

DOWNLOAD PDF RACE-BASED AFFIRMATIVE ACTION HURTS AFRICAN AMERICANS RICHARD H. SANDER

Chapter 1 : The History Book Club - CIVIL RIGHTS: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION Showing of 16

Affirmative-action programs are necessary / Gary Orfield -- Affirmative-action programs are unnecessary and discriminatory / Ward Connerly -- Race-based affirmative action hurts African Americans / Richard H. Sander -- Race-based affirmative action has helped African Americans / David L. Chambers.

Affirmative action in China There is affirmative action in education for minority nationalities. This may equate to lowering minimum requirements for the National University Entrance Examination, which is a mandatory exam for all students to enter university. Israel[edit] A class-based affirmative action policy was incorporated into the admission practices of the four most selective universities in Israel during the early to mids. In evaluating the eligibility of applicants, neither their financial status nor their national or ethnic origins are considered. The emphasis, rather, is on structural disadvantages, especially neighborhood socioeconomic status and high school rigor, although several individual hardships are also weighed. This policy made the four institutions, especially the echelons at the most selective departments, more diverse than they otherwise would have been. In the negotiation for status as worthy peers, emphasizing gender signals that a woman is an "imposter", someone who does not rightfully belong in the position she is claiming to fill. This suggests that affirmative action can have applications for different groups in Israel. Reservation in India Reservation in India is a form of affirmative action designed to improve the well-being of backward and under-represented communities defined primarily by their caste. Malaysia provides affirmative action to the majority because in general, the Malays have lower incomes than the Chinese, who have traditionally been involved in businesses and industries, but who were also general migrant workers. Sri Lanka[edit] In the Standardization policy of Sri Lankan universities was introduced as an affirmative action program for students from areas which had lower rates of education than other areas due to missionary activity in the north and east, which essentially were the Tamil areas. Successive governments cultivated a historical myth after the colonial powers had left that the British had practised communal favouritism towards Christians and the minority Tamil community for the entire years they had controlled Sri Lanka. However, the Sinhalese in fact benefitted from trade and plantation cultivations over the rest of the other groups and their language and culture as well as the religion of Buddhism was fostered and made into mediums for schools over the Tamil language, which did not have the same treatment and Tamils learned English instead as there was no medium for Tamil until near independence. The British sending the missionaries to the north and east was for the protection of the Sinhalese and in fact showed favouritism to the majority group instead of the minorities to maintain trading relationships and benefits from them. The Tamils, out of this random benefit from learning English and basic education excelled and flourished and were able to take many civil service jobs to the chagrin of the Sinhalese. The myth of Divide and Rule is untrue. The policy, were it not implemented would have prevented the civil wars ahead as the policies had no basis and in fact is an example of discrimination against the Tamil ethnic group. In addition to these linguistic quotas, women may get preferential treatment in recruitment for certain public sector jobs if there is a gender imbalance in the field. France[edit] No distinctions based on race, religion or sex are allowed under the French Constitution. Some schools, in neighborhoods labeled "Priority Education Zones", are granted more funds than the others. Students from these schools also benefit from special policies in certain institutions such as Sciences Po. After the Sarkozy election, a new attempt in favour of Arab-French students was made, but Sarkozy did not gain enough political support to change the French constitution. However, some French schools do implement affirmative action in that they are obligated to take a certain number of students from impoverished families. All appointments of males as directors will be invalid as long as the quota is not met, and monetary penalties may apply for other directors. There are programs stating that if men and women have equal qualifications, women have to be preferred for a job; moreover, the disabled should be preferred to non-disabled people. This is typical for all positions in state and university service as of [update] , typically using the phrase "We try to increase diversity in this line of work". In recent years, there

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has been a long public debate about whether to issue programs that would grant women a privileged access to jobs in order to fight discrimination. According to Stefan Zillich , quotas should be "a possibility" to help working class children who did not do well in school gain access to a Gymnasium University-preparatory school. This suggests that the law has had a marginal effect on the sex of the chair and the boards remain internally segregated. Although at the beginning of our observation period, only 7 of 91 prominent directors were women. The gender balance among prominent directors has changed considerable through the period, and at the end of the period, women and men were prominent directors. By applying more restrictive definitions of prominence, the proportion of directors who are women generally increases. If only considering directors with at least three directorships, When considering directors with seven or more directorships, all of them are women. Thus, affirmative action increase the female population in the director position.

