

Chapter 9: Inequalities of Race and Ethnicity



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Do you know the difference between

Race and Ethnicity?



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Chapter 9: Inequalities of Race and Ethnicity

- **Race**—a group with inherited physical characteristics that distinguish it from another group.
 - Today **race** is a social construction defined by those in the society.
- **Ethnicity**—people who identify with one another on the basis of common ancestry and cultural heritage.

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How about the difference between a

“Dominant Group” and “Minority Group”?

(hint: not based on numbers but rather power)

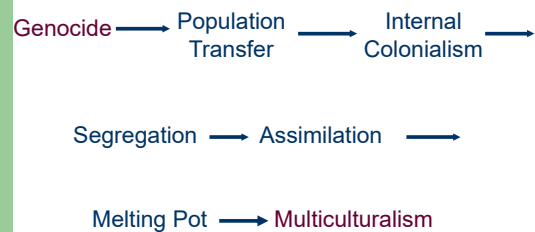
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Minority and Dominant Groups

- **Dominant (majority) groups**—they have the greatest power, most privileges, and highest social status or position (not necessarily most people).
- **Minority groups**—people who are singled out for unequal treatment and who regard themselves as objects of collective discrimination. (a minority group can be larger in size than the dominant group)

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There is a continuum of Intergroup Relations



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Continuum of Intergroup Relations

1. **Genocide (extermination)**—the systematic annihilation of a race or ethnic group.
2. **Population transfer (expulsion)**—causing a minority group to relocate. Either (1) life is so unbearable that the minority group chooses to move (Jews out of Russia) or (2) they are forced to relocate (Native Americans in U.S).

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Continuum of Intergroup Relations

3. **Internal colonialism (oppression)**—exploitation of minority groups (slavery, apartheid, women's suffrage).
4. **Segregation**—the formal separation of racial or ethnic groups.
5. **Assimilation**—the process by which a minority group is absorbed into the mainstream culture.
A+B+C=A

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Assimilation



Continuum of Intergroup Relations

6. **The melting pot**—many groups quietly blending into a sort of ethnic stew.
A+B+C=D
7. **Multiculturalism (pluralism)**—permits and encourages racial and ethnic variation. Groups maintain separate identities, yet fully participate. The “Toss Salad”.
A+B+C=A+B+C

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Multiculturalism (acculturation) vs Assimilation



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Assimilation vs Acculturation

Siqi Feng: undergrad honors student at UNT surveyed 350 Chinese students. She tested two theories:

- linear acculturation
- two-dimensional acculturation

Her research is currently under review by a peer-reviewed journal.

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Multiculturalism



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What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?



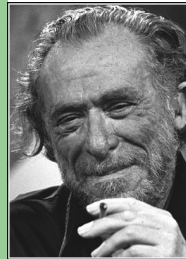
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Prejudice & Discrimination

- **Discrimination**— an action.
- Unfair treatment directed against someone.
 - **Individual**—negative treatment of one person by another.
 - **Institutional**—discrimination woven into society.
- **Prejudice**—an attitude. A negative prejudging.
- **Racism**—when the basis of discrimination is race.

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Is prejudice always bad?



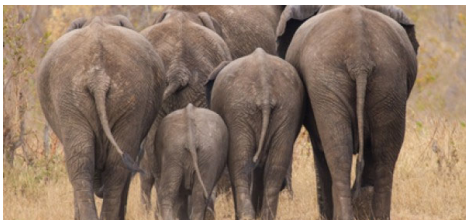
Love is a form of prejudice. I have too many other prejudices.

— Charles Bukowski —

AZ QUOTES

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Is discrimination always bad?



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Can you provide an example of institutional discrimination?

This Government always puts Disabled People first...

First to be continually re-assessed
First to have essential benefits cut
First to be attacked & scapegoated

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- **Social Security**—white males live to 74.8 yrs while Black males live 68.9 yrs
- **Police**—do profiling, UTD president would get stopped routinely when driving to Houston in his Cadillac

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- **Health**—primary care physician seems to spend less time with minorities (even minority physicians spend less time with minorities)
- **Housing**—mortgages harder to get for minorities, also renting apartments (**Fair Housing Authority** established to reduce this problem)

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What do you see as some of the causes of prejudice?



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Causes of Prejudice

- **Low Education/Ignorance**
- **The Authoritarian Personality** — highly prejudiced people have been found to be insecure, conformist, submissive to superiors, and have deep respect for authority.

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Causes of Prejudice

- **Frustration and Scapegoats** — prejudice is the result of frustration--scapegoats become targets of blame.

How can frustration lead to scapegoating? Have you ever observed what appeared to be scapegoating?

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Theoretical Perspectives of Prejudice

How do you imagine **functional theorists**, **conflict theorists** and **symbolic action theorists** might view prejudice and discrimination?

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Theoretical Perspectives of Prejudice

- **Functionalism**—prejudice has some positive functions within society such as creating in-group solidarity.
- **Conflict Theory**—prejudice is used by the wealthy by encouraging divisions among workers based on their differences
- **Symbolic Interactionism**—labels we learn affect the way we see people.

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What Are Some Solutions to Discrimination?



