

PSY 260 Project Three

Sarah Strom

Helene Sisti

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Topic from Project Three Milestone: I chose the topic of racial discrimination because it has been and continues to be a large issue in America. The data collected and the outputs from the chi-square tests received my attention. I also was intrigued by the two articles and wanted to find more about how various races view racial discrimination.

Describe the **key findings** from your interpretation of the data for a general audience. Your response should be about 2 to 4 sentences. Include the following in your response:

- Easy-to-understand statistical values (e.g., percentages)

After interpreting the data from the chi-square test, a key finding emerged. The relationship between the variables, race and an individual's response to the question "On the average (Negroes/Blacks/African-Americans) have worse jobs, income, and housing than white people. Do you think these differences are mainly due to discrimination?", was significant. 60% of white participants answered the question no, whereas 71% of black participants answered the question yes. Another key finding is the impact the number of years of education an individual has on how an individual answers the same question as above. Participants with 2-12 years of education were roughly split 50-50 on answering the question yes or no. Comparatively, 59% of participants with 13-16 years of education answered the question no. Additionally, 61% of participants with 17-20 years of education answered no to the question.

Summarize the **background information** for the scientific community. Your response should be about 3 to 5 sentences. Include the following in your response:

- Introduction to the research topic
- Credible background sources to support the introduction to the topic. Note: In the Project Three Milestone, you reviewed credible sources to create your annotated bibliography. Use those credible sources in this section or additional credible sources if needed.

Previous studies have been published that also examine racial discrimination in America. The studies reach similar conclusions which is there is a large gap between how whites and African Americans view racial disparity. One study, by Pew Research Center, made the conclusions that more blacks than whites believe that America will never make the changes needed to achieve racial equality, blacks and whites are very divided when it comes to how unfairly blacks are treated, white Republicans believe that the media pays too much attention to racial issues, blacks are more likely than whites to say that discrimination is the reason why blacks cannot get ahead, and Blacks more than whites

had more happen to them in the past year because of their race or ethnicity (Pew Research Center, 2016). Another study, by Paul R. Croll, found that more Americans think that prejudice and discrimination is important in explaining African American disadvantages than white advantage and many factors are involved in this (e.g. laws and institutions, schools, family upbringing, etc.). More Americans think that prejudice and discrimination is important in explaining African American disadvantages than white advantage. Americans believe laws and institutions explain white advantage. Americans also believe that schools and social connections provide the same explanation for African American disadvantage and white advantage (Croll, 2013).

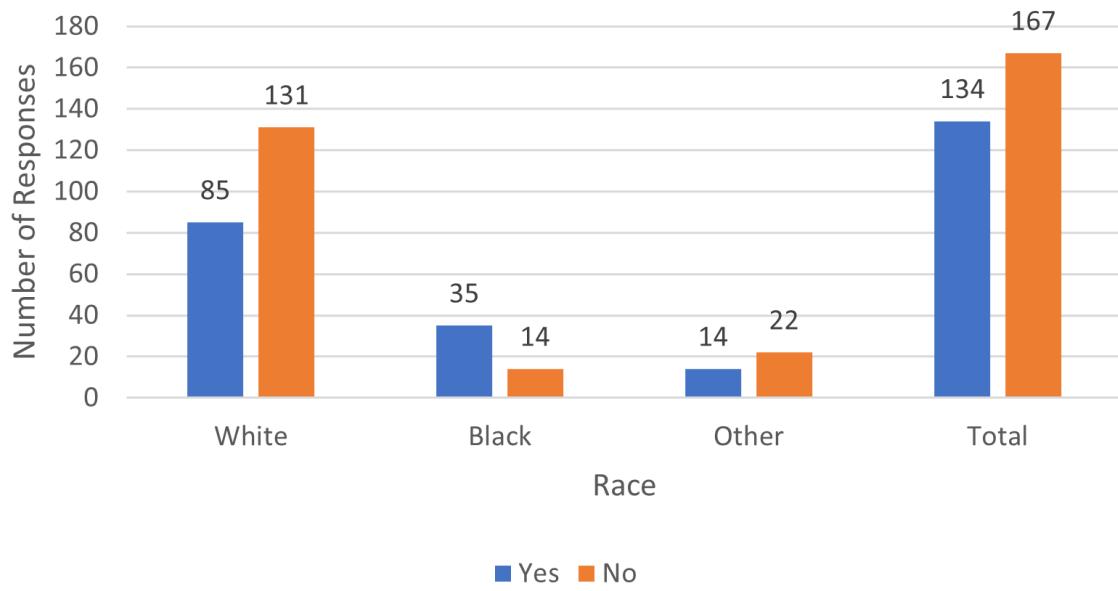
Describe the **major statistical findings** for the scientific community. Your response should be about 3 to 7 sentences. Include the following in your response:

- An explanation of at least two major findings
- An explanation contextualizing the graphs you will include in the next item to ensure that the reader understands their purpose in the brief

