Colorado Black Equity Study



January 2025



Colorado Black Equity Study

Wealth	Health
 Jobs Discrimination in hiring and pay Housing Restrictive covenants and redlining Social pressure and intimidation Banking Access to credit and transaction services 	 Hospital and Clinic access Routine and emergency care Maternal Health Food and Nutrition Food deserts Parks and recreation Segregated facilities or limited hours
Education	Justice
 Primary and Secondary Schools Segregation Higher Education/Professional Schools Relationship to economic opportunity School Infrastructure and Libraries Location and resources Safety and comfort 	 Policing Community engagement/harassment Militarization and its effects Sentencing Mandatory minimums Safety Threats, intimidation, violence

Colorado Black Equity Study

Cherry Creek. He took with him five negro slaves who had been in the Estes family for a number of years. They were very near to the family. He took them back to Missouri and put them on his farm, gave them some live stock and provisions to last for a year and freed them a year before Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation.

The slaves were a curiosity to the Indians of Colorado, they came to their camp by the thousands to look at the black man, and wondered at the curly hair and the color of the skin. They were obliged to be careful lest they steal them away.

Joel Estes's family history with slavery

(from a memorandum by Estes's grandson, Harry Ruffner, in 1919)