

Annotated Bibliography: Economic State of the Black Community

Rough draft

Jay, S., Ryan, N., & Stacy, A. (2019). How racial and regional inequality affect economic opportunity. *Brookings*, Retrieved from: <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2019/02/15/how-racial-and-regional-inequality-affect-economic-opportunity/>.

According to the author, given access to all resources that are supposed to assist people to better their lives, African Americans could have improved their lives. The American government has come up with policies that have hindered the upward mobility of the African-Americans. The situation in which the African Americans have found themselves in indicates both the intended and unintended consequences of the American policies. Their lives have been shaped by these policies into the state in which they are in currently and the opportunities which they are exposed to. The Black Americans are currently found in large numbers in the cities that had initially high populations of blacks in the past. The outcome of Black Americans has been shaped or influenced to a significant extent by both place and policies.

Angela, H., Danyelle, S., & Christian, W. (2018). Systematic Inequality. *Center for American Progress*, Retrieved from: <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/reports/2018/02/21/447051/systematic-inequality/>.

According to the author, wealth in the US is unequally distributed by race. It appears that the white households have amassed a lot of wealth compared to those of Black households. Black families only hold a fraction of the wealth that is owned by the whites which makes Black families to be economically insecure as well as have less prospects for economic mobility. Even after having considered the positive factors such as the increase in education levels across all

racism, still there appears to be inequality in economic terms between blacks and whites. This state of economic inequality has been worsened by a vicious cycle of wealth inequality.

EPI. (2020). Racism and economic inequality have predisposed black workers to be most hurt by coronavirus pandemic. *Economic Policy Institute*, Retrieved from: <https://www.epi.org/press/racism-and-economic-inequality-have-predisposed-black-workers-be-most-hurt-by-coronavirus-pandemic/>.

According to the Economic Policy Institute, racial and economic inequality has left African Americans with fewer options to safeguard their economic well-being after the Covid-19 pandemic. There has been persistent racial disparities in terms of employment, income, and wages which have negatively impacted the black society. With the coronavirus having prevented people from staying close to each other, the African-American workers have been affected the most. This has prevented them from earning incomes. In addition, many of them have ended up being jobless as they are not in a position of working remotely due to the nature of their jobs.

Cbfnc. (2021, March 26). *The Economic State of Black America in 2020*. Retrieved from <https://cbfnc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/The-Economic-State-of-Black-America-in-2020.pdf>

According to the organization, regardless of the significant economic progress that has in the past been experienced, African-American appears to be going through far worse economic conditions compared to the other races. The amount that Black households earn appears to be just a fraction of what is earned by the white households; Black households earn 59 cents for every dollar earned by the white households. This is a clear indication that there is a significant wealth

disparity between the whites and Blacks in terms of wealth. In addition, the African-Americans are more likely to live in poverty compared to the whites.

Wornie, R. (1996). *The Economic Status of the African American Family*. *Cleveland State Univ., OH. Urban Child Research Center.*, 1-40. Retrieved from: <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED432629.pdf>

According to Wornie, the economic status of the African-Americans seems to have worsened over time. The percentage of Blacks who are living under poverty seems to be increasing with time. For instance, the proportion of Blacks residing in Ohio increased from 20% to about 30% between the years 1969 and 1994. This situation has been worsened by having many African-American men being forced out of work. Some of the factors that are leading to the disparity in income between Blacks and whites are changes in occupational values, recession, Black dependence on the public sector, and increase in crime as well as incarceration. For instance, the African-American men are overrepresented in the criminal justice system in terms of arrests, convictions as well as incarceration. Once these men are locked up in cells their economic contribution is alienated.

Don, B. (2020). Joint Economic Committee. *The Economic State of Black American in 2020*, 1-38. Retrieved from: https://www.jec.senate.gov/public/_cache/files/ccf4dbe2-810a-44f8-b3e7-14f7e5143ba6/economic-state-of-black-america-2020.pdf

According to Don, the African Americans seem to have significantly improved their economic conditions. However, there seems to be still a widening economic disparity between the whites and Blacks. Some of the factors that are indicating the improvement in the economic condition of

Blacks are increased higher wages, earning undergraduate degrees and entering in the middle-class level for the first time. Historically, it has been documented that the unemployment rate of the African-American has been twice as that of the whites. For instance, currently the rate of the whites is 3.1% whereas that of the blacks is 6.0%. This cements the fact that has been documented in the past with regard to the difference between whites and Blacks in terms of unemployment rates.

