Identity: Gender, Race and Ethnicity

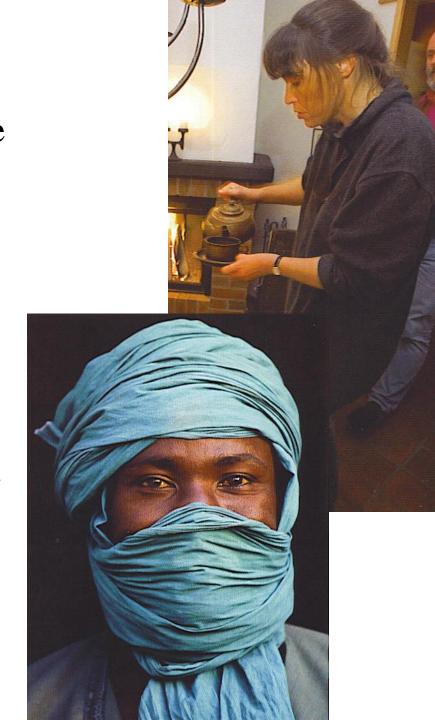
Gender

Gender – "a culture's assumptions about the differences between men and women: their 'characters,' the roles they play in society, what they represent."

> Domosh and Seager



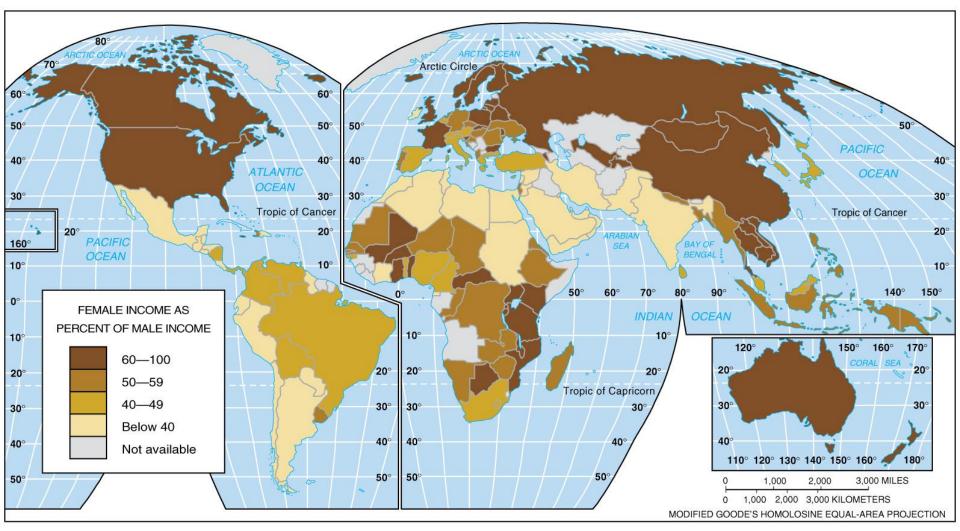
- Gender is a social as well as biological difference.
- Modernization has reduced the inequalities but has NOT eliminated them.
- Even in Europe & the US equality has NOT been achieved.
- UK, India, Israel, Pakistan & the Philippines have had female leaders=the US has not
- Wages & barriers to economic & social advancement are found in the political and corporate realm



Gender Inequality

- In the United States, women make .80 for every \$1.00 a man makes.
- Over her career, the average U.S. woman loses \$1.2 m. to wage inequity.
- Every industrialized nation except US & Australia have paid parental leave with a guaranteed job upon return
- Women over 65 are twice as likely to be poor as men.
- Women chose jobs closer to home
- Occupational segregation-women have less chance to advance-take lower paying jobs in more restricted locations
- Male dominance is a world-wide phenomenon
- In general Western women are better off than elsewhere

