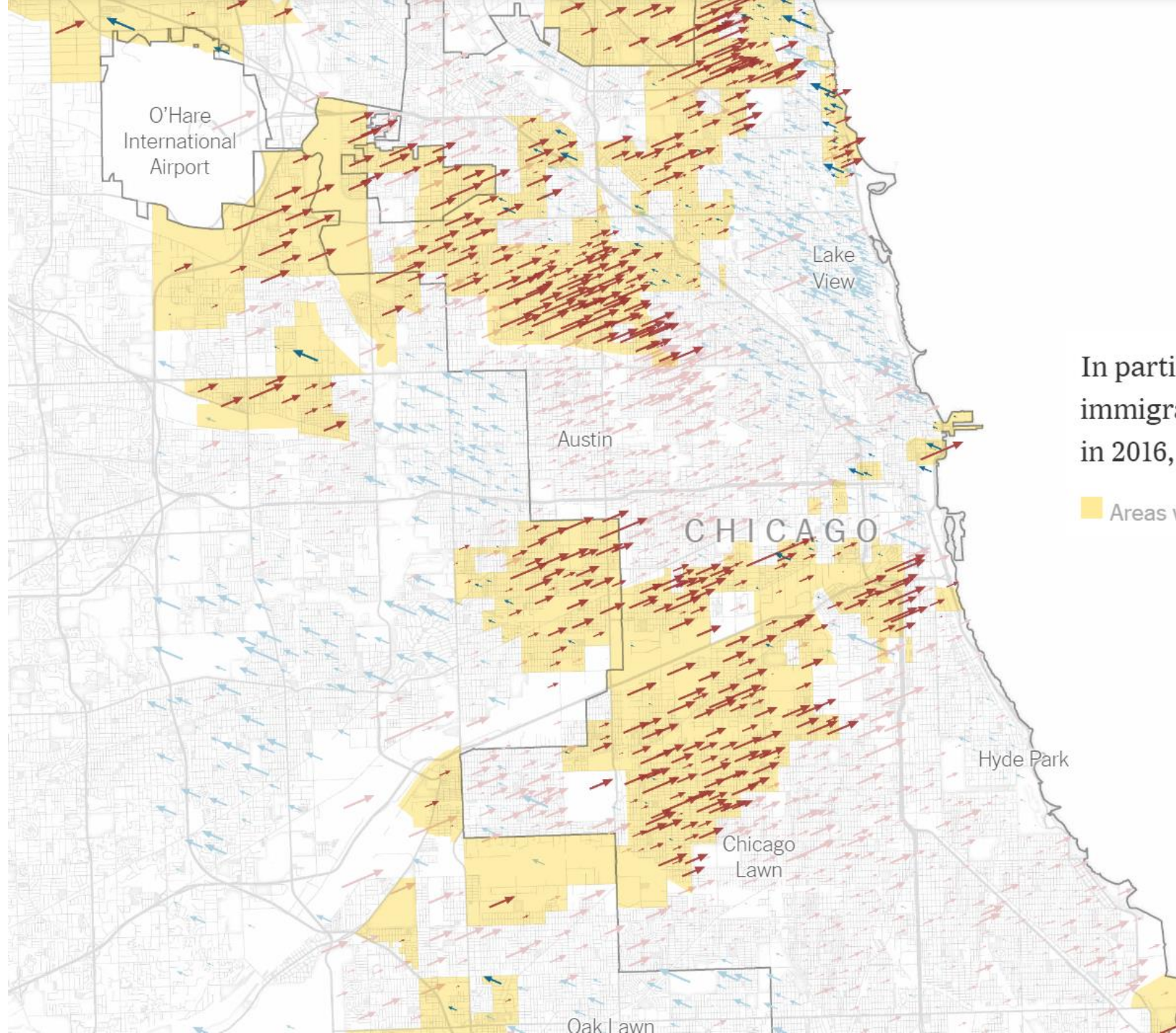
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Breilh
“urges..public health ... to incorporate transformative, transdisciplinary, and intercultural ideas and practices to improve collective health, building on the strengths of both critical scientific and Indigenous knowledge.”



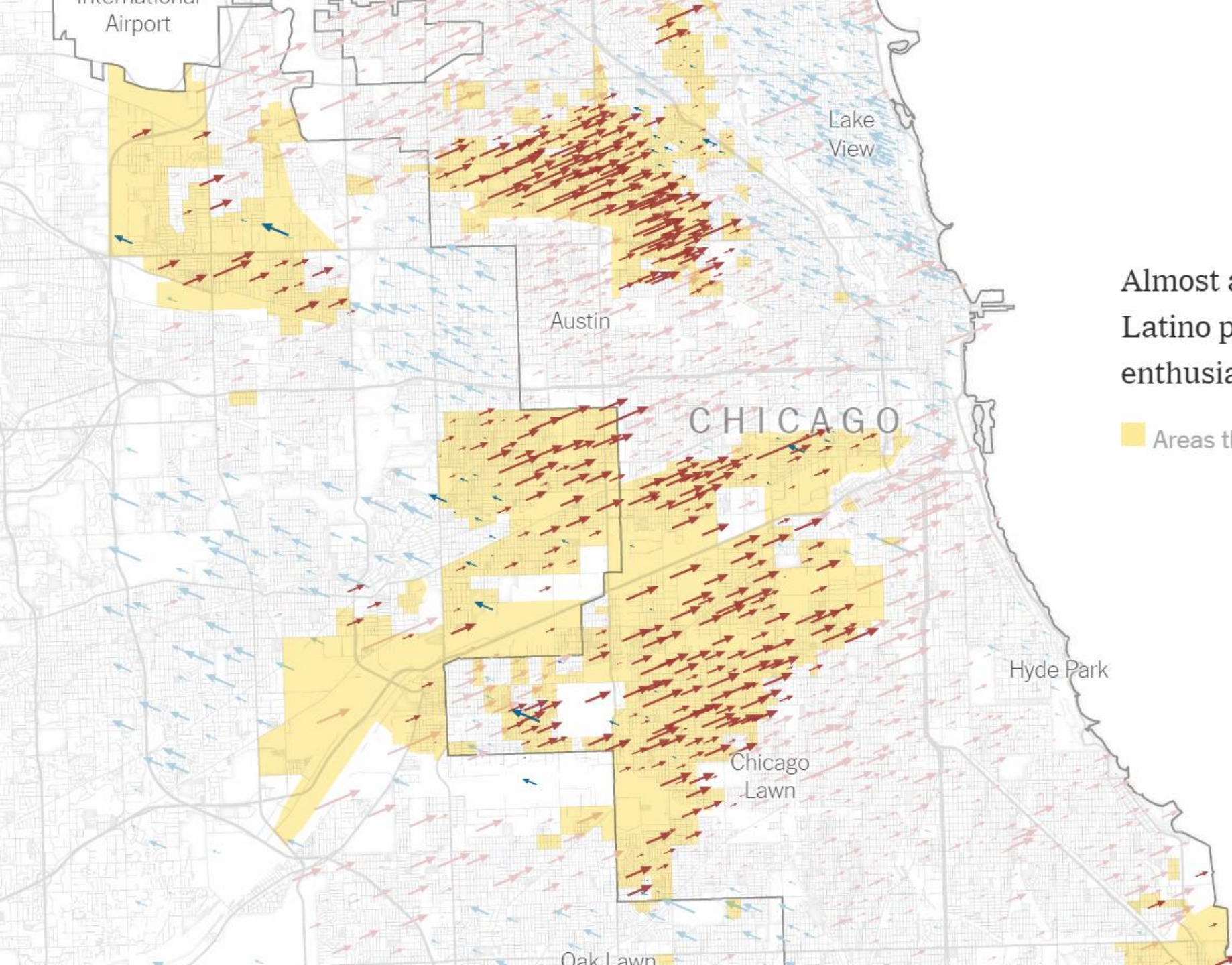
Here's Cook County, home to Chicago. Mr. Biden won it by 50 percentage points over Mr. Trump. But these red arrows on the map show precincts that have **shifted right** since 2016 — there are 2,158 of them, compared with the 1,508 that have **shifted left**.





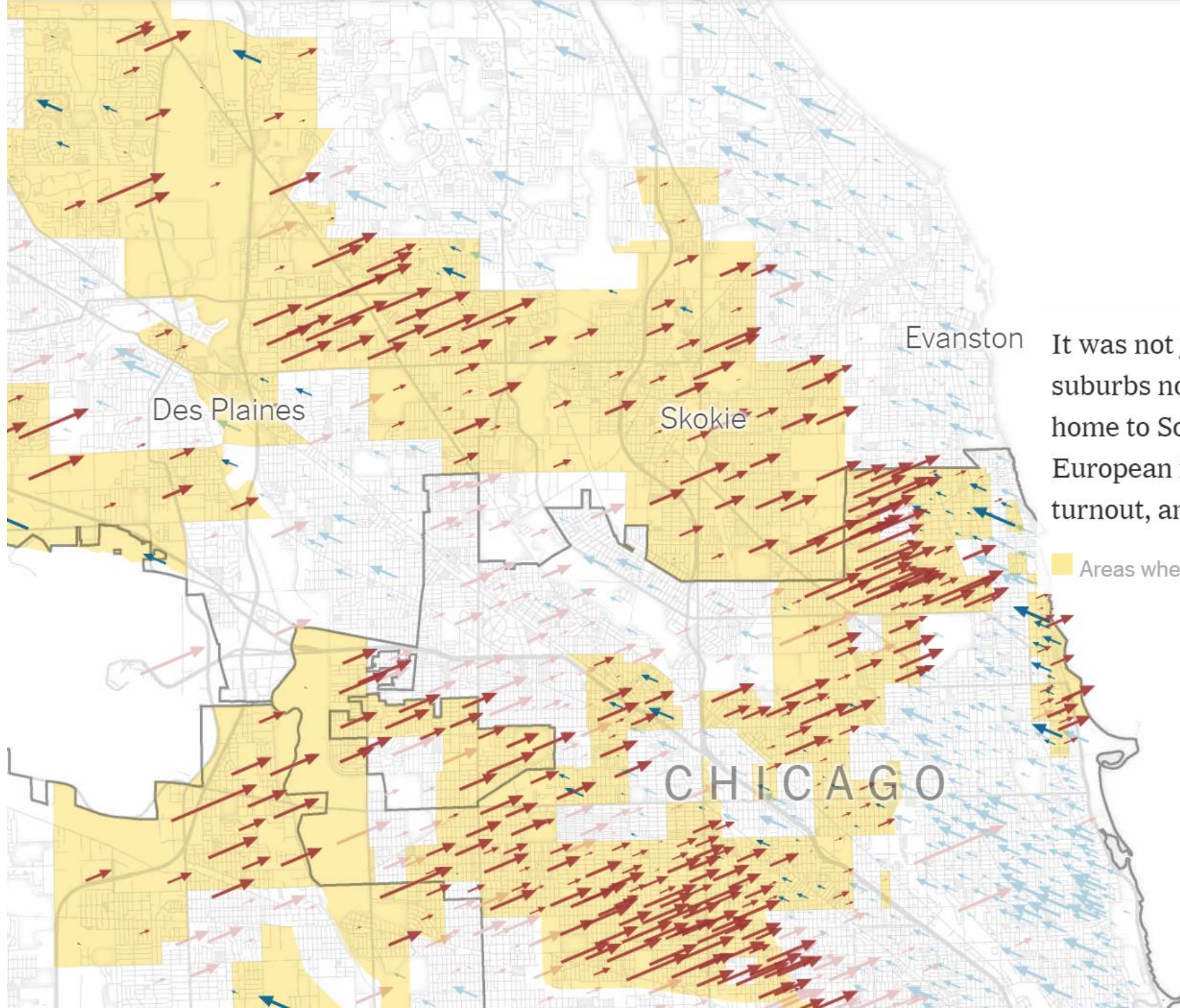
In particular, Chicago precincts with a lot of immigrants saw more people turning out than in 2016, and many shifted to Mr. Trump.

