Socioeconomic status effects on Greek life at Syracuse University

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SOC 318

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May 7, 2023

1. Introduction:

The study that I have chosen to conduct is centered around the relationship between socioeconomic status and perception and involvement in Greek life at Syracuse University. This topic is important to our community because it captures what a vast number of college students life's here at Syracuse, and the realities of different home-life status coming into effect when exposed to Greek life. When entering college, all students have the option to join Greek Life in hopes to bring a wider and more open social life and connections to their college experience. This research study interprets how a student's socioeconomic status contributes to their decision to join a sorority or fraternity, as well as if the amount of financial assistance a student receives factors into the perception that they have of the culture of Greek life. The research study is centered around the question: How does the amount of financial assistance a student receives affect their perception and participation in Greek life? My analysis and data of this question can help students at Syracuse to better understand the demographic that Greek life is geared towards. It will also provide a better understanding if there is any correlation, on how to change certain aspects so this would not be the case, excluding a large population of students. Based on what has been gathered through the interpretation of different literature, it is hypothesized that students with more financial assistance are both less likely to join Greek Life, and more likely to have a negative perception of Greek Life.

2. **Literature Review:**

Johnson, Sarah E., Jennifer A. Richeson, and Eli J. Finkel wrote "Middle Class and Marginal? Socioeconomic Status, Stigma, and Self-Regulation at an Elite University." This study focuses on how there are potential psychological disadvantages of lower-class students when

attending a high-income private school. The sample consisted of 474 undergraduate Northwestern students, and they were asked to complete a survey (students selected an income range that matched their family's). In relation to my study, this article was useful to help prove the point that there are disadvantages to being from a lower socioeconomic class when attending a University, but it has no mention of this in correlation to Greek Life.

An article that gave more information in a direct correlation to my study was "From Student to Sorority Girl: Gender, Class, and Presentation of Self in Formal Sorority Recruitment" written and conducted by Kirsten Dellinger and Minjoo Oh. Their study is centered around how both physical and social presentations influence women when going through sorority recruitment. A big factor within the class section of this article was the analysis of "Social Capital", meaning how people within a community interact with one another. The argument made that is significant to my study is how people with a higher socioeconomic status have advantages from prior social networking that less fortunate students may not have. Class overlaps lead to more in common with another person, which brings up the question if a sorority has mostly upper-class students already in their sorority, then that is who they likely will attract and relate to during recruitment. This article provides evidence that this is a possibility, and since I already know this going into the study, I can look for if different classes are discouraged from joining a sorority because of this preconceived notion that they only want someone who is similar to them.

Gene Norman, and Leila A. Sussmann wrote the study "Social Class and Sociability in Fraternity Pledging." This article analyzed the economic influences of joining and participating within a fraternity. Off the bat, a shortcoming of this article is that it is outdated, this study took place in 1960, and also has a selective pool of respondents as it is only applicable to joining a

Fraternity. With that in mind, there are key points that have still been taken away to better help the understanding of socioeconomic status and Greek life. A key point that I believe to be important is the data that many participants of lower-economic status were unable to participate in Greek life because they needed to work a job during their school day that may prevent them from having enough time for this extracurricular. This is an underlying factor that could contribute to lack of involvement. In addition to this, there may be characteristics that are glamorized or sought out within a Greek organization that would only be held by a member of higher socioeconomic status. This was the other factor that this study concluded that is applicable to the topic as well.

The next article, "Gender, Social Class, And Exclusion: Collegiate Peer Cultures And Social Reproduction" by Stuber, Jenny M., Klugman, Joshua, Daniel, and Caitlin, is all about how different social classes are perceived, participated, and treated within Greek Life. *Sociological Perspectives,* `is centered around two hypotheses created by researchers, and two created by students answering the questions. I will be focusing on the first question of the researcher because the other questions are highly concentrated in gender, which I did not study. The first hypothesis, "lower-class students are less likely to get involved with greek life than middle to upper-class students" is similar to my overall question of socioeconomic status. The qualitative method was to study students' perspective on the attitudes of social exclusion due to social class, and the quantitative method was to show the patterns of this.

