

Systemic Racism in America [WIP]

Partial credit to [Rose Wrist's](#) data collection. I used some sources listed in their library.

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Criminal Justice System

Racism in stops, searches, and arrests

- [The Problem of Infra-marginality in Outcome Tests for Discrimination](#)
 - Examination of about **4.5 million traffic stops in North Carolina** shows blacks (and latinos) were **more likely to be searched than whites** (5.4 percent black, 4.1 percent latino and 3.1 percent white).
 - Although **black and hispanic individuals are disproportionately stopped**, they are both **less likely to be found with illegal possessions** compared to whites. (32% white, 29% black, 19% hispanic)
- [The racial bias in drug imprisonment and incarceration](#)
 - Although White & Black Americans **confess to using and selling illicit drugs at similar rates**, Black Americans are **HIGHLY more likely to go to prison** for a drug offense.
 - Blacks are about **3.7x** more likely to go to prison for **marijuana consumption and marijuana offenses, in spite of similar usage**.
 - In **2002**, studies indicate that black Americans were incarcerated for drug offenses **TEN TIMES** the rate of white Americans.
 - **97% of “large-population counties”** have **racial biases** in their drug offense incarceration.
- [The Excessive Militarization of American Policing](#)
 - “‘Dynamic entry’ and **paramilitary police tactics** are **disproportionately used** against **Black and Latino people**. Most of these raids were on people suspected of **low-level drug crimes**.”
- [Militarization fails to enhance police safety or reduce crime but may harm police reputation](#)
 - “**Police militarization does not lead to a decrease** in crimes committed or officer injuries, **may actually increase both**.”
 - Militarized police are **disproportionately deployed** in black neighborhoods and districts, even while accounting for the rate of crime.
 - This excessive deployment of militarized police causes higher reported crime and a **snowball effect**.
 - Militarized police and SWAT teams result in **general public distrust in law enforcement** and police which can cause **higher crime rates**.
- [Racial Disparities in stops by the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department](#)
 - **Five months of data** proved that in the DC metropolitan area, despite only having a demographic 25% higher than whites, **blacks were stopped over 410% more than whites**.
 - The incongruity soars to **1465%** for stops that led to **no warning, ticket, or arrest**, and **3695%** for searches that led to **no warning, ticket, or arrest**.
 - As can be seen, there is **disproportionate stopping of black individuals** that far outweigh **any discrepancy in rates of criminality**.
- [A large-scale analysis of racial disparities in police stops across the United States](#)
 - Massive study of **100,000,000 traffic stops** in the United States
 - Study reveals that the **requirement for searching black and hispanic’s cars is much lower than that of whites**.
 - **Black drivers are less likely to be pulled over after sunset**, when it is more difficult to determine one’s race.
- [Poor Socioeconomic Conditions Cause Crime](#)

- Disproportionate rates of crime is because of **social constructs**, and **not** “genes” that cause them to be more truculent
- There are massive **socioeconomic disparities between whites and blacks**, and black individuals are subject to being **less wealthy** due to generational wealth divides, caused by things such as or segregation
 - See “[Socioeconomic Factors](#)” for further information

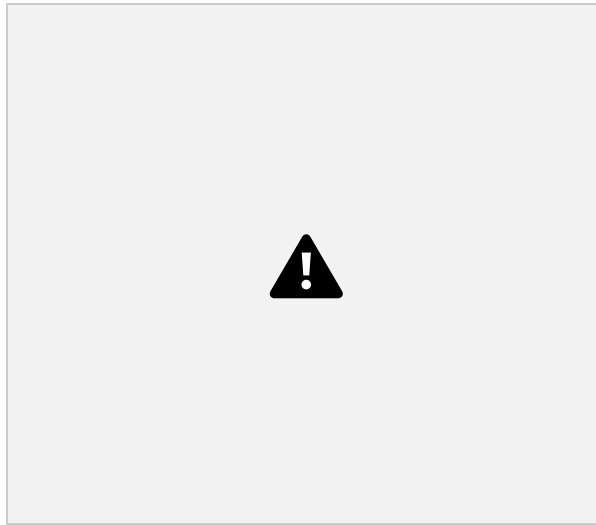
- [Analytical Rigor in Studies of Disparities in Criminal Case Processing](#)

- Minorities such as **blacks and latinos** were **incarcerated more often than similarly situated whites**.

- [What Defunding the Police Really Means - Reddit Megathread](#)

- **Very well sourced** Reddit thread by u/Albamc - great read.

- [Black Americans killed by police twice as likely to be unarmed as white people](#)



- [Michigan State University - O'Brien & Grosso](#)

- “Found that between 1990 and 2010, state prosecutors struck about 53 percent of black people eligible for juries in criminal cases, vs. about 26 percent of white people. The study’s authors concluded that the chance of this occurring in a race-neutral process was [less than 1 in 10 trillion](#)”

- [Police-Related Deaths and Neighborhood Economic and Racial/Ethnic Polarization, United States, 2015–2016](#)

- Yet another study that documents the **disproportionate distribution of police in black neighborhoods and low-income areas**
 - Remember that inordinate deployment of law enforcement will pick up more crime in area a compared to area b, even if the real crime count is an invariable. This results in a positive feedback system owing to police reports citing high crime rates in the area a.