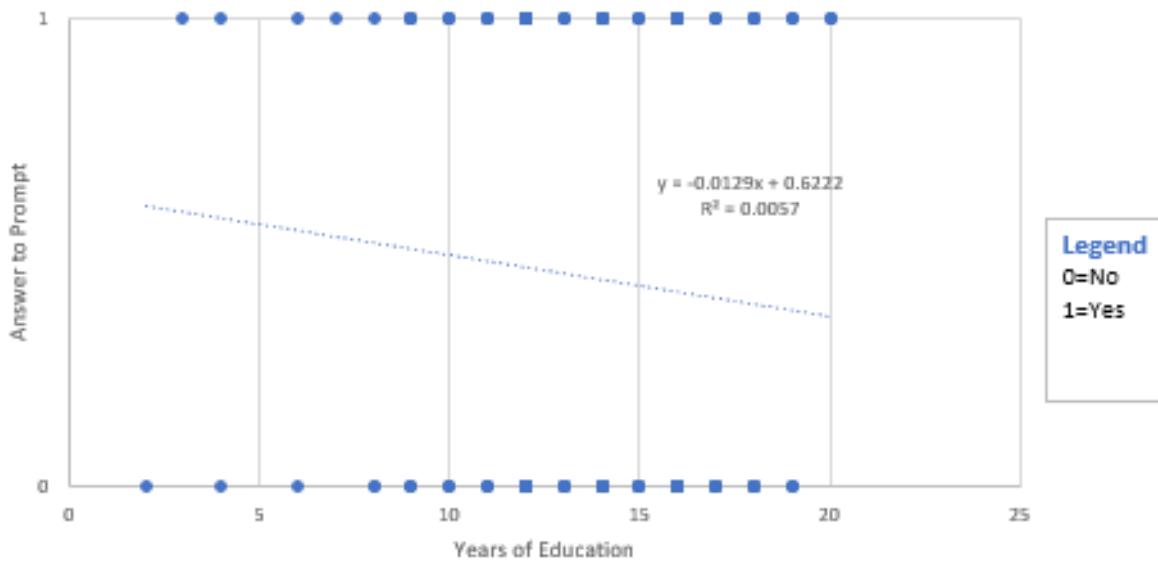
The relationship between the variables, race and an individual's response to the question "On the average (Negroes/Blacks/African-Americans) have worse jobs, income, and housing than white people. Do you think these differences are mainly due to discrimination?", was significant. The relationship was significant when viewing the chi-square: $\alpha=0.05$, $X^2 (2, N= 301) = 17.7$, and $p= .00018$. The bar graph also shows that white people are more likely to answer no to the question than blacks and other races. After completing a linear regression to determine the relationship between the variables, the number of years of education and an individual's response to the same question "On the average (Negroes/Blacks/African-Americans) have worse jobs, income, and housing than white people. Do you think these differences are mainly due to discrimination?", a significance was found. The relationship between those two variables was significant because $\alpha=0.05$, $B=0.013$, $t(299)=4.67$, $p<0.001$, $r^2=0.005$. This shows that there is a significant negative linear relationship between the number of years of education and an individual's response to the question "On the average (Negroes/Blacks/African-Americans) have worse jobs, income, and housing than white people. Do you think these differences are mainly due to discrimination?". It is predicted that an individual will score 0.013 closer to zero (more likely to answer no to the question) for every year of education they have. The number of years of education accounts for about 0.5% of the variance in the score/answer (0=No, 1=Yes) to the question.

Represent the major statistical findings for the scientific community with **graphs**. Your response should include a graph for each finding to support your description.

Responses to Prompt by Racial Group



Responses to Prompt by Years of Education



Provide a concise **summary** appropriate for a general audience. Include the following in your response:

- A restatement of why this research was completed and reminder of the key findings
- The application of the findings

Racial discrimination has been and continues to be a large issue in America. The purpose of this study was to determine how different races (whites, blacks, and other) link racial discrimination to Negros/Blacks/African-Americans having worse jobs, lower income, and worse housing than white people. The findings were that white people did not think that the reason why Negros/Blacks/African-Americans having worse jobs, lower income, and worse housing than white people was because of racial discrimination. The opposite was true for blacks. They believe that the reason why Negros/Blacks/African-Americans having worse jobs, lower income, and worse housing than white people was because of racial discrimination. This tells us that blacks may be more willing to blame the issues that Negros/Blacks/African-Americans have on racial discrimination. On the other hand, whites may be more likely to have a different explanation, other than racial discrimination, on the issues that Negros/Blacks/African-Americans have. Another conclusion is that the more years of education an individual has, the more likely they are to believe that racial discrimination is not the reason why Negros/Blacks/African-Americans having worse jobs, lower income, and worse housing than white people. This tells us that there may be other reasons that individuals with more years of education may think of, besides racial discrimination, to explain why Negros/Blacks/African-Americans having worse jobs, lower income, and worse housing than white people.

References

Croll, P. (2013). Explanations for racial disadvantage and racial advantage: beliefs about both sides of inequality in America. *Ethnic & Racial Studies*, 36(1), 47–74. <https://doi-org.ezproxy.snhu.edu/10.1080/01419870.2011.63242>

Pew Research Center. (2016, June 27). On views of race and inequality, blacks and whites are worlds apart. Pew Research Center. <https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2016/06/27/on-views-of-race-and-inequality-blacks-and-whites-are-worlds-apart/>.