The article "contextualizing social class and leadership in fraternity and sorority communities" by Bureau, D. A., Sasso, P. A., Barber, J. P., De Freitas, K. M., Ray, D. C., & Ryan, H. G. The authors of this study were making the argument that a surplus of students with an upper-class background can lead to an overall lack of diversity of ideas and perspectives. he

authors utilized an exploratory, qualitative case study design to examine the experiences of fraternity and sorority members in one specific community. Data was collected through in-depth interviews with fraternity and sorority members, as well as observations of meetings and events. The authors analyzed the data using thematic analysis, which involved identifying recurring patterns and themes in the data. This determined that there was a significant relationship between money and the experience within Greek life, through gaining a more complex understanding of what the data proved. The authors also utilized a critical lens to examine the power dynamics and systemic inequalities that exist within the fraternity and sorority community and how they impact leadership opportunities and experiences.

This research study focuses on the relationship between the amount of money a student has and if that has a large impact on their experiences within Greek life and the overall perception of it. In terms of this study, I will be determining the socioeconomic status based on the analysis of how much financial assistance each student receives, and using that as my comparison. These literature reviews have contributed to my overall hypothesis that respondents with more financial assistance are less likely to be a part of a fraternity or sorority, and respondents with more financial assistance are more likely to dislike Greek life.

3. Methods:

The data was conducted through a survey that was sent out to undergraduate students. The sample size had a total of 182 respondents. The independent variables were: How much Financial Assistance you receive per year, and what your family's income was. I studied 6 dependent variables which include whether or not you are in a sorority, perception of Greek life, money playing a factor in whether or not to join, perception of Greek life changing after involvement, and the history of classism and racism within Greek organizations.

Respondents were first asked the question " How much financial assistance or scholarship did you receive for this school year?" to measure if they were getting assistance from teh school because of their socioeconomic status. The original response options that were given were: 0-None 1-$1-19,999 2-$20k-39,999 3-$40k-59,999 4-$60k-79,999 5-$80k+. This was a bit too specific as the range of financial assistance could be more compact. With this in mind, I recoded the variable FINASIST to be between three categories, $0-$19,999, $20,000-$59,999, $60,000+.

Next, I directly asked participants what their family's income was for the next response variable. The first recorded response options were 0-I don't know 1-Less than $25,000 2. Between $25,001-$60,000 3. $60,001-$90,000 4. $90,001-$120,000 5. $120,001+. These options were then recoded into only 2 categories of less than $90,000, or more than $90,000. This was to eliminate any misconstrued differences as if someone's family income was slightly above another and they were placed in completely different categories, thus not providing as accurate of data response.

Now for the dependent variables that I was studying is the correlation between. First off, the participants were asked if they were in a fraternity or sorority. The options given were 0- No 1- yes 2- not anymore (dropped), this was not recoded as there are only basic answers, and as we will see later there were some respondents who in fact did drop. In addition to this I wanted to measure if there was a preconceived perception of Greek Life based on socioeconomic class, for this variable I gave the option if there perception was either:. 0- Strongly dislike 1-Dislike 2-Neutral 3-Like 4-Strongly like. It was seen as unnecessary to have the strongly like and dislike categories so I eliminated those, making it into 3 categories of dislike, neither, and like.

Along with first perceptions of Greek life, I wanted to test if that perception has changed once being a part of a sorority or fraternity. For perception change I asked, “To what extent has your perception of Greek life changed since starting at Syracuse University?”, and gave the response options as: 0-Completely negative 1-Somewhat more negative 2-No change 3-Somewhat more positive 4-Completely positive. This was recoded to rid of any confusion between the options of completely and somewhat negative and positive responses. This resulted into 3 recoded categories of more negative, no change, and more positive.