■ Areas where 30% or more are born abroad



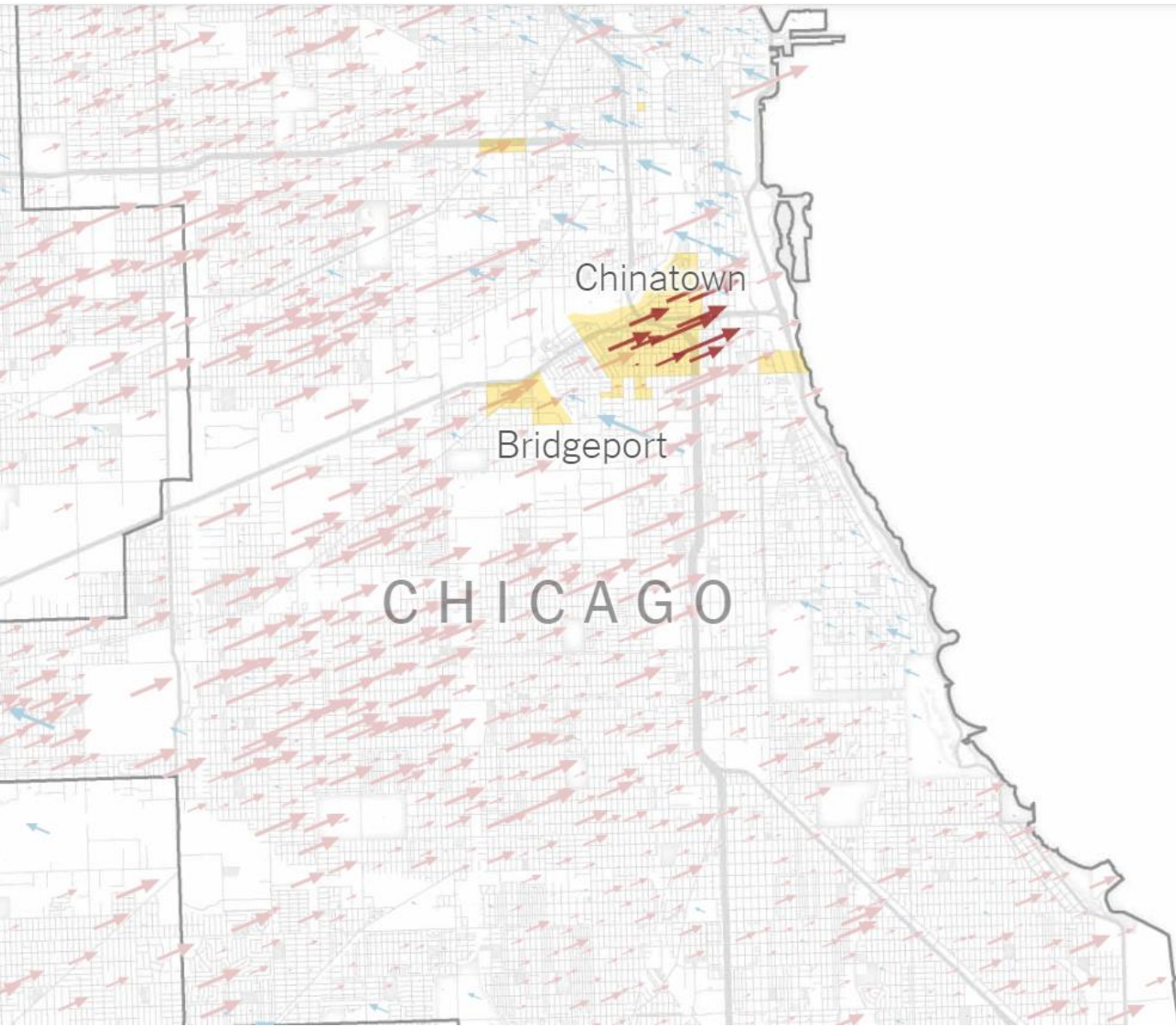
Almost all of the precincts with a majority Latino population showed an increase in enthusiasm for the president ...

■ Areas that are more than 50% Latino



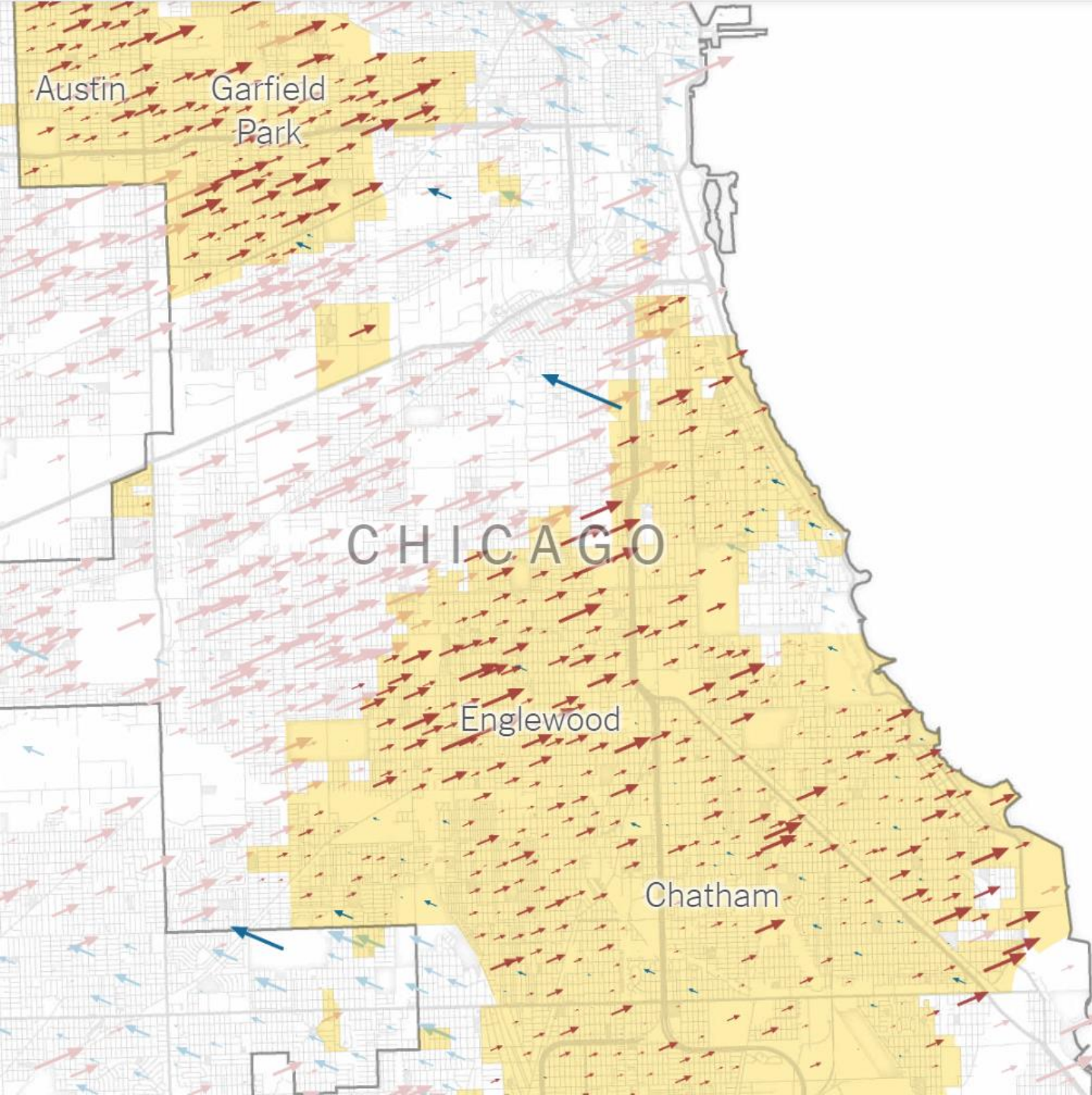
It was not just Latino areas. In a belt of suburbs north of Chicago — precincts that are home to South Asian, Arab and Eastern European immigrants — there was also higher turnout, and a shift to Mr. Trump.

Areas where 30% or more are born abroad



In Chinatown, Mr. Trump's vote increased by 34 percent over 2016, while Mr. Biden received 6 percent fewer votes than Hillary Clinton. Mr. Biden still won in precincts with a majority of residents of Asian descent, but the Democratic margin of victory fell 12 percentage points.

■ Areas that are more than 50% of Asian descent



Meanwhile, areas with more modest red shifts tended to be predominantly Black, with few immigrants. Mr. Biden received fewer votes than Mrs. Clinton in these areas while Mr. Trump's vote increased slightly.

Areas that are more than 50% Black

Change in votes cast from 2016 to 2020, in precincts where the combined population of Latinos and residents of Asian descent is at least 65 percent

Areas are ordered by number of Latino and Asian residents, from most to least.

	Biden	Trump	Precincts analyzed	Countywide 2020 result
Los Angeles	+23%	+78%	1,544	+44 Biden
New York City	+2%	+78%	1,164	+31 Biden
Houston	+14%	+59%	237	+13 Biden
Miami	-6%	+61%	416	+7 Biden
Orange County, Calif.	+24%	+73%	419	+9 Biden
Chicago	+2%	+49%	407	+50 Biden
Phoenix	+46%	+64%	69	+2 Biden
San Diego	+21%	+59%	118	+23 Biden
San Antonio	+27%	+42%	258	+18 Biden
Dallas	+24%	+33%	70	+32 Biden
San Jose	+19%	+94%	194	+48 Biden
Las Vegas	+10%	+54%	76	+9 Biden
Denver	+19%	+32%	33	+61 Biden

Notes: Returns are from an entire county or counties in which a city is located. The Atlanta area numbers are for Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton and Gwinnett Counties. Numbers for Joseph R. Biden Jr. show the change from votes for Hillary Clinton in 2016.

Global Cases

91,087,170

Cases by

Country/Region/Sovereignty

22,645,344 US

10,479,179 India

8,131,612 Brazil

3,412,390 Russia

3,127,654 United
Kingdom

2,845,030 France

2,336,476 Turkey

2,289,021 Italy

2,111,782 Spain



Global Deaths

1,950,190

377,616 deaths
US

203,580 deaths
Brazil

151,327 deaths
India

134,368 deaths
Mexico

82,098 deaths
United Kingdom

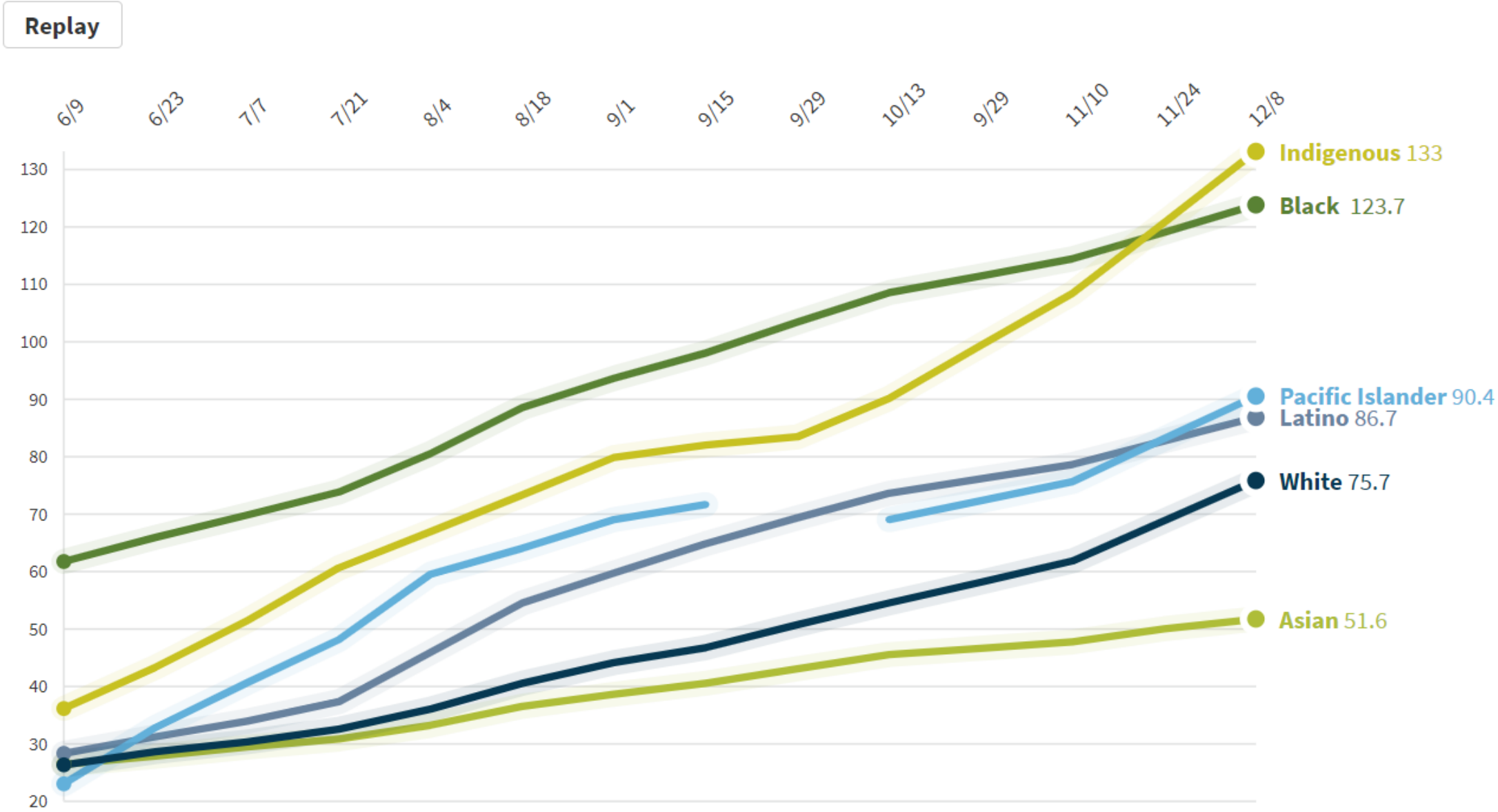
Medical System under strain by Covid - 19

- The AHA estimates a **total four-month financial impact of \$202.6 billion** in losses for America's hospitals and health systems, or an average of **\$50.7 billion per month**.
- Expect to see accelerated hospital closing
- Cook County Health & others LAYING OFF STAFF
- ED graduating residents cannot find jobs.

