

(PLEASE NOTE: Transcribed automatically by Vimeo, mistakes are possible)

GR 06 18 2021 Just Medicine A Cure of Racial Inequality in American Healthcare Dayna Matthew

00:13:52.980 --> 00:13:56.250

UVA IMR Chief's: Alright, everyone we'll get started with our grand rounds for the week.

00:13:57.510 --> 00:14:08.850

UVA IMR Chief's: So you know absolutely thrilled to introduce Dr Dana bowen Matthew, who is the dean of the George Washington university law school.

00:14:10.200 --> 00:14:19.710

UVA IMR Chief's: d Matthew is a nationally recognized lawyer and legal scholar, with three decades of industry and academic experience and D Matthew was the first woman to lead gw law.

00:14:20.460 --> 00:14:24.840

UVA IMR Chief's: she's an expert in health equity and public health policy with a passion for public service.

00:14:25.170 --> 00:14:33.450

UVA IMR Chief's: Dean Matthew previously served as a university of Virginia law schools wm I Matheson and Robert and Morgan thought distinguished professor of law.

00:14:33.840 --> 00:14:41.940

UVA IMR Chief's: And the F Palmer webber research professor of civil liberties and human rights, she was also a professor of public health sciences at the uva school of medicine.

00:14:42.240 --> 00:14:51.420

UVA IMR Chief's: And served as the director of the equity Center at uva which works to build relationships between the university and its surrounding community to address racial and socio economic inequality.

00:14:52.050 --> 00:14:59.640

UVA IMR Chief's: Prior to her tenure at uva she served as professor of law vice Dean and associate dean of academic affairs at the University of Colorado law school.

00:15:00.120 --> 00:15:04.320

UVA IMR Chief's: And, before that, as a professor of law and medicine at the University of Kentucky college of law.

00:15:05.010 --> 00:15:13.410

UVA IMR Chief's: d Matthew has held a number of important positions in the policy world she served as the Robert wood Johnson health policy fellow for US senator debbie stabenow.

00:15:13.860 --> 00:15:22.530

UVA IMR Chief's: And as a senior advisor in the office of civil rights at the US Environmental Protection Agency she's also a non resident fellow in the Center for health policy at the brookings Institute.

00:15:23.160 --> 00:15:31.650

UVA IMR Chief's: or brookings institution a prolific writer she's the author of the book just medicine, a cure for Racial inequality in American healthcare.

00:15:31.890 --> 00:15:42.750

UVA IMR Chief's: and has authored or co authored dozens of book chapters and articles focusing largely on health care reform public health law health disparities patient protection and Andy trust loss and civil rights.

00:15:43.200 --> 00:15:55.980

UVA IMR Chief's: were absolutely thrilled to have D Matthew with us here today on our grand rounds, the day prior to juneteenth and with that please join me in welcoming Dean Dana bone Matthew.

00:16:13.980 --> 00:16:28.860

UVA IMR Chief's: 30 Matthew just have done, I have done mute you can you ask to unmute oh sorry.

00:16:33.330 --> 00:16:33.870

UVA IMR Chief's: Okay.

00:16:36.030 --> 00:16:36.870

Dayna Matthew: I unmuted yet.

00:16:37.050 --> 00:16:38.310

Dayna Matthew: yeah you're okay alright.

00:16:40.110 --> 00:16:43.140

Dayna Matthew: that's alright that's alright my husband wants a mute button, so I understand.

00:16:45.630 --> 00:16:46.050

UVA IMR Chief's: All right.

00:16:48.270 --> 00:16:48.810

Dayna Matthew: let's see.

00:16:50.310 --> 00:16:54.210

Dayna Matthew: I want to know if my slides are showing and if they're showing correctly.

00:16:56.100 --> 00:16:56.850

Dayna Matthew: play from the start.

00:16:58.260 --> 00:17:00.780

Dayna Matthew: how's that looking inflections on juneteenth and health equity.

00:17:01.110 --> 00:17:01.800

UVA IMR Chief's: yeah it looks great.

00:17:02.160 --> 00:17:07.080

Dayna Matthew: Right great Thank you very much, I really appreciate being able to be here you have no idea.

00:17:07.890 --> 00:17:16.110

Dayna Matthew: How much of an honor it is to be called back to my Alma mater and the place where I think most of my important research and writing on.

00:17:16.620 --> 00:17:28.140

Dayna Matthew: Health equity has taken place, so I really do feel it's the universe lining up that the first federal holiday of Juneteenth.

00:17:29.100 --> 00:17:37.380

Dayna Matthew: is also an opportunity for me to reflect with my family because I truly truly think of Uva as my home.

00:17:38.250 --> 00:17:47.070

Dayna Matthew: And to reflect on Juneteenth and health equity with you on this day is really quite something special I thank you very much for the privilege and I thank you for having me.

00:17:47.460 --> 00:18:01.980

Dayna Matthew: I do have no conflicts of interest to disclose and my plan for today is to answer four questions why how what and who, with respect to Juneteenth and health equity, why is it important.

00:18:02.940 --> 00:18:12.810

Dayna Matthew: Generally, and then I'm going to look at Juneteenth impact not only on health outcomes and social outcomes that have to do with health.

00:18:13.170 --> 00:18:19.830

Dayna Matthew: But I'm going to try and do that specifically with respect to some data that I have on Charlottesville it's incomplete data.

00:18:20.370 --> 00:18:37.860

Dayna Matthew: But alas that's what we as scholars do and that's as an aside, one of the other reasons I'm so grateful to be able to be with you I've had this gig as the dean of this wonderful institution but it lets me do very little scholarship and lots of administration so I'm going to.

00:18:38.970 --> 00:18:50.700

Dayna Matthew: scurry back to my roots and do a little bit of scholarly inquiry into data that's incomplete, but under consideration with you and part two, how was doing Tina how was Charlottesville.

00:18:51.120 --> 00:19:02.340

Dayna Matthew: health outcomes affected immediately after June 13 and then part three, I hope, to talk about what impacts remain unresolved Juneteenth celebrates as will hear.

00:19:03.180 --> 00:19:19.950

Dayna Matthew: A major change in a sea change in the lives of enslaved populations, but it didn't do everything, and some of the vestiges I'm going to argue still remain in the health disparities that we are looking at today, and then, who is responsible for changing or helping to resolve the.

00:19:21.030 --> 00:19:28.320

Dayna Matthew: ongoing problem so that's my outline for today let's start in Part one with Juneteenth it's only fitting that I start with.

00:19:29.700 --> 00:19:36.000

Dayna Matthew: Thomas Jefferson prior to Juneteenth One of the justifications for slavery, though not spoken.

00:19:36.480 --> 00:19:46.260

Dayna Matthew: Was the general perception that African Americans those descended from Africa were something other than human they were something other than the same type of human.

00:19:46.860 --> 00:20:00.180

Dayna Matthew: That whites were and, therefore, there was a sort of fundamental moral justification for the treatment of African descendants as chattel property.

00:20:00.870 --> 00:20:08.460

Dayna Matthew: Where did that come from I can't say that I can point to a specific origin, but I can point to the writings of.

00:20:08.820 --> 00:20:20.940

Dayna Matthew: Thomas Jefferson the founder of the University of Virginia's academical village, and I can say he certainly reflected that dehumanization view in his writings of course, the only full fully.

00:20:21.780 --> 00:20:32.520

Dayna Matthew: completed book length work of his was called notes on the State of Virginia and I'm confident that all in this audience are familiar with his.

00:20:33.030 --> 00:20:46.530

Dayna Matthew: His musings, if you will, about the nature of those beings that he held enslaved as enslaved and as a prominent leader of the time his viewpoint is exemplary.

00:20:47.730 --> 00:20:53.580

Dayna Matthew: So, if you look at notes on the State of Virginia you'll hear him say things like they are.

00:20:54.540 --> 00:21:03.420

Dayna Matthew: They have an a transit relationship with grief grief or transit for them them being the enslaved populations well.

00:21:03.900 --> 00:21:18.090

Dayna Matthew: That means they feel less sorrow or sorrow is felt differently among this population than among populations, like myself, speaking on behalf of Thomas Jefferson and that might justify why.

