

## Appendix A: References Supporting Map Structures

Structure headline	Additional context/examples	Structure category	Race-based or facially race-neutral?	References
Structures that required and encouraged the segregation of medical education and the closure of Black medical schools	<p>Plessy v. Ferguson, the Supreme Court case that held that state-mandated segregation laws did not violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment</p> <p>1910 publication of the Flexner report that led to the closure of five Black medical schools and that advocated for segregated health care education and practice</p>	Health care and insurance	Facially race-neutral	<p>Laws, Terri. 2021. "How Should We Respond to Racist Legacies in Health Professions Education Originating in the Flexner Report?" <i>AMA Journal of Ethics</i> 23 (3): 271–75. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/amajethics.2021.271">https://doi.org/10.1001/amajethics.2021.271</a>.</p> <p>Daher, Yasmeen, Evan T. Austin, Bryce T. Munter, Lauren Murphy, and Kendra Gray. 2021. "The History of Medical Education: A Commentary on Race." <i>Journal of Osteopathic Medicine</i> 121 (2): 163–70. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1515/jom-2020-0212">https://doi.org/10.1515/jom-2020-0212</a>.</p> <p>"Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)." accessed September 12, 2023. National Archives. September 14, 2021.</p>
Laws that allowed for or required the racial segregation of health care facilities	<p>Plessy v. Ferguson, the 1896 Supreme Court case that held that state-mandated segregation laws did not violate the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment</p> <p>1946 Hospital Survey and Construction Act (aka Hill-Burton Act), which provided for the construction of separate-but-equal public hospitals and long-term care facilities</p>	Health care and insurance	Race-based	<p>"Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)." accessed September 12, 2023. National Archives. September 14, 2021.</p> <p>Largent, Emily A. 2018. "Public Health, Racism, and the Lasting Impact of Hospital Segregation." <i>Public Health Reports</i> 133 (6): 715–20. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/0033354918795891">https://doi.org/10.1177/0033354918795891</a>.</p> <p>Smith, David Barton. 1999. <i>Health Care Divided: Race and Healing a Nation</i>. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press.</p>

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Institutional discrimination, mistreatment, neglect, and abuse by the health care system	<p>Compulsory sterilization laws from 1907–1960s that overwhelmingly targeted people of color</p> <p>Florida's passage in 2023 of SB 1580, which shields health care providers, institutions, and insurers who decline to treat patients or refuse to pay for care if they have “conscience-based objections”</p>	Health care and insurance	Race-based	<p>Nuriddin, Ayah, Graham Mooney, and Alexandre I R White. 2020. “Reckoning with Histories of Medical Racism and Violence in the USA.” <i>Lancet</i> 396 (10256): 949–51. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)32032-8">https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)32032-8</a>.</p> <p>Ellenbogen, Remy. 2023. “Florida Bill Protecting ‘Conscience’ Allows Doctors to Deny Treatment.” <i>Tampa Bay Times</i>, May 1, 2023.</p>
Clinical algorithms, tools, and guidelines that advise different care based on the patient's race	<p>“The American Heart Association (AHA) Get with the Guidelines–Heart Failure Risk Score predicts the risk of death in patients admitted to the hospital. It assigns three additional points to any patient identified as “nonblack,” thereby categorizing all black patients as being at lower risk.” (Vyas, Eisenstein, and Jones, 2020)</p> <p>“The Kidney Donor Risk Index (KDRI), implemented by the national Kidney Allocation System in 2014, uses donor characteristics, including race, to predict the risk that a kidney graft will fail...If the potential donor is identified as black, the KDRI returns a higher risk of graft failure, marking the candidate as a less suitable donor.” (Vyas, Eisenstein, and Jones, 2020)</p>	Health care and insurance	Race-based	Vyas, Darshali A., Leo G. Eisenstein, and David S. Jones. 2020. “Hidden in Plain Sight — Reconsidering the Use of Race Correction in Clinical Algorithms.” <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> 383 (9): 874–82. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMms2004740">https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMms2004740</a> .

