

Coming next...

- Midterm review this Thursday
- Interview project workshop this Thursday
- Social movement project samples up on Moodle

Warm up: “ *What is your race?*”

- In the next two slides, you will see questions regarding your racial identity. Please write down the answers.

Which of the following best describes you?

Please select one answer.

- ☐ Asian or Pacific Islander
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Hispanic or Latino
- ☐ Native American or Alaskan Native
- ☐ White or Caucasian
- ☐ Multiracial or Biracial
- ☐ A race/ethnicity not listed here

2020 Census Hispanic Origin Question

6. Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

- [illegible]

2020 Census Race Question

Mark ☒ one or more boxes **AND** print origins.

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

Warm up: “ *What is your race?*”

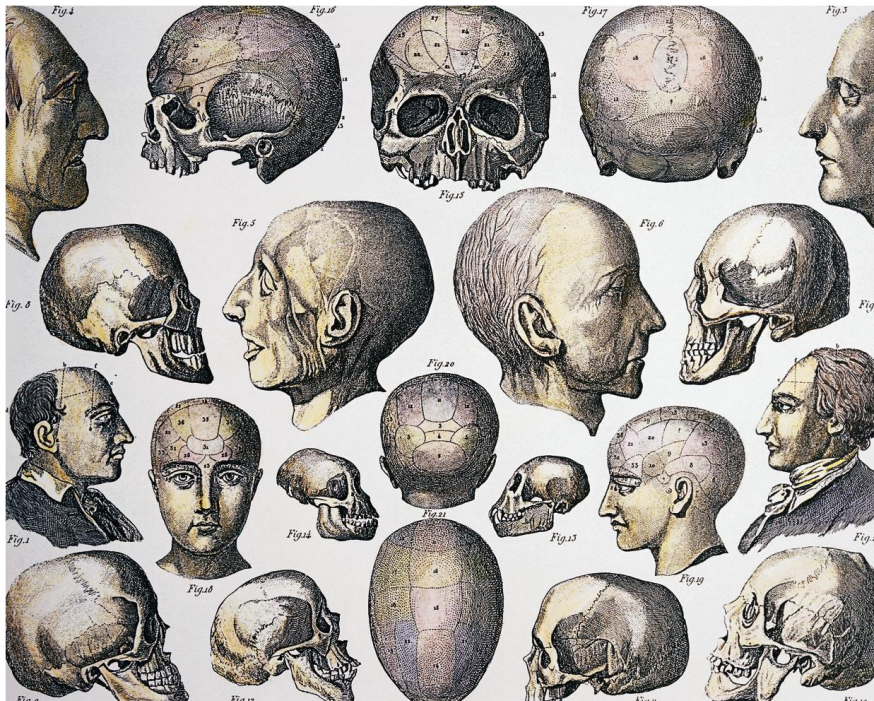
- In the next two slides, you will see questions regarding your racial identity. Please write down the answers.
- Have you ever been frustrated by questions that require you to select just one racial or ethnic group to describe yourself or family member?
- How should people define the entire household?



Race and Ethnicity as Lived Experience

Defining Race and Ethnicity (1 of 2)

- ***Race*** is a socially defined category, based on real or perceived biological differences between groups of people.
- ***Ethnicity*** is a socially defined category based on common language, religion, nationality, history, or another cultural factor.



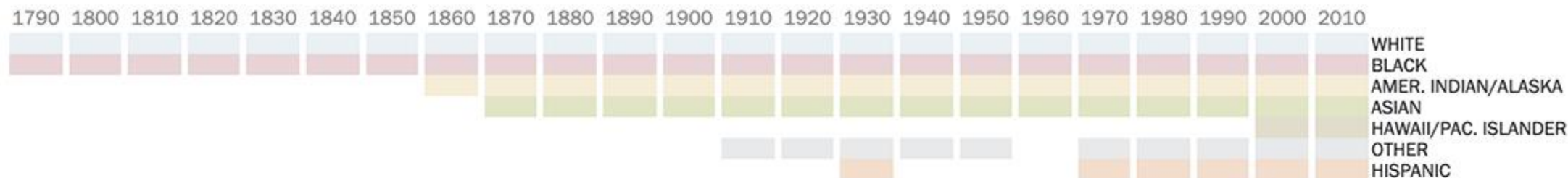
SPL/Science Source



Defining Race and Ethnicity: Social Constructions

- Sociologists see race and ethnicity as social constructions because
 - Race isn't based on biology (for instance, we don't test DNA to determine race).
 - Racial categories change over time.
 - Racial categories never have firm boundaries.

