



NATIONAL COLLABORATIVE FOR HEALTH EQUITY

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July 28, 2015

Equal Justice Initiative - A timeline of Racial Injustice



EJI's calendar is part of a series of reports and educational materials that

explore the legacy of racial bias in the United States and its continuing impact on contemporary policies and practices. Many of today's issues have been shaped by America's racial history – the history of racial injustice in particular. The legacy of slavery, racial terror, and legally supported abuse of racial minorities is not well understood. EJI believes that a deeper understanding about our nation's history of racial injustice is important to addressing contemporary questions of social justice and equality.

The website and calendar are designed to be a helpful tool for learning more about racial history.

We're Tired, Yes, But We Must Continue Talking About Racial Injustice

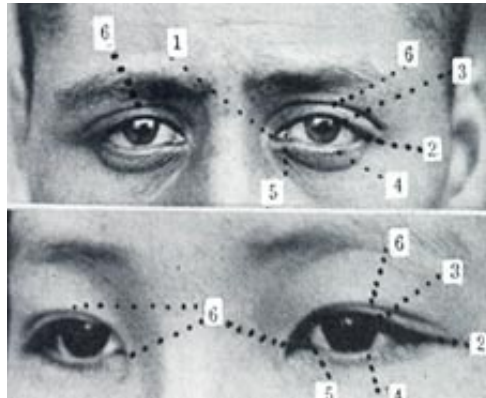


The Charleston church murders on Wednesday, June 17, left the entire country in a state of shock and disbelief, collectively asking in exacerbation, "When will it stop?" America is fatigued. The barrage of reports of people of color being victims of racially motivated killings has left us weary. No matter how much we tire, we must talk about race.

Systemic racism is a key concept to understanding racism, but it can be difficult to describe. Simply put, it refers to the flaws in our society and

institutions that contribute to race-related outcomes. Our interpersonal conversations and media coverage must be systemically aware; systemic awareness is a necessary ingredient to developing systemic solutions.

RACE - THE POWER OF AN ILLUSION: The Genesis of Discriminatory Housing Policies



"The U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision preserved the Fair Housing Act. The Court said that overt racism is not the only cause of discrimination and that unconsciously held stereotypes about people of color can negatively impact housing decisions. This ruling along with the Obama administration's actions against residential segregation and in favor of enforcing anti-discrimination housing laws are very significant. Housing discrimination has been occurring for many decades and [California Newsreel](#) is posting a section of RACE - THE POWER OF AN ILLUSION revealing some of the institutional policies actually supported by the U.S. federal government after World War II. Viewers are welcome to stream and share this segment RACE THE POWER OF AN ILLUSION: The Genesis of Discriminatory Housing Policies (<https://vimeo.com/133506632>) which provides much needed context as to why we are still facing this situation today. It will be available through 9/7/15 - Labor Day."

Five Myths About Crime in Black America--and the Statistical Truths

CRIME MYTHS **DEBUNKED**

- 1 MYTH** BLACK-ON-BLACK CRIME IS UNIQUELY BAD
- 2 MYTH** VIOLENT CRIME IS ON THE RISE
- 3 MYTH** JUSTICE IS APPLIED EQUALLY
- 4 MYTH** BLACK KIDS HAVE BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS
- 5 MYTH** CRIME IS PREVALENT IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY

In the wake of Trayvon Martin's death, we've seen a lot of discussion of the larger societal issues that play into how and when people are perceived as criminals. There were hoodies, there were marches, and there were frank talks from parent to child about how to minimize the danger of being a young person of color. On the other side, there were justifications of George Zimmerman's actions: a smear campaign against Martin's character, and plenty of writers explaining that statistically, blacks are simply more dangerous to be around.

That framing ignores the realities behind the numbers. Here are five myths about crime and people of color.

Impact of Racism on the Health and Well-Being of the Nation

The recent events in Charleston, South Carolina, Baltimore, Maryland, and Ferguson, Missouri, remind us that stigma, inequalities and civil rights injustices remain in our society today.* Unfortunately, skin color plays a large part in how people are viewed, valued and treated. We know that racism, both intentional and unintentional, affects the health and well-being of individuals and communities and stifles the opportunity of many to contribute fully to the future and growth of this nation. Join the leadership of the American Public Health Association in a summer webinar series about racism's impact on health and disparities.