A large part of what I am studying is if money played a factor in the decision whether or not to join a sorority or fraternity. The response categories that I first decided on were 0-It didn’t 1-Not really 2-Slightly 3-Significantly 5-Money was the main reason. Seeing as the categories “No and not really” are similar, I made them the same response option in the recoding. This was the same situation with that it was the main or significant reason, so these also were recoded into the same response option. In the end, I recoded into 3 categories which were: No or not really, slightly, significant/main.

Lastly, I tested the final dependent variable of whether or not Syracuse students think Greek life has a history of classism and racism. To this there were options of: 0-Strongly Disagree 1-Disagree 2-Neutral 3-Agree 4-Strongly Agree. In my study I decided to recode this into two different variables. The first being if you agree that Greek life has a history of racism, and the second being whether or not you agree that Greek life has a history of classism. To these statements I gave the same response options of: Agree, and neither/disagree.

The demographic breakdown of our participants is that 67.9% are white, 7.6% are hispanic, 5.4% are african american, 11.4% are asian, 5.4% are biracial, and 2.2% are marked in

“other” category. Since the majority of respondents were white this could influence the data that we receive. In addition to this, 70.5% of respondents were women, while only 23% were men, as well as 3.3% identifying as non-binary. Yet again, with a skew of women respondents my data may be more applicable to involvement in sorority life. Lastly, most of our respondents were within their first few years at Syracuse University, with 39.1% being in their first year, and 32.6% being in their second. This leads for the minority of respondents to be upperclassmen who may have been involved in Greek life for longer, with 14.1% in their third year and 12.5% in their fourth.

4. Results:

In terms of Univariate results, seven of the variables were tested as a single variable. Beginning with the respondent’s family income, 29.6% students responded that their family’s income was greater than 90,000, while the majority of 70.4% responded that their income is less than this. The takeaway from this data is that the vast majority of the population which I was studying are members of the lower-socioeconomic group. This could have influenced my data in terms of there being more bias, as well as it being a reflection that I possibly did not get a wide enough sample. The results of how much Financial assistance respondents received is relative to how many respondents were members of a higher socioeconomic status. This is reflected as 29.7% of students receive 0-19,999, 42.9% receive between $20,000- $59,999, and 27.3% receive $60,000 + in financial aid. Using these separate variables, in conclusion,the majority of the respondents were lower-income and received some amount of financial aid greater than $19,999.

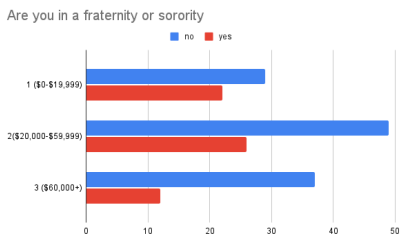
Continuing the Univariate data analysis, the Perception of Greek life responses showed that 46.7% Dislike, and 28.0 % have no opinion on Greek life at Syracuse University. This data was in line with my hypothesis as these percentages combined make up the majority, going hand in hand with the majority that are low-income and receive financial aid. Since only 25.3% of respondents have a positive perception before entering Greek life it provides information that these respondents may be of a higher-class, but at this point these are inferences as I have not entered the correlation analysis yet. Next, I interpret the data collected from whether or not perception has changed once respondents have already been a part of a sorority or fraternity. The number of respondents who had a more negative perception slightly decreased to 35.2%, while 30.2% did not change their opinion whatsoever after joining. Those who had a more positive outlook now were around 34.6%, so we see the percentages once joining have changed but not drastically.

In terms of money playing a factor, 34.4% of respondents answered that it did not factor into their decision to join Greek life, and 37.8% answered that it slightly did, while 27.8% recorded that it was their main factor when making the decision. These responses are somewhat split ordinate data responses, but still over half either having money play a role or being the main reason to join or not join. As for the recoded two separate variables of history of Classism and history of Racism , the results from the data are pretty similar. The majority of 89.0% of respondents answered that they agree that there is a history of classism within Greek Life, and only 11% Disagreed with this statement. Similarly with History of Racism, 86.8% agreed that Greek life widely has a history of racism, while the minority of 13.2% disagreed.