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Chapter 2 : Discrimination - Brigham Young University

The Painful Truth About Affirmative Action Why racial preferences in college admissions hurt minority students -- and shroud the education system in dishonesty. Richard Sander Stuart Taylor Jr.

Nov 22, at 1: So this is going to be a really fun post. A few students wore t-shirts emblazoned with the image of one of their professors. Just not black peopleâ€¦. The teams are organized by section. Some of the teams decided to name themselves after professors. That professor was Richard Sander. Tipsters report that the section in question has only different professors for Property. Professor Sander is famous for controversial work that he claims shows that black people are ill-served by affirmative-action. In various articles and in his book *Mismatch*: I think his conclusions are racist. I think he ignores the black people with marginally lower test scores who do get in, do compete, and do thrive. And I think the conclusion that black under-performance is a reason to exclude black people, as opposed to reforming education to help talented black people succeed, is pretty racist. My 1L experience was awful and after numerous complaints to administration about why it was so problematic to continue placing blacks in his classroom, they finally stopped this year. We were also never provided additional academic support for the missed learning opportunities in that environment, such as not feeling comfortable enough to attend his office hours. Can you imagine this happening in the reverse? I thought he was just a Property professor. Writing a 1,word blog post about ten kids wearing t-shirts is almost certainly an overreaction. Having an administrative response to the students wearing the t-shirts is an even bigger overreaction, and probably a dangerous one. But were any white students similarly offended? Or did they bounce through their day, ignorant or pretending to be ignorant of the offense given? For the viewpoints of the other ATL editors on this controversy, [click here](#).

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Chapter 3 : MISMATCH by Richard H. Sander , Stuart Taylor Jr. | Kirkus Reviews

Richard Henry Sander is a professor of law at the UCLA School of Law and a critic of affirmative action, primarily known for the mismatch theory.

For many of them, those doors have slammed shut, quickly and painfully. Mortgage lenders flooded Mr. Now, many of the Hispanics who became homeowners find themselves mired in the national housing mess. Nearly 9, families in his district have lost their homes to foreclosure. Foreclosure Crisis Hits Hispanics Congressional districts with large Hispanic populations often feature heavy nonprime lending. See how different districts break down in terms of prime and nonprime home loans. For years, immigrants to the U. It was fueled by a campaign by low-income housing groups, Hispanic lawmakers, a congressional Hispanic housing initiative, mortgage lenders and brokers, who all were pushing to increase homeownership among Latinos. The network included Mr. The caucus launched a housing initiative called Hogar "Spanish for home" to work with industry and community groups to increase mortgage lending to Latinos. Mortgage companies provided funding to that group, and to the National Association of Hispanic Real Estate Professionals, which fielded an army to make the loans. In years past, minority borrowers seeking loans were often stopped cold by a practice called red-lining, in which lenders were reluctant to lend within particular geographical areas, often, it appeared, on the basis of race. But combined efforts to open the mortgage pipeline to Latinos proved successful. Panameno says that during the height of the housing boom she sought to present the Hispanic Caucus with data showing how many Latinos were being steered into risky and expensive subprime loans. Hogar declined her requests, she says. When the national housing market began unraveling, so did the fortunes of many of the new homeowners. But there is evidence that Hispanic borrowers have been hard hit. Census and RealtyTrac data. Hispanic lawmakers and community groups have blamed subprime lenders, who specialize in making loans to customers with spotty credit histories. They complain that even solid borrowers were steered to those loans, which carry higher interest rates. In a written statement, Mr. Easy Credit But a close look at the network of organizations pushing for increased mortgage lending reveals a more complicated picture. Lawmakers and advocacy groups pushed hard for the easy credit that fueled the subprime phenomenon among Latinos. Members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, who received donations from the lending industry and saw their constituents moving into new homes, pushed for eased lending standards, which led to problems. Mortgage lenders appear to have regarded Latinos as a largely untapped demographic. Many were first or second-generation U. Many Hispanic families had multiple wage earners working multiple cash jobs, but had no savings or established credit history to allow them to qualify for traditional loans. The Congressional Hispanic Caucus created Hogar in to work with industry and community groups to increase mortgage lending to Latinos. A Washington Mutual vice president served as chairman of its advisory committee. Hogar worked with Freddie Mac on a two-year examination of Latino homeownership in 63 congressional districts. It recommended further easing of down-payment and underwriting standards. Representatives for Hogar declined repeated requests for comment. By , its ranks had grown to 16, agents and mortgage brokers. The association, called Nahrep, received funding from some of the same players that funded Hogar. In October , a charitable foundation set up by Mr. AmeriDream provided down-payment money to buyers, a cost that was covered by home builders in the form of donations to the nonprofit. New housing legislation last fall outlawed the program. Baca is cosponsoring a bill that would allow AmeriDream and similar nonprofits to resume arranging seller-financed down-payment assistance to low-income Federal Housing Administration borrowers. Such seller-financed loans comprise one-third of the loans backed by the FHA, and have defaulted at nearly triple the rate of other FHA-insured loans, according to agency spokesman William Glavin. In a news release, AmeriDream said the donation to Mr. Internal Revenue Service records indicate that Mr. Baca remains opposed to strict lending rules. Mortgage lending to Hispanics took off between and , powered by nonprime loans. The biggest jump occurred in Nonprime mortgages carry high

