



RACE AND ETHNICITY

AGENDA

1. DEFINITIONS – RACE vs. ETHNICITY

2. ETHNIC SOCIALIZATION

3. ETHNIC HISTORY IN CANADA



DEFINITIONS-



RACE AND RACISM DEFINED

A race is a group that is treated as distinct in society based on certain PHYSICAL characteristics.

RACISM= groups labeled as inferior by powerful groups in society,

Racialization= is when a race is singled out for differential and unfair treatment.



RACE AND ETHNICITY

RACIAL GROUPS- FOUR OR FIVE IN THE WORLD

GROUP IDENTIFIED BY PHYSICAL FEATURES

NEGROID<CAUCASOID<MONGOLOID>AUSTRALOID>MAYLA

ETHNIC GROUPS –hundreds in the world...Many cultural categories



ETHNICITY

Term has its roots in the Greek word `ethnos' meaning people. (We the people)

Ancient Greeks associate cohesive groups of people formed on the basis of kinship as Tribe or Race.

Ethnic groups were sub-divisions. Cohesive groups.



THEODORSON AND THEODORSON

1975

Defines ethnic groups as a collectives with:

1. A common culture
2. A sense of identity -exists as a sub- group in a larger society.
3. Different cultural characteristics from members of the host society.

MINORITY STATUS

Ethnic groups are often referred to as **cultural minorities**.

1. Common cultural bond
2. Sense of **identification with** and a sense **belonging to** the group
3. The group **views itself as minority**

DIFFERENT THAN the Host culture...i.e. In Canada the Host culture is Anglo-European.



CONTEXTS

Heterogenous/Homogenous

**Ethnicity is more significant
within heterogeneous
environments. Why?**



THE MAJORITY VS MINORITY

**IN MAJORITY CONTEXT, PEOPLE ARE LESS CONCERNED WITH
THEIR SPECIFIC ETHNIC GROUP**


**A MAJORITY FEEL LESS THREATENED BY OUTSIDERS
....THEREFORE,**

A MAJORITY CULTURE THINKS LESS OF GROUP SOLIDARITY




CULTURAL BONDS

Unify ethnic groups. They include:

- 1. Language,**
 - 2. religion,**
 - 3. folkways and mores,**
 - 4. styles of dress.**
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CULTURAL BONDS

- 5. foods,**
 - 6. occupational
specialization,**
 - 7. social values,**
 - 8. aesthetic standards**
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ETHNIC SOCIALIZATION

F. Elkin (1964)



ETHNIC SOCIALIZATION IDENTITY AND EGO

F. Elkin (1964) argues that children take on their racial/ethnic identity from the national collectivity from which their parents are members.



FRED ELKIN (1964)

Any group interested in ensuring that its ethnic continuity is maintained, must explore:

1. the strategic significance of family.
2. Family is inextricably linked to the vitality and persistence of ethnicity.
3. Family is the first line of defense against the corrosive processes of assimilation.

EGO EXTENSION

Elkin (1964) claims that, the process is referred to as ego extension and is a fundamental part of the socialization process of children.



ETHNIC SOCIALIZATION = EGO EXTENSION

Within the context of family, the child undergoes a two pronged process of self-designation whereby they-

1. link themselves and their family to certain groups.
2. set themselves & family apart from Other groups. US vs. Them

AWARENESS LEADS TO IDENTITY

The literature suggests that children are aware of their ethnicity at age 3 or 4.

A child's sexual identity comes first followed by their ethnic identity.

A child's ethnic identity is firmly established by age 5 or 6.



ETHNIC AWARENESS

Children think of their ethnic identities at age 5,
first in terms of external attributes such as:

1. -festivals
2. -language
3. -special schools



EGO EXTENTION BY 7 OR 8YRS.

4 -belief systems

5-values

6-feelings of pride and attachment - they may find

These feelings do not always correspond with
the feelings of others. (insider and outsider)



EGO EXTENSION

Ego extension leads to the varying ways in which individuals view the world.

ETHNICITY BECOMES PART OF
SELF””””

EGO EXTENSION – IS BOTH AFFECTIVE AND COGNITIVE

Affectional (emotional), and cognitive awareness flourishes when the sentiments and emotions related to ethnicity becomes an entrenched layer the person's psychological make-up.

Cognitive- thinking about self in regard to ethnicity.



EGO EXTENSION=PRIDE AND ATTACHMENT BEYOND SELF AND FAMILY

Where attacks on the person's group become personal attacks and when award upon the group become individual awards. I.e. Italian after winning the world cup.

By the teens, ethnicity becomes a key layer of social identity.



