Despite significant economic progress over the past decades, Black Americans experience far worse economic conditions than Whites or the population as a whole.
The typical Black households earn a fraction of White households—just 59 cents for every dollar. The gap between Black and White annual household incomes is about $29,000 per year.

Black Americans are over twice as likely to live in poverty as White Americans and Black children are three times as likely to live in poverty as White children.

The median wealth of Black families ($17,000)—is less than one-tenth that of White families ($171,000).
High school graduation rates for Black and White Americans have nearly converged since 1990.

The incarceration rate for Black Americans is falling, but is still nearly six times the rate for White Americans.

Persistent segregation leads to large disparities in the quality of secondary education, leading to worse economic outcomes.
During the majority of the past 50 years, Black Americans have experienced unemployment rates that, were they experienced by the entire population, would be seen as recessionary.

Historically, the unemployment rate for Black Americans has been approximately twice the rate for Whites. That is the case today.

The difference in the unemployment rates for Blacks and Whites shrinks for college graduates; however, even in the current strong economy the unemployment rate is 50% higher for Black Americans.
Much less than half (42%) of Black families own their homes, compared to almost three-quarters (73%) of White families.
Non-Hispanic Black Americans have a life expectancy 3.6 years lower than non-Hispanic White Americans.
The Economic State of Black America in 2020