

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

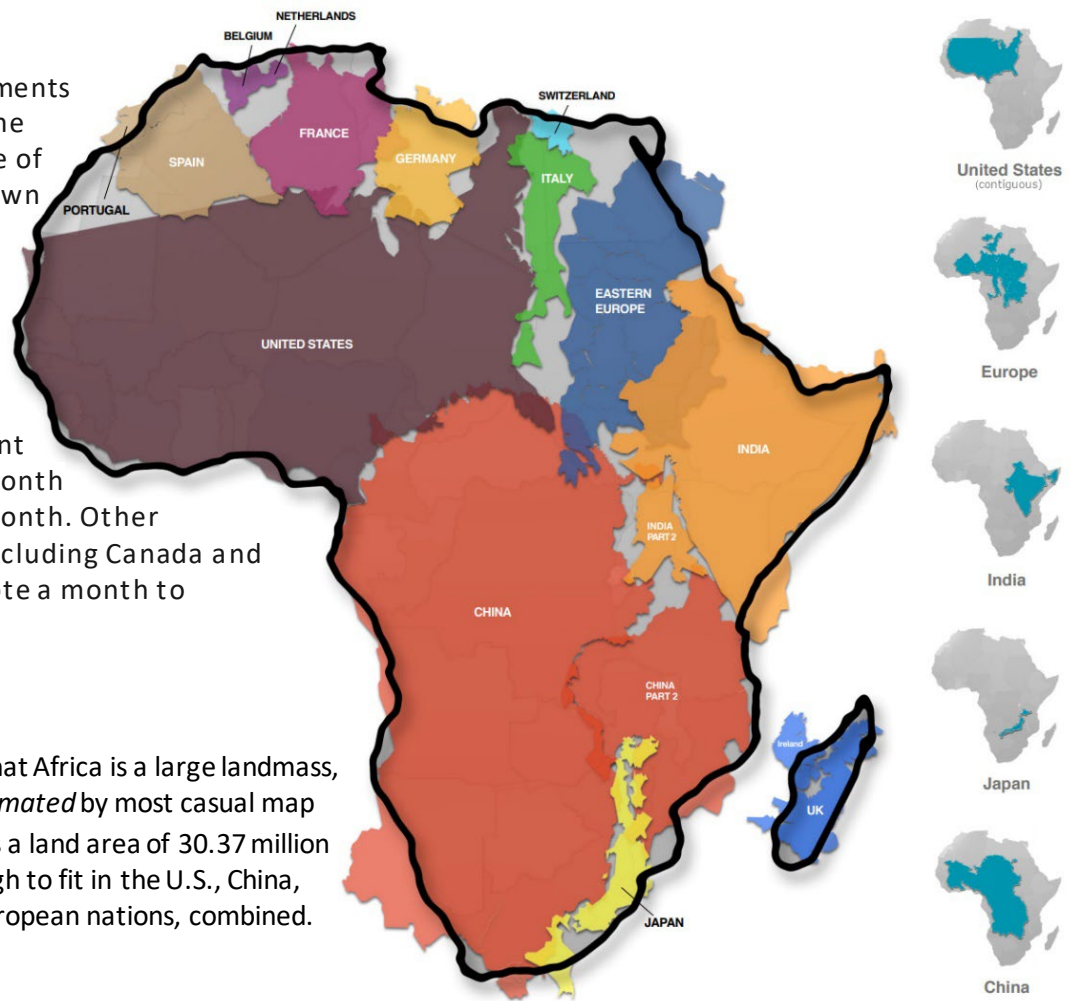
History

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.