CANADA

Multidimensional in terms of ethnic patterns:

**Uni-cultural-British, Anglo Saxon Dominance
1763**

**Bicultural-French and English Charter groups
1963-1968**

Multicultural-since 1972 Official..



CANADIAN UNICULTURALISM

**Canada was never a melting pot: Anglo
Dominance combined with racism and nativism.**

However...


**Postwar immigration,
went far to change this.**





BR AND FR. ORIGINS

Of this population of about 22.4 million, nearly one-half (46%), or about 10.3 million, reported only British Isles, French and/or Canadian ethnic or cultural origins.



CANADIAN ETHNIC ORIGINS

STATISTICS CANADA 2001






BRITISH ANCESTRY.

The largest proportion - 21% of the total population aged 15 years and older - was comprised of those of only British ancestry.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH_FOUNDING CULTURES

An additional 10% of the total population reported only French origins, including French Canadian; 8% reported Canadian origins; and 7% had a mix of British, French and/or Canadian origins.



OTHER EUROPEANS.

The next largest proportion of Canada's population was comprised of the descendants of other Europeans.

About 4.3 million people, or about one-fifth (19%) of those aged 15 and over, had only European ancestry (other than British and French origins).





NON-EUROPEAN DESCENT

People of non-European descent accounted for 13% of the population aged 15 and over, or 2.9 million.



OTHER GROUPS...


The most frequent origins were Chinese and East Indian.

(Non-Europeans have origins in places such as Asia, Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean, Australia and Oceania.)



MIXED ETHNIC HERITAGES


In addition, 22% of the population aged 15 and over, or 4.9 million, reported other mixed ethnic heritages, or did not know their ethnic ancestry.



STATS. CAN, NATIVE 2001 POPULATION

....3.7 percent of total population..

**(Stats. Can,)-“Indians, Inuit, Metis=
790,000 Indians, 515,000 Metis,
49,000 Inuit-**



CANADA'S ETHNIC HISTORY



CANADA ETHNIC HISTORY IN BRIEF

Contact 1608-1763

**350,000 Natives vs. 5000
Europeans**

Wilderness, Fur Trade

Some trade, much claiming



PRE-CONFEDERATION 1763-

1867

Plains of Abraham/La Survivance

Two Solitudes

**Upper Canada and Lower Canada
English Colonizers**



1867-1940'S

Post-Confederation/Western Settlement

- Influx of Russian, Ukranian, Chinese
- Chinese, Italian, Jewish in urban centers
- Anglo-centric Orange Order predominant

POST WORLD WAR TWO

Restrictions lifted

More Italian, Jewish, Greek, Northern European

Italians 731,000, Germans 1.3 million, 385,000 Scand.

Diversity in Population/Conformity and Assimilation gov't policy



ESTABLISHING THE MOSAIC

1960's

- Introduction of the Points System
- Open Immigration/ less Anglo-centric
- RCBB- Bi & Bi Commission,
- Multicultural Official 1972



REFOCUSING CURRENT

Refocusing the Cultural Mosaic- 1988
Multiculturalism Act

Three levels of immigration -points, family
reunification, refugee status

Increasing numbers of visible minorities South
Asia, Caribbean and Asia

250,000 immigrants per year



R.C.B.B. 1963-1969

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Bi-culturalism

BOOK FOUR: Canada by the 'other Canadians'.

Multicultural Act-an afterthought?



ETHNIC CHANGE IN CANADA

Canada enriched by the increasing amount of immigrants since WW2
(Richmond, 1982)

Canada has been described as a salad bowl
Immigrants are working hard to carve out their place...



SUMMARY

The study race and ethnic relations is very significant in sociology

1. Race, ethnicity are key forms of association
2. Ethnicity is viewed differently depending on paradigms
3. Canada relationship to ethnic groups captures by Uni-cultural, Bi-Cultural, Multicultural



POLITE RACISTS. (KALLEN, 1974)

A study showed that people are 16% racist and 33 percent somewhat racist.

51 percent of management in 199 large companies (N=50) held negative views of people of colour. (Henry and Ginsberg, 1978)





POLITE RACISM.

Racists are those who
maintain a number of fixed
ideas based upon insufficient
or erroneous information.

Polite Racist (see E. Kallen)



TRUDEAU QUOTE

"There cannot be one policy for Canadians of British origin or French origins, another for originals and yet a third for all others." (1971)



ETHNICITY AND RACE



MCCAULEY

“Nativism and Social Closure” in International Journal of Comparative Sociology” (1991)

See website under personal background then publication.