00:21:18.690 --> 00:21:30.390

Dayna Matthew: Imposing grief on this population might be different or justifiable, he also said in notes on the State of Virginia that they love differently, they don't feel joy, the same.

00:21:31.110 --> 00:21:38.910

Dayna Matthew: They are not as beautiful in their features these of course are paraphrases but not generous ones that's very close to what he said.

00:21:39.150 --> 00:21:55.590

Dayna Matthew: And I pointed this as the underlying moral justification for the state of affairs before June teen, of course, African Americans were held largely somewhere exceptions, but were held, largely as chattel property objects to be bought and sold.

00:21:56.160 --> 00:22:03.810

Dayna Matthew: One of the most poignant engravings that demonstrates that I won't show it today it's a picture of a woman sitting on a.

00:22:04.410 --> 00:22:14.700

Dayna Matthew: Life size scale, on the one hand, she is on one side of the scale and the two European descendants, who were slaveholders.

00:22:15.120 --> 00:22:26.730

Dayna Matthew: Presumably in the engraving are placing weights, on the other side to decide how much to pay for her per pound right she's subhuman she has not the same love.

00:22:27.240 --> 00:22:40.710

Dayna Matthew: sentiment she doesn't have the same emotion, she doesn't feel grief like she would, if she were a white person sitting there and that might justify why she was held as chattel slavery so Juneteenth is a.

00:22:41.940 --> 00:23:05.430

Dayna Matthew: Commemoration of the emancipation and freedom that came to enslaved populations as a result of the civil wars end so we know that on January 1 in 1863 President Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation what does that do that says that no more.

00:23:06.840 --> 00:23:15.180

Dayna Matthew: States can enter the Union as slaveholders right so that end slavery, except for the states in which it continues.

00:23:15.750 --> 00:23:25.110

Dayna Matthew: By being i'll just say grandfathered in as a colloquialism and then we know that on April 9 1865 the confederate major.

00:23:25.710 --> 00:23:39.930

Dayna Matthew: Robert E Lee surrenders to Ulysses s grant at at moto X, and so the civil war is over, in April of 1865 and at that point federal troops start marching throughout the South.

00:23:40.230 --> 00:24:04.800

Dayna Matthew: to inform and give notice to slave formerly enslaved populations, but they are now free right they are now free to leave and walk away I don't know what to or how but imagine yourself in the south and you're in galveston Texas and along come.

00:24:06.030 --> 00:24:13.110

Dayna Matthew: A cadre of Union soldiers that arrived, bringing the LIFE changing news that the confederacy has fallen.

00:24:13.500 --> 00:24:25.890

Dayna Matthew: And enslave people are now free well that's what happened in June of 1865 the date that commemorates emancipation day June 19 1865 is the day.

00:24:26.340 --> 00:24:41.040

Dayna Matthew: That we understand that the Union troops came in and told the last enslaved population right so April May, June it took about two months for the news to filter to galveston, and that is what Juneteenth commemorates emancipation day.

00:24:41.760 --> 00:24:54.990

Dayna Matthew: Now the picture you see here is have an emancipation day committee on June 19 1900 in Austin Texas, so I show you this because.

00:24:55.500 --> 00:25:09.780

Dayna Matthew: Though we in the United States just recognize the federal holiday of Juneteenth yesterday, when President Biden signed into law, the day that gave me the right not to come to my office today, though I'm here nonetheless.

00:25:10.890 --> 00:25:21.750

Dayna Matthew: It was many, many years ago that Juneteenth began to be celebrated among African Americans in fact I can remember going to Juneteenth celebrations.

00:25:22.650 --> 00:25:43.170

Dayna Matthew: Probably as early as when I was in college and let's just say that wasn't that long ago, but it is one of the oldest recognized celebrations of the end of chattel slavery in the United States and it commemorates emancipation and freedom at the end of the civil war, why is it important.

00:25:44.640 --> 00:25:56.070

Dayna Matthew: Certainly the 13th amendment did the legal work the heavy lifting of making sure that there was a legal infrastructure to emancipate the slaves.

00:25:56.490 --> 00:26:04.170

Dayna Matthew: But what I have on the screen is not the current language, the inactive language of our constitution.

00:26:04.710 --> 00:26:16.590

Dayna Matthew: The 13th amendment, or rather the original language, and that is to make the point that it was a close call whether the Constitution was actually going to go along with this emancipation.

00:26:17.010 --> 00:26:35.040

Dayna Matthew: With this freedom because the original 13th amendment was an amendment that did the exact opposite exactly opposite of what our current 13th amendment does look closely at the language it forbids Congress from abolishing or interfering with any state.

00:26:36.540 --> 00:26:43.140

Dayna Matthew: Having a domestic institution that held labor or services unpaid for.

00:26:43.890 --> 00:27:00.720

Dayna Matthew: That is of course a reference to the enslavement of African Americans, so the 13th amendment could very well have been passed to hold constitutionally African Americans in slavery and that's not just a historical a.

00:27:01.470 --> 00:27:12.330

Dayna Matthew: nice day that's not a throwaway fact because indeed before the civil war was fought the great emancipator Abraham Lincoln referred to this.

00:27:12.750 --> 00:27:18.240

Dayna Matthew: Prior version, the original version of the 13th amendment with approbation.

00:27:18.960 --> 00:27:27.660

Dayna Matthew: He had no objection to it, prior to the war right So anyone who tells us that the war was not fought over slavery may have been fought over other things, the southern way of life.

00:27:28.200 --> 00:27:39.360

Dayna Matthew: States rights, the freedom not to be controlled by the Federal Government indeed all of those things may also have been true, but the core of the reason that we had.

00:27:39.960 --> 00:27:50.730

Dayna Matthew: June team was because, when the civil war ended so did the right to own African Americans as chattel property history is important right.

00:27:51.360 --> 00:28:07.860

Dayna Matthew: Because just because the legal fact change does not mean that the underlying dehumanization that informed even Thomas jefferson's view of African Americans changed.

00:28:08.370 --> 00:28:18.810

Dayna Matthew: It didn't change necessarily the hearts and minds of the people who had prepared previously been slaveholders, but we do change the legal structure.

00:28:19.080 --> 00:28:31.530

Dayna Matthew: And the reason we remember to teens is because, as Marcus garvey famously said, people without knowledge of their past history, origin or culture is.

00:28:32.610 --> 00:28:47.820

Dayna Matthew: rooted and stable, and I would suggest that, as we look at what happened in charlottesville and around the country, in fact, after juneteenth we see that there is a correlation with the.

00:28:48.960 --> 00:28:58.230

Dayna Matthew: Underlying dehumanization that persisted even after the legal fact of slavery was ended so part two.

00:28:59.010 --> 00:29:06.450

Dayna Matthew: What happened in charlottesville after juneteenth i'm going to suggest a story that i'm interpreting.

00:29:07.290 --> 00:29:25.740

Dayna Matthew: I want to be clear transparently, I am interpreting from a set of maps right so sanborn fire insurance maps are a set of documents that were prepared by a fire casualty insurance company.

00:29:26.430 --> 00:29:35.550

Dayna Matthew: And they were prepared for many places around the country but they tell a story because they in color coding.

00:29:36.150 --> 00:29:45.030

Dayna Matthew: reveal things that are relevant, of course, to fire insurance, where the material the buildings are made out of how closely, are they located.

00:29:45.570 --> 00:29:59.100

Dayna Matthew: to one another, where are the water lines that service those buildings how close are they to commercial properties so i'm choosing to look at a series of maps.

00:29:59.610 --> 00:30:10.380

Dayna Matthew: From this collection of sanborn fire insurance maps of charlottesville Virginia, in order to make some observations about what happened.

00:30:10.710 --> 00:30:19.350

Dayna Matthew: physically to the place called charlottesville immediately after juneteenth so in 1907.

00:30:20.100 --> 00:30:31.050

Dayna Matthew: You see here just for orientation, the sanborn insurance map shows you a location and locating Union station, so that you can see it in the success of maps.

00:30:31.380 --> 00:30:41.580

Dayna Matthew: And let me share just a little bit about color coding pink buildings or commercial buildings that are made out of masonry brick concrete materials.

