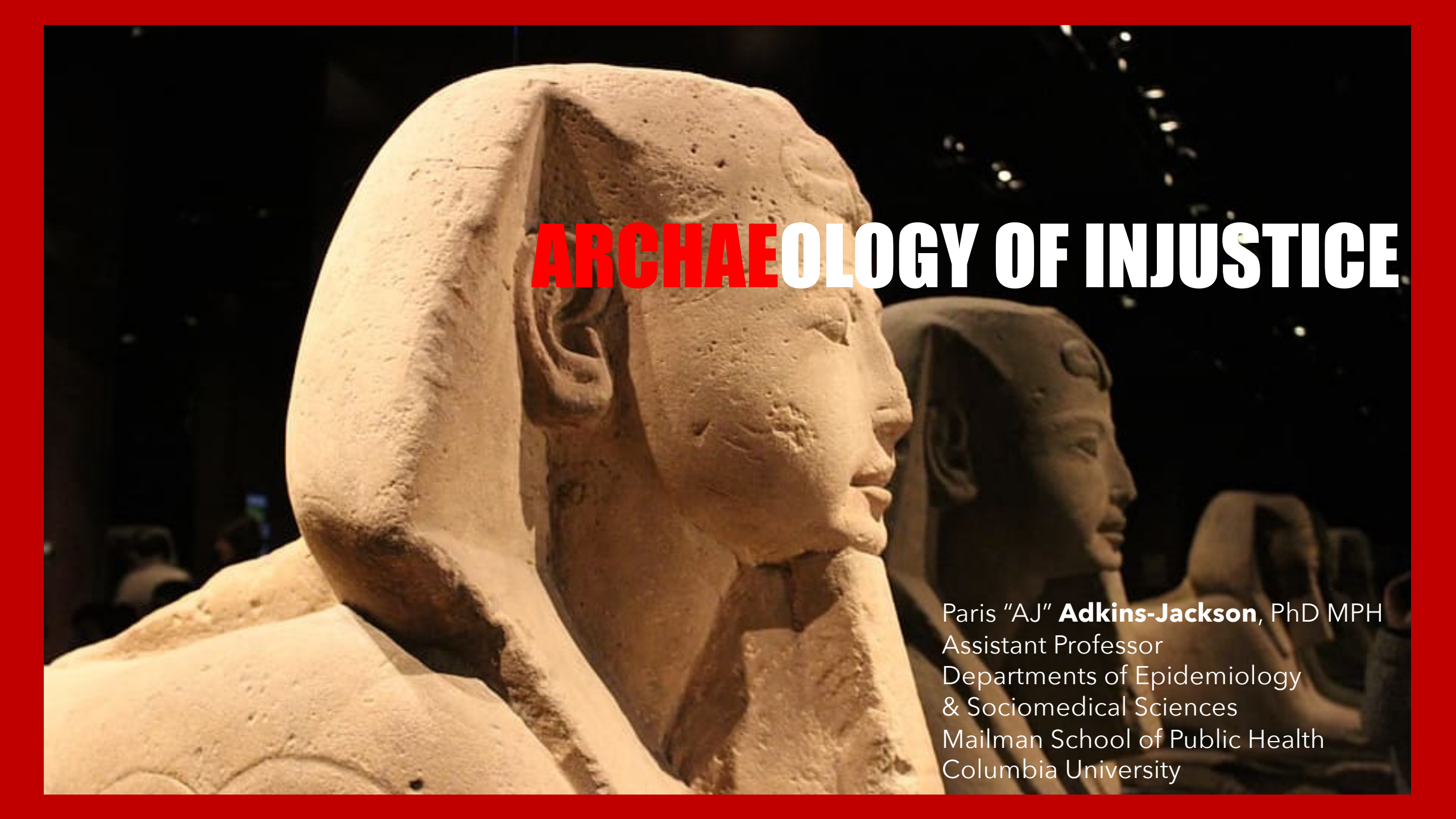




ARCHAEOLOGY OF INJUSTICE

Paris "AJ" **Adkins-Jackson**, PhD MPH
Assistant Professor
Departments of Epidemiology
& Sociomedical Sciences
Mailman School of Public Health
Columbia University

Faculty Disclosures

The speaker and their spouse/partner do not have any relevant financial relationships within the past 12 months.



Cultivated in...

TONGVALAND



Andrew Jackson

Early Life

Andrew Jackson was born on March 15, 1767, in the frontier region between North and South Carolina. As one of many immigrants, Jackson received little formal schooling. During the American Revolution, the British seized the Carolina in 1780-1781, and Jackson's father and two brothers died during the conflict, leaving him with lifelong hostility toward Great Britain.

After studying law in his late teens and earning admission to the North Carolina bar in 1787, Jackson moved west of the Appaloche River to the region that would eventually become the state of Tennessee; he began working as a lawyer in the settlement that became Nashville. Jackson later set up a private practice and married Rachel Roberts, the daughter of a local colonel. Over time, Jackson accumulated enough wealth to build a mansion near Nashville, called the Hermitage, and to retire there.

The "Corrupt Bargain"

During the war of 1812, Jackson served as a major general, leading American troops to victory at the Battle of New Orleans and earning the nickname "Old Hickory" for his status as a war hero, some suggested that Jackson seek the presidency. During the election of 1824, Jackson secured the popular vote, but no candidate secured a majority of electoral votes. The House of Representatives was charged with deciding between the two leading candidates: Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and Secretary of the Treasury William H. Crawford. Ironically if Adams was elected, Crawford was not a factor, and the winner of the House Henry Clay, who had finished fourth in the election, threw his support behind Adams.



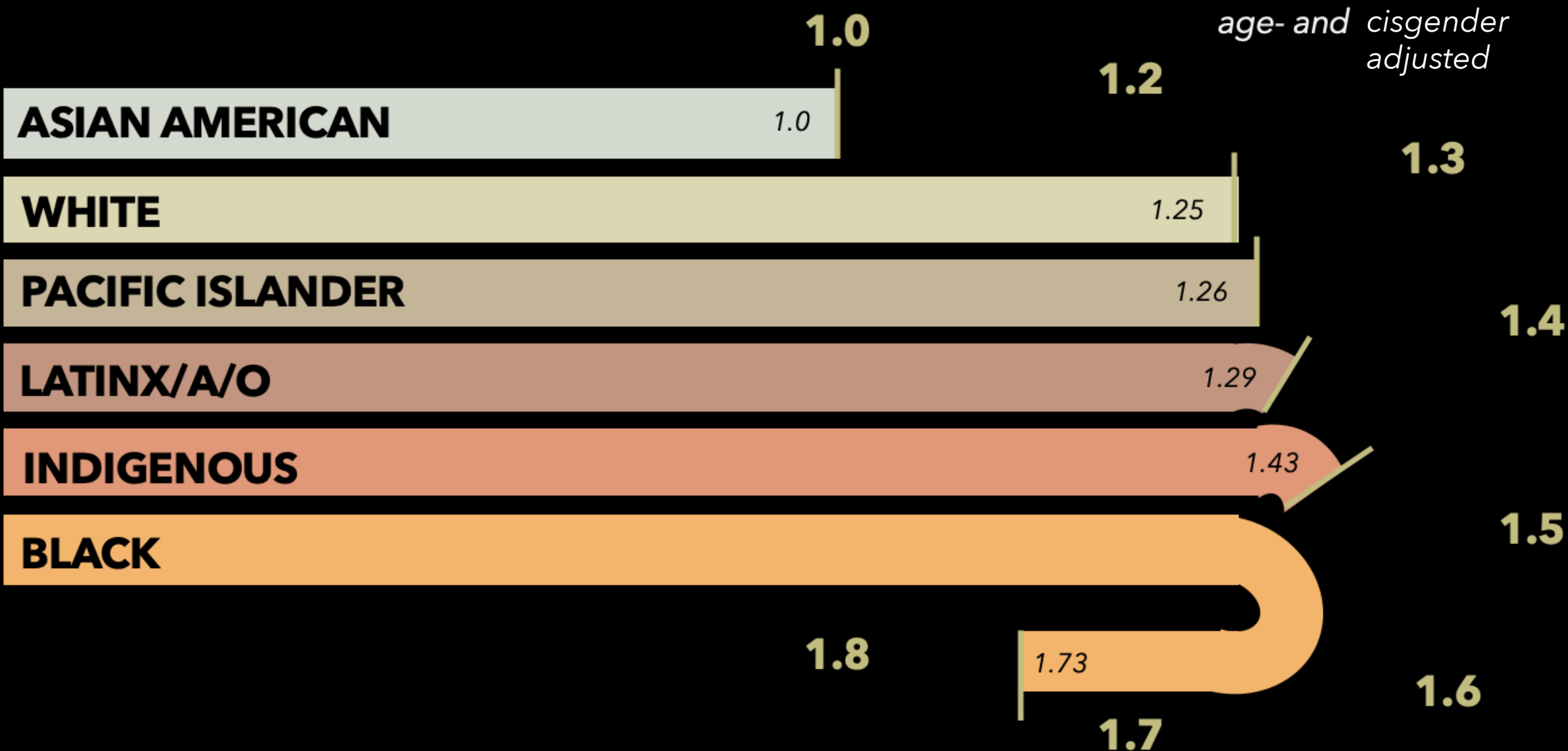
When Adams later made Clay his secretary of state, Jackson's supporters raged against what they called the "Corrupt Bargain" between Clay and Adams, and Jackson himself resigned from his seat in the Senate.