Ashley, F. (2018). Blacks are Financially Struggling: Here's how we can help them. *Forbes*, Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ashleymfox/2018/12/07/blacks-are-financially-struggling-heres-how-we-can-help-them/>.

According to Ashley, racism seems to be jeopardizing the efforts that are meant to bring about economic equality between the whites and Blacks. The impact of racism and slavery amongst the Black community has been affecting the economic growth of Black individuals in the United States of America. At times people who are looking for ways through which the economic inequality between the two races can be brought close seems not to be paying-off. This seems to be taking away the desire of the people who have been working to change these situations. There has been proposed various ways through which the economic disparity between the whites and Blacks can be reduced. One of the ways of reducing this economic disparity is that of investing in black businesses as well as scaling black business development.

Jeff, K., & Janet, N. (2020). 5 Big Ideas to Narrow the Racial Wealth Gap. *Forbes*, Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jeffkaufman/2020/06/25/five-big-ideas-to-narrow-the-racial-wealth-gap/?sh=2bb16d4a51ac>.

According to Jeff and Janet, Black businessmen are more likely than those belonging to the other races to finance their own businesses using their personal credit cards. In addition, Black entrepreneurs are three times more likely compared to the whites to assert that the profit of their business has been hurt by a lack of access to financing. One of the ways through which Black entrepreneurs could easily get access to more funds for their businesses is through strengthening their CDFIs. Also, the government can give out baby bonds whereby a child will only be allowed to access the money once they have reached 18 years.

Sarah, H. (2020). Here's What The Racial Wealth Gap In America Looks Like Today. *Forbes*, Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/sarahhansen/2020/06/05/heres-what-the-racial-wealth-gap-in-america-looks-like-today/?sh=538c2e6e164c>.

According to Sarah, the centuries of racism and discrimination means that there is a great economic disparity between the whites and Blacks. Blacks were in the past denied access to job opportunities and education which could have helped in decreasing the income disparity that exists up-to-date. Following on data collected by Forbes, it has been found out that in May 2020 that about 16.8% of blacks were unemployed whereas 12.4% of whites were unemployed. This could act as an indicator that there has been strategies geared to minimize the income gap that has started to pay-off.

Greg, I. (2020). For African-Americans, a Painful Economic Reversal of Fortune. *The Wall Street Journal*, Retrieved from: <https://www.wsj.com/articles/for-african-americans-a-painful-economic-reversal-of-fortune-11591176602>.

According to Greg, the African-Americans appeared to have been improving economically before the coronavirus pandemic struck. Between 2011 and February 2020, the unemployment rate of Blacks had fallen from 16% to 5.8%. However, even at this point the unemployment rate of the whites was half of that of Blacks. Therefore, the economic disparity between the African-Americans and the whites seems to be not an easy puzzle to solve. Additionally, even with the increasing rate of wages of blacks in 2015, still the gap between the two races did not seem to have changed. Thus, the inequity in terms of wages between African-Americans and the whites will not be an easy thing to resolve.

Michelle, F., & AJ, H. (2021). Black Leaders Offer Several Key Steps to Help Close the Racial Wealth Gap. *CNBC News*, Retrieved From: <https://www.cnbc.com/2021/02/02/black-leaders-have-a-lot-of-advice-for-closing-the-racial-wealth-gap.html>.

According to Michelle and AJ, the difference between incomes earned by the whites, Hispanics and African-American households seems to be widening. As Blacks celebrate the achievement of African-Americans, they decided to offer some advice about how the income inequality gap can be minimized. One of the strategies that they suggest for decreasing the income inequality between the blacks and the whites is that of advancing financial literacy. It could equip the blacks with financial knowledge which they could apply to take action. There are only six states that require the high schoolers to take a personal finance course. This should be made mandatory in all states so that all school children can improve their knowledge about finance.

Michelle, F. (2020). For Families of Color, the Pandemic Brings an Outsized Financial Hit. *CNBC News*, Retrieved from:

<https://www.cnn.com/2020/11/18/families-of-color-are-the-hardest-hit-financially-in-covid-pandemic.html>.

