

Demography

The Geography of Race, Ethnicity and
Gender

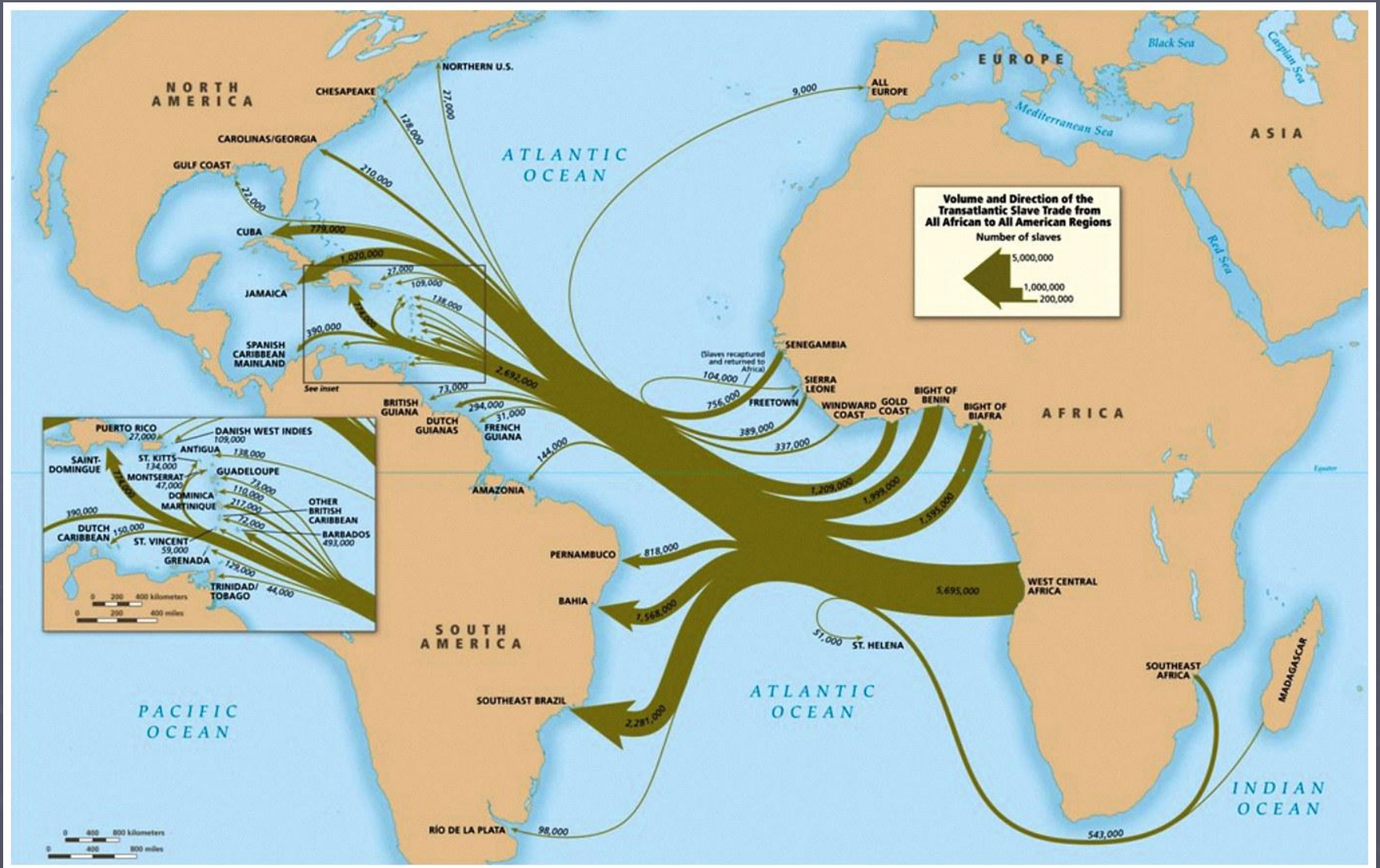
Definitions

- Race: Divisions of humankind, having perceived differences in physical characteristics.
- Racism: prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.

Origins of Racism

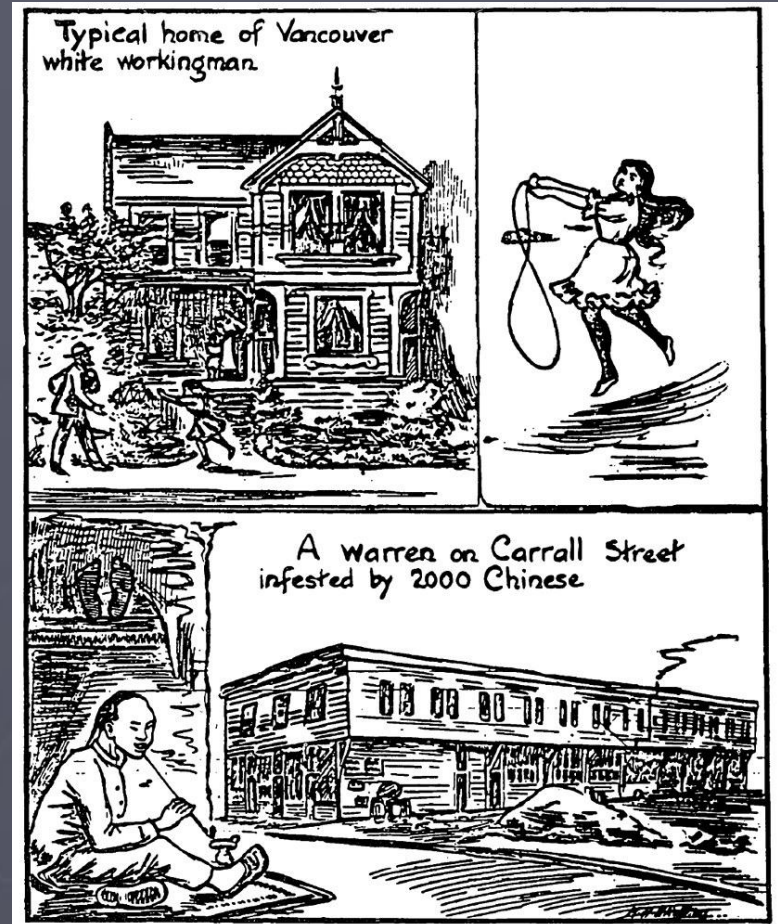
- “Great Chain of Being”
 - Developed in ancient greece
 - Divided all things into “natural order”
 - Some things/people were naturally higher than others
- Slavery
- Social Darwinism
 - Survival of the fittest and dominance of one race over another

