

Analyze and Interpret

In life, man is always trying to answer the questions surrounding him, the most common one being "how or why?" The answers to these questions are not just handed to a group of lucky people by the name of Darwin, Einstein, or Newton. Constant researching and analyzing of data helps us to understand the relationship between a question and it's answer. The purpose of my research is to find the differences and statistical significance in a white and black person's responses to the survey questions, regardless of gender, age, class, or religion. I am more interested in the general questions as to how or why the responses would differ specifically because of race. I want examine the extent to which race influences attitudes. I want to scientifically assess the difference of opinions between blacks and whites during our current state and time.

We acquired the data by conducting a general survey in the Baton Rouge area. The Baton Rouge area survey is a general population survey covering a variety of social, economic, and political issues. Most of the survey questions are replicated from national and regional surveys, so that the results can be viewed in perspective.

Students were grouped together, assigned a separate topic, and had to come up with specific questions to ask. Every student in the class had to call and conduct at least ten surveys, cutting the ten to five surveys over a two-week span. Other students did more surveys for bonus work. At the beginning of my surveys, people were very cooperative. I even completed an interview from someone who did not live in the house. The second group of five was much harder to complete. Although many attempts were made, after I completed my ten interviews, I stopped calling people.

Actually incorrect, but okay!

To analyze and assess the groups of data, I chose five different hypotheses, all of which have race being the independent variable. With each separate one, I ran a crosstab test showing gamma, Pearson Chi-Square, and Cramer's V. Many other tests are valid and can help in answering the hypotheses, yet I chose these three different tests for a particular reason. To assess the strength and significance of the bivariate relationships, I used all three of the tests. I used gamma to show the direction of the relationship as either positive or negative.

Black people are more likely to be afraid to walk alone in their own neighborhoods after dark, because they tend to live in poorer areas of town. This hypothesis is the first and only one in which I was incorrect. Both

black and white people had 54% of respondents stating they were afraid to walk alone at night. The significance of Chi-Square is more than .05, so the relationship is not statistically significant. The value of Cramer's V is .007 showing a weak relationship. The value of gamma is -.016 showing a weak negative relationship.

White people are more likely to approve gay couples should be granted either marriage or it's equivalent in terms of legal rights because black people tend to have stronger religious values. I combined the response "Allowed to get legally married" with "Allowed a legal domestic partnership." By a difference of more than ten percent, 46.7% white people felt homosexual couples should be allowed to marry or it's equivalent as opposed to only 36.7%. The value of Cramer's V is .124, so this is a slightly moderate relationship. Since the column percentages do ~~change~~, there is a relationship between the variables. The significance of chi-square for this relationship is more than .05, so the relationship is not statistically significant. The value of Gamma is -.187, so there is a negative slightly moderate relationship.

Good Hypothesis, but not tested

differ

White people are more likely to disapprove of interracial marriages because of past racism toward other cultures. White people are opposed to marrying black

people by ~~8.2%~~ whereas black people oppose marrying white people by only 8.2%. For a white person marrying a black person, Chi-Square is less than .05, so the relationship is statistically significant. The value of Cramer's V is .520, so there is an extremely strong relationship. The value of Gamma is .859, showing a strong positive relationship. For a black person marrying a white person, Chi-Square is greater than .05, so the relationship is not statistically significant. The value of Cramer's V is .096, proving the relationship to be weak. The value of Gamma is -.050, showing a negative weak relationship.

Black people are more likely to believe there is still racism in the workplace because they are still being oppressed in many areas today. I combined the responses, "Somewhat of a problem" with "A big problem." Although whites have a high response of 78.7%, blacks have a response of 94.2% feeling that racism is in the workplace. The significance of chi-square for this relationship is less than .05, proving the relationship to be statistically significant. The value of Cramer's V is .347, showing a strong relationship between the variables. Gamma is also high at .627, proving a strong positive relationship. Although the questions are slightly different by a word or so, I was able to compare some of my statistics with those

of The Gallup Poll research done in 1997. Black people had a percentage 46.7 which is an astounding percent difference compared to our current survey of only 5.9% stating there is no problem of racism in the workplace. In the Gallup Poll, white people felt 79% sure there was an equal opportunity whereas now only 21.3% state the same answer.

Somewhat unclear. Full results & wording needed because there are so many variants on these Qs.

Black people are more likely to be in favor of hate crime laws because of past crimes committed against them, which stemmed from prejudices. Black people are in favor of hate crime laws by 71.3% as opposed to whites 65.7%. This data is not too strong judging from the percent difference at only 5.6%. The significance of Chi-Square is more than .05, so the relationship is not statistically significant. The value of Cramer's V is .052, showing a weak relationship between the variables. The value of Gamma is also fairly weak at a positive .129.

In the beginning of my surveys, I found that the data, although correct, was extremely general. I was able to prove the first part of my hypotheses but could never prove why they were true. Most of my data shows moderate differences still existing between black and white people. All but the first of my hypotheses were correct. Also, I really could not compare my data to that of other regions. The problem lies with our questions and their development.

To have a more thorough and informative survey we should have spent more time on choosing questions that would have been more specific as well as basic and easier to compare the results with those from other surveys.

Good report. Hypotheses stated clearly, though some causal arguments a little unsupported. Methods section needs development. Reference to Gallup poll good, but needs fuller info because slight differences in wording can produce major differences in results. Discussion could have been fuller.