00:30:42.390 --> 00:30:49.530

Dayna Matthew: yellow buildings, which are a little harder to see on this map are made of wood frame so that's, the first thing to notice.

00:30:49.920 --> 00:30:57.240

Dayna Matthew: The second thing to notice is that by 1907 charlottesville is effectively divided into four quadrants.

00:30:57.600 --> 00:31:09.360

Dayna Matthew: by the two railroads the see you know railroad and the north, south and the east, west railroads emanating out of Union station, so those four quadrants.

00:31:09.840 --> 00:31:23.100

Dayna Matthew: Actually, will become important as we see the success of building and development of charlottesville in subsequent maps, but in 1907 combining this map.

00:31:23.670 --> 00:31:32.760

Dayna Matthew: That shows a broad distribution of residential houses all over the city of charlottesville at least as far as these maps are shown.

00:31:33.570 --> 00:31:52.920

Dayna Matthew: Located approximately equally distance, so the density of these houses is generally the same except for when you get to the far right hand or eastern corner, which is more commercial those buildings are closer together and more dense no surprise there.

00:31:54.450 --> 00:32:03.630

Dayna Matthew: And what we can see when we combine this map with the oral histories that are available of charlottesville is that prior.

00:32:04.200 --> 00:32:16.260

Dayna Matthew: To about 1920 1910 1912 blacks and whites that is black people and white people lift pretty much together.

00:32:16.860 --> 00:32:24.630

Dayna Matthew: In other words there wasn't segregation there weren't a black side of town of white side of town, there were places where blacks and whites were forbidden.

00:32:25.140 --> 00:32:34.350

Dayna Matthew: From living close to one another, in other words as Matthew denton and others have stated so eloquently segregation actually had to be invented.

00:32:34.680 --> 00:32:40.860

Dayna Matthew: And then legally enabled and that appears to have been true in charlottesville as well.

00:32:41.400 --> 00:32:56.190

Dayna Matthew: But we did not have to wait long after two teeth for segregation, to be invented what I have here is some of the language from an ordinance the segregation ordinance passed by the city of charlottesville city council.

00:32:56.670 --> 00:33:09.900

Dayna Matthew: That did the deed that invented segregation in charlottesville by 1912 right, and so this language, I have to have what I think I recall are nine paragraphs showing here.

00:33:10.560 --> 00:33:15.720

Dayna Matthew: It will be unlawful for any white person to move into and thereafter occupy a residence, that is.

00:33:16.110 --> 00:33:23.820

Dayna Matthew: or building or structure we're in a greater number of houses are occupied as residences by colored people that are occupied.

00:33:24.030 --> 00:33:37.800

Dayna Matthew: As residences by white people so think about this for a second you're trying to invent segregation you're trying to create laws that will cause people to separate and again the oral histories are intriguing here because we have one.

00:33:39.540 --> 00:33:51.060

Dayna Matthew: That records, a woman saying well after the segregation ordinance people literally had to get up and move in order to be compliant and obedient.

00:33:51.870 --> 00:34:08.880

Dayna Matthew: So they had to move, apart from one another by race paragraph to not only is it unlawful for a person to move into that place and occupy it the subsequent paragraphs say it's unlawful to rent to those people it's unlawful to lease.

00:34:09.660 --> 00:34:29.100

Dayna Matthew: If the number of people in the building are more of one race than another, race, and it goes on and on and on and sadly this ordinance was very effective fast forward to a sanborn fire insurance map of charlottesville in 1920.

00:34:29.700 --> 00:34:45.630

Dayna Matthew: This is our sections of the sanborn map from two separate sections of the city, one on my left is the predominantly white will then mills the neighborhood.

00:34:46.050 --> 00:35:02.940

Dayna Matthew: Of charlottesville by 1920 that is a blue collar industrial area where you're the will and mills factory, which, of course, you know was used during the civil war to make confederate uniforms by the.

00:35:04.890 --> 00:35:25.140

Dayna Matthew: This is a predominantly white working class neighborhood and that's the section of the map that has shown on the left, in contrast, by 1920 the right hand map is showing the predominantly section black section of star Hill and star hill located.

00:35:26.460 --> 00:35:45.630

Dayna Matthew: Close to vinegar hill actually i'm start hill is an area of charlottesville which, by the historical record is actually a little bit of a upper income neighborhood is, as it were among the black population, so this is a i'm sort of.

00:35:47.010 --> 00:35:58.380

Dayna Matthew: The Barber shop owner, the grocer the person who owns the grocery store the person who owns the blacksmith so artisans tradesmen merchants are living here.

00:35:58.890 --> 00:36:15.630

Dayna Matthew: But look at the difference in the housing stock a social determinants of health district preview coming attractions look at the difference in the housing stock and other features that would affect health outcomes in charlottesville Virginia in.

00:36:17.520 --> 00:36:30.210

Dayna Matthew: As between black and white population so on the left the red buildings, the commercial buildings are shown or the pink buildings are shown.

00:36:30.840 --> 00:36:44.250

Dayna Matthew: And that's well and mills itself right and are shown close to, but not interspersed with necessarily the residential populations homes that are yellow and widely.

00:36:45.000 --> 00:36:52.950

Dayna Matthew: sort of dispersed from one another, not very close not very dense in as compared to the right hand side in star hill.

00:36:53.280 --> 00:37:05.100

Dayna Matthew: But there are a couple of other features, besides that that are very important to note from a health or public health respective, whereas the recreational space in will and mills well the rihanna river.

00:37:06.120 --> 00:37:18.780

Dayna Matthew: And later McCormick Park, which is not far it's not shown on this map but it's developed soon after this map was was was created.

00:37:19.320 --> 00:37:31.590

Dayna Matthew: But only for white working class, not for black working class or any other class no blacks were allowed in Cork park at mcintyre excuse me mcintyre part.

00:37:32.370 --> 00:37:44.340

Dayna Matthew: But the recreational space, the open space that is available and unnecessary for good health, but mental health and good development and well being is present in one mills.

00:37:44.970 --> 00:37:50.430

Dayna Matthew: But do you see any such open space on the Right in star hill no.

00:37:51.180 --> 00:38:07.800

Dayna Matthew: But last, let me point out something that you may not be able to see unless you're looking very closely at one of the things that the sanborn map traces is water lines where of course water is available to put out fires is very significant question with respect to.

00:38:08.820 --> 00:38:24.030

Dayna Matthew: How one would decide to assess risk of fire for insurance purposes, so it shows up on the sanborn maps what you see is a very important difference of the dotted lines that are showing water lines.

00:38:24.360 --> 00:38:38.400

Dayna Matthew: On each of these two maps are different in the case of will and mills, they are very close to and they trace right up against the residential houses.

00:38:38.910 --> 00:38:48.690

Dayna Matthew: That are yellow I don't have a point her if I were there, I would show you, but the dotted lines are right near the houses receive 433.

00:38:49.410 --> 00:39:04.560

Dayna Matthew: As a number there you see that the dotted lines that your water lines are right next to the houses not so in star Hill and that's actually consistent with what we see again another part of the historical record, if you look at the census report.

00:39:05.670 --> 00:39:08.400

Dayna Matthew: Each year, every 10 years rather.

00:39:09.120 --> 00:39:25.410

Dayna Matthew: The census report included a record of where there was indoor and outdoor plumbing where there was electricity right, in contrast to will and mills the water lines those dotted lines in star healed neighborhoods go up to the pink.

00:39:25.950 --> 00:39:41.580

Dayna Matthew: Buildings on the top and bottom of the map the industrial or commercial buildings up, but do not trace into the streets that are occupied by holds right so.

00:39:42.000 --> 00:39:51.960

Dayna Matthew: This is consistent with evidence that black populations and star hill really quite late until the 14th got indoor plumbing.

00:39:52.710 --> 00:40:07.410

Dayna Matthew: and sanitation and sewage much later than white populations did got access to electricity and paved roads much later on and then there's research being done, one of the most important.

00:40:08.460 --> 00:40:21.600

Dayna Matthew: Current historians, I think, is dirty yeager and he and his students are working on how the restrictive covenants made sure that where the resources were.