The distinction between race and ethnicity is important because ethnicity can be displayed or hidden, depending on individual preferences, whereas racial identities are always on display.



1790

AMERICANS WERE RECORDED IN THESE RACE/ETHNICITY CATEGORIES ON THE CENSUS FORM.

Free white males, Free white females

All other free persons

Slaves

2020

LATEST CENSUS

White [+]

Black or African American [+]

American Indian or Alaska Native

Chinese

Japanese

Filipino

Korean

The Return for SOUTH CAROLINA having been made since the foregoing Schedule was originally printed, the whole Enumeration is here given complete, except for the N. Western Territory, of which no Return has yet been published.

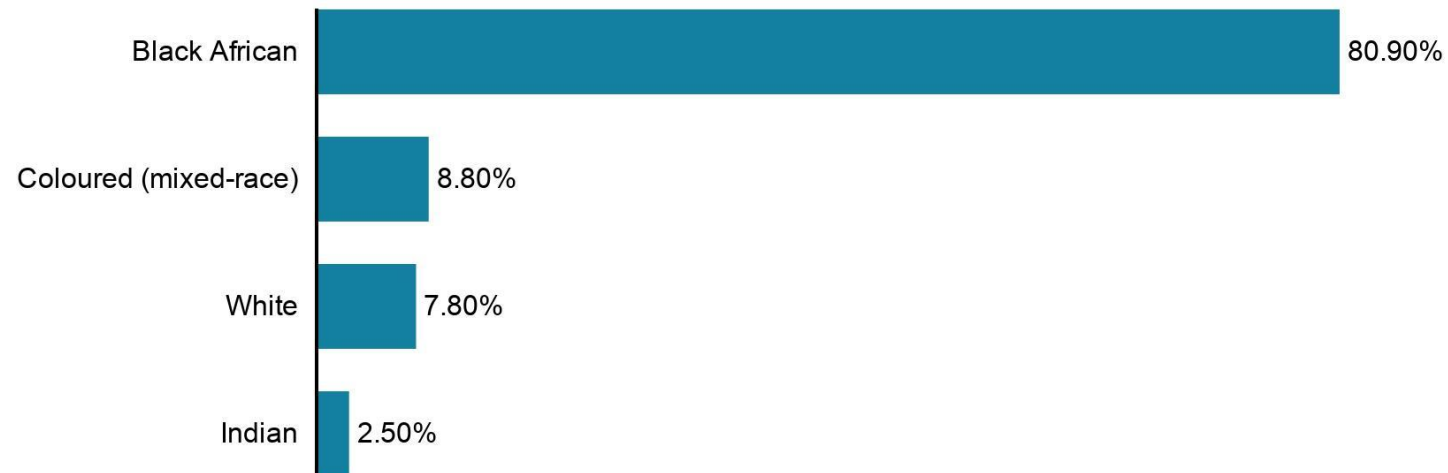
DISTRICTS	Free white Males of 16 years and up- wards, including heads of families.	Free white Males under sixteen years.	Free white Fe- males, including heads of families.	All other free per- sons.	Slaves.	Total.
Vermont	22435	22328	40505	255	16	85539
N. Hampshire	36080	34851	70160	630	158	141885
Maine	24384	24748	46870	531	NONE	96540
Massachusetts	95453	87289	190582	540	NONE	378787
Rhode Island	16019	15799	32052	3407	948	68835
Connecticut	60523	54403	117448	2808	2764	137946
New York	83700	78112	152320	4654	21324	304120
New Jersey	45251	41416	83287	2762	11423	184139
Pennsylvania	110788	106948	206363	6537	3737	434373
Delaware	11783	11143	22184	3899	8887	59094
Maryland	55915	51339	101595	8043	103016	119728
Virginia	110930	116135	215064	128660	292627	747610
Kentucky	15154	17057	28923	114	12430	73677
N. Carolina	69988	77560	140710	4975	100571	393751
S. Carolina	35576	37222	66880	1801	107094	149873
Georgia	31303	34044	55739	3989	29264	82543
	807094	791850	1541263	59150	694280	3893635
Total number of inhabitants of the United States exclusive of S. Western and N. Territory.	Free white Males of 21 years and up- wards.	Free Males under 21 years of age.	Free white Females.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total
S. W. territory N. Ditto	6271	10277	15365	361	3477	35691

The nation's first census was a count of the U.S. population as of Aug. 2, 1790. U.S. marshals and their assistants were supposed to visit each U.S. household and record the name of the head of household and the number of free white males,

What Is a Minority?