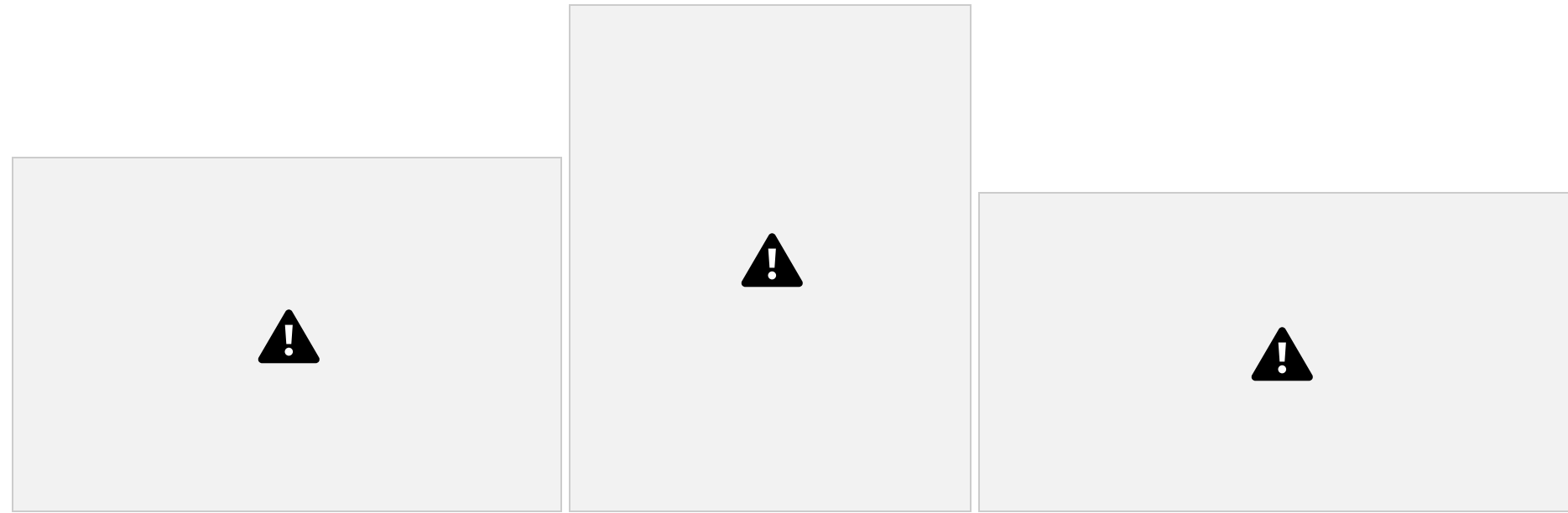
Bias is Juries and Persecutors

- [Demographic Differences in Sentencing: An Update to the 2012 Booker Report](#)
 - Immense multivariate regression analysis indicates that **black male offenders receive 19.1% longer federal sentences compared to similarly situated whites**. The “similarly situated” component takes into account: Past offenses, Socioeconomic status, and more.
 - Multivariate regression analysis can be helpful when considering **demographic differences in sentencing outcomes** because results from more simplistic data analyses that examine only **selected demographic factors and sentencing outcomes can be misleading**
 - **Black male drug offenders** received sentences that were **17.7 percent longer** than **White male** drug offenders
 - **Hispanic male offenders** received sentences that were **5.3 percent longer** than those of **White male offenders**
 - “Black males who **do receive** non government-sponsored departures and variations **still serve 16.8% longer sentences than white males on average**.”
 - **In essence**, much of the sentencing discrepancies in **similarly situated black and white people** stems from the **bias of the judge in a jury** (judicial discretion), to **transgress from the default sentencing regulations**.
 - **Violence in a criminal’s history** is, statistically speaking, irrelevant to **the extreme disparities in sentencing, as shown in multivariate analysis**
- [Demographic Differences in Sentencing - 2012 Booker Report](#)
 - Predecessor to previously linked document
 - Also notes that, via **multivariate analysis**, **racial** differences were associated with **sentencing length** to a “statistically significant extent”, even in a controlled environment with similarly situated whites and blacks.
- [University of Michigan Law School - Rehavi & Starr](#)
 - With all possible **confounding variables controlled**, **black offenders** are **75% more likely** to face **mandatory minimum sentences**, compared to whites committing **the same offense**.
 - In federal courts, the **average sentence** during 2008/2009 was **55 months for whites** and **90 months for blacks**
 - With the use of quantile regression, it was determined that **black arrestees** are also **disproportionately concentrated** in federal **districts that have higher sentences in general**.
 - Even after controlling for these and other prior variables, an **unexplained black to white sentence disparity** of approximately 9 percent remains in our main sample
 - “The disparity is **nearly 13 percent** in a broader sample that includes **drug cases**”
- [A Meta-Analysis of Race and Sentencing Research](#)
 - A meta-analysis of **71 studies**
 - “Analyses indicate that African-Americans generally are sentenced more harshly than whites; the magnitude of this race effect is statistically significant but small and highly variable”
 - Note that high variability is due to procedural contrast between studies.
- [Hochschild et al. 07](#)
 - **67,000 first-time felons** in Georgia from 1995 to 2002

