

Population In U S By Race

The United States Census counts the persons residing in the United States including citizens, non-citizen permanent residents, and non-citizen long-term visitors. Civilian and military federal employees serving abroad and their dependents are counted in their home state. Social conceptions and groupings of races have varied over time, often involving folk taxonomies that define essential types of individuals based on perceived traits. Modern scientists consider such biological essentialism obsolete, and generally discourage racial explanations for collective differentiation in both physical and behavioral traits.

List of U.S. states by non-Hispanic white population population. The United States Census Bureau defines non-Hispanic White as White Americans who are This is a list of U. e. states by Non-Hispanic Whites population. 8% of the total U. This is a list of U. S. At 191. The United States Census Bureau defines non-Hispanic White as White Americans who are not of Hispanic or Latino ancestry (i. 6 million in 2020, non-Hispanic whites comprise 57. states by Non-Hispanic Whites population. , having ancestry from Spain or Latin America). S. S

Even though there is a broad... Social rights, political rights, educational opportunities, and economic status were largely determined by the group to which an individual belonged. There were three basic racial classifications under the law: Black, White and Coloured (mixed). Under the act, as amended, Coloureds and Indians were formally classified into various subgroups, including Cape Coloured, Malay, Griqua, Chinese, Indian, Other Asian and Other Coloured. Indians (that is, South Asians from the former British Raj, and their descendants) were later added as a separate classification as they were seen as having "no historical right to the country".... Many constructions of race are associated with phenotypical traits and geographic ancestry, and scholars like Carl Linnaeus have proposed scientific models for the organization of race since at least the 18th century. Following the discovery of Mendelian genetics and the mapping of the human genome, questions about the biology of race have often been framed in terms of genetics. A wide range of research methods have been employed to examine patterns of human variation and their relations to ancestry and racial groups, including studies of individual traits, studies of large populations and genetic clusters, and studies of genetic risk factors for disease.

List of U.S. states and territories by population Separate statistics are maintained for the five permanently inhabited territories of the United States: Puerto Rico, Guam, the U. states and territories by area List of U. S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands. S. S. C. List of U. states and territories by race/ethnicity The states and territories included in the United States Census

Bureau's statistics for the United States population, ethnicity, and most other categories include the 50 states and Washington, D. states and territories by net migration List of U. S d2a97617a7

== 2020 census (single race) == d2a97617a7

Race and health [citation needed] In the U. because of declines in the health of majority groups. , more than 133 million Americans (45% of the population) have one or more Race and health refers to how being identified with a specific race influences health. In the study of race and health, some American scientists organize people in racial categories depending on different factors such as: phenotype, ancestry, social identity, genetic makeup and lived experience. In the United States, race is a complex concept that has changed across chronological eras and depends on both self-identification and social recognition. Race and ethnicity often remain undifferentiated in American health research. S d2a97617a7

Pseudoscientific claims of inherent differences in intelligence between races have played a central role in the history of scientific racism. The first tests showing differences in IQ scores between different population groups in the United States were those of United States... d2a97617a7 In botany, the Latin words stirps and proles were traditionally used, and proles was recommended in the first botanical Code of Nomenclature, published in 1868. d2a97617a7

Race and genetics Today, the consensus among scientists is that race is a social construct, and that using it as a proxy for genetic differences among populations is misleading. that race is a social construct, and that using it as a proxy for genetic differences among populations is misleading. Many constructions of race are associated Researchers have investigated the relationship between race and genetics as part of efforts to understand how biology may or may not contribute to human racial categorization d2a97617a7

== Method == d2a97617a7 The term is recognized by some, but not governed by any of the formal codes of biological nomenclature. Taxonomic units below the level of subspecies are not typically applied to animals. d2a97617a7 According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, health disparities... d2a97617a7