Geography of Racism: Slavery

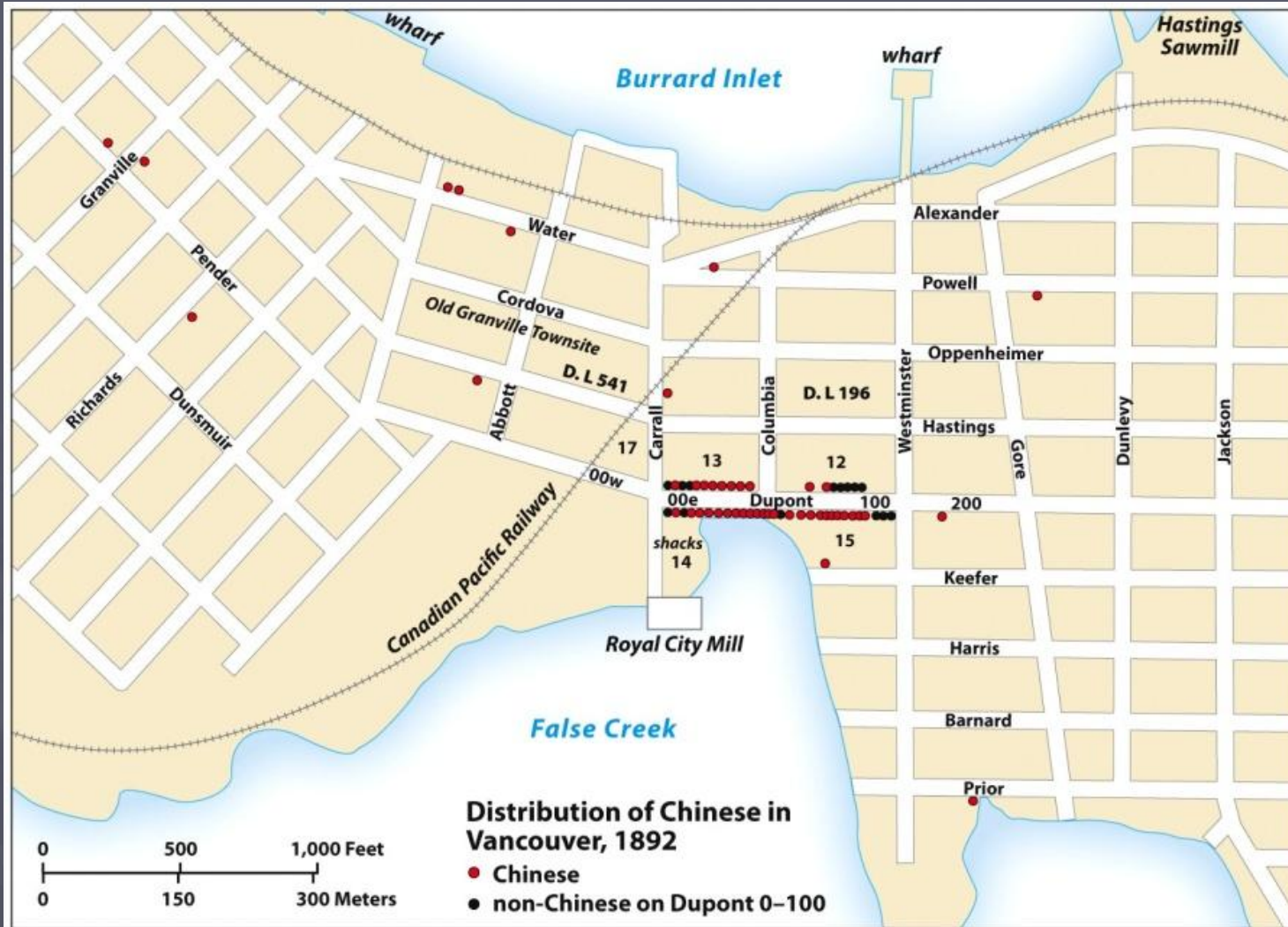


Geography of Racism: Vancouver

- City-wide discrimination of Asiatic immigrants resulting in riots and segregation



Vancouver Segregation



Geography of Racism: South Africa

- Apartheid – A policy of segregation and political and economic discrimination against non-European groups in the Republic of South Africa
- Racial Classifications:
 - Afrikaner – Person native to South Africa of European descent who speaks Afrikaans. Also known as Boers