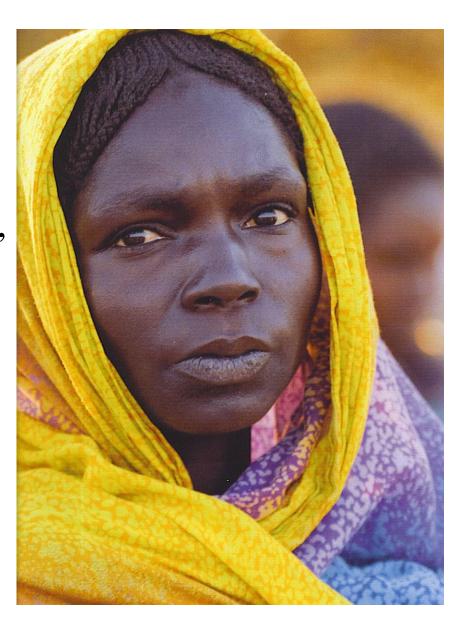
Female-Male Income Differences



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Demography & Health

- On average women live 4 yrs. longer than men
- Core countries-5 to 7 yrs. Longer
- World Bank=Africa +3 yrs,
 South America & Europe,
 US + 6 yrs.
- Women less likely to:
 - Smoke
 - Drink
 - Drive too fast
 - Take physical risks
 - Have very high stress



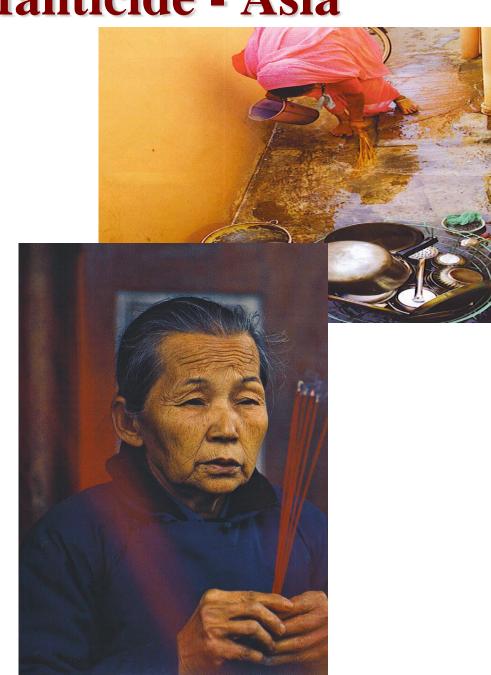
Quality of Life-Maternal Mortality Rates

- Only women die during childbirth (obviously)
- Western World rate is 5/100,000
- South Asia has highest maternity mortality rates=650/100,000
- Reasons:
 - Inadequate medical care
 - Excessive number of pregnancies
 - Malnutrition
 - Lack of adequate birth control



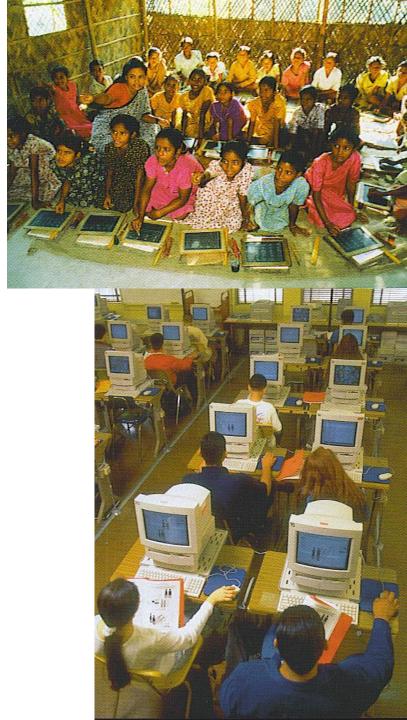
Female Infanticide - Asia

- India-gender detection tests
 often result in aborted
 females-the ratio of men to
 women in India is widening.
 This is illegal but not often
 enforced
- Female infanticide was a common rural practice-but after the One Child Policy-it rose in urban areas as well.
- Abortions in China are legal after gender identification tests