- A *minority group* is a social group that is systematically denied access to power and resources that are available to the dominant groups of a society.
- It is not necessarily fewer in number than the dominant group.

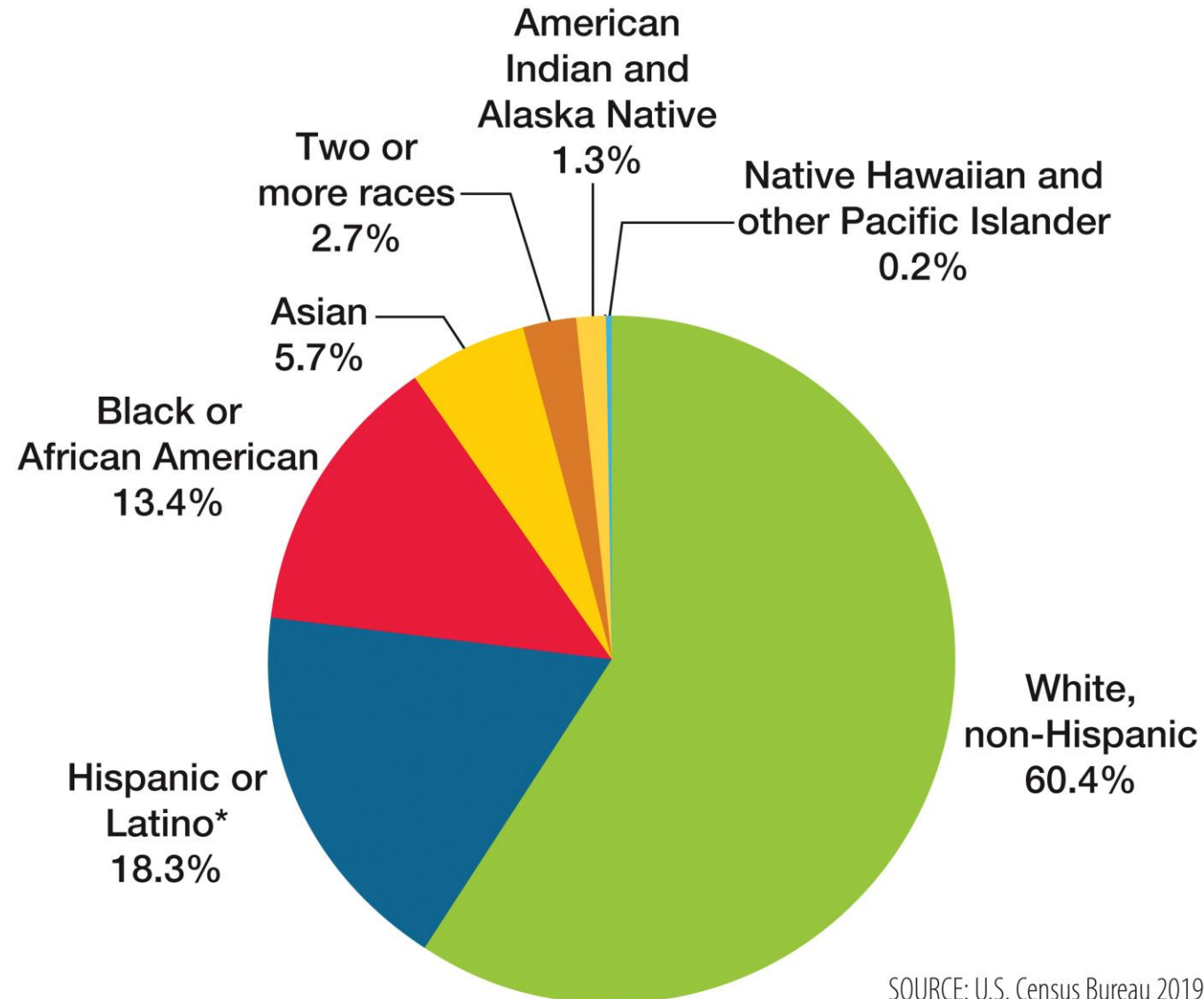
South Africa's racial make-up



Total population: 57.7 million

Source: Statistics South Africa

Racial and Ethnic Populations in the United States, 2016



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau 2019d.