- **Average sentence for white men - 2,689 days**
- **Average sentence for black men - 3,067 days**
- The average for **black men** was **378 days longer**, but **light-skinned blacks** acquired sentences of approximately **three and a half months longer than whites**
- **Mid-skinned blacks** people obtained a sentence of about a **year longer**
- **Dark-skinned blacks** acquired sentences of a **year and a half longer**.
- [UCLA - Implicit Bias in the Courtroom](#)
 - Federal **Black defendants** were sentenced to **12 percent longer** sentences under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984.
 - Eliminated **indeterminate sentencing at the federal level**. The act created the **United States Sentencing Commission**, an independent body within the judicial branch of the federal government and charged it with promulgating guidelines for federal **sentencing**.
 - In a **controlled setting**, the higher the **Afrocentricity** of the facial features in a defendant, the **harsher their sentencing** was.
 - Under Greenwald's simulation, black defendants would receive **2.44 years of sentencing**, whereas **whites would receive 1.40**.
 - "It supposes that the **probability of arrest** having committed the offense is **0.50**, that the **probability of conviction** at trial is **0.75**, and that the effect size of implicit bias is **r=0.1** at each stage"
 - As to be expected, the conclusive evidence points to the fact that **implicit bias results in harsher sentencing for defendants with afrocentric characteristics**.
- [Race, Ethnicity, and Habitual-Offender Sentencing](#)
 - Black defendants with several **former convictions** are **28% more likely** to be charged as a "habitual offender" than other similarly-situated whites.
 - As most studies on the matter, the "similarly situated" data is controlled by looking at the crime committed, past offenses, socioeconomic background, etc.
 - ***"Assessments of dangerousness and culpability are linked to race and ethnicity, even after offense seriousness and prior record are controlled."***

Racism In the Death Penalty

- [The Death Penalty in Black and White: Who Lives, Who Dies, Who Decides](#)
 - "Law professor David Baldus and statistician George Woodworth, along with colleagues in Philadelphia, have conducted a **careful analysis of race and the death penalty in Philadelphia** which reveals that the odds of receiving a death sentence are nearly **four times (3.9) higher if the defendant is black**."
 - According to the data in Philadelphia between 1983 and 1993, the rate at which eligible black defendants were sentenced to death was almost 40% higher than other eligible defendants.
 - Being black can be considered an aggravating factor. Murders by blacks are considered more deserving of the death penalty, and ~40% more so than an average defenent causing great harm, fear, or pain.
 - "The race of the defendant is a much stronger predictor that a case will result in a death sentence than the fact that the crime was committed along with another felony (0.8) or that the defendant killed with multiple stab wounds (0.9)"



“Racial disparities can result through prosecutorial selection of which cases “deserve” the death penalty, or from the action of juries in determining the final sentences, or from both. But before a disparity due to race can be established, a researcher must measure the race effects for crimes of similar severity committed by defendants with similar criminal histories.”

- [The Delaware Death Penalty: An Empirical Study](#)
 - “Black defendants who kill white victims are seven times as likely to receive the death penalty as are black defendants who kill black victims. ... Moreover, black defendants who kill white victims are more than three times as likely to be sentenced to death as are white defendants who kill white victims.”
- [Race and the Death Penalty](#)
 - People of color disproportionately have accounted for 43% of total executions since 1976
 - “ While white victims account for approximately one-half of all murder victims, 80% of all Capital cases involve white victims.”
 - In early 2003, the University of Maryland in a study commissioned by the Maryland governor, concluded that [defendants are more likely to be sentenced to death if they have killed a white person.](#)
- [The Death Penalty is Tainted by Racial Bias](#)



Sources from this article: <https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2010/crime-in-the-u.s.-2010/offenses-known-to-law-enforcement/expanded/expandhomicidemain.pdf>
http://www.naacpldf.org/files/publications/DRUSA_Fall_2011.pdf

Summary for the criminal Justice System

There are a wide variety of factors that contribute to the fundamental oppression of people of color. The criminal justice system, evidently, is no exception. Virtually every study conducted on the matter of implicit bias in all manners of law enforcement and the judicial system attest to this. The corrupt system requires indispensable reforms for axiological and ethical reasons. Acknowledgement of discrimination is one of the first steps in addressing this integral problem.

Socioeconomic Factors

Racism and Bias in the Education system

- [Discipline Disparities for Black Students, Boys, and Students with Disabilities](#)



- [Eaton et al. 19](#)
 - Physics and Biology professors from **eight, large, public U.S. universities** were asked to read one out of **eight CV's (Curriculum Vitae)**, suppositional doctorals graduate applying for a postdoctoral position in their field, and assess them upon **proficiency, likeability, and hireability**.
 - The **candidate's name** on the CV was used to **manipulate race** as an independent variable (**Asian, Black, Latinx, and White**) and gender (male or female), while **all other parts of the CV held constant**
 - The Physics faculty rated **White and Asian candidates** much more competent and hireable opposed to Black and Latinx candidates, while those in Biology rated Asian candidates as more competent and hireable than Black candidates and Latinx candidates
- [Brinksworth 2016](#)
 - "A multitude of studies show how groups of diverse individuals with differing viewpoints outperform homogenous groups to find solutions that are more innovative, creative, and responsive to complex problems, and promote higher-order thinking amongst the group."
 - The study finds that, via looking at publications, **diverse author groups receive high citation rates** due to overall better journalism
 - "Despite this enormous growing potential, and the proven power of diversity, the demographics of our field are not keeping pace with the changing demographics of the nation, and astronomers of colour, women, LGBT individuals, people with disabilities, and those with more than one of these identities still face "chilly" or "hostile" work environments in the sciences."
- [Ginther 12](#)
 - The researchers used the 2000-2006 data from the NIH IMPAC II grants database
 - The applications from blacks and Asians were less likely than those from whites to be awarded funding
- [ACT and UNCF 2015](#)
 - Due to a **primarily white teacher force** and **lack of diversity** (despite it's verified potency), black students **feel like an outcast** and will be **less likely to meet benchmarks** in math and science.
 - African American students are **more likely** to be in schools that offer **less rigorous courses** which can hamper the **college admissions process**.
 - Colleges and Universities obviously consider high school course-taking patterns a key factor in many decisions, such as admission.
 - There is not enough academic intervention to assist at-risk students (whom are disproportionately black)
- [Racial Microaggressions](#)
 - Scrupulously conducted study regarding racial microaggressions at the University of UC Berkeley
 - There is no rationale to give credence to this university being dissimilar to different colleges, universities
 - "In any form or context, microaggressions add to students' feelings of overall racial tension"
 - **Countless interviews** point to the fact that the **amount of students** who feel **racial microaggressions were existent** in their academic experience is **staggering**.
 - "Students of Color and their perspectives are often excluded and undervalued in their departments and classroom discourse."
 - **Black and Asian** students are **less likely** to consult faculty for assistance in difficult assignments, likely on **account of these reasons**
 - "Student academic performance is negatively affected by the cumulative experiences with racial microaggressions. As a result, Students of Color appear to be burdened by more stress than White students. While all students must focus on their studies, and some also work to pay for their education, Students of Color have an additional full-time job of dealing with racial and gender microaggressions. This is an extra burden that most White students do not face".
 - "The lowered academic performance of Students of Color is partly a product of macroforms and microforms of racism and a negative campus racial climate. In its macroforms, we are \ speaking of institutional racism. In its microforms, we are speaking of racial microaggressions that are the part of everyday discourse in and out of UC-Berkeley".
 - This information and excerpts are directly from the **findings portion** of the study.
- [Fabelo 11](#)
 - While isolating for **83 confounding variables**, it was conclusive and **irrefutable** that blacks were **31% more likely to be suspended** than a white student.