 **MERCY**
Hospital & Medical Center

← EMERGENCY
← Visitor Parking
← Family Health
← Outpatient Surgery
↑ MRI
↑ Main Entrance/
Valet Parking

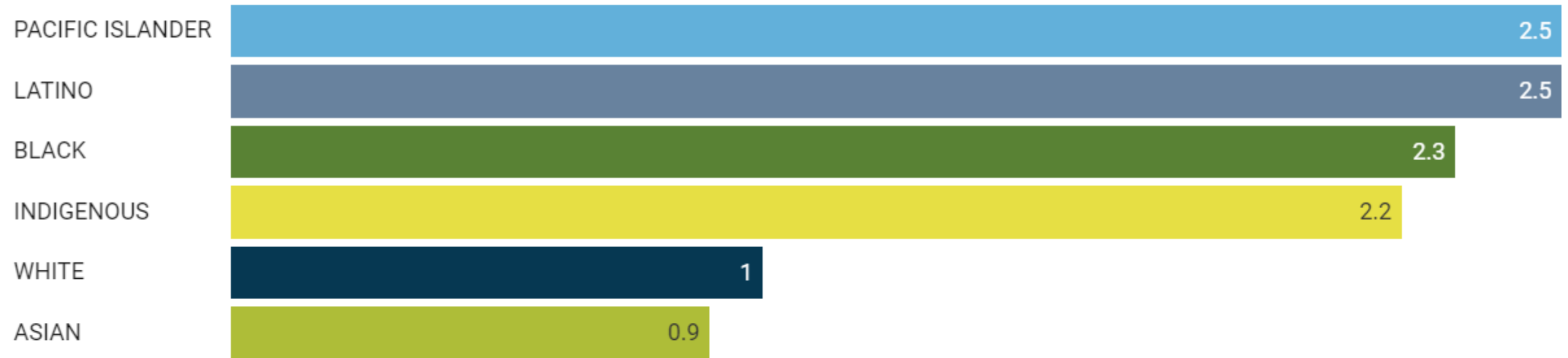
Actual Mortality Rate: U.S. COVID-19 Deaths per 100,000, By Race/Ethnicity



Source: [APM Research Lab](#), [Color of Coronavirus](#) • Pacific Islander data prior to 10/13 did not include Hawaii, as it was not releasing data; its inclusion resulted in an overall drop in the Pacific Islander rate, which begins a new series at 10/13.

Adjusted for age, other racial groups are this many times more likely to have died of COVID-19 than White Americans

Reflects mortality rates calculated through Jan. 5, 2021.



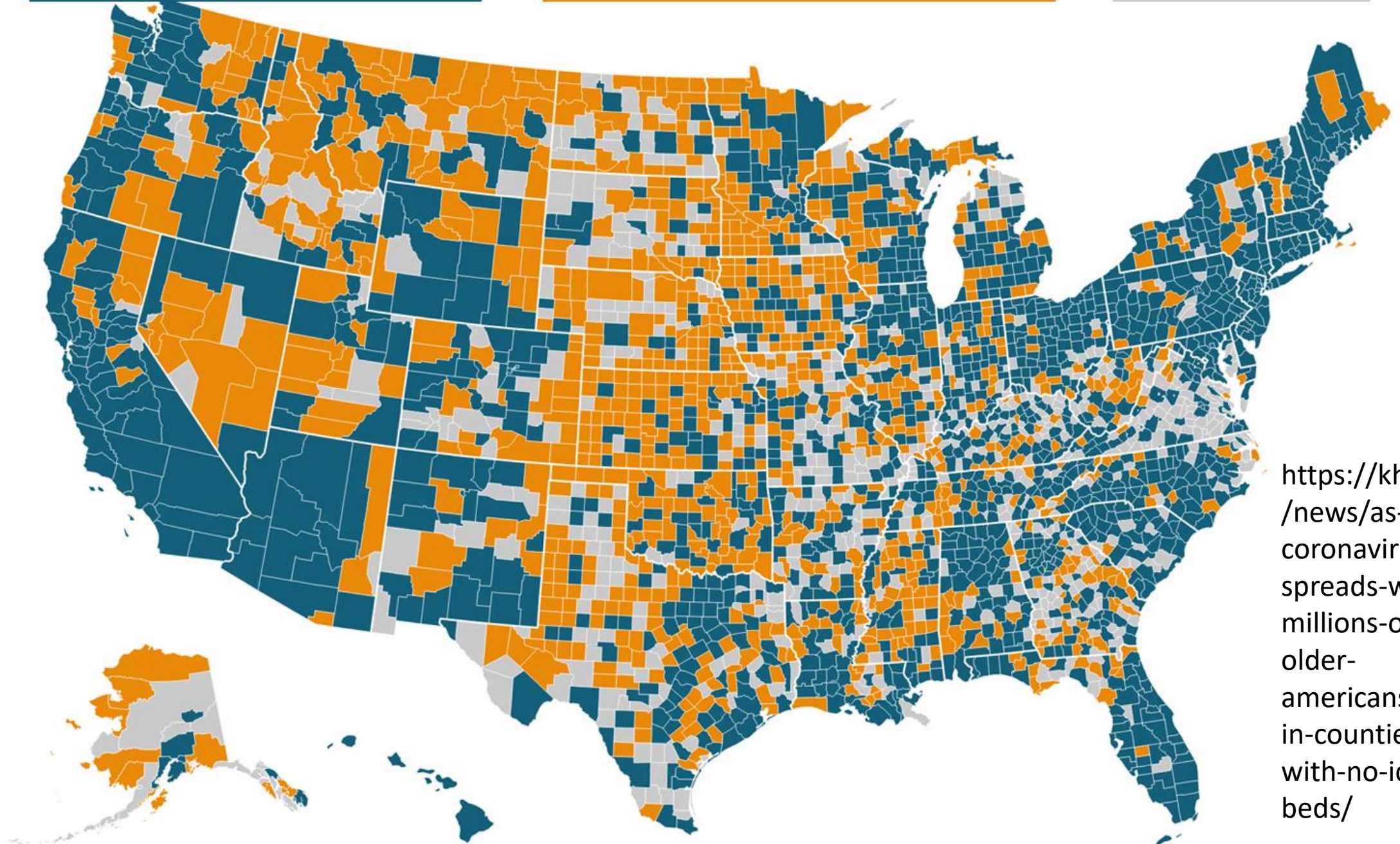
Indirect age-adjustment has been used.

Source: [APM Research Lab](#) • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Hospitals with ICU beds

Hospitals without ICU beds

No hospitals



<https://khn.org/news/as-coronavirus-spreads-widely-millions-of-older-americans-live-in-counties-with-no-icu-beds/>



COOK COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECT
2700 SOUTH CALIFORNIA