According to the author, the coronavirus pandemic has had a huge economic impact on families of color. It has been reported that about 86% of the Latinos and 66% of African-American households that have children have gone through serious financial issues during the outbreak of Covid-19. The Black families with children have reported to have used all savings and have had trouble paying for credit card bills as well as other debts. The pandemic has been noted to have already set back some of the progress that had been attained that was geared towards closing the racial wealth gap.

Annie, N. (2020). These 4 numbers show the dramatic racial economic inequality in the U.S. *CNBC News*, Retrieved from: <https://www.cnn.com/2020/06/30/these-4-numbers-show-stark-racial-economic-inequality-in-the-us.html>.

According to the author, the issue of wealth inequality in the US seems to be a big issue that has not been resolved despite many of the strategies employed to decrease the wealth gap between Blacks and whites as well as the other races. This could be asserted to have been caused by the fact that there lacks a level playing field. There are opportunities that would allow the blacks to improve their economic situation. But, these opportunities are not distributed across all races. This makes it hard for the blacks to improve on their economic situation. The recession that has been caused by the Covid-19 will definitely exacerbate racial income inequality.

Aljazeera. (2021). Treasury secretary warns of COVID's lasting toll on Black America. *Economy*, Retrieved from:

<https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2021/2/6/us-treasury-sec-warns-of-covids-lasting-toll-on-black-americans>.

According to Aljazeera news, the people of color have been hit hard by the impact of the Coronavirus. However, the United States government has been looking for ways through which it could decrease the impact of the pandemic. This has led the government to set aside a certain amount of money that is needed to assist people in dealing with the tough economic situations that they have faced. According to Yellen who is the Treasury Secretary for the Biden's administration, the economic stimulus plan was needed so badly that it could stop the pandemic from becoming another generational setback for racial income inequality.

Tami, L. (2020). These charts show how economic progress has stalled for Black Americans since the Civil Rights era. *CNN: Politics*, Retrieved from: <https://edition.cnn.com/2020/07/05/politics/inequality-black-americans-civil-rights-economic-progress/index.html>.

According to Tami, a typical African-American household is not even near to equal footing with its white household peers when it comes to income. A Black household earns less than one-tenth the income that is earned by a typical white family. This difference in terms of wealth between the whites and the blacks has been magnified by there being a lower rate of home ownership, small incomes and inheritances that could be passed from one generation to the other. The wealth inequality appeared to be narrowing down just a decade ago after which the economy got hit by a recession. The situation has also worsened by the coronavirus pandemic.

Chris, I. (2019). Black unemployment rate falls to a record low. *CNN: Business*, Retrieved from: <https://edition.cnn.com/2019/09/06/economy/black-unemployment-rate/index.html>.

According to Chris, black unemployment seemed to be falling to a record low. This situation was as a result of black women joining the workforce in the United States of America. According to data from the Labor Department, the unemployment rate of the African-Americans workers decreased from 6% to 5.5% in August, 2019. In addition, the unemployment rate of the African-American women decreased from 5.2% to 4.4%. The overall US unemployment rate was recorded at 3.7%. This is still a lower percentage compared to the ones that were recorded by the Black men and women in the workforce range which is an indication of unequal economic progress of the Black community compared with the rest of the races in the United States.

Jazmin, G. (2020). It's not just about money. Black youth will bear permanent scars from this recession. *CNN: Business*, Retrieved from: <https://edition.cnn.com/2020/07/07/economy/unemployment-black-youth/index.html>.

According to the author, the Black youths will have to bear with permanent scars as a result of recession. With the eruption of the coronavirus, many things have changed which have resulted in impacting the Black individuals the most. For instance, youth unemployment rates are at their highs; the rate of black youths stood at 27.7% in June, 2020 and that of the Whites stood at 19.6%. This indicates that there is still inequality in terms of income between the two races. The economic situation of the black youths can be worsened by the decision that they will reach for due to the student loan debt. The Blacks might result in accepting lower paying jobs in order to start serving their student loans. This will at the end result in fueling economic inequality between the Blacks and the rest of the races.