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Medical research that systemically exploited Black individuals as research subjects	<p>The 19th century practice of conducting experimental surgeries on enslaved and laboring women that led to the rise of American gynecology as a medical specialty</p> <p>The Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male, in which treatment was withheld from 600 African American men with syphilis in order to study the progression of the disease</p>	Health care and insurance	Race-based	<p>“<a href="#">The Syphilis Study at Tuskegee Timeline</a>.” accessed September 11, 2023. CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).</p> <p>Baptiste, Diana-Lyn, Nicole Caviness-Ashe, Nia Josiah, Yvonne Commodore-Mensah, Joyell Arscott, Patty R. Wilson, and Shaquita Starks. 2022. “Henrietta Lacks and America’s Dark History of Research Involving African Americans.” <i>Nursing Open</i> 9 (5): 2236–38. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1002/nop2.1257">https://doi.org/10.1002/nop2.1257</a>.</p> <p>Owens, Deirdre Cooper. 2017. <i>Medical Bondage: Race, Gender, and the Origins of American Gynecology</i>. Illustrated edition. Athens: University of Georgia Press.</p>
Provisions in the Affordable Care Act that limit who has access to the insurance marketplace and the size of the subsidy for which they qualify	<p>The individual “affordability firewall,” which limits premium subsidies to individuals who do not have access to “affordable” coverage</p> <p>The “family glitch,” wherein eligibility for premium tax credits in the Marketplace does not consider the added cost to cover family members when determining whether available employer-sponsored coverage is “affordable”</p>	Health care and insurance	Facially race-neutral	<p>Nowak, Sarah A., Evan Saltzman, and Amado Cordova. 2016. “Alternatives to the ACA’s Affordability Firewall.” <i>Rand Health Quarterly</i> 5 (4): 3.</p> <p>Pestaina, Kaye, and Karen Pollitz. 2022. “<a href="#">Navigating the Family Glitch Fix: Hurdles for Consumers with Employer-Sponsored Coverage</a>.” San Francisco: KFF.</p>

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Health insurance reimbursement rates that are higher for private insurance than for public insurance	Medicaid reimbursement rates have been found to be substantially lower than Medicare reimbursements, which, in turn, tend to be substantially lower than private insurance reimbursement rates	Health care and insurance	Facially race-neutral	<p>Lopez, Eric, Gretchen Jacobson, and Larry Levitt. 2020. "How Much More Than Medicare Do Private Insurers Pay? A Review of the Literature." San Francisco: KFF.</p> <p>Mann, Cindy, and Adam Striar. 2022. "How Differences in Medicaid, Medicare, and Commercial Health Insurance Payment Rates Impact Access, Health Equity, and Cost." New York: The Commonwealth Fund. <a href="https://doi.org/10.26099/c71g-3225">https://doi.org/10.26099/c71g-3225</a>.</p> <p>Zuckerman, Stephen, Laura Skopec, and Joshua Aarons. 2021. "Medicaid Physician Fees Remained Substantially Below Fees Paid By Medicare In 2019." <i>Health Affairs</i> 40 (2): 343–48. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2020.00611">https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2020.00611</a>.</p>
Public insurance billing complexity and burden	Studies have found that Medicaid has claims denial rates that are substantially greater than those for Medicare or any other type of insurer	Health care and insurance	Facially race-neutral	<p>Gottlieb, Joshua D., Adam Hale Shapiro, and Abe Dunn. 2018. "The Complexity Of Billing And Paying For Physician Care." <i>Health Affairs</i> 37 (4): 619–26. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2017.1325">https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2017.1325</a>.</p>
Inconsistent definition of hospitals serving high-need patient populations and declining special payments to those hospitals	<p>Medicaid supplemental Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) payments are intended to support hospitals serving a larger share of low-income patients. These funds are distributed by states, but only a portion is required for hospitals serving high-need populations.</p> <p>Medicaid DSH payments are slated for substantial cuts in 2024 and beyond.</p>	Health care and insurance	Facially race-neutral	<p>Moura, Paula. 2021. "What Is a Safety-Net Hospital and Why Is It So Hard to Define?" <i>FRONTLINE</i>.</p> <p>"Disproportionate Share Hospital Payments." accessed August 28, 2023. Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission.</p> <p>Popescu, Ioana, Kathryn R. Fingar, Eli Cutler, Jing Guo, and H. Joanna Jiang. 2019. "Comparison of 3 Safety-Net Hospital Definitions and Association With Hospital Characteristics." <i>JAMA Network Open</i> 2 (8): e198577. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.8577">https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2019.8577</a>.</p>

