

Race, Ethnicity &  
Migration



# Concepts

- Race (biological)
- Ethnicity (cultural)
- Minorities
- Prejudice
- Stereotypes
- Racism



# Approaches

- moral
- biological
- psychological
- sociological
  - cultural
  - structural



# Race as illusion & reality

- ◆ The classification of humans into races is now widely regarded as arbitrary from a biological viewpoint.
- ◆ However, racial groups are real in a sociological sense insofar as people with different skin colour, etc., are commonly treated differently.



# Race as illusion & reality

- Racism is the disadvantageous treatment of certain groups whose members are distinguished by socially significant physical characteristics such as skin colour.



# Race as illusion & reality

- "If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences." (W. I. Thomas)
- Race theory
- biology & culture
- the IQ controversy



# Race as illusion & reality

- Although biological versions of racism are no longer common, new racism is. It involves the belief that the races are inherently different from one another in a cultural sense, and problems result when they try to live together.



# Individual racism: Merton

Discrimination

~

+

Prejudice

~

+

all weather  
liberal

fair- weather  
liberal

timide bigot

active bigot



# Institutional racism

Institutional racism: practices discriminating against racial minorities that are built into the structure of politics, economic life, education, etc.

Systemic discrimination: laws and rules that exclude members of racial minorities without necessarily being underpinned by racist ideas.



# Theories

- Bogardus: cultural explanation of prejudices
- Scapegoating & Frustration-Agression Theory
- Adorno: The Authoritarian Personality



# Research on Prejudice <

## 1920's

- ◆ People generally accepted the notion that female and Black people were inferior to male and White people.
- ◆ The scientists of the time, primarily in anthropology and medicine, were mostly interested in proving those supposed differences.



# Research on Prejudice 20's – 30's

- ◆ The notion of White superiority began to be challenged, and prejudiced attitudes and beliefs were perceived as unfair and irrational.
- ◆ As a new science, social psychologists began to study the attitudes and beliefs of the White majority.
- ◆ - Bogardus' social distance scales (1925)



# Emory Bogardus

## 1882-1973

Social Distance Scale



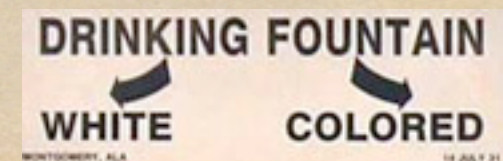


# Bogardus Social Distance Scale

- ◆ widely used in social research on prejudice
- ◆ attempts to measure degrees of tolerance or prejudice between social groups
- ◆ “Would you want to live next to a Catholic? Would you have a Catholic into your home? Would you want your son or daughter to marry a Catholic?”
- ◆ The scale is assumed to be cumulative and has had the longest period of usage of any special research device developed by sociologists.



# The Jim Crow laws in the Southern states





# Research on Prejudice 1930's – 1940's (1)

- ◆ The events of WWI and WWII, in particular, challenged psychologists to explain what appeared to be irrational beliefs and behaviors toward outgroups.
- ◆ The prominence of Freud's psychoanalysis lead to primarily psychodynamic answers (e.g., unconscious & irrational impulses).



# Research on Prejudice 1930's – 1940's (2)

- ◆ Frustration / Aggressive Impulses / Displacement
- ◆ Hovland & Sears' correlational study of lynchings & economic depression in the South (1940)  
relationship between frustration and aggression, relating the annual number of lynchings from 1882 to 1930 with the value of cotton production in the corresponding years.