Tanzina, V. (2016). Blacks still far behind whites in wealth and income. *CNN: Business*, Retrieved from: <https://money.cnn.com/2016/06/27/news/economy/racial-wealth-gap-blacks-whites/index.html>

According to Tanzania, African-American continued to lag far behind the whites in main areas of economic well-being such as homeownership, income, and wealth. This trend in income inequality between the two races has been consistent in the past decades. Despite the workers from the two races having the same education, the whites appear to be earning much compared to Blacks. For instance, back in 2014, the median household income earned by a white household was about \$71,300 and that of the blacks was \$43,300. Additionally, college-educated blacks pocketed an income of about \$82,300 compared to \$106,600 for the whites.

Jordan, M. (2015). Baltimore's economy in black and white. *CNN: Business*, Retrieved from: <https://money.cnn.com/2015/04/29/news/economy/baltimore-economy/index.html>.

According to Jordan, there seems to be an ending income inequality gap between the whites and Blacks. Taking an example of the income inequality between the two races indicated shocking revelations in Baltimore. The state is majorly occupied by Blacks since they account for about 63% of the total population in the area. However, the difference between incomes that are earned by the whites and blacks is about \$40,000 in a year. This is a stunning difference and it indicates that income inequality between Blacks and whites still persists in the society. The prevailing economic condition between the two races has so much to do with jobs. There seems to be a decline in the shipping and manufacturing industries but an influx in the white collar jobs which require employees who have already earned a college-education.

Button, J. A. M. E. S. W. (2013). *Blacks And The Quest For Economic Equality: The political economy of employment in southern*. University PARK: PENN State UNIV Press.

According to Button, there seems to be an ending income and wealth inequality between the whites and African-American. There have been strategies that have been put forth in order to help in trying to close the income inequality between the two races. However, there seems to be some improvement but still the inequality still exists up-to-date. Some of the indicators for improvement amongst the blacks include; increased number of higher learning graduates, increased life expectancy and increased income. Despite the increasing percentage of blacks in the employment market, their incomes are less compared to those pocketed by the workers from the other races such as the whites.

Nembhard, J. G. (2015). *Collective Courage: A History of African American Cooperative Economic Thought and Practice*. University Park: Penn State University Press.

According to the author, the African Americans have been limited to experience upward mobility by structural racism. The way the economic system of the US has been operated has proved to be limiting the progress of the blacks. Economic inequality in the US is an issue that has not been so far resolved despite the policies that were meant to resolve it put forth. The blacks still continue to trail behind the whites in terms of income and wealth. The difference has been widened to a significant extent by the fact that the whites have been occupying well-paying jobs for a while. Although the blacks appear to be absorbed they are not paid as their counterparts, the whites in the job market.

Baradaran, M. (2017). *The color of money: Black banks and the racial wealth gap*.

According to the author, African Americans account for about 13% of the United States population, but they own about 3% of the assets within the country. Also, the white families have a higher net worth than Blacks. This difference could be explained following the fact that the whites are more likely to get employed than the blacks. With the unemployment rate increasing within the United States of America, Blacks are expected to keep on trailing behind the whites in terms of income and accumulated wealth.

Olugbenga, A. (2019). 3 Ways to Improve the Outcomes for African Americans in the Rural South. *Center for American Progress*, Retrieved from: <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/economy/reports/2019/08/06/470913/3-ways-improve-outcomes-african-americans-rural-south/>.

According to Olugbenga, the issue of the plight of Blacks living in the United States has been over-focused on only those who reside in the urban areas. There is a need for those who are concerned with collecting data to consider those blacks living in the rural areas. The debate about the African Americans living in the urban areas is only focused on issues such as employment opportunities or level of education. These are issues that need to be addressed but they do not need to be limiting the focus of the policy makers to an extent that they result in ignoring the plight of the many blacks living outside the urban areas. Blacks have been inhibited to experience upward mobility by the structural racism that has been going on since many decades ago.

African American Affairs. (2021). The Wealth Gap. *Washington State Commission*, Retrieved from: <https://caa.wa.gov/economic-development/wealth-gap>.

According to the authors, despite the fact that the African-Americans are ranked as the fast growing income group in the US, the wealth gap between the whites and Blacks has kept on growing. Back in 1987, the difference in income earned by the whites and the blacks was totaling to about \$20,000. The latter difference in income earned by the blacks and whites compared with what is earned latest could amount to about \$100,000. This is a huge difference and means that there is still much to be done in order to try to bridge the income difference between the two communities.