Racial Inequality of South Africa

- Baaskap – The rule of black Africans by the Afrikaners

SA's POPULATION: CENSUS 2011		
Population group	Number	% of total
African	41 000 938	79.2%
White	4 586 838	8.9%
Coloured	4 615 401	8.9%
Indian/Asian	1 286 930	2.5%
Other	280 454	0.5%
TOTAL	51 770 560	100%

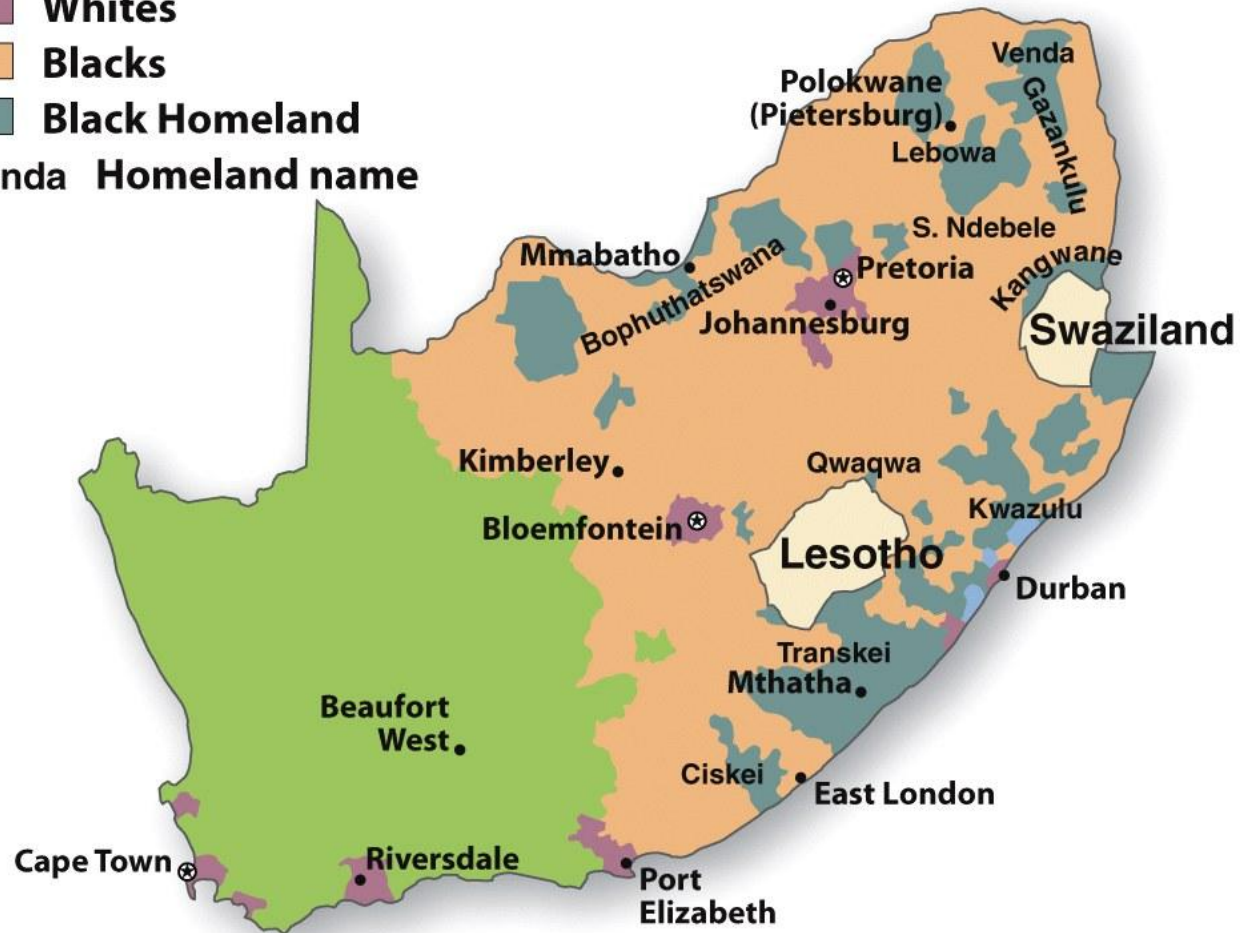
Source: Statistics South Africa (<http://beta2.statssa.gov.za/>)

Racial Concentrations and Homelands

Racial concentrations of 30% or more by magisterial district, based on 1970 census*

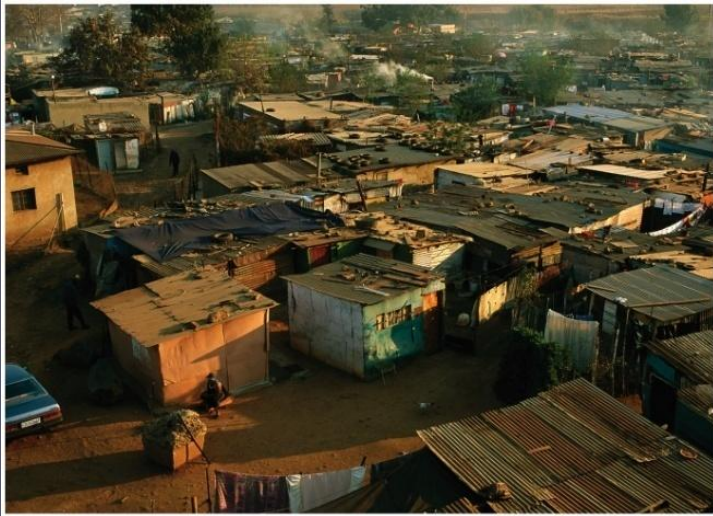
- Indians
- Coloureds
- Whites
- Blacks
- Black Homeland

Venda Homeland name



* Black areas had no other racial group as high as 30%.
All homelands had a black population in excess of 90%.
(Source: CIA, 1979.)