Education & Opportunity

- Education is the key to remove gender gap.
- In India, over all illiteracy is 55%, for women it is 65% to 75%
- Progress in education & literacy lags in South Asia & Sub-Saharan Africa
- There is also a sharp contrast between urban & rural areas
- Barriers remain in certain professions-even in the West



Politics & Public Life

- US & Canada did not grant enfranchisement to women until 1920.
- 37 countries have elected female heads of state-but no woman has ever run on a major ticket or been elected as President of the US
- US-half of all voters are women:
 - yet only 20/100 Senators are women
 - 5/50 governors are women
 - 79/435 House members are women

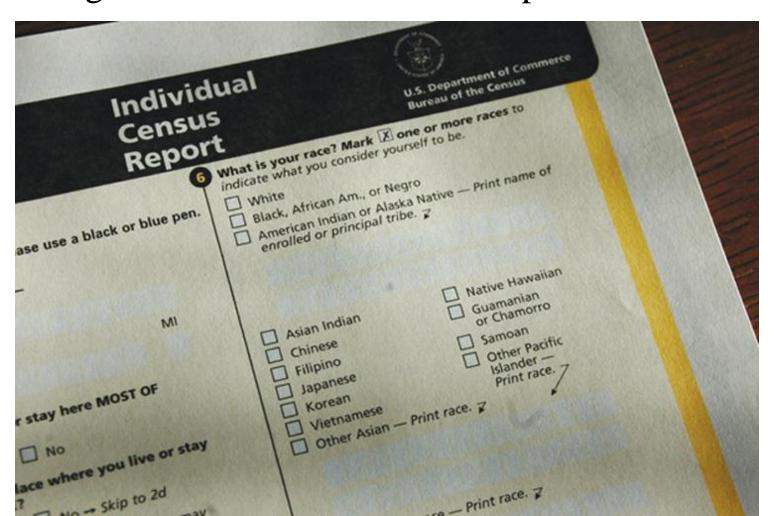






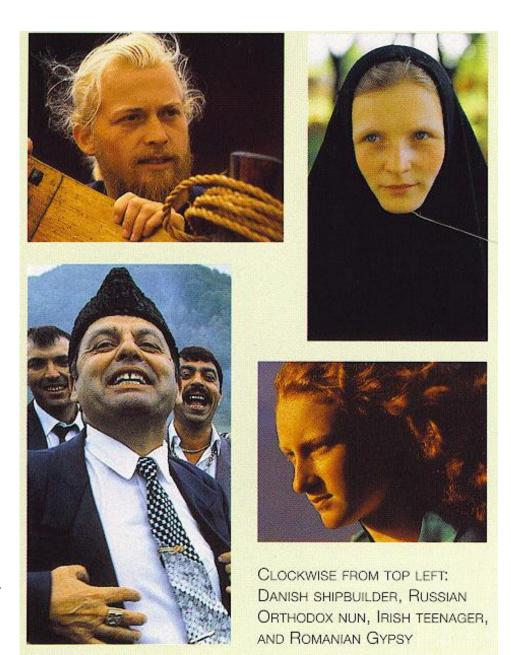
Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf President of Liberia Elected with a stunning 60 % of the vote This Harvard-educated Grandmother, the first woman elected to lead an African country faces huge challenges

Race —a categorization of humans based on skin color and other physical characteristics. Racial categories are social and political constructions because they are based on ideas that some biological differences are more important than others.