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1. **Education**--reduce fear of the unknown
2. **Affirmative Action**: allows for the consideration of a personal characteristic (e.g., race, sex, military veteran) in hiring, promotion, college admission.

Should AA be used?

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- **Pro Argument**—helps to give minorities (i.e., less powerful) an equal chance.
- **Pro Argument**—repays past discrimination

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- **Con Argument**—minorities might receive less esteem from co-workers because didn't "earn" their position
- **Con Argument**—minorities want to be hired for their skill and knowledge
- **Con Argument**—it's class not race/ethnicity
- **Con Argument**—reverse discrimination, qualified whites are penalized for past discrimination.

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What Are Some Solutions to Discrimination

1. **Education**
2. **Affirmative Action**
3. **Encouragement of a multicultural society**



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What Are Some Solutions to Discrimination?

4. **Respect other race and ethnic cultures—avoid ethnocentrism (judging others based on your culture)**
5. **Identify and remove institutional discrimination (e.g., men/women same pay for same work)**

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Looking Toward the Future

- The color/ethnic line, gender and institutional discrim. remain topics facing the nation.
- The United States has both welcomed immigration and feared its consequences.
- **Affirmative action** has had a modest impact.
- In a true multicultural society, minority groups will participate fully while maintaining their cultural integrity if they so desire.

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- Born in Baltimore, MD in 1908
- Grandfather was a **freed slave** who served in the Union army during the Civil War, later worked in the Merchant Marines and then used savings to **purchase a grocery**.

Thurgood Marshall

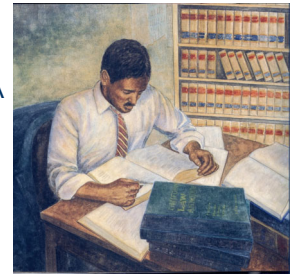


- Thurgood Marshall named himself.

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- Thurgood's father was a waiter at a high class white restaurant. He enjoyed attending court cases and occasionally took Thurgood.

Thurgood Marshall



- Thurgood obtained his BA from an all Black university and was turned down by the U. of MD's law school because he was Black.

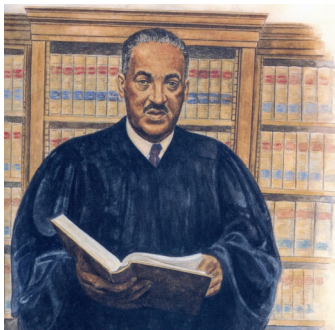
- Thurgood graduated from Howard U. law school

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- Became lead attorney for NAACP

Thurgood Marshall

- Won numerous supreme court cases with court conclusions such as:
 - Murray v. Pearson** --U of MD cannot deny entry due to race (1935)
 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka** -- separate is not equal (1954)



- **Nominated to supreme court by Pres. Johnson, served, 1967 - 1991**

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I Was 80 Years Old For A Day
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nTmDdWSX2mQ>
(7:40 minutes)

Veterans – Genocide Rwanda – (1st 5 mins.)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tD_EGq50lh4

Movie: Genocide: Worse Than War (begin after 1st minute, first 15 minutes)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w7cZuhqSzzc>

RWANDA 1994:NIGHTLINE (5 minutes)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWuB8ir4VeI>

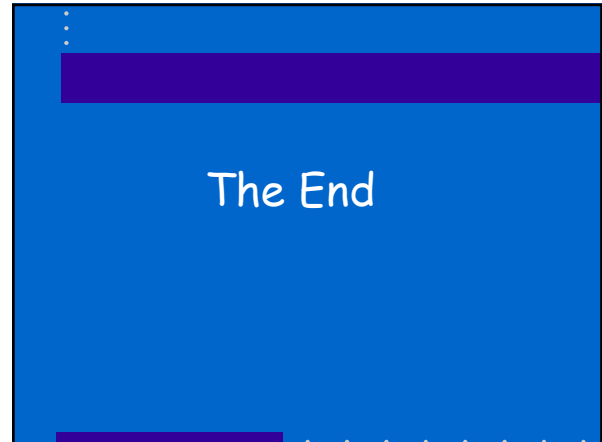
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Kahoot

<http://www.create.kahoot.it/#login?next=>



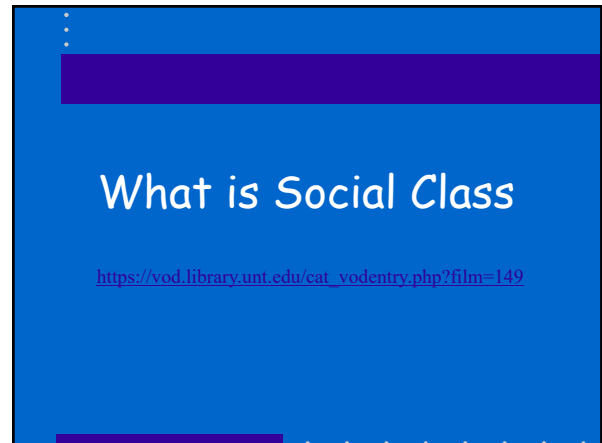
The End



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**Crossover TV Show: Chinese migrant children
have difficulty obtaining education**

<http://english.cntv.cn/program/crossover/20110912/100119.shtml>



What is Social Class

https://vod.library.unt.edu/cat_vodentry.php?film=149