# Research on Prejudice

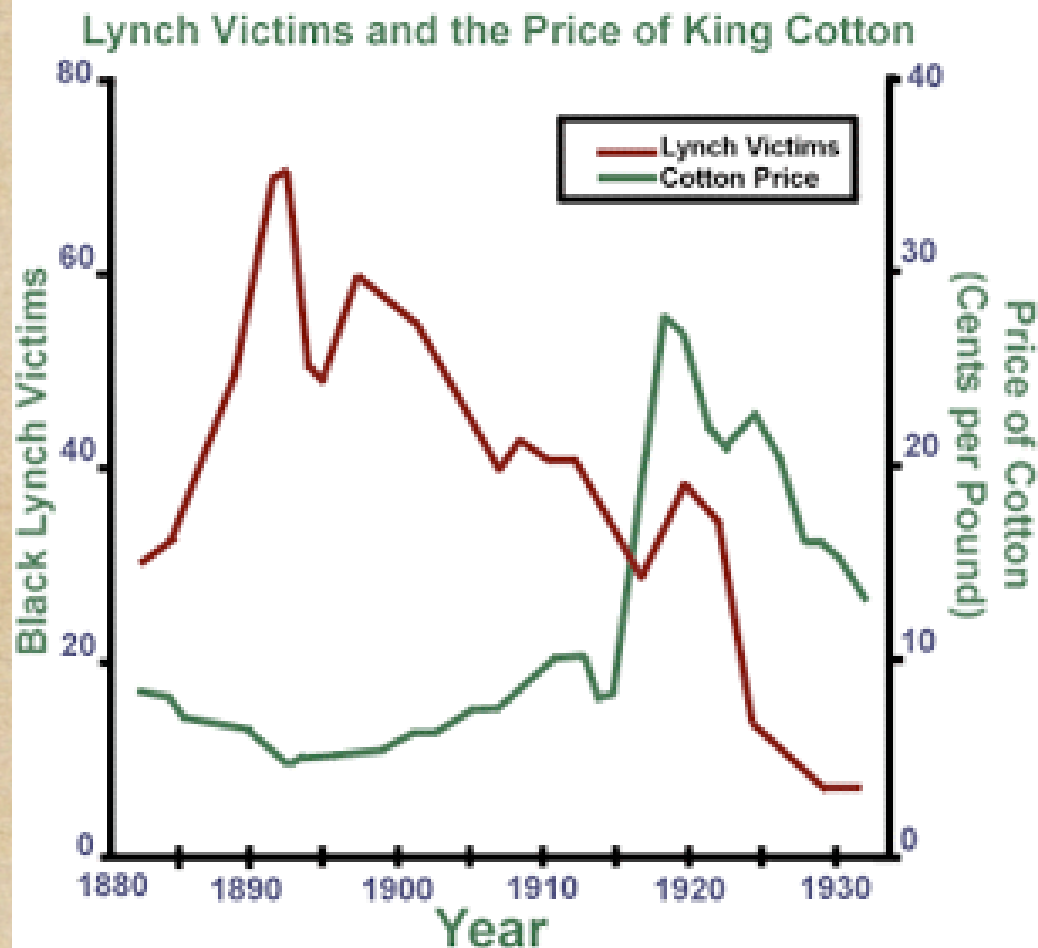
## 1930's – 1940's (3)

- ◆ Many persons in a community feel frustrated when economic contraction halts or reverses improvement in income. Hovland and Sears theorized that some whites in the South would manifest such frustration by aggressing against blacks believed to have threatened the white community. Hovland and Sears reported an inverse relationship between the price of cotton and the incidence of lynching.





