Fear of Whites No Longer Being the Majority

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Ethnicity or Party Identification?
Which has a stronger relationship to the fear of whites no longer being the majority?

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Introduction to Research
The 2014 National Projections report was based on the 2010 Census and estimates through 2013. The finding of these studies predict that by 2044, more than half of the American population will belong to a minority. This study explores how ethnicity and party identification play a role in the fear of whites no longer being the majority in the U.S. It will also attempt to look at which of these two factors has a stronger relationship with the fear of whites no longer being the majority.

Ethnicity
Since group size is often attributed with dominance or group advantage, the increase in racial minority and the creation of a “majority-minority” may be seen as a threat to White Americans.

• Group threat theory shows how prejudice towards racial minorities stems from a perceived threat to the dominant status of the majority.
• The rise of a third population, essentially what threatens their majority standing, makes individuals prioritize the most privileged group they can lay claim to, that will also exclude the growing group.
• For whites, the most privileged group is the group that contains the most amount of white people. For blacks, the most privileged group is that which contains other Americans.

Party Identification
The expected racial demographic shifts of the United States has affected the White American’s political party leanings and their political ideology.

• This minority-majority shift led politically affiliated White Americans to express more conservative views and lean more towards the Republican party.
• The increasing diversity of the nation is seen as a threat to the group status. The social instability, uncertainty, and threat allow for greater endorsement of conservative views.
• Threats that are not expected to be seen for another three decades can promote political conservatism now.

Hypotheses:
H 1: Whites are more likely to fear whites no longer being the majority than are minorities.
H 2: Republicans are more likely to fear whites no longer being the majority than are Democrats or Independents.
H 3: Party identification has a stronger relationship to the fear of whites no longer being the majority than ethnicity.

Data
H 1: Whites & Minorities

H 2: Party ID and Fear

H 3: Party ID & Ethnicity

Table Interpretation
The first table under the H1 label is a cross tab between the independent variable of the white ethnicity and the dependent variable of the fear of whites no longer being the majority. The table shows us the relationship between Whites and Minorities in relation to the fear of whites no longer being the majority. Whites are more afraid of whites no longer being the majority in the U.S. than are minorities.

The second table under H2 is a cross tab as well. This cross tab is between the independent variable of party identification and the fear of whites no longer being the majority. The table indicates that Republicans are more fearful of whites no longer being the majority than are Independent Democrats.

The table under H3 is a regression output table. A regression compares independent variables and determines which of the variable has a bigger impact on the dependent variable. The values that become important to this research are the statistical significance values and the Beta values.

References