Race and Ethnic Relations: American and Global Perspectives explores race and ethnic relations in a global context, while extensively covering issues from both the American and global perspective, offering an in-depth exploration of today’s globally diverse world.

The sociology of race and ethnic relations is the study of social, political, and economic relations between races and ethnic groups at all levels of society. The analysis encompasses the study of systemic racism, like residential segregation and other complex social processes between different social and ethnic groups. The sociological analysis of race and ethnicity frequently interacts with other social processes.

African American Studies

Recent research examining the role of race and ethnicity in African American studies is complex, as the United States as a country is divided into multiple racial categories. The most recent United States Census officially recognizes five racial categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. However, the United States Census also recognizes Hispanic or Latino ethnicity as a separate category, regardless of race.

The U.S. Census Bureau defines the Hispanic or Latino origin as a separate category because individuals of Hispanic or Latino origin can be of any race. This classification reflects the cultural and historical diversity of the Hispanic or Latino population.

The majority of African Americans are descended from African slaves, while the majority of European Americans are descendants of British or other European settlers. The vast majority of Native Americans are descendants of indigenous peoples who lived in the United States prior to European colonization.

The United States Census Bureau has been categorizing individuals based on race and ethnicity since 1850. The classification system has evolved over time, with the most recent revisions occurring in the 2010 Census.

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COVID-19 Hospitalization and Death by Race/Ethnicity

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The most recent data from the United States Census Bureau shows that African Americans are more likely than White, Non-Hispanic Americans to report experiencing racial discrimination. This discrimination can take many forms, including employment discrimination, housing discrimination, and discrimination in education and healthcare.

The United States government has taken steps to address racial discrimination, including the passage of civil rights laws and the creation of federal agencies such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). However, racial discrimination remains a significant problem in the United States today.

The United States has made significant progress in addressing racial and ethnic discrimination, but there is still a long way to go. Continued efforts are needed to ensure that all individuals, regardless of race or ethnicity, are treated fairly and have equal opportunities to succeed.

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