Impacts of Apartheid



Population Group	Percent Unemployed
Black African	27.6%
Coloured	21.4%
Indian/Asian	10.9%
White	4.4%

Ethnicity

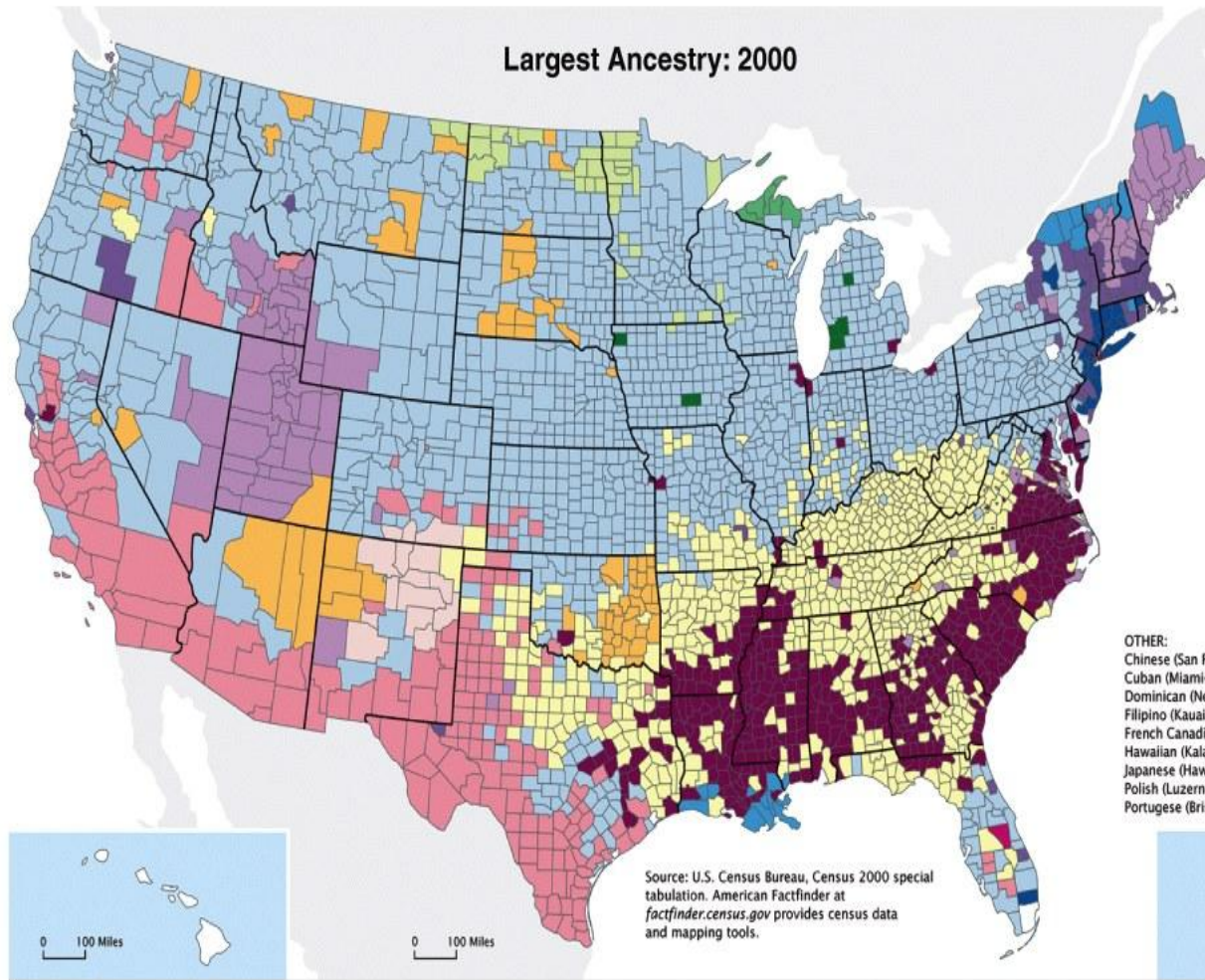
Definition: Identity with or membership in a particular racial, national, or cultural group, and observance of that group's customs, beliefs, and language.



Difference Between Race and Ethnicity

- Race is socially imposed and hierarchical. There is an inequality built into the system.
 - Race is how you're perceived by others
- Ethnicity is not readily evident without knowledge of family history

Ethnicity map of the United States

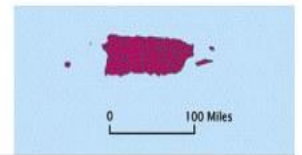
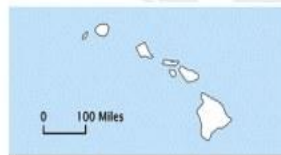


Ancestry with largest population in county

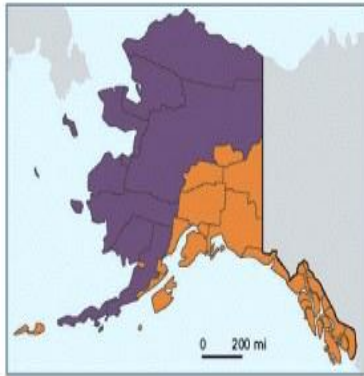
- African American
- Aleut/Eskimo
- American
- American Indian
- Dutch
- English
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Hispanic/Spanish
- Irish
- Italian
- Mexican
- Norwegian
- Puerto Rican
- Other

