

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

History

Black History Month is an annual celebration of achievements by African Americans and a time for recognizing the central role of Blacks in U.S. history. Also known as African American History Month, the event grew out of “Negro History Week,” the brainchild of noted historian Carter G. Woodson and other prominent African Americans. Since 1976, every U.S. president has officially designated the month of February as Black History Month. Other countries around the world, including Canada and the United Kingdom, also devote a month to celebrating Black history.



True Size of Africa

Despite the common perception that Africa is a large landmass, it's still one that is

vastly *underestimated* by most casual map viewers. The African continent has a land area of 30.37 million sq km (11.7 million sq mi) — enough to fit in the U.S., China, India, Japan, Mexico, and many European nations, combined.

African countries and territories – 54 countries in the Africa and 6 Territories

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Algeria Angola Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Comoros Egypt Equatorial Guinea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eritrea Eswatini Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Kenya Lesotho Liberia Libya Madagascar Malawi Mali 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mauritania Mauritius Morocco Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria Republic of the Congo Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Seychelles Sierra Leone Somalia South Africa South Sudan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudan Tanzania Togo Tunisia Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe <p>Territories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayotte (France) Reunion (France) Western Sahara Saint Helena (UK) Ascension (UK) Tristan da Cunha (UK)
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BLACK HISTORY MONTH

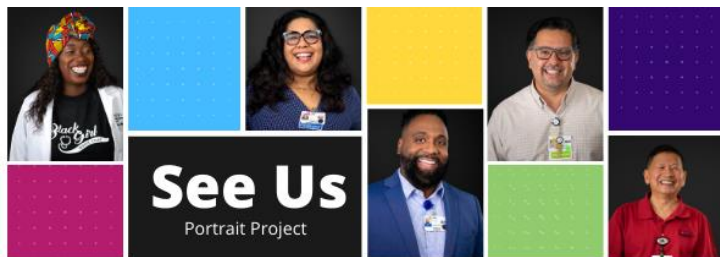
Black History at BCH



[Ella Mae Ferneil](#)

was the first African American registered nurse, public health nurse, visiting nurse, and school nurse in California. Ella Ferneil's nursing career in the West was launched at Children's Hospital Oakland

[See Us Portrait Project](#)



Organized by the UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital Black Caucus, the project features portraits of our Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC) colleagues across our campus to celebrate the diversity that makes our community strong. Our goal is to create a sense of belonging for our patients and staff by enhancing diversity, inclusion, racial justice, and health equity. This is a continuation of the important work we started through our DEI Council in 2020. We encourage everyone to think about how we can leverage our resources to advance this important work.

[Black Panthers History at Oakland](#)

Two Oakland colleges, Merritt and [Laney](#), were the sites of many student movements and budding activists. Perhaps most significant was the meeting of Black Panther Party founders Bobby Seale and Huey P. Newton at Merritt College in the 1960s. Soon, the two came together to create the Black Panther Party and wrote its iconic Ten-Point Platform. Merritt College has since relocated to the [Oakland Hills](#). Its original location, now the Children's Hospital Oakland Research Institute, was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

[BCH Black Caucus Oakland](#)

Founded and co-led by Stephanie Brown and Abdur Shemsu, the Black Caucus Oakland Chapter of the UCSF Black Caucus had its inaugural meeting on Juneteenth 2020. The BCH BCO's mission is to help foster a hospital climate and culture of unity, equity, and inclusion. The group serves as a resource for advancing the social and cultural growth among African American care providers and staff through outreach, mentoring networking, community service, and enrichment activities. There are currently 74 members in the Black Caucus Oakland Chapter.

[Moments of Solidarity](#)



At 3:30 pm on June 3, 2020, the BCH community came together on June 3, 2020, to reflect on a country where Black lives seem to mean so little that violent killing after violent killing has become a norm and African Americans are disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. BCH hosted 3 town halls on Colliding Pandemics: Loss, Grief & Race during COVID-19.

[Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center](#)

BCH offers the largest and most comprehensive Sickle Cell Program in the Western United States. The center treats roughly 800 individuals with sickle cell disease annually, nearly half of whom are adults who have been receiving care here since they were kids. While any one can have sickle cell disease, over 85% of individuals seen at the sickle cell center identify as Black/African American.

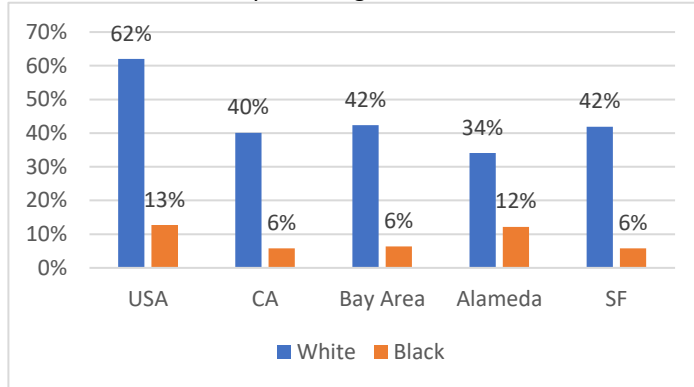
BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Blacks in the United States

The reason why UCSF Benioff Children Hospital Oakland exists is for caring, healing, teaching, and discovering. We are 100% dedicated to the health of ALL children. Therefore, it is extremely important that we remain mindful of all of the health and social disparities that plague the African American community due to the racist systems built within the fabric of this country that continues to impact the health of our neighbors and loved ones today. We highlight these disparities in order to teach some and remind others that our work here is not done.

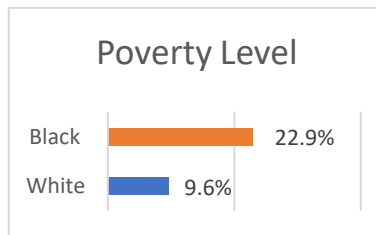
U.S. Population: Blacks/African Americans

In July 2017, 41.4 million people in the United States were Black/African American, which represents 12.7 percent of the total population. Blacks are the second largest minority population, following the Hispanic/Latinx population. In 2017, most Blacks lived in the South (58 percent of the Black U.S. population), while 27 percent of the white population lived in the South. The ten states with the largest Black population in 2017 were Texas, Georgia, Florida, New York, North Carolina, California, Illinois, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana.



Median Annual Income 2017

Black \$40,165
White \$65,845

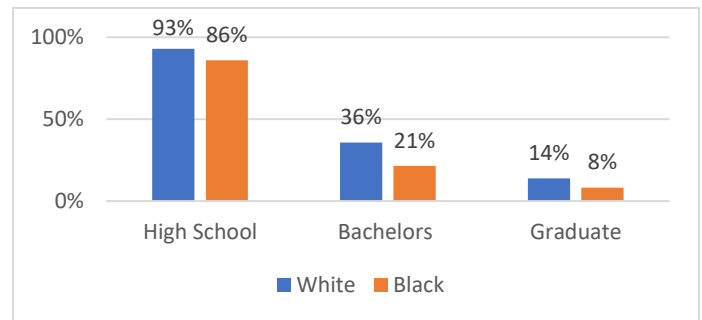


Health

The 2015 life expectancies at birth for Blacks are 76.1 years, with 78.9 years for women, and 72.9 years for men. For non-Hispanic whites the projected life expectancies are 79.8 years, with 82.0 years for women, and 77.5 years for men. The death rate for African Americans is generally higher than whites for heart diseases, stroke, cancer, asthma, influenza and pneumonia, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, and homicide.