00:40:22.530 --> 00:40:31.800

Dayna Matthew: The white population also was allowed to live and where these health enhancing resources were not.

00:40:32.490 --> 00:40:40.320

Dayna Matthew: were reserved to black populations by law, not by happenstance, not just because of the ordinance but because of.

00:40:40.770 --> 00:40:48.630

Dayna Matthew: covenants and later zoning restrictions, and so we see that the social determinants of health continued to be isolated.

00:40:49.620 --> 00:41:03.600

Dayna Matthew: it's not only housing and access to water and access to recreational space and access to safe and decent housing and access to electricity, it is also access to health care that suffers.

00:41:04.170 --> 00:41:16.320

Dayna Matthew: That there are separate and unequal allocations of healthcare far after or much many years after juneteenth becomes relevant for the health of populations today.

00:41:16.980 --> 00:41:23.280

Dayna Matthew: Right, these are familiar pictures i'm sure i'm showing on the right patients can't feel very well line understand pipe.

00:41:23.550 --> 00:41:41.220

Dayna Matthew: This is because in this photo we are showing the negro award that I would have been born in if I had been born in charlottesville Virginia, which is not a far fetched idea, it turns out that my maternal grandmother's sister was born in charlottesville Virginia.

00:41:42.390 --> 00:41:52.980

Dayna Matthew: And so, if I had been born in charlottesville I would have been born in the basement because that's where the negro award is and i'm told I don't have it on.

00:41:53.730 --> 00:42:01.950

Dayna Matthew: record yet i'd love to confirm it but i'm told that the negro Ward where I would have been born was also right near.

00:42:02.610 --> 00:42:09.840

Dayna Matthew: The veterinary Ward so again this notion of dehumanization certainly does outlive the emancipation that occurred on juneteenth.

00:42:10.380 --> 00:42:23.700

Dayna Matthew: By this by this time on the left, you see the class of 1958 the hidden nurses who were so wonderfully honored with graduation, I think, just two years ago there's a similar.

00:42:24.510 --> 00:42:30.630

Dayna Matthew: picture of hidden nurses who were Filipinos they may not have been allowed in 1958 to attend to any.

00:42:31.140 --> 00:42:48.660

Dayna Matthew: Patients other than those in the negro Ward they may not have been allowed to walk across the stage for graduation or to come to the University of Virginia, then, but we have we have made amends we have allowed and celebrated these these nurses.

00:42:49.770 --> 00:43:04.140

Dayna Matthew: Very recently, and that's a positive thing that's a good thing, but we cannot forget that Juneteenth has an effect on health outcomes today, that is what happened after June team has an effect on health outcomes today.

00:43:04.770 --> 00:43:20.220

Dayna Matthew: So one last reference to a famous artist who lived and worked in Charlottesville is you know, William Faulkner wrote the novel Requiem for a Nun and depending on the addition that you have you'll have a different.

00:43:20.700 --> 00:43:32.640

Dayna Matthew: Statement of this phrase the past is never dead it's, not even the past and I show him in front of the rotunda to bring home the point that, even after two teen.

00:43:33.120 --> 00:43:43.890

Dayna Matthew: The disparities in social determinants that affect patient health outcomes even to this day persisted so that the past is not the past.

00:43:44.550 --> 00:44:06.420

Dayna Matthew: It is not dead, that is for sure Let me finally bring home that point by showing you again another version of the Sanborn map my notation says that this is 1920 I am mistaken, this is actually the third in a series, this is a 1939 map I'm showing you with that little Pac-Man looking.

00:44:07.620 --> 00:44:14.670

Dayna Matthew: figure out where Union station is and now Charlottesville is much more developed the map is color coded in blocks.

00:44:15.330 --> 00:44:35.850

Dayna Matthew: And the reason for showing you this 1939 map, please forgive and my mistake in the 1920 reference I pulled up the wrong slide the uncorrected slide the reason I'm showing you this and we're map next to a map of Charlottesville Virginia near Union station in.

00:44:38.220 --> 00:44:48.930

Dayna Matthew: Is because I want to ask you to look at the segregation patterns around Union station that persisted at least until.

00:44:50.100 --> 00:44:57.660

Dayna Matthew: I don't have the 2021 map I daresay it's not very different, but as you see the darker color concentration show.

00:44:57.900 --> 00:45:10.980

Dayna Matthew: The percentage of black residents as a percentage of the population, showing a darker colors for 59% or more immediately to the north and south east, south west of Union station.

00:45:11.580 --> 00:45:25.470

Dayna Matthew: And the farther out you go remember I said charlottesville is now in a quadrant set a formation of the farther out you go to the far upper right corner the.

00:45:26.070 --> 00:45:43.080

Dayna Matthew: The northeast corner of the city you're going to see a very low percentage of black population and a very high concentration of white it's a segregated city still and the segregation patterns.

00:45:44.250 --> 00:45:53.610

Dayna Matthew: overlay follow and mimic the patterns that developed immediately after the segregation ordinance of.

00:45:56.700 --> 00:46:09.000

Dayna Matthew: And those segregation patterns, I suggest, have a health impact again here's some data big gap in the data lots more to gather and analyze.

00:46:09.720 --> 00:46:20.730

Dayna Matthew: But a few indicators that suggests that I am right that there is a correlation between the deprivation of the social determinants of health that began in.

00:46:21.030 --> 00:46:44.580

Dayna Matthew: 1912 and persists, to this day, a correlation between that and health outcomes are suggested by, as I said, this incomplete, but this data so far these data show the gap in infant mortality, for two periods 2035 to 2048 and 1995 to 2016 The gap is a dramatic.

00:46:45.660 --> 00:46:56.250

Dayna Matthew: and higher because they're higher levels of infant mortality in these early years into mortality decreases significantly for all populations, no matter what the race.

00:46:56.700 --> 00:47:14.970

Dayna Matthew: advent of penicillin access to health care, health insurance lots of changes in the quality of medicine accessible to all, but not all equally right changes infant mortality in absolute terms, but by.

00:47:17.400 --> 00:47:29.670

Dayna Matthew: The gap, though it is a larger an absolute numbers in the early years remains significant on a percentage basis.

00:47:30.420 --> 00:47:36.210

Dayna Matthew: Even to date and the suggestion is that the disparities that.

00:47:36.570 --> 00:47:54.960

Dayna Matthew: Originally led to these gaps are still with us today certainly that can be seen in other social determinants median household income look at the live black income in charlottesville compared to the blue all income population for.

00:47:55.530 --> 00:48:00.900

Dayna Matthew: income for all populations, and of course the highest line the top line for whites.

00:48:01.530 --> 00:48:12.030

Dayna Matthew: A few others graduation rate a gap in black and white get graduation from 1982 2013 here, showing black and orange white in Gray.

00:48:12.300 --> 00:48:18.960

Dayna Matthew: And all in blue similar configuration so when we look to achieve health equity.

00:48:19.230 --> 00:48:30.660

Dayna Matthew: Right, when we look to translate what I study the legal concept of equality for all equal justice for all equal access to the social determinants of health in order to achieve.

00:48:30.840 --> 00:48:39.240

Dayna Matthew: Health equity this familiar mean tells us that we're looking for a fair and just opportunity to be healthy affair and just.

00:48:39.480 --> 00:48:57.630

Dayna Matthew: opportunity to achieve health that is to remove what is unfair and unjust and avoidable about differences in access to health care to decent housing to food security, and all of the social determinants of health, I suggest that inequality.

00:48:58.890 --> 00:49:12.840

Dayna Matthew: Is the biggest threat to health equity today, now that might seem circular, but let me tell you why it is not i'm going to leave charlottesville and look more globally, just to set up a.

00:49:13.470 --> 00:49:18.030

Dayna Matthew: relationship I think that's relevant i'm also going to speed up because I see i'm running out of time now.

00:49:19.440 --> 00:49:36.330

Dayna Matthew: The relationship between the extent of inequality in a society and that society's health outcomes is shown by these graphs.