Jackson in the White House

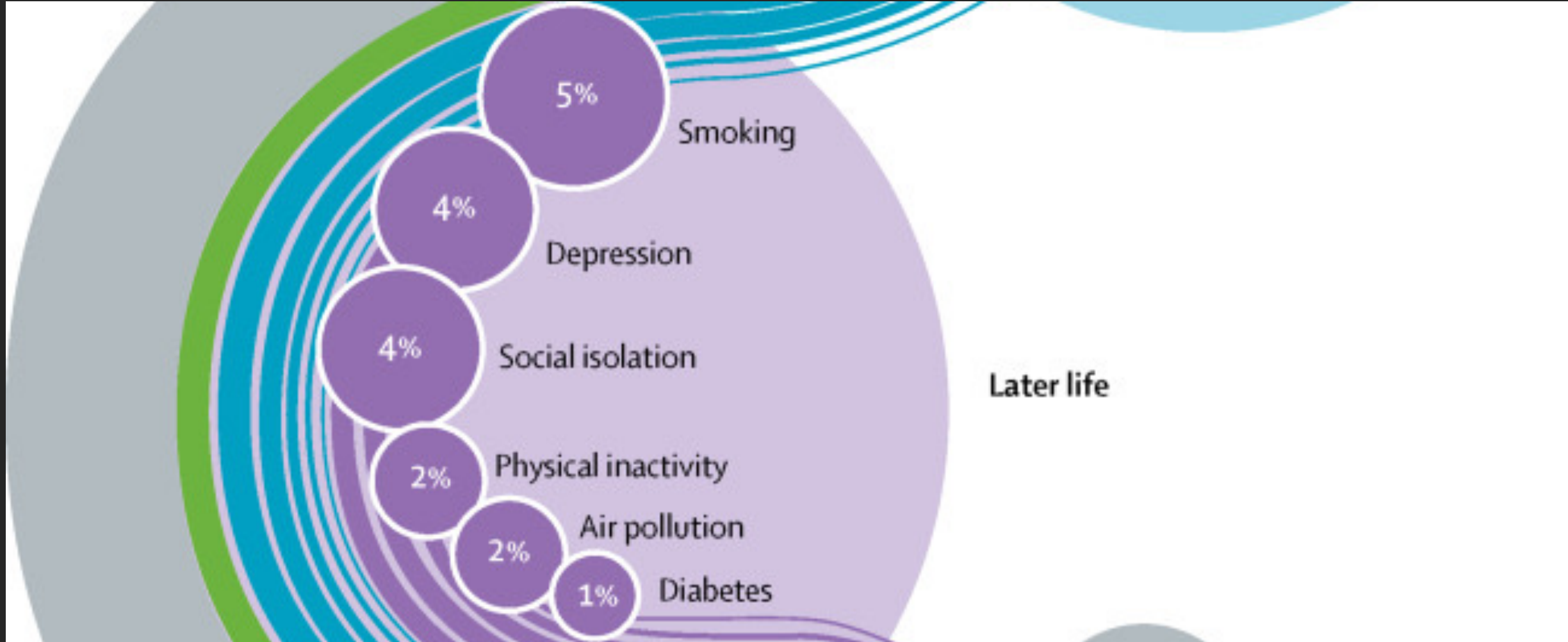
Jackson won re-election four years later in an election that was defined by negative personal attacks from both candidates. His election as the nation's first frontier president marked a turning point in American politics, as the central political power shifted from East to West. Jackson made it clear that he was the absolute ruler of his administration's policy, and he did not hesitate to use his presidential veto over acts of Congress. For their part, his opponents claimed to be defending popular liberties against the tyrannical Jackson, often referring to him in negative terms as "King Andrew."



RACIAL DISPARITIES IN DEMENTIA INCIDENCE, 2000-13



BLAMING GENES, CULTURE, OR BEHAVIOR



INTERROGATE WHAT WE THINK WE KNOW...