World Economic Forum. (2020). COVID-19 has hit Black Americans hardest. Healing this divide would lift the nation. *World Economic Forum*, Retrieved from: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/08/covid19-racial-wealth-gap-black-americans/>.

According to the World Economic Forum, jobs have been negatively impacted by the spread of Covid-19 around the country. This has led to an increase in unemployment rates amongst all the races making up the US population. It is only around 20% of the African-Americans who will be in a position to work remotely during the current crisis. This means that income inequality between the whites and blacks will keep on increasing due to the increasing unemployment rates with regard to the blacks.

Joint Economic Committee. (2020). The Economic State of Black America in 2020. <https://www.jec.senate.gov/public/-cache/files/ccf4dbe2-810-44f8-b3e7-14f7e5143ba6/economic-state-of-blac-america-2020.pdf>

This government publication documents the existing inequalities faced by African Americans.

The author states that these inequalities in political, social, cultural, and economic aspects of life

are masked by the progress that has been made over the last five decades. There is an increase in the rate of unemployment among members of the black community compared to the whites. Despite the strong economy, over 50% of African Americans are unemployed. The article explores other areas, including education, access to health, and wealth. Although the disparities are declining, there remains a wide gap between blacks and whites. This article can be used to help in the implementation of effective policies to improve the state of the black community.

Solomon, D., Maxwell, C., & Castro, A. (2019). Systematic Inequality and Economic Opportunity. Center for American Progress.

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/reports/2019/08/07/472910/systematic-inequality-economic-opportunity/>

This publication documents how the U.S. economy was built on the exploitation of the black community. The main contributors to the exploitation of people of color were the implementation of policies like the New Deal, Jim Crow, and the legacies of slavery. These policies and practices forced African Americans to work in poor conditions, get underpaid, and be segregated in nearly all aspects of life. According to the authors, the U.S. government played a critical role in the promotion of segregation and exploitation of African Americans. The best approach to address current inequalities is by implementing policies to destroy systematic inequalities, segregation, stereotyping, and access to equal opportunities to advance themselves.

Miller, J. W. (1982). *Indian Newspaper Bibliography*. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society. 268. <https://libraries.indiana.edu/collection-digital-archive-fiery-cross>

This online source documents the economic challenges faced by the black community in the hands of the whites. The archive presents events that occurred between 1922 to 1925. White

supremacy movements across the country led to the discrimination of people of color. Discrimination was witnessed in access to basic human rights, employment, health, education, and public participation. According to the author, exposure to these inequalities widened the gap existing between people of color and whites. It is an important source because it provides a historical perspective of the experiences of the black community in the early 20th century and how these experiences affected their economic status.

American Archive of Public Broadcasting. (n.d). America's chief moral dilemma.

<https://americanarchive.org/catalog/cpb/aacip-28-fn10px51h>

In his speech, Martin Luther King, Jr addresses the three major evils that characterize the American government – the evils of poverty, racism, and war. In the speech, he addresses the burden of racial discrimination and injustices towards African Americans. Lack of access to basic needs has rendered the black community to poverty. Because of government policies and practices aimed at suppressing blacks and promoting the interests of the whites, the former continues to suffer. Despite that some bills have been passed to uphold rights to the black community, much needs to be done to promote equality and dismantle discrimination.

Brainard, L. (2019). Is Economics for Me? Increasing the Participation of Black Women in Economics. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

<https://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/speech/brainard20190223a.htm>

In this speech, Governor Lael Brainard addresses the issue of inequality in access to opportunities, particularly to women from minority groups. According to the governor, there is a lack of diversity in the field of economics. Governor Brainard argues that the economic sector relies heavily on research and evidence. These two goals can be achieved by the inclusion of

diverse populations in the task. It is necessary to promote diversity and inclusion of women in the process of decision-making because it will promote economic progress for the black community. The contribution of people from diverse backgrounds will improve the economic ecosystem and the lives of people from minority groups.

Mester, L. J. (2020). Toward a More Inclusive Economy: Economic Equality Webinar, African American Chamber of Commerce of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, PA. Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

<https://www.clevelandfed.org/newsroom-and-events/speeches/sp-20200928-toward-a-more-inclusive-economy.aspx>

In this speech, Mester addresses the economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on people from lower-income and minority groups. She follows to address how lack of reliable telecommunications, access to quality healthcare, and reliable employment have inhibited the black community from advancing economically compared to the whites. Another issue addressed in the speech is how the pandemic has affected businesses owned by blacks compared to other races. The differences that exist in access to economic opportunities show that people from the black community continue to face economic segregation. Lack of inclusion has widened the economic gap between the races.