OTHER:
Chinese (San Francisco County, CA)
Cuban (Miami-Dade County, FL)
Dominican (New York County, NY)
Filipino (Kauai and Maui counties, HI)
French Canadian (Androskoggin County, ME)
Hawaiian (Kalawao County, HI)
Japanese (Hawaii State; Honolulu County, HI)
Polish (Luzerne County, PA)
Portugese (Bristol County, MA and Bristol County, RI)

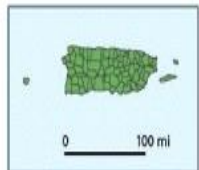
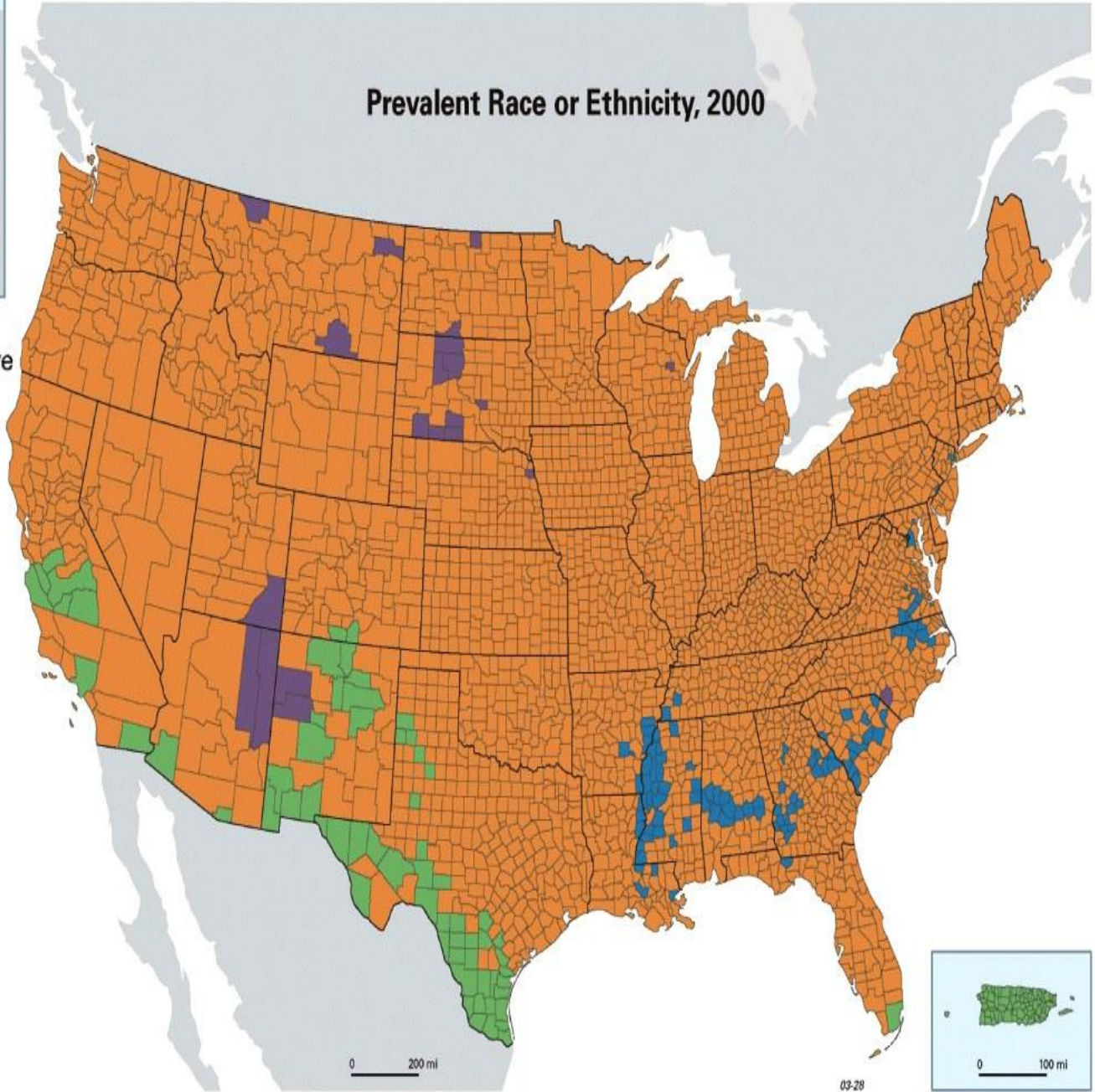
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation. American Factfinder at factfinder.census.gov provides census data and mapping tools.



