

Table 1: Logistic Regression

DV: Suspicion of Others: Q70 “Generally speaking, would you say that (0) most people could be trusted, or that (1) you can’t be too careful in dealing with people.”

| Independent Variables  | B     | S.E. | Wald   | Sig. | Exp(B) |
|--|-------|------|--------|------|--------|
| <b>Block 1</b>   |       |      |        |      |        |
| Q9: I feel more vulnerable to terrorism now  | .040  | .046 | .773   | .379 | 1.041  |
| Q18: ...cut down on my socializing since the attack                                  | -.041 | .051 | .651   | .420 | .959   |
| Q103: Formal education complete  | -.423 | .126 | 11.185 | .001 | .655   |
| Q24: U.S. policies in support of Israel partly responsible ...                       | .127  | .045 | 8.032  | .005 | 1.136  |
| Q25: Arab-Americans shouldn’t suffer prejudice                                       | -.051 | .047 | 1.188  | .276 | .950   |
| Q46: I think of myself as a citizen of the world                                     | .006  | .043 | .020   | .887 | 1.006  |
| Q49: ...too dependent on the rest of the world today...                              | -.041 | .041 | 1.011  | .315 | .960   |
| Q50: communicate with people – variety of backgrounds                                | .084  | .049 | 2.969  | .085 | 1.088  |
| Q56: no particular culture is superior...  | .049  | .042 | 1.382  | .240 | 1.050  |
| RQ39: talked to someone who’s Middle Eastern (1) yes (0) no                          | -.968 | .318 | 9.253  | .002 | .380   |
| Q105: Income   | .50   | .072 | .479   | .489 | 1.051  |
| RQ104: Ethnic Group  |       |      | 1.592  | .451 |        |
| RQ104(1): Black  | .421  | .453 | .864   | .353 | 1.523  |
| RQ104(2): White  | -.027 | .397 | .005   | .946 | .973   |
| <b>Block 2</b>   |       |      |        |      |        |
| RQ69: ...people would (1) try to take advantage of you or (0) would try to be fair   | 1.955 | .304 | 41.307 | .000 | 7.060  |
| RQ71: (1) people try to be helpful or (0) they are mostly looking out for themselves | -.743 | .291 | 6.519  | .011 | .476   |
| Constant   | .474  | .937 | .256   | .613 | 1.606  |

Table 1 Statistics

|                                    |         |       |          |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|----------|
| -2LL (Block 1)                     | 423.992 |       |          |
| -2LL (Block 2)                     | 363.584 |       |          |
| Chi-square (Block 1)               | 45.653  | df=13 | Sig<.001 |
| Chi-square (Block2)                | 60.408  | df=2  | Sig<.001 |
| Cox & Snell R Square (Block 1)     | .126    |       |          |
| Cox & Snell R Square (Block 2)     | .268    |       |          |
| Nagelkerke R Square (Block 1)      | .168    |       |          |
| Nagelkerke R Square (Block 2)      | .358    |       |          |
| Hosmer and Lemeshow Test (Block 1) | 7.981   | df=8  | Sig=.435 |
| Hosmer and Lemeshow Test (Block 2) | 13.721  | df=8  | Sig=.089 |

## Classification Results

|              |                                | Final Predicted Group (Blocks 1 and 2) |                                |                       |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Actual Group |                                | Most people can<br>be trusted          | You can't be too<br>careful... | Percentage<br>correct |
|              | Most people<br>can be trusted  | 144<br>79.1%                           | 38<br>20.9%                    | 79.1%                 |
|              | You can't be<br>too careful... | 56<br>35.4%                            | 102<br>64.6%                   | 64.6%                 |
|              |                                |  |                                | 72.4%                 |

## Press' Q for Logistic Regression

$$\text{Press' Q} = \frac{[N-(nK)]^2}{N(K-1)}$$

N=total sample size

n=number of observations correctly classified

K=number of groups

$$\frac{[340-(246*2)]^2}{340(2-1)}$$

$$\text{Press' Q} = 67.95$$

$$df=1$$

$$X_{\text{crit}}^2 = 10.827$$

$$p = .001$$

A logistic regression was performed to predict suspicion of others from a series of variables dealing with ones' beliefs on terrorism and culture, certain demographics, and the intentions of others. The first block included those variables dealing with ones' beliefs on terrorism and culture, including such variables as "I feel more vulnerable to terrorism now", and "No particular culture in this world is superior" and demographics such as ethnicity, income, and education level. The second block was comprised of two variables dealing with ones' beliefs about the intentions of others including "Do you think most people would take advantage of you if they get a chance or would they try to be fair", and "Would you say most of the time people try to be helpful or most of the time they are just looking out for themselves."

Block one shows a good fit ( $-2 \log \text{likelihood} = 432.992$ ,  $X^2 = 45.653$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and strong predictive accuracy (Hosmer and Lemeshow = 7.981,  $p = .435$ ), as well as explaining 12.6% of the variance of ones' ability to trust others. With both block one and block two in the equation, there is a good fit ( $-2 \log \text{likelihood} = 363.584$ ,  $X^2 = 60.408$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and good predictive accuracy as well (Hosmer and Lemeshow = 13.721,  $p = .089$ ). The Cox and Snell for both blocks indicated that 26.8% of the variance of ones' suspicion of others is accounted for by beliefs on terrorism and culture, income, education, and ethnicity, as well as ones' beliefs regarding the intentions of others. Overall the model was significantly able to predict ones' suspicion of others based on knowledge of those variables in block two.

Table 1 shows that five variables had a significant unique contribution in predicting ones' suspicion of others. These variables are level of education (a negative relationship), belief that U.S. policies in support of Israel are partly responsible for the

terrorist attack (a positive predictor), whether you have talked with someone who is Middle Eastern (a dummy code; a negative relationship), whether you feel that people try to take advantage of you if they get the chance (a strong positive relationship), and if you feel that most of the time people try to be helpful (a negative relationship). It should also be noted that several variables have a strong impact on the odds of ones' ability to trust others. Having talked to someone who's Middle Eastern decreases the odds that you believe that you can't be to careful with people by 62%. Believing that people would try to be fair increases the odds of being suspicious of others by 700%.

Substantively, the overall model showed that ones' ability to trust others can be predicted by beliefs on terrorism and culture, certain demographics, and the intentions of others. Overall the model correctly classified 72.4% of respondents, which yielded a Press' Q of 67.95 ( $p < .001$ ), indicating a significant improvement over chance.