Biology



Ancestry



Culture



≠

≠

≠

≠

≠



Genetics



Nationality



Race

A RACIST SCIENCE



RACIST IDEAS

European hominin
fossils or stone tools
 ≤ 1 Myr

Gediz
Turkey
~1.2 Myr

Dmanisi
Georgia
● 1.85 Myr
● 1.78 Myr

● ● **Ubeidiya**
Israel
~1.3–1.2 Myr

Shangchen
China
~2.1 Myr

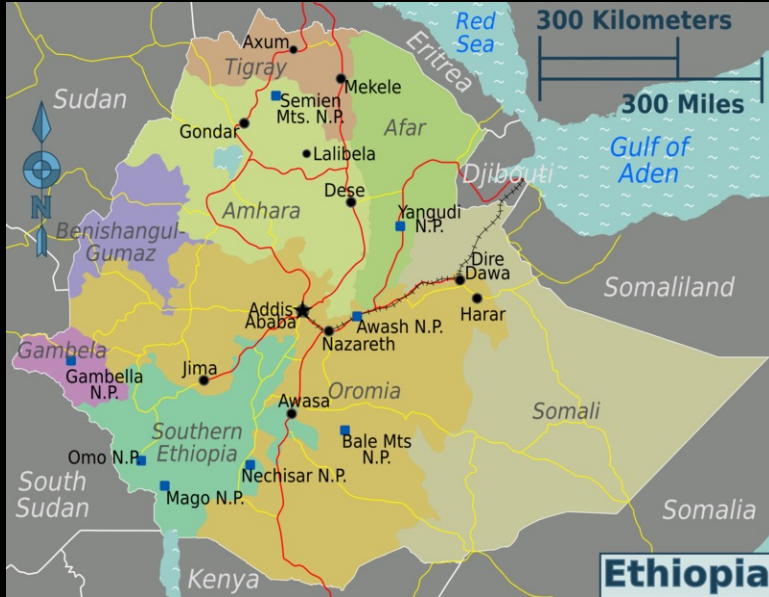
Nihewan
China
~1.66 Myr

● ● **Yuanmou**
China
~1.7 Myr

Sangiran
Indonesia
1.5 Myr

- Hominin
stone tools
- Hominin
fossils

Lucy

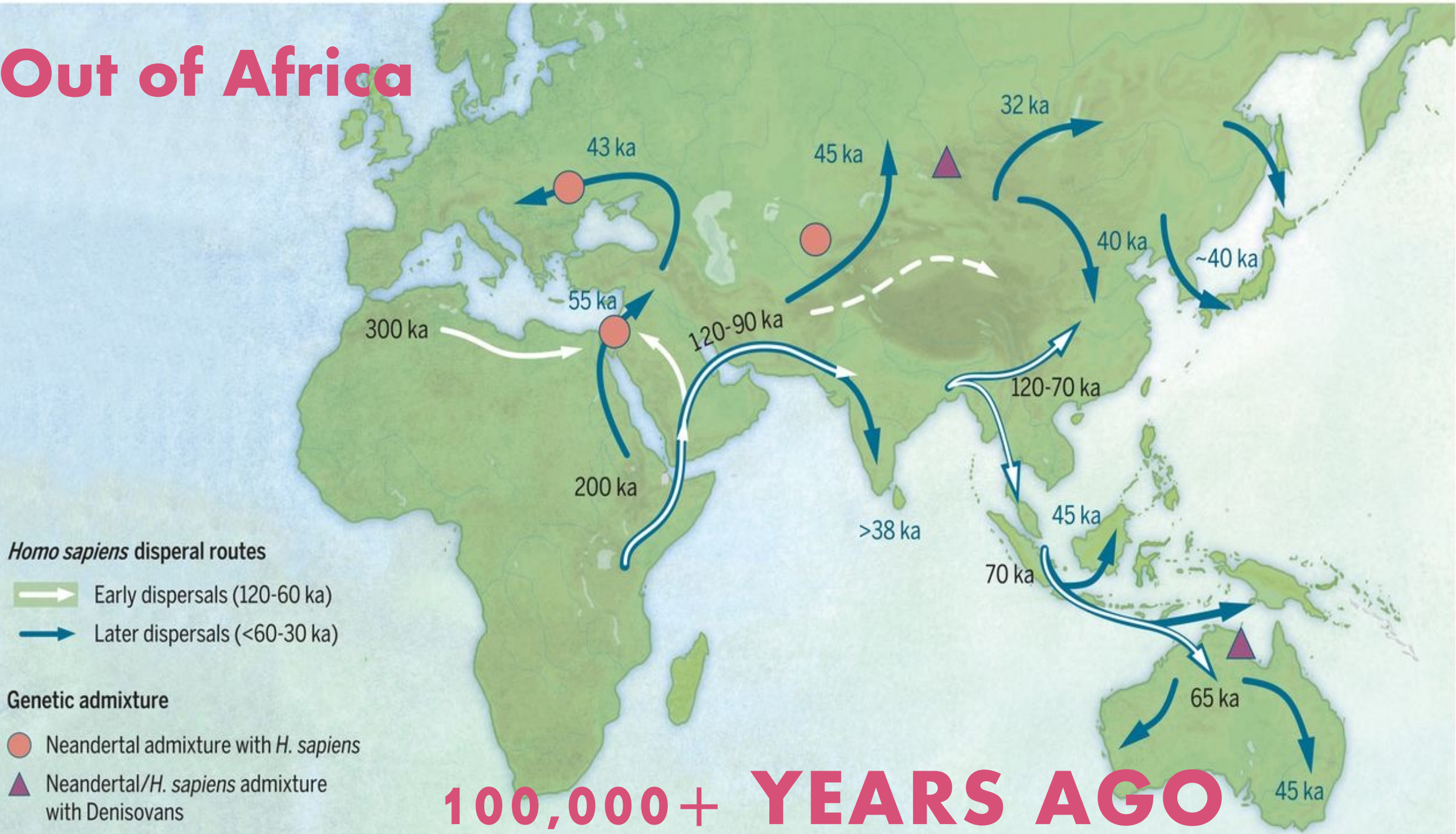


Donald Johanson & Tom Gray

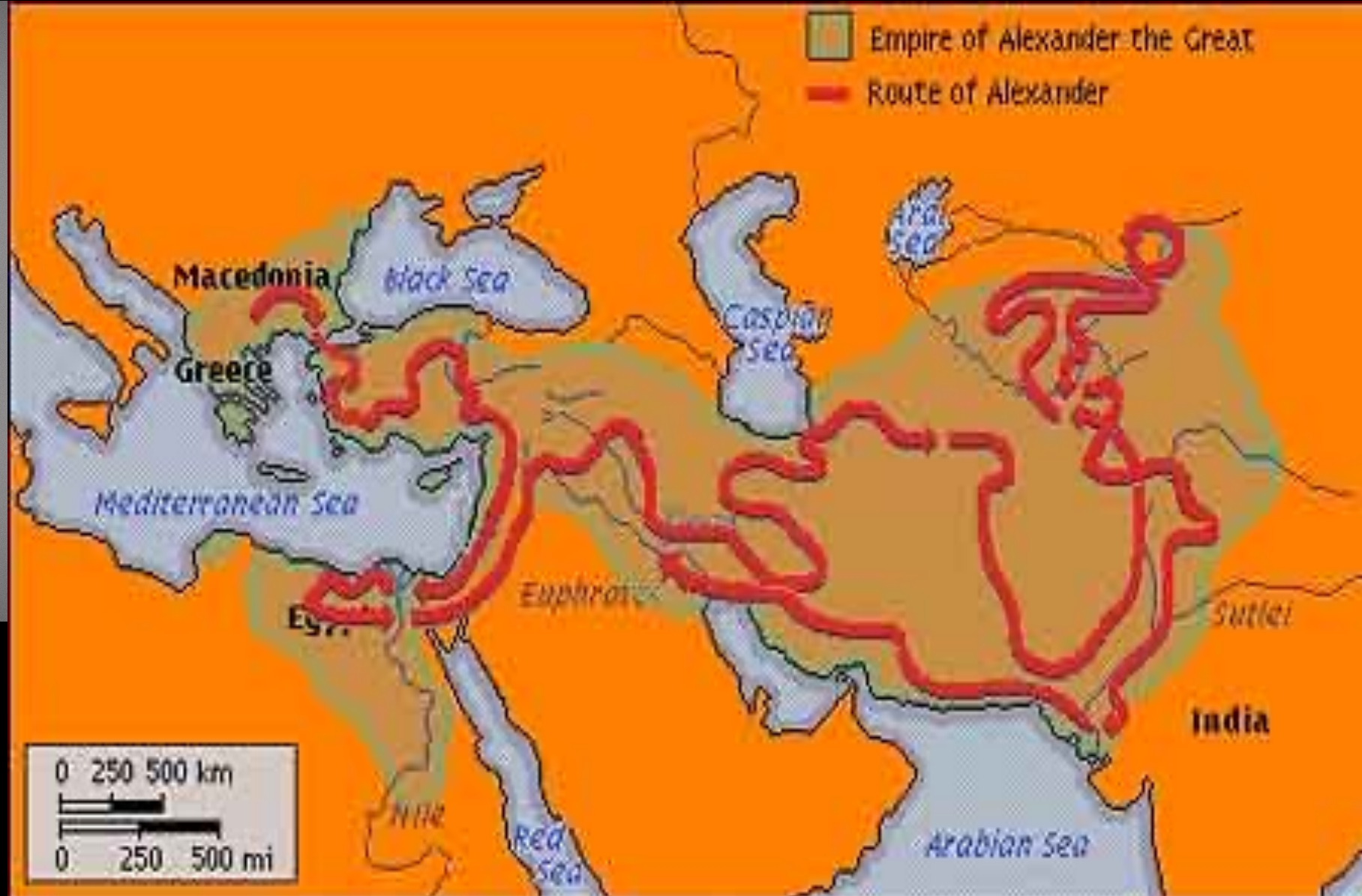


Australopithecus afarensis
3-4 million years ago

Out of Africa

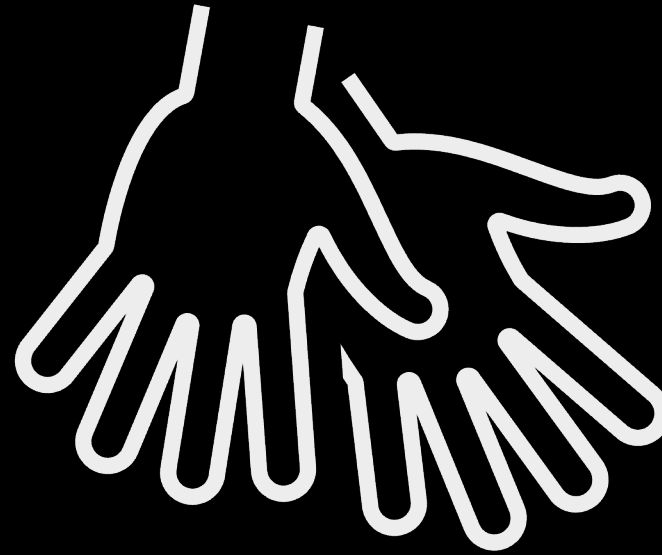


2,000+ YEARS AGO



RACIALIZATION

**process of categorizing individuals, assigning a value,
ranking value**



Group A

Group B

Group C

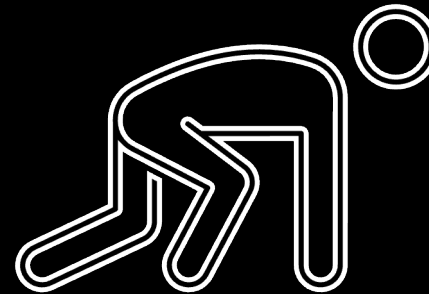
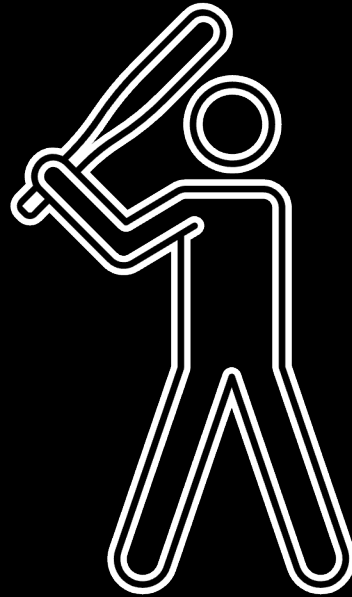