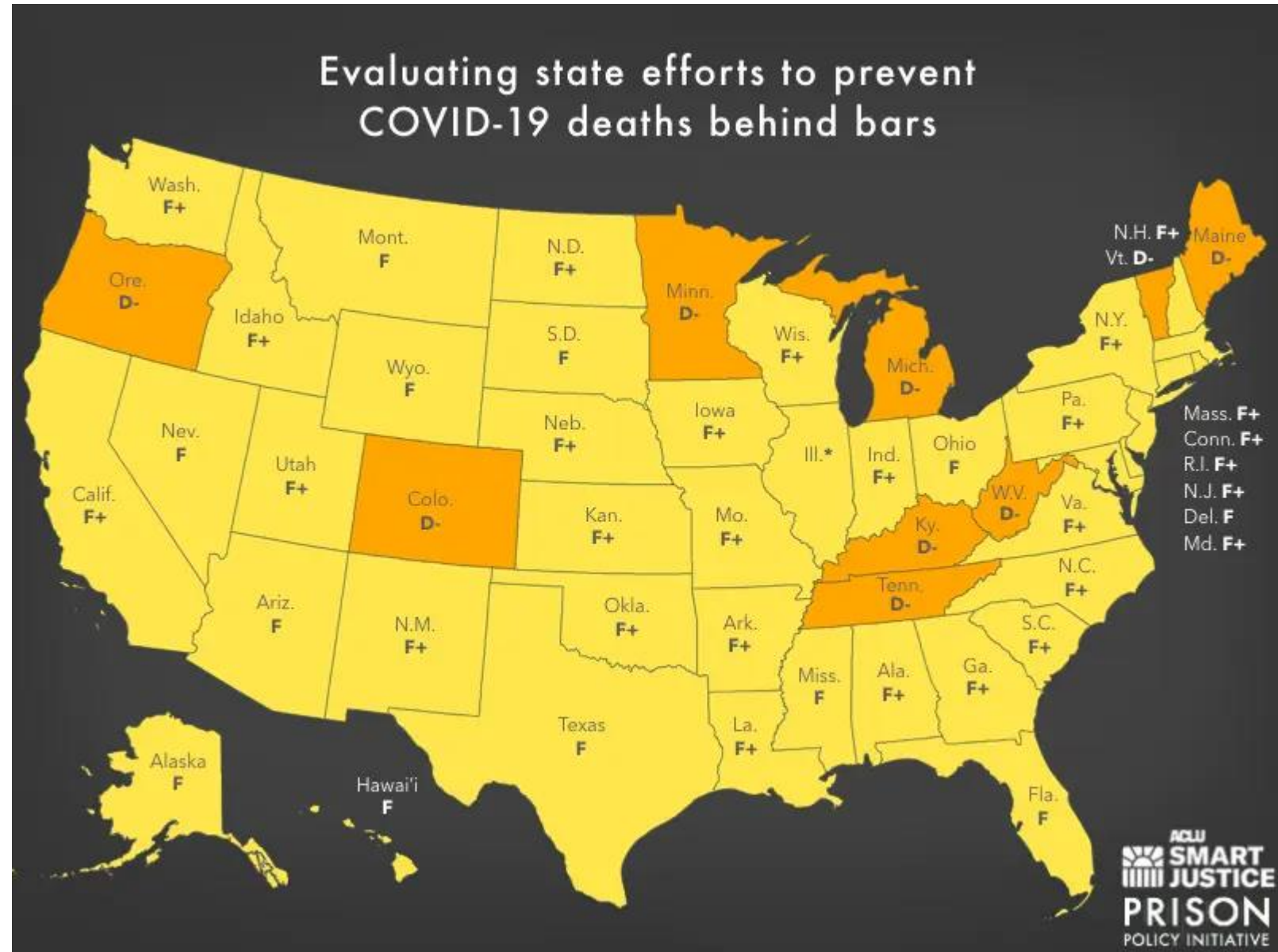
ckwinkle
d President

Thomas J. M
Cook County Sh

HEALTH SERVICE
Receiving South →

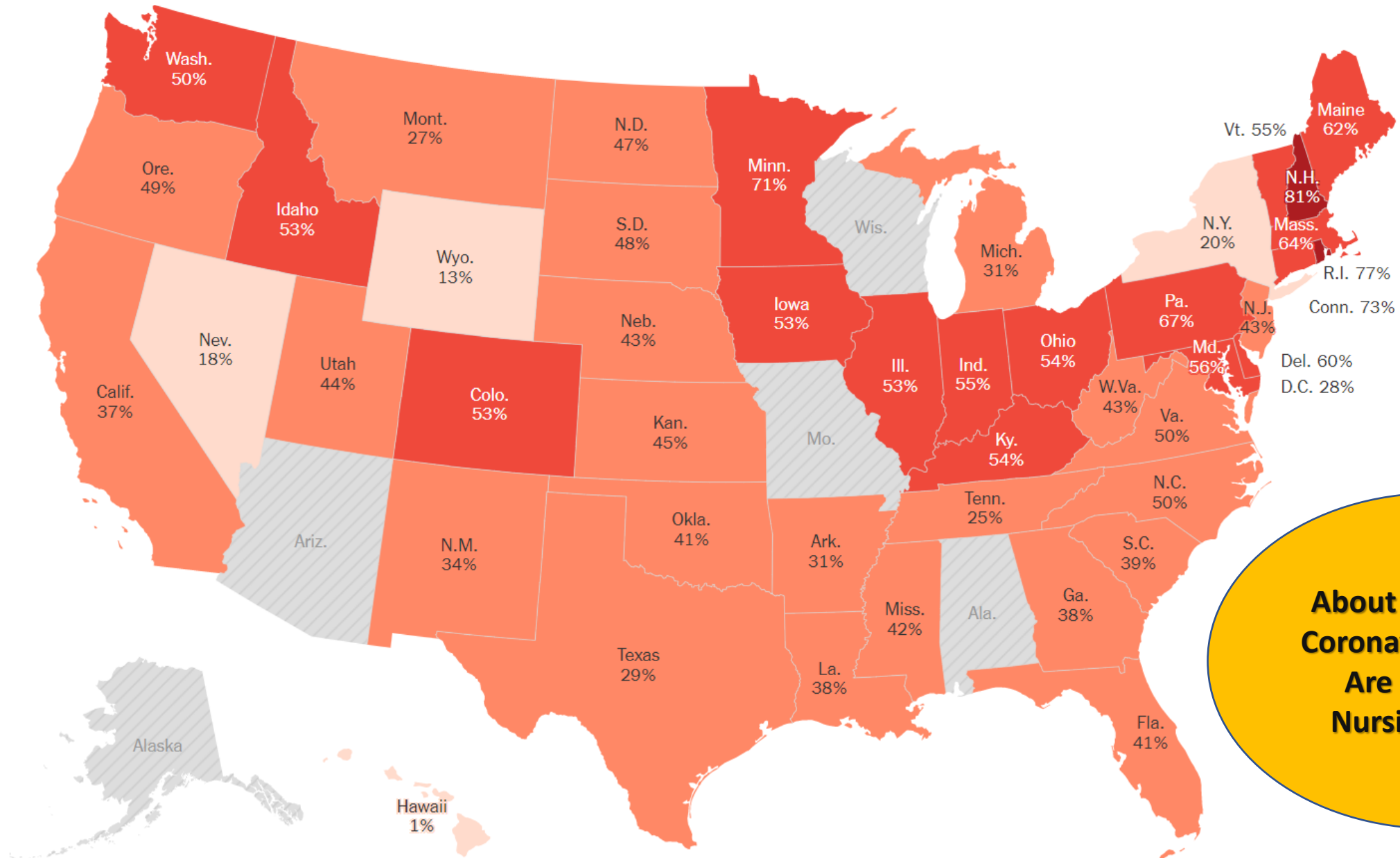
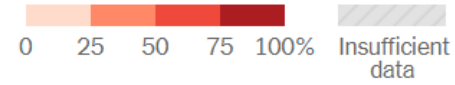
Incarcerated people at higher risk

- Incarcerated people are even more vulnerable to the coronavirus than existing government data have shown.
- Prisons and jails are supplying only meager amounts of hygiene supplies, if any.
- Many facilities are neglecting to provide medical care.
- Incarceration during COVID-19 has subjected incarcerated people to extreme isolation.
- Many people are still incarcerated during the pandemic despite having safe homes to return to.



In 18 states, at least half of deaths are linked to nursing homes.

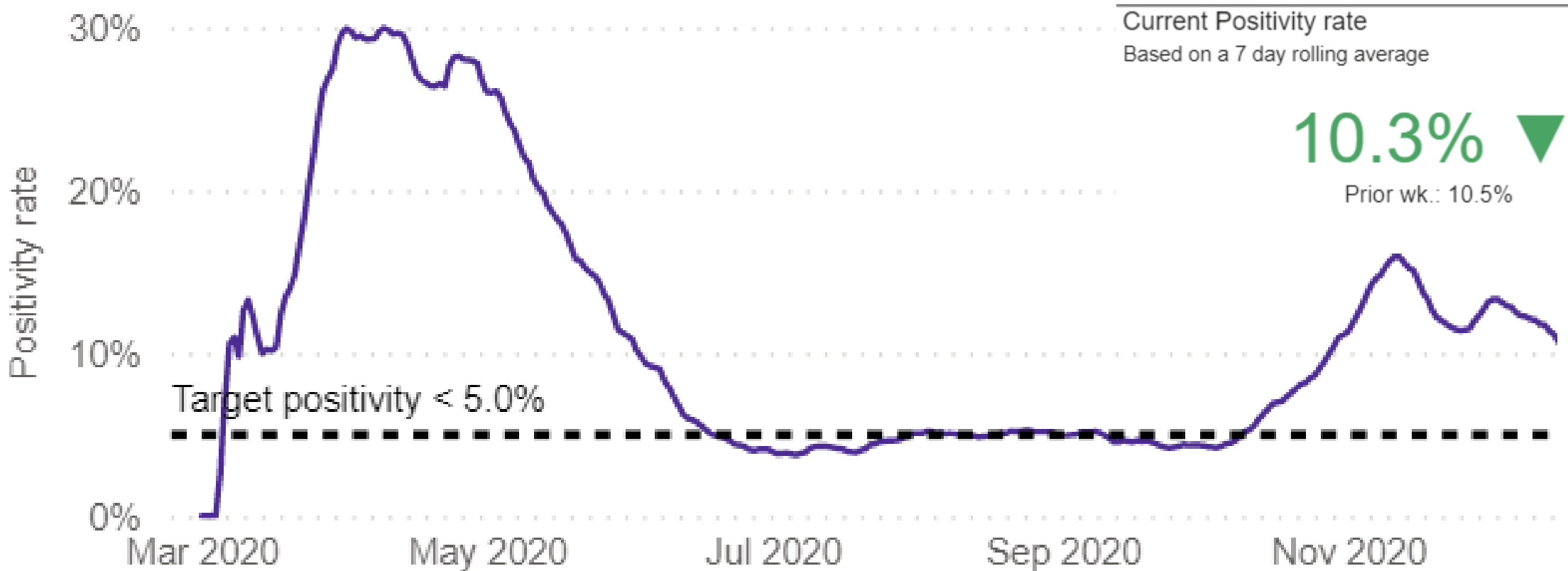
Share of state's deaths linked to long-term care facilities



**About 40% of U.S.
Coronavirus Deaths
Are Linked to
Nursing Homes**

CHICAGO | COVID-19 Citywide Positivity Rate

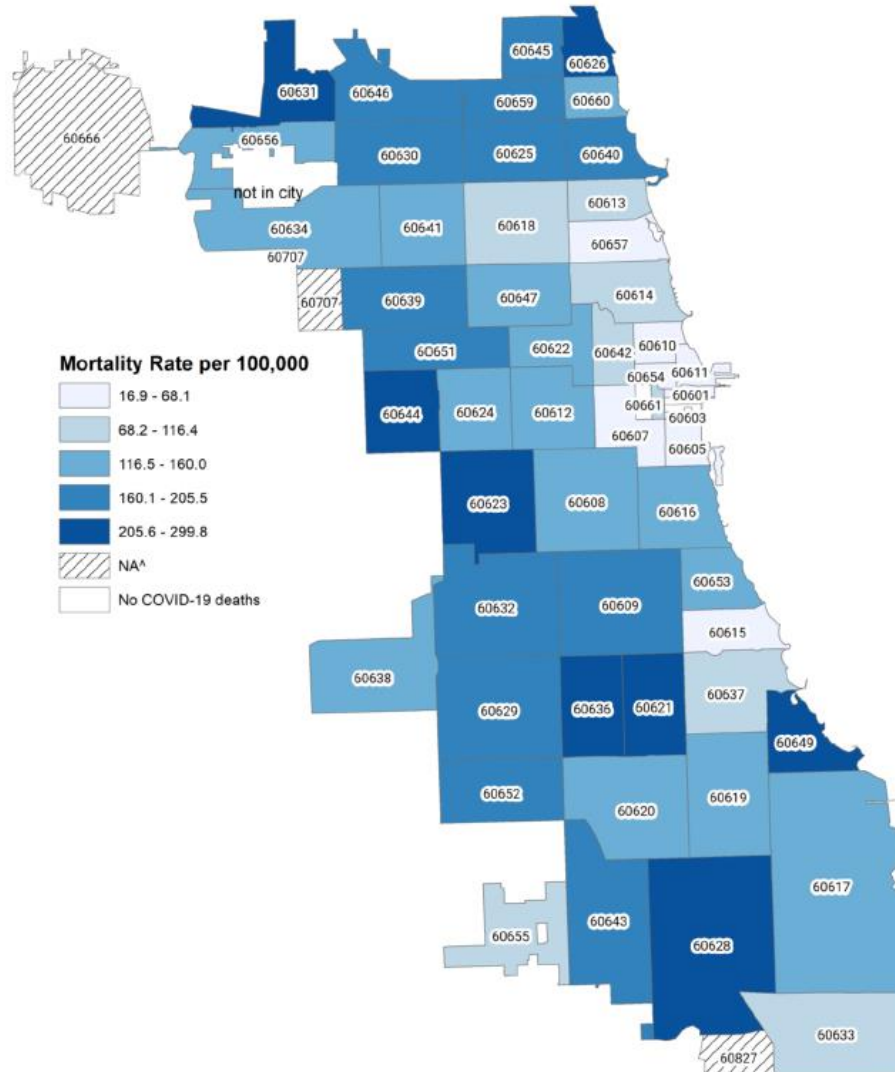
Positivity rate and positivity target (7 day rolling average)



CHICAGO COVID-19: Mortality Rates by Zip code

January 7, 2021

COVID-19 Mortality Rate per 100,000 population by zip code among Chicago residents N=4,206* through January 6, 2021



Note: *The map includes 4,206 of the 4,258 COVID-19 deaths confirmed by laboratory testing and zip codes with mortality rates shown.

^aRates for zip codes with very small underlying populations or where population extend outside the city are not shown.

Data Source: Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System, Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, IDPH Vital Records
There are deaths from COVID-19 that remain unreported or under investigation that are not reflected on this map.



Characteristics of Chicago resident deaths

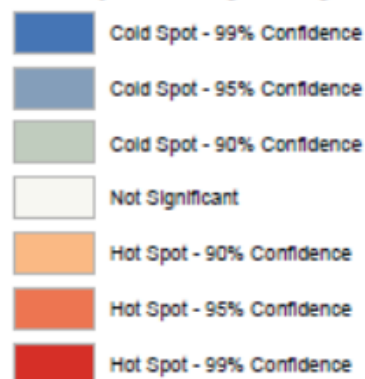
Characteristic	Number	% Total Deaths	Rate per 100,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Citywide			
Citywide	4368	100.0%	157.1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age			
0-17	2	0.0%	0.0
18-29	29	0.7%	5.5
30-39	97	2.2%	20.9
40-49	236	5.4%	68.4
50-59	468	10.7%	144.8
60-69	956	21.9%	358.6
70-79	1126	25.8%	715.8
80+	1454	33.3%	1794.7
Unknown	0	0.0%	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender			
Female	1792	41.0%	127.8
Male	2576	59.0%	192.3
Unknown	0	0.0%	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race-Ethnicity			
Asian-Non-Latinx	195	4.5%	104.8
Black-Non-Latinx	1684	38.6%	212.0
Latinx	1477	33.8%	187.0
Other-Non-Latinx	39	0.9%	30.2
Unknown	34	0.8%	
White-Non-Latinx	939	21.5%	100.9