New Rule Aims to Diversify Neighborhoods

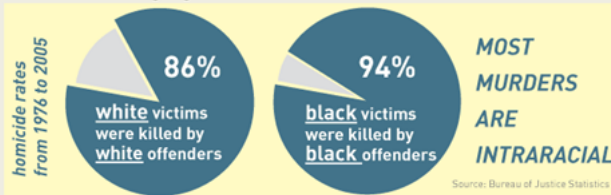
"We must give every young person access to a community of opportunity," Castro said.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is tightening enforcement of fair housing laws by requiring cities to identify persistent patterns of racial bias in their communities and work to eliminate them, Housing Secretary Julian Castro said Wednesday.

CRIME MYTHS **DEBUNKED**

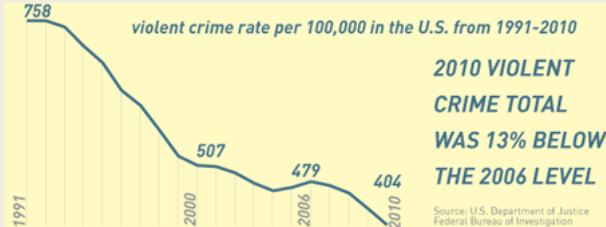
1 MYTH BLACK-ON-BLACK CRIME IS UNIQUELY BAD

REALITY Most crime is committed by people who know each other—it's as segregated as the rest of America.



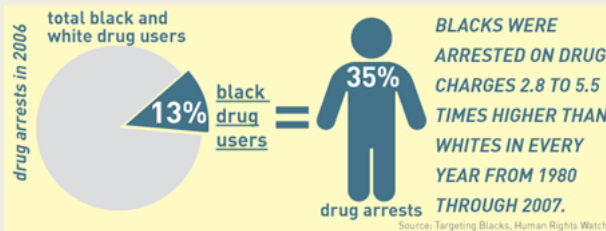
2 MYTH VIOLENT CRIME IS ON THE RISE

REALITY Crime is down sharply all over the country.



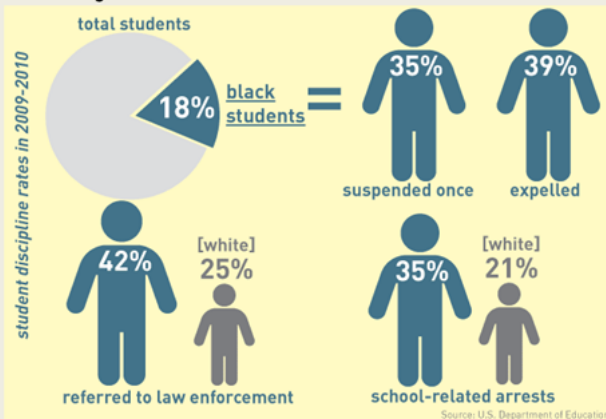
3 MYTH JUSTICE IS APPLIED EQUALLY

REALITY Crime prevention and enforcement policies target people of color disproportionately.



4 MYTH BLACK KIDS HAVE BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS

REALITY Black students are punished more harshly when committing the same offenses as white students.



5 MYTH CRIME IS PREVALENT IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY

REALITY Most black youth aren't actually committing any crimes.



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Through a new rule, HUD will provide data and other resources to help participating cities set goals, and track and publicly report progress over time, Castro said. The goal is better enforcement of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, which, Castro said, has fallen short over time.

\$40,000 in prizes available for US Obesity Data Challenge



de Beaumont
FOUNDATION



The de Beaumont Foundation in partnership with HHS and the Health Data Consortium has released the US Obesity Data Challenge

(<https://www.challenge.gov/challenge/u-s-obesity-data-challenge/>). We are seeking solutions that enable public health and health care professionals to help patients, families, and communities address the obesity epidemic at a personal and population level.

The data used to develop a solution, tool, or visualization for this challenge must include at least one open data set from a U.S. government resource. There are \$40,000 in prizes available and the submission deadline is July 31, 2015. Read Ed Hunter's (President & CEO of the de Beaumont Foundation) blog for more information on the vision for this challenge:

<http://www.hhs.gov/idealab/2015/07/0>

[8/big-data-big-problem-putting-data-work-tackle-obesity/](#).



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