Racism in Its Many Forms (1 of 2)

- ***Racism***: a set of beliefs about the claimed superiority of one racial or ethnic group
 - Used to justify inequality
 - Often rooted in the assumption that differences between groups are genetic

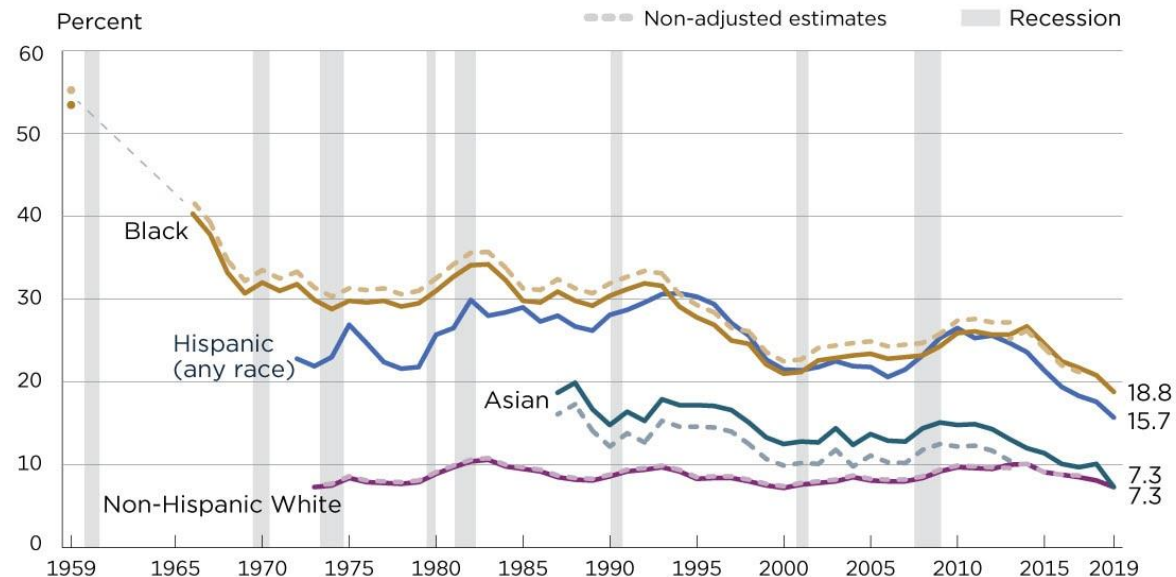


Racism in Its Many Forms (1 of 2)

Color-blind racism: an ideology that removes race as an explanation for any form of unequal treatment

Race consciousness: an awareness of the importance of race in our everyday lives and in our dealings with social institutions.