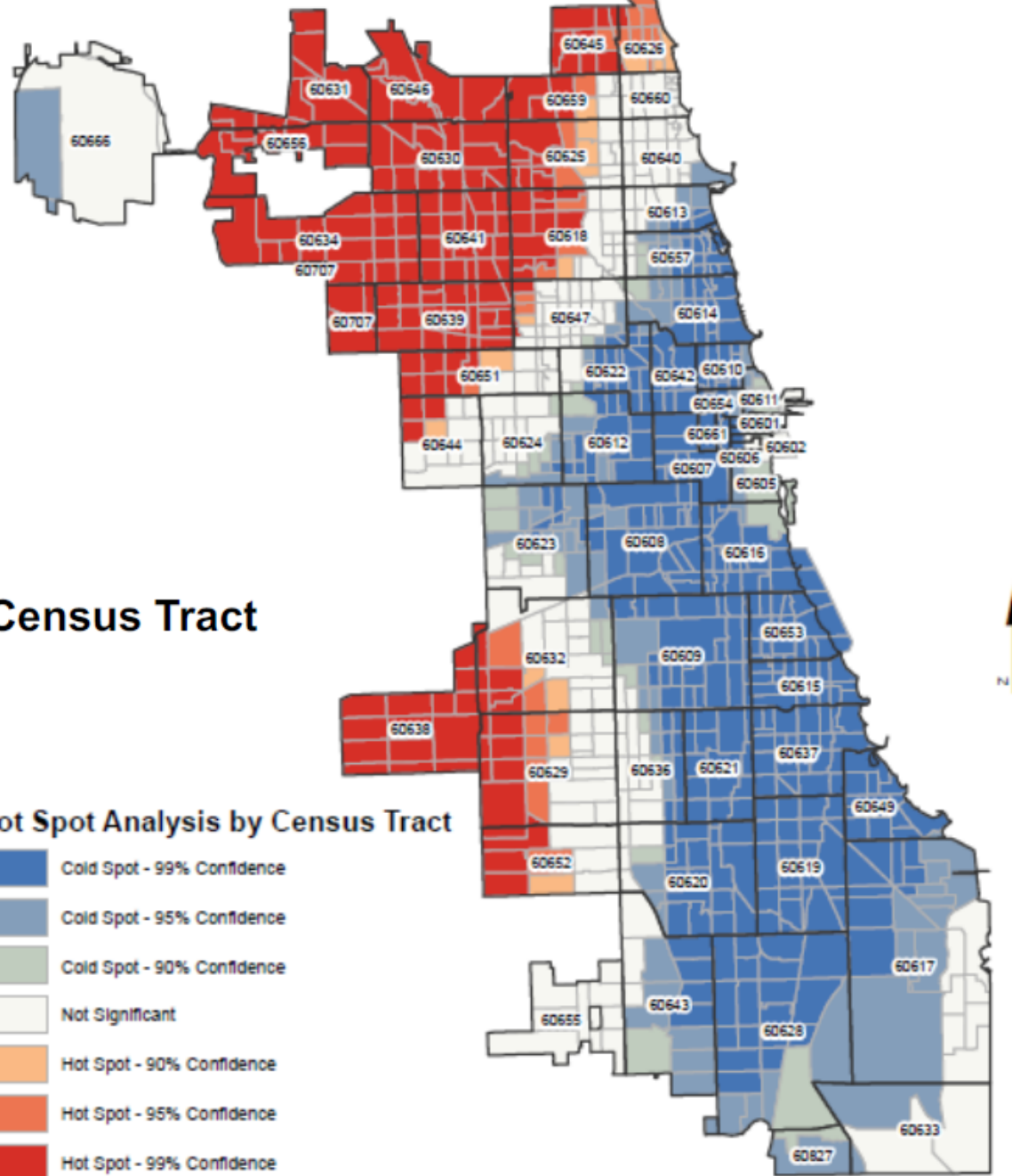
COVID-19 Case Hot Spot Analysis

COVID-19 Case Hot and Cold Spots, by Census Tract
December 20, 2020 – January 2, 2021

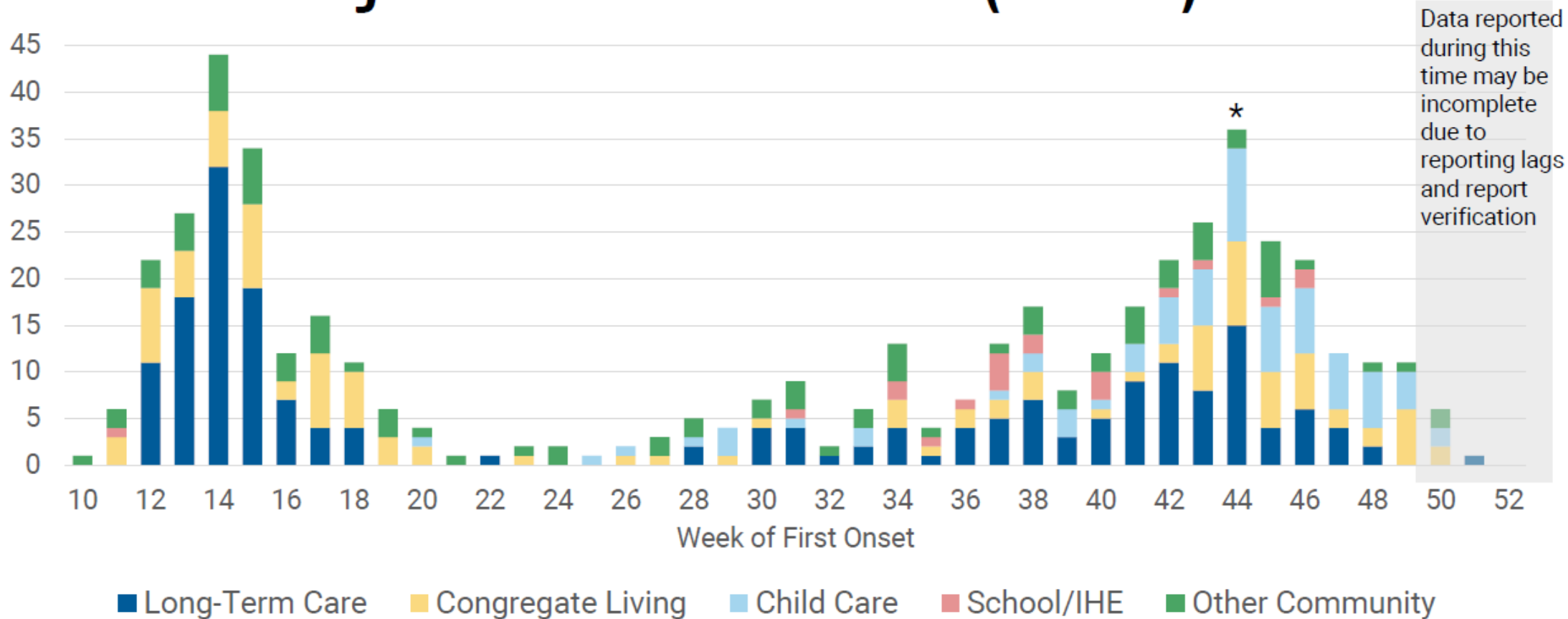
Hot Spot Analysis by Census Tract



Cases reported 12/20 - 1/2
(n=7999) * 428 no address



Reported COVID-19 Outbreaks Decreasing by Week of First Onset[§] (N=490)



Data reported during this time may be incomplete due to reporting lags and report verification

Data is reported by MMWR week, which is the week of the year assigned by the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System for the purposes of disease reporting. Week 10 began on March 1.

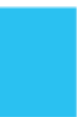
[§]If symptom onset dates are unknown, the first test date is used. Two outbreaks are excluded from this graph due to missing onset dates.

*Illinois Department of Public Health criteria for defining an outbreak in non-healthcare community and school settings was updated from 2 or more cases to 5 or more on October 27.

Outbreaks in congregate care living facilities including long-term care, acute care and critical access hospitals, and child care settings remain at 2 or more cases. Cases must have symptom onsets within 14 days of each other and be epidemiologically linked to the outbreak setting.

Long-term care includes, skilled nursing and assisted living facilities. Congregate living includes, correctional facilities, homeless shelters, group homes, and other residential care facilities.

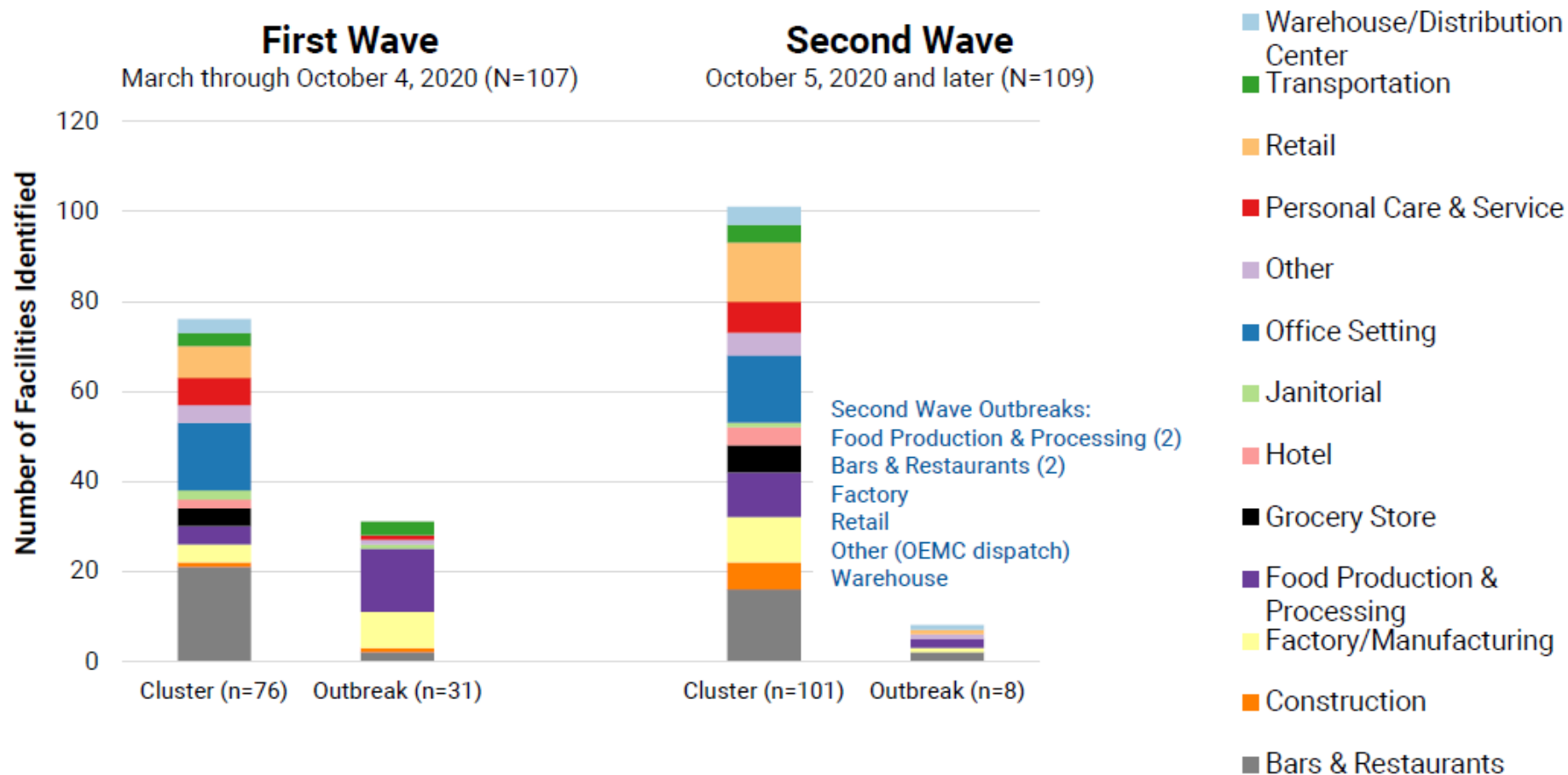
School/IHE includes, K-12 schools and institutes of higher education



Number of Workplace-Associated Clusters and Outbreaks* (n=216) by Industry Subtype and Identification Date: First Wave vs Second Wave, 2020