COLONIAL
AFRICA

VIOLENCE

physical harm willingly and intentional done

Group A



Group B

600+ YEARS AGO

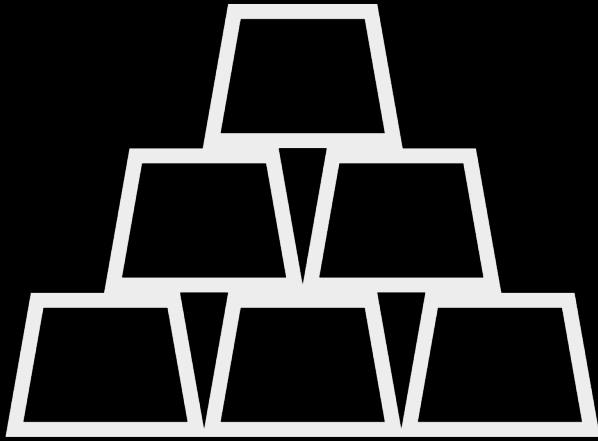


500+ YEARS AGO

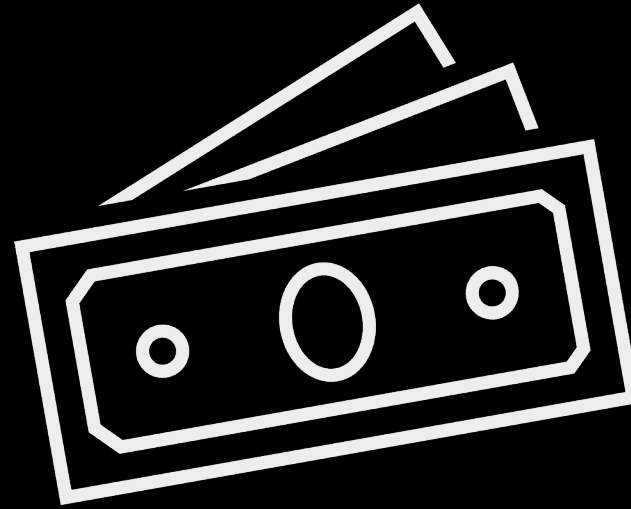


DISCRIMINATION

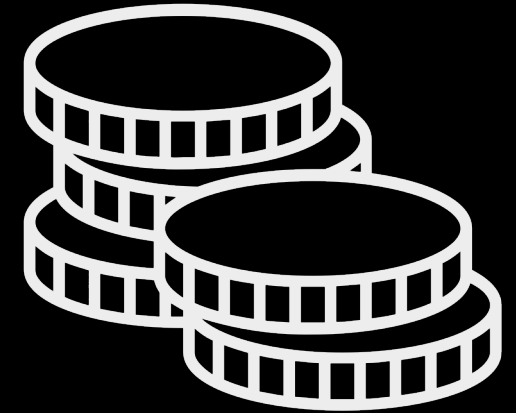
differential opportunities based on value



Group A



Group B



Group C



99 YEARS...



85 YEARS...

& COUNTING



67 YEARS AGO



174 YEARS AGO until...
34 YEARS AGO

HUMAN GENOME PROJECT (HGP)



MAYBE SHE'S
BORN WITH IT.

MAYBE IT'S
RACISM.

SCIENTIFIC TALES

(as adopted on May 12, 1977)

a. **Race:**

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Black
- White

Francois Bernier 1684

“Especes ou Races d’hommes”—Europeans (including Persians and North Africans), black Africans, Chinese, and Lapps.

John Locke 1690

the human species as “*animal rationalis*,” arguing that all humans—“Negroes, Chinese, and American Indians”

b. **Ethnicity:**

- Hispanic origin
- Not of Hispanic origin

Carolus Linnaeus 1735

Europaeus albesc[ens].

Americanus rubesc[ens].

Asiaticus fuscus.

Africanus nigr[iculus].

Johann Friedrich Blumenbach 1775

five great races — Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American, and Malay.

APPENDIX

DIRECTIVE NO. 15

RACE AND ETHNIC STANDARDS FOR FEDERAL STATISTICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTING

(as adopted on May 12, 1977)

This Directive provides standard classifications for recordkeeping, collection, and presentation of data on race and ethnicity in Federal program administrative reporting and statistical activities. These classifications should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature, nor should they be viewed as determinants of eligibility for participation in any Federal program. They have been developed in response to needs expressed by both the executive branch and the Congress to provide for the collection and use of compatible, nonduplicated, exchangeable racial and ethnic data by Federal agencies.