Cohen, H., Lipman, M., Davis, J., Sherrod, S., Sherrod, C., & Lewis, J. (2016), *Arc of justice: the rise, fall, and rebirth of a beloved community*. New Day Films.

This film addresses the issues of racial injustices and economic empowerment among African Americans in Southwest Georgia. It follows the development of NCI, which was aimed at securing the economic independence of people of color. Also, it explores the role of the

government in inhibiting economic progress among blacks. African Americans depending on farming are denied an opportunity to build affordable homes. This inability shows how they have been exposed to economic stagnation over the decades. Despite these challenges, efforts are made to improve their status, allowing them to participate in economically viable projects that can enable them to live quality lifestyles.

Swart, C. (2017). Priced Out. SydHonda Media.

The author of this film addresses different issues, including gentrification, racial discrimination, and class. the skyrocketing house prices in Oregon Portland aimed at displacing the black community to create room for middle- and high-class whites. The urban area is being restored, to change it from a 'ghetto' to a suburban, where only the rich can afford. The author of the film shows how the white community has excelled in displacing the blacks from their homes, because of their low-income statuses. Inability to afford houses in the redeveloped urban area is a symbol of the economic inequality between African Americans and whites.

Creamer, J. (2020). Inequalities Persist Despite Decline in Poverty for All Major Race and Hispanic Origin Groups. United States Census Bureau.

<https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/09/povert-rates-for-blacks-and-hispanics-react-h-historic-lows-in-2019.html>

In this publication, the author documents how poverty rates for blacks and Hispanics have changed over the years. Over the last five decades, poverty rates among minority groups have been at all times high. The historic decline in poverty rates in 2019 indicates how these groups have economically evolved. Conducting regular surveys has helped collect conclusive information on poverty trends in the black community. Despite the decline in the poverty rate,

the percentage of blacks living in poverty is about 23.8%. This share of poverty is about 1.8 times greater than their total population, 13.2% of the American population.

King, N. (2020). 'From Here to Equality' Author Makes A Case, and A Plan, for Reparations. America Reckons with Racial Injustice, NPR.

<https://www.npr.org/2020/06/17/879041052/william-darity-jr-discusses-reparations-racial-equality-in-his-new-book>

In the interview with Noel King, William Darity Jr. discusses the challenges, which black people continue to face in the areas of access to quality health care, education, employment, and housing. He explores how these barriers have promoted discrimination and sustained such divisions over the centuries. Darity addresses the sources of economic divisions between whites and blacks, including slavery, failure to allocate land grants, massacres of black people during the white supremacist movements, and disenfranchisement. The presence of Black codes and social policies continues to undermine the position of blacks in the community. Their poor economic status has led to other challenges, which generally impact their livelihoods.

Darity, W. A. & Mullen, A. K. (2020). *From Here to Equality: Reparations for Black Americans in the Twenty-First Century*. The University of North Carolina Press.

In this book, the authors address the issues of discrimination and racism and how they have chocked economic opportunities for the black community. Racial inequalities and oppressions are explored in different historic moments, and how these events continue to manifest themselves in contemporary American society. Today, systemic inequalities are witnessed in police brutality, mass incarceration, lack of housing, lack of quality health care, education, wealth, and opportunity gaps. Effects of white supremacy movements are discussed and how their impacts

continue to be felt today. Black reparations are comprehensively addressed by covering the Jim Crow laws, slavery, and contemporary discrimination.

Davis, B. M. (2019). *The World According to Fannie Davis: My Mother's Life in the Detroit Numbers*.

In this memoir, the author tells an unforgettable story about her mother. David describes her mother's 30-year career, which helped her provide for their luxury life even when her husband was unemployed. Working in a lottery helped her fend for her family. This memoir portrays the economic status of African Americans in the 1950s and 1960s. Working in an illegal establishment helped her provide for her family. In this context, the author portrays how American culture and perception of the blacks prompted them to work illegal jobs to sustain their poor economic status. Despite the changes in American policies and constitution, there is still a wide gap between whites and blacks from an economic viewpoint.