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Medical education that propagates bias	Preclinical science lecturers often operationalize race as a biological construct, thereby suggesting that racialized disparities are inherent	Health care and insurance	Facially race-neutral	<p>Amutah, Christina, Kaliya Greenidge, Adjoa Mante, Michelle Munyikwa, Sanjna L. Surya, Eve Higginbotham, David S. Jones, et al. 2021. "Misrepresenting Race—The Role of Medical Schools in Propagating Physician Bias." <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> 384 (9): 872–78. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMms2025768">https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMms2025768</a>.</p> <p>Tsai, Jennifer, Laura Ucik, Nell Baldwin, Christopher Hasslinger, and Paul George. 2016. "Race Matters? Examining and Rethinking Race Portrayal in Preclinical Medical Education." <i>Academic Medicine</i> 91 (7): 916–20. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/ACM.0000000000001232">https://doi.org/10.1097/ACM.0000000000001232</a>.</p>
Privatization, consolidation, and financialization of health care leads to the prioritization of short-term and bottom-line gains	Privatization of hospitals has led to a 42 percent decline in public control, leading to a decrease in the intake of low-income Medicaid patients, who are typically less profitable than other groups	Health care and insurance	Facially race-neutral	<p>Duggan, Mark, Atul Gupta, Emilie Jackson, and Zachary S. Templeton. 2023. "The Impact of Privatization: Evidence from the Hospital Sector." NBER Working Paper 30824. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3386/w30824">https://doi.org/10.3386/w30824</a>.</p> <p>Furukawa, Michael F., Laura Kimmey, David J. Jones, Rachel M. Machta, Jing Guo, and Eugene C. Rich. 2020. "Consolidation Of Providers into Health Systems Increased Substantially, 2016–18." <i>Health Affairs</i> 39 (8): 1321–25. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2020.00017">https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.2020.00017</a>.</p> <p>Schwartz, Karyn, and Eric Lopez. 2020. "What We Know About Provider Consolidation." San Francisco: KFF.</p> <p>Applebaum, Eileen, and Rosemary Batt. 2021. "Financialization in Health Care: The Transformation of US Hospital Systems." CEPR Working Paper 2022-1. Washington, DC: CEPR.</p>

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Insurance is largely conveyed through employment	In 2021, 59 percent of insured individuals had employer-sponsored insurance, while 36 percent had some form of public insurance	Health care and insurance	Facially race-neutral	Blumenthal, David. 2006. "Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance in the United States—Origins and Implications." <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> 355 (1): 82–88. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMhpr060703">https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMhpr060703</a> .  Keisler-Starkey, Katherine, and Lisa N Bunch. 2022. <i>Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2021</i> . Washington, DC: United States Census Bureau.
Laws that restricted the occupations that could be held by certain racial/ethnic minorities	<p>Post-slavery legislation that required Black workers to continue working in agricultural or domestic roles (e.g., South Carolina’s Black Code, which stated that Black residents could only work as a farmer or a servant unless they received a license from a judge)</p> <p>The Chinese Exclusion Act (1882), which banned immigration by Chinese laborers, with exceptions for merchants, teachers, students, travelers, and diplomats. Only a few types of businesses qualified for special merchant visas. In 1915, a federal court added restaurants to that list leading to an exponential increase in the number of Chinese restaurants—and the number of Chinese immigrants coming into the country to work in them</p> <p>The Dawes General Allotment Act of 1887, which, among other things, encouraged Native Americans to be farmers</p>	Occupational segregation	Race-based	<p>“The Southern ‘Black Codes’ of 1865–66.” accessed August 28, 2023. Constitutional Rights Foundation.</p> <p>Godoy, Maria. 2016. “Lo Mein Loophole: How U.S. Immigration Law Fueled A Chinese Restaurant Boom.” <i>NPR</i>.</p> <p>“The Dawes Act.” accessed August 28, 2023. US National Park Service.</p>