MYTHS ABOUT IMMIGRANTS

Taking over the country? -NO

Uneducated? -NO

Stealing Jobs? -NO

Uncultured?- NO

Not to be trusted? NO



THEORIES AND PARADIGMS



SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON ETHNICITY

Structural functionalism-racial and ethnic differences exist because they serve functions in society.

Not all groups can be on top...

Key Concepts: INTEGRATION, BELONGING, GROUP COHESION>

Studies include:, Durkheim's Suicide

J. Porter's Vertical Mosaic



DURKHIEM,
SUICIDE: A STUDY OF SOCIAL FORMS
(1897)

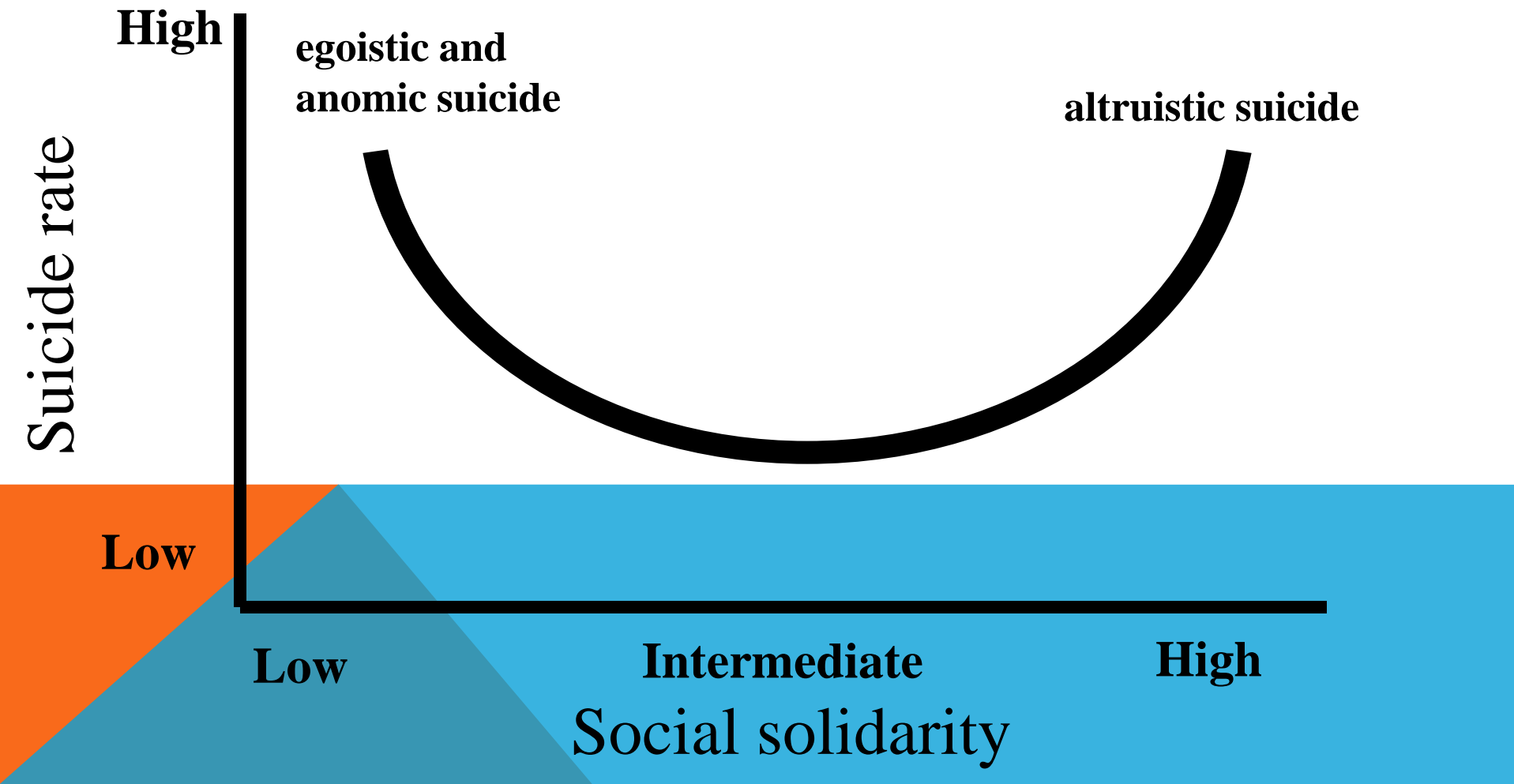
When a group is in a minority situation the elements of group life become more pronounced.

Those of minority groups are less likely to commit suicide...