The Human Race

- Technically **race** is not a correct term-since we are all the same race or species-human.
- Example-all dogs are the same species-yet great variation in size, color, shape, etc.-FAR LESS VARIETY IN HUMANS.
- Human subspecies exhibit a difference in gene frequency-e.g. northern Europe-blue-eyed dominant, southern Europe brown-eyed is dominant

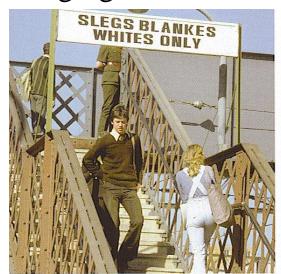


Skin Color

- Skin color is determined by **melanin** or pigment-dark skin originated in low latitudes-light skin originated at high latitudes.
- Melanin is a pigment that protects the inner layers of skin from damage from ultraviolet rays.
- Darker skin produces more vitamin D.
- Skin color not a reliable indicator of racial relationshipse.g. Aboriginal Australians & Sub-Saharan Africans are dark-skinned, but not closely related genetically.
- Why do Tropical South Americans have lighter skin than Tropical Africans?-Arrival time-South American indigenous population arrive there between 13,000 to 30,000 years ago-thus not enough time for more melanin development.

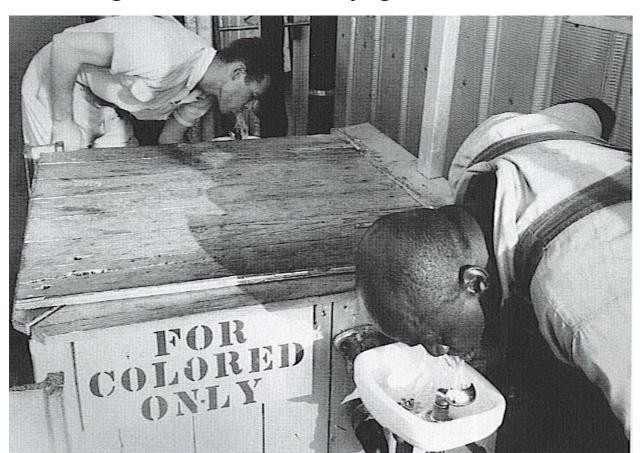
Race as a Social Category

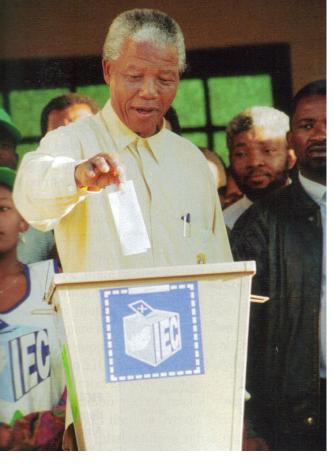
- Race is more difficult to use as a social category due to increased mixing of races.
- In Africa-darkness of pigmentation is still the basis of "racial" divisions, to some degree in India-Aryan, Dravidian.
- Racism-a belief that your race is superior to others-
 - Apartheid in South Africa ended in the 1990s
 - Racial Segregation in the US now banned-but an issue





- Racial Categories are typically imposed on people through:
 - Residential segregation-(Milwaukee, Detroit)
 - Racialized divisions of labor
 - Racial categories defined by governments



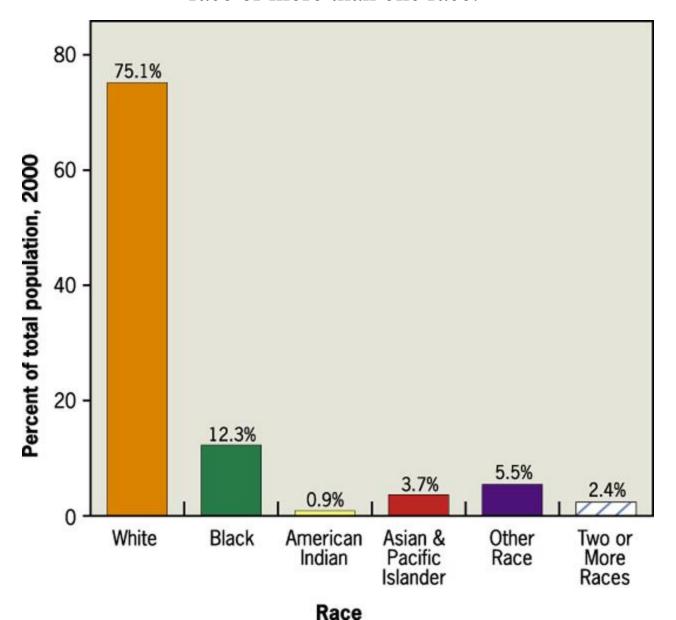




- Slegs vir Blankes, "Reserved for Whites" sign in Port Elizabeth, South Africa in 1988
- After Apartheid ended-Nelson Mandela voting in his first free election was elected as President of South Africa on April 27, 1994.