Jefferson, M. (2015). *Negroland: A memoir*.

In this memoir, Jefferson describes her childhood in the 1950s as a person of color. As a daughter of a pediatrician, the author explains how her family tries to distance itself from the whites and black generalists, and try to measure themselves from the viewpoints of both races. Jefferson represents the elite Black community. However, being from the elite class does not protect them from discrimination and racism. It is through perseverance that the black community can succeed in a white-dominated society. In this memoir, the author portrays the peaceful life of being a Black child, despite the segregation. At the time of the civil rights movement and feminism, the economic state of Black people is questionable because of their volatile position. Although changes take place to promote the position of blacks, they are still perceived as an inferior race.

UCLA Library Special. Wartime housing in Little Tokyo's Bronzeville, Los Angeles (Calif.). <https://calisphere.org/item/ark:/13030/hb8q2nb5q4/>. Accessed March 28, 2021.

This image portrays the housing of African American communities in Los Angeles during World War II. It is a makeshift housing, in LA, which was dubbed Tokyo's Bronzeville, because African Americans occupied the areas when Japanese Americans relocated. This behavior can be associated with the poor economic conditions of black people during the second world war. Lack of furniture and other house equipment indicates their poor economic status. Today, there is still a housing problem for African Americans throughout the country and particularly in major cities. Lack of proper housing is linked to economic inequalities between whites and blacks. This image can be used to show how African Americans during the war survived the harsh economic times.

Gikger, K. (2015). *Otherwise Lost or Forgotten: Collecting Black History in L. S. Alexander Gumby's "Negroana" Scrapbooks*. African American Review. The John Hopkins University Press, 48(1/2), 111-126.

The author of this scrapbook explores the lives of black people in over 40 years. In these collections, the author shows how blacks have developed in different domains, including employment, sports, science, economics, and other industries. This progress is portrayed in their daily lives. For example, the inclusion of black people in an advert about sports is an indication of how they have engaged in sports to improve their physical and economic aspects of life. However, these developments do not necessarily show that they are not segregated or discriminated against today. The books compare life today and fifty years ago, showing the differences in oppression, access to opportunities, and economic advancements.

Wornie, L. R. (1996). *The Economic Status of the African American Family*. Urban Child Research Center.

The author of this scrapbook details the economic status of African Americans from the 1960s to the 1990s, showing how it has slightly changed and still lagging compared to the whites and other minority groups. The author has documented how the poverty rate has increased significantly through the years in Cleveland and the entire country. Factors affecting the economic status of African Americans are inflation, recession, dependence on the public sector, changes in occupational values, economic alienation, and marital instability. These factors continue to affect economic progress among blacks, which spills over to other domains like education, access to health care, and public participation.

Wright, G. (2006). THE ECONOMICS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION.

Forthcoming in Winfred O. Moore, Jr., and Orville Vernon Burton (eds.), *Toward the Meeting of the Waters: The Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina*.

In this oral history, the author explores the civil rights movement and how it helped establish economic freedom for the Black community. He offers accounts of economic injustices committed against the Black community and how they continue to affect them in the 21st century. The presentation explores how black people have been segregated in different sectors, being denied employment opportunities. According to the author, the federal government played a vital role in the deteriorating economic status of people of color. This source offers a detailed view of how the civil rights movement helped achieve economic freedom for the black community.

Williams, R. B. & Steadman, A. B. (2021). Federal Wealth Policy and the Perpetuation of White Supremacy. *The Review of Black Political Economy*.

<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F00346446211000821>

In this journal, the authors address the problem of the wealth gap between whites and blacks since the inception of the country. For centuries, the country has had policies that focus on promoting white privilege and undermining people of color. This tradition of oppressing the Black community economically continues even today. From surveys of consumer patterns, trends on taxes show favoritism towards the white community. Federal wealth policies developed in modern American society are designed to promote white supremacy. This source can be used to show the role of the government in promoting the wealth gap between people of color and whites. It can be used to help implement policies that address problems of all races equally and without favoritism.