Poverty Rate by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1959 to 2019



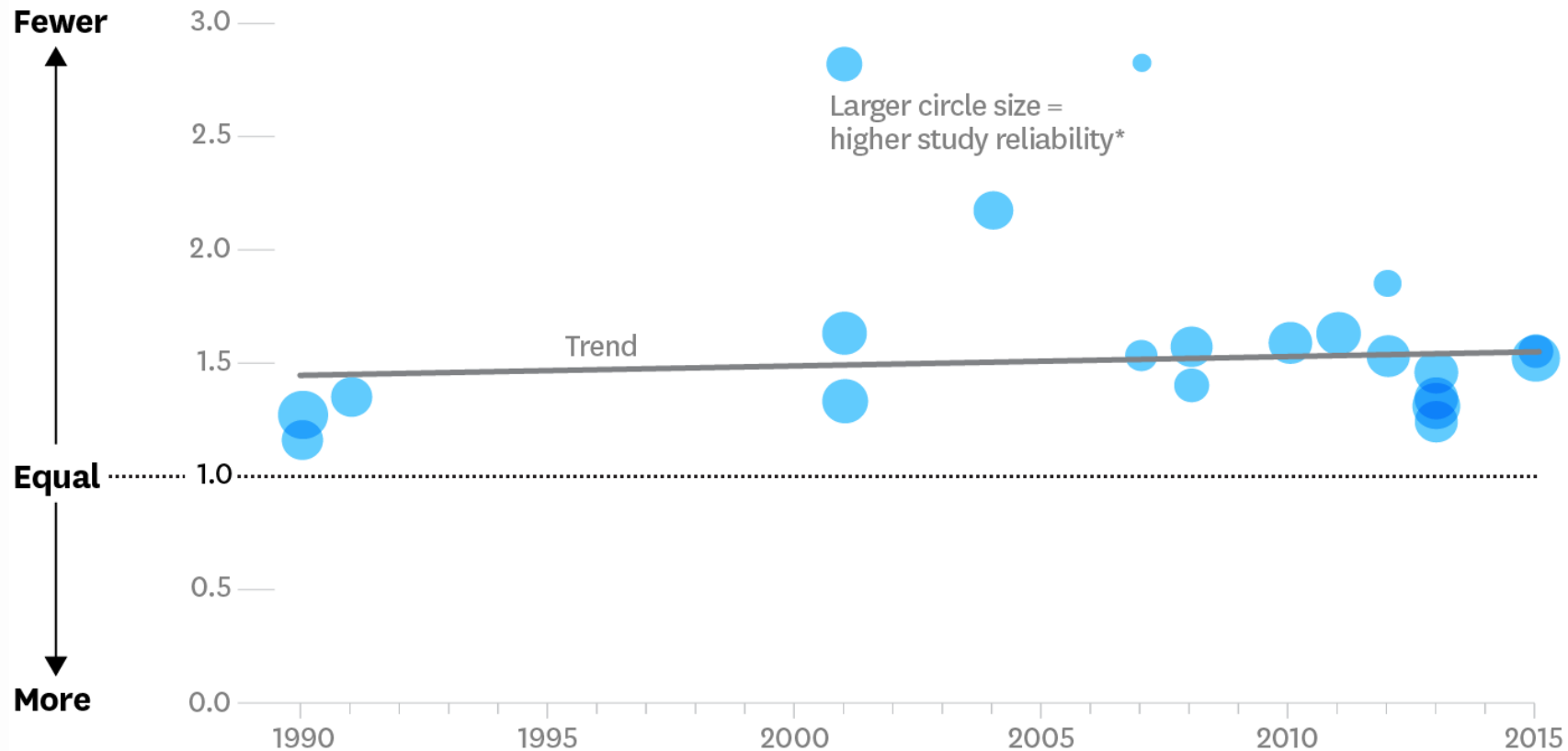
Note: The data for 2017 and beyond reflect the implementation of an updated processing system. The data for 2013 and beyond reflect the implementation of redesigned income questions. Data for Blacks is not available from 1960 to 1965. Historical estimates for Asians, Blacks and non-Hispanic Whites are adjusted to account for the significant impact of these survey redesigns. The adjusted series accounts for the impact of these recent improvements over the entire data series. This adjustment is not made in our official publications and table packages because it requires the assumption that the impact of the data improvements would have been identical in all years, an assumption that is less likely to be accurate in years further away from these methodology changes.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2020 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Black Americans Have Faced the Same Amount of Hiring Discrimination for the Past 25 Years

An analysis of 21 field experiments contrasting white and black Americans, based on 42,708 applications for 20,990 positions.

DISCRIMINATION RATIO: CALLBACKS FOR BLACK APPLICANTS RELATIVE TO WHITE APPLICANTS



*Study reliability indicates the reliability of the study's estimate of discrimination relative to other studies, influenced by the number of applications a study sends out, among other factors.

SOURCE "META-ANALYSIS OF FIELD EXPERIMENTS SHOWS NO CHANGE IN RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING OVER TIME," BY LINCOLN QUILLIAN ET AL., PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 2017

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Individual and Institutional Discrimination



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Racism in Its Many Forms (2 of 2)

White nationalism is the belief that the nation should reflect a white identity
White *privilege* involves unearned advantages for dominant group members.



Racism in Its Many Forms (2 of 2)

- *Microaggressions* consist of everyday verbal and nonverbal communications that are denigrating or dismissive



Cultural Appropriation: what is the problem?