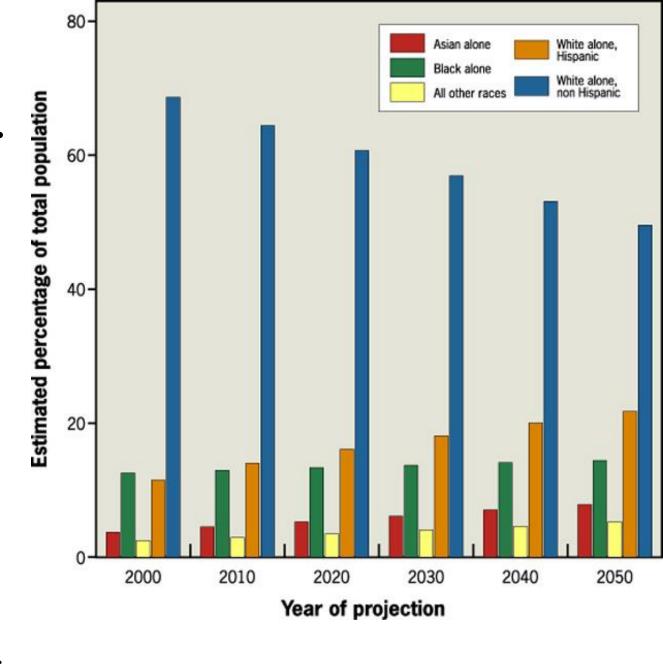
Population in the U.S. by Race, 2000

In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau allowed Americans to categorize themselves as one race or more than one race.



Estimated Percentage of U.S. Population by Race and Ethnicity until 2050

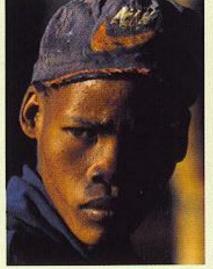
In 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau calculated race and Hispanic origin separately. Estimates are that by 2050, the "White, non-Hispanic population will no longer be the majority.

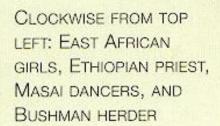


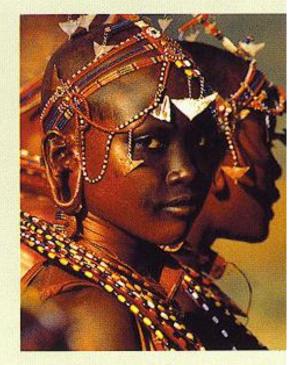
Ethnicity

• Ethnicity – a constructed identity that is tied to a place ... it is often considered "natural" because it implies ancient relations among people over time.



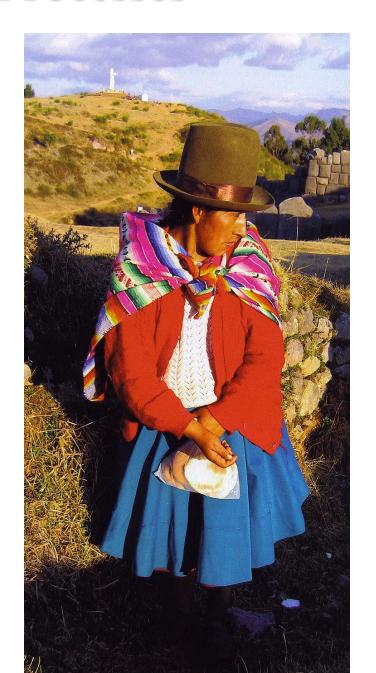






Ethnic Patterns & Processes

- Ethnicity is NOT the same as race, but it is as important.
- It is culture, NOT race, that dominates the world's patterns today
- Ethnicity is more difficult to define
 - Shared cultural traits
 - Common history
 - Treasured cultural landscapes
 - Perceived threat to language or religion



