

“Stop Labeling Me. I Can Define Myself. I Am American.”

“White Majority”

What is important to understand about “White majority” population demographic data is that not all White Americans are generational Americans. In fact, many are not at this time in history.

In U.S. Census and federal demographic data, “White” is considered a racial category, not a religion or ethnicity category. The definition used by the United States Census Bureau generally includes people with origins in:

- Europe
- the Middle East
- North Africa

Examples commonly included under “White” in Census racial data include:

- English
- Irish
- German
- Italian
- French
- Polish
- Russian
- Greek
- Armenian
- Arab groups, such as Lebanese, Syrian, and Egyptian populations within federal racial classification
- Iranian/Persian
- Ashkenazi Jewish people
- Sephardic Jewish people
- many other European, Middle Eastern, and North African ancestries
- Hispanic populations who identify as White

Important Distinction

“Jewish” is usually treated as an ethnic, cultural, or religious identity, not a separate race in U.S. federal statistics. Therefore, many Jewish Americans select “White” on Census forms, especially Ashkenazi Jews of European ancestry. Some Jewish Americans identify differently depending on ancestry, culture, or personal identity.

The Census definition of “White” specifically states:

“A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.”

For context, there is no official U.S. Census category for “Acadian” or “ethnic anthropological White Acadian,” so exact percentages are estimates rather than precise federal data.

Historically, Acadians are a distinct French-descended ethnic group originating from Acadia, including modern-day Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and parts of Maine. Their descendants in Louisiana are commonly called Cajuns.

Current Estimates Suggest:

- Around 500,000–1.1 million Americans may have Acadian/Cajun ancestry, depending on how broadly ancestry is counted.
- The total U.S. population is roughly 342–349 million.
- The White American population is roughly 58–62% of the United States, depending on classification methods.

Using Ancestry Estimates:

- Acadian-descended Americans likely represent roughly **0.3%** of the total U.S. population.
- Among White Americans specifically, Acadian ancestry is probably around 0.5%–1% at most, depending on whether mixed-descendant Cajun populations are included.

Important Complications

Many Cajuns today are culturally Cajun but genetically mixed with French, Spanish, Indigenous, African, or Creole ancestry developed over centuries.

Additionally:

- “Anthropological White” is not an official demographic category and has historically changed over time.
- Some Acadian descendants identify simply as:
 - Cajun
 - French American

- White
- Creole
- mixed ancestry

As a result, there is no precise federal measurement for “ethnic White Acadians” specifically.

Despite Acadians being a native population within North America for centuries, many argue they were not afforded specific “minority” or “native” protections because Acadians are generally categorized as “White.”

Some policy advocates further argue that newer demographic and political groups actively organize and advocate for legal and cultural protections for their own communities. One example cited in these discussions includes segments of newer Jewish immigrant or diaspora populations.

“Black” Racial Classification

In the United States, the racial category “Black” or “African American” is generally used as a general census and social classification rather than a single ethnicity.

Examples of ethnicities and populations commonly included under the “Black” racial category include:

- African Americans descended from enslaved people in the United States
- Afro-Caribbean populations, such as Jamaican, Haitian, Trinidadian, and Bahamian communities
- Africans from across the continent, including:
 - Nigerian
 - Ethiopian
 - Somali
 - Ghanaian
 - Kenyan
 - Congolese
 - Sudanese
 - Eritrean
 - South African
 - and many others
- Afro-Latino populations, such as:
 - Afro-Dominican

- Afro-Cuban
- Garifuna
- Afro-Brazilian
- Afro-Colombian
- multiracial individuals who identify as Black
- Black populations from Europe, Canada, the Middle East, and elsewhere

Under U.S. Census definitions, “Black or African American” is typically defined as a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. Ethnicity and race are treated separately, meaning someone may identify racially as Black while ethnically identifying as Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Afro-Latino, etc.

There are also important anthropological, cultural, linguistic, and genetic distinctions among these groups. For example:

- African Americans have a distinct historical and cultural development tied to the United States.
- Somali and Ethiopian populations often have different linguistic and regional ancestries from West African groups.
- Afro-Caribbean communities have histories shaped by Caribbean colonial systems and migration patterns.
- Afro-Latino identity combines African ancestry with Latin American cultural backgrounds.

Political and Social Perspective

I support the theory and determination that the term “minority,” at this time in history, should either be removed from political and institutional use or equally applied to White Americans, especially smaller ancestral populations such as Acadians.

Whites should not be actively outcasted through harmful political or activist systems.

Mass suicide, social decline, and widespread despair should serve as warning signs that many White Americans are suffering. Many believe this suffering has intensified because they have become primary targets of “Black and minority” political systems and identity-based policies.

I argue that these policies can contribute to racial division, anti-White bias, and long-term social harm rather than supporting equality and the overall health of our nation. I further argue that such systems pressure average American people to suppress their own advancement in order to make room for others to succeed in their place.

The system redistributes opportunity and social power along racial lines rather than supports the health of all citizens.

Demographic trends show rapid decline and change. I believe more can and should be done for the American people in ways that feel natural and organic, stable, and sustainable rather than socially coerced and forced.

To many Americans, the current pace and nature of these societal changes feels deeply destabilizing and, may constitute crimes against humanity.

Source:

[Connecticut General Assembly Bill Status Page](#)