

SPSS Project

Student's Name

Institution Affiliation

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Course

Date

Title: Gender, religion, and race on opinion about same-sex marriage

Research Questions

1. Is there a significant difference in support of same sex marriage across gender, race, and religion?
2. Do sex, race, and religion predict the opinion of same-sex marriage?

In the last few decades, there has been an increase in support for same sex marriage not only in the US but in the entire globe (Baunach, 2012; Olson, Cadge, & Harrison, 2006). Even so, it would be interesting to access what that support means today. Thus, the purpose of this analysis is to access whether gender, religion, or race predicts the opinion about same-sex marriage.

Hypotheses:

- i. **H₀:** There are no significant differences in the support for same sex marriage across gender.
H₁: There are no significant differences in the support for same sex marriage across gender.

For all chi-square tests, Pearson Chi-square values will be considered. The study will reject the null hypothesis if the p-value will be less than the significance value.

- ii. **H₀:** There are no significant differences in the support for same sex marriage across race.
H₁: There are significant differences in the support for same sex marriage across race.

For all chi-square tests, Pearson Chi-square values will be considered. The study will reject the null hypothesis if the p-value will be less than the significance value.

- iii. **H₀:** There are no significant differences in the support for same-sex marriage across religion.

H₁: There are significant differences in the support for same-sex marriage across religion.

For all chi-square tests, Pearson Chi-square values will be considered. The study will reject the null hypothesis if the p-value will be less than the significance value.

- iv. **H₀:** Sex, religion, and Race don't predict the opinion on the same sex marriage.

H₁: Sex, religion, and Race predict the opinion on same-sex marriage.

To test this hypothesis, a linear regression analysis will be done to show the prediction. If the p-value will be less than the significance value, the study will reject the null hypothesis.

Data

The dataset used in this study is the "Pew-2015Jul (same-sex marriage)" dataset on the D2L site. This was data used in previous studies and collected in the year 2020. A quasi-experimental design to assess whether gender, religion, and religion predicted one's view of same sex marriage. Online and physical surveys were randomly issues to individuals and data collected through the written questionnaire. The participants were asked to fill in their gender, race, and religion and whether they were in support of same-sex marriage. The dependent variable for this study was the "yes or no" to the question "do you support same-sex marriage?" The normal scales were used in the collection of the "yes/no" response, gender, race, and

religion. The independent variables in this study were sex, race, and religion. The sample size of the study was 2002.

The data collected was then sorted and cleaned for any null or missing answers. Participants were required to give consent to participate in the study through writing before taking filling out the questionnaire. Confidentiality and integrity of participant's data were highly maintained throughout the study. The collected data was then sorted and analyzed using SPSS version 17.0. Since the sample size was quite large the data met the assumptions of parametric tests.

Findings

A total number of 948 female and 1054 males gave their feedback (Table 1.1.1). As shown in Table 1.1.3 in the appendix section, a huge percentage of the participants were white (69.6%), followed by Latinos, blacks, other races, and Asians at 12.3%, 11%, 4.1%, and 2.9% respectively. Similarly, participants who subscribed to protestant religion were the highest at 49.2% followed by those who didn't subscribe to any religion at 22.87%, Catholics at 19.98%, others at 5.64%, and those that were Jewish with the lowest percentage of 2.2% (Table 1.15). In testing whether there was a difference in the support for same sex marriage, there was no statistically significant difference in support of the same sex marriage between the two genders ($p < 0.05$) (Table 1.1.1 in the appendix gives a summary frequency, cross tabs for gender). However, there were statistically significant differences in the support of same-sex marriage across race and religion ($p = 0.00$) for both hypotheses. Finally, the study found that there indeed there existed a significant linear regression between the variables and same-sex opinion, and hence sex, religion, and race predicted participant's opinions on same-sex marriage (Appendix table 1.19).

