

# Race, Ethnicity and Nationality

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# Linking race, ethnicity and nationality in Jelly Beans

# Race

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A human construct, mode of categorization based on physical appearance.

Race is ascribed that is, people are assigned to racial categories based on what others see.

In the case of Jellybeans, race is color.



# Race

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- ❖ Caucasian
- ❖ Mongoloid (Asian)
- ❖ Negroid (Black)
- ❖ Australoid. ([Southeast Asia](#), [South Asia](#), [Australia](#), [Melanesia](#), [Polynesia](#))

\*Classification by Carleston S. Coon in 1962\*

# Race

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The United Nations has opted to drop the term "race" and replace it with "ethnic groups" instead.

"National, religious, geographic, linguistic and cultural groups do not necessarily coincide with racial groups: and the cultural traits of such groups have no demonstrated genetic connection with racial traits. Because serious errors of this kind are habitually committed when the term 'race' is used in popular parlance, it would be better when speaking of human races to drop the term 'race' altogether and speak of 'ethnic groups'.

# Ethnicity

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A dynamic process involving the negotiation of self-identity in relation to significant others within a particular context:

“as much the product of internal arguments of identity and contestation as of external objectification” (Werbner 1997: 18)

Premised on notions of **shared descent, heritage and culture.**

In the case of jelly beans, ethnicity is flavour.



# Ethnicity

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According to a 1998 study published in the Scientific American, there are more than 5,000 ethnic groups in the world:

- ❖ Arabs
- ❖ Kurds
- ❖ Americans
- ❖ Japanese
- ❖ Marathi

❖ etc

# Nationality

Someone's national origin. The place where a person holds citizenship.

Nationality is flexible.

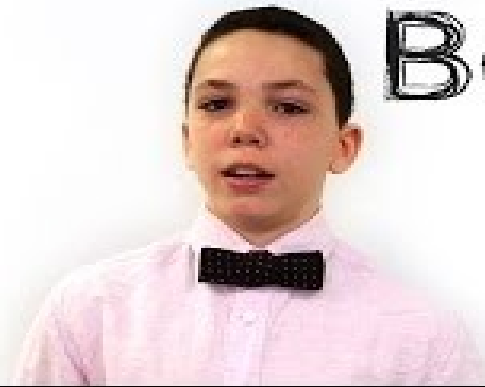
In case of Jellybeans, it is the jellybean bag.



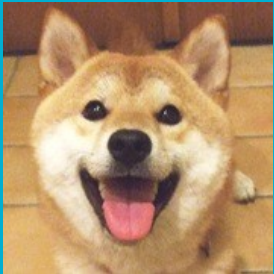
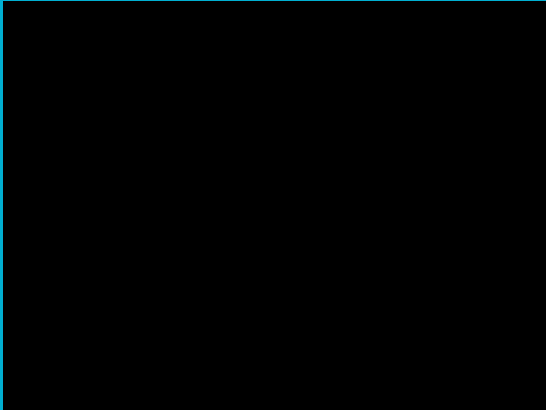




# Being 12



# "Long way to go to embrace the diversity"



# Being "Hafu" in Japan



Hafu (half) = biracial / ethnically half Japanese

comes from "Half", indicating the half foreign-ness



# "Hafu"

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Emerged in the 1970s in Japan

- 👉 now the most commonly used label, preferred term of self-definition
- 👉 almost like a nation or an ethnic group within Japan
- 👉 Not only a description, but an entity in itself



# "Hafu" in social context

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"Hafu" account for a small portion of Japan's population

