<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number in Thousands</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RACIAL GROUPS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whites (non-Hispanic)</td>
<td>198,744</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacks/African Americans</td>
<td>37,051</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Americans, Alaskan Natives</td>
<td>2,369</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Americans</td>
<td>13,100</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>3,090</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipinos</td>
<td>2,328</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Indians</td>
<td>2,482</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>1,476</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koreans</td>
<td>1,335</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islanders and other Asian Americans</td>
<td>1,559</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ETHNIC GROUPS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White ancestry (single or mixed, non-Hispanic)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germans</td>
<td>50,764</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>35,976</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>28,339</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italians</td>
<td>17,829</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish and Scotch-Irish</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poles</td>
<td>10,025</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>9,651</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 1.1
Racial and Ethnic Groups in the United States, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number in Thousands</th>
<th>Percentage of Total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanics (or Latinos)</td>
<td>44,252</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Americans</td>
<td>28,339</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Ricans</td>
<td>3,988</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubans</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvadorans</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominicans</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Hispanics</td>
<td>8,005</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL (ALL GROUPS)</strong></td>
<td><strong>299,398</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Percentages do not total 100 percent, and subheads do not add up to figures in major heads because of overlap between groups (e.g., Polish American Jews or people of mixed ancestry such as Irish and Italian). White ancestry is for 2000 and percentages based on 2000’s total population.

**Source:** Author estimates based on Bureau of the Census 2006 American Community Survey, Table DP-1, and Sheskin and Dashefsky 2006.
According to projections by the census bureau, the proportion of residents of the U.S. who are White and non-Hispanic will decrease significantly by the year 2100. By contrast, there will be a striking rise in the proportion of both Hispanic Americans and Asian Americans.
Minority Population by State
By the year 2004, non-Whites and Latinos represented a majority of 4 states. Several more states are close to reaching a “minority majority.”
What is a Subordinate group?

**What does and does not determine minority group status**

1. Minority status is not based on the size of a group
2. Minority/Majority group membership is not necessarily mutually exclusive
3. Minority status may vary according to geopolitical boundaries
4. Minority/Majority is related to the distribution of power

**Five dimensions to a subordinate group**

1. Unequal treatment and less power over one’s life
2. Distinguishing physical or cultural traits that the dominant group holds in low regard
3. Involuntary membership or ascribed status
4. Group solidarity awareness of subordinate status and oppression
5. Marital endogamy - patterns of in-group marriage
Types of Subordinate Groups

- **Racial groups** - are groups that are set apart on the basis of obvious physical differences within a society
  
  - *What is obvious is relative to the group or society*

- **Ethnic groups** - are groups that are set apart on the basis of cultural traits and nationality

- **Religious groups** - consists of religious associations that are set apart from the dominant religion

- **Gender groups** - such as women who are set apart on the basis of sex

- **Other subordinate groups** - are those that are set apart on the basis of age, disability or sexual orientation
Does Race Matter?

**Biological school of thought and meaning of race**

Racial groups as genetically discrete population groups

- There are subpopulations within the human race
- That one sub-group may be distinguished biologically from another on the basis of genetic traits
Criticisms of the Biological View

Genetic traits are continuous so it is impossible to state where one group begins and ends and another starts.

Within group, variations are greater than differences between groups.

Each trait is independent from the other.

Human species contain no subgroups.
Racial Formation

view of racial formation as the political and sociohistorical process by which racial categories are created and change

Dominant group has the power to impose its racial definitions onto others
The Creation of Subordinate-Group Status

One way is through population migration
- Emigration or leaving an area to move elsewhere such as the Irish leaving Ireland
- Immigration or coming into an area such as the Irish coming to the United States.
- Immigration may be voluntary or it may be involuntary

Populations usually migrate because of a combination of push and pull factors
The Creation of Subordinate-Group Status

One way is through population migration

- Push factors - compel people to leave because of such conditions as war, famine, overpopulation etc.
- Pull factors - are sources of attraction such as freedom, occupational opportunities etc.
Second pattern by which subordinate status is formed is through the annexation of territory in which an indigenous group is incorporated into another society.