00:49:36.840 --> 00:49:53.700

Dayna Matthew: The one on the right, in particular, and is from a study by Wilkinson and picard that looks at this relationship in order to suggest that inequality has a structural that is predictable relationship.

00:49:54.570 --> 00:50:06.450

Dayna Matthew: To health outcomes in any setting in any society so i'm going to show you this in the Wilson and pick wilkerson picker picking up pinkard excuse me.

00:50:06.960 --> 00:50:17.580

Dayna Matthew: Article but I so would like to have more time if I did, to show it to you the relationship i'm about to describe for the United States.

00:50:18.060 --> 00:50:30.240

Dayna Matthew: And for each of the States of the 50 states in the United States but let's just look at the the relationship and the pattern in this material here on a global basis, so on the left.

00:50:31.770 --> 00:50:42.540

Dayna Matthew: We are measuring inequality in the OECD nations from 2000 to 2017 using the composite Gini index and the Gini index is something the World Bank developed.

00:50:42.780 --> 00:50:53.010

Dayna Matthew: In order to look at the difference, or the size of the gap between income earners, or will holders and some versions of the Gini index.

00:50:53.610 --> 00:51:05.370

Dayna Matthew: From the bottom quintile to the top quintile of and have a nation right, and so you see that the United States is one of the.

00:51:06.240 --> 00:51:23.160

Dayna Matthew: highest, if not the highest Gini index of the OECD nations and Denmark has the lowest right so that index when correlated on the X axis of the graph to the right.

00:51:23.580 --> 00:51:44.100

Dayna Matthew: With an index created by the authors of health and social outcomes 10 indices differences in infant mortality differences between black and white populations in life expectancy differences in death rates due to the leading causes of death differences in educational attainment 10 different.

00:51:45.450 --> 00:51:59.610

Dayna Matthew: domains are combined into the index that is shown on the y access when you map those relationships, the relationship between income inequality and the.

00:52:00.180 --> 00:52:14.940

Dayna Matthew: extent of health, as shown by the index on the y access access what you see is a entirely predictable it struck for relationship between inequality societal inequality.

00:52:15.180 --> 00:52:30.420

Dayna Matthew: And, health and social outcomes right on the far left lower corner, where income inequality is low in Japan in Norway and Sweden, the outcomes that people in those populations experienced by health.

00:52:30.930 --> 00:52:55.140

Dayna Matthew: and social outcomes are, the better outcomes, in contrast, at the upper right hand corner in the United States, the outlier of all of these studied nations, the high income inequality that we saw in the Gini index measured on the left is correlated with the least.

00:52:56.160 --> 00:53:07.590

Dayna Matthew: Successful with the worst health and social outcomes, as measured by these authors here that's the structural inequality relationship put simply.

00:53:08.760 --> 00:53:09.540

Dayna Matthew: The more.

00:53:10.560 --> 00:53:20.040

Dayna Matthew: Unequal a society is the less healthy that society's Members will be.

00:53:22.200 --> 00:53:25.050

Dayna Matthew: That inequality takes on a different.

00:53:26.070 --> 00:53:40.500

Dayna Matthew: tenor altogether when it is also racialized as the definition of racism suggests, so what is racism racism is.

00:53:41.070 --> 00:53:54.870

Dayna Matthew: A system of structuring opportunity that does two things number one, it places value on people, based on their external or you know typical experiences.

00:53:55.500 --> 00:53:59.910

Dayna Matthew: Or the social construct that we call race it tells us.

00:54:00.900 --> 00:54:15.690

Dayna Matthew: that some people are more valuable than others that some people are superior to others harking back to Thomas Jefferson that some people are more human than others that some people deserve better treatment than others by race.

00:54:16.350 --> 00:54:33.180

Dayna Matthew: That is what racism does that system organizes hierarchically who is more or less valuable by race and then the second thing that racism does is that it allocates opportunity, including the opportunity to be healthy.

00:54:34.590 --> 00:54:41.820

Dayna Matthew: It allocates opportunity resources and power along those hierarchical.

00:54:42.270 --> 00:54:53.610

Dayna Matthew: metrics Okay, so people who have a higher value get more opportunity, more resources and more power, people who are lower value get fewer resources fewer opportunity and fewer.

00:54:53.970 --> 00:55:03.000

Dayna Matthew: opportunities and access to power, I that's what racism is be careful that racism should be understood to be a system.

00:55:03.240 --> 00:55:16.260

Dayna Matthew: And institution, it is historically enabled it is legally enabled racism is not simply someone who's a bigot it's not an individual who's prejudice it's not someone who holds stereotypes right it's not someone who's bias right.

00:55:16.470 --> 00:55:25.710

Dayna Matthew: Racism is a system, a structure it's legally enabled that's where you get the idea of structural racism you've heard that term and i'll start using it.

00:55:26.130 --> 00:55:35.100

Dayna Matthew: Because the institutions, the structures to which opportunity power and resources through which opportunity power and resources are allocated.

00:55:35.370 --> 00:55:49.950

Dayna Matthew: Are racialized in a way that are systemic and institutionalized, hence the term structural racism racism is a public health crisis Rochelle wilensky told us that the Director of the CCC confronting racism.

00:55:50.970 --> 00:55:54.570

Dayna Matthew: Is a social, excuse me, as a public health mandate.

00:55:56.430 --> 00:56:11.010

Dayna Matthew: We will not have the eradication of health and equity, we will not achieve health equity unless we understand that the racialized distribution of the social determinants of health.

00:56:11.520 --> 00:56:21.030

Dayna Matthew: has been structured historically as we've seen in charlottesville and has affected health, to this day, we don't see it anywhere more pointedly demonstrated.

00:56:21.630 --> 00:56:39.570

Dayna Matthew: Then, in the recent configuration or distribution, if you will, of the outcomes from the covert 19 pandemic by race, we know that in the early parts of the pandemic the populations in large cities New York being the most.

00:56:40.770 --> 00:56:50.250

Dayna Matthew: prevalent the hotspot if you will not the most prevalent the hotspot most notable hotspot was where the disproportionality first showed up.

00:56:50.940 --> 00:56:57.480

Dayna Matthew: And we know that the social determinants of health, where the explanation early on housing in New York City is dense.

00:56:58.170 --> 00:57:09.690

Dayna Matthew: There are not as many food options and these parts of New York City, the fewer green spaces there in adequate access to healthcare, greater exposure to by environmental pollutants.

00:57:10.050 --> 00:57:33.330

Dayna Matthew: What I hope you are hearing is the similarity, if you will, between the differences between star Hill and will and mills in 1920 in 1939 in charlottesville and the differences between New York and other parts of the nation where we are considering the outbreak to cove it from covert.

00:57:34.530 --> 00:57:47.640

Dayna Matthew: Today, similarly, what employment inequality existed in charlottesville and will and Milton 1920 or in New York City and other parts of the country 30% of all bus drivers are African American or Latino.

00:57:48.210 --> 00:57:51.630

Dayna Matthew: In New York City, those are the people that had to keep going to work.

00:57:52.110 --> 00:58:06.030

Dayna Matthew: and get exposed to the virus 20% of all food workers, the people that made sure we had door dash and could stay home and shelter in place those are African American and Latino populations in New York City cashiers stalkers of shells.

00:58:06.330 --> 00:58:15.420

Dayna Matthew: 25% of all popular on public transportation riders in New York right, so the end of the inequality is structural because it.

00:58:16.320 --> 00:58:27.210

Dayna Matthew: connects all of the institutions that affect health outcomes right even education, it would take me longer to show you the data that show the relationship or correlation between education inequality.

00:58:28.320 --> 00:58:40.380

Dayna Matthew: and health outcomes, but I think it is generally well accepted that people have higher educational attainment are better health and better health and that's where a lot of reasons, its correlation not causation.

00:58:40.740 --> 00:58:45.570

Dayna Matthew: But this correlation in New York of inexperience teachers lack of access.

00:58:46.080 --> 00:58:52.710

Dayna Matthew: To the kinds of college preparatory courses that allows one to get a better job than those that would expose you to cove it.

00:58:52.980 --> 00:59:04.710

Dayna Matthew: are part of the reason we have what we call the achievement gap I think it's a resource gap, I think it is a part of the manifestation, if you will, of structural racism and even access to the vaccine.