- [11 Million Days Lost - Losen & Whitaker](#)
 - Controlling for conflating variables, **suspension** results in an estimated **7 point lower graduation rate**.



- [Racial disparities in school-based disciplinary actions are associated with county-level rates of racial bias](#)
 - **Black students** are more likely to be **stereotyped as problematic**
 - **Black students** are more likely to be punished than whites for the **same offense**
 - **Black students** often receive **stiffer sentences** than whites
- [CIVIL RIGHTS DATA COLLECTION Data Snapshot: School Discipline](#)
 - Black pupils are consistently being **suspended and expelled disproportionately to white kids**, even as early as in **preschool**
 - “Black students represent 16% of student enrollment, they represent 27% of students referred to law enforcement and 31% of students subjected to a school-related arrest”
- [Effects of racial diversity on complex thinking in college students](#)
 - Diversity **WORKS** and is **highly effective**.
 - “Generally **positive effects** on **integrative complexity** were found when the groups had **racial- and opinion-minority members**”.
- [The challenges associated with presenting while black](#)
 - Even in **professional settings**, presenting while black subjects black individuals to being ridiculed and experience uneven scrutiny compared than their white counterparts.
 - Due to this, there are racialized psychodynamics that heavily influence the way black scholars conduct themselves.
 - Also note that things such as being openly homosexual will influence a presentation to include more humor, as that is what the cultural expectation is. It’s just that these societal presuppositions do not ostracize black scholars, and, as evident in this study, the magnitude to which this affects them is exceedingly high.

- [Sedlacek 12](#)
 - Blacks may find it especially difficult to get close enough to faculty, staff, and other students to become a central part of the informal communication system that is critical in making self assessments
 - Black students are significantly more likely to feel as if faculty are prejudiced or outright discriminatory against them on a racial basis.
 - This prejudice can take such forms as lower expectations of Black students than are warranted, overly positive reactions to work quality, reducing the quality of communications, and reducing the probability that faculty know students well enough to write reference letters
- [NONWHITE SCHOOL DISTRICTS GET \\$23 BILLION LESS THAN WHITE DISTRICTS DESPITE SERVING THE SAME NUMBER OF STUDENTS](#)



- <https://sites.ed.gov/whieea/files/2016/10/Disrupting-Implicit-Bias-FINAL.pdf>
 - “The learning and development of Black/Latino students is impaired by explicit and implicit biases, as well as overt racism.”
 - “The stress of racial discrimination may partly explain the gaps in academic performance between Black/Latino youth and their White counterparts.”
- [Experts and researchers who study the challenges that face Researchers on discrimination of Black, Indigenous, and people of color in STEM](#)
 - **VERY** well sourced Reddit post by **researchers, sociologists, and professors**, with supplemental replies that are also **well-written and sourced**.

Racism and Bias in the Healthcare System

- <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31730566/>
 - A retrospective analysis was performed on **25,732 EMS encounters from 2015 to 2017** recorded in the **Oregon Emergency Medical Services Information System** using **multivariate logistic regression** models to examine the role of patient race/ethnicity in pain assessment and pain medication administration among patients with a traumatic injury.
 - Hispanic and Asian patients were less likely to receive a pain assessment procedure and all racial/ethnic patients were less likely to receive pain medications compared with white patients.

- In particular, regarding the adjusted likelihood of receiving a pain assessment procedure, Hispanic patients were 21% less likely [95% confidence interval (CI), 10%-30%; P<0.001], Asian patients were 31% less likely (95% CI, 16%-43%; P<0.001) when compared with white patients.
- Regarding the adjusted likelihood of receiving any pain medications, black patients were 32% less likely (95% CI, 21%-42%; P<0.001), Hispanic patients were 21% less likely (95% CI, 7%-32%; P<0.01), and Asian patients were 24% less likely (95% CI, 1%-41%; P<0.05) when compared with white patients.