[Black History Month Origins](#)

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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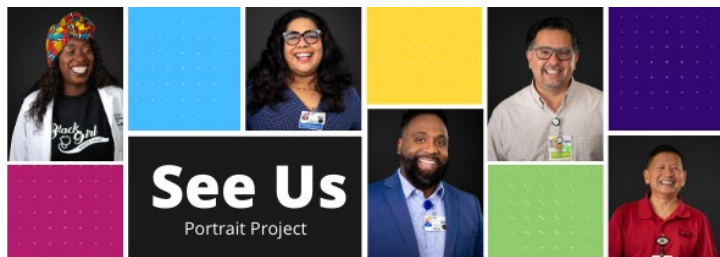
Black History at BCH



[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 both the [Oakland](#) and [Mission Bay](#) 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](#)

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.

[Miller Davis Jenkins Society](#)

The Miller-Davis-Jenkins Society (MDJS) was formed to create a community for Black/African American faculty within the Benioff Children's Hospital system. This organization was created to foster professional connections, partner with and support each other in our academic work, provide mentorship, and to enhance the recruitment and retention of Black/African American faculty.

[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. On May 25, 2021, BCH held a Solidarity & Healing on the anniversary of George Floyd's death.

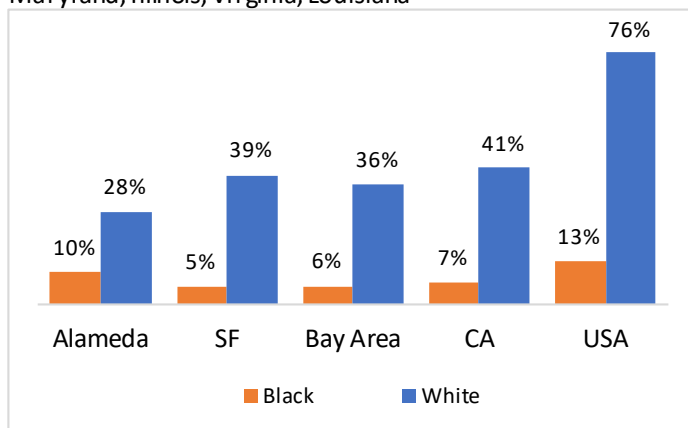
BLACK HISTORY MONTH

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

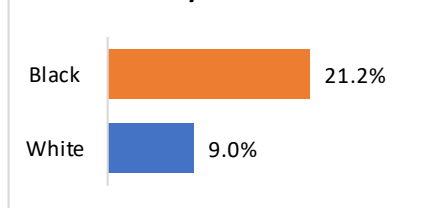
In 2019, 40.6 million people in the United States were non-Hispanic black alone, which represents 12.8% of the total population. Blacks are the second largest minority population in the U.S., following the Hispanic/Latino population. In 2019, most Blacks lived in the South (58.7% of the Black U.S. population), while 35.8% of the White population lived in the South. The ten states with the Black population in 2019 were Texas, Georgia, Florida, New York, North Carolina, California, Maryland, Illinois, Virginia, Louisiana



Median Annual Income 2019

Black \$43,771
White \$71,664

Poverty Level 2019

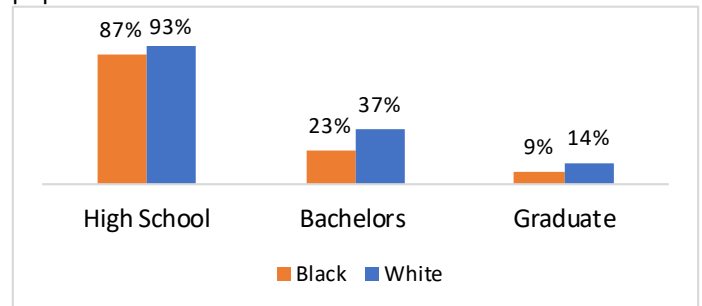


Health

The 2020 life expectancies at birth for Blacks are 77.0 years, with 79.8 years for women, and 74.0 years for men. For Whites the projected life expectancies are 80.6 years, with 82.7 years for women, and 78.4 years for men. The death rate for Blacks/African Americans is generally higher than Whites for heart diseases, stroke, cancer, asthma, influenza and pneumonia, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, and homicide.

