

Fauci, C. A. (n.d.). *Racism and Health Care in America: Legal Responses to Racial Disparities in the Allocation of Kidneys*. Unpublished working paper, Boston College.

This source was chosen as it provides extensive analysis of many different factors of racial disparities in health care. It answers the question by providing detailed descriptions of problems with the health care system, and also explanations of legal challenges to racism.

Matthews, T.J., & Macdorman, M.F. (2006, May 3). Deaths per 1,000 live births by maternal race/ethnicity, 1995 and 2003 [Chart]. Retrieved from <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Charts/Chartbook/Racial-and-Ethnic-Disparities-in-U-S--Health-Care--A-Chartbook/I/Infant-mortality-rates-are-still-more-than-two-times-higher-for-blacks-than-for-whites--despite-a-sl.aspx>

This chart was useful for showing the differences in infant mortality rates among the races. It relates to the question because African Americans are shown to have extremely high percentages of infant mortality compared to other races.

McNeil, D. G., Jr. (2011, January 13). Broad Racial Disparities Seen in American's Ills. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/14/health/14cdc.html?_r=0

This source was chosen as it provides many brief explanations of different health care disparities. It relates to the question because it included reflection on a cause of death more common among whites (prescription drug overdose, which is more common because whites can more easily be prescribed drugs and are prescribed greater strengths).

NHSBT [Advertisement]. (n.d.). Retrieved March 4, 2013, from Think Ethnic website: <http://thinkethnic.com/portfolio/nhs-organ-donation-campaign/>

This document was selected to show the demand for minority kidney donors, as it is an advertisement directed towards African Americans. This focus on minorities relates to the question of the research paper, as the elevation in demand for kidneys for minority patients may be partially due to various healthcare disparities.

Norris, K., & Nissenson, A. (2008). Racial Disparities in Chronic Kidney Disease: Tragedy, Opportunity, or Both? *Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology*.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2215/CJN.00370108>

Sequist, T. D. (2009). *Addressing Racial Disparities in Health Care* [PDF]. Retrieved from
<https://members.aamc.org/eweb/upload/Addressing%20Racial%20Disparities.pdf>

This source was chosen as it provides some methods for the reduction and elimination of disparities in health care. It is part of the analyzing of disparities because it shows methods for change.

Washington v. Davis, 96 S. Ct. 2040 (1976). Retrieved from <http://www.princeton.edu/aci/cases-pdf/aci1.davis.pdf>

This court case as it shows empirically the views of the United States Federal Government towards unintentionally discriminatory outcomes. This relates to the topic of the research paper because this viewpoint is cited to explain the United State's lack of action in the unequal distribution of kidneys to minority populations.

Webb, R. (2004, December). *Reproductive Health Disparities for Women of Color* [PDF]. Retrieved from <http://www.naswdc.org/diversity/Equity1204.pdf>

This source was chosen because it contains within itself many different studies and sources for it's information. It is useful especially in the subject of infant mortality among minority populations.