Social Issues Affecting the African American Race

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The African American race in the united states has long struggled with several societal challenges that impact their lives significantly. The African American are rooted in a history of slavery, segregation, and continued prejudice against races. These prejudices have left a mark on the African American race. Addressing these social concerns is critical to establishing a more equable and just society, ranging from systematic Racism to economic disparities, education inequalities, and healthcare imbalances. The paper delves into the social issues affecting the African American race, broad consequences, and potential solutions.

African Americans Racism encompasses systems, policies, actions, and attitudes that create inequitable opportunities and outcomes for people based on race (Anglin et al.,2021). Racist laws, policies, barriers, and ideologies have hit Africa Americans. The racist practices prevent them from experiencing dignity, justice, and equity because of their racial identity. The racial practices faced by re Africa America population comes from harassment, abuse, humiliation, violence, and intimidation. The African American race also experiences Racism in various institutions and workplaces.

Additionally, the African American population is adversely affected by the criminal justice in the united states of America, continuing the cycle of inequity and injustice. African Americans are more likely to be arrested, convicted, and jailed than other races (Kovera, 2019). The injustice is attributed to various factors, including racial profiling and discriminatory policing. The issue is worsened by the law enforcement methods targeting African Americans based on their color rather than the evidence of guilt. The racial prejudices in the criminal system have resulted in African Americans being treated unfairly, receiving more severe penalties, and being wrongly convicted. Socioeconomic disparities play a role in the overrepresentation of Africans in the criminal justice system. Poverty, limited access to quality education, and lack of economic opportunities contribute to higher crime rates in marginalized communities. The historical criminalization of African Americans dates back to slavery and segregation.

Economic inequality within the African American community is a deeply entrenched issue that stems from historical disadvantages and ongoing discrimination. These factors contribute to limited economic mobility and restricted access to opportunities, perpetuating disparities in wealth, wages, and employment (Kovera, 2019). Historical factors, such as slavery and segregation, have had long-lasting effects on the economic well-being of African Americans. Slavery denied African Americans the opportunity to accumulate wealth and assets, creating a significant wealth gap that persists today. Even after slavery was abolished, discriminatory practices like Jim Crow laws and redlining further marginalized African Americans, limiting their access to quality education, housing, and employment opportunities. Ongoing discrimination and systemic biases continue to hinder economic progress for African Americans. Racial biases in hiring and promotion processes contribute to lower wages and limited career advancement. African Americans often face higher unemployment rates and underemployment than other racial groups, further exacerbating economic disparities.

African American students endure enormous educational gaps, perpetuating inequality and limiting possibilities for academic accomplishment and future success (Hung et al.,2020). These inequities are founded in a complex web of factors that lead to African American children having an unequal educational experience. Underfunded schools and a lack of resources disproportionately affect African American pupils. Many attend schools in economically deprived neighborhoods, with scarce resources such as skilled teachers, up-to-date textbooks, and technology. Their inability to acquire a high-quality education is hampered by a lack of resources, which impedes their academic advancement and limits their future potential.

Another negative consequence of educational inequality is the school-to-prison pipeline. Compared to their white counterparts, African American pupils experience harsh disciplinary procedures such as suspension and expulsion at a disproportionate rate. Disengagement, detachment from the school system, and increasing involvement in the criminal justice system are all common outcomes of this punitive approach to discipline (Anglin et al.,2021). The pipeline maintains the jail cycle while limiting academic and personal development prospects. Furthermore, the curriculum's poor portrayal of African American history and culture adds to educational inequities. The absence or marginalization of African American viewpoints, contributions, and accomplishments in textbooks and classroom discussions fosters a limited and inadequate understanding of history and culture. This lack of representation weakens African American students' self-esteem and identity and inhibits their peers' understanding and empathy.

