**Annotated Bibliography**

**U.S. Department of Commerce. (2011, August 17). *United States Census Bureau*. Retrieved from United States Census Bureau:** [**http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html**](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html)

The information provided by the Census Bureau is used as primary source to support Mr katz thesis that

throughout history men have sought ways to group the poor into classes based on their ability or disability to, meaningfully, contribute to society. The information provided by the census Bureau distinguishes between the poverty threshold and poverty guidelines are currently used to determine the poverty levels in The United States of America.

The data that the Census Bureau publishes are used to: determine the distribution of Congressional seats to states; make decisions about what community services to provide; distribute more than $400 billion in federal funds to local, state and tribal governments each year and to provide age search information. The information on blacks and their poverty rates, taken from the Census bureau’s website will be used to show the oppression that they face in today’s society.

**U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2012, February 9). *U.S. Department of Health & Human Services*. Retrieved from ASPE.hhs.gov:** [**http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml**](http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml)

The sited web page differentiates between the poverty thresholds and the poverty guidelines. The poverty thresholds are updated each year for statistical purposes while the poverty guidelines are issued each year in the Federal Register by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The poverty guidelines are mainly used for administrative purposes.

They are used as primary sources and they detail Blacks economic standings in the united States. The poverty guidelines determine the financial eligibility for certain federal programs. Unfortunately many blacks benefit from the federal programs that come about as a result of the specifications laid out in the poverty guidelines.

**Macartney, S., Bishaw, A., & Fontenot, K. (2013, February). *Poverty Rates for Selected Detailed Race and Hispanic Groups by State and Place: 2007 - 2011.* Retrieved from American Community Survey Briefs:** [**http://www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/acsbr11-17.pdf**](http://www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/acsbr11-17.pdf)

The authors sited the American Community Survey Briefs that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services. It is used as a primary source and it supports the fact that African-Americans have some of the highest rates of poverty in the United States.

The high rate of poverty among Blacks is an indication that the poverty problem in structural in nature. As a result blacks have to seek help from governmental agencies inorder to alleviate the strain that poverty supplies to their daily lives

**McIntosh, P. (1988). White Privilege: Unpacking the Invisible Knapsack. *White Privilege and Male Privilege: A Personal Account of Coming to see Correspondences through Work in Women's Studies*. Wellesley, MA: Wellesley College Center for Research on Women.**

Peggy McIntosh gives an account of the unearned privileges of the whites and the males in the United States. They have these privileges accorded to them by the society in which they live and wherein they are taught by the same society to be unconscious and unmindful of these privileges.

McIntosh’s article is a used as a primary source and it addresses the issue of systematic racism and oppression that Blacks face in the United States. She boldly highlights the subtle elements of racism, therefore her article is used to display the invisible barriers that Blacks still face in America.

**Ridgeway, G. (2007)** [***http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/public\_information/TR534\_FINALCompiled.pdf***](http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/public_information/TR534_FINALCompiled.pdf)***.***

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The report is an analysis of the Stop and Frisk policy employed by the NYPD. It details the racial bias in the officers’ decisions to stop Blacks and Hispanics more than Whites and other minorities. This analysis is used a primary source and it bears witness to the John Whitehead’s article that Blacks form one of the largest population of inmates in the country.

The analysis states that Blacks are the largest percentage of pedestrians searched in the NYPD’s Stop and Frisk policy. Whites, on the other hand, are searched less frequently than Blacks, even though they are most likely to be found with contraband than blacks or any other ethnic group. The oppression and persecution of Blacks lead one to the realization that racism is alive and ‘well’ in our society.