Prevalent Race or Ethnicity, 2000

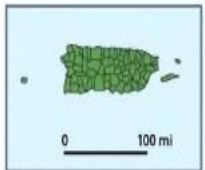
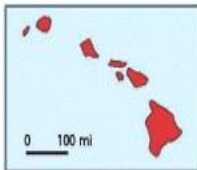
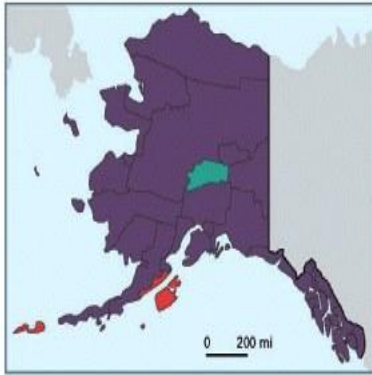
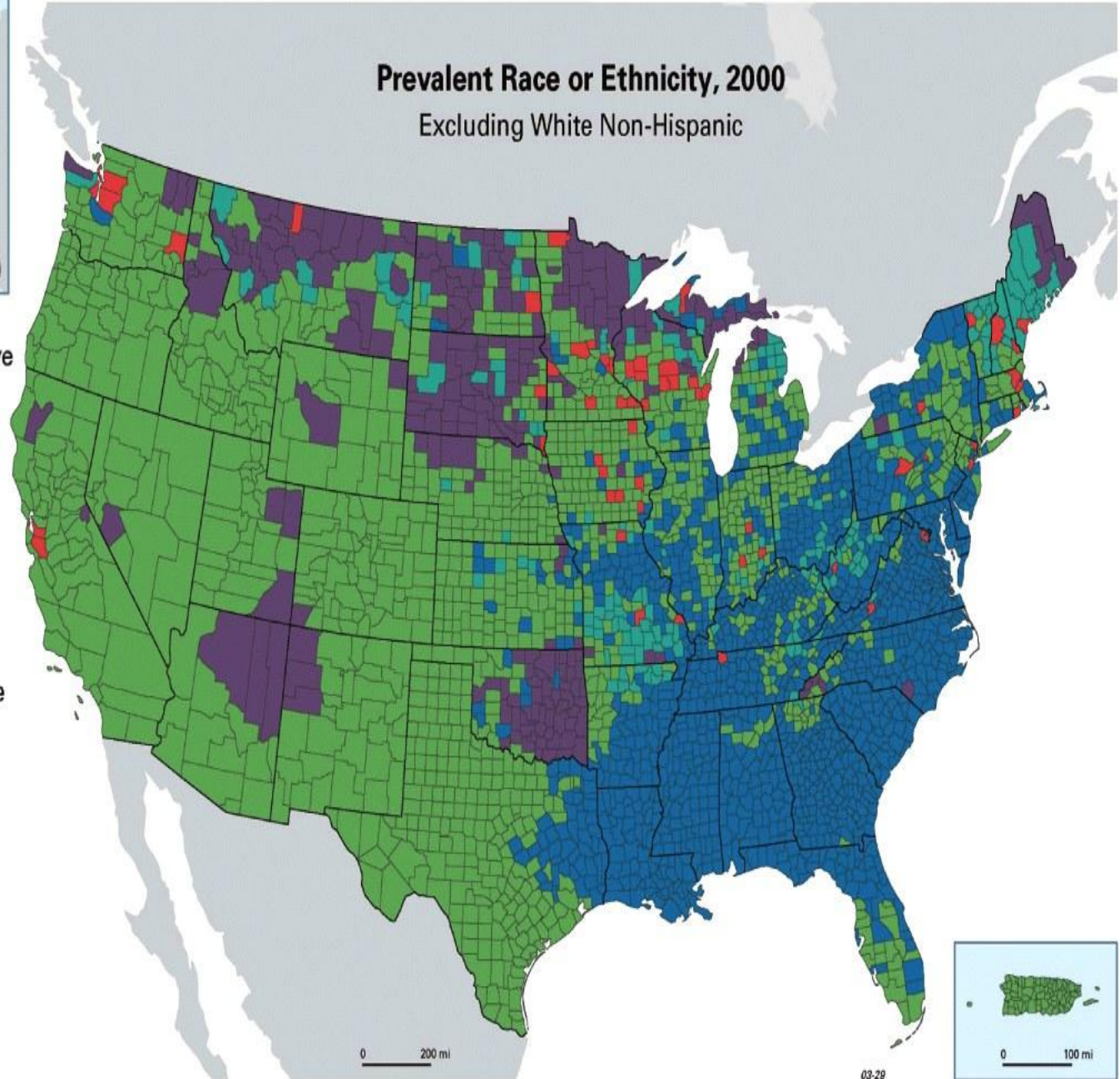


Non-Hispanic Some Other Race and Two or More Races groups were not the most common in any county; Pacific Islander was most common in Kalawao County, HI



Prevalent Race or Ethnicity, 2000

Excluding White Non-Hispanic



- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black
- Hispanic
- Pacific Islander
- Two or More Races

Non-Hispanic Some Other Race group was not the most common in any county; Pacific Islander was most common in Kalawao County, HI