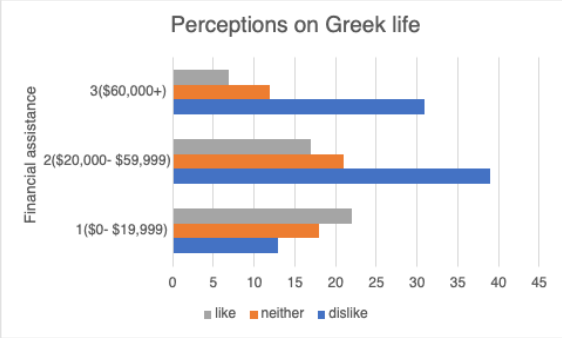
The Bivariate analysis that was conducted focuses on five separate variable correlation analysis, testing if each had a relationship with the amount of Financial assistance that a student

received. I decided that using how much Financial assistance a student receives as an identifier of socioeconomic class would lead to a more accurate data set because many students may not know how much money their family makes. In addition to this, it is possible that a student is no longer financially dependent or connected to their family's income, so the Bivariate analysis compares three variables to the same variable of "Financial assistance".

Starting off, I needed to know the relationship between the amount of Financial assistance students were receiving and whether or not they were in a fraternity or sorority. The Null Hypothesis that was created was that Respondent's involvement in Greek life does not differ based on financial assistance, this is the hypothesis that I was hoping to disprove. The actual Research Hypothesis that I was testing was that respondents are less likely to be involved in Greek life if they receive more financial assistance, basically testing that lower-income students who could not pay for full tuition are less involved. The results of this comparison show that the third group, which were students ranging from 60,000 plus in financial aid, had the second largest number of respondents who were not in a fraternity or sorority. This was not expected as I hypothesized that they would have the most number of students that participate in Greek life. With this in mind, when I calculated the P-value it was .145 which proves that this relationship had a weak correlation. So, my research hypothesis was not supported by the data as respondents from the lower-class did not significantly not join Greek life because of their socioeconomic standing.



My next Bivariate analysis was to test the relationship between Financial assistance and the perception that those students have on Greek life. The Null hypothesis I have created is that the perception of Greek life does not differ based on financial assistance. The Research Hypothesis is that respondent's with greater financial assistance are more likely to have negative perceptions of Greek life. My research hypothesis is supported by the data as those with the lowest amount of financial assistance had an 24.5% recorded that their perception was positive, in comparison to those who received the most financial assistance, 62% of their recorded students' answers was that their perception of Greek life was negative. The significance in this data is that it shows that there is a percentage gap between the amount of financial assistance a student has and how they answered this question, with there being a 37.5% change. This has proven a significant relationship as my calculated p-value is .001 which further proves the correlation between the two variables..



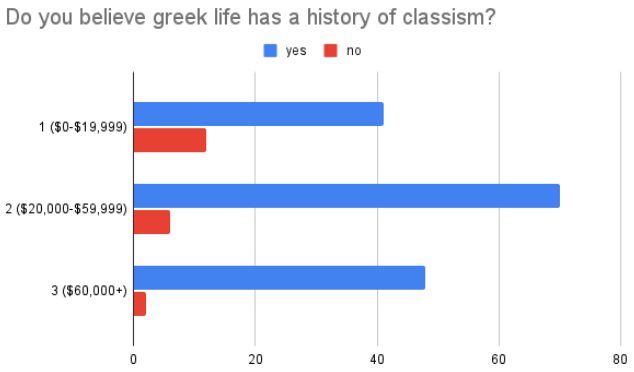
The amount of Financial assistance given to a student also had a relationship between a student's perception changing once they entered Greek Life. 41.5% of respondents that received little to no financial aid of 0-19,999 dollars recorded a positive increase of their perception of Greek life once being involved in it. This contrasts the small amount of 14% of students who receive 60,000 plus of financial assistance that also had a positive perception change. This

comparison puts into perspective that the main outcome of a positive perception change only steamed from those who have a low amount of financial assistance. Additionally, 62% of those who receive 60,00 plus in aid reported that their perception changed negatively, while only 24.5% of students who receive 19,999 and less of aid reported this. This data as a whole further proves that students with more financial aid are more likely to have a negative perception change of Greek life.