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interest rates and are tailored to borrowers with low credit scores or few assets. Between and , black borrowers were offered nonprime loans at a slightly higher rate than Hispanics, but the overall number of Hispanic borrowers was much larger. Tricks of the Trade Mortgage brokers became a key portion of the lending pipeline. Phi Nguyen, a former broker, worked at two suburban Washington-area firms that employed hundreds of loan originators, most of them Latino. Countrywide and other subprime lenders sent account representatives to brokerage offices frequently, he says. Another problem was so-called NINA “no income, no assets” loans. They were originally intended for self-employed people of means. But Freddie Mac executives worried about abuse, according to documents obtained by Congress. Regions of the country where the housing bubble grew biggest, such as California , Nevada and Florida , are heavily populated by Latinos, many of whom worked in the construction industry during the housing boom. When these markets began to weaken, bad loans depressed the value of neighboring properties, creating a downward spiral. Neighborhoods are now dotted with vacant homes. By late , one in every nine households in San Joaquin County , Calif. Banks have already taken back 55 of every 1, homes. In Riverside , Calif. In Prince William County, Va. Cadima ran into trouble on his adjustable-rate mortgage. In the wake of the housing slump, some participants in the Hispanic lending network are expressing second thoughts about the push. Nahrep has filed complaints with state regulators against some of those brokers, he says. Typically, he says, everything was marketed to borrowers in Spanish, right up until the closing, which was conducted in English. The association has a new how-to guide: Strategies for Preventing, Surviving and Overcoming Foreclosure. Heriot is professor of law at the University of San Diego and a member of the U. Commission on Civil Rights. Three years ago, UCLA law professor Richard Sander published an explosive, fact-based study of the consequences of affirmative action in American law schools in the Stanford Law Review. Most of his findings were grim, and they caused dismay among many of the champions of affirmative action “and indeed, among those who were not. Easily the most startling conclusion of his research: Sander calculated that there are fewer black attorneys today than there would have been if law schools had practiced color-blind admissions “about 7. He identified the culprit as the practice of admitting minority students to schools for which they are inadequately prepared. No one claims the findings in Mr. Unfortunately, fair-minded scholars are hard to come by when the issue is affirmative action. Some of the same people who argue Mr. Sander and his co-investigators sought bar passage data from the State Bar of California that would allow analysis by race, Mr. Over the last 40 years, many distinguished citizens “university presidents, judges, philanthropists and other leaders “have built their reputations on their support for race-based admissions. Ordinary citizens have found secure jobs as part of the resulting diversity bureaucracy. Commission on Civil Rights hopes that it can persuade the State Bar to reconsider. Its soon-to-be released report on affirmative action in law schools specifically calls for state bar authorities to cooperate with qualified scholars studying the mismatch issue. The recommendation is modest. Sander is right or his critics wrong. It simply seeks to encourage and facilitate important research. And conscious, deliberately chosen ignorance is not a good-faith option. Not surprisingly, such a gap leads to problems. Students who attend schools where their academic credentials are substantially below those of their fellow students tend to perform poorly. The reason is simple: While some students will outperform their entering academic credentials, just as some students will underperform theirs, most students will perform in the range that their academic credentials predict. As a result, in elite law schools, Nearly identical performance gaps existed at law schools at all levels. This much is uncontroversial. Supporters of race-based admissions argue that, despite the likelihood of poor grades, minority students are still better off accepting the benefit of a preference and graduating from a more prestigious school. Students who could have performed well at less competitive schools may end up lost and demoralized. As a result, they may fail the bar. Sander found that when black and white students with similar academic credentials compete against each other at the same school, they earn about the same grades. Similarly, when black and white students with similar grades from the same tier law school take the bar examination, they pass at about the same rate. Yet, paradoxically, black students as a whole have dramatically lower bar passage rates than white students with similar