00:59:05.970 --> 00:59:16.890

Dayna Matthew: This is a graph showing the access i'm going to show it in a different way, the access to the coven 19 vaccine by race.

00:59:18.420 --> 00:59:30.720

Dayna Matthew: And by deaths cases and hospitalization right, so the lines that are relevant are the Gray line on the bottom.

00:59:32.460 --> 00:59:42.450

Dayna Matthew: Excuse me, the Gray line that turns out to be sometimes on the bottom and sometimes on the top depending on who is being shown right.

00:59:43.170 --> 00:59:55.050

Dayna Matthew: and all other lines right so for Hispanic populations, the Gray line showing the access to backseat the number of people who have been vaccinated.

00:59:55.590 --> 01:00:05.940

Dayna Matthew: is lower than every other measure on this graph the number of cases, the number of deaths, the number of hospitalizations for whom for Hispanic populations Latino populations.

01:00:07.350 --> 01:00:08.910

Dayna Matthew: For black populations.

01:00:11.010 --> 01:00:14.160

Dayna Matthew: And we don't have enough data for native American populations.

01:00:16.680 --> 01:00:27.570

Dayna Matthew: But not for white populations for white populations, they are the only population for who have who have a higher rate of vaccination than they have hospitalization cases or deaths due to.

01:00:28.320 --> 01:00:53.010

Dayna Matthew: This again is an example of the inferior access to resources, the superior access to resources when allocated by race or stratified by race and ethnicity right, this is more evidence of structural racism structural racism is the legalized dehumanization.

01:00:54.150 --> 01:01:04.980

Dayna Matthew: The legalized inequality and the unequal protection of law, it requires all three in order to structure maintain preserve.

01:01:06.450 --> 01:01:18.600

Dayna Matthew: and create structural racism that's what this diagram is intended to show I know i'm not supposed to talk about my own research, but this will be coming out in a book if you're interested at the end of the summer.

01:01:19.770 --> 01:01:35.700

Dayna Matthew: Structural racism is defined as the hierarchical preference institutionalized by history in law to that superior and inferior status of people according to their race to allocate resources opportunity and power, but the point I want to leave Oh, this is.

01:01:37.170 --> 01:01:41.580

Dayna Matthew: This is data that's that's already been surpassed this number should be 600,000.

01:01:41.910 --> 01:01:59.070

Dayna Matthew: The point I want to leave with you, before I go to the last part of my presentation is that structural racism inequality hurts us all, we may have started this pandemic in New York Chicago Louisiana and the hotspots but it hit the whole country.

01:02:00.330 --> 01:02:20.940

Dayna Matthew: The whole country was struck down economically, we all lost over a year of our lives and freedom because inequality and racism is a scourge on the entire society and its health and social outcomes for all.

01:02:22.230 --> 01:02:31.380

Dayna Matthew: So educational inequality used to look like this on the Left today i'm going to do, different cities today, it looks like the kinds of concentrations that we saw in.

01:02:31.890 --> 01:02:40.320

Dayna Matthew: charlottesville all over the nation, we can look at cities that had segregation ordinances or that had if you've ever read the color of law.

01:02:42.000 --> 01:02:42.690

Dayna Matthew: That had.

01:02:44.460 --> 01:02:45.450

Dayna Matthew: housing.

01:02:46.680 --> 01:02:56.970

Dayna Matthew: covenants that segregated populations or zoning ordinances that segregated populations, and those are the same locations that have the worst school outcomes.

01:02:57.420 --> 01:03:12.420

Dayna Matthew: Those are the same locations that suffer the greatest food insecurity so on the left, you see, historically people throwing food on people who are trying to exercise their equality, we don't see this anymore, we don't see people chasing.

01:03:12.960 --> 01:03:24.600

Dayna Matthew: alone black student trying to integrate a school with angry mobs needing a police escort anymore, but we do see what's on the right, we see these enduring vestiges of segregation.

01:03:25.020 --> 01:03:30.780

Dayna Matthew: From a food security standpoint from a housing stock and affordability standpoint.

01:03:31.170 --> 01:03:50.130

Dayna Matthew: From a criminal justice standpoint on the right that's what criminal justice inequality looked like during the lynching era on the Left again dirty yeager and she feel today are doing a series called determined and you see the difference between the STOP and frisk incident or data.

01:03:51.540 --> 01:03:55.380

Dayna Matthew: In charlottesville Virginia today right for every.

01:03:56.400 --> 01:04:04.470

Dayna Matthew: Two white citizens of charlottesville who are stopped and frisked by police five African American.

01:04:05.460 --> 01:04:17.160

Dayna Matthew: Citizens in charlottesville are stopped and frisked right these inequalities continued to affect health outcomes Oh, this is another way to show criminal justice disparities, this is one of my favorite oh.

01:04:17.910 --> 01:04:28.140

Dayna Matthew: On the left, you see that the use of marijuana prevalence it's very similar among the light blue bars blacks and the dark blue bars whites.

01:04:28.590 --> 01:04:41.610

Dayna Matthew: But the arrest rate for marijuana possession is vastly different between the black population shown by light blue bars and the white population these inequalities, let me just tell you.

01:04:42.330 --> 01:04:48.660

Dayna Matthew: affect mental health right, if you think about it i'm the parent of three children everyone who is in the audience, who is a parent of any child.

01:04:49.080 --> 01:05:01.410

Dayna Matthew: let's say your child gets a driver's license that is a scary time when your child gets out of the House with car keys in hand and goes to drive for the first time you are nervous, you are afraid.

01:05:01.890 --> 01:05:14.100

Dayna Matthew: I would like to think all of us share that experience and experience it Similarly, I will tell you layered on top of what I feel is a fear that my child might exercise that.

01:05:15.780 --> 01:05:20.280

Dayna Matthew: That kind of judgment that someone without their frontal lobe being complete.

01:05:21.030 --> 01:05:32.310

Dayna Matthew: exercises in a car, for the first, second, third or even first year of their lives, make a U turn when they're not supposed to drive on the wrong side of the road when they're not supposed to and be stopped by the police.

01:05:32.850 --> 01:05:43.560

Dayna Matthew: Right, because the outcomes are statistically different for my child, the risk of adverse outcome is statistically different I have a different aesthetic load.

01:05:43.920 --> 01:05:54.870

Dayna Matthew: Over life over time watching my children go out and drive and go to parties and go to school, and these are differences that have health impact.

01:05:55.650 --> 01:05:59.850

Dayna Matthew: economic segregation persists environmental segregation persists.

01:06:00.120 --> 01:06:09.450

Dayna Matthew: And the last question that I want to address is who can help, who is responsible to help i'm going to suggest that there are no better situated people to help them health professionals.

01:06:09.780 --> 01:06:22.290

Dayna Matthew: If you don't know the story of simpkins we Cone I really recommend that you read some of precedent Reynolds historical writings about the ways in which desegregation happened.

01:06:23.430 --> 01:06:39.030

Dayna Matthew: As a result of three dentists six physicians and two patients bringing a lawsuit to challenge segregation and one hospital because of the legislative history of that.

01:06:40.080 --> 01:06:44.160

Dayna Matthew: era, we know that we wouldn't have had the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

01:06:44.670 --> 01:06:57.180

Dayna Matthew: If it had not been for these physicians and these dentists challenging segregation in equality, on behalf of their patients, I suggest to you that the reason we didn't have to see hoses and marches with dogs.

01:06:57.780 --> 01:07:07.080

Dayna Matthew: In order to desegregate hospitals, is because the quiet revolution in healthcare that changed the institutional racism.

01:07:07.320 --> 01:07:24.750

Dayna Matthew: The structural racism that segregated hospital wards was led by healthcare providers physicians nurses clinicians who lead a quiet revolution in order to desegregate the healthcare industry.

01:07:26.070 --> 01:07:30.690

Dayna Matthew: It can happen again individual devising the biasing.

01:07:31.140 --> 01:07:42.360

Dayna Matthew: is important, I know this debate, some of the leading scholars in the country about how to measure bias and how to measure bias, whether it is through the lit or other mechanisms.