Another Bivariate analysis that was significant is the relation between financial assistance and if students agree with the statement that Greek life has a history of classism. Similarly to my history of classism data, the vast majority of respondents agree with this statement. In relation to how much financial assistance a person gets and whether that places a factor I have looked at my crosstab chart. This has shown me that while 77.4% of people with 19,999 dollars of assistance or less agree with this statement, a larger portion of 94% that have 60,000 plus of financial assistance also agree. The other side to this coin is that while 22.6% disagree from those who receive little to no financial assistance, only 6% of those who receive more than 60,000 disagree. Both of these analysis prove the same point that if someone receives more financial assistance then they will be more likely to agree with the statement. This proves that there is a substantial relationship between how much financial aid a student receives and perception of History of racism in Greek life.

For my last Bivariate analysis, I focused on the relationship between students Financial Assistance and their perception on if Greek life has a history of classism. The null hypothesis created was that students' perception of if they agree that there is a history of classism in Greek life doesn't change based on financial assistance. The research hypothesis that I was then testing was that respondents that are provided with more financial aid are more likely to agree that

Greek life has a history of classism. The data seems to support my research hypothesis as 96% of students who receive 60,000 plus of financial aid believe that there is a history of classism, while only 77.4% of students who receive between 0 and 19,999 in financial aid agree with the statement that there is a history of classism. The relationship I have studied has a strong correlation as the p-value is .005, and the direct comparison proves that students with more aid strongly tend to agree with the statement.



5. Conclusion:

This research focuses on how the amount of financial assistance that a student receives could affect their involvement and perception of Greek life at Syracuse University. The findings have shown that there is no correlation between the amount of financial assistance that a person receives and whether or not they decided to join a fraternity or sorority. So in that case the research hypothesis was wrong, and I failed to reject the null hypothesis.

The takeaway from the results was that there is a strong correlation between one's perception of Greek life and financial assistance, but that amount of financial assistance only affected perception and not participation. In terms of perception, the data has supported the hypothesis that students with more financial assistance have a negative view of Greek life, so I

have rejected the null hypothesis. In addition to this, with perception of Classism and Racism, the hypothesis is also supported. My findings suggest that financial assistance has somewhat of an impact on how students perceive Greek life but not their willingness to engage or participate in it.

In the end, even though 27.8% of respondents did report that money was a significant factor when making the decision to join Greek life or not, the data has proved that there in fact is no significant relationship between these two variables. Possible shortcomings of my analysis could have steamed from response bias that originates through the data being conducted through a survey. Another factor that I did not consider was whether or not someone has opinions of Greek life that could influence the data even though it has no relation to their financial status.

If doing this study again, I would focus on preparing more specific questions that were aimed towards those who are in Greek life to better determine if there was a relationship between Financial assistance and involvement, thus eliminating confusion around the outcome of the p-value that was not significant. In addition to this, I would want to include more non-numerical, qualitative data that focused on the feelings of students and less so statistics of their income.