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Laws that withheld higher wages from occupations that were disproportionately held by people of color	The National Labor Relations Act of 1935 expanded union rights for workers leading to, among other things, health insurance for those represented by unions. But the act didn't apply to the service, domestic, and agricultural industries, and it allowed unions to discriminate against racial and ethnic minority workers employed in other industries such as manufacturing	Occupational segregation	Facially race-neutral	DeWitt, Larry. 2010. "The Decision to Exclude Agricultural and Domestic Workers from the 1935 Social Security Act." <i>Social Security Bulletin</i> , Social Security Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, 70 (4).
Laws that withheld the right to work from some racial/ethnic minorities	State-level Black Code laws of the 1860s  The exemption to the 13th Amendment that allowed for the leasing of convicts	Occupational segregation	Race-based	"The Southern 'Black Codes' of 1865-66." accessed August 28, 2023. Constitutional Rights Foundation.  Terrell, Ellen. 2021. "The Convict Leasing System: Slavery in Its Worst Aspects." <i>The Library of Congress</i> (blog). Washington, DC: The Library of Congress.
Laws that imposed employment/labor taxes on some racial/ethnic minorities	State-level Black Code laws of the 1860s  California's Anti-Coolie Act of 1862	Occupational segregation	Race-based	"The Southern 'Black Codes' of 1865-66." accessed August 28, 2023. Constitutional Rights Foundation.  "California's Anti-Coolie Act of 1862." accessed September 11, 2023.
Laws that withheld benefits (e.g., insurance, leave, scheduling flexibility) from some occupations	National Labor Relations Act of 1935 expanded union rights for workers leading to, among other things, health insurance for those represented by unions. But the act didn't apply to the service, domestic, and agricultural industries, and it allowed unions to discriminate against racial and ethnic minority workers employed in other industries such as manufacturing	Occupational segregation	Facially race-neutral	DeWitt, Larry. 2010. "The Decision to Exclude Agricultural and Domestic Workers from the 1935 Social Security Act." <i>Social Security Bulletin</i> , Social Security Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, 70 (4).

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Laws that outlawed or restricted immigration and that made it easier to deport individuals from certain countries	<p>Page Act of 1875</p> <p>Operation "Wetback" of 1954</p> <p>Mexican Repatriation (1929–1939)</p> <p>Chinese Exclusion Act</p> <p>Scott Act of 1888</p> <p>Geary Act of 1892</p> <p>"Muslim Ban" of 2017</p>	Immigration and citizenship	Race-based	<p><a href="#">"Immigration History: Page Law (1875)."</a> accessed August 28, 2023. The University of Texas at Austin.</p> <p><a href="#">"U.S. Government Stages Mass Deportations in the American Southwest."</a> accessed August 28, 2023. The Equal Justice Initiative.</p> <p><a href="#">"Immigration History: Mexican Repatriation (1929–1936)."</a> accessed August 28, 2023. The University of Texas at Austin.</p> <p><a href="#">"Immigration History: Geary Act (1892)."</a> accessed August 28, 2023. The University of Texas at Austin.</p> <p>Kanno-Youngs, Zolan. 2020. <a href="#">"Trump Administration Adds Six Countries to Travel Ban."</a> <i>The New York Times</i>.</p> <p><a href="#">"Milestones: 1866–1898: Chinese Immigration and the Chinese Exclusion Acts."</a> accessed August 28, 2023. US Department of State Office of the Historian</p> <p><a href="#">"Immigration History: Scott Act of 1888."</a> accessed August 28, 2023. The University of Texas at Austin.</p>
Laws that withheld citizenship from certain people of color	The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924	Immigration and citizenship	Race-based	<p>DeSimone, Bailey. 2020. <a href="#">"From the Serial Set: Citizenship and Suffrage for Native Americans."</a> <i>The Library of Congress</i> (blog). Washington, DC: The Library of Congress.</p> <p><a href="#">"Indian Citizenship Act."</a> accessed August 28, 2023. The Library of Congress.</p>