01:07:42.690 --> 01:07:49.410

Dayna Matthew: is not what i'm concerned with today i'm more concerned with today, the fact that there is bias provider to patient.

01:07:52.170 --> 01:08:00.300

Dayna Matthew: Academic attending to intern administrator to physician, we are all.

01:08:00.780 --> 01:08:09.780

Dayna Matthew: Subject to bias and if we take individual responsibility is one of the things that we can do to improve patient outcomes.

01:08:10.140 --> 01:08:17.490

Dayna Matthew: A study that was conducted on third year medical students here by Hoffman Walter X and Norman Oliver shows that.

01:08:18.150 --> 01:08:29.130

Dayna Matthew: bias, however, it is measured has an effect on treatment decisions by race bias has been shown by Lisa Cooper and others to have an effect on.

01:08:29.820 --> 01:08:45.960

Dayna Matthew: communication among clinicians and patients why because we're all biased, even the patients come in with bias attending to these individual level biases is step one or one of the most important things that you.

01:08:46.380 --> 01:08:56.430

Dayna Matthew: and others in the healthcare industry can do to commemorate to team not only individual devices, but organizational devices necessary.

01:08:57.690 --> 01:09:06.270

Dayna Matthew: Defining quality healthcare as equal healthcare as healthcare that has the characteristic of equity.

01:09:06.630 --> 01:09:13.680

Dayna Matthew: As healthcare that gives every individual, the opportunity to be healthy healthy is job one.

01:09:13.980 --> 01:09:22.470

Dayna Matthew: Making sure for the more that there is a diverse healthcare workforce and that equity is a part of the culture.

01:09:22.740 --> 01:09:36.240

Dayna Matthew: That all programs are seen through an equity lens is a part of what you can do to commemorate juneteenth looking at the research that you do paying attention to the social determinants of health.

01:09:36.690 --> 01:09:43.170

Dayna Matthew: And the impact that they have on health outcomes, historically and contemporary.

01:09:43.560 --> 01:09:51.300

Dayna Matthew: These are the kinds of things that a institution of higher level learning in our one research.

01:09:51.570 --> 01:10:01.170

Dayna Matthew: University can contribute to the fight against structural racism uniquely and that no other institution is positioned to do you know.

01:10:01.380 --> 01:10:13.350

Dayna Matthew: better than any that place matters I use this if you've seen any presentation that i've ever done before I always show this photograph of flight 1549 why because the people who got off of that plane in the front.

01:10:13.980 --> 01:10:18.900

Dayna Matthew: Of the plane have a better chance at living than the people who wrote coach.

01:10:19.470 --> 01:10:31.770

Dayna Matthew: The people who wrote coach have no life raft life jacket rations they have no flares they have less of a chance in life, less opportunity, and when you impose racial.

01:10:32.190 --> 01:10:43.980

Dayna Matthew: differences that are structural on year, you have structural racism and structural inequality place matters and, therefore, medical and legal professionals must collaborate.

01:10:44.520 --> 01:10:49.560

Dayna Matthew: must collaborate to end the type of segregation.

01:10:50.070 --> 01:11:03.270

Dayna Matthew: That affects the social determinants of health, and therefore the health outcomes of populations in Virginia it's already happening I call it a second quiet revolution in Virginia, not only at the Title six federal level.

01:11:03.840 --> 01:11:15.270

Dayna Matthew: The resurrection of the arca race recently, the Supreme Court for the third time a firm 722 that the a CA is a constitutional statute.

01:11:15.810 --> 01:11:24.750

Dayna Matthew: The fair housing at the voting rights act those federal statutes that affect the social determinants of health but Virginia is actively looking for statewide.

01:11:24.960 --> 01:11:32.460

Dayna Matthew: interventions that will affect the social determinants of health, you can get involved in those I know that everyone in the audience will not become.

01:11:32.700 --> 01:11:36.960

Dayna Matthew: A part of the quiet revolution as an activist marching.

01:11:37.140 --> 01:11:45.600

Dayna Matthew: like this photograph shows or a litigator litigating as an simpkins the Cone or someone testified or providing data.

01:11:45.750 --> 01:12:00.870

Dayna Matthew: before the General Assembly for some of these statutes, but there are things that you can do right there at the University of Virginia, you have resources now and how you use and collect and disseminate data.

01:12:02.040 --> 01:12:11.700

Dayna Matthew: siri Russell I congratulate you on hiring an associate dean of diversity, equity and inclusion at the school of data, science, this is a resource for you, of course, I cannot end without.

01:12:12.390 --> 01:12:22.260

Dayna Matthew: Identifying the equity Center still thriving as a resource for you how you teach how you deliver patient care how you think about your work.

01:12:22.740 --> 01:12:31.200

Dayna Matthew: As contributing to equity, these are things that you can do, but let me close by saying one thing I asked you not to do.

01:12:32.040 --> 01:12:41.730

Dayna Matthew: Again, and this is in commemoration juneteenth I asked you not to think that it is the evidence of structural racism, that is the target.

01:12:42.210 --> 01:12:57.120

Dayna Matthew: or only target that we must concern ourselves with the death of George floyd was horrific and a catalyst for all of us to pay closer attention the death of Ahmed a.

01:12:58.530 --> 01:13:00.450

Dayna Matthew: Very was horrific.

01:13:01.890 --> 01:13:14.400

Dayna Matthew: And a reason for all of us to pay attention the exercise of whiteness as a weapon by any Cooper was horrific, but it is not the racism.

01:13:14.760 --> 01:13:29.970

Dayna Matthew: That we must concern ourselves with only yes, none of us would condone what happened in charlottesville in 2017 and none of us are proud of the structural racism that occurred just down the block from me.

01:13:30.900 --> 01:13:55.800

Dayna Matthew: In January of 2021, but if you think that is all that we must target in order to commemorate juneteenth to end structural racism and its impact adverse impact on health disparities, then you have missed the point of my presentation, all of the inequality first.

01:13:57.870 --> 01:14:04.170

Dayna Matthew: reported in in a really systematic way and the Institute of medicine, now the national academies of medicines consensus report.

01:14:04.890 --> 01:14:22.380

Dayna Matthew: called unequal treatment, but continuing according to Thomas least at all in an article called if we were equal to cause 84,000 unnecessary preventable avoidable deaths a year that's their estimate.

01:14:23.490 --> 01:14:42.000

Dayna Matthew: you've missed the basic message, and that is, we are all part of the quiet revolution that could should and can reverse structural racism, the enduring impact on health and social.

01:14:43.140 --> 01:14:55.890

Dayna Matthew: Inequality that we are still experiencing these many years after juneteenth and should be in mind up as we commemorate the holiday today.

01:14:57.540 --> 01:15:05.670

Dayna Matthew: So i'll stop sharing there, I think I have left no time for Q amp a but i'll turn the MIC back over.

01:15:06.870 --> 01:15:11.970

UVA IMR Chief's: yeah great thanks so much D Matthew was a truly incredible presentation.

01:15:14.190 --> 01:15:21.780

UVA IMR Chief's: Looking at the chat right now see if we have any questions some folks are messaging me as well, even in the crowd real a question.

01:15:26.760 --> 01:15:27.780

UVA IMR Chief's: If anyone comes in.

01:15:29.310 --> 01:15:40.470

UVA IMR Chief's: Certainly one one kind of small historical question I had I don't know if you know the answer off the top of your head, but I was kind of struck by the fact that the juneteenth celebration started in Texas I don't know.

01:15:40.920 --> 01:15:49.950

UVA IMR Chief's: I don't know if that was striking to anyone else, but I just kind of wondered what the confluence of events was that let it start there I don't know if you know that.

01:15:50.130 --> 01:15:51.690

Dayna Matthew: I can tell you the folklore.

01:15:53.610 --> 01:16:03.330

Dayna Matthew: I you know I wrote a letter to the gw law Community yesterday, and I said I got a lot to learn about juneteenth and I listed some resources that i'm.

01:16:04.110 --> 01:16:16.140

Dayna Matthew: now exploring and that Gordon Read has a webinar that she did a little while back on juneteenth and there's a woman named opal Lee who's an advocate.