- [Hall 15](#)

- Data obtained by looking at 10 computerized bibliographic databases and using a reference harvesting technique.
- Subconscious and implicit bias **plague our healthcare system**
 - In both **access and quality** of healthcare, black people are **discriminated against**.
- Results also showed that implicit bias was significantly related to patient-provider interactions, treatment decisions, treatment adherence, and patient health outcomes.
- **9/10 studies** show that implicit bias is **not exclusionary to healthcare**

- [A decade of studying implicit racial/ethnic bias in healthcare providers using the implicit association test](#)

- An in depth study of numerous databases between May 2015 and September 2016 identified 37 qualifying studies.
- **31/37 studies** found evidence of pro-White or light-skin/**anti-Black, Hispanic, American Indian** or **dark-skin bias** among a **variety of HCPs** across **multiple levels** of training and disciplines.
- **All 7 studies** that investigated the impact of **patient-provider bias** found that those with **higher levels of implicit bias provide poorer patient-provider connections**.

- [Implicit bias in healthcare professionals: a systematic review](#)

- Racial and ethnic implicit bias is **abundant** in the American healthcare system - **and yes it does lower quality of care**.

- [Does Diversity Matter for Mental Health?](#)

- “Our findings suggest black doctors could reduce the black-white male gap in cardiovascular mortality by 19%”

- <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27848187/>

- Despite being at the highest risk of type 2 diabetes Asian Americans were the least likely racial and ethnic group to receive recommended diabetes screening. Overall, Asian Americans had 34% lower adjusted odds of receiving recommended diabetes screening compared to non-Hispanic whites (95 % CI: 0.60, 0.73).

- [Schnierle 19](#)

- Yes - the **IAT is reliable**. And yes, that is why it shows how copious it is in our institutions.
- **Most studies and academic reviews** agree that some level of **pro-white/anti-black bias** exists in **physicians and healthcare providers**.
- “...healthcare system leadership must prioritize implicit bias trainings for students and medical staff and make greater tangible efforts to improve workforce diversity as a debiasing strategy.”

Generational Wealth Inequality

- [Brookings Institute sums this up perfectly - check annotations](#)

- The dark history of economic racism is very relevant to contemporary racial disparities.
 - Due to class and economic trends, if you're born poor, you're much more likely [to die poor](#) ^[2]. Given the prominence of such things like [redlining](#), [Jim Crow Laws](#), and [economic segregation](#)

were much stronger than they are today, it is undisputed that blacks were set behind economically. Since these atrocities were very common just three generations ago, there are still withstanding generational effects that black children face today. Is this to say class fluidity is non-existent? No. It's acknowledging trends and the fact that those who grow up in poverty face [substantial difficulty in becoming wealthy in contrast to middle class/upper class kids](#).

- For every **\$50** a white family has, a black family has **\$5**. (\$171,000 - \$17,150)

- [Tulsa Greenwood District](#)

- The Tulsa Greenwood District was known as the “**Black Wall Street**” in 1921, being the **epicenter of black culture and business**. But it was still subject greatly to [Jim Crow Laws](#) and **black codes**.
- On account of widespread segregation, blacks essentially had no choice as to where to locate their businesses.
- With a resurgence of even greater racial tensions such as the [Ku Klux Klan](#), many blacks had prodigious fear.
 - In **1919**, **anti-Black riots** broke out around the country - **including Tulsa**.
 - Other racially motivated violence included **white lynch mobs**

- [How the GI Bill Left Out African Americans](#)

- This bill **significantly** contributed to the **black-white wealth gap**
- The New Deal's Fair Labor Standards Act's had [exemption](#) of black domestic agricultural and service occupations.
- “If your great-grandparents bought a home, chances are that your grandparents inherited wealth. Which maybe means that your parents didn't have to take out loans to go to college and got a helping hand with a down payment for a house early in life in a neighborhood with top schools. Which means that you got a great public education instead of a lousy one, allowing you to get into a good college and set yourself up to confer advantages on your own kids. And so on.” This isn't abstract. This is why rich families stay rich.
 - Black people **couldn't even own land** for a **significant** time in American history. During reconstruction and after the Civil War, many freedmen were **forced to work as sharecroppers** and had [mass exploitation of black labor](#), only further harming their family wealth for **generations to come**.
- “Whites were able to use the government guaranteed housing loans that were a pillar of the bill to buy homes in the fast growing suburbs. Those homes subsequently rose greatly in value in coming decades, creating vast new household wealth for whites during the postwar era.”
- “But black veterans weren't able to make use of the housing provisions of the GI Bill for the most part. Banks generally wouldn't make loans for mortgages in black neighborhoods, and African-Americans were excluded from the suburbs by a combination of deed covenants and informal racism.”
- We **still** feel the effects of that exclusion today

- [Boris & Honey](#)

- Even **prior** to the establishment of the Department of Labor in **1913**, Black Americans remained in the south where they worked as **sharecroppers**, harsh **agricultural laborers**, or (if female) **domestic servants**
 - Keep in mind, 1913 is only two generations after the 13th amendment
- During WWI, when the government required **mobilization** of its labor power, all while **increasing productivity**. To do this, women and **minority male workers** were essentially forced to work under [very little workplace regulation](#) and in **poor conditions**. This was long before the conception of **minimum wage**.
 - Few wartime wage orders actually mandated equal pay for equal work.
- **During demobilization** and around the start of the Cold War, minorities still **struggled to find work, housing, and equal pay**. Segregation and Jim Crow Laws/black codes were **still in effect**
- During the **1950's**, anti-discrimination labor and job laws were **effectively non-existent** in the annual reports of the Secretary of Labor
 - Common reactionary rhetoric includes mentioning that minority men were looked at for labor under effect of the Korean War, but the government **actually** ended up looking for “**more qualified**” **workers**. (Workers who aren't disadvantaged)

- [Historical housing racism that still has effects](#)

- Relevant repeat from **generational wealth divides**
- The **Homestead Act in 1862** provided whites with massive quantities of **land**. At this time, **slavery had yet to be abolished, so black men obviously couldn't own land**. This created **millions** of

White Americans to set up districts **before blacks even had rights**. In the end, **270 million acres**, which is equal to **10%** of the land of the United States of America, were converted to private hands

- General Sherman's civil war plan was **never met**. As an alternative, the south provided freedmen with **40 acres and a mule** as reparations.