They are more integrated.




DURKHEIM'S THEORY OF SUICIDE



PORTER (1965) “THE VERTICAL MOSAIC”

THE MOSAIC IS VERTICAL

- **JEWISH AND ANGLO -ON TOP**
 - **WHITE NORTHERN EUROPEANS -SECOND**
 - **SOUTHERN EUROPEANS**
 - **VISIBLE MINORITIES**
 - **BLACK AND ABORIGNIAL -ON BOTTOM**
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CONFLICT THEORY

Race and ethnicity disguise class conflict-
EPI-PHENOMENON

Racism is about on-going exploitation by those in power.
Ie. CANADA'S CPR See G. Kealey (1989)

Ethnic groups, racial groups allow owners of the means of
production to exploit certain groups of workers.



EPIPHENOMENON

Derived from Marxism

Ethnicity is one aspect of exploitation of labour by the capitalist class.

Ethnicity and race issues are bi-products of class relations and class conflict.



GLOBAL APARTHEID/DEPENDENCY THEORY
SEE RICHMOND (1990)

CAPITALISM PROMOTES:

Apartheid Separate neighbourhood

First and Third World

Poor and Rich Regions

Scarcity=SURPLUS VALUE'



SYMBOLIC INTERACTION

Interested in Ethnic Group Interaction

Labelling-racial labels serve to include and exclude
Label takes on Meaning as a relationship.

Key Concepts: Marginality, Weber's SOCIAL CLOSURE



ROBERT PARK “MARGINAL MAN” (1928)

MARGINALITY-U of Chicago

Minority groups feel marginalized from members of the host society.

Neither insider nor outsider-dis-attachment.. A Stranger,



SOCIAL CLOSURE WEBER (1926)

ETHNIC GROUPS CREATE STATUS HIERARCHIES

ETHNIC GROUP USE SYMBOLS TO DEMONSTRATE SUPERIORITY

SEE “NATIVISM AND SOCIAL CLOSURE” McCauley (1990)



PARADIGMS FOR RACE/ETHNIC STUDIES

Each perspective helps us understand race and ethnicity in unique ways.

They are the “ways of seeing” for the sociologist

All are useful....they each point to certain aspects of social reality in the area of race and ethnicity



DANIEL BELL

Bell essay in Nathan Glazer's and Daniel Moynihan book, Ethnicity: Theory and Experience, relates to the Canadian context.

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ETHNICITY IN CANADA

Canada is one and at same time:

1. Uni-cultural
2. Bi-cultural
3. Multicultural



RACISM

1. Begins with PHYSICAL MARKERS
 2. BIOLOGY TURNS INTO IDEOLOGY
 3. RACIAL FEATURES turn INTO STEREOTYPES
PREJUDICE , AND DISCRIMINATION
 4. This is the Racialization of Racial Categories
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STEREOTYPE

Stereotypes-behaviours or tendencies attributed to an entire group.

Stereotypes are maintained even after contrary evidence has been given.



PREJUDICE

Prejudice refers to an unsubstantiated negative prejudgement of individuals or groups

Racial prejudice-physical markers

Ethnic prejudice-cultural differences



DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination is the exclusion of individuals or groups from full participation in society

Prejudice (an attitude) and discrimination (behaviour) are usually linked, but they are distinct phenomena.




MERTON, R.K. (1948). THE SELF-
FULFILLING PROPHECY

**Developed a typology of
prejudice and
discrimination.**



MERTON'S TYPOLOGY

Four logical relationships

- 1. Un-prejudice non -discriminators.**
 - 2. Prejudiced discriminators.**
 - 3. Unprejudiced discriminators.**
 - 4. Prejudiced non-discriminators**
- 


FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

1. Blatant OR overt
2. Structural
3. Legislative
4. Cultural



1. BLATANT OR OVERT-

To arbitrarily deny opportunities to members of ethnic groups whose qualifications are equal to members of the dominant group.



2. STRUCTURAL

- The impersonal 'perhaps' unintentional operation of the Canadian social system.
- The exclusion of members of some ethnic minorities from the full participation in public life.

The unequal distribution of opportunities and rewards.



3. LEGISLATIVE DISCRIMINATION

- Specific laws enacted to exclude groups**
- Phased out after WW2 I.e Internment camps**

Yet until mid 1960's, some of Canadian immigration laws were racist.

E.g. policies regarding aboriginal peoples have historically been paternalistic.



4. CULTURAL DISCRIMINATION -

Operates through the expectations of the dominant culture and its attempts at conformity in public life.

Polite Racism-is embedded, subtle cultural discrimination

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