01:16:16.560 --> 01:16:29.280

Dayna Matthew: For the June 13 national holiday and she has an npr interview and the aba is put out a bunch of stuff but the folklore says that the Union soldiers got to galveston Texas, last of all.

01:16:29.910 --> 01:16:39.120

Dayna Matthew: That was the last city that they actually got to and reached in June of 1865 and I don't know whether that's true but that's.

01:16:40.830 --> 01:16:43.530

UVA IMR Chief's: that's pretty wonderful okay i'm.

01:16:45.060 --> 01:16:49.350

UVA IMR Chief's: not seeing any other questions we you know we really appreciate your time and again.

01:16:50.130 --> 01:16:56.700

UVA IMR Chief's: incredibly important topic and something I know that we throw out my three years here at the university have been really trying to.

01:16:57.030 --> 01:17:09.300

UVA IMR Chief's: educate ourselves as much as possible to you know be impactful both in the individual you know patient care that we're involved with but also you know being good stewards of you know, the city of charlottesville so.

01:17:09.330 --> 01:17:10.770

UVA IMR Chief's: yeah I really appreciate that.

01:17:11.970 --> 01:17:13.890

UVA IMR Chief's: Well, there is one from Dr Luna coming in.

01:17:16.470 --> 01:17:27.300

UVA IMR Chief's: The question from Dr Luna the country's being currently challenged by restrictions in the democratic process, limiting access to political power, what can a university do to mitigate this, what can we do at the health system's level.

01:17:28.200 --> 01:17:35.220

Dayna Matthew: Oh, my goodness um, this is a big question hi Max it's so good to see you virtually and.

01:17:36.330 --> 01:17:48.990

Dayna Matthew: it's interesting, I thank you for recognizing that all of these inequalities affect how right a in equitable access to democracy.

01:17:51.120 --> 01:18:12.540

Dayna Matthew: means that patients cannot represent themselves to affect even at the local level, the kinds of public health ordinances that would give them access historically to water light indoor plumbing and electricity, but today to be free from living proximate to highways that spew pollution.

01:18:13.620 --> 01:18:24.510

Dayna Matthew: To have advocates that they have elected, who have the view that they are human enough to deserve affordable housing.

01:18:25.440 --> 01:18:39.270

Dayna Matthew: access to food, to pass laws that allow their children to have access to the same quality of teachers quality of courses quality of educational resources.

01:18:39.750 --> 01:18:59.370

Dayna Matthew: All of these decisions are made at the local level and therefore limitations on access to democratic process have an important and profound impact on the health opportunity and life chances of your patients, if you take a public health perspective, as I hope you will.

01:19:00.480 --> 01:19:09.900

Dayna Matthew: that the populations who are systematically denied access to the democratic process are your patient populations who ultimately end up.

01:19:10.530 --> 01:19:25.860

Dayna Matthew: Being the hardest to treat to live sicker and die quicker and you will see that you are connected to advocacy for equality and equal access to the Democratic Party process itself.

01:19:27.120 --> 01:19:36.360

Dayna Matthew: So, on an individual level be careful, who you vote for don't vote only with your taxes in mind vote with a mindset.

01:19:37.530 --> 01:19:45.720

Dayna Matthew: To support your patient populations who need access to the democratic process to vote their health.

01:19:46.740 --> 01:19:53.670

Dayna Matthew: and vote for representatives who will actually protect preserve and promote their health.

01:19:54.960 --> 01:20:03.570

Dayna Matthew: At the university level, this could take on even more active role at the General Assembly, taking the position.

01:20:04.800 --> 01:20:16.620

Dayna Matthew: that equality is something that is a health issue that health is a civil right that it matters to you as health providers what the social determinants of health.

01:20:17.670 --> 01:20:27.930

Dayna Matthew: look like the distribution of the social determinants look like, for the reason that you take a public health perspective, a population health perspective on health outcomes.

01:20:28.680 --> 01:20:38.280

Dayna Matthew: You can pay attention to where you donate you can pay attention to the ways that you train the ways that you educate.

01:20:39.510 --> 01:20:45.900

Dayna Matthew: The ways that you wield your power and influence as an anchor institution in the city of charlottesville.

01:20:46.920 --> 01:20:48.570

Dayna Matthew: How are you paying employees.

01:20:49.710 --> 01:20:56.340

Dayna Matthew: How are you using your procurement influence all of these are relevant actions.

01:20:57.720 --> 01:21:11.640

Dayna Matthew: A close by saying there was a very famous Article well famous among the legal academy written by Lani Guinier in 2002 it appeared it's actually not even an article it's a comment, written by Lani Guinier and appeared in the Harvard Law Review and she said, essentially that.

01:21:12.780 --> 01:21:24.120

Dayna Matthew: admission to law school is a political act, and I would say admission to Medical School training medical students training medical residents, is a political act.

01:21:25.350 --> 01:21:29.010

Dayna Matthew: It determines who is going to allow.

01:21:30.120 --> 01:21:47.880

Dayna Matthew: and protect the health of populations who's going to design studies that pay attention to the patterns that affect health populations, who is going to speak on behalf of voiceless patient populations more minorities patient populations.

01:21:49.140 --> 01:21:55.560

Dayna Matthew: What you do as a political act, so I have said more than answers your question I'll stop there.

01:21:57.180 --> 01:22:04.440

UVA IMR Chief's: Excellent thanks so much do you have time for one more question another one came in through the chat someone asked your view on reparations.

01:22:06.270 --> 01:22:08.910

UVA IMR Chief's: Both institutional national to help correct these disparities.

01:22:09.060 --> 01:22:21.540

Dayna Matthew: yeah I'm going to leave you and whet your appetite for the fact that I have a controversy of human relations I'm sorry to say right, so we have a long history of reparations in this country when you think about.

01:22:22.560 --> 01:22:24.450

Dayna Matthew: The fact that at the end of the civil war.

01:22:25.590 --> 01:22:37.290

Dayna Matthew: In Washington DC soldiers who had lost their chattel property in the form of slave bodies were paid reparations for the loss of their property.

01:22:38.400 --> 01:22:40.770

Dayna Matthew: During the Salem witch trials after the.

01:22:41.790 --> 01:22:58.800

Dayna Matthew: fallacy, in the full hardness of that was found out and understood a families whose loved ones were killed during those trials were paid reparations there are lots of instances we paid populations reparations for a violent Union.

01:23:00.060 --> 01:23:12.210

Dayna Matthew: mobs Italian anti Italian mobs that roamed parts of the Midwest and those families got reparations we paid reparations to victims of.

01:23:12.780 --> 01:23:21.990

Dayna Matthew: lost due to the horror of the Holocaust, the horror of Japanese internment you see where i'm going reparations is not a new idea.

01:23:22.530 --> 01:23:32.100

Dayna Matthew: And it's not one that has to involve a transactional approach, meaning I don't have identified you as the slave holder or a descendant there of.

01:23:32.400 --> 01:23:47.190

Dayna Matthew: who was responsible for me as the enslaved or descendant there of that's a transactional view in order to properly need or require repair for the structural impact of racism.

01:23:48.060 --> 01:23:55.770

Dayna Matthew: Historically, so I believe that there are lots of formula for reparations that could work lots of forms that it could take.

01:23:56.490 --> 01:24:14.580

Dayna Matthew: there's enough inequality that needs to be repaired that we could be very creative about protecting for the purpose of achieving health equity the equal opportunity to be healthy, to avoid discrimination.

01:24:15.660 --> 01:24:25.260

Dayna Matthew: That makes us less healthy, both for those who are targets are victims and I hate the word victims, but also for us all.

01:24:29.400 --> 01:24:31.800

UVA IMR Chief's: awesome thanks so much thanks for all your time and your answers.

01:24:32.040 --> 01:24:34.470

Dayna Matthew: Great questions, thank you, thank you.

01:24:39.690 --> 01:24:40.890

UVA IMR Chief's: Thanks to my team Matthew.

01:24:41.370 --> 01:24:42.150

Dayna Matthew: Welcome bye.

01:24:42.240 --> 01:24:42.720

bye.