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# Want to change perspectives on social justice? Academic courses and social movements matter

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## Acknowledgements

Coatesville Head Start Preschool

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West Chester University of Pennsylvania





## ECCEL Program

- A field experience in psychology course that focused on intersections of classism, racism, and sexism and trained students in using psychology tools for community-engaged work with families facing poverty and racism.
- Students met as a full class one evening per week to discuss theory and research and worked in small teams one day per week to provide psychology services to families at Head Start preschools.

# ECCEL Class Meetings

- Working with children
  - Emotional recognition
  - How to best help children (playlistening, dealing with crying children
  - Development deficiencies
- Racism, classism, and oppression
  - Implicit biases
  - How to confront racism and classism
  - Understanding white privilege

# ECCEL Fieldwork





## Social Justice Questionnaires

- Social Justice Questionnaires were used to track students' perspectives during their time with ECCEL
- The Social Justice Questionnaires were distributed to students for completion at three time points during their enrollment.
- Pre-course, Mid-course, & Post-course

#### Measures

- White Privileges Attitudes Scale (Pinterits, Poteat, & Spanierman, 2009) in its original form as well as an adapted form designed to measure attitudes about middle class privilege
  - Likert-type scale Ex: "Our social system promotes White privilege" and "I intend to work towards dismantling White privilege."
- Coping with Discrimination Scale (Wei, Alvarez, Ku, Russell, & Bonett, 2010).
  - Likert-type scale Ex: "I try to stop discrimination at the societal level" and "It's hard for me to seek emotional support from other people"

# Academic Course Impact on Social Justice Perspectives

Hypothesis- students will grow across their time participating in this
course in their awareness of White and middle class privilege and in
terms of their understanding of and strategies for coping with
discrimination.

## Black Lives Matter Movement

- Black Lives Matter arose in response to the killing of Trayvon Martin in 2013
- The murder of George Floyd in May 2020 was linked to a new stage
- Protests across the US
- Widespread engagement in challenging conversations about race
- This also coincided with the pandemic
- COVID-19 brought to light further racial disparities
- National polls indicated increased concern about racism



# Social Movement Impact on Social Justice Perspectives

• Hypothesis- 2020 will have had an impact on students' perspectives on privilege and discrimination—possibly changing students' views on further dimensions of these issues.

## Participants

## 139 Participants

- 87% Female
- 36% BIPOC
- 101 Enrolled 2017-2019
- 38 Enrolled 2020

Pre vs. Post course results

A repeated measures

MANCOVA revealed significant change in student

ratings from pre- to postcourse time points for subscales concerning

awareness of White privilege, willingness to confront White privilege, willingness to

confront middle class privilege, and interest in advocating for education about discrimination. Confront WP

Tests for Key Variables (n = 98)

Variable<sup>a</sup>

Between-Subjects

Cost Anti-Racism

Aware WP

Remorse WP

Confront MCP

Aware MCP

Edu Advocacy

Internalize

Resist

Detach

Cost Anti-Classism

.07 .12 .85

.12 03

Type III

Sum of

Squares

03

.75

05

.88

1.76

.42

.50

.22

Repeated Measures Analysis of Covariance for Privilege and Discrimination Scales:

Mean

Square

07

05

88

1.76

42

.50

.22

.70 .85 .75

5.29\* 09 5.47\*

07

3.72

4.67\*

2.30

.90

.54

.63

.405 .024764 .022.791

.057

.033

.133

.345

.464

value

.429

.055 001 .057 001 .040

049

.025

010

.006

Partial 1

Eta

Squared

.007

008

70 5.29 09 5.47 07 3.72

4.67

2.30

.90

.54

Noncent

Parameter

.63

.131 .624 060 .638 .058 480 .571 .323 .156

.113

Observed

Power

.123

A 1 .

Awareness and Action

For all variables for which there was significant change, the change indicated beneficial growth across the course in terms of awareness and action.