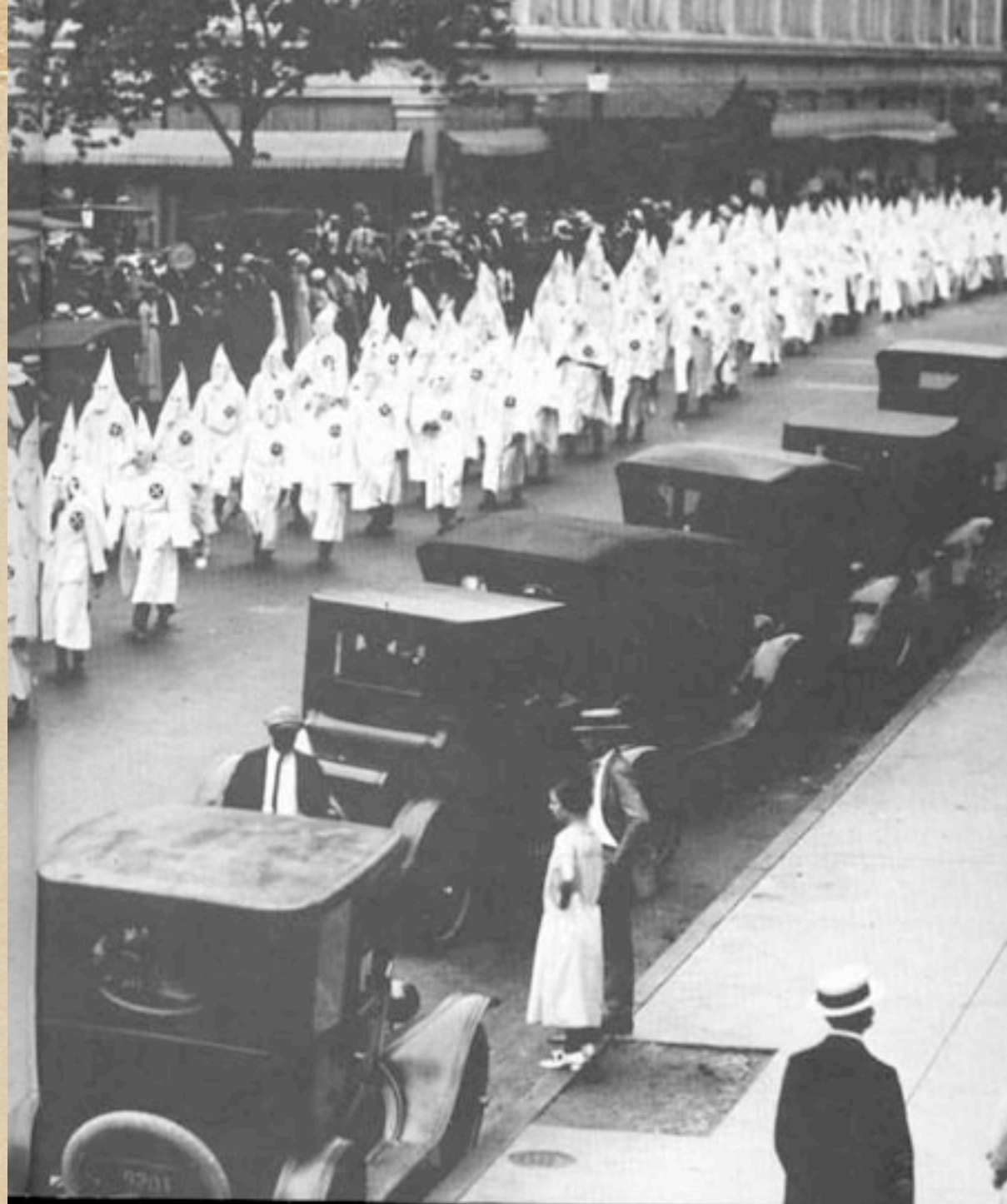




Beck and Tolnay found a link between lynchings and local economies dominated by cotton. When the price of cotton plummeted in the 1890s, the number of lynchings peaked.

For white tenant farmers, who frequently shared the same standard of living as blacks, violence was used as a means to allow poor whites to continue to feel superior.