- "Only once was monetary compensation made for slavery, in Washington, D.C. There, government officials paid up to \$300 per slave upon emancipation - **not to the slaves, but to local slaveholders as compensation for loss of property.**"

- "The landmark Social Security Act of 1935 provided a safety net for millions of workers, guaranteeing them an income after retirement. But the act specifically excluded two occupations: agricultural workers and domestic servants, who were predominantly African American, Mexican, and Asian. As low-income workers, they also had the least opportunity to save for their retirement. They couldn't pass wealth on to their children. Just the opposite. Their children had to support them."

- [The Historical Role of Race and Policy for Regional Inequality](#)

- Economic hardship extended **far beyond 1865** during the 13th amendment. **Regional inequality** made it so that freedmen would have to work as **sharecroppers** with, almost always, **no pay and crippling debt**. Carpetbaggers who moved south to profit from this **blatant exploitation of labor** during reconstruction only **worsened this economic disparity** with **contemporary effects**.

- "Given the **severe constraints** on **economic opportunity** in the South and **large gaps in average incomes between the North and South**, a natural response was [migration](#) from the South to the **cities of the North**. The Great Migration led to a **substantial redistribution of the black population** from the South to the **urban areas of the Northeast and Midwest.**"

- So naturally this *should* align with **significant increased economic opportunity** for African Americans, yet **economic disparities remained** owing to **individual and institutional racism**, particularly in residential housing. (Increased segregation)

- White houses began to **move away from city centers** in favor of suburban living during [white flight](#). Suburbanization made it so that **jobs moved to the suburbs with the whites**, and therefore **greatly crunched black employment opportunities**, especially the ones that they gained during roaring 20's and Harlem Renaissance

- *Brown v Board* may have put an end to the "separate but equal" notion, but the effects of segregation **do not end there**. Considering that there are **still black people alive today who were crippled by segregation in their youth**, and their kids, as well as their kid's kids will face these **modern consequences**.

- The Fair Housing Act of 1968 (albeit substantial steps forward) did **not** entirely end housing discrimination Black Americans face.

- "**Black and minority residents are overrepresented** in the very communities where many **place-based policies are being proposed**, and a **substantial share** have therefore been subjected to **some or all of the government policies** we described here, as well as others we do not touch on."

- [Redlining contemporary effects](#)

- Although not a study like the vast majority of sources listed in this mega-document, it is still well written and sourced

- White families have 10x the wealth of black families, and the gap is growing

- If you question why it isn't shrinking due to lack of discriminatory economic laws like Jim Crow. But the effects of these not only last, but since blacks generally are of lower socioeconomic status', so they are [less financially competent](#). That, in addition with educational and criminal justice discrimination, make it considerably more difficult to obtain wealth while black.

- Basic redlining information: "In the 1930s, government surveyors graded neighborhoods in 239 cities, color-coding them green for "best," blue for "still desirable," yellow for "definitely declining" and red for "hazardous." The "redlined" areas were the ones local lenders discounted as credit risks, in large part because of the residents' racial and ethnic demographics." This lasted until **1968**. That is **two generations ago**.

- **91%** of areas classified as "best" in the **1930's** remain **middle-to-upper income today**. **85%** are still predominantly **white**. Researchers found that **redlined neighborhoods** in the South and the west are more likely today to be home to a **largely minority population**.

- [The Persistent Structure Of Segregation And Economic Inequality](#)

- This study views how neighborhoods were evaluated for a lending risk by the HOLC, and subsequently compares their modern social and economic conditions with city-level measures of segregation economic inequality.

- Redlining buttressed the segregated structure of American cities. Most of the neighborhoods (74%) that the HOLC graded as high-risk or "Hazardous" eight decades ago are low-to-moderate income (LMI) today.

- Additionally, most of the HOLC graded "Hazardous" areas (nearly 64%) are minority neighborhoods now.

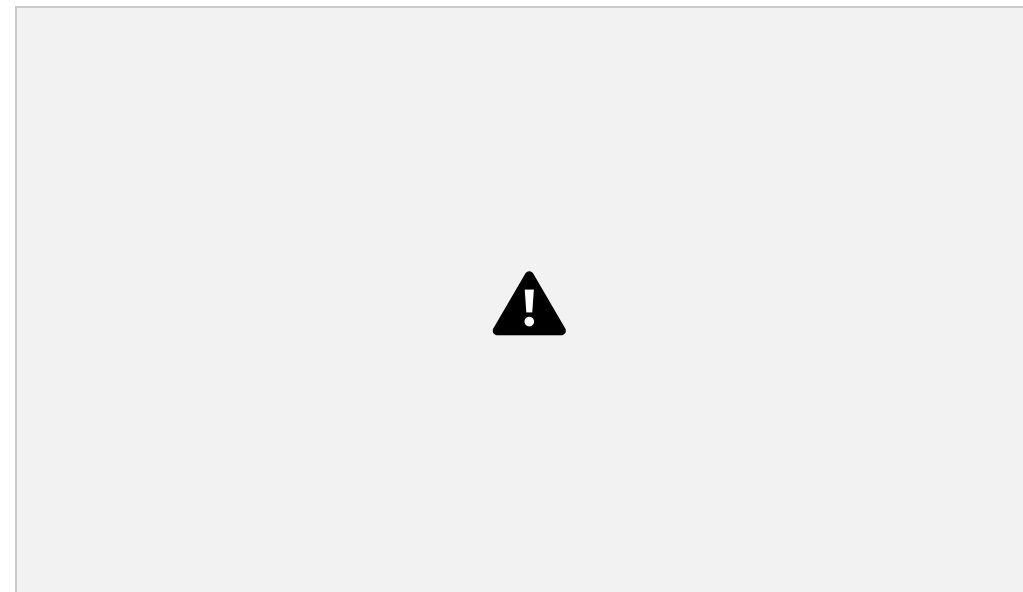
- [New Federal Reserve Report Supports NCRC Redlining Study](#)