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Appendix:

Are you in a fraternity or sorority?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	117	46.2	64.3	64.3
	Yes	60	23.7	33.0	97.3
	Not anymore (dropped)	5	2.0	2.7	100.0
	Total	182	71.9	100.0	
Missing	System	71	28.1		
Total		253	100.0		

Recoded finasist

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	54	21.3	29.7	29.7
	2.00	78	30.8	42.9	72.5
	3.00	50	19.8	27.5	100.0
	Total	182	71.9	100.0	
Missing	System	71	28.1		
Total		253	100.0		

recoded incme

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	40	15.8	29.6	29.6
	2.00	95	37.5	70.4	100.0
	Total	135	53.4	100.0	
Missing	System	118	46.6		
Total		253	100.0		

prcptn recoded

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	85	33.6	46.7	46.7
	2.00	51	20.2	28.0	74.7
	3.00	46	18.2	25.3	100.0
	Total	182	71.9	100.0	
Missing	System	71	28.1		
Total		253	100.0		

recoded MNYFCTR

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	31	12.3	34.4	34.4
	2.00	34	13.4	37.8	72.2
	3.00	25	9.9	27.8	100.0
	Total	90	35.6	100.0	
Missing	System	163	64.4		
Total		253	100.0		

recoded PRCPTNCHNG

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	64	25.3	35.2	35.2
	2.00	55	21.7	30.2	65.4
	3.00	63	24.9	34.6	100.0
	Total	182	71.9	100.0	
Missing	System	71	28.1		
Total		253	100.0		

recoded HSTRYCLASS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	161	63.6	89.0	89.0
	2.00	20	7.9	11.0	100.0
	Total	181	71.5	100.0	
Missing	System	72	28.5		
Total		253	100.0		

recoded HSTRYRACE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	158	62.5	86.8	86.8
	2.00	24	9.5	13.2	100.0
	Total	182	71.9	100.0	
Missing	System	71	28.1		
Total		253	100.0		

Statistics

		Recoded finasist	recoded incme	prcptn recoded	recoded MNYFCTR	recoded PRCPTNCHNG	recoded HSTRYCLASS	recoded HSTRYRACE
N	Valid	182	135	182	90	182	181	182
	Missing	71	118	71	163	71	72	71
Mean		1.9780	1.7037	1.7857	1.9333	1.9945	1.1105	1.1319
Median		2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Mode		2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Recoded finasist * Are you in a fraternity or sorority?	175	69.2%	78	30.8%	253	100.0%

Recoded finasist * Are you in a fraternity or sorority? Crosstabulation

			Are you in a fraternity or sorority?		
			No	Yes	Total
Recoded finasist	1.00	Count	29	22	51
		% within Recoded finasist	56.9%	43.1%	100.0%
	2.00	Count	49	26	75
		% within Recoded finasist	65.3%	34.7%	100.0%
	3.00	Count	37	12	49
		% within Recoded finasist	75.5%	24.5%	100.0%
Total		Count	115	60	175
		% within Recoded finasist	65.7%	34.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.865[a]	2	.145
Likelihood Ratio	3.926	2	.140
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.829	1	.050
N of Valid Cases	175		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 16.80.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Recoded finasist * prcptn recoded	180	71.1%	73	28.9%	253	100.0%

Recoded finasist * prcptn recoded Crosstabulation

			prcptn recoded			
			1.00	2.00	3.00	Total
Recoded finasist	1.00	Count	13	18	22	53
		% within Recoded finasist	24.5%	34.0%	41.5%	100.0%
	2.00	Count	39	21	17	77
		% within Recoded finasist	50.6%	27.3%	22.1%	100.0%
	3.00	Count	31	12	7	50
		% within Recoded finasist	62.0%	24.0%	14.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	83	51	46	180
		% within Recoded finasist	46.1%	28.3%	25.6%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.646[a]	4	.001
Likelihood Ratio	18.149	4	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.186	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	180		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 12.78.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
recoded incme * recoded MNYFCTR	67	26.5%	186	73.5%	253	100.0%

recoded incme * recoded MNYFCTR Crosstabulation

			recoded MNYFCTR			
			1.00	2.00	3.00	Total
recoded incme	1.00	Count	6	3	10	19
		% within recoded incme	31.6%	15.8%	52.6%	100.0%
	2.00	Count	18	23	7	48
		% within recoded incme	37.5%	47.9%	14.6%	100.0%
Total		Count	24	26	17	67
		% within recoded incme	35.8%	38.8%	25.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.520[a]	2	.003
Likelihood Ratio	11.281	2	.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.313	1	.038
N of Valid Cases	67		

a. 1 cells (16.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.82.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Recoded finasist * recoded PRCPTNCHNG	180	71.1%	73	28.9%	253	100.0%