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Administrative and financial barriers to gaining citizenship	<p>Citizenship application processing fees</p> <p>Fees for services to assist with preparing and submitting citizenship paperwork</p> <p>The onerous and slow-moving application process</p>	Immigration and citizenship	Facially race-neutral	Dooling, Shannon. 2019. " <a href="#">Here's Why Becoming A U.S. Citizen Just Got More Difficult.</a> " <i>WBUR</i> .
Laws that ban or restrict the ability of racial/ethnic minorities to acquire property	<p>Various state-level alien land laws of the 1850s–1910s</p> <p>Florida's SB264 of 2023</p>	Wealth building	Race-based	<p>Grant, Nicole. 2008. "<a href="#">White Supremacy and the Alien Land Laws of Washington State.</a>" Seattle: The Seattle Civil Rights and Labor History Project.</p> <p>"<a href="#">California Law Prohibits Asian Immigrants from Owning Land.</a>" accessed August 28, 2023. The Equal Justice Initiative.</p> <p>Soule, Douglas. 2023. "<a href="#">Chinese Influence Bill Passes Legislature, Signed by DeSantis, despite Discrimination Concerns.</a>" <i>USA Today</i>.</p>
Laws that redistributed land away from racial/ethnic minorities	<p>Dawes General Allotment Act of 1887</p> <p>Indian Termination Policy</p>	Wealth building	Race-based	" <a href="#">The Dawes Act.</a> " accessed August 28, 2023. US National Park Service.
State-sanctioned racial violence that stripped racial/ethnic minorities of wealth	<p>The 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre</p> <p>Jim Crow laws of the late 1800s and early 1900s</p> <p>State-sponsored genocide of Native Californians from the 1840s through the 1870s</p>	Wealth building	Race-based	<p>"<a href="#">Tulsa Race Massacre.</a>" accessed August 28, 2023. Library of Congress.</p> <p>"<a href="#">What Was Jim Crow.</a>" accessed August 28, 2023. Jim Crow Museum.</p> <p>Blakemore, Erin. 2023. "<a href="#">California Slaughtered 16,000 Native Americans. The State Finally Apologized For the Genocide.</a>" <i>HISTORY</i>.</p>
Laws that explicitly discouraged Black home ownership	Federally sponsored (FHA) redlining from 1934 until the 1960s	Wealth building	Race-based	Rose, Johnathan. 2022. " <a href="#">Revisiting How Two Federal Housing Agencies Propagated Redlining In The 1930s - Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.</a> " Chicago: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