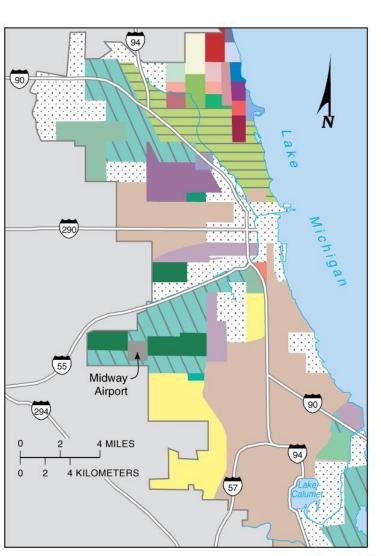
Ethnic Mosaics

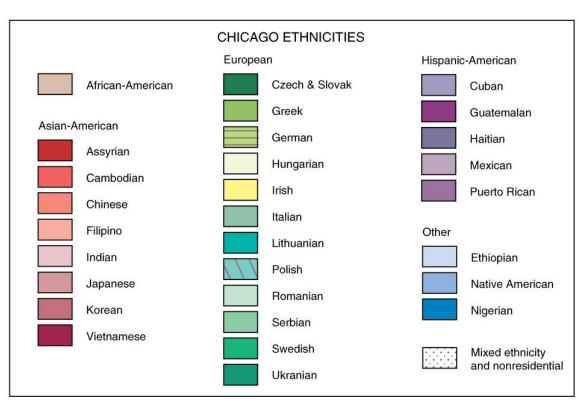
- Ethnic comes from the Greek word for people or nation "ethnos"
- Ethnic often used to describe a neighborhood or a cuisine.
- Ethnic enclaves are common in urban areas;
 "China Town," "Little Italy," or "Little Mexico."
- Racial or ethnic identity often a matter of self perception.



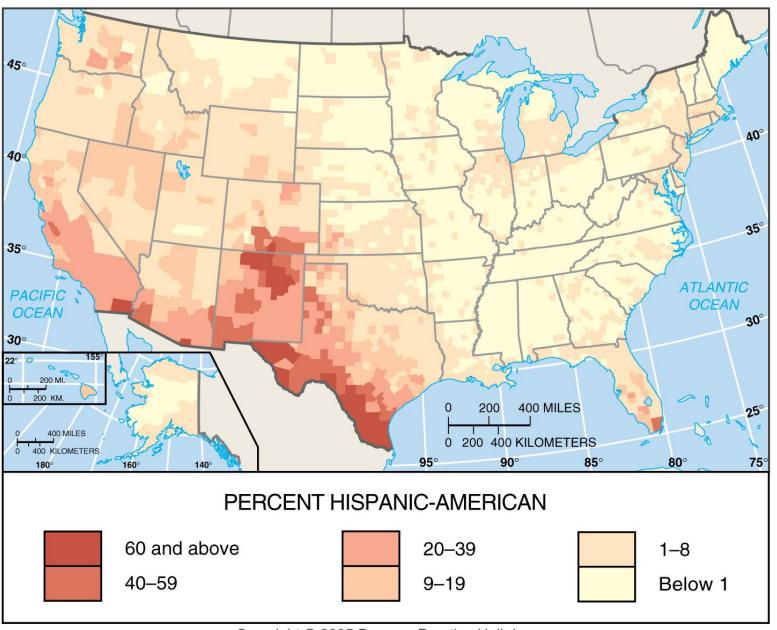
"Welcome to Little Havana"

