

# Race and Ethnicity in the United States

NINTH EDITION

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**Cover Designer:** Jennifer Hart Design  
**Cover Photo:** John Lund/Blend Images/Getty Images  
**Manufacturing Buyer:** Carol Melville  
**Printer/Binder:** LSC Communications, Inc.  
**Cover Printer:** Phoenix Color/Hagerstown

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### Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Schaefer, Richard T., author.

Title: Race and ethnicity in the United States / Richard T. Schaefer.

Description: 9th edition. | Hoboken, N.J. : Pearson Higher Education, 2019. |

Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2017044960 | ISBN 9780134732824 ((student edition) : alk. paper) |

ISBN 9780134736648 (the exam copy (irc) : alk. paper) | ISBN 9780134736747 (ala carte edition : alk.

paper) | ISBN 9780134736426 (the revel instant access : alk. paper) | ISBN 9780134736419 (the revel access card : alk. paper)

Subjects: LCSH: Minorities—United States. | Prejudices—United States. |

United States—Ethnic relations. | United States—Race relations.

Classification: LCC E184.A1 S25 2019 | DDC 305.800973—dc23

LC record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2017044960>

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1 18



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#### Rental Edition:

ISBN 10: 0-134-73282-0

ISBN 13: 978-0-134-73282-4

#### Instructor's Review Copy:

ISBN 10: 0-134-73664-8

ISBN 13: 978-0-134-73664-8

#### Revel Access Code Card:

ISBN 10: 0-134-73641-9

ISBN 13: 978-0-134-73641-9

#### A la Carte:

ISBN 10: 0-134-73674-5

ISBN 13: 978-0-134-73674-7

*To my grandchildren, Matilda and Reuben:  
May they grow to flourish  
in our multicultural society*



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# Preface

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 #BlackLivesMatter 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

- New Speaking Out: “What Can I Do at Work?” by Southern Poverty Law Center
- Updated figure on foreign-born workers
- Key Term added: *microaggressions*

### 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

- Specific suggestions on how one can help refugees
- Key Terms added: *arranged marriage*, *sanctuary city*

## Chapter 5, Ethnicity, Whiteness, and Religion

- Chapter title rephrased to reflect emphasis on concept of Whiteness
- Initial section “Unpacking Ethnicity” reorganized
- New table on religious groups and political party affiliations
- Impact of recent immigration on Roman Catholicism and Protestantism in the United States
- New section on company exemptions within discussion of the courts and religion
- Key Term added: *respectable bigotry*

## Chapter 6, The Nation as a Kaleidoscope

- New table: lists of top ten states with largest concentrations of minorities
- Updated figures on minority school population, changes in schooling, income, and life expectancy
- New Speaking Out: “Black Picket Fences,” by Mary Pattillo
- Expanded material on interaction to include online communication

## Features to Aid Students

Several features are included in the text to facilitate student learning. **Learning Objectives** at the start of each chapter provide a road map for previewing

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.

## Revel™

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## Ancillary Materials

This book is accompanied by an extensive learning package to enhance the experience of instructors and students.

**INSTRUCTOR’S MANUAL AND TEST BANK**  
Each chapter in the Instructor’s Manual offers a

variety of resources: Chapter Summary, Chapter Outline, Learning Objectives, Critical Thinking Questions, Activities for Classroom Participation, Key Terms, Suggested Readings, and Suggested Films. Designed to make your lectures more effective and to save preparation time, this extensive resource gathers useful activities and strategies for teaching your course.

Also included in this manual is a test bank offering multiple-choice, true/false, fill-in-the-blank, and/or essay questions for each chapter. The Instructor's Manual and Test Bank are available to adopters at [www.pearsonhighered.com/irc](http://www.pearsonhighered.com/irc).

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**POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS** The PowerPoint presentations are informed by instructional and design theory. You have the option in every chapter of choosing from Lecture and Illustration PowerPoints. The Lecture PowerPoint slides follow the chapter outline and feature images from the textbook integrated with the text. The Illustration PowerPoint slides include each chapter's figures, maps, and images. They are available to adopters via [www.pearsonhighered.com/irc](http://www.pearsonhighered.com/irc).

## Acknowledgments

The ninth edition was improved by the suggestions of:

Tonja Conerly, San Jacinto College–South  
Catherine Felton, Central Piedmont Community College  
Rebecca Hornung, Carthage College

Lori Lundell, Purdue University

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.

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## 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.

Dr. Schaefer is the author of the fifteenth edition of *Racial and Ethnic Groups* (Pearson, 2019) and *Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the USA* (Pearson, 2014). He is the general editor of the three-volume *Encyclopedia of Race, Ethnicity, and Society* (2008). He is also the author of the thirteenth edition of *Sociology: A Brief Introduction* (2019), the fourth edition of *Sociology: A Modular Approach* (2015), and the seventh edition of *Sociology Matters* (2018). He coauthored with William Zellner the ninth edition of *Extraordinary Groups* (2015). Schaefer's books have been translated into Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and Spanish as well as adapted for use in Canadian colleges and universities.

The United States is a diverse country, racially and ethnically.[1] Six races are recognized: White, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and people of two or more races; a race called "Some other race" is also used in the census and other surveys, but is not official.[2][3]. [4] Americans are also classified as "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino", which identifies Hispanic and Latino Americans as a racially diverse ethnicity that composes the largest minority group in the na...  
Contents. 1 Racial and ethnic categories. 1.1 Ethnicity: Hispanic or Latino origin. 2 Historical trends and influences. 3 Racial makeup of the U.S. population. The age-adjusted suicide rate in the United States in 2017 (14.0 per 100,000 standard population) was 33% higher than the rate in 1999 (10.5) (1). This NCHS Health E-Stat provides supplemental information on suicide rates by sex, age, and race and ethnicity. For females, age-adjusted suicide rates increased significantly between 1999 and 2017 for all race and ethnicity groups except non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander (API). The largest increase occurred for non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) females (139%, from 4.6 to 11.0) (Figure 1, Table). The United States is a diverse country, racially and ethnically. Six races are officially recognized: white, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, black or African American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, and people of two or more races. A race called, "Some other race," is also used in the census and other surveys but is not official.  
Current Official Definitions of Race and Ethnicity. Aside from their varied social, culture, and political connotations, the idea of racial groups have been used in U.S. censuses as self-identification data items in which residents choose the race or, starting with the 2000 US Census, races with which they most closely identify. Police in the United States kill far more people than do police in other advanced industrial democracies (13). While a substantial body of evidence shows that people of color, especially African Americans, are at greater risk for experiencing criminal justice contact and police-involved harm than are whites (14), we lack basic estimates of the prevalence of police-involved deaths, largely due to the absence of definitive official data.  
4 displays female age-specific rates of being killed by police by race/ethnicity and age. Risk for all groups peaks between the ages of 20 y and 35 y and declines with age. This pattern is similar to the distribution of violent crime (35). This graph shows the population of the U.S. by race and ethnic group from 2000 to 2019. In 2019, there were around 19.5 million people of Asian origin living in the United States. A ranking of the most spoken languages across the world can be accessed here. U.S. population. Currently, the white population makes up the vast majority of the United States' population, accounting for some 250.52 million people in 2019. This ethnicity group contributes to the highest share of the population in every region, but is especially noticeable in the Midwestern region. The Black or African American residen