Recoded finasist * recoded PRCPTNCHNG Crosstabulation

			recoded PRCPTNCHNG			
			1.00	2.00	3.00	Total
Recoded finasist	1.00	Count	10	24	19	53
		% within Recoded finasist	18.9%	45.3%	35.8%	100.0%
	2.00	Count	28	21	28	77
		% within Recoded finasist	36.4%	27.3%	36.4%	100.0%
	3.00	Count	24	10	16	50
		% within Recoded finasist	48.0%	20.0%	32.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	62	55	63	180
		% within Recoded finasist	34.4%	30.6%	35.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.520[a]	4	.014
Likelihood Ratio	12.744	4	.013
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.012	1	.045
N of Valid Cases	180		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 15.28.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Recoded finasist * recoded HSTRYCLASS	179	70.8%	74	29.2%	253	100.0%

Recoded finasist * recoded HSTRYCLASS Crosstabulation

			recoded HSTRYCLASS 1.00	2.00	Total
Recoded finasist	1.00	Count	41	12	53
		% within Recoded finasist	77.4%	22.6%	100.0%
	2.00	Count	70	6	76
		% within Recoded finasist	92.1%	7.9%	100.0%
	3.00	Count	48	2	50
		% within Recoded finasist	96.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	159	20	179
		% within Recoded finasist	88.8%	11.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.439[a]	2	.005
Likelihood Ratio	9.868	2	.007
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.091	1	.003
N of Valid Cases	179		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.59.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases Valid N	Valid Percent	Missing N	Missing Percent	Total N	Total Percent
Recoded finasist * recoded HSTRYRACE	180	71.1%	73	28.9%	253	100.0%

Recoded finasist * recoded HSTRYRACE Crosstabulation

			recoded HSTRYRACE 1.00	2.00	Total
Recoded finasist	1.00	Count	41	12	53
		% within Recoded finasist	77.4%	22.6%	100.0%
	2.00	Count	68	9	77
		% within Recoded finasist	88.3%	11.7%	100.0%
	3.00	Count	47	3	50
		% within Recoded finasist	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	156	24	180
		% within Recoded finasist	86.7%	13.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.481[a]	2	.039
Likelihood Ratio	6.423	2	.040
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.182	1	.013
N of Valid Cases	180		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.67.

Demographics:

What year at SU are you in?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	First year	72	28.5	39.1	39.1
	Second year	60	23.7	32.6	71.7
	Third year	26	10.3	14.1	85.9
	Fourth year	23	9.1	12.5	98.4
	Fifth year or more	3	1.2	1.6	100.0
	Total	184	72.7	100.0	
Missing	System	69	27.3		
Total		253	100.0		

What is your racial identity?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Asian	21	8.3	11.4	11.4
	Black/African American	10	4.0	5.4	16.8
	Latinx or Hispanic	14	5.5	7.6	24.5
	Mixed/Biracial	10	4.0	5.4	29.9
	White	125	49.4	67.9	97.8
	Other	4	1.6	2.2	100.0
	Total	184	72.7	100.0	
Missing	System	69	27.3		
Total		253	100.0		

What is your gender identity?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	129	51.0	70.5	70.5
	Male	42	16.6	23.0	93.4
	Non-binary (or non-conforming)	6	2.4	3.3	96.7
	Transgender female	1	.4	.5	97.3
	Transgender male	3	1.2	1.6	98.9
	Prefer not to state	2	.8	1.1	100.0
	Total	183	72.3	100.0	
Missing	System	70	27.7		
Total		253	100.0		