Increases: Retail, Grocery, Hotel, Construction

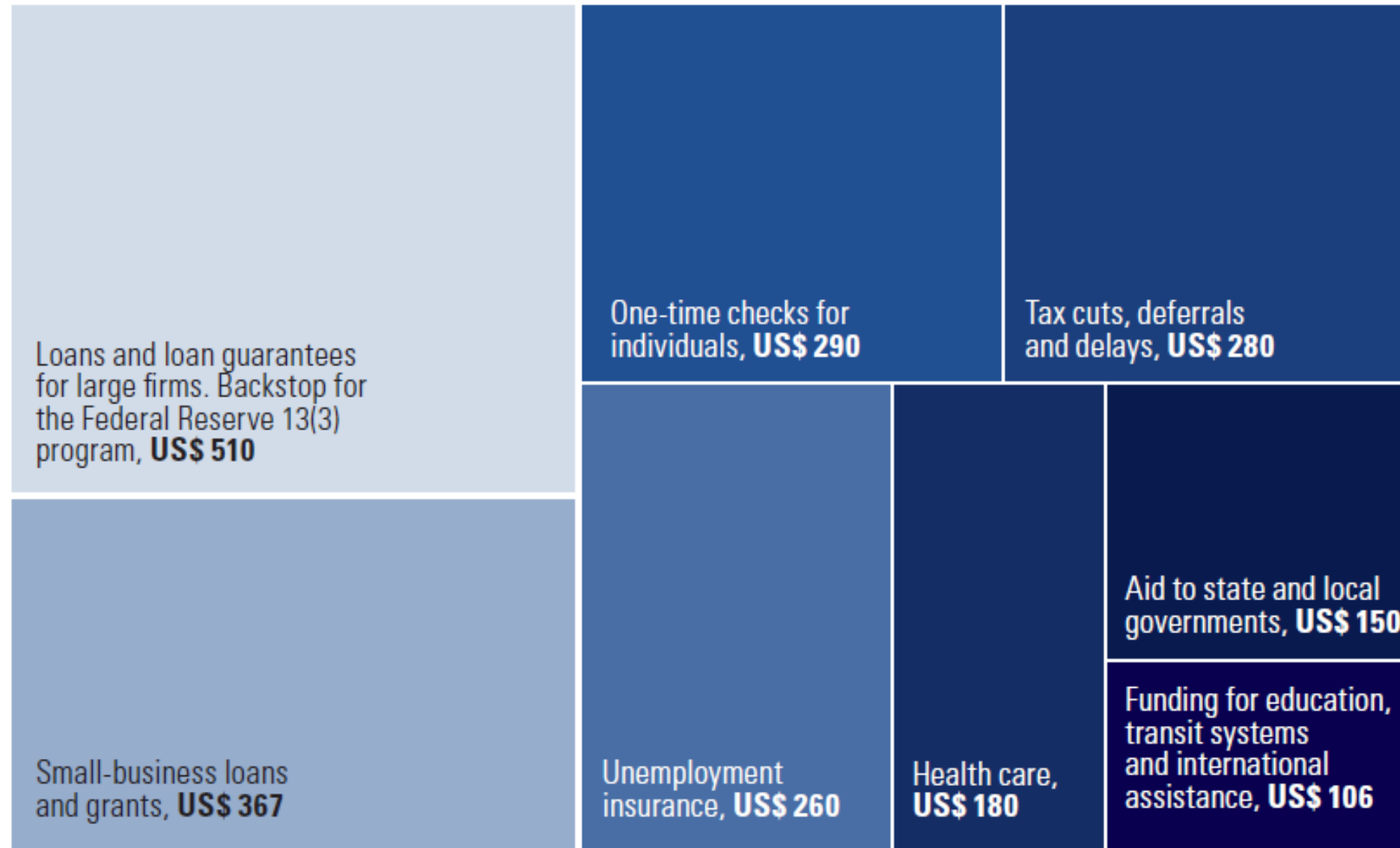
Decreases: Transportation, Janitorial, Food Production & Processing, Bars & Restaurants



*Public Health Guidance Changes:

1) Effective 10/01/20: Public Health Order 2020-2 mandates reporting of: any businesses who suspend operations due to COVID-19 cases among employees or patrons, and any with knowledge of 5+ cases among employees or patrons within a 14-day period. 2) Effective 10/27/20: Outside of congregate care, daycare and acute/critical access hospital settings, IDPH has raised the threshold for outbreak definition to five or more laboratory-confirmed cases. "First Wave" outbreaks shown with < 5 confirmed cases include 2 in food production, 1 restaurant and 1 in manufacturing.

Phase three stimulus: over US\$ 2 trillion
(Billions of dollars)



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Moody's Analytics estimates.



A statue of surgeon J. Marion Sims is taken down from its pedestal in Central Park on Tuesday. A New York City panel decided to move the controversial statue after outcry, because many of Sims' medical breakthroughs came from experimenting on enslaved black women without anesthesia.

Members of AIM tore down the statue of Christopher Columbus outside the Minnesota State Capitol in June 2020 during the George Floyd protests.



RACE IS A SOCIAL CATEGORY ?

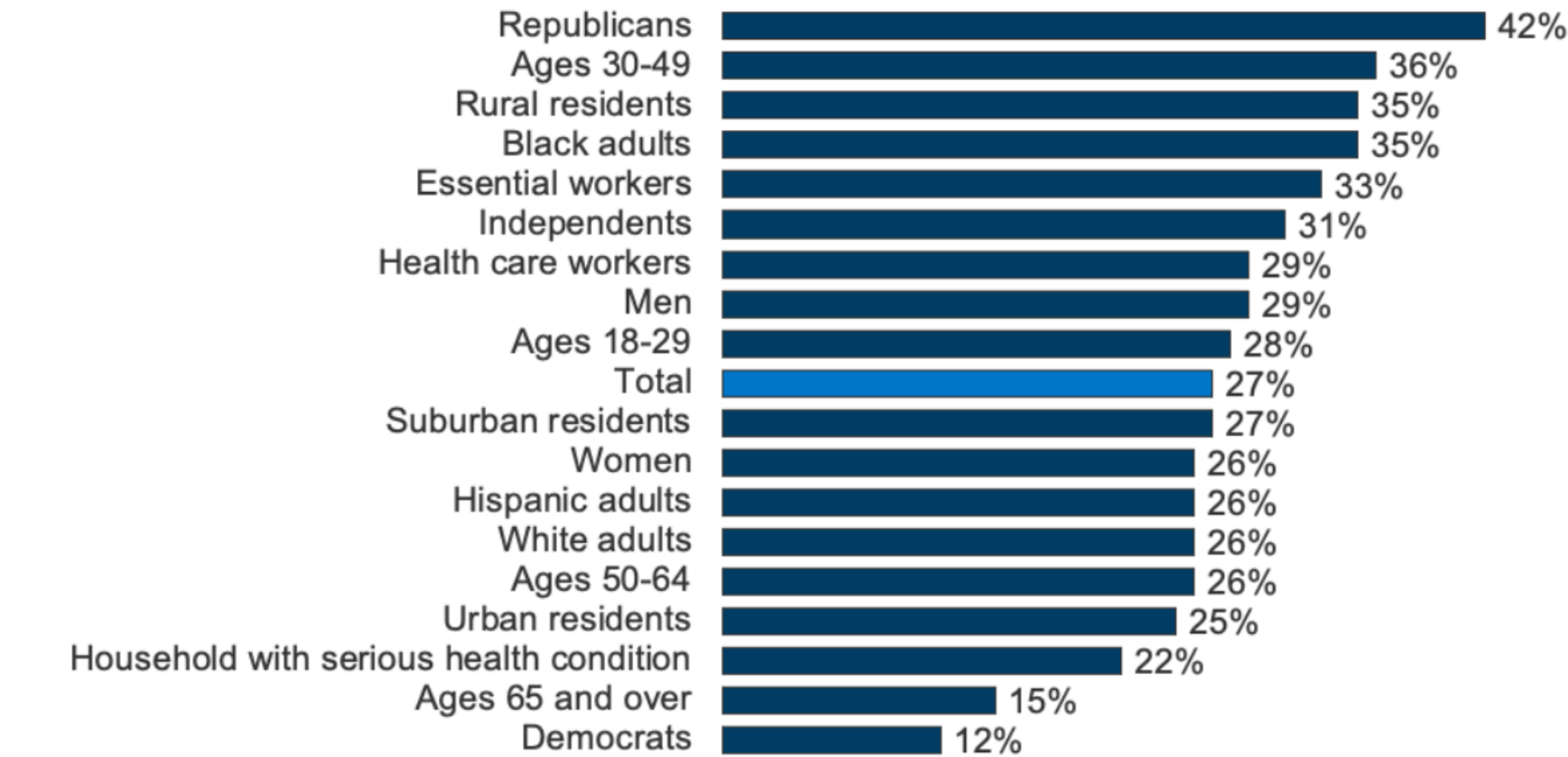
Table 1. Percentage of white participants endorsing beliefs about biological differences between blacks and whites

Item	Study 1: Online sample (n = 92)	Study 2			
		First years (n = 63)	Second years (n = 72)	Third years (n = 59)	Residents (n = 28)
Blacks age more slowly than whites	23	21	28	12	14
Blacks' nerve endings are less sensitive than whites'	20	8	14	0	4
Black people's blood coagulates more quickly than whites'	39	29	17	3	4
Whites have larger brains than blacks	12	2	1	0	0
Whites are less susceptible to heart disease than blacks*	43	63	83	66	50
Blacks are less likely to contract spinal cord diseases*	42	46	67	56	57
Whites have a better sense of hearing compared with blacks	10	3	7	0	0
Blacks' skin is thicker than whites'	58	40	42	22	25
Blacks have denser, stronger bones than whites*	39	25	78	41	29
Blacks have a more sensitive sense of smell than whites	20	10	18	3	7
Whites have a more efficient respiratory system than blacks	16	8	3	2	4
Black couples are significantly more fertile than white couples	17	10	15	2	7
Whites are less likely to have a stroke than blacks*	29	49	63	44	46
Blacks are better at detecting movement than whites	18	14	15	5	11
Blacks have stronger immune systems than whites	14	21	15	3	4
False beliefs composite (11 items), mean (SD)	22.43 (22.93)	14.86 (19.48)	15.91 (19.34)	4.78 (9.89)	7.14 (14.50)
Range	0–100	0–81.82	0–90.91	0–54.55	0–63.64
Combined mean (SD) (medical sample only)	SOURCE: Hoffman_ PNAS (2016) V 113(16) 11.55 (17.38)				

Figure 4

Which Groups Are Most Likely To Be COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitant?

Percent within each group who say, if a COVID-19 vaccine was determined to be safe by scientists and available for free to everyone who wanted it, they would **probably not get it** or **definitely not get it**:

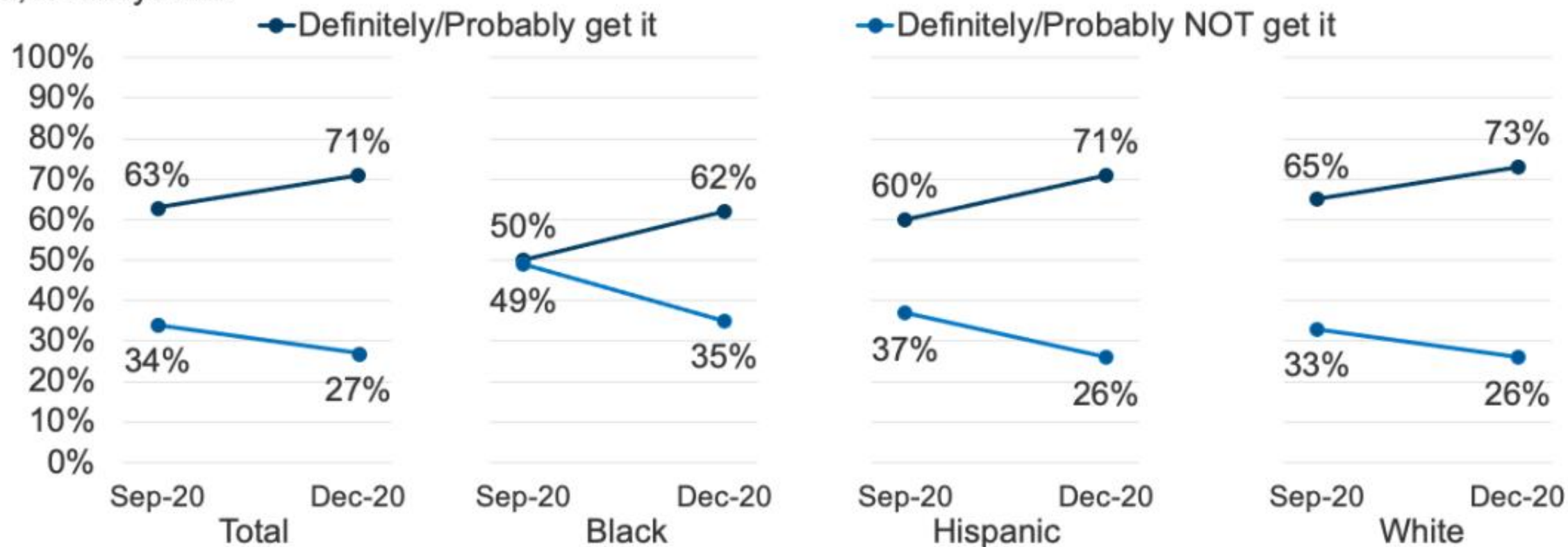


SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (KFF Health Tracking Poll, Nov. 30-Dec. 8, 2020). See topline for full question wording.

Figure 2

Willingness To Get COVID-19 Vaccine Has Increased Across Racial/Ethnic Groups

If a COVID-19 vaccine was determined to be safe by scientists and available for free to everyone who wanted it, would you...?