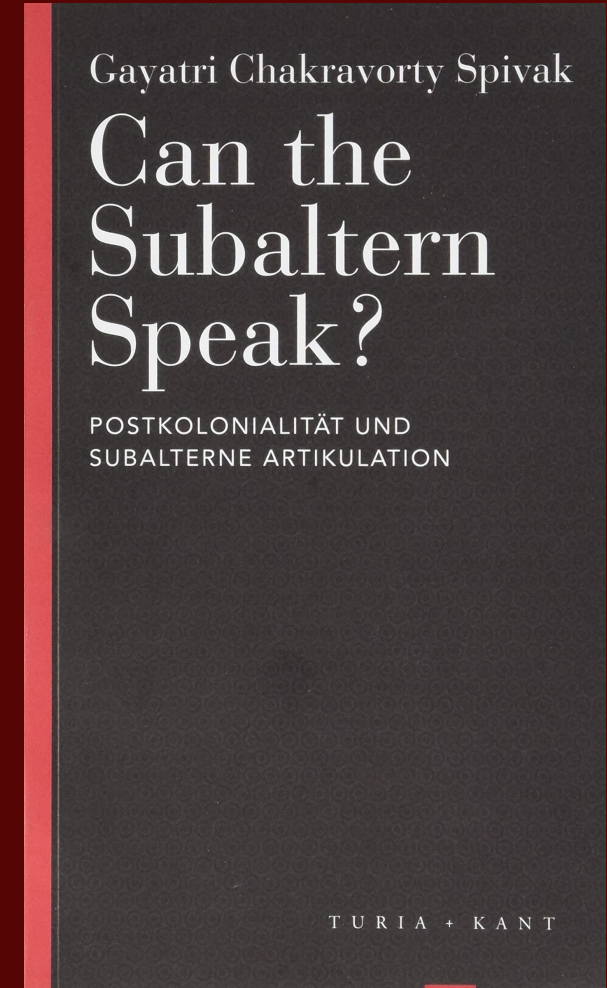
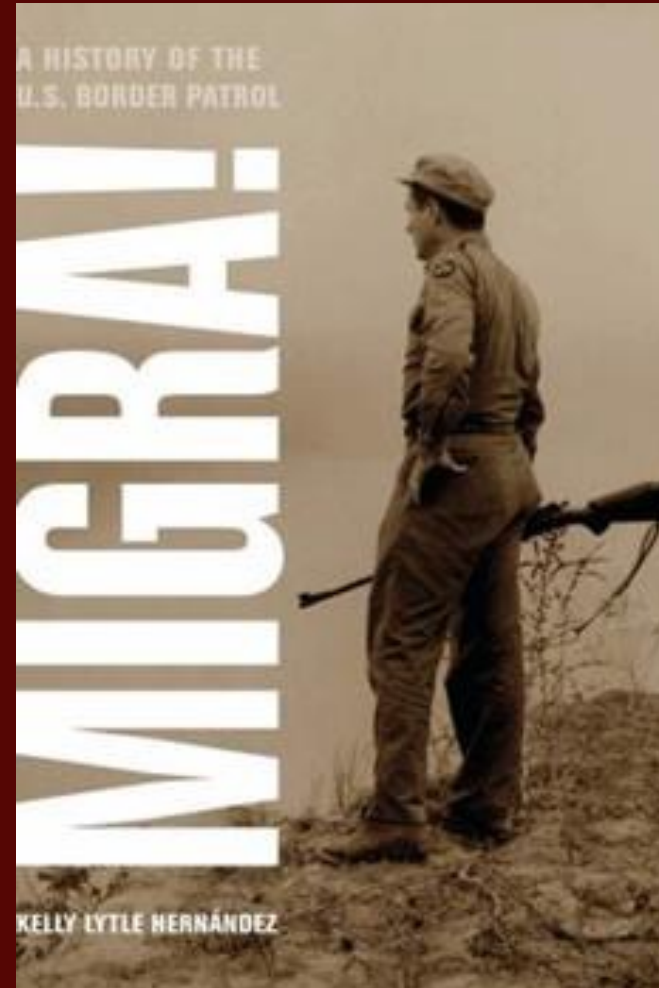
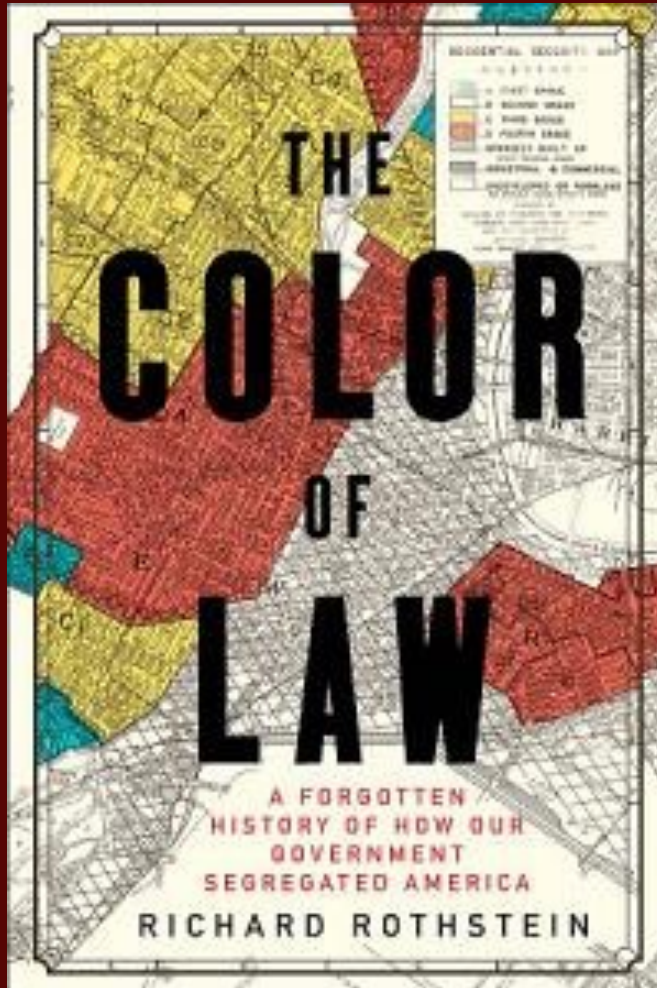