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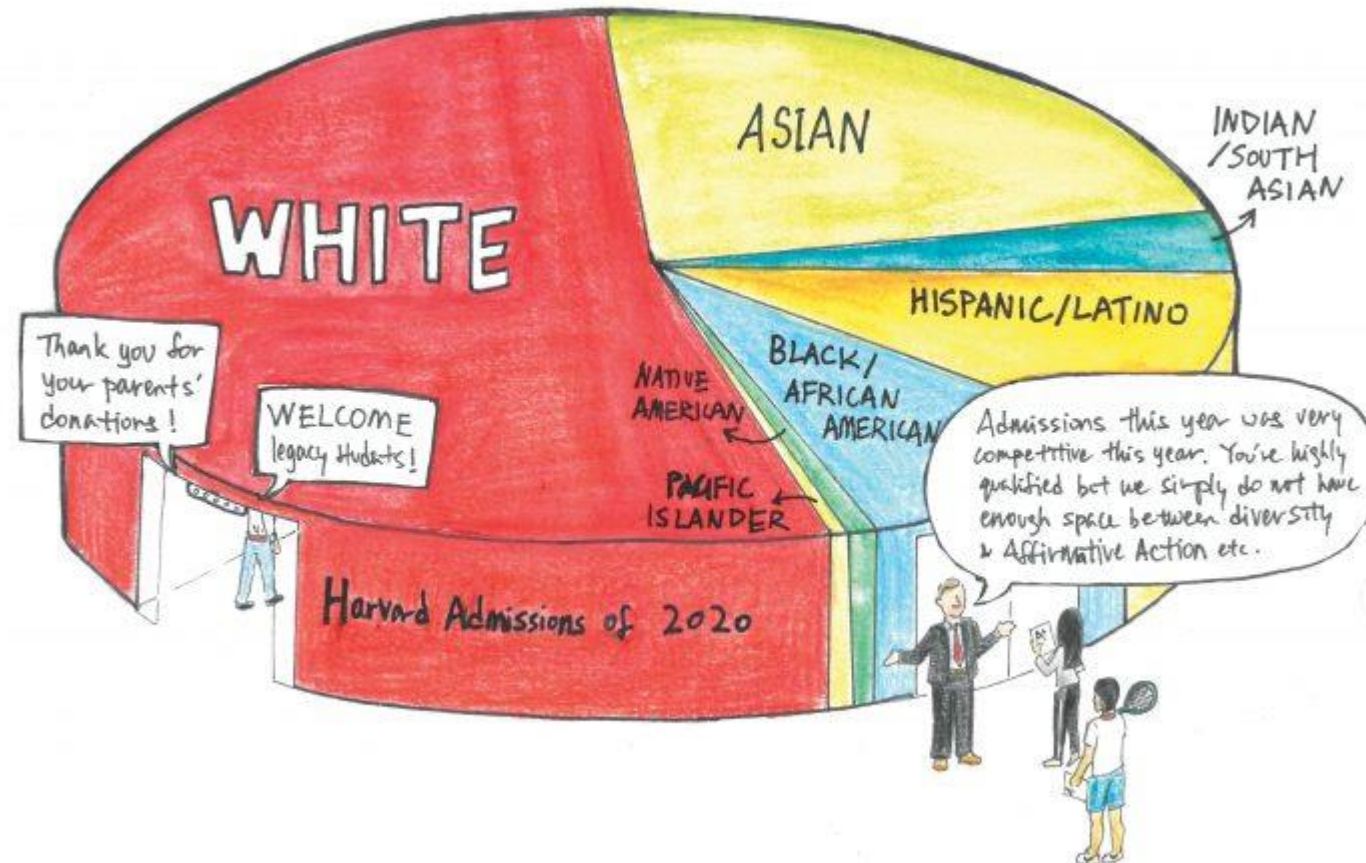
Reverse Racism

- The claim by whites that they suffer discrimination based upon their race and, therefore, experience social disadvantages



Discussion: Affirmative Action in College Admission

- What is Affirmative Action? Do you think universities need affirmative action? Why or why not?



Race, Ethnicity, and Life Chances

- Race and ethnicity influence all aspects of our lives, including health, education, work, family, and interactions with the criminal justice and health care systems.