- Neighborhoods that were **low-graded in the 1930's** as “declining” and “hazardous” saw significant increases in their share of **African American population over the next 40 years**. This peaked in 1970's, and declined thereafter.
- Housing segregation has been proven to lead to less wealth, poor school quality and [a lower quality of life](#)
- **Intractable poverty** still exists in over **200 cities** the HOLC redlined - **DATA COLLECTED FROM THE FED SAYS THIS IS DIRECTLY LINKED TO THE EFFORTS OF REDLING**

Voting and Voter ID Discrimination

Voter ID is commonly used to disenfranchise and target minorities

- [Kuk 19](#) (non-paywall no longer works)
 - A **number of strict voter-ID laws** have been implemented across multiple states in the last several years, and they **generally hurt minority turnout**
 - “Our primary analysis uses aggregate county turnout data from 2012 to 2016 and finds that the racial gap in turnout between more diverse and less diverse counties grew more in states enacting new strict photo ID laws than it did elsewhere – even after controlling for other factors that could impact turnout. Strict voter ID laws appear to discriminate.”



- [ACLU FACT SHEET ON VOTER ID LAWS](#)
 - **Stricter Voter ID laws** stand in the way of getting as many people in our country involved in the **democratic process as possible**.
 - “Even if ID is offered for free, voters must incur **numerous costs** (such as paying for birth certificates) to apply for a government-issued ID.”
 - Minorities typically have a **heavier financial burden**, so paying for these masked-costs **may seem unnecessary**.
 - **Means of transportation** also have **costs** and minorities are also affected **disproportionately in that respect**.
 - Distances to the nearest ID office can approach **170 miles**
 - **Minorities**, particularly blacks, have **less education** and other means of **knowing the necessities mandated by voter-ID**
 - “Nationally, up to 25% of African-American citizens of voting age lack government-issued photo ID, compared to only 8% of whites.”
 - **In person fraud is already incredibly rare**. A recent study found that, since 2000, there were only 31 credible allegations of voter impersonation

- So-called cases of in-person impersonation voter “fraud” are almost always the product of an elections worker or a voter making an honest mistake, and that even these mistakes are extremely infrequent

- [Baxter and Galloway 2005](#)
 - Strict Voter-ID laws are **nonessential** and **hurt minority turnout**
- [Voter Suppression During the 2018 Midterm Elections](#)
 - There is **widespread voter suppression** (predominantly against **historically marginalized groups**)
 - Many Americans lack the ability to vote due to the **voter registration process, restrictions on casting ballots, and discriminatory and partisan-rigged district maps.**
 - Racist voter suppression is **existent**
 - During the 2018 midterms, eligible voters across the country were dissuaded or actively prevented from casting ballots that would have counted.
- [Cantoni 20](#)
 - Effects of travel times discriminate against minorities **3x that of whites.**

Discriminatory Bias in Housing and Loans

- [HOUSING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES](#)
 - A panel of **expert advisors** made valuable contributions to our understanding of **changes in rental and sales housing markets**, analysis of tester **racial and ethnic identifiability**, and other **protocol design and data analysis challenges.**
 - “More than 8,000 tests were conducted in a nationally representative sample of 28 metropolitan areas. In each test, two trained individuals—one white and the other black, Hispanic, or Asian—contacted a housing provider to inquire about a housing unit randomly selected from recently advertised homes and apartments. The two testers in each pair were matched on gender and age, and both presented themselves as equally and unambiguously well-qualified to rent or buy the advertised unit. Each tester independently recorded the treatment he or she experienced, including information about all the homes or apartments recommended and shown”
 - White homeseekers are much more likely to be favored over minorities. Crucially, **minority homeseekers are told about and shown fewer homes** and apartments than whites are.
 - **Black renters** are slightly more likely than **equally qualified whites** to be told that no homes or apartments are available (9 percentage points).
 - **Asian renters** are slightly more likely than **equally qualified whites** to be told that no homes or apartments are available (8.8 percentage points).
 - **Hispanic renters** are slightly more likely than **equally qualified whites** to be told that no homes or apartments are available (12 percentage points).
 - This isn’t a failure to control for constants within the study because when minorities call to inquire about recently advertised homes, there is nowhere near the level of discrimination seen here.
- [Historical housing racism that still has effects](#)
 - Relevant repeat from **generational wealth divides**
 - The **Homestead Act in 1862** provided whites with massive quantities of **land**. At this time, **slavery had yet to be abolished, so black men obviously couldn’t own land.** This created **millions** of White Americans to set up districts **before blacks even had rights.** In the end, **270 million acres**, which is equal to **10%** of the land of the United States of America, were converted to private hands

- General Sherman's civil war plan was **never met**. As an alternative, the south provided freedmen with **40 acres and a mule** as reparations.
- "Only once was monetary compensation made for slavery, in Washington, D.C. There, government officials paid up to \$300 per slave upon emancipation - **not to the slaves, but to local slaveholders as compensation for loss of property.**"
- "The landmark Social Security Act of 1935 provided a safety net for millions of workers, guaranteeing them an income after retirement. But the act specifically excluded two occupations: agricultural workers and domestic servants, who were predominantly African American, Mexican, and Asian. As low-income workers, they also had the least opportunity to save for their retirement. They couldn't pass wealth on to their children. Just the opposite. Their children had to support them."