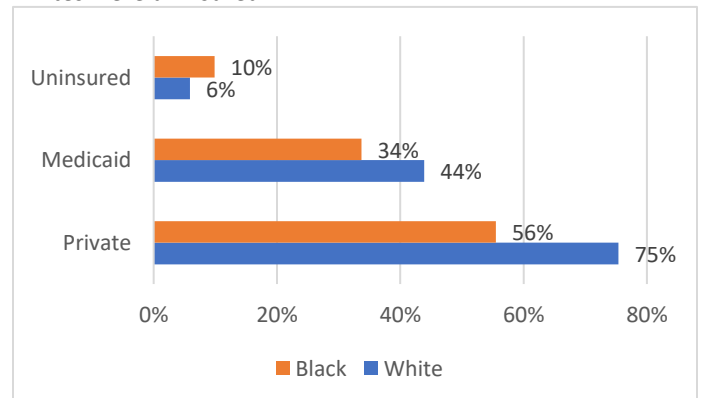
Education

In 2017, 86.0 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks had earned at least a high school diploma, as compared to 92.9 percent of the non-Hispanic whites 25 years and over. 21.4 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks had a bachelor's degree or higher, as compared with 35.8 percent of non-Hispanic whites. More Black women than Black men had earned at least a bachelor's degree (23.8 percent compared with 18.5 percent), while among non-Hispanic whites, a higher proportion of women than men had earned at least a bachelor's degree (35.9 percent and 35.6 percent, respectively). 8.1 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks have a graduate or advanced professional degree, as compared to 13.8 percent of the non-Hispanic white population.



Insurance

In 2017, 55.5 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks in comparison to 75.4 percent of non-Hispanic whites used private health insurance. Also in 2017, 43.9 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks in comparison to 33.7 percent of non-Hispanic whites relied on Medicaid or public health insurance. Finally, 9.9 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks in comparison to 5.9 percent of non-Hispanic whites were uninsured.



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Health Disparities

Blacks compared to Non-Hispanic Whites

ASTHMA

4x

More likely for Black children to be admitted to hospital

10x

Death rate for Black children

CANCER

1.7x

More likely for Black men to have prostate cancer or stomach cancer

40%

More likely for Black women to die from breast cancer

CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE

9th

Leading causes of death

60%

More likely for Black men to have liver and IBD cancer

40%

More likely for Black women to die from liver and IBD cancer for Black women

HEPATITIS

2.6x

To die from Hep B

2x

To die from Hep C

INFANT MORTALITY

2.3x

Infant mortality rate for Blacks

3.8x

As likely for Black infants to die from complications related to low birthweight

2.3x

More likely for Black mothers to receive late or no prenatal



DIABETES

60%

More likely for Black adults to be diagnosed

2.3x

more likely to be hospitalized for lower limb amputations

HEART DISEASE

40%

More likely to have high blood pressure

20%

More likely to die from heart disease

OBESITY

80%

Of Black women are overweight or obese

1.3x

More likely to be obese for Blacks

HIV/AIDS

8.6x

the AIDS rate for Black males

18.6x

The AIDS rate for Black females

8.4x

To be diagnosed with HIV infection

MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

2nd

Leading cause of death for Blacks, ages 15 – 24, is suicide

70%

More likely to attempt suicide for Black females, grades 9 -12

UCSF BCH RESOURCES

[The Black Caucus at UCSF](#)

[BCH Black Caucus Oakland](#)

[Comprehensive Sickle Cell Disease Center](#)

[Multicultural Resource Center](#)

[UCSF Anti-Racism Initiative](#)

RESOURCES

[U.S. DHHS Office of Minority Health](#)

[CDC Vital Signs – African American Health](#)

[US Census Bureau](#)

[Black Doctor.org](#)

[Black History Month](#)

[Black Lives Matter](#)

[CA Black Women's Health Project](#)

[National Association for the Advancement of Colored People](#)

[National Black Nurses Association](#)

[National Black Church Initiative](#)

[National Black Theatre](#)

[San Francisco African American Historical & Cultural Society](#)