Slaven Vlasic/Getty Images for The New York Women's Foundation

Race, Ethnicity, and Life Chances: Health

- Health is an area in which we find widespread disparity among racial and ethnic groups.
 - For example, infant mortality for black babies is more than double that of white babies.
- Racism plays a role in these disparities. High levels of racially differentiated stressors affect blacks more intensely than whites and lead to higher levels of chronic disease and lower life expectancies.

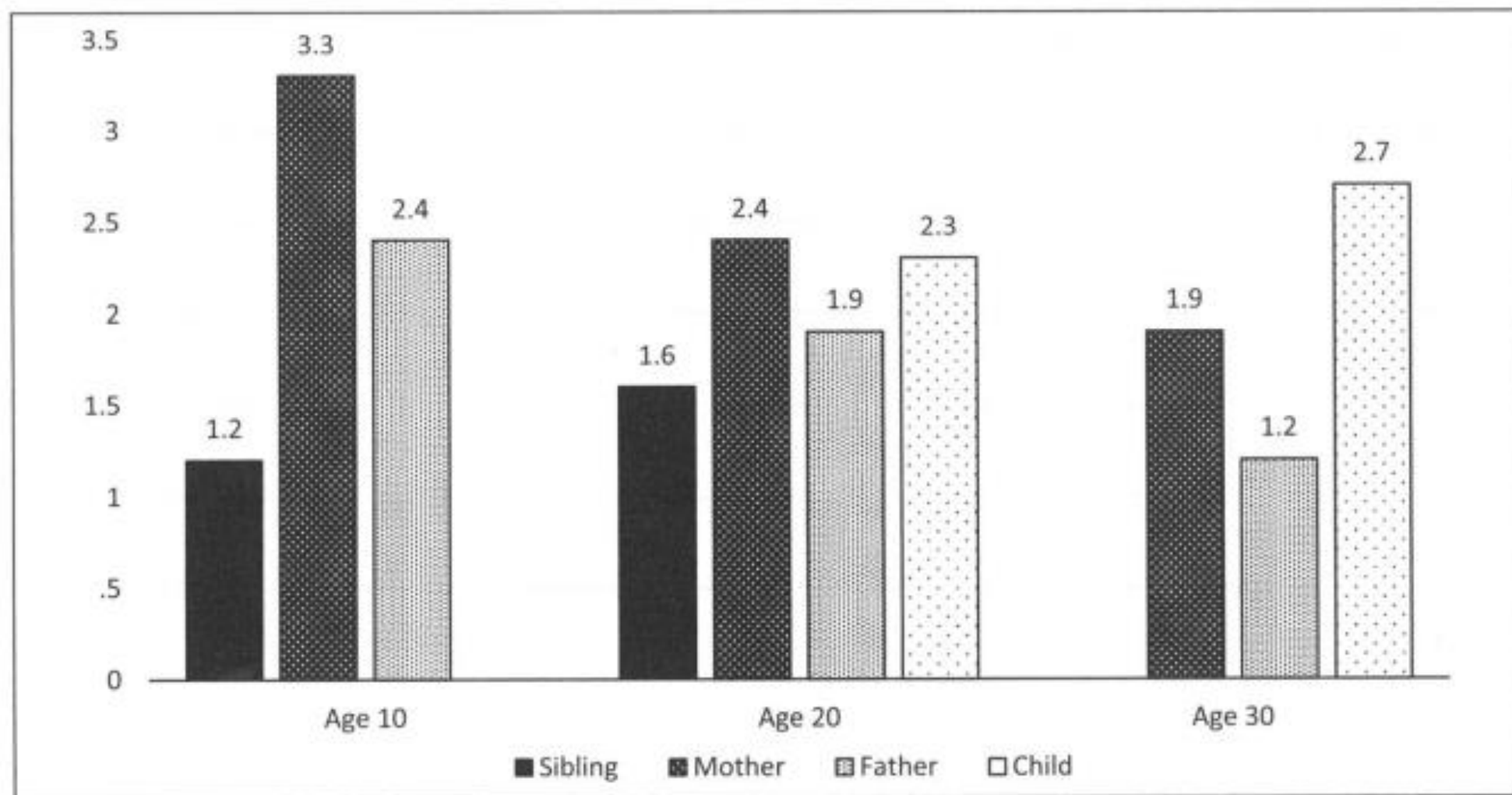


Figure 2. Relative Risk of Loss for Black Americans Compared to White Americans by Age 30 (National Longitudinal Study of Youth 1997).

