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Professor Perez

Our America

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The Impact of the Race in People's Life

This semester, I gained knowledge a lot about other people and their struggles in American culture. I will address how their race has hampered their capacity to achieve, the discrimination they have faced, how people have prejudiced them, and the problems they have faced in the following sections. Aside from differing judgments of the status of racial relations and racial inequality in the United States, Americans across racial and ethnic groupings see racial and ethnicity playing distinct roles in their daily lives. Overall, black people are more likely to feel that their race has hindered rather than assisted their capacity to progress. Whites, Hispanics, and Asians see their race or ethnicity as a benefit rather than a hindrance. Blacks are also far more likely than other groups to state that their race is very or extremely significant when they think about themselves, although half or more Hispanics and Asians indicate that their racial or ethnic heritage is crucial to their overall identity. Only 15% of white people agree. According to a survey of U.S. adults conducted from January 22 to February 5, 2019, over half of black Americans believe that being black has hampered their capacity to progress. 18% say it hurt a lot; 17% say it helped them at least a bit; and 29% say it has neither affected nor improved their capacity to go on. In contrast, nearly four out of ten whites, Hispanics, and Asians think their race or ethnicity had no significant impact on their ability to advance. To the extent that she did, indicate that it benefited rather than harmed. According to the poll, white people are especially prone to believe that their race has

provided them with certain advantages: 45% believe being white has helped them achieve at least some progress, 50% say it hasn't helped or damaged them, and only 5% say it has hampered their capacity to go forward. Three out of ten Hispanics think being Hispanic has benefitted them, whereas 37% of Asians say the same about their ethnic origin. A quarter of all people who identify as Hispanic or Asian have hampered their potential to advance at least slightly. Education and partisanship among whites are connected to perceptions of white advantage in their own lives. According to the poll, six out of ten white university graduates believe that being white has helped them advance, compared to 39% of whites with some college and 35% of those with less education. And, whereas 66% of white Democrats and Democratic Learners believe that their race has helped them at least a bit, just 29% of white Republicans believe that being white has helped or hindered them. According to a survey of U.S. adults conducted from January 22 to February 5, 2019, over half of black Americans believe that being black has hampered their capacity to progress. 18% say it hurt a lot; 17% say it helped them at least a bit; and 29% say it has neither affected nor improved their capacity to go on. In contrast, nearly four out of ten whites, Hispanics, and Asians think their race or ethnicity had no significant impact on their ability to advance. To the extent that she did, indicate that it benefitted rather than harmed. The study also questioned if gender, family income, and hard work had aided or hindered people's capacity to progress. Overall, the Americans emphasize their own hard work far more than any other trait, as it has aided their capacity to progress. In racial and ethnic groupings, almost half of males think their gender has aided them in some way. White and black women are more likely than Hispanic women to believe their gender was an impediment rather than a benefit. White women, rather than black or Hispanic women, report that their gender has caused them some discomfort. Approximately three-quarters of black and Asian people feel they have been discriminated against or treated unfairly because of their race or ethnicity, and 58% of Hispanics agree.

Most white folks claim they've never seen anything like that. Black persons with at least some college experiences are more likely to claim they have encountered racial discrimination than those with less education, although majorities in both categories say this has happened to them. Among Hispanics, 63% with a college degree or above, compared to 54% with less education, said they have faced discrimination because of their race or ethnicity. When questioned about circumstances they could face because of their race or ethnicity, 65% of black individuals say someone seemed distrustful of them, and 60% say someone acted as if they didn't think they were smart. About half say they have been subjected to denigration or jokes, or that they have been treated unfairly by an employer in terms of recruitment, remuneration, or advancement, while four out of ten say they have been unfairly stopped by police because of their race or ethnicity, or that they worry for their personal safety.

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Black persons with at least some college experiences are more likely to report that they were presented with particular situations because of their race than those with less education. For example, 67% of black persons with a college degree or higher believe others pretended to think they were stupid because of their race or ethnicity. 52% of black persons with a high school diploma or less believe the same. And, whereas around six out of ten black persons in the better educated category say they have been subjected to insults or jokes, 45% of black people who have not attended college say the same. According to the poll, more than six out

of ten black individuals said that as they grew up, their family at least occasionally discussed potential racial or ethnic issues with them. In comparison, about one out of every ten white people, as well as 64% of Hispanics and 56% of Asians, report that their family rarely or never had this type of debate when they were growing up. Black men and women, as well as black individuals of all ages, report that their families have discussed the difficulties they may experience because of their race or ethnicity. Seven out of 10 black persons with at least some college experience say their family has had these types of talks at least occasionally, compared to 57% of those with a high school diploma or less education.

Majorities across racial and ethnic groups say their family has seldom or never discussed benefits they may have because of their race or ethnicity, although blacks, Hispanics, and Asians say these talks occurred at least sometimes when they were growing up, but whites say they did not. Approximately two out of every ten white adults under the age of 30 report that their family has discussed potential benefits with them, compared to one out of every ten white persons aged 30 and older.

Works Cited

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