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credentials. The Sander study argued that the most plausible explanation is that, as a result of affirmative action, black and white students with similar credentials are not attending the same schools. The white students are more likely to be attending a school that takes things a little more slowly and spends more time on matters that are covered on the bar exam.

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Chapter 4 : Affirmative Action Backfires | Asian American Politics

UCLA law professor Richard H. Sander, author of a controversial new study concluding that affirmative action hurts black law school students, generally seems an unlikely candidate to challenge a leading liberal cause. Sander, 48, is a soft-spoken former VISTA volunteer who for years has studied.

Why not start with the man sitting in the Oval Office? President Donald Trump embodies the worst stereotypes conservatives have invoked to describe affirmative action beneficiaries, according to several commentators, political scientists and diversity experts. His taxes were never really fully revealed," says Anderson. They say a corrupt political system needs a disrupter-in-chief. Which group is right? President Trump plays in a fire truck as the media looks on. Critics say Americans have lowered their presidential standards since Trump took office. Conservatives have lectured women and people of color for years about the importance of meeting high standards. No "handouts" or "set-asides" allowed. Only the most qualified should get the job. And then millions of these same people voted for a man some critics call the most unqualified president in American history. Trump is the only American president who came into office with no military or political experience. Sometimes, they say, it shows. This fall, Trump incorrectly stated that a stock market rally could reduce the national debt. He once said he admired "Article 12" in the Constitution there are only seven. Jackson died 16 years before the Civil War began. Trump lacks intellectual curiosity, they say. A new book, "Fire and Fury: Inside the Trump White House," portrays a President who has the attention span of a child and does not like to read. Trump responded by challenging Tillerson to an IQ test. Affirmative action critics often say such programs violate the American principle of meritocracy: America is not some feudal society where class and wealth determine advancement, they say. Yet Trump has repeatedly violated the principle of meritocracy by staffing his administration with relatives and others with little expertise in their areas of responsibility, critics say. Trump appointed him to be his peace negotiator in the Middle East and tasked him with tackling the opioid crisis as well. And Ben Carson, the secretary of housing and urban development, had no experience in housing policy or working for the government. Kennedy appointed his brother Robert, a lawyer, to be attorney general. Many Americans continue to hold Trump to lower standards as he approaches the end of his first year in office, others say. Read the remainder of the article at: Bergmann no photo Source:

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Chapter 5 : NY Daily News - We are currently unavailable in your region

Affirmative action in higher education started in the late s as a noble effort to jump-start racial integration in American society and create the conditions for genuine equal opportunity.

