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VIEWS ON ECONOMIC INEQUALITY BETWEEN RACES

Racial inequality is the unfair allocation of resources, authority, and economic opportunity across races in a society. While the topic of racial inequality in the United States is frequently discussed in terms of economic disparity, racial inequality also takes many different forms that individually and together have an impact on everyone in the country. Racial differences in wealth, education, employment, housing, mobility, health, imprisonment rates, and other areas are included in this. Racial inequality in the United States predates the country's beginnings. These include native American attacks, political status and land expropriation, the reliance on slavery to underpin a significant portion of the colonial and US economic growth\*Bowdler and Harris, Jim Crow laws and other formal and informal policies that enforced segregation and severely limited opportunities for non-white Americans. Millions of African Americans who fled the South to avoid Jim Crow laws experienced formal and informal employment, housing, and educational discrimination in northern and western destinations.

While the most targeted racist laws and policies have been repealed or abandoned, subsequent policies, uneven enforcement of equal protections, and a failure to invest in individuals harmed by de jure and de facto discrimination have resulted in vastly limited opportunities and stark inequities between white and non-white Americans that have persisted to this day. In the 1930s, for example, maps drawn by the Home Owners Loan Corporation, a now-defunct federal agency, to depict the relative riskiness of lending across neighborhoods were used by banks to deny credit to residents of the lowest-rated neighborhoods, who were often racial and ethnic minorities, though these policies also harmed poor white people.7 Furthermore, this behavior has lowered home ownership rates, property values, and rentals.

Income disparities between countries have narrowed. In general, income disparity between countries has decreased in the previous 25 years, implying that average earnings in developing countries are rising faster. This can be attributed to China's and other Asian rising economies' robust economic growth. However, the disparity between countries remains significant. The average income in North America, for example, is 16 times greater than that in Sub-Saharan Africa.

It is important to be yourself. Inequalities exist inside communities and even among families. disparity within households’ accounts for up to 30% of income disparity. Women's and girls' advancement has been unequal. Gender inequality have shrunk in various ways over the previous few decades, with the gender wage gap, for example, narrowing for some women in particular occupations. At the same time, women and girls perform 12.5 billion hours of unpaid care work every day, contributing at least $10.8 trillion to the global economy each year, which is more than three times the size of the global tech industry. Indigenous peoples, migrants and refugees, as well as ethnic and other minorities, continue to face discrimination.

Inequality's metrics and consequences extend much beyond income and purchasing power. Inequalities in opportunity have an impact on a person's life expectancy and access to basic amenities including healthcare, education, water, and sanitation. They can limit a person's human rights by discriminating against them, abusing them, and denying them access to justice. In 2018, the world's freedom fell for the 12th consecutive year, with 71 countries seeing net decreases in political and civil rights.

High levels of opportunity disparity discourage skill acquisition, stifle economic and social mobility, and stunt human development, stifling economic growth. It also deepens uncertainty, vulnerability, and insecurity, erodes trust in institutions and government, exacerbates societal disagreement and tensions, and sparks violence and war. There is mounting evidence that high

Furthermore, the emergence of issues such as climate change, technology, and urbanization raise pressing policy challenges. Climate change, for example, is intensifying environmental degradation, increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, and has an uneven impact on humans. If climate change is not addressed, it will raise within-country inequality and may even reverse existing gains in reducing inter-country disparity. Meanwhile, technology can be a great equalizer, improving connectivity, financial inclusion, access to trade, and public services, for example, but those who have yet to be connected may face further marginalization as a result, especially as progress among some constituencies is slowing, if not reversing. Cities are getting more inequitable as a result of the global trend toward urbanization. They discover significant levels of

According to a new Pew Research Center study, black and white adults have very different perspectives on racial discrimination, hurdles to black advancement, and the possibilities for change. Blacks, significantly more than whites, believe that black people are treated unfairly in a variety of settings, from dealing with the police to applying for a loan or mortgage. For many blacks, racial equality remains a distant dream.

The vast majority of blacks (88%) believe that the country must continue to make reforms in order for blacks to enjoy equal rights with whites, yet 43% are doubtful that such improvements will ever occur. Another 42% of blacks believe that the country will eventually make the necessary changes for blacks to enjoy equal rights with whites, while only 8% believe that the country has already made the required reforms.

A far smaller proportion of whites (53%) believe the country still has work to do to attain equal rights for blacks and whites, and only 11% believe these improvements will occur. Four-in-ten whites believe the country will eventually make the reforms required for blacks to enjoy equal rights, but the same proportion (38%) feel enough improvements have already been made.

These findings are based on a Pew Research Center national survey of 3,769 adults (including 1,799 whites, 1,004 blacks, and 654 Hispanics) conducted from February 29 to May 8, 2016.2 The poll - and the study of the survey findings - are particularly concerned with the difference between blacks and whites, as well as the treatment of black people in the United States today. Following the killings of unarmed black Americans during confrontations with police, as well as a racially motivated shooting that killed nine black parishioners at a church in Charleston, South Carolina, in 2015, this centuries-old division has received additional attention.

According to the survey, black and white adults have quite different ideas of what life is like for black people in the United States. For example, blacks are significantly more likely than whites to believe that black people are treated unfairly in the workplace (42 percentage points), when applying for a loan or mortgage (41 percentage points), when dealing with the police (34 percentage points), in the courts (32 percentage points), in stores or restaurants (28 percentage points), and when voting in elections (23 percentage points). Blacks are also more likely than whites to think racial discrimination (70% vs. 36%), inferior quality schools (75% vs. 53%), and a lack of jobs (66% vs. 45%) are important reasons that blacks are less likely to be employed.

Blacks and whites also disagree on the best strategy to mending race relations: More than twice as many whites (57%) believe that focusing on what different racial and ethnic groups have in common is more essential for improving race relations than focusing on what makes each group unique (26%). Among blacks, 45% believe the emphasis should be on similarities, while 44% believe it should be on differences.

Individual discrimination, according to more whites and blacks, is a bigger problem than institutional racism. Large majorities of black adults believe that blacks in this country face discrimination in a variety of institutional settings, including the criminal justice system, the workplace, and banks and financial organizations. In this country, 84% of blacks believe they are treated less fairly than whites when interacting with the police, and three-quarters believe they are handled less fairly in the courts.

Approximately two-thirds of black adults believe that blacks are treated unfairly when applying for a loan or mortgage (66%) and in the workplace (64%). Unfair treatment of blacks at stores and restaurants (49%) and when voting in elections (43%), according to slightly smaller shares (but still approaching four-in-ten). Whites outnumber blacks in all of these categories.

Approximately half of blacks feel people have acted suspiciously toward them. Unfair treatment can take many forms. Almost half of blacks (47%) believe that in the last year, someone has treated them suspiciously because of their race or ethnicity. Many blacks indicate that others have questioned their IQ. 45% said that in the last year, individuals treated them as if they were stupid because of their race or ethnicity. Black men are more likely than black women to report being treated with suspicion (52% vs. 44%). They are also more likely to believe they have been wrongfully stopped by police (22% vs. 15%).

Many blacks and whites agree that community involvement is critical to achieving racial equality. While nearly four-in-ten (38%) black adults believe that working to elect more black persons to office would be highly effective, only 24% of whites agree. Blacks are also more likely than whites to believe that bringing people of different racial origins together to talk about race would be highly useful for groups aiming to assist blacks achieve equality (41% vs. 34%). Similarly, blacks place more emphasis than whites on organizing protests and rallies, however only a small percentage of blacks consider this as a very successful way to impact change (19% vs. 7% of whites).

 Work cited

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