Note: Death of sibling and death of child were assessed only at ages 50 and older in the Health and Retirement Study.

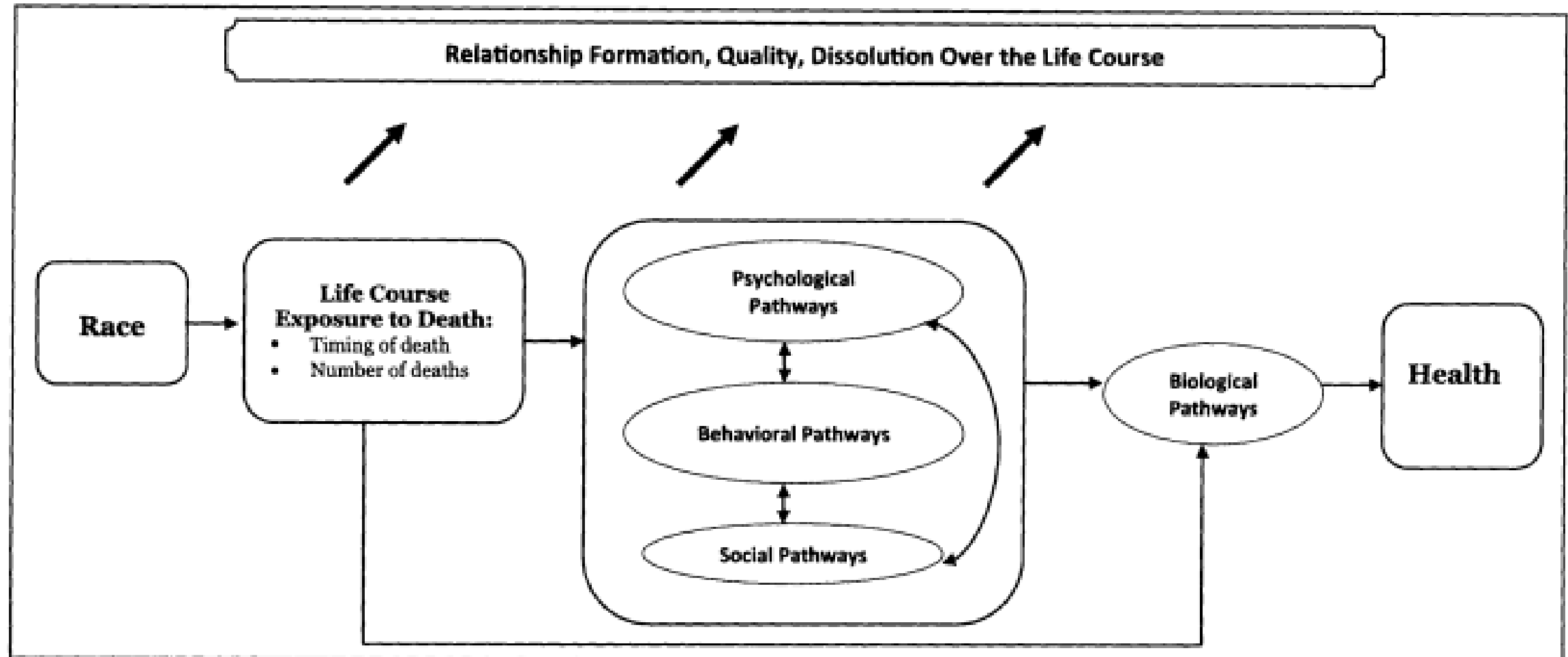


Figure 1. Conceptual Model of Life Course Exposure to Death and Cumulative Disadvantage in Relationships and Health.

Intergroup Relations: Conflict or Cooperation

- ***Assimilation***: absorption of the minority group into the mainstream or dominant group, which makes society more homogeneous
 - ***Racial assimilation***: absorption of racial minority groups into the dominant group through intermarriage
 - ***Cultural assimilation***: absorption of racial or ethnic groups into the dominant group through their adoption of the dominant group's culture
 - ***Pluralism*** (or multiculturalism) is a pattern of intergroup relations that encourage racial and ethnic variation within a society.