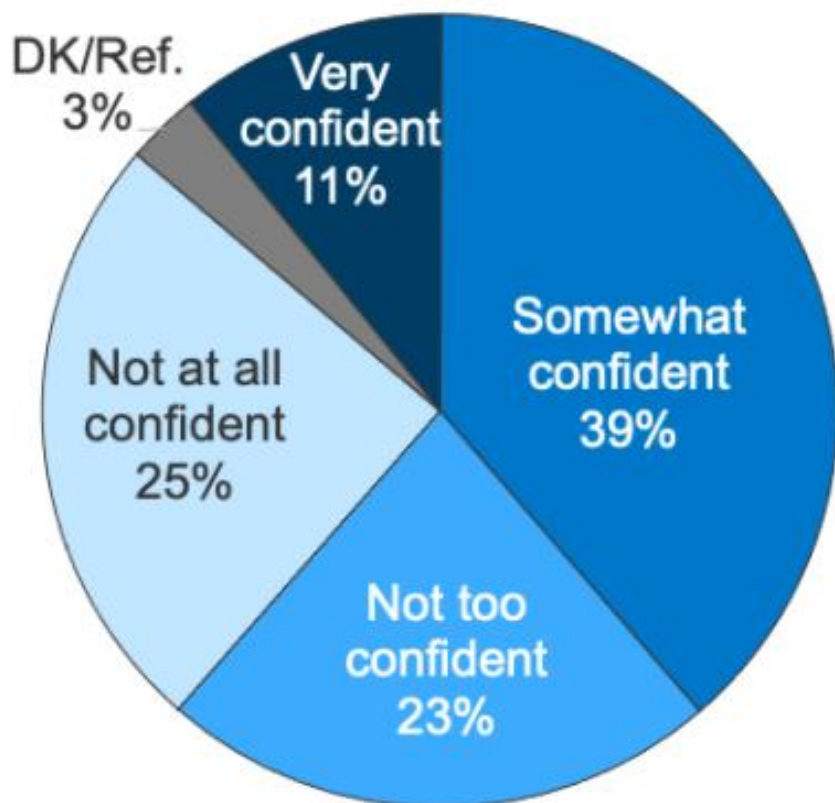


SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (KFF Health Tracking Poll, Nov. 30-Dec. 8, 2020); KFF/The Undeclared Survey on Race and Health (conducted Aug. 20-Sept. 14, 2020). See topline for full question wording.

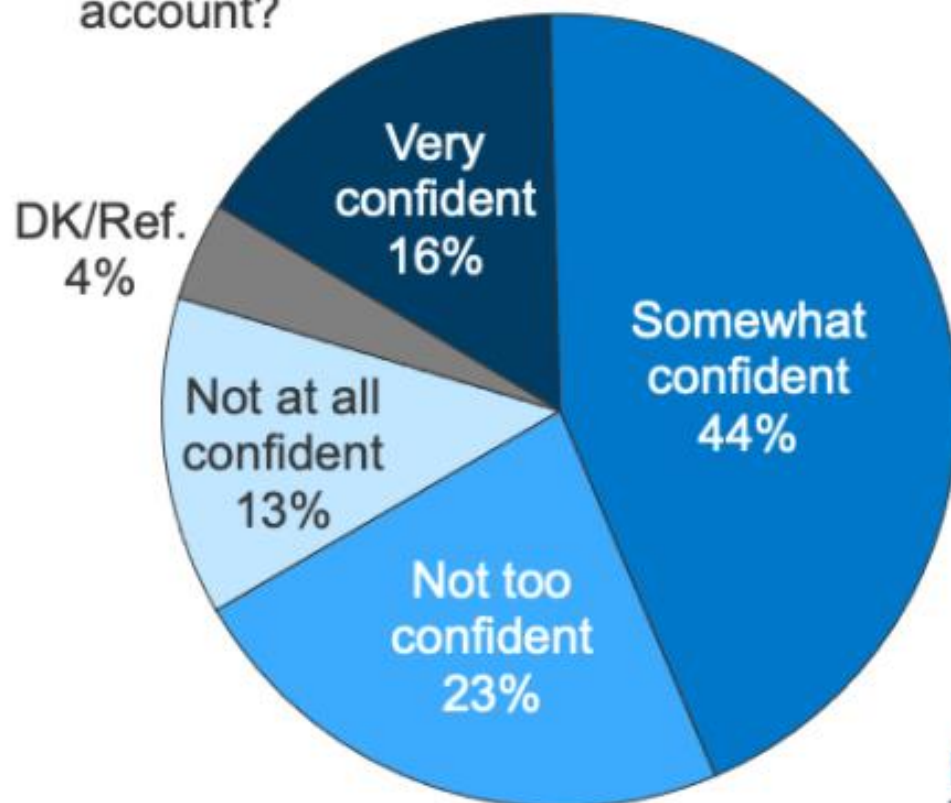
AMONG THOSE WHO WOULD DEFINITELY NOT OR PROBABLY NOT GET VACCINATED: Percent who say each of the following is a major reason why:	Total	Party ID		Age		Race/Ethnicity	
		Independent	Republican	18-49	50+	Black	White
Worried about possible side effects	59%	59%	54%	58%	63%	71%	56%
Do not trust the government to make sure the vaccine is safe and effective	55	52	56	55	53	58	54
Vaccine is too new and want to wait and see how it works for other people	53	54	41	57	46	71	48
Politics has played too much of a role in the vaccine development process	51	46	53	47	59	54	49
The risks of COVID-19 are being exaggerated	43	40	57	40	51	33	49
Don't trust vaccines in general	37	43	31	37	38	47	36
Do not trust the health care system	35	34	36	32	42	28	36
Worried that they may get COVID-19 from the vaccine	27	30	18	26	26	50	21
Don't think they are at risk of getting sick from COVID-19	20	18	23	18	26	20	19

Many Black And Hispanic Adults Lack Confidence That Vaccine Development Process Is Taking Their Needs Into Account

AMONG BLACK ADULTS: How confident are you that the development of a coronavirus vaccine is taking **the needs of Black people** into account?

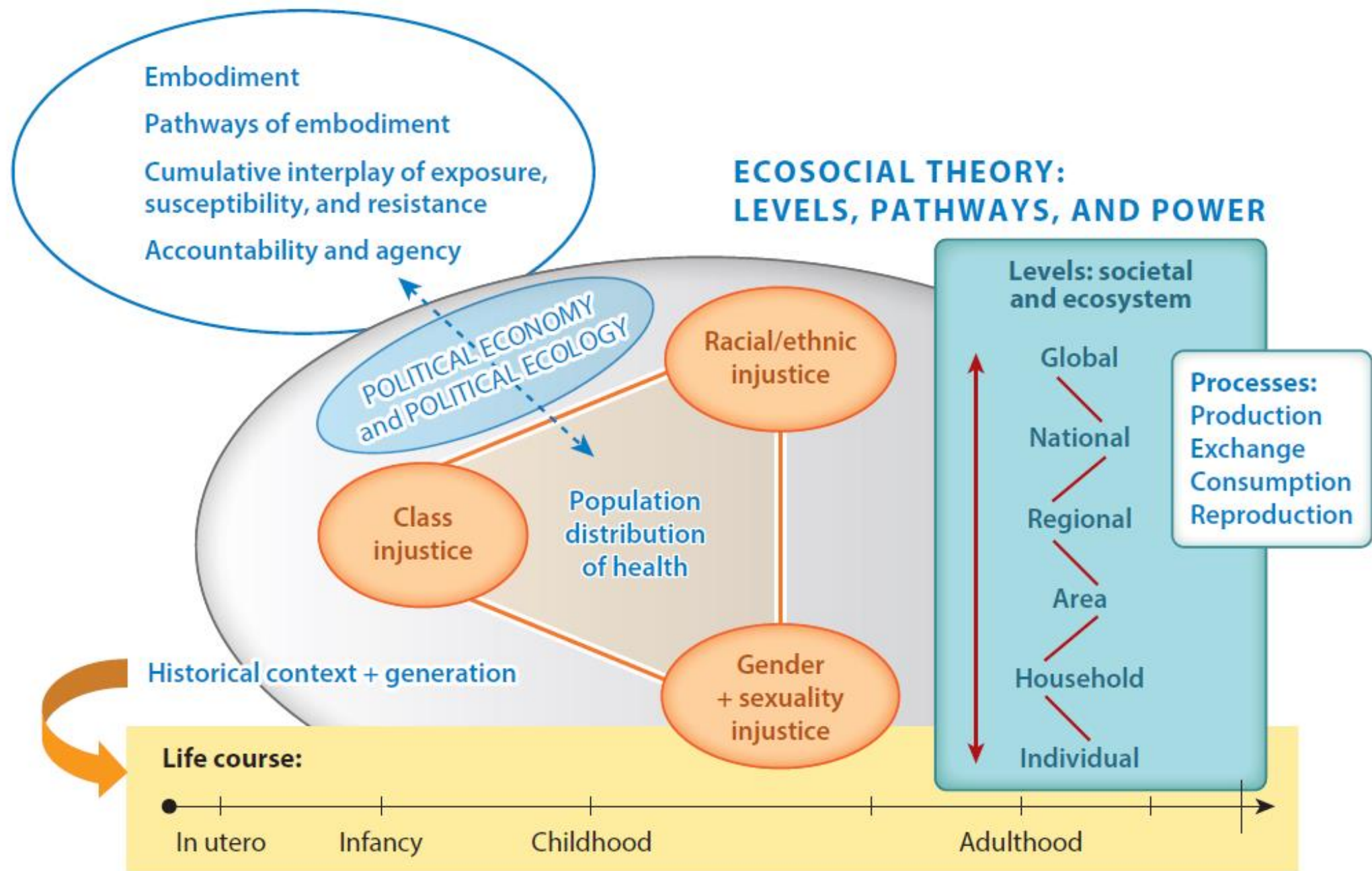


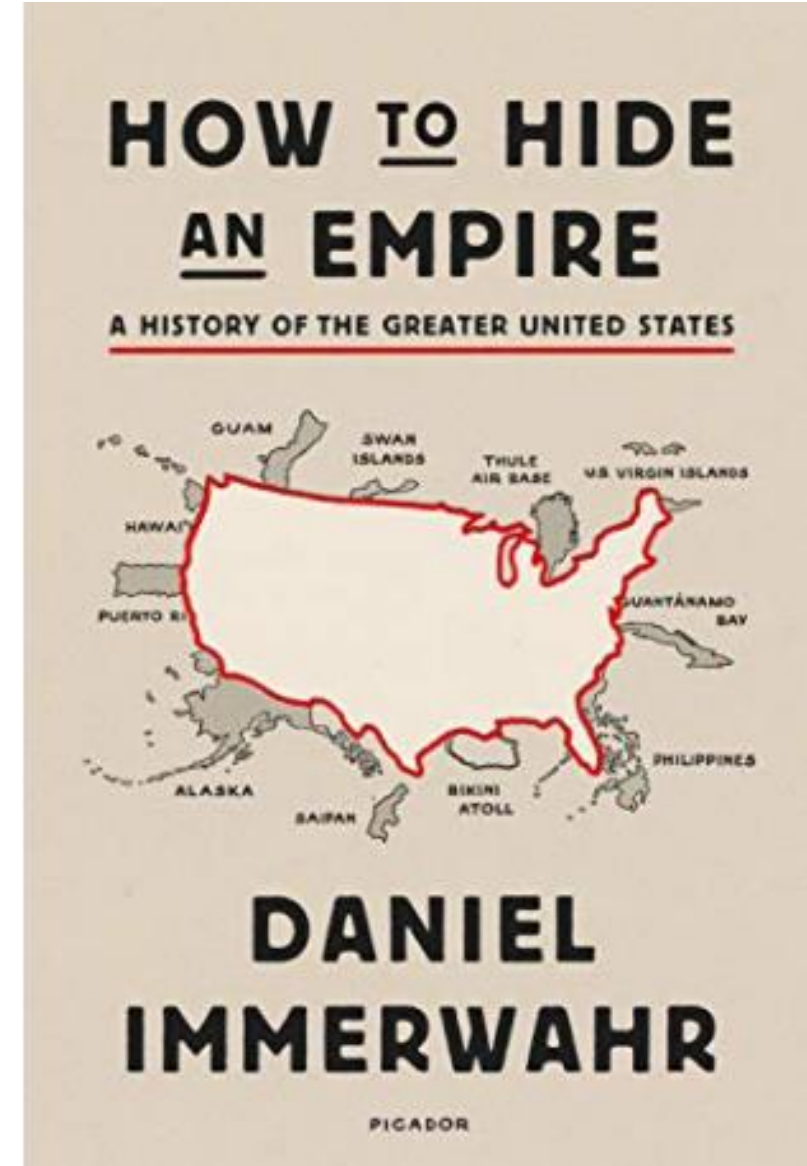
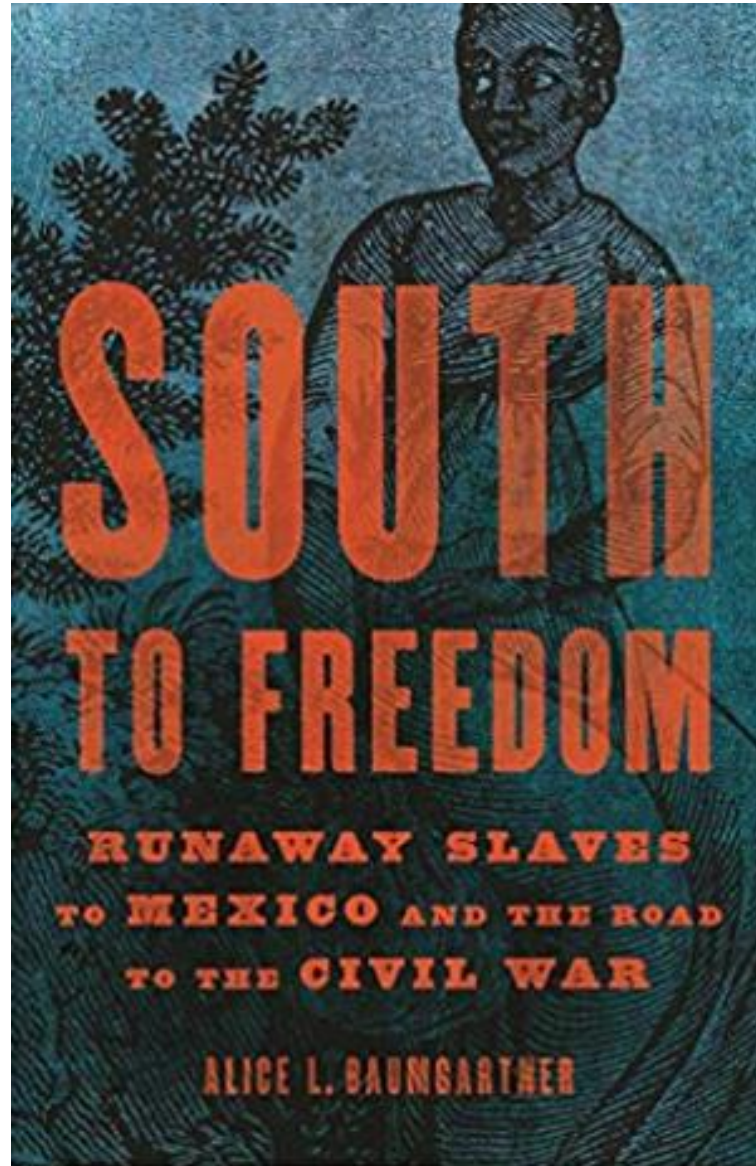
AMONG HISPANIC ADULTS: How confident are you that the development of a coronavirus vaccine is taking **the needs of Hispanic or Latino people** into account?



SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (KFF Health Tracking Poll, Nov. 30-Dec. 8, 2020). See topline for full question wording.

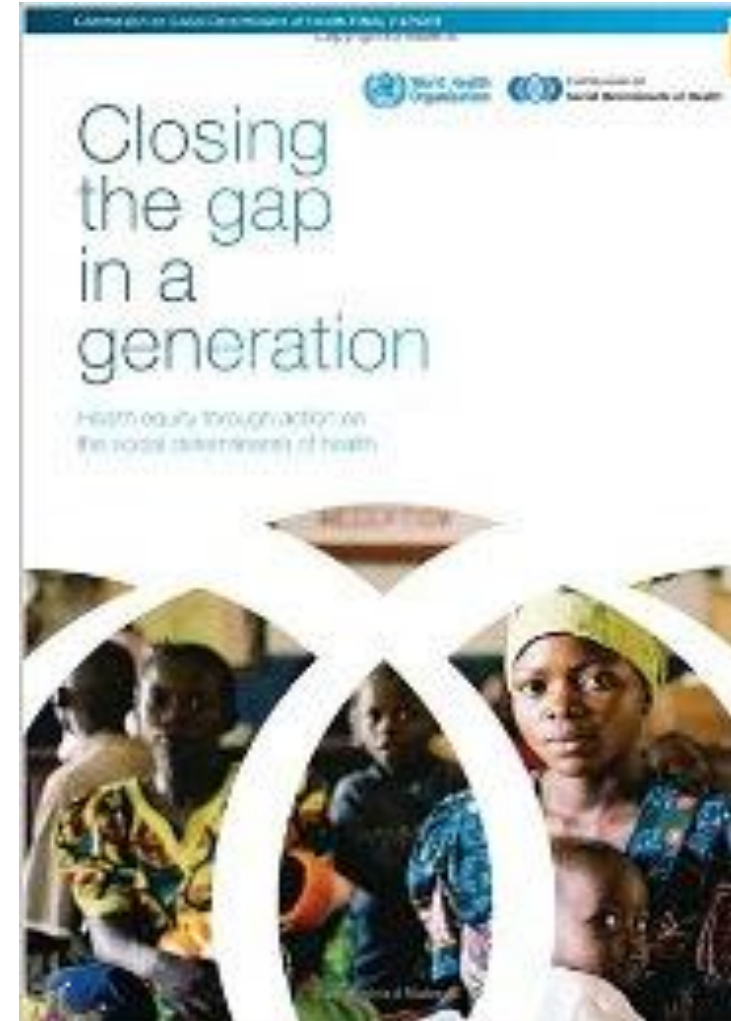
**KFF COVID-19
Vaccine Monitor**





Overarching Principles

- **Improve daily living conditions**
 - The circumstances in which people are born, grow, live, work and age
- **Tackle Inequitable Distribution of Power, Money and Resources**
 - The structural drivers of those conditions of daily life – globally, nationally, and locally
- **Measure and understand the problem and assess the impact of action**
 - Expand knowledge base, develop a workforce trained in social determinants of health, raise public awareness about the social determinants of health



SDOH and their Public Policy Determinants

- **EARLY LIFE** – income supports, progressive family policy, availability of childcare, support services, invest in quality education
- **EDUCATION** – support for literacy, public spending, tuition policy, provide basic skills for unskilled
- **EMPLOYMENT & WORKING CONDITIONS** – active labour policy, support for collective bargaining, increasing worker control, improve working conditions to reduce injuries & job stress
- **UNEMPLOYMENT** – active labour policy, replacement benefits, labour legislation, increase employment opportunities

SDOH and their Public Policy Determinants

- **HOUSING** – income and housing policy, rent controls and supplements, provision of social housing
 - Improve housing quality and the safety of neighborhood environments
- **INCOME & INCOME DISTRIBUTION** – taxation policy, minimum wages, social assistance, social assistance levels, family supports
- **RACISM & DISCRIMINATION** – anti-discrimination laws and enforcement, ESL and job training, approving foreign credentials, support of a variety of other health determinants
- **SOCIAL SAFETY NET** – spending on a wide range of welfare state areas

U.S. HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

MEDICARE

SUBSIDIES

SCHIP

DOCTOR

V.A.

TAX
CREDIT

DRUGS

PROFITS

OVERHEAD

REMIC ME AGAIN, WHY DIDN'T
WE TRY SINGLE PAYER?

M. WUERKER
POLITICO

FIRST 100 DAYS OF A
NEW
ADMINISTRATION !!

Failure to provide universal medical coverage is a source of SHAME.

Health care is a basic human right and must be provided regardless of "legal" status.

SDOH and their Public Policy Determinants

- **FOOD SECURITY** – income and poverty policy, food policy, housing policy
- **HEALTH SERVICES** – public spending, access issues, integration of services
 - Improve access to care
 - Improve quality of care
 - Emphasize prevention of illness
 - Develop incentives to reduce inequalities in the quality of care.
- **COMMUNITIES** – enrich the quality of neighborhood environments and increase economic development in poor areas.



“If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet depreciate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters. This struggle may be a moral one; or it may be a physical one; or it may be both moral and physical; but it must be a struggle. Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did and it never will.” – Frederick Douglass 1849

Rebellions in Hough: Cleveland, Ohio 1966



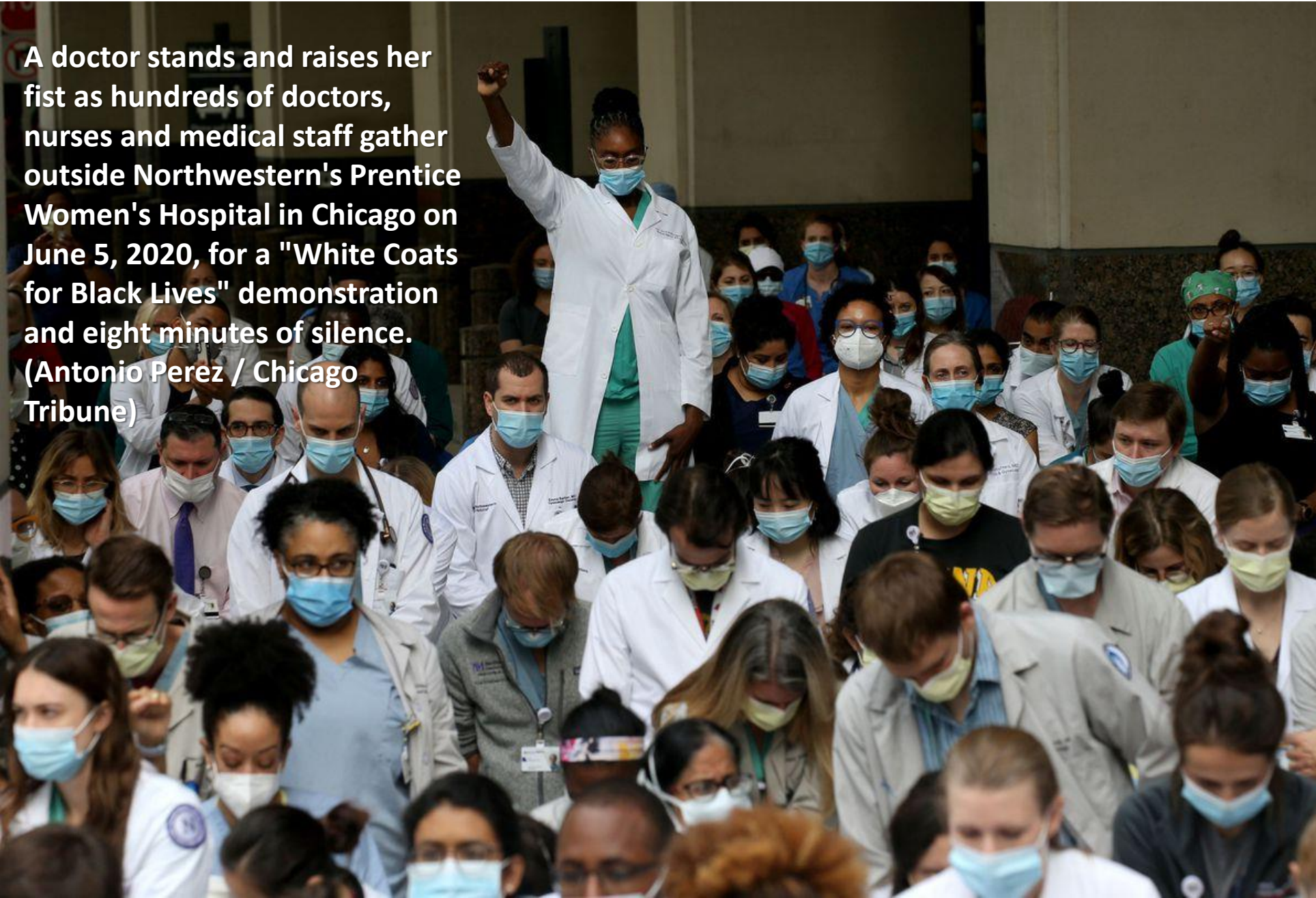
Hundreds of people knelt in front of a local police station during a protest in Humboldt Park on Saturday 6/6/20



Protestors knelt in the middle of 111th Street in Mt. Greenwood on June 4.

WHAT SHOULD WE BE DOING ?

A doctor stands and raises her fist as hundreds of doctors, nurses and medical staff gather outside Northwestern's Prentice Women's Hospital in Chicago on June 5, 2020, for a "White Coats for Black Lives" demonstration and eight minutes of silence. (Antonio Perez / Chicago Tribune)



- Learn history
- **RACISM IS NOT BINARY (Black & white)**
- **Anti-Black racism plays a special role.**
- **Where is racism present ?**
- **How is it operating HERE?**
- **Start with American Medical System.**
- **You must understand the system and the structures that support it... in order to know how to dismantle the system.**
- **Study the structural systems of the nation.**
- **DARE to fight for a new world.. A world at peace where social justice is the law of the land.**



EXAMINE OUR VALUES*

- Narrow focus on the individual
- A-historical stance
- White supremacist ideology
- Myth of American exceptionalism
- Myth of meritocracy
- Myth of a zero-sum game
- Limited future orientation

**From Camara Jones M.D. PhD*

Social Justice & Health

“ Rarely do we find men who are willing to engage in hard, solid thinking. There is an almost universal quest for easy answers and half-baked solutions. Nothing pains some people more than having to think. “

Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

