

Gallagher; Chapter 6: "An Overview of Trends in Soc. And Econ Well-Being, by Race"

Main Point: Discusses seven indicators of well-being each compared by different races and ethnicities. These race/ethnicities being: non-Hispanic whites, non-Hispanic Blacks, Hispanic, Asian and Pacific Islanders and Native Indians and Alaskan natives. Blank's seven indicators of well-being (population/demographic, education, labor markets, economic status, health status, crime and criminal justice and housing and neighborhoods) were used to show the narrowing and expansion of certain groups within these indicators. There seemed to be a trend within some of the racial/ethnic groups yet the immigration of certain groups keeps the rate stagnant within these indicators.

Central Issues and Concepts:

-The seven indicators of well-being are population/demographic, education, labor markets, economic status, health status, crime and criminal justice and housing and neighborhoods. When it came to *population/demographic* it was mentioned that the location and whom these races/ethnicities live near can determine how they encounter their racial and ethnic diversity. The West is one of the most diverse with the integration of Hispanics, Asians and Pacific Islanders and American Indians and Alaskan natives. The South is second in that have a lot of non-Hispanic Blacks and the Mid-West is the least integrated with the most non-Hispanic Whites present. *Educational attainment* showed that whites were at a greater advantage than blacks and Hispanics due to access of computers and attainment of degrees. The amount of Hispanics getting degrees is stagnant due to the constant flow of Hispanic immigrants with a low level of education. *Labor-Markets* gave light to the idea that White women are at the same level, if not more, compared to that of Black men in the labor force and though Hispanic women have entered the work force they will not receive as much as the other two races and two genders; but will receive the least of all. *Economic Status* discusses the idea that the more adults in a household, the more financially stable the house will be. Whites have the most adults working with a man and woman working aside from a single-family household that is on average considered poor. *Health Status* states that well-being is linked health yet it does not correspond to the economic trend. Hispanics may have the least progress in education and economic stance but have the fewer health issues and differentials. *Crime and Criminal Justice* noted that Blacks are more likely to be victims of homicide in which Whites are two times likely to be victims and Hispanics six times as likely. With that, Blacks are more likely to be incarcerated than Whites. *Housing and Neighborhoods* uncovers that Whites and Blacks are the most segregates race/ethnicity out of the five.

Two Key Quotes:

"The diversity of a person's neighborhood can affect his or her overall sense of national diversity and knowledge of members of other races or ethnicities."

"Family income is probably the most widely used measure of overall economic well-being."

Two Question:

--If the minority women begin to get recognized financially in the work-force as white women do, will the demographics of living change?

--Does it raise any wonder that even with the massive amounts of immigrating Hispanics in the country that the educational attainment percentage is still the same?