African Americans face enormous health disparities, which result in significant differences in health outcomes (O'Shea et al.,2020). Chronic disorders such as hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, and some malignancies affect African Americans more. A complex interaction of factors influences these health inequities. Access to quality healthcare services is a major contributor to health disparities. Many African American areas are underserved regarding healthcare facilities and services, such as hospitals, clinics, and primary care doctors. A lack of healthcare infrastructure in disadvantaged communities impedes prompt and adequate healthcare, resulting in delayed diagnoses and treatment.

Socioeconomic factors also influence health disparities. African Americans are more likely to be poor, to lack health insurance, and to have insufficient financial resources to afford necessary healthcare treatments. These socioeconomic issues can make it difficult for people to seek preventative care, manage chronic conditions, and receive prompt medical interventions. Another troubling component of health inequality is discrimination within healthcare settings. African Americans are frequently subjected to bigotry, stereotypes, and unequal treatment by healthcare providers, leading to mistrust and a reluctance to seek care. Discrimination can lead to differences in the quality of care, such as diagnosis accuracy, treatment alternatives, and patient-provider communication.

**Solutions to The Social Issues Affecting the African American Race**

Criminal justice reform is critical in addressing the systemic issues that disproportionately affect the African American community. Several key measures can be implemented to promote fairness, accountability, and a more equitable criminal justice system (Boyd et al.,2020). Enhancing police reform measures is crucial in addressing racial bias and improving community-police relations. The measures include providing law enforcement officers comprehensive training on implicit bias, cultural sensitivity, and de-escalation techniques. Implementing community policing strategies that prioritize building trust, collaboration, and positive interactions between police and the communities they serve can help reduce tensions and foster safer neighborhoods. Ending racial profiling is imperative in ensuring equal treatment under the law. Strict policies should be implemented to prohibit racial profiling explicitly, and effective mechanisms should be in place to hold law enforcement officers accountable for discriminatory practices. The move involves body cameras to promote transparency, independent oversight bodies to review complaints against officers, and civilian review boards to provide community input and accountability.

Discrimination against African Americans continues in various settings, maintaining systemic Racism and preventing equitable access to opportunities. Discrimination hiring practices and workplace racial discrimination restrict African Americans from obtaining fair employment and advancing in their careers (Boyd et al.,2020). Racial profiling in the criminal justice system targets African Americans disproportionately, resulting in unfair arrests, harsher punishments, and greater incarceration rates. Discriminatory lending policies, such as redlining, limit the availability of homes for African Americans and lead to residential segregation. Disparities in resources and opportunities in education impede academic progress and perpetuate inequality. Discriminatory behaviors are deeply based on historical and systemic biases, and resolving them necessitates comprehensive policies that promote equality, diversity, and inclusion and aggressive enforcement of anti-discrimination legislation to assure equitable treatment and opportunities for all.

Dismantling the school-to-prison pipeline is another measure to address the social issues affecting the African American race. It addresses disciplinary disparities by revising punitive policies, reducing reliance on punishment, and implementing preventive strategies. Restorative justice practices should be promoted to repair harm, foster accountability, and build relationships (Boyd et al.,2020). Additional resources and support should be provided to schools serving African American students, such as counseling and mental health services. Collaboration among educators, administrators, students, parents, and community stakeholders and comprehensive training on cultural competency and restorative practices is crucial. By implementing these reforms, we can create an inclusive and equitable education system that supports the success of all students, regardless of their racial background.

Promoting wealth-building initiatives within the African American community is crucial to address economic disparities and promote financial empowerment. Implementing financial literacy programs can equip individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to make informed financial decisions, manage debt, and build savings. Access to affordable loans and grants can support entrepreneurship and small business development, fostering economic growth and job creation. Additionally, initiatives encouraging homeownership, such as down payment assistance programs and affordable housing options, can help African Americans build wealth and stability. Investing in these initiatives and resources can empower individuals and communities to overcome economic barriers, create generational wealth, and contribute to a more equitable society.

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