Race and Ethnicity in the United States

NINTH EDITION

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To my grandchildren, Matilda and Reuben:
May they grow to flourish
in our multicultural society
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The first two decades of the twenty-first century have witnessed significant social changes. The Latino population in the United States is now larger than the African American population, with the Asian Pacific American population growing faster than either. Meanwhile, White non-Hispanic youth have become a numerical minority when compared to other racial and ethnic groups. Alongside these demographic changes, a series of events have underscored the diversity of the American people.

People cheered on May 1, 2011, upon hearing that Osama bin Laden had been found and killed. However, many American Indian people were troubled to learn that the military had assigned the code name “Geronimo” to the infamous terrorist. The Chiricahua Apache of New Mexico were particularly disturbed to learn that their freedom fighter’s name was used in this manner.

Barack Obama, the son of an immigrant, became the first African American president, but Mr. Obama also recognizes other aspects of his ethnicity. On an official state visit to Ireland while president, he made a side trip to the village of Moneygall in County Offaly. His great-great-grandfather Falmouth Kearney, a shoemaker’s son, came to the United States from County Offaly in 1850.

Race and ethnicity are an important part of the national landscape and the national agenda. Forty years ago, when writing the first edition of this book, I noted that race is not a static phenomenon. Although race is always a part of the social reality, specific aspects of race and ethnicity change. In the first edition, I noted the presence of a new immigrant group, the Vietnamese, and described the early efforts to define affirmative action. Today, in an increasingly diverse society, we seek to describe the growing presence of Salvadorans, Haitians, Nigerians, Tongans, Somalis, Hmong, and Arab Americans in the United States.

Specific issues may change over time, but they continue to play out against a backdrop of discrimination that is rooted in the social structure and changing composition of the population as influenced by immigration and reproduction patterns. In addition, the breakup of the Soviet Union and changes in Middle Eastern governments have made ethnic, language, and religious divisions even more significant sources of antagonism between and within nations. The old ideological debates about communism and capitalism have been replaced by emotional divisions over religious dogma and cultural traditions.

New to the Ninth Edition

This edition of Race and Ethnicity in the United States continues to take full advantage of the most recent data releases from the U.S. Census Bureau through the annual American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS allows each new edition of the text to include updated information (without the ACS, data would be updated only once a decade, based on the results of the ten-year census). Thanks to the ACS, readers will find updated and revised tables, figures, maps, and Internet sources throughout the ninth edition. As one example of the thorough updating, we note that more than 30 percent of the citations in the references are new since the last edition.
Chapter-by-Chapter Changes

As with all previous editions, every line, every source, and every number have been checked for their currency. The goal of Race and Ethnicity in the United States has always been to provide the most current information. The following list details the major changes in each chapter.

Chapter 1, Exploring Race and Ethnicity
- New opening examples
- Latest American Community Survey 2014–2015 data update all statistics in the chapter
- Expulsion example of Muslim and Nepali-speaking Bhutanese; also noted in their resettling in Manchester, New Hampshire, in chapter-opening example
- 2014 report on trends in school segregation
- Resistance example added of #BlackLives Matter movement
- Intersectionality coverage added
- Key Terms added: colorism, eugenics, Eurocentrism, intersectionality

Chapter 2, Prejudice
- New figure on the rise of hate groups
- Latest census data update all income and wealth statistics
- White privilege illustrated by recent study of bus drivers granting or not granting free bus rides
- Latest reports on racial profiling in traffic stops and New York City ending surveillance program in Muslim neighborhoods
- Recent data on minority representation on television and in motion pictures
- New Research Focus: Virtual Prejudice and Anti-Prejudice

Chapter 3, Discrimination
- New material on restricting voting rights through banning ex-felons and requiring photo ID
- Latest data on income and wealth by race, ethnicity, and gender
- Latest data on ID voting requirements
- New Research Focus: The Sharing Economy—Another Way to Discriminate
- New Speaking Out: “May America Be True to Her Dream,” by Nihad Awad
- The water supply in Flint, Michigan, as an example of the need for environmental justice
- 2016 Fisher v. University of Texas at Austin Supreme Court decision
- Impact of the Great Recession on Black home ownership
- Key Term added: sharing economy

Chapter 4, Immigration
- New opener describing immigration in three towns
- Two figures and map on immigration updated through 2015
- New Speaking Out: “My Parents Were Deported,” by Diane Guerrero
- Proposed “DREAMers” policy outlined
- Updated table on immigration benefits and concerns
- New cartoon on immigration reform
- New Research Focus: Arranged Marriages in America
- Expanded section on refugees
- Table on refugees updated to 2015 and contrasted with 2005
and mastering chapter content, and an introductory section alerts students to important issues and topics to be addressed in the chapter. Periodically throughout the book, the Spectrum of Intergroup Relations, first presented in Chapter 1, is repeated to reinforce major concepts while addressing the unique social circumstances of individual racial and ethnic groups.

Each chapter ends with a Conclusion and a Summary of Learning Objectives. Key Terms are highlighted in boldface when they are introduced and are listed again at the end of each chapter. This edition also includes Review Questions and Critical Thinking Questions at the end of each chapter. The Review Questions test students on their understanding of the chapter’s major points; the Critical Thinking Questions encourage students to think more deeply about some of the major issues raised in the chapter. An extensive illustration program, which includes maps and political cartoons, expands the text discussion and provokes thought. An end-of-book Glossary provides definitions of Key Terms.

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Andrea L. Moore, Sacramento State University
Alicia M. Raia-Hawrylak, Rutgers University

The truly exciting challenge of writing and researching has always been for me an enriching experience, mostly because of the supportive home I share with my wife, Sandy. She knows so well my appreciation and gratitude, now as in the past and in the future.

Richard T. Schaefer

About the Author

Richard T. Schaefer grew up in Chicago at a time when neighborhoods were going through transitions in ethnic and racial composition. He found himself increasingly intrigued by what was happening, how people were reacting, and how these changes were affecting neighborhoods and people’s jobs. In high school, he took a course in sociology. His interest in social issues caused him to gravitate to more sociology courses at Northwestern University, where he eventually received a B.A. in sociology. He later received his M.A. and Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago.

1 The ethnicity totals are representative of those agencies that provided ethnicity breakdowns. Not all agencies provide ethnicity data, therefore the race and ethnicity totals will not equal. 2 Includes American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. NOTE: This table is based on incidents where some information about the offender is known by law enforcement; therefore, when the offender age, sex, and race are all reported as unknown, these data are excluded from the table. Publications. Crime in the United States. Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assault