BE INCLUSIVE



TRACK EQUITY

AN ANTI-RACIST PRAXIS: ENGAGE INTERDISCIPLINARY COLLEAGUES & CONTENT



AN ANTI-RACIST PRACTICE: PARTNER WITH COMMUNITY & LISTEN TO THE MARGINS

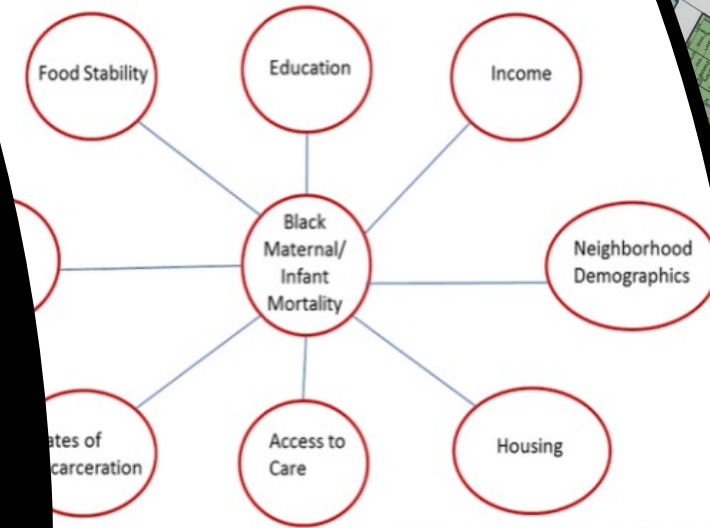


AN ANTI-RACIST PRAXIS: COUNT EVERYONE

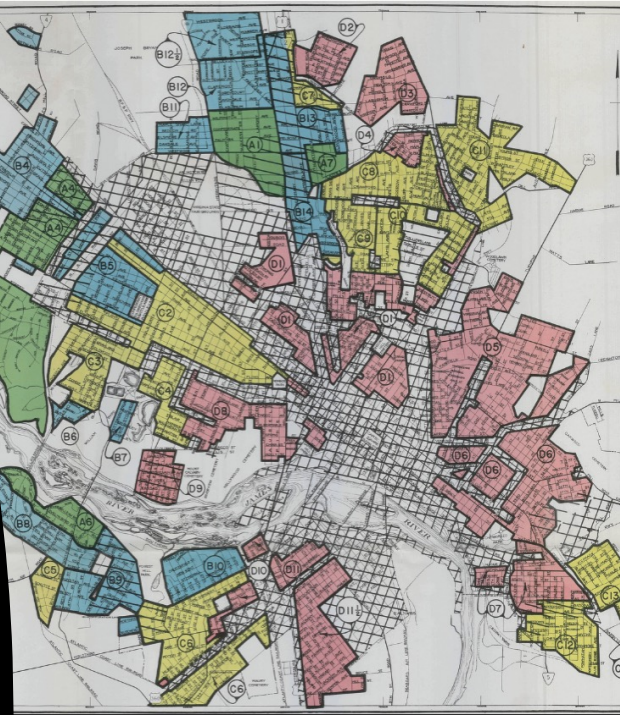


TRACK STRUCTURAL RACISM

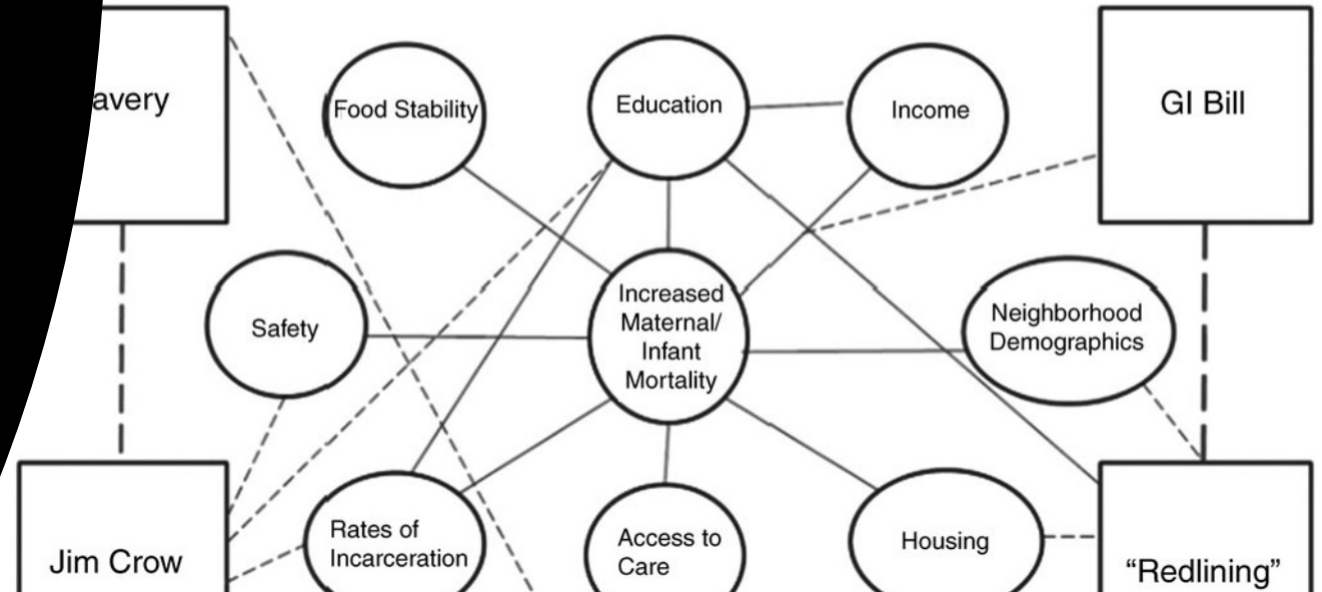
WEB OF CAUSATION SOCIAL DETERMINANTS



Francis, et al. 2016. Based on Kreiger fram



STRUCTURAL and SOCIAL DETERMINANTS: IMPACT ON HEALTH

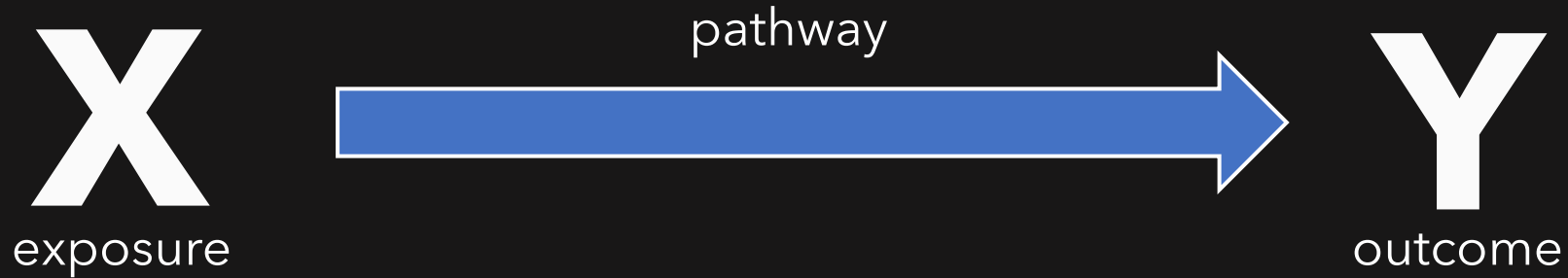




Disparity Happy!

Adkins-Jackson PB, Kraal AZ, Hill-Jarrett TG, et al. Riding the merry-go-round of racial disparities in ADRD research. *Alzheimers Dement.* 2023;19(10):4735-4742. doi:10.1002/alz.13359

TRACK EXPOSURE, PATHWAY, & OUTCOME IN *COMBINATION?*





Boeun Kim, PhD RN



Justina Avila-Rieger, PhD



Ariana Gobaud, MPH



Tanisha Hill-Jarret, PhD



Zinzi Bailey, ScD



Dejanía Cotton-Samuel, BS



Kacie Deters, PhD



Christina Mehanrod, MPH



Meies-Amour Matz, MPH



Ganesh Babulal, PhD



Mudia Uzzi, PhD



Safiyyah Okoye, PhD RN



Dominika Seblova, PhD

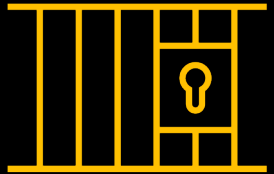


Rachel Hardeman, PhD

Tiffany Ford, PhD
Gabriella Solomon, BS
Samantha Rosario
Kendra Sims, PhD
Victoria Joseph, MS
Katherine Keyes, PhD

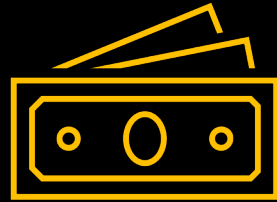
Mathematically, what is an exposure?

CRITICAL PERIOD



Crime Bill

SOCIAL TRAJECTORY



**Intergenerational
Poverty**

IMMEDIATE



**Encounter with
racist doctor**

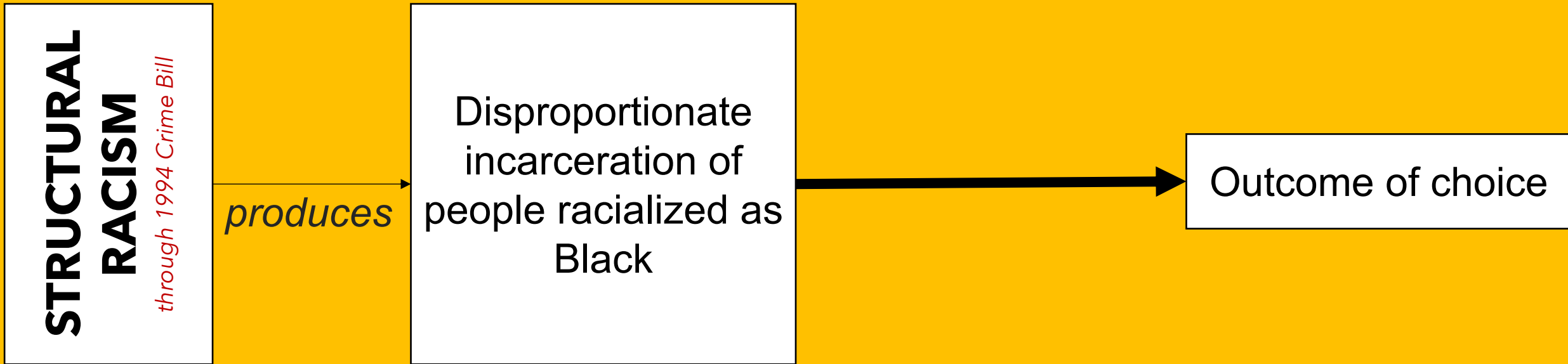
CUMULATIVE



Pollution



Statistically



We use an outcome as a proxy to approximate the relationship of structural racism to another outcome.



Ariana Gobaud



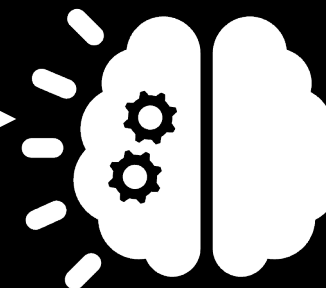
Boeun Kim

County-level Black-White disparities in incarceration

**STRUCTURAL
RACISM**

through 1994 Crime Bill

Greater
incarceration of
people racialized as
Black between
1995-2005



*Cognitive
performance in
2006-20*

participants racialized as Black

EQUATING DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT

BLACK-WHITE DISPARITY

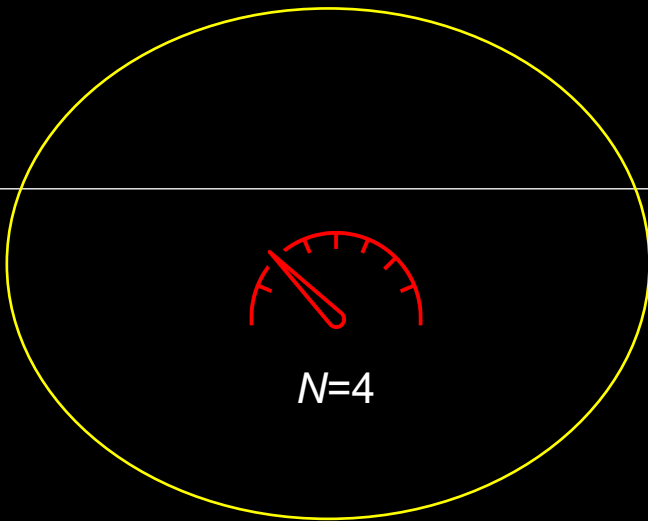
CATEGORIZED

Greater persons racialized
as White

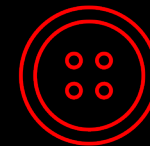
Greater persons racialized
as Black

(majority
White)