- [The Effect of Race and Ethnicity on the Price of Subprime Mortgages](#)

- When controlling for valid risk factors, blacks were **much more likely** to receive **higher-rate purchases** on homes and refinance loans than **similarly situated white buyers**.
- The effect of being an **African-American borrower** on the cost of credit was greatest for loans **containing penalties for early payoff**, which comprised over **60 percent of the loans we examined**.
- "African-American borrowers with **prepayment penalties on their subprime home loans** were **6 to 34 percent** more likely to receive a **higher-rate loan** than if they had been white borrowers with **similar qualifications**"
- **Latino** borrowers purchasing homes were **29 to 142 percent** more likely to receive a **higher-rate loan** than if they had been **non-Latino and white**, depending on the type of interest rate and whether the loan contained a prepayment penalty.

- [Bayer 16 - The National Bureau of Economic Research](#)

- **Even after** controlling for credit score and other key risk factors, **African-American and Hispanic** home buyers are **105 and 78 percent more likely** to have **high cost mortgages** for home purchases.

- [Racial and Ethnic Biases in Rental Housing: An Audit Study of Online Apartment Listings](#)

- The study sends 5,620 fictitious email inquiries to landlords offering apartments on *Craigslist*, a popular Internet classifieds service. Each landlord received one inquiry each from five racialized groups—Caucasian, Black, E/SE Asian, Muslim/Arabic, and Jewish.
- **Muslim/Arabic-racialized** men face the greatest resistance, with discrimination occurring in **12 percent** of experiments. The level of discrimination is modest but significant for **Asian men (7 percent)**, **Blacks (5 percent)**, and **Muslim/Arabic women (5 percent)**. Discrimination was evenly spread throughout the city.

- [Use of Black English and Racial Discrimination in Urban Housing Markets: New Methods and Findings](#)

- Study conducted regarding if **AAVE** (African American Vernacular English) affects a renter's attitude towards their buyers.
- The authors **found significant racial discrimination** that was often exacerbated by **class and gender**.

- [The Urban Institute](#)

- Housing vouchers are **too heavily dependent on this implicit/explicit bias of landlords**, [reducing their effectiveness](#).

- [The HCV isn't an efficient housing program program](#)

- The **Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)** program is the federal government's **largest rental housing assistance program**. Participants are responsible for finding housing in the private market to rent, but **landlords can decide whether to accept or refuse voucher tenants**.
- **Vouchers are largely minorities** because of the [socioeconomic factors](#) that discriminate against them.
- Housing with a voucher is **incredibly difficult** when it comes to finding **legitimate and eligible housing**.
 - For example, the field team sifted through more than **341,000 rental ads** for the five study sites to identify **8,735 units** that were available and met both the **testing parameters and local voucher program rent limits**. On average, we screened **39 ads** to identify **one potentially eligible unit**.

Racial Preferences in Job Applications

The Job Applications of minorities are much more likely to be turned down on account of Ethnic discrimination - whether it be implicit or explicit

- [Are Emily and Greg More Employable Than Lakisha and Jamal? A Field Experiment on Labor Market Discrimination](#)
 - As an independent variable, employers were provided **white and black sounding names** (Such as Emily Walsh, Greg Baker compared to Lakisha Washington, Jamal Jones)
 - White sounding names got about **50% more callbacks than black sounding names**.
 - Having a higher quality resume has a smaller effect on African-Americans.
 - **Little to no evidence** suggesting that social class was the exacerbating factor over race
- [Meta-analysis of field experiments shows no change in racial discrimination in hiring over time](#)
 - “We perform a meta-analysis of every available field experiment of hiring discrimination against African Americans or Latinos ($n = 28$). Together, these studies represent 55,842 applications submitted for 26,326 positions.”
 - No - **racism against blacks isn’t improving in this field**. Since **1989**, there has been **no** documentable improvements in racial bias for **black Americans**
- [Discrimination in a Low-Wage Labor Market: A Field Experiment](#)
 - Blacks with **identical qualifications** and essentially **indistinguishable interviews** were **significantly less likely to get called back for a job opening**.
 - A **series of studies** relying on surveys and **in-depth interviews** finds that **firms are reluctant to hire young minority men—especially blacks**—because they are seen as **unreliable, dishonest, or lacking in social or cognitive skills**
 - The findings suggest that a **black applicant** has to search **twice as long** as an **equally qualified white applicant** before receiving a callback or job offer from an employer.
- [Minorities Who 'Whiten' Resumes Get More Job Interviews \(Referenced\)](#)
 - **Highly reputable article that references comprehensive studies**.
 - In one study, the researchers created resumes for black and Asian applicants and sent them out for 1,600 entry-level jobs posted on job search websites in 16 metropolitan sections of the United States. Some of the resumes included information that clearly pointed out the applicants’ minority status, while others were whitened, or scrubbed of racial clues. The researchers then created email accounts and phone numbers for the applicants and observed how many were invited for interviews. (See figure below)
 - Employer callbacks for resumes that were **whitened** fared much better in the application pile than those that included **ethnic information, even though the qualifications listed were identical**.