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Tax benefits that disproportionately advantage White households	Single-income married couples are taxed differently than two-income households  Investments and inheritances are taxed differently from wages  Tax benefits for home ownership	Wealth building	Facially race-neutral	Brown, Dorothy A. 2021. <i>The Whiteness of Wealth: How the Tax System Impoverishes Black Americans--and How We Can Fix It</i> . New York: Crown.
Government social programs that excluded eligibility from those in certain occupations (e.g., agriculture, domestic services)	Social Security  Fair Labor Standards Act	Wealth building	Facially race-neutral	DeWitt, Larry. 2010. "The Decision to Exclude Agricultural and Domestic Workers from the 1935 Social Security Act." <i>Social Security Bulletin</i> , Social Security Office of Retirement and Disability Policy, 70 (4).  Dixon, Rebecca. 2021. "From Excluded to Essential: Tracing the Racist Exclusion of Farmworkers, Domestic Workers, and Tipped Workers from the Fair Labor Standards Act." Statement before the US House Workforce Protections Subcommittee, Washington, DC, May 3.
Government social programs that were administered in racially exclusive ways	GI Bill	Wealth building	Facially race-neutral	Blakemore, Erin. 2023. "How the GI Bill's Promise Was Denied to a Million Black WWII Veterans." <i>HISTORY</i> .
Laws that allowed/mandated racial segregation of schools	Plessy v. Ferguson of 1896  Jim Crow laws	Human capital development	Race-based	"Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)." accessed September 12, 2023. National Archives. September 14, 2021.  National Geographic Society. 2022. "The Black Codes and Jim Crow Laws." <i>National Geographic</i> .  Rothstein, Richard. 2018. <i>The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America</i> . New York London: Norton.
Laws that prohibited the education of certain people of color	Kentucky's Day Law of 1904	Human capital development	Race-based	"Moments in Kentucky Legislative History: Day Law." accessed August 28, 2023. Kentucky Historical Society.

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Laws that allowed/mandated racial segregation of neighborhoods	<p>Jim Crow laws of the late 1800s and early 1900s</p> <p>Federally sponsored (FHA) redlining from 1934 until the 1960s</p> <p>Restrictive covenants in home deeds from 1920s-1948</p>	Human capital development	Race-based	<p>Rose, Johnathan. 2022. "Revisiting How Two Federal Housing Agencies Propagated Redlining In The 1930s - Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago." Chicago: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.</p> <p>National Geographic Society. 2022. "The Black Codes and Jim Crow Laws." <i>National Geographic</i>.</p> <p>Rothstein, Richard. 2018. <i>The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America</i>. New York London: Norton.</p>
Laws that allowed/mandated racial segregation of public spaces and institutions	Jim Crow laws	Human capital development	Race-based	<p>"School Segregation and Integration." accessed August 28, 2023. Library of Congress.</p> <p>National Geographic Society. 2022. "The Black Codes and Jim Crow Laws." <i>National Geographic</i>.</p> <p>Rothstein, Richard. 2018. <i>The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America</i>. New York London: Norton.</p>
Funding public schools predominantly through local property taxes		Human capital development	Facially race-neutral	<p>Lieberman, Mark. 2022. "Property Taxes Fuel K-12 Budgets. How Well Does That Work?" <i>Education Week</i>.</p> <p>Baker, Bruce, Matthew Di Carlo, and Preston Green III. 2022. <i>Segregation and School Funding: How Housing Discrimination Reproduces Unequal Opportunity</i>. Washington, DC: Albert Shanker Institute.</p>
Highways and interstates that were intentionally built to segregate neighborhoods of color	The FHA's 1938 Underwriting Manual advised that highways were an effective way of segregating neighborhoods	Infrastructure	Race-based	<p>King, Noel. 2021. "A Brief History Of How Racism Shaped Interstate Highways." <i>NPR</i>.</p> <p>Archer, Deborah N. 2020. "'White Men's Roads Through Black Men's Homes': Advancing Racial Equity Through Highway Reconstruction." <i>Vanderbilt Law Review</i> 73 (5): 1259–1330.</p> <p>Rothstein, Richard. 2018. <i>The Color of Law: A Forgotten History of How Our Government Segregated America</i>. New York London: Norton.</p>

