

In society certain
individuals may hold
explicit

[Life](#), [Emotions](#)



In society certain individuals may hold explicit and implicit attitudes that are of a prejudicial or discriminatory nature based on one's gender or race. The Nature of Prejudice (Allport, 1954) is argued to be one of the first starting points and being one of the most influential frameworks for exploring prejudice. This was identified by using an independent measure design.

21 male and 20 female University of Gloucestershire students, who were required to complete a Situational Attitude Scale (1974) and The Modern Sexism Scale (1995) there were two independent variables used. On the first attempt one variable was applied, and on the second attempt the other variable was applied. Once completed, the aim was to assess if these variables were a factor that would affect the applicant's thoughts or emotions they would feel in a particular scenario on a face value basis. Ultimately, looking at the results and seeing how many applicants were potentially prejudiced when it comes to an individual's gender or race. Rejecting the hypothesis, results indicated a non-significant interaction on the participant being prejudiced because of one's gender and ethnicity. There was a main effect of participants who answered participants who felt more prejudiced 'task difficulty'; participants reported significantly more stress in the 'difficult' condition. There was a non-significant main effect of 'time'. These results provide important information about the role of task difficulty on perceived stress scores.

Re DO THAT ^^^ Introduction Some suggest that the definition of prejudice, discrimination and stereotyping have altered over the years. Typically, prejudice is viewed as a negative attitude toward a particular group
<https://assignbuster.com/in-society-certain-individuals-may-hold-explicit/>

of people. (Lippmann, 1922) Whereas, this differs from discrimination, as a prejudiced person may choose to not act upon their views, whereas to be discriminatory towards someone, this involves actual behaviour. (Rodgers, W. M. 2009). There is a vast amount of evidence available that supports the argument that society is filled with prejudice and discrimination throughout the years.

A notable example would be the homophobic views that the Russian government/society have toward the LGBT society. Active discrimination is present as a number of laws have been put in place that threatens to sanction any member of society in violation of these laws. Any depictions of homosexuality are banned, which included any organisation of pride parades and carrying the rainbow flag. (Wilkinson, C 2014) Some may argue that the reason individuals are prejudiced and discriminatory towards certain members of society can be due to a number of factors.

One being could be how the media is used to fuel hateful stereotypes and prejudiced views. The media is a significant influence on the people in the twenty first century. Pop psychology tabloid newspapers such as The Sun can be used as a notable example that fuels hateful views on certain social groups where a heading of newspaper was published with the heading of ' 1 in 5 Muslims are Terrorist' although this statement can be interpreted differently, some may argue that this generalises the belief that ' most' Muslims are terrorist. A statement was later released stating that the story was misleading. (Worley, W 2016) Other factors such as the law is suggested to have made an impact on being prejudice/discriminatory. An early case of

this would be women being granted equal voting rights to men in nineteen forty four, the decriminalisation of homosexuality in nineteen sixty seven, and lastly when the Race Relations Act outlaws racial discrimination in nineteen seventy six. (UK Public General Acts.

n. d.) Through this movement, it was shown to the public that discrimination would not be tolerated, and allowed the factors that lead to people discriminating such as being prejudice and stereotypes to be taken more seriously. Gender can be identified as a factor for an individual to be prejudice against. When considering the stereotypes that convey the image of woman holding the qualities of being supportive and warm, as opposed to men being aggressive and domineering, some may suggest that new theories imply that this bad/good gendered continuum may be apparent in an additional social behaviour which is intergroup prejudice (Dozo, N 2015) Research indicates that there are common stereotypes that affect how one person may treat another based on their gender, thus making them prejudice. For example, (Swim et al, 1995) Modern Sexism Scale measures the attitude of people toward women. Results from this scale showed that men who held racist/prejudice views also held sexist views that showed discrimination against women. Therefore this study shows that race and gender are factors that people are prejudice towards.

(Fiske, T, S 2015) Ethnicity has been recognised as an additional factor for an individual to be prejudice against. Civil Rights Movement Leader Martin Luther King (1963) is argued to have spoken one of the most influential and iconic speeches of time. He touches deeply on the racial tensions of that time

that black Americans were going through. One of MLK's quotes were "Let us all hope that the dark clouds of racial prejudice will soon pass away" For example, The Situational Attitude Scale (1974) was developed to measure the attitudes of white people towards black people when in particular situations.

Results showed that in the situations where the participant would be closer to a black person, the more negative the response would be (Sedlacek, W. E. 2017). To date there is little research into what causes prejudice behaviour against one's ethnicity and gender. It could be suggested that this is because prejudice is an attitude and is hard to address, it can only be truly addressed when it becomes discrimination as the individual is acting upon their thoughts through behaviour. Present studies explore the cause and effect on prejudice behaviour, through measures such as questionnaires etc. Through the research conducted, which is the Modern Sexism Scale and Situational Attitude scale which both show that factors such as ethnicity and gender can cause people to be prejudiced.

However, more research was able to be found regarding race as opposed to gender. Some may argue that this is due to the attention that has been placed on the prejudicial views, for race relations is proving to be a significant social problem in the United States. The experimental hypotheses are that individuals are prejudiced because of your gender, because of your ethnicity, and because of your ethnicity and gender re do THESE Method Participants A review of existing literature does not specify an expected effect size, therefore, a medium effect size was used to calculate prospective power.