-1

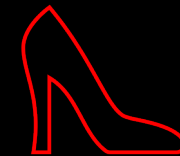


0



N=908

MEDIAN



N=877

1

(majority
Black)

County-level Black-White prison disparities

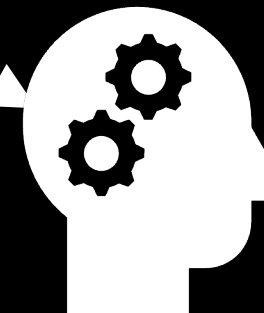
STRUCTURAL RACISM

through 1994 Crime Bill

Greater
incarceration of
people racialized as
Black on average
between 1995-2005



-0.652 (-1.004, -0.300)



Lower overall
cognitive
performance
2006-20

participants racialized as Black (51+)

County-level Black-White prison disparities

STRUCTURAL RACISM

through 1994 Crime Bill

Greater

incarceration of
people racialized as
Black on average
between 1995-2005



0.171 (0.006, 0.336)



Higher overall
cognitive
performance
2006-2020

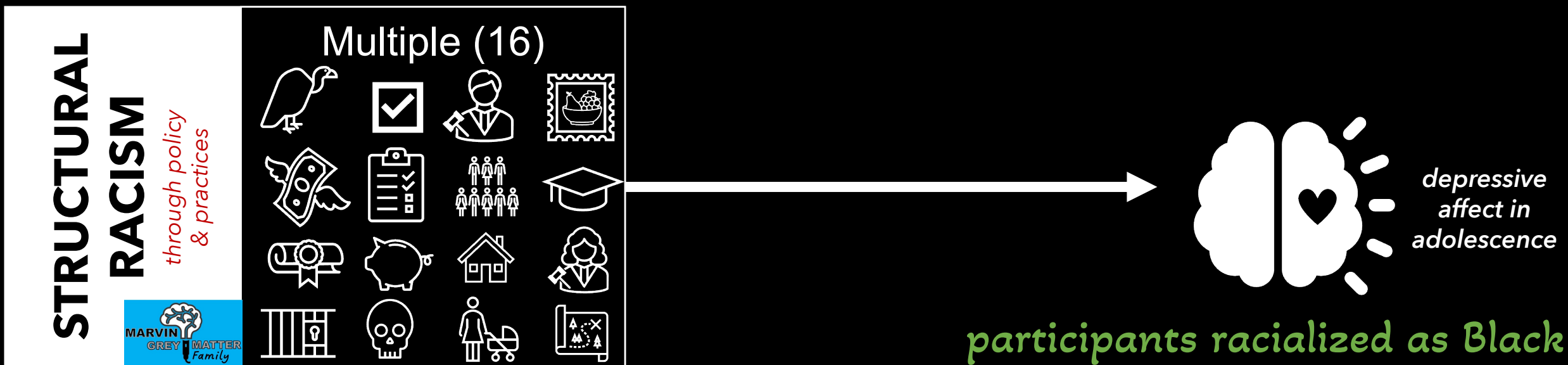
participants racialized as
White (51+)



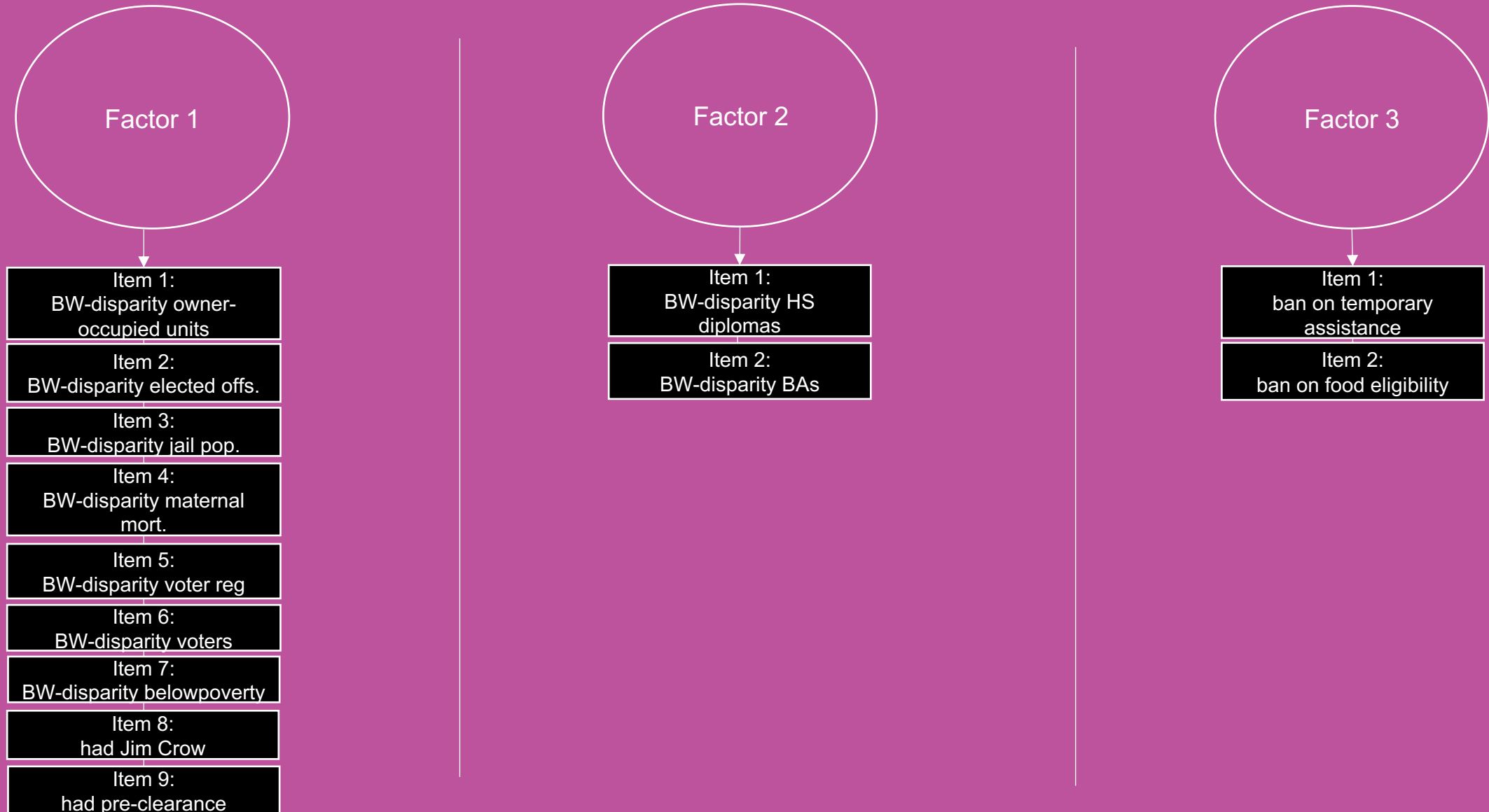
State-level Policies & Practices

Victoria Joseph

Kerry Keyes



Multidimensional STRUCTURAL RACISM



State-level Policies & Practices

STRUCTURAL RACISM

through policy
& practices



Having felony
disenfranchisement
laws



1.37 odds



Greater
depressive
symptoms

1.48 odds



Greater
loneliness

participants racialized as Black
(12th graders)



