

Inter-ethnic Ideologies as Predictors of Black Lives and All Lives

Matter

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Image Source: Angela Weiss

The rise in Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests resulting from the murder of George Floyd in 2020 has sparked national conversations around the movement

It has also sparked conversation around the All Lives Matter (ALM) response

Nationally, ~50% of people support the BLM movement (Horowitz, 2021)

For reference, abortion support is higher at 59% nationally (Hartig, 2021)

Given this relatively low BLM support, understanding predictors of support is important for social change

Study 1

Study 1 sought to explore a host of exploratory relationships and questions

One question was to what extent various inter-ethnic ideologies (i.e., multiculturalism, assimilation, segregation, color-blindness) predict support for either BLM or ALM

Methodology (Participants)

Gender

N

202

Age

Mean = 19.39, SD = 2.79, Range = [17, 42]

Political Affiliation

Mean = 4.50, SD = 2.11, Range = [1,9]

135 = Female, 63 = Male, 1 = Agenderflux

2 = Non-Binary, 1 = Prefer Not To Answer

Race

194 = White

1 = White & American Indian/Alaska Native

1 = White & Asian/Asian American

2 = White & Black/African American

2 = White & Hispanic/Latino

1 = White & Hispanic/Latino & Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

1 = White & Middle Eastern/Arab American

Demographic Questionnaire

Measures of Interest Methodology (Procedure)

Presentation of BLM Protest

- Violent
- Peaceful

Representativeness of BLM & General Support for BLM and ALM

Methodology (Measures)

Inter-ethnic Ideologies (Hahn et al, 2015)

Social Domaine Orientation (Pratto, et al. 1995)

Modern Racism (McConahay, 1986; Sears, 1989)

BLM (General) Support (Holt & Sweitzer, 2020)

ALM (General) Support (adopted from Holt & Sweitzer, 2020)

BLM Results

BLM and ALM general support did not statistically differ between the manipulations

Modern racism mediated the relationship between BLM and the following inter-ethnic ideologies:

Multiculturalism (b = .68, p < .001)

Assimilation (b = -.42, p < .001)

Segregation (b = -.26, p < .01)

Table 1. BLM Regression Coefficients (Study 1)

7, 0.05 0.13	
9, 0.19 >0.9	
5, 0.84 <0.001	
9, -0.36 <0.001	
	9, 0.19 >0.9 6, 0.84 <0.001

CI = Confidence Interval

ALM Results

Modern racism mediated the relationship between ALM and the following inter-ethnic ideologies:

Multiculturalism (b = -.69, p < .001)

Assimilation (b = .21, p < .001)

Segregation (b = .23, p < .01)

Table 2. ALM Regression Coefficient	s (Study 1)

Ideology	Beta	95% CI	p
Colorblind	0.25	-0.03, 0.54	0.084
Segregation	0.09	-0.17, 0.35	0.5
Multicultural	-0.61	-0.94, -0.28	< 0.001
Assimilation	0.45	0.22, 0.68	< 0.001
CI = Confidence I	nterval		

Study 2

Given the initial findings of Study 1 with respect to inter-ethnic ideologies, replication was the next logical step

Do the findings replicate to a non OU student sample (i.e., Prolific)?

Methodology (Participants)

Gender

234

Age

Mean = 34.24, SD = 2.21, Range = [18, 72]

Political Affiliation

Mean = 3.78, SD = 2.19, Range = [1,9]

131 = Female, 92 = Male, 1 = Trans-Male 3 = Trans-Female, 6 = Non-Binary 1 = Prefer Not To Answer

Race

222 = White
1 = White & American Indian or Alaskan Native
3 = White & Hispanic/Latino
1 = White & Asian/Asian American
1 = American Indian or Alaskan Native
6 = Hispanic/Latino

Methodology (Procedure)

Nearly identical methodology as Study 1

Lack of Violent/Peaceful Presentation

Methodology (Measures)

Same measures as Study 1

BLM Results

Modern racism mediated the relationship between BLM and the following inter-ethnic ideologies:

Multiculturalism (b = .55, p < .001)

Assimilation (b = -.32, p < .001)

Segregation (b = -.16, p = .03)

Table 3. BLM Regression Coefficients (Study 2)

Beta	95% CI	p
-0.28	-0.51, -0.05	0.016
0.08	-0.15, 0.30	0.5
-0.60	-0.77, -0.44	< 0.001
0.69	0.41, 1.0	<0.001
	-0.28 0.08 -0.60	-0.28 -0.51, -0.05 0.08 -0.15, 0.30 -0.60 -0.77, -0.44

CI = Confidence Interval

ALM Results

Modern racism mediated the relationship between ALM and the following inter-ethnic ideologies:

Multiculturalism (b = -.35, p < .001)

Assimilation (b = .20, p < .001)

Segregation (b = .10, p = .03)

Table 4.	ALM Regression (Coefficients	(Study 2	.)

Ideology	Beta	95% CI	p
Colorblind	0.25	0.01, 0.48	0.042
Segregation	0.18	-0.05, 0.41	0.12
Assimilation	0.40	0.23, 0.56	<0.001
Multicultural	-0.63	-0.92, -0.34	<0.001
CI = Confidence I	nterval		

General Conclusions

Work suggests multiculturalism and assimilation consistently predict ALM and BLM support across both samples

Work suggests that color-blindness may predict ALM and BLM but more work needs to be done (conflicting results)

May also suggest that manipulation of different ideologies (i.e., multiculturalism and color-blindness) may influence ALM and BLM support

Limitations

Study 1 was conducted on a college sample

Study 2 (while not a college sample) was slightly more left leaning

Generalizability to right leaning populations may be limited

Future Directions

Future work (in progress) should look to see to what extent a successful manipulation of inter-ethnic ideologies impact support for BLM and ALM

Future work may also look to see to what extent inter-ethnic ideologies predict support for BLM and ALM among more right leaning participants

References

Available upon request

Thank you!

Questions?