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Disproportionate investment in infrastructure that meets the needs of owners of personal vehicles as opposed to public transportation users	In recent years, the federal government has allocated about four times as much funding to roadways as it has to public transit	Infrastructure	Facially race-neutral	Davis, Jeff. 2021. "Explainer: What the '80-20 Highway-Transit Split' Really Is, and What It Isn't." Washington, DC: Eno Center for Transportation.  Sen, Basav. 2022. "How the U.S. Transportation System Fuels Inequality." Washington, DC: Institute for Policy Studies.
The location of high-speed internet utilities	Black and Hispanic adults are less likely than White adults to say they own a traditional computer or have high-speed internet at home	Infrastructure	Facially race-neutral	Li, Y., B. R. Spoer, T. M. Lampe, P. Y. Hsieh, I. S. Nelson, A. Vierse, L. E. Thorpe, and M. N. Gourevitch. 2023. "Racial/Ethnic and Income Disparities in Neighborhood-Level Broadband Access in 905 US Cities, 2017–2021." <i>Public Health</i> 217: 205–11. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2023.02.001">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2023.02.001</a> .  Atske, Sara, and Andrew Perrin. 2021. "Home Broadband Adoption, Computer Ownership Vary by Race, Ethnicity in the U.S." <i>Pew Research Center</i> (blog).
Institutional policies that allow for racially disproportionate rates of police stops, searches, arrests, prosecution, sentencing, and imprisonment	Stop-and-frisk policing  Broken windows policing  Zero tolerance policing	Criminal justice	Facially race-neutral	Khan, Maria R., Farzana Kapadia, Amanda Geller, Medha Mazumdar, Joy D. Scheidell, Kristen D. Krause, Richard J. Martino, et al. 2021. "Racial and Ethnic Disparities in 'Stop-and-Frisk' Experience among Young Sexual Minority Men in New York City." <i>PLoS ONE</i> 16 (8): e0256201. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256201">https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0256201</a> .  Southall, Ashley, and Michael Gold. 2019. "Why 'Stop-and-Frisk' Inflamed Black and Hispanic Neighborhoods." <i>The New York Times</i> .
Inequitable sentencing laws and practices	Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, which created the 100:1 sentencing disparity for crack cocaine versus powder cocaine	Criminal justice	Facially race-neutral	Vagins, Deborah, and Jesselyn McCurdy. 2006. "Cracks in the System: 20 Years of the Unjust Federal Crack Cocaine Law." New York: American Civil Liberties Union.  Samee Ali, Safia. 2022. "AG Issues New Guidance on Ending Sentencing Disparities for Crack versus Powder Cocaine Cases." <i>NBC News</i> .

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The historical imprisonment and internment of certain racial and ethnic minorities	Japanese-American Internment of 1942	Criminal justice	Race-based	<a href="#">“Japanese-American Incarceration During World War II.”</a> Accessed September 12, 2023. National Archives.
Laws that restricted inter-racial marriage	From 1662 to 1967, interracial marriage was banned in at least some states/colonies	Family creation	Race-based	<p>“<a href="#">Legal Map.</a>” accessed August 28, 2023. Loving Day.</p> <p>Johnson, Stefanie. 2005. “<a href="#">Blocking Racial Intermarriage Laws in 1935 and 1937: Seattle’s First Civil Rights Coalition.</a>” Seattle: University of Washington.</p>
Child welfare laws that punish poverty and allow for racial stereotyping	<p>From 2014–18, in 11 of the 20 large counties studied, Black children had risks of investigation that exceeded 50 percent</p> <p>From 2014–2018, in some counties studied, more than one in ten Indigenous children were removed from their home and taken into foster care</p>	Family creation	Facially race neutral	<p>Edwards, Frank, Sara Wakefield, Kieran Healy, and Christopher Wildeman. 2021. “Contact with Child Protective Services is Pervasive but Unequally Distributed by Race and Ethnicity in Large US Counties.” <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences</i> 118 (30): e2106272118. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2106272118">https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2106272118</a>.</p> <p>Roberts, Dorothy. 2022. <i>Torn Apart: How the Child Welfare System Destroys Black Families—and How Abolition Can Build a Safer World</i>. New York: Basic Books.</p>

Source: Authors’ analysis.