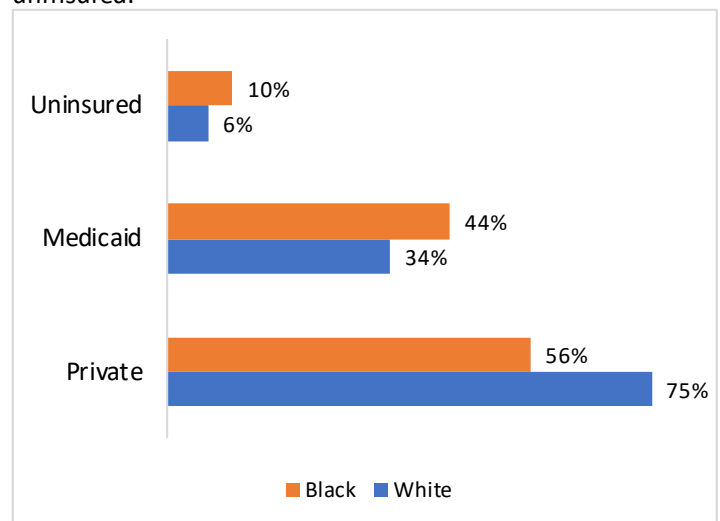
Education

In 2019, as compared to non-Hispanic whites 25 years and over, 87.2% of Blacks had earned at least a high school diploma, as compared to 93.3% of the non-Hispanic white population. 22.6% of Blacks had a bachelor's degree or higher, as compared with 36.9% of Whites. More Black women than Black men had earned at least a bachelor's degree (25.0% compared with 19.7%), while among Whites, a higher proportion of women than men had earned a bachelor's degree or higher (37.3% and 36.5%, respectively). 8.6% of Blacks have a graduate or advanced professional degree, as compared to 14.3% of the White population.



Insurance

In 2019, 55.9% of Blacks in comparison to 74.7% of Whites used private health insurance. 43.5% of Blacks in comparison to 34.3% Whites relied on Medicaid or public health insurance. Finally, 10.1% of Blacks in comparison to 6.3% of Whites were uninsured.



BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Health Disparities

Blacks compared to Non-Hispanic Whites

ASTHMA

5x

More likely for Black children to be admitted to hospital

8x

Death rate for Black children

CANCER

1.8x

More likely for Black men to have stomach cancer

40%

More likely for Black women to die from breast cancer

CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE

8th

Leading causes of death

60%

More likely for Black men to have liver and IBD cancer

30%

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

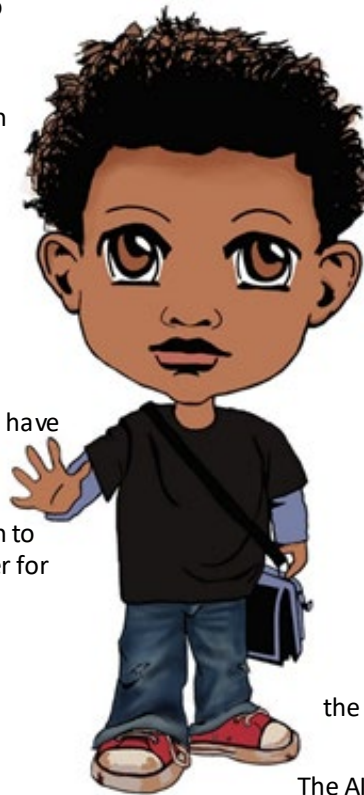
Infant mortality rate for Blacks

4x

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

2x

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

50%

More likely to have a stroke

70%

More likely to die from a stroke for Black men

OBESITY

80%

Of Black women are overweight or obese

1.3x

More likely to be obese for Blacks

HIV/AIDS

8.4x

the AIDS rate for Black males

15x

The AIDS rate for Black females

8.1x

To be diagnosed with HIV infection

MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

2nd

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

60%

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](#)

[Miller Davis Jenkin Society](#)

[Multicultural Resource Center](#)

[UCSF Anti-Racism Initiative](#)

RESOURCES

[HHS 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](#)

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