👉 approximately 36,000 children with a non-japanese parent are born every year

👉 3 percent of births

With a rise in international marriage, their numbers are growing

# In 2014

39,511 international marriage =

accounted for 5.5% of all marriages in Japan

Japanese - Chinese 13,019

Japanese - Philippines 8,517

Japanese - Koreans 8,023

Japanese- American 1,679

Japanese - Brazilian 524

Japanese - British 403

Visible hafus are minority of minority



# Miss Universe Japan 2015

Ariana Miyamoto (23)

Born to a Japanese mother and

African american father







BBC  
NEWS

AFP

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"I don't think the equivalent word for 'Hafu' exists overseas, but in Japan you need it to explain who you are. "

-Ariana Miyamoto

Miss Universe Japan 2015



# The Hafu project

Begun in 2009

Aiming to promote

"awareness of racial diversity in japan" and  
"the issues facing those of mixed heritage"



I stuck out wherever I was  
and people treated me differently.

# Factors that affect the "hafu" sense of belongingness and identity assertion

- education
- relationship to family and friends
- where and how they were raised
- personal characteristics
- the ways in which they have been projected by the surrounded society

# Ethnicity and Mental Health

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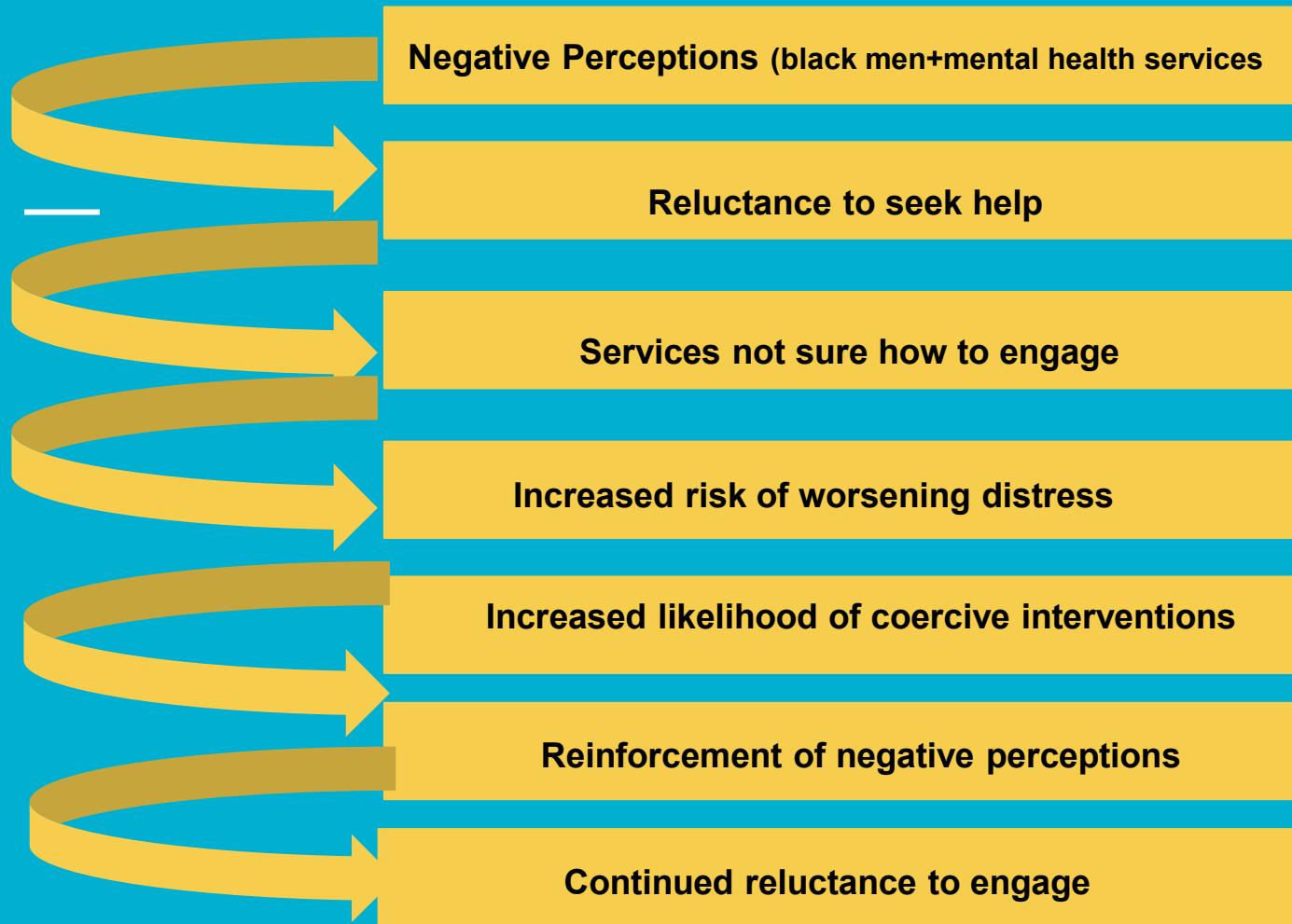
→ People from minority ethnic groups experience poorer health due to negative attitudes towards them.

