**Social Issues Affecting African-American Race**

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Course

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In this essay, some of the most significant socioeconomic issues facing African Americans will be examined, along with their historical background, current manifestations, and potential solutions. The history of the African-American community in the United States is extensive and complicated, filled with victories, setbacks, and tenacity. This group has dealt with a number of societal concerns over the years that still influence their prospects and experiences now.

African Americans in the United States deal with a wide range of socioeconomic issues, including deeply rooted institutional racism, economic inequality, and unequal access to high-quality healthcare and educational opportunities. These problems have a long history and continue to have a big impact on African Americans' daily lives. It is crucial to recognize and fully address these issues if we are to advance toward a more fair and just society where everyone, regardless of Race, has the chance to develop and reach their potential.

To start, racial disparities in health may be one of the societal challenges plaguing the African-American Race. This is due to the fact that nonpoor African Americans report much poorer health than nonpoor nonpoor Whites while having access to above-average social and economic resources. Two distinct studies are addressed by the pooled data from the Parents and Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79). First, the hypothesis is developed that (there is an estimated amount to which socioeconomic mobility is connected with exposure to discrimination across distinct racial groups, where more frequent exposure to unfair treatments may be accounted for by poorer health across these groups. We also discover that a significant percentage of the Black/White difference, but not the White difference, is explained by differential exposure to unjust treatment (Colen et al., 2018). Discrimination is still a problem in the healthcare industry. Some studies document instances of unjust treatment where the responder expressly attributes the treatment to a sociodemographic trait like Race, ethnicity, or sex.

 There are persistent disparities in a variety of health conditions between African Americans and Whites, including cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and maternal and neonatal mortality. Economic hardship, educational inequality, and a lack of access to health care are examples of social concerns that have an impact on a person's ability to live a healthy and full life. (Colen et al., 2018) The detrimental impacts of social factors on health are more severe for those who live in American society and are subjected to racism and inequality on a daily and life-long basis.
 To cover this difference, two policies can be applicable. The Major Event Discrimination Scale (MEDS) and the Everyday Discrimination Scale (EDS) are two of them. Respondents are frequently asked to report incidents of unfair treatment using the (MEDS) and (EDS). This process involves two parts. The first is to find out how frequently discriminating incidents occur (Colen et al., 2018). The second step is to inquire as to the social demographic characteristics that are influencing this interpersonal connection. The discrimination scale, on the other hand, requests that respondents list incidents of prejudice that have occurred, especially because of their Race.

 Education inequality is viewed as a second societal problem. This is shown in the complete exclusion of many African Americans from higher education institutions. This is due to the fact that a large number of Native American students received their education in completely segregated institutions that were given funding at levels far lower than those provided to institutions serving white students. (*Racial Disparities in Education and the Role of Government*, 2020) Additionally, it has been discovered that minority kids are more at risk because of the American practice of tolerating significant differences in teacher qualifications. Once more, pupils in underprivileged minority institutions are considerably less likely to have instructors with advanced degrees or who are completely competent to teach. Under-qualified educators routinely perform worse with students and struggle with curriculum design, classroom management, student motivation, and instructional tactics, according to studies to ensure care and equality for every child, as well as a structured school to support students' success. This is necessary to address the problem of student inequalities. A number of highly qualified instructors will be hired and prepared for kids in all schools as a result of this legislation. (*Racial Disparities in Education and the Role of Government*, 2020) Additionally, this can compel greater teaching standards, equalize education expenditure, and lessen teacher shortages.

 The complex historical legacy of racial injustice and discrimination is deeply ingrained in the socioeconomic challenges that the African-American community in the United States currently faces. African Americans have fought for their rights and equal opportunity, from enslavement to the civil rights movement and beyond. Nevertheless, as we have seen (Booker & Herr, 2020), there are still many issues. In addition to being morally required, addressing these issues is essential to creating a just and inclusive society that authentically upholds the concepts of liberty and justice for everyone. Government, institutions, communities, and the general public must work together to address these issues. Fairness, inclusivity, and anti-discrimination policies must be put into place and upheld. Community organizations and grassroots movements are essential for promoting change and raising awareness.

 In conclusion, the social concerns that the African-American population faces are intricately entwined with the history of the country and continue to pose serious obstacles. All citizens have to cooperate in order to build a society that is more just and equitable, one in which people of all races may fully participate and succeed. This road toward a more equitable future necessitates awareness, knowledge, and a shared dedication to tearing down the racist institutions that still negatively impact African Americans in the United States.

**References:**

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*Racial Disparities in Education and the Role of Government*. (2020, June 29). Www.gao.gov. <https://www.gao.gov/blog/racial-disparities-education-and-role-government>