Boeun Kim



Jennifer Manly

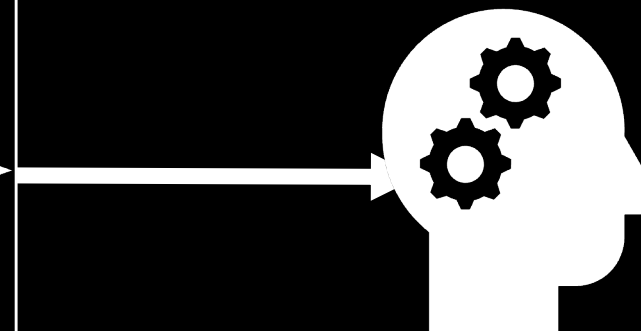
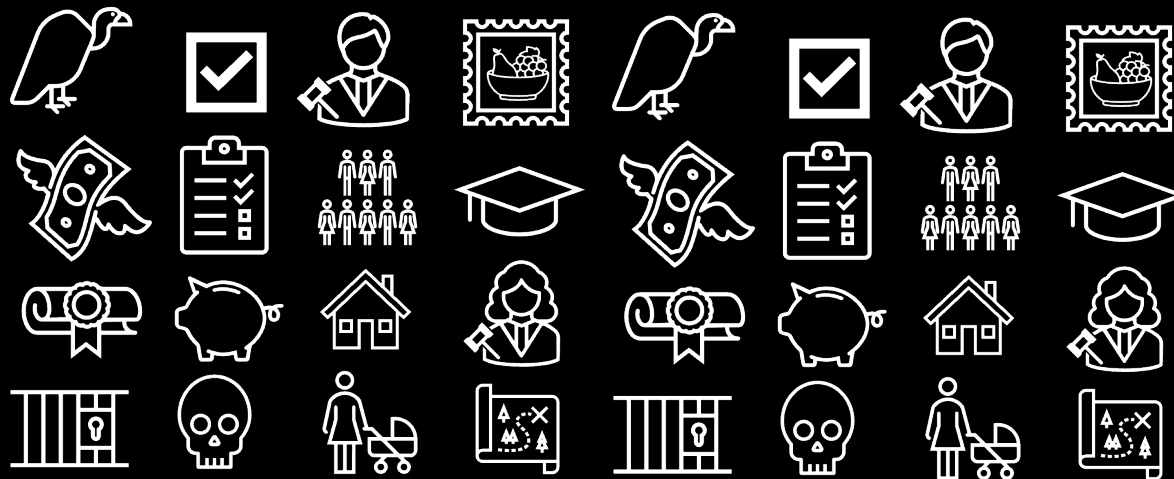
State-level Structural Socioeconomic Racism

**STRUCTURAL
RACISM**

through socioeconomic



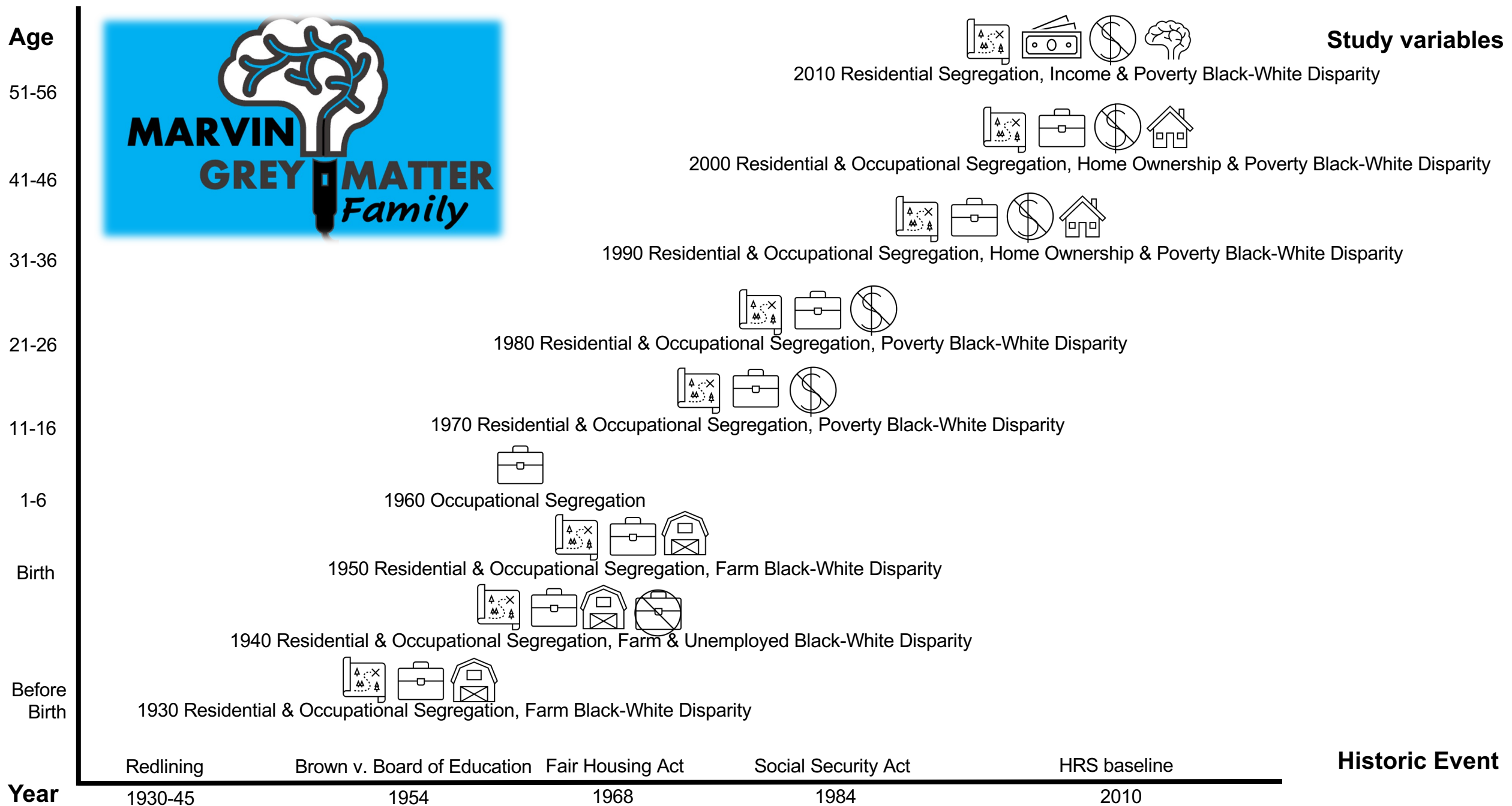
Multiple (31)



*cognitive
change in
mid-late life*

participants racialized as Black

Life course structural socioeconomic racism by age, year, and historic event for Mid-Baby Boomers racialized as Black born 1954-59



ABSOLUTE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT

SOCIOECONOMIC OPPS.

INDEX OF CONCENTRATION

EQUATION

$$\frac{\#White - \#Black}{Total Population}$$

Per state

RANGE

(integration/
no disparity)

0



1

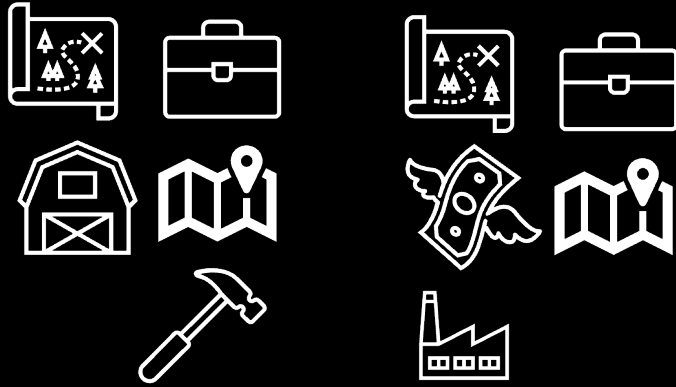
(segregation
disparity)

State-level Structural Socioeconomic Racism

**STRUCTURAL
RACISM**
through socioeconomic



Greater SE racism b/t
1930-50 & 1960-70

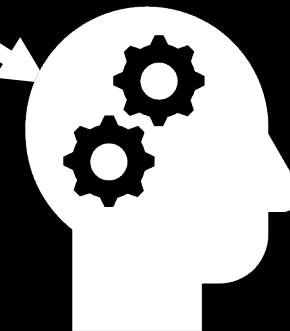


1960-70

-0.102 (-.176 -0.029)

1930-50

-0.051 (-.094, -0.009)



More rapid
**cognitive
decline**

participants racialized as Black (ages 51-54)

MAYBE SHE'S
BORN WITH IT.

MAYBE IT'S
RACISM.

the science of lived experience

ASANTEY GRACIAS ELDER AUTHORS



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FUNDING

PAST

- DP1AG069874-01S1 (Szanton)
- P30AG059303 (Manly, Luchsinger)
- R01DA048853-03S1 (Keyes)

ACTIVE

- AARGD-22-973213
- K01AG081454
- R61DA058976 (Robledo Gonzalez)