U.S. RACIAL SYSTEM COMPLICATIONS

- The U.S. racial system has focused on the white-nonwhite dichotomy
- The one drop rule: one drop of black blood (i.e., any percentage of ancestry) makes someone black
- Until 1967, many states had laws against miscegenation (marriage or sexual relations between a man & a woman of different races)
- People and groups move from one racial category to another
  - Because of the one-drop rule, many blacks throughout U.S. history have looked white enough to “pass” as white; this has resulted in a large percentage of whites with black ancestry
  - New immigrant groups, e.g., Irish, Slavs, have been successful in becoming white
- Census categories
  - Races: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White, Some other race
  - Ethnic category: Hispanic or Latino

QUESTION 5—2000 CENSUS

5. Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark the “No” box if not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.
   - No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
   - Yes, Puerto Rican
   - Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano
   - Yes, Cuban
   - Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino — Print group.

QUESTION 6-2000 CENSUS

6. What is this person’s race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.
   - White
   - Black, African Am., or Negro
   - American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe
   - Asian Indian
   - Japanese
   - Native Hawaiian
   - Chinese
   - Korean
   - Guamanian or Chamorro
   - Filipino
   - Vietnamese
   - Samoan
   - Other Asian — Print race
   - Other Pacific Islander — Print race
   - Some other race — Print race
HISTORY OF CENSUS CATEGORIES

- 1860: three categories: white, black, mulatto
- Mulatto split into three (octoroon, quadroon, mulatto) in 1890, recombined in 1900 and dropped after 1920
- American Indian added in 1870, tribal affiliation asked for beginning 1900, changed to American Indian or Alaska Native in 2000; (Aleut 1960, 1980-90)
- Mexican added 1930, then dropped; Hispanic ethnicity added 1980
- Other race added in 1910
- In 1960, people were allowed to identify themselves

MULTIPLE RACIAL COMBINATIONS

Two races or more races: 6,826,228 (100.0%)-2.4% of pop.
Two races: 6,368,075 (93.3%)-15 combinations
  - White & other: 2,206,251 (32.3%)
  - White & Indian: 1,082,683 (15.9%)
  - White & Asian: 868,395 (12.7%)
  - White & Black: 784,764 (11.5%)
  - Black & other: 417,249 (6.1%)
Three races: 410,285 (6.0%)-20 combinations
  - White, black & Indian: 112,207 (1.6%)
Four races: 38,408 (0.6%)-15 combinations
Five races: 8,637 (0.1%)-6 combinations
Six races: 823

U.S. RACIAL COMPOSITION—U.S. CENSUS

Total pop.: 281,421,906 (100.0%)
One race: 274,595,678 (97.6%)
  - White: 211,460,626 (75.1%)
  - Black: 34,658,190 (12.3%)
  - Indian/AN: 2,475,956 (0.9%)
  - Asian: 10,242,998 (3.6%)
  - Hawaiian/PI: 398,835 (0.1%)
  - Other: 15,359,073 (5.5%)
Two or more: 6,826,228 (2.4%)
  - Latino: 35,305,818 (12.5%)
  - Not Latino: 246,116,008 (87.5%)

U.S. & IOWA

White: 39.8%
Black: 12.3%
Indian/AN: 0.9%
Asian: 3.6%
Hawaiian/PI: 0.5%
Other: 5.5%
Two or more: 2.4%

White
Black
Indian/AN
Asian
Hawaiian/PI
Other
Two or more
RACISM TERMINOLOGY

- Racism: belief that humans are subdivided into distinct groups that are different in their social behavior and innate capacities and that can be ranked as superior or inferior (p. 347)
- Personal racism: individual's expression of racist attitudes or behaviors (p. 347)
  - Can be either prejudice (attitudes) or discrimination (unfair treatment)
- Institutional racism: laws, customs, and practices that systematically reflect and produce racial and ethnic inequalities in a society, whether or not the individuals maintaining these laws, customs, and practices have racist intentions (p. 359)