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Stereotyping Immigrants in the US

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Introduction

America's current refugee and immigrant admission policy is both humane and relatively generous by the world's community standards. Many of us who have grown up here have this sense that the United States is a welcoming multicultural nation that is a beautiful mosaic of cultures and is relatively unprejudiced than much of the rest of the world. However, long-time residents unfamiliar with outsiders react differently to those from diverse ethnic groups, often forming generalizations associated with a group, which influences what we see, believe, and how we understand the world. Frequently, the topic of immigration is met with feelings of opposition and skepticism, with attitudes towards immigration revolving around a fear of economic and cultural threat (Sneiderman et al., 2004).

What is stereotyping?

Stereotypes are mental shortcuts that help us quickly understand a group or make assumptions about a group. They are widely used to generalize about groups of people's characteristics through the assignment of simple labels that purportedly represent group traits. It's essential to be aware of them because sometimes they're wrong. The issue with stereotypes is once we have them, we tend to confirm our stereotypes psychologically; we see the information that fits our stereotype and story and keeps it in the back of our mind, and information that doesn't include our stereotype we just throw away. Therefore, stereotypes alter intergroup communication because they lead people to base their preparation, transmission, and reception of false assumptions.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Espenshade, T. J. and C. A. Calhoun 1993 "An Analysis of Public Opinion toward Undocumented Immigration," *Population Research and Policy Review*, 12:189-224.

The article “an analysis of public opinion towards Undocumented immigration” is written by two researchers T. J. Espenshade and Calhoun, to analyze the opinion of the general public on the issue of immigrants and their position in society. The hypothesis regarding immigration is tested through the data collected from the public, and it is utilized to access collective national opinion. This reference is selected because it does not focus on the political perspective but gives importance to the public attitude towards different ethnic immigrants. The lacking of this source is that it is limited to only one opinion disregarding the other perspectives.

Green, L. (1998). *Stereotypes: Negative racial stereotypes and their effect on attitudes toward African Americans. Perspectives on Multiculturalism and Cultural Diversity*, 11, 1998-1999. Retrieved from <http://www.ferris.edu.edu/jimcrow/links/vcu.htm>

Immigrants are commonly targeted through racial biases and stereotypes. This article has examined the negative racial biases and their impact on society and their attitude towards the native black African Americans. These stereotypes place all black people in the same category, which affects their functionality in the foreign country. This reference is chosen because it focuses on the attitude of people, which is shaped by racial biases and stereotypes, while the group chosen is the black community. The lack in this reference is that it only takes a sample population from one community and ignores the other ethnic diversity.

Igartua, J.J. (2013): “Attitudinal impact and cognitive channeling of immigration stereotypes through the news”, at *Revista Latina de Comunicación Social*, 68.

Media is playing an important role in shaping the identity of the groups, and the article “Attitude impact and cognitive channeling of immigration stereotypes through the news” focus on the news channels in shaping the attitude of the general public towards immigrants. The stereotypes are propagated through the crime stories of the news channels. This article is n=very beneficial for research as it provides a different perspective on the news channels and their role in stereotype propagation. The lacking in this paper is that it focuses on only news stories by ignoring the other mode of media.

King, Laura. "Afghanistan Violence Is Soaring, U.N. Report Says; Figures Include an 'Alarming' 94% Increase in Bomb Attacks in 2010." *Los Angeles Times* 20 June 2010: 4. Print.

In the news article “Afghanistan is Soaring, UN Reports”, Afghanistan's disrupted political and economic situation forces people to immigrate from their native land. In the past few years, the bombing, mass shootings, and terrorism have increased as in 2010, 94% increase in bomb attacks is observed. This article is important as it highlights Afghani immigration, but it lacks that it can not be used as a strong point to reflect on the stereotypes against immigrants.

Maykovich, MinakoKurokawa. “Reciprocity in Racial Stereotypes: White, Black, and Yellow.” *American Journal of Sociology*, vol. 77, no. 5, 1972, pp. 876–897. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/2776927. Accessed 24 Nov. 2020.

The research paper “Reciprocity in Racial Stereotypes...” highlights an important perspective by incorporating children as a sample paper. The children have been asked to explain the different racial groups, and mostly, the positive attitude is associated with whites while the negative traits are connected with the black and brown people. The article can be of great help because it focuses on the children and their opinion which is ignored in other studies.

Rose, Arnold M. 1949. *The Negro’s Morale*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

In the book “The Negro’s Morale,” the author has identified the negro groups and explain their struggle to accept their native identity and make the world realize their importance as a black ethnic group. The writer explains that it is not easy for black people to identify themselves as a separate group because of racial stereotypes and political propaganda. This book is beneficial because it explains the negro identification and their struggles, while the only limitation is that this source is very wide, and during research, every perspective can not be included.

Sibley, C. G., & Duckitt, J. (2008). *Personality and prejudice: A meta-analysis and theoretical review. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*. 24, 53-67.*

The article “Personality and Prejudice: A meta-analysis” has used the quantitative research methodology in which the implications of prejudice and personality are focused. For this purpose, the author has analyzed 71 different studies which focus on the five traits and dimensions of personality. The research is beneficial because it focuses on a very different

perspective of the personality, which helped to figure out how individuals internalize the stereotypes. The limitation of the research is that language used is very difficult and technical, which can not be understood by everyone.

Sneiderman, Paul, and Douglas B. Grob. 1996. "Public Attitudes Toward Immigrants and Immigration Policies." *International Migration Review* 33:455-67.

The public attitude towards the acceptance of the immigration culture and their increase on the national level has been observed in this article, and the main focus is on the countries such as Australia, Canada, West Germany, and the United States. The survey has been given to different sectors, and it has been observed that the positive attitude towards immigrants is decreasing in coming years. This article is chosen because it gives the ratio of change in people's attitude towards immigrants while no limitation exists in the article as it perfectly fits with the immigrant's research essay.

Timberlake, Jeffrey M., and Rhys H. Williams. "Stereotypes of U.S. Immigrants from Four Global Regions." *Social Science Quarterly*, vol. 93, no. 4, 2012, pp. 867-890.

America has faced an unacceptance towards immigration culture for years because of the prevailing racism and racial stereotypes. The article "Stereotypes of U.S immigrants from Four global regions" explains the variation of the racial stereotypes from the perspective of Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. The research is very important because it finds out that Asian immigrants are perceived positively while Latin Americans are perceived as negative. The limitation is that it does not focus on the groups of other countries except the US.