Ethnicities in Chicago

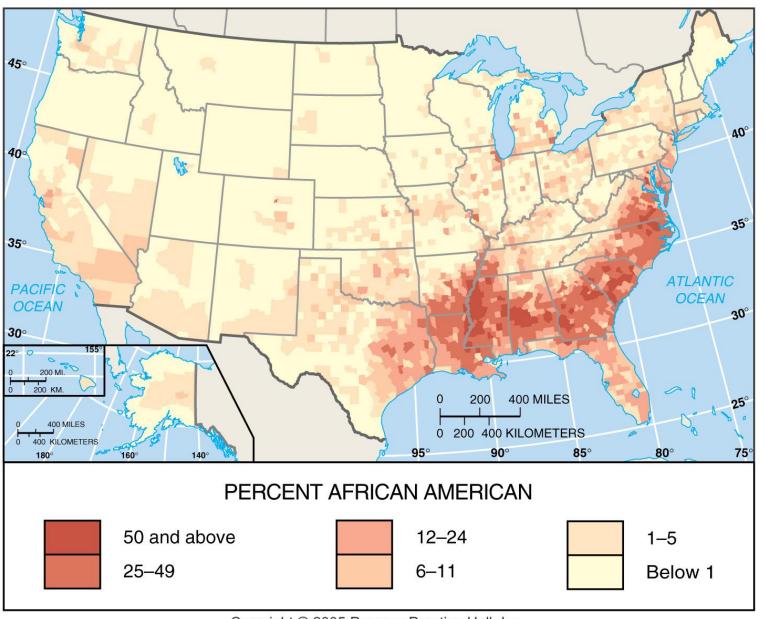




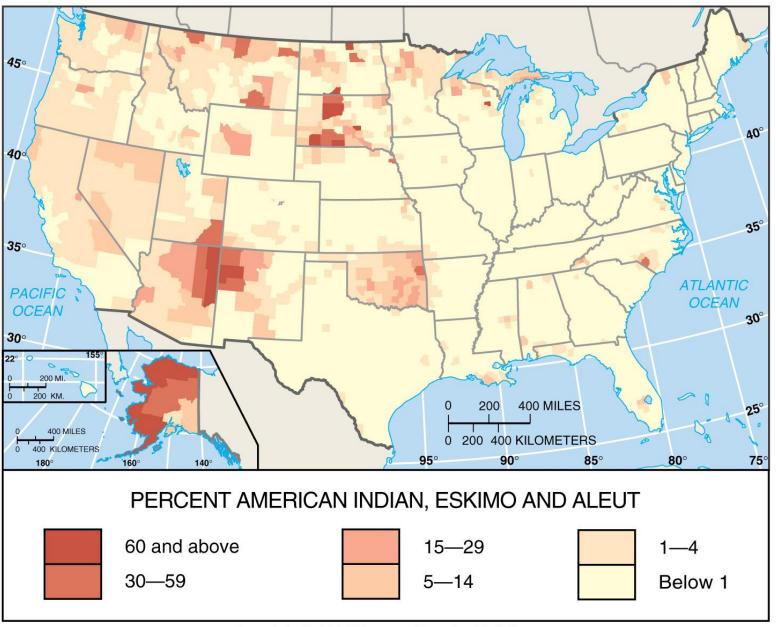
Hispanic Americans in the U.S.



African Americans in the U.S.



Native Americans in the U.S.



Power Relationships

 Power Relationships assumptions and structures about who is in control, who has power over others.

Through power relationships, people create places where they limit the access of other peoples

Belfast, Northern Ireland



How do Power Relationships factor into How People are Counted?

The **U.S.** Census undercounts:

- minority populations
- the homeless

The Gross National Income (GNI)

does not count:

- unpaid work of women in the household
- work done by rural women in poorer countries

- Ethnic Groups in Los Angeles
- Barrioization when the population of a neighborhood changes over largely to Hispanics.
- cultural landscapes change to reflect changing populations
- strife is usually tied to economic change