Third pattern is through colonialism - which is the political, socio-cultural and economic domination of an indigenous population by a foreign power.
Spectrum of Intergroup Relations

EXPULSION

SEgregation

ASSIMILATION

INCREASINGLY UNACCEPTABLE

MORE TOLERABLE

EXTERMINATION

or genocide

SECESSION

or partitioning

FUSION

or amalgamation or melting pot

PLURALISM

or multiculturalism
Seven Consequences of Subordinate-Group Status

- **Genocide** - systematic extermination of subordinate group at the hands of the dominant group (Example, Germany and Jews, Rwanda and the war between the Hutu and Tutsi and Muslims from Bosnia.)
- **Expulsion** - dominant group expels a subordinate group (Example, Native Americans, Indians in Uganda)
- **Secession** - A subordinate group ceases to be a subordinate group when it secedes from the dominate group and forms a new nation (Example, Baltic States from Russia)
Seven Consequences of Subordinate-Group Status

**Segregation** - where the dominant group structures the social institutions in society to maintain minimal contact with subordinate groups (Example, the South in the 1950’s)

**Fusion** - refers to the biological and cultural amalgamation of ethnic groups in society.
- Fusion can be expressed as $A + B + C = D$, in which $A$, $B$, $C$ are different groups and interaction between the groups produce something new $D$, the blending of the three groups.
Seven Consequences of Subordinate-Group Status

Assimilation - refers to the absorption of the subordinate group into the dominant group’s culture and society

- Assimilation can be represented by \( A + B + C = A \) in which \( A \) is the dominant group and \( B \) and \( C \) are subordinate groups.

Pluralism - refers to ethnic diversity and the multiplicity of ethnic cultures in which each is respected and accorded equal status

- Pluralism can be represented as \( A + B + C = A + B + C \). In which \( A, B, C \) represent different groups and interaction results in plural cultures coexisting on an equal status.
White-Black Segregation, 2000

White-Latino Segregation, 2000
Typical Metropolitan Neighborhoods: Continued Segregation from Each Other

The basic message is that Whites live in neighborhoods with low minority representation whereas minorities live in neighborhoods with high minority representation and limited White representation.

Race and Ethnicity, 15 Largest Cities, 2005

- **New York City**: White Non-Hispanic (40%), Black (30%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (10%)
- **Los Angeles**: White Non-Hispanic (45%), Black (25%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (5%)
- **Chicago**: White Non-Hispanic (30%), Black (25%), Hispanics (25%), Asian (15%), Other Groups (5%)
- **Houston**: White Non-Hispanic (35%), Black (20%), Hispanics (25%), Asian (15%), Other Groups (5%)
- **Philadelphia**: White Non-Hispanic (30%), Black (25%), Hispanics (25%), Asian (15%), Other Groups (5%)
- **Phoenix**: White Non-Hispanic (40%), Black (20%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (10%)
- **San Diego**: White Non-Hispanic (40%), Black (20%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (10%)
- **San Antonio**: White Non-Hispanic (35%), Black (25%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (10%)
- **Dallas**: White Non-Hispanic (40%), Black (25%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (5%)
- **San Jose**: White Non-Hispanic (35%), Black (20%), Hispanics (25%), Asian (15%), Other Groups (5%)
- **Detroit**: White Non-Hispanic (40%), Black (20%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (10%)
- **Jacksonville**: White Non-Hispanic (35%), Black (25%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (5%)
- **Indianapolis**: White Non-Hispanic (40%), Black (20%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (10%)
- **San Francisco**: White Non-Hispanic (40%), Black (20%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (10%)
- **Columbus**: White Non-Hispanic (40%), Black (20%), Hispanics (20%), Asian (10%), Other Groups (10%)
Multiple Race Choices in Census 2000

This figure shows the percentage distribution of the 6.8 million people who chose two or more races (out of the total population of 281.4 million).