	Time 1		Tin	ne 2			
	M	SD	M	SD	t	df	p-value
Confront WP	3.99	.63	3.99	.75	13	97	.896
Cost Anti-Racism	2.50	.87	2.48	1.08	.20	97	.845
Aware WP	3.55	.57	3.60	.65	94	97	.350
Remorse WP	3.40	1.17	3.32	1.31	.64	97	.523
Confront MCP	3.82	.61	3.93	.70	-1.6	97	.113
Cost Anti-Classism	2.38	.86	2.50	1.07	-1.14	97	.166
Aware MCP	3.22	.55	3.28	.64	94	97	.347
Remorse MCP	2.62	.95	2.95	1.07	-3.14	97	.347
Edu Advocacy	3.49	.93	4.22	1.08	-7.81***	94	.000
Internalize	2.96	.79	2.70	.90	2.79**	94	.006
Resist	2.48	.67	3.03	.91	-6.14***	94	.000

3.82

1.35

2.13

Detach

-11.78\*\*\*

Descriptive Statistics for Pre- and Post- Course Scores of Privilege and Discrimination

2017-2019 vs. 2020 Part 1

Students enrolled in the ECCEL course in 2017-2019, and those who were enrolled in 2020 were demographically similar.

#### Descriptive Statistics for Demographics and Privilege and Discrimination Scales for Cohort 1 (Fall 2017-2019) and Cohort 2 (Fall 2020) (N = 139) Cohort 1 Cohort 2 SD

	M	SD
Age	21.43	3.28
Gender Identity	.09	.29
BIPOC	.37	.48
Income	50.08	16.99
Confront WP	3.94	.73

2.49

3.52

3.37

3.82

2.37

3.19

2.61

3.48

2.95

2.46

2.19

Cost Anti-Racism

Aware WP

Remorse WP

Confront MCP

Aware MCP

Edu Advocacy

Internalize

Resist

Detach

Confront WP

Cost Anti-Classism

.66

1.23

.60

88

.64

1.01

.93

.80

.69

.88

21.39

4.12

3.84

4.08

2.68

3.49

3.03

4.26

2.73

3.37

3.56

1.26

60

86

.86

95

1.24

1.09

.97

1.38

1.50

.39

.06

-1.57

.45

-.80

-1.71

-1.72

-4 63\*\*\*

-2.02\*

-2.26\*

-1.88

-2.25\*

-2.26\*

-3.92\*\*\*

1.24

-6.05\*\*\*

-6.73\*\*\*

value

.955

.119

.651

.425

.089

.087

.000

.045

.025

.063

.026

.025

.000

.216

.000

.000

137

137

136

136

138

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137

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132

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132

Generalized Linear Model for Privilege and Discrimination Scales for Cohort 1 (Fall 2017-2019) and Cohort 2 (Fall 2020): Between-Subjects Tests for Key Variables, with

# 2017-2019 vs. 2020 Part 2 Demographic Covariates (n = 139)

A GLM suggested that pre-course scores for the 2017-19 and 2020 cohorts differed significantly in terms of awareness of White privilege, remorse about White privilege, awareness of middle class privilege, willingness to confront middle class privilege, remorse about middle class privilege, interest in advocating for education about discrimination, interest in resisting discrimination, and detachment from discrimination.

Variable <sup>a</sup>	Type III				Partial		
	Sum of	Mean		p-	Eta	Noncent.	Observed
	Squares	Square	F	value	Squared	Parameter	Power
Confront WP	1.3	1.34	3.664	.058	.028	3.66	.476
Cost Anti-Racism	1.2	1.22	1.745	.189	.014	1.74	.259
Aware WP	10.26	10.26	39.136***	.000	.238	39.14	1.000
Remorse WP	6.48	6.48	5.493*	.021	.042	5.49	.643
Confront MCP	2.55	2.55	7.012**	.009	.053	7.01	.748
Cost Anti-Classism	1.21	1.21	1.701	.194	.013	1.70	.253
Aware MCP	2.01	2.01	5.624*	.019	.043	5.62	.653
Edu Advocacy	4.13	4.13	4.540*	.035	.035	4.54	.561
Internalize	18.46	18.46	17.639***	.000	.124	17.64	.986
Resistance	1.01	1.01	1.303	.256	.010	1.30	.205
Detachment	19.563	19.56	32.103***	.000	.204	32.10	1.000

## Discussion

Results suggest that academic courses can influence social justice perspectives, but social movements may influence them more.

- These results are to be considered moving forward
- Teaching, research, and activism work might be integrated for the best results

Results suggested that students who identified as BIPOC showed greater awareness of White privilege and were more likely to confront it. Yet they also identified a greater potential cost to confronting White privilege.

• This highlights the importance of those of us who are White allies stepping up to confront White privilege and not just leaving that to those who identify as BIPOC.