Understanding of the inequalities and disparities in health (equally in mental health), can provide insights into the social processes that underpin these inequalities.

And can therefore, form a useful basis for strategies to address or even overcome inequalities in mental health.

# Risk factors for mental illness in ethnic minorities

- ❖ Exclusion from school.
- ❖ Social deprivation as a result of unemployment.
- ❖ Prevalence of crime and drug cultures.
- ❖ Over-representation in prison populations. (White, 2006)
- ❖ Social and economic inequalities.
- ❖ Racial harassment and discrimination.



**The Spiral of Oppression:  
Keating (2007)**



# Alvarado's racial stereotype theory(1987):

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Four key themes in racial representations:

- ❖ Exotic
- ❖ Dangerous
- ❖ Humorous
- ❖ Pitied

# Exotic:

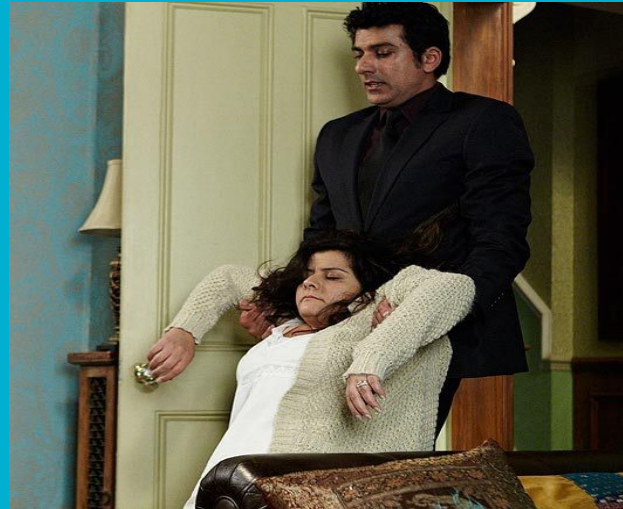
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Certain ethnic groups can be represented as being exotic. This is sometimes portrayed through Latino Americans as they are seen as being sex symbols and are represented as being rather explicit.

# Dangerous:

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Some ethnic groups can be portrayed as dangerous through the analysis of certain people's behaviour. For example, characters in soaps such as Eastenders with a different ethnic background to others is related to violent and aggressive behaviour e.g. abuse.



# Humorous:

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Other ethnic groups are represented as being humorous through the use of animation and cartoon characters such as Simpsons.



# Pitied:

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Adverts and documentaries raise awareness for African people and young children who are in need of water and food in order to survive. By doing this not only is it presenting real problems in the world but also creating an atmosphere of pity within the audience which in turn persuades members to pay and portray beneficial methods so they can help these young children in need



# Discussion questions

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Q. How do the media influence discussions on 'race'?

Q. Why do you think children from some minority ethnic groups are the highest educational achievers?

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