Census terminology Table 6.1

Countries or territories with census questions about race*

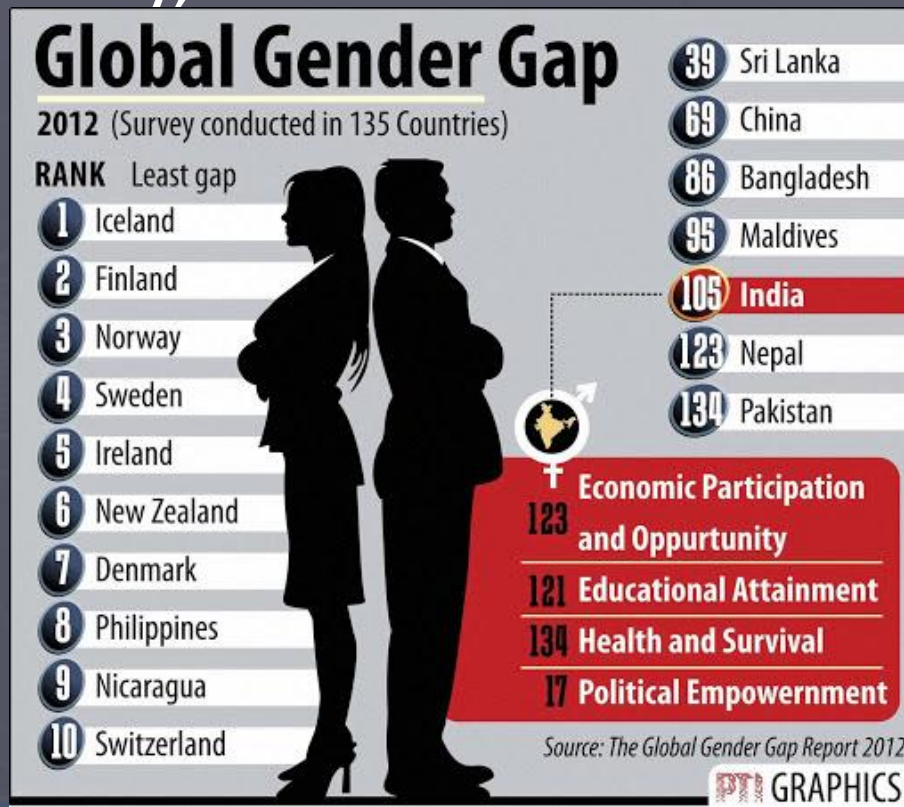
World Region	Country or territory
Africa	Zambia
Caribbean	Anguilla (U.K.)
	Bermuda (U.K.)**
	Jamaica
	Saint Lucia
	Puerto Rico (U.S.)
	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
North America	United States
South America	Brazil
Oceania	American Samoa (U.S.)
	Guam (U.S.)
	Northern Mariana Islands (U.S.)
	Solomon Islands

* Based on a sample of 138 official censuses. (*Source: Morning, 2008.*)

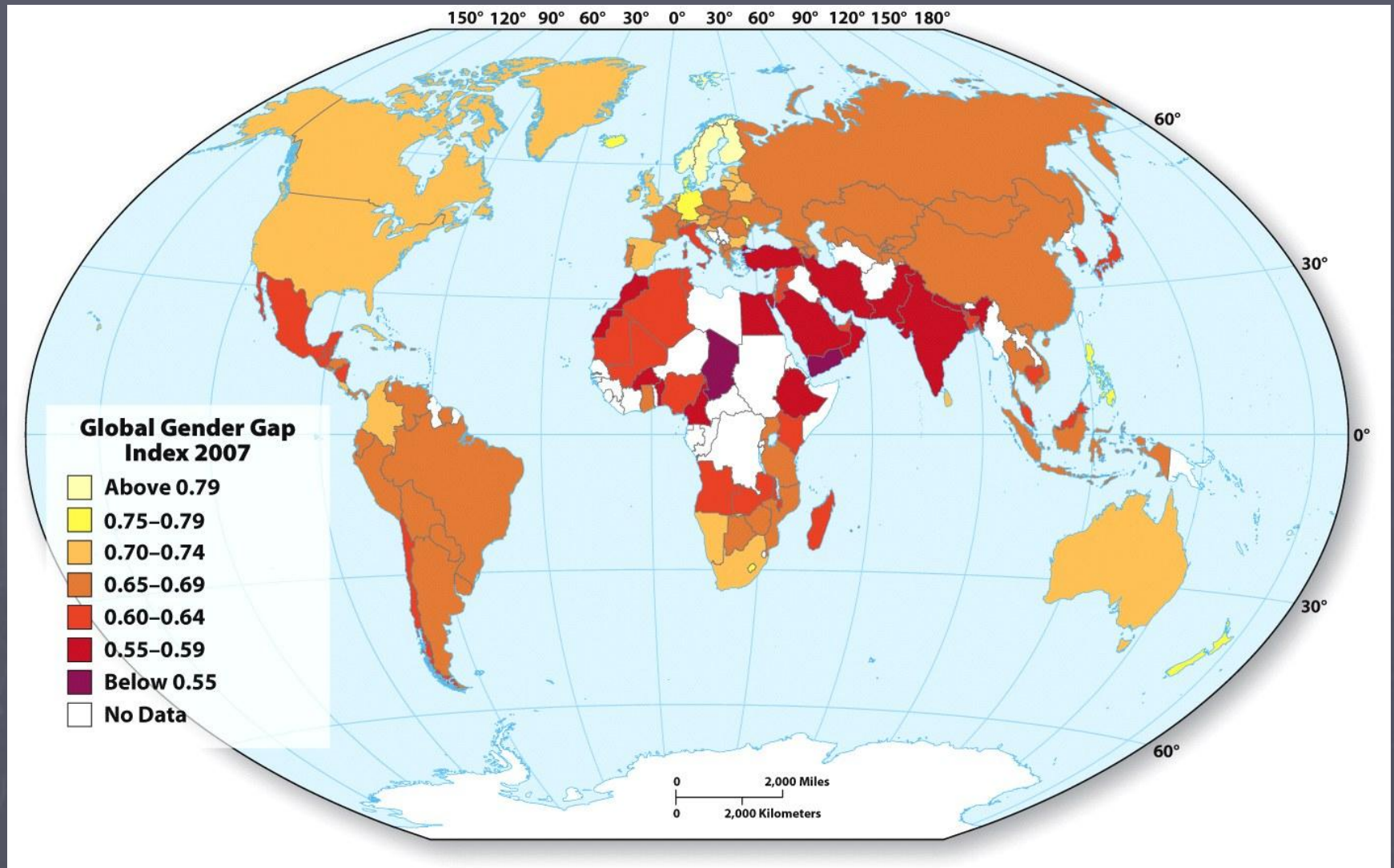
** Bermuda, in the mid-Atlantic, is usually grouped with the Caribbean Islands.