# Research on Prejudice

## 1950's

- ◆ The Frustration-aggression theory of prejudice assumed that everyone was subject to the same irrational impulses.
- ◆ But participation in the holocaust could not be normal!
- ◆ Adorno proposed that the events could be better understood in personality

terms



# Theodore W. Adorno

Frankfurt School  
„The Authoritarian Personality”





# The Authoritarian Personality

- ◆ Rigid child-rearing results in:
  - ◆ rigid thought,
  - ◆ strictly defined categories,
  - ◆ need for order and hierarchy.
- ◆ The F-scale



# The F scale: variables

- ◆ Conventionalism: Rigid adherence to conventional, middle-class values
- ◆ Authoritarian Submission: Submissive, uncritical attitude toward idealized moral authorities of the ingroup.
- ◆ Authoritarian Aggression: Tendency to be on the lookout for, and to condemn, reject, and punish people who violate conventional values.
- ◆ Anti-intraception: Opposition to the subjective, the imaginative, the tender-minded.
- ◆ Superstition and Stereotypy: The belief in mystical determinants of the individual's fate; the disposition to think in rigid categories.



# The F scale: variables

- ◆ Power and "Toughness": Preoccupation with the dominance-submission, strong-weak, leader-follower dimension; identification with power figures; overemphasis upon the conventionalized attributes of the ego; exaggerated assertion of strength and toughness.
- ◆ Destructiveness and Cynicism: Generalized hostility, vilification of the human.
- ◆ Projectivity: The disposition to believe that wild and dangerous things go on in the world; the projection outwards of unconscious emotional impulses.
- ◆ Sex: Exaggerated concern with sexual "goings-on."



# Research on Prejudice

## 1960's – 1970's

- ◆ With developments in social psychology, attention shifted to external, situational factors that may influence prejudice and stereotypes.
- ◆ Social norms perspective
- ◆ In addition, urban revolts in the mid-to-late 60's and increasing resistance to the Civil Rights Movement, as it moved from public accommodation to jobs, housing and economic inequalities, focused attention on intergroup relations and conflict over resources.



# Research on Prejudice

## 1980's – 1990's

- ◆ The Cognitive Revolution in psychology pushed the field to think beyond just describing stereotypes and prejudice and focus more on the process of stereotyping and prejudice.
- ◆ Research began to examine stereotypes and stereotyping, in particular, in terms of normal cognitive processes.
- ◆ - Research on gender stereotypes
- ◆ - Research on implicit and automatic processes



# Research on Prejudice

1980's – 1990's

- ◆ Ogbu: voluntary vs forced immigration: whites vs blacks in the USA
- ◆ Caste-like minorities: blacks in the USA, Koreans in Japan (Gypsy in Hungary??)
- ◆ The position of an ethnic group in society determines its measured intelligence rather than vice versa



# Caste-like minorities

- Caste-like minorities scores lower because they are lower caste
  - Socioeconomic deprivation
  - Segregation
  - Stigma of inferiority



# Models of Migration

- Classic Model (Australia, US)
  - ◆ Nations built from immigration; citizenship extended to migrants
- Colonial Model (Britain, France)
  - ◆ Favours immigrants from former colonies; builds on pre-established partial citizenship
- Guest Worker Model (Germany, Swiss)
  - ◆ Immigrants admitted on temporary basis; no citizenship rights
- Illegal Forms (Mexico-US border)
  - ◆ Remaining beyond visa expiry/people smuggling



# Recent Global Trends in Migration

- Acceleration
  - ◆ Migration across borders in greater numbers
- Diversification
  - ◆ Most countries receive immigrants of different types
- Globalization
  - ◆ More countries involved as both senders and receivers
- Feminization
  - ◆ Global demand for domestic, care and sex workers



# Push and Pull Factors

- **Push factors:** encouraging migrants to leave home country
  - ◆ Political oppression
  - ◆ War
  - ◆ Famine
  - ◆ Poverty
  - ◆ Population pressure



# Push and Pull Factors

- **Pull Factors:** factors drawing migrants to host nation
  - ◆ Employment opportunities
  - ◆ Higher standards of living
  - ◆ Lower population density



# Global Migration Systems

- Interaction of micro and macro issues:
  - ◆ Micro: resources, knowledge and understandings of migrant population
  - ◆ Macro: political situation, immigration laws and regulations, shifts in the international economy