In this news article, L. Times staff writer Stuart Silverman wrote: He reports that, in his national sampling, nearly half of first-year black students received grades placing them in the bottom tenth of their classes. He contends that if the same black students went to less selective law schools, they would earn higher grades, raising their chances of graduating and passing the bar exam. Sander, 48, is a soft-spoken former VISTA volunteer who for years has studied housing discrimination and championed efforts to fight segregation in Los Angeles. A self-described "pragmatic progressive" who supported John Kerry for president, Sander also promoted a local program in the s to help the working poor win more federal aid. Sander, argues that ending racial preferences in law-school admissions would increase the number of black lawyers because it would help ensure that students attend law schools where they are more likely to succeed. For any defender of affirmative action, which is a core article of faith in higher education, and especially in law schools, this seems like a fundamental assault on cherished ideas and values. That study of 27, students who entered law school in found a wide gap between the grades and test scores of minority students and those of white counterparts. Sander also drew data from his own study of students who entered 20 law schools in His analysis focuses on black students alone. He is working on another study that includes other underrepresented minority groups. In a race-blind admissions system, the number of black graduates passing the bar the first time would jump to 74 percent, [Sander] says, based on his statistical analysis of how higher grades in less competitive schools would result in higher bar scores. Black students are nearly six times as likely as whites not to pass state bar exams after multiple attempts. Sander stops short of calling for an end to all racial preferences, but argues that they should at least be scaled back if, as he contends, they are hurting the intended beneficiaries more than they are helping them. The people who run them evidently believe both that it is a desirable goal to increase the number of African-Americans and other minorities who become lawyers and that the goal cannot be reached in any other way. The article is to be published in the Stanford Law Review. The reason is in dispute, but the regrettable fact is not. So in order to have as many black students as they think suitable, law schools admit black students with substantially lower undergraduate grades and LSAT scores than whites. Students who get low grades, whatever their race, are more likely to drop out, and if they do graduate, are less likely to pass the bar exam. Among students who took the bar exam up to five times, all but 3. Supreme Court seemed to agree, at least with respect to University of Michigan law school admissions. Writing for the majority in Grutter vs. NEWS May 9, The Racial Paradox of the Corporate Law Firm "A new study, however, debunks the myth that those preferences are necessary even now, providing stunning evidence affirmative action may actually hurt the chances of blacks to obtain law degrees. The study appears in the November issue of Stanford Law Review. Sander notes in the introduction to his study, "There has never been a comprehensive attempt to assess the relative costs and benefits of racial preferences in any field of higher education. Sander focuses on what he describes as the "costs" and "benefits" of affirmative action to blacks. He is less concerned about the harm such programs may do to better-qualified white and Asian students passed over in the admissions process than about what happens to the less-qualified black students admitted in their place. He argues his data demonstrate blacks are harmed by the very programs aimed at helping them. Perhaps, most remarkably, a strong case can be made that in the legal education system as a whole, racial preferences end up producing fewer black lawyers each year than would be produced by a race-blind system. Only 8 percent of blacks earn grades in the top half of their class. And their performance does not improve with time. Of those who completed law school, however, about half continued at the bottom 10 percent of their class. Consequently, only about 45 percent of black law school graduates pass their bar exams on their first attempt, compared with about 80 percent of white graduates. He estimates ending racial preferences could produce nearly 10 percent

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more black lawyers. These affect not only the most elite schools but even less competitive colleges and provide a very substantial admissions advantage to blacks and, to a somewhat lesser extent, Latinos. Sander has now provided that data -- and the picture it paints is gloomy indeed.

Chapter 6 : Summary/Reviews: Discrimination /

Author's note: the following review of the book Mismatch: How Affirmative Action Hurts Students Its Intended to Help and Why Universities Won't Admit It by Richard H Sander and Stuart Taylor.

Chapter 7 : Discrimination (edition) | Open Library

Digital Commons at St. Mary's University Faculty Articles School of Law Faculty Scholarship Mismatch: How Affirmative Action Hurts Students.

Chapter 8 : Richard Sander - Wikipedia

Sander's piece in the Stanford Law Review argues that race-based affirmative action as practiced by American law schools over the last 30 years actually ends up hurting the group - African American law students - it is most intended to help.

Chapter 9 : Racistsâ€™ T-Shirts On Campus? Only If You Bother To Think About It | Above the Law

A recent study by Richard Sander has drawn attention for its emphasis on the importance of mismatch effects in legal education. 6 A key part of Sander's argument is that affirmative action influences which schools African American students attend but has only small effects on.