



RACIALIZING

"What is Medical Anthropology?"

"Racism is a system of structuring opportunity and assigning value based on the social interpretation of how one looks (which is what we call "race"), that unfairly disadvantages some individuals and communities, unfairly advantages other individuals and communities, and saps the strength of the whole society through the waste of human resources."

APHA Past-President Camara Phyllis Jones, MD, MPH, PhD





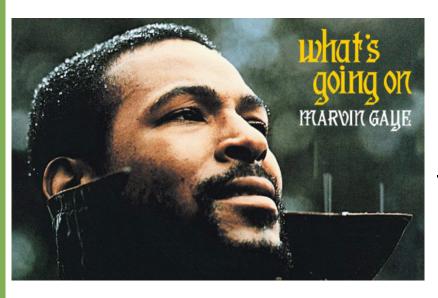


21 MOVIES ON RACISM
EVERYONE SHOULD WATCH

<u>ifetayo</u>

JIM CROW ARCHIVES

Health Equity



RACIAL HEALTH DISPARITIES

- African Americans have higher death rates than Whites for 12 of the 15 leading causes of death.
- Minorities get sick sooner, have more severe illness and die sooner than Whites
- Hispanics have higher death rates than whites for diabetes, hypertension, liver cirrhosis & homicide

RACISM AND HEALTH

- Institutional discrimination can restrict socioeconomic attainment and group differences in SES and health.
- Segregation can create pathogenic residential conditions.
- Discrimination can lead to reduced access to desirable goods and services.
- Internalized racism

 (acceptance of society's negative characterization) can adversely affect health.
- Racism can create conditions that increase exposure to traditional stressors (e.g. unemployment).
- Experiences of discrimination may be a neglected psychosocial stressor.

"But race is the child of racism, not the father. And the process of naming "the people" has never been a matter of genealogy and physiognomy so much as one of hierarchy. Difference in hue and hair is old. But the belief in the preeminence of hue and hair, the notion that these factors can correctly organize a society and that they signify deeper attributes, which are indelible—this is the new idea at the heart of these new people who have been brought up hopelessly, tragically, deceitfully, to believe that they are white." —Ta-Nehisi Coates,