B

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V15R Favor hate crime law (R) * RACE Race (3 category)	316	88.3%	42	11.7%	358	100.0%

V15R Favor hate crime law (R) * RACE Race (3 category) Crosstabulation

			RACE Race (3 category)		Total
			1 White	2 Black	
V15R Favor hate crime law (R)	1 Oppose	Count	81	23	104
		% within RACE Race (3 category)	34.3%	28.8%	32.9%
	2 Favor	Count	155	57	212
		% within RACE Race (3 category)	65.7%	71.3%	67.1%
Total		Count	236	80	316
		% within RACE Race (3 category)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.840 ^b	1	.359		
Continuity Correction ^a	.607	1	.436		
Likelihood Ratio	.853	1	.356		
Fisher's Exact Test				.410	.219
Linear-by-Linear Association	.837	1	.360		
N of Valid Cases	316				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.33.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.052			.359
	Cramer's V	.052			.359
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	.129	.139	.938	.348
N of Valid Cases		316			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V10R Marriage rights for gay couples (R) * RACE Race (3 category)	322	89.9%	36	10.1%	358	100.0%

V10R Marriage rights for gay couples (R) * RACE Race (3 category) Crosstabulation

			RACE Race (3 category)		Total
			1 White	2 Black	
V10R Marriage rights for gay couples (R)	1 There should be no legal recognition	Count % within RACE Race (3 category)	128 53.3%	54 65.9%	182 56.5%
	2 Allowed a legal domestic partnership	Count % within RACE Race (3 category)	65 27.1%	13 15.9%	78 24.2%
	3 Allowed to get legally married	Count % within RACE Race (3 category)	47 19.6%	15 18.3%	62 19.3%
Total		Count % within RACE Race (3 category)	240 100.0%	82 100.0%	322 100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.930 ^a	2	.085
Likelihood Ratio	5.177	2	.075
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.878	1	.171
N of Valid Cases	322		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.79.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.124			.085
	Cramer's V	.124			.085
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	-.187	.117	-1.622	.105
N of Valid Cases		322			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V09RC Marry a White person (R) * RACE Race (3 category)	335	93.6%	23	6.4%	358	100.0%

V09RC Marry a White person (R) * RACE Race (3 category) Crosstabulation

			RACE Race (3 category)		Total
			1 White	2 Black	
V09RC Marry a White person (R)	1 Oppose	Count	9	7	16
		% within RACE Race (3 category)	3.6%	8.2%	4.8%
	2 Neither favor nor oppose	Count	101	31	132
	% within RACE Race (3 category)	40.4%	36.5%	39.4%	
	3 Favor	Count	140	47	187
	% within RACE Race (3 category)	56.0%	55.3%	55.8%	
Total	Count	250	85	335	
	% within RACE Race (3 category)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.108 ^a	2	.211
Likelihood Ratio	2.797	2	.247
Linear-by-Linear Association	.522	1	.470
N of Valid Cases	335		

a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.06.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.096		.211
	Cramer's V	.096		.211
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	-.050	.120	-.417
N of Valid Cases	335			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V09RB Marry an African-American or Black person (R) * RACE Race (3 category)	330	92.2%	28	7.8%	358	100.0%

V09RB Marry an African-American or Black person (R) * RACE Race (3 category) Crosstabulation

			RACE Race (3 category)		Total
			1 White	2 Black	
V09RB Marry an African-American or Black person (R)	1 Oppose	Count % within RACE Race (3 category)	76 30.9%		76 23.0%
	2 Neither favor nor oppose	Count % within RACE Race (3 category)	122 49.6%	22 26.2%	144 43.6%
	3 Favor	Count % within RACE Race (3 category)	48 19.5%	62 73.8%	110 33.3%
Total		Count % within RACE Race (3 category)	246 100.0%	84 100.0%	330 100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	89.194 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	100.576	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	81.928	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	330		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.35.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.520			.000
Nominal by Ordinal	Cramer's V	.520			.000
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	.859	.036	10.663	.000
N of Valid Cases		330			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V18R Afraid to walk alone at night (R) * RACE Race (3 category)	336	93.9%	22	6.1%	358	100.0%

V18R Afraid to walk alone at night (R) * RACE Race (3 category) Crosstabulation

			RACE Race (3 category)		Total
			1 White	2 Black	
V18R Afraid to walk alone at night (R)	1 No	Count	115	39	154
		% within RACE Race (3 category)	45.6%	46.4%	45.8%
	2 Yes	Count	137	45	182
		% within RACE Race (3 category)	54.4%	53.6%	54.2%
Total		Count	252	84	336
		% within RACE Race (3 category)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.016 ^b	1	.899		
Continuity Correction ^a	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.016	1	.899		
Fisher's Exact Test				.900	.499
Linear-by-Linear Association	.016	1	.900		
N of Valid Cases	336				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 38.50.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	-.007			.899
	Cramer's V	.007			.899
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	-.016	.126	-.126	.899
N of Valid Cases		336			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V08R Racism in the work place for black families (R) * RACE Race (3 category)	320	89.4%	38	10.6%	358	100.0%

V08R Racism in the work place for black families (R) * RACE Race (3 category) Crosstabulation

			RACE Race (3 category)		Total
			1 White	2 Black	
V08R Racism in the work place for black families (R)	1 Not a problem	Count	50	5	55
		% within RACE Race (3 category)	21.3%	5.9%	17.2%
	2 Somewhat of a problem	Count	156	44	200
	% within RACE Race (3 category)	66.4%	51.8%	62.5%	
	3 Big problem	Count	29	36	65
	% within RACE Race (3 category)	12.3%	42.4%	20.3%	
Total		Count	235	85	320
		% within RACE Race (3 category)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.422 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	36.843	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	34.302	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	320		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 14.61.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.347			.000
	Cramer's V	.347			.000
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	.627	.082	5.917	.000
N of Valid Cases		320			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.