Applying Cohen's (1992) power primer it was calculated that for a probability level of .05 it would be necessary to test a total of 180 participants (45 per level of each factor). Due to time constraints, an opportunity sample of 81 undergraduate students at the University of Gloucestershire (males, 20, females, 21, mean age = 19.5 SD = 4.37) participated. A 2x2 independent measures factorial design was utilised.

The first factor was ethnicity (white or black) and the second factor gender (male or female). The dependent variable was the score on an adaptation of the Situational Attitude Scale (see appendix A).

administered after the Modern Sexism Scale (see appendix b). Materials: The Situational Attitude Scale was implemented to try and measure if the participants held implicit/explicit prejudice views in regards to one's ethnicity i.e., a white person's attitude towards a black person.

Participants completed a 100 item questionnaire, however on some of the forms the word black was put into each situation to see if race may be a variable in the participant's reaction to the situation, the forms were evenly distributed. The validity of the test was figured out by the mean response between the two questionnaires by using t tests. Results shown by inserting the word "black" into the five situations led to the participants responding more negatively when race was mentioned. However, this did vary due to how close the personal contact was towards the person of black ethnicity, if the personal contact was distant, somewhat strong positive feelings were shown.

In addition, (Swim et al, 1995) Modern Sexism Scale was used to see if the participants showed any prejudiced attitudes due to someone's gender. The procedure consists of five items that are rated on a 7 point, Likert-type scale. It is based on the traditional gender roles, the varying treatment of men and women, and the stereotypes that surround females being not as competent as males. These items are derived from McConahay's Old-Fashioned Racism Scale. Participants finished a packet of racism questionnaires that were intended to reflect old-fashioned/sexism on the response scales.

(1= strongly disagree, 7= strongly agree) and scale scores can range from 1-25 where the higher the score, represents old-fashioned sexism.

Procedure Participants were allocated at random to the level of the factors which was ethnicity, white or black and gender, male or female. The experiment took place in a lecture theatre at the end of psychology lectures (permission sought and granted from the lecturer) on two different occasions, based on whether the participants were female or male. Participants completed the two measures individually. Participants provided informed consent (see appendix ???) and were made fully aware of their right to withdraw both during and after the experiment.

Participants were provided with a copy of each of the scales used. To begin the process participants completed the questionnaires with no time limit. They firstly completed the Situational Attitude Scale, followed the Modern Sexism Scale. Once finished, the participants were de-briefed and thanked for their involvement. (See Appendix ???) Results The assumptions of the data

werethat they were independent, there was homogeneity of variance and that the data was normally distributed.

The design was independent, as participants took part in only one level of each factor. The sample of participants was homogenous as Levene's value was $p = 0.93$ (ns) supporting the assumption of homogeneity of variance.

Normal distribution was checked using histograms (see appendix). These appeared to indicate normal distribution. Further screening was conducted in each condition by dividing the skewness statistic by its standard error.

Skewness	Kurtosis	Statistic	S/E	Value	Assumption	Satisfied	Y/N
-.263	.550	0.49	Y	Factor A cond 1 - Female	-1.		

1.063	-1.27	Y	Factor A cond 2 - Male	.083	.481	0.17	Y
-------	-------	---	------------------------	------	------	------	---

-1.865	.524	-3.56	N	Factor B cond 1 - White	3.137	1.	
--------	------	-------	---	-------------------------	-------	----	--

014	3.1	N	Factor B cond 2 - Black	1.304	.		
-----	-----	---	-------------------------	-------	---	--	--

501	2.6	N		.611	.972	0.63	Y
-----	-----	---	--	------	------	------	---

In summary these screening procedures show that the data were normally distributed. For independent factors Levene's Test of Equality of Errors Variance (see appendix G) was conducted, the sample of participants was not homogenous, $p = 0.93$ (ns), meaning that the assumption of homogeneity of variance can be rejected. Due to violation of this assumption, the results need to be treated with caution.

To test whether gender and ethnicity was a factor in prejudice behaviour a 2 (gender: female or male) x 2 (ethnicity: white or black) independent measures Factorial ANOVA was conducted on perceived prejudice scores.

There was a significant main effect of gender, $F(1, 36) = .857, P < .$

$05 (.85), (NP2 = .001, power = 0.54) F(1, 36) = .000, P < .05 (23.544),$

$(NP2 = .$

$395 power = .0997) F(1, 36) = .210, P < .$

$05 (.650), (NP2 = .650, power = 0.73)$

Discussion The

present research sought to explain interaction effects of gender and ethnicity on prejudiced attitudes. Results offered no support for the experimental hypothesis that perceived prejudice would be greater in participants who were aside from this non-significant interaction, when comparing to see if the participant was more prejudiced towards someone's ethnicity as opposed to their gender there was no significant difference between the two.

However the other main effect was significant that the candidate was more prejudiced to the combination of both gender and ethnicity. Research by (Brown, R 1995) 'Old and New Prejudice' states that there are three themes when it comes to prejudice and stereotyping. The first being, that prejudice is not a static phenomenon, and that a significant amount of studying has been put into to demonstrate that pejorative stereotypes of certain minority groups that were an ordinary assumption of them fifty years ago, are much less seen in society today.

Theme number two is that prejudice isn't a monolithic concept. The third theme is that prejudiced can't always be judged on face value, as there are some features that are out of our control/ conscious awareness, meaning that it is implicit. Furthermore that there are still varying debates that prejudice is on the decline, and others argue that it's still just as present.