

Editors' Note

Eclectic. That's the one word that captures the essence of this issue of the ABS Journal, *Issues in Race and Society*. This issue not only displays the heterogeneity but also the creativity of intellectual thought that is characteristic of the scholars attracted to this international journal. Each article makes a distinct and important contribution to the specialty area of race and ethnicity.

In the first article, Breznau and Fitzpatrick present a study in the area of public sociology. They employ case study methodology and structural equation modeling to examine the differential effects of emergency management on black and white households in municipalities in the state of Michigan. Their findings have broad implications for the impact of racism in state government in the United States.

Carter presents an interesting study on intersectionality. She introduces the concept, SWANS (Single Women Alone with No Stabilizers). Employing the Integrated Health Interview Series (IHIS) and logistic regression analysis, she explores the impact of racism on black women's reported health outcomes. Her study contributes to the areas: race, class, and gender; marriage and the family; as well as the demography of racial disparities in health.

Brown's study focuses on the plight of black women in academia. Utilizing black feminist theories, critical race theories, and autoethnography, she highlights the misogynoir, i.e., the anti-blackness and sexism that black women face in higher education. Highlighting the problems and perils of black women as

they face racism, microaggressions, and isolation in tenure-track positions, she also emphasizes the unique ways that they overcome these dilemmas. Brown particularly underscores how the COVID-19 pandemic presented distinctive challenges for black women in the academy.

Carney presents a transnational study of Haitian women. She uses ethnographic research to examine the manner in which race and ethnicity are constructed focusing on Haitian women in Boston, Montreal, and Paris. Using the workplace as the social context, she finds marked differences in how race is manifested based upon the distinct social structures and histories of these places. She makes an argument for the nuanced contribution of transnational analysis to the area of race and ethnicity.

Martin's article makes a significant contribution to the study of the demography of racial inequality. She focuses on the concept of "Black Meccas" in the South to examine black-white differences in housing and home ownership. Utilizing the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series across multiple years and multivariate modeling, she finds the effects of racism continue to deny blacks equity in home ownership and housing values—irrespective of socio-demographic characteristics. Moreover, her findings bring into question the ideas of "Black Meccas" as well as the utility of respectability politics.

Kelly's study examines the impact of racism and sexism on the educational achievements of girls cross-nationally. Employing feminist theory and a socio-historical analysis, she underscores how minority girls have experienced racism and sexism in education as well as the problems associated with large-scale datasets relative to the accurate assessments thereof. She calls for policies of educational equity for girls across the globe as well as data collection transparency to accurately document their experiences.

Jenkins employs a multi-method approach of observation, ethnography and unstructured interviews to assess the manner in which black women redefine the work-parenting paradigm. She finds black mothers use collective parenting techniques to nego-

tiate present-day realities of parenting and working while reconceptualizing motherhood in the process. Finally, she argues that black women may represent a model for parenting in the context of the modern workplace in general.

Hanley and Branch present a study of race and gender pay inequities in the pre- and post-Civil Rights eras. Utilizing the CPS-MORG data from 1997-2016, they find that despite significant improvements in wages for blacks, they have yet to achieve parity with whites. Moreover, gender and occupational, industrial, and workplace organizational contexts continue to play dominant roles in the persisting inequality. The study makes a significant contribution to the intersectionality literature.

Finally, Forde, Martin, and Finley's study contributes to the areas of race and ethnicity as well as the sociology of religion. They investigate the issue of racial reconciliation and the role of religion as both a context and a facilitator thereof. Employing primary data, they reinforce prior studies of the distinctions between black and white Christianity as it relates to America's racist past and present. Moreover, they underscore the fact that racial reconciliation via religion may be more aspirational than realistic given the complexities of racism, white privilege, and white supremacy in the United States.

To reiterate, this issue is quite eclectic. It also exemplifies the richness and vibrancy of the sociology of race and ethnicity. We encourage you to engage in these studies, debate these issues, and continue the proud legacy of *Issues in Race and Society* with your own future contributions.

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