Global Gender Gap Index

- Measure political empowerment, educational attainment, economic participation and opportunity, and overall health

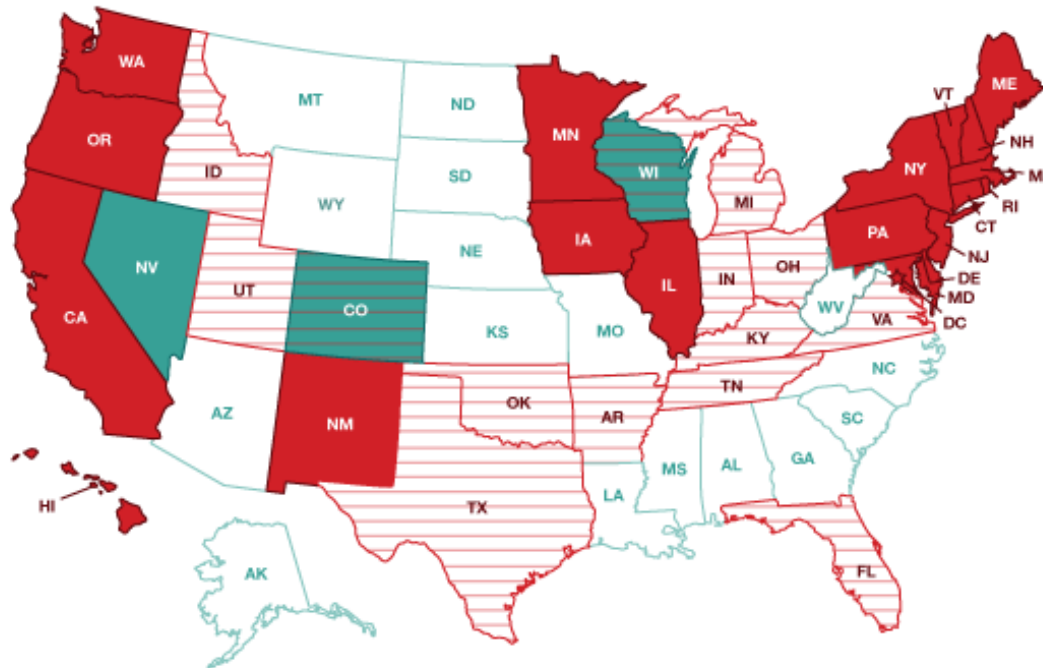


Global Gender Gap Index





Marriage Equality in the United States


Winning the Freedom to Marry: Progress in the States



 Freedom to Marry

 Civil Union / Domestic Partnership,
lawsuit filed

 Pro-marriage court ruling,
on hold pending appeal

 Marriage ban,
lawsuit filed awaiting ruling

Last Updated July 17, 2014

Source: Freedomtomarry.org



LESBIAN AND GAY RIGHTS IN THE WORLD

ILGA, the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association

MAY 2011

PERSECUTION 76 countries & 5 entities

Death penalty
5 countries and parts of Nigeria and Somalia
Imprisonment/Corporal punishment
76 countries and 5 entities*

PROTECTION

Anti-discrimination laws
58 countries and 60 entities*

RECOGNITION

Recognition of same-sex unions
32 countries and 30 entities*

* include part of a federation, state, province, federal district, any other administrative and/or territorial unit



Persecution – death penalty or imprisonment for same-sex acts:

- death penalty
- imprisonment from 11 years to a life-long sentence
- imprisonment from 1 month to 10 years
- imprisonment, no precise indication of the length
- unclear

Recognition – countries which recognise same-sex unions and introduced registration systems*:

- marriage
- equal (almost equal) substitute to marriage
- clearly inferior substitute to marriage

Protection – countries which introduced laws prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (in some countries such bars included in national constitutions and in some countries in other laws; areas of protection from discrimination vary).

- No specific legislation

These laws are aimed at lesbians, gay men and bisexuals and at same-sex activities and relationships. At times, they also apply to trans and intersex people. This edition of the world map (May 2011) was coordinated by Stephen Barne (ILGA). Design: Laurence Colson. Data represented in this map is based on "State-Sponsored Homophobia: a world survey of laws criminalising same-sex sexual acts between consenting adults - 2011", an ILGA report by Edna Bruce-Jones & Lucas Paoli-Iaboratory (available on www.ilga.org in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French). ILGA thanks groups which contributed to the annual update.



Trans Rights Europe Map, May 2013

24 Countries require Sterilisation in Gender Identity Recognition



www.tgeu.org

24 countries in Europe require by law that trans people undergo sterilization before their gender identity is recognized.

“Transgender people appear to be the only group in Europe subject to legally prescribed, state-enforced sterilisation.”
(Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights Thomas Hammarberg 2009)

- Country requires sterilization
- Country has no legal gender recognition
- Country requires no sterilization

The Trans Rights Europe Map reflects the requirement for sterilization in European countries' laws and administrative practices in gender identity recognition. The Trans Rights Europe Index provides detailed country information in 21 categories on the back side of this document.

The Trans Rights Europe Map & Index is based on the ILGA-Europe Rainbow Europe Map reflecting the legal and policy situation for lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI) people in Europe:
www.ilga-europe.org/rainboweurope



This document has been produced with support of the Open Society Institute (OSI) and the Dutch Ministry for Education, Culture and Science. The information contained in this document does not necessarily reflect the position or opinion of these institutions.