Race and intelligence Today, the scientific consensus is that genetics does not explain differences in IQ test performance between groups, and that observed differences are environmental in origin. Discussions of race and intelligence—specifically regarding claims of differences in intelligence along racial lines—have appeared in both popular science Discussions of race and intelligence—specifically regarding claims of differences in intelligence along racial lines—have appeared in both popular science and academic research since the modern concept of race was first introduced. With the inception of IQ testing in the early 20th century, differences in average test performance between racial

groups have been observed, though these differences have fluctuated and in many cases steadily decreased over time. In particular, the validity of IQ testing as a metric for human intelligence is disputed. Complicating the issue, modern science has concluded that race is a socially constructed phenomenon rather than a biological reality, and there exist various conflicting definitions of intelligence d2a97617a7

As of April 1, 2020, the date of the 2020 United States census, the nine most populous U.S. states contain slightly more than half of the total population. The 25 least populous states contain less than one-sixth of the total population. California, the most populous state, contains more people than the 21 least populous states combined, and Wyoming, the least populous state, has a population less than any of the 31 most populous U.S. cities. The population of Wyoming currently as of 2025 is 588,753. d2a97617a7

Race (taxonomy) g. strains making up one race. Genetic isolation between races is not complete, but genetic differences may have accumulated that are not (yet) sufficient to separate species. Sometimes it is used to denote a level below that of subspecies, while at other times it is used as a synonym for subspecies. g In biological taxonomy, race is an informal rank in the taxonomic hierarchy for which various definitions exist. geographically, or physiologically. It has been used as a higher rank than strain, with several strains making up one race. Races may be genetically distinct populations of individuals within the same species, or they may be defined in other ways, e. Races may be genetically distinct populations of individuals within the same species, or they may be defined in other ways, e d2a97617a7

Caucasian race It comprises the native populations of the North Caucasus, the Balkans. Coon (1930). The "Northcaucasian race" is a sub-race proposed by Carleton S. Europe d2a97617a7

Population Registration Act, 1950 This law worked in tandem with other laws passed as part of the apartheid system. Under the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, 1949, it was illegal for a white person to marry a person of another race. With the enactment of the Immorality Amendment Act, 1950, it also became a crime for a white person and a person of another race to have sexual intercourse. The idea arose again in 1935 when a parliamentary select committee The Population Registration Act of 1950 required that each inhabitant of South Africa be classified and registered in accordance with their racial characteristics and culture as part of the system of apartheid. than that, was to create a national population register and classify the population by race d2a97617a7

Differences in health status, health outcomes, life expectancy, and many other indicators of health in different racial and ethnic groups are well documented. Epidemiological data indicate that American racial groups are unequally affected by diseases, in terms of morbidity and mortality. Some individuals in certain racial groups receive less care, have less access to resources, and live shorter lives in general. Overall, racial health disparities appear to be rooted in social disadvantages associated with race such as implicit stereotyping and average differences in socioeconomic status. d2a97617a7 Research into race and genetics has also been criticized as emerging from, or

contributing to, scientific racism. Genetic studies of traits and populations have been used to justify social inequalities... d2a97617a7 == Population by state or territory == d2a97617a7 == Other terms == d2a97617a7

List of U.S. states and territories by African-American population Considering only those who marked "black" and no other race in combination, as in the first table, the percentage was 12. While those who selected black and any other race in combination was 14. Considering only those who marked "black" and no other race in combination, as in the first table, the percentage was 12. 4% in 2020, down from 12. S. in the population. 4% in 2020 The following is a list of U. states, territories and the District of Columbia ranked by the proportion of African Americans of full or partial descent, including those of Hispanic origin, in the population. 6% in 2010. 2% d2a97617a7

Race (human categorization) While partly based on physical similarities within groups, race does not have an inherent physical or biological meaning. The term came into common usage during the 16th century, when it was used to refer to groups of various kinds, including those characterized by close kinship relations. The concept of race is foundational to racism, the belief that humans can be divided based on the superiority of one race over another. Modern science regards race as a social construct, an identity which is assigned based on rules made by society. By the 17th century, the term began to refer to physical (phenotypical) traits, and then later national affiliations or perceived ancestry. Although still used in general contexts, race has often been replaced by less ambiguous or loaded terms: populations, people(s), ethnic groups, or communities Race is a categorization of humans based on shared physical or social qualities into groups generally viewed as distinct within a given society d2a97617a7

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