Hudson, C. R., Phillips, M., Smalls, T., & Young, J. (2021). Investment Behavior: Factors that Impact African American Women's Investment Behavior. *The Review of Black Political Economy*. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0034644620986882>

The authors of this journal address the wealth gap between people of color and whites. According to the author, wealth differences between the two races can be associated with the abilities and viewpoints of women towards money management. Lack of confidence in money management is linked to their small net worth compared to women from other races. The authors show the difference between young and old African American women in terms of their abilities to manage money effectively and achieve a wealthy status. Lack of money management skills can be linked to the historical policies designed to favor whites at the expense of the blacks.

Stewart, J. B. (1977). Historical Patterns of Black-White Political-Economic Inequality in the United States and South Africa. *The Review of Black Political Economy*.

<https://doi.org/10.1007%2F02892199>

In this journal, Stewart explores the systematic political and economic inequality between blacks and whites. The author discusses how black people have been economically exploited to benefit the whites. Political decisions and policies have been designed to promote the wellness of the white population. The adoption of capitalism is designed to promote the lives of the wealthy while at the same time exposing the poor to more poverty. People of color are denied opportunities to advance themselves economically. Lack of employment opportunities affects other areas of life like access to quality education, health, and housing.

Jones, J., Schmidt, J., & Wilson, V. (2018). 50 years after the Kerner Commission.

<https://www.epi.org/publication/50-years-after-the-kerner-commission/>

The authors of this press release explore the changes that have occurred since the formation of the Civil Rights Act in 1968 following the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. Since then, there has been some progress in educational attainment, wages and income, wealth, and access to health. However, there is still a huge gap between whites and blacks in this regard. Despite the policies and legislation that have been passed, there are numerous areas where inequalities can be seen. There are many issues of incarceration, lack of homeownership, and unemployment. The press release shows that there is a need for changes in American policies for equality to be realized.

Raj, C., Nathaniel, H., Maggie, R. J., Sonya, R. P. (2020). Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States: An Intergenerational Perspective, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 135(2), 711–783, <https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjz042>

In this journal, the authors address the disparities that have existed in the last three decades. The income gap, wealth gap, and unemployment rates have remained high among blacks over the years. Despite the implementation of policies, African Americans face challenges in a country they have helped build. Wealth and income disparities among blacks continue to persist because of a lack of effective policies and efforts to address the same. According to the authors, this problem can be addressed by addressing the income gap at the neighborhood level and class, which will help create upward mobility.

Mendez, R. (2018). Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited. NYC DEPARTMENT OF RECORDS & INFORMATION SERVICES.

<https://www.archives.nyc/blog/2018/6/1/harlem-youth-opportunities-unlimited%3fformat%3damp>

According to the author, the mid-20th century was characterized by different social movements aimed at promoting equality among blacks and whites. Activists like Malcolm X played a critical role in the promotion of black community agendas to improve their economic statuses and livelihoods. The author states that it was necessary to empower black youths to create job opportunities and assist in the rehabilitation of delinquent youths. Due to a high number of young people in the streets, the level of unemployment in Harlem became a serious problem. The author discusses the role of HARYOU in the promotion of the black economy by advocating for more employment opportunities.

John, H. C. papers, Sc MG 572, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division, The New York Public Library.

<http://archives.nypl.org/scm/20834>

In this manuscript, John addresses the HARYOU Act and how it helped improve the economic status of Harlem youths. Due to racial segregation in the 1950s and 1960s, access to employment, education, and health was a challenge. This act was passed to promote the position of the black community and alleviate the levels of poverty. However, despite the passing of the Act, racial differences continued to manifest themselves in different ways, including lack of education, housing, and access to health among the blacks. The manuscript offers a detailed account of events in the mid-20th century. Also, it discusses how these experiences affected the modern-day wealth and income gap between whites and blacks.

Hanks, A., Solomon, D., & Weller, C. E. (2018). Systematic Inequality: How America's Structural Racism Helped Create the Black-White Wealth Gap. Center for American Progress.

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/reports/2018/02/21/447051/systematic-inequality/>

In this publication, the authors address how wealth in the United States is unequally distributed, especially between white and black households. According to the authors, black households own a fraction of the wealth owned by white households. These differences are associated with factors like labor market segregation and discrimination, lack of access to tax-saving opportunities, lack of stable income and employment. The authors show that the wage gap between white and black households is high, with the latter owning approximately a tenth of the

former's wages. The large wealth gap leads to the development of economic struggle between races.