Conclusion

Although there has been increasing support for same-sex marriage not only in the US but in the entire globe, this tremendous growth is hugely affected by a person's gender, race, and religion. The purpose of this study was to assess whether a person's sex, race, and religion predict one's opinion on same-sex marriage. While the study did not find any significant differences in the support of same-sex marriage between males and females, there were statically significant differences in the support of same-sex marriage across race and religion. Similarly, the study conclusively found that a combination of sex, race, and religion did indeed predict one's opinion about same sex marriage. This finding supports other similar studies that have shown significant differences in the support of same sex marriage between races and religions (Sherkat, De Vries, & Creek, 2010). However, it is important to note that the sample size was not quite exclusive for all variables regarding same-sex marriage. It would be important to note how future study will bridge this gap.

References

- Sherkat, D. E., De Vries, K. M., & Creek, S. (2010). Race, religion, and opposition to same-sex marriage. *Social Science Quarterly*, 91(1), 80-98.
- Olson, L. R., Cadge, W., & Harrison, J. T. (2006). Religion and public opinion about same-sex marriage. *Social Science Quarterly*, 87(2), 340-360.
- Baunach, D. M. (2012). Changing same-sex marriage attitudes in America from 1988 through 2010. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 76(2), 364-378.

Appendix

Table 1.1.0 descriptive statistics, frequencies table

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Race/Ethnicity * Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)	2002	100.0%	0	0.0%	2002	100.0%
Male * Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)	2002	100.0%	0	0.0%	2002	100.0%
Religion * Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)	2002	100.0%	0	0.0%	2002	100.0%

Table 1.1.1 Cross tabs table for gender

Crosstab				
Count				
		Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)		Total
		No	Yes	
Male	Female	422	526	948
	Male	499	555	1054
Total		921	1081	2002

Table 1.1.2 Chi-square table for gender's opinion on same-sex marriage

Chi-Square Tests					
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.608 ^a	1	.205		
Continuity Correction ^s	1.496	1	.221		
Likelihood Ratio	1.608	1	.205		
Fisher's Exact Test				.209	.111
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.607	1	.205		
N of Valid Cases	2002				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 436.12.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Table 1.1.3 Cross tab for the race, frequencies.

Crosstab				
Count				
		Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)		Total
		No	Yes	
Race/Ethnicity	White	621	774	1395
	Black	138	85	223
	Latino	109	134	243
	Asian	21	37	58
	Other	32	51	83
Total		921	1081	2002

Table 1.1.4 chi-square table for race and support same-sex

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.105 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	28.168	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.249	1	.618
N of Valid Cases	2002		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.68.

Table 1.1.5 Cross tab of religion, frequencies

Crosstab				
Count				
		Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)		Total
		No	Yes	
Religion	Protestant	608	378	986
	Catholic	169	231	400
	Jewish	7	38	45
	Other	46	67	113
	None	91	367	458
Total		921	1081	2002

Table 1.1.6 Chi-square for Religion and Same-sex marriage

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	243.611 ^a	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	256.628	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	217.089	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	2002		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have an expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 20.70.

Table 1.1.7 ANOVA table for linear regression model between Religion, Race, and gender.

ANOVA					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	55.918	3	18.639	84.373	.000 ^b
Residual	441.386	1998	.221		
Total	497.303	2001			

a. Dependent Variable: Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Male, Race/Ethnicity, Religion

Table 1.1.8 Regression coefficients table.

Coefficients								
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Correlations		
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Zero-order	Partial	Part
1 (Constant)	.344	.025		13.793	.000			
Race/Ethnicity	-.006	.010	-.014	-.640	.522	.011	-.014	-.013
Religion	.102	.006	.337	15.841	.000	.329	.334	.334
Male	-.061	.021	-.061	-2.873	.004	-.028	-.064	-.061

a. Dependent Variable: Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)

Table 1.1.9 Correlations table

		Correlations			
		Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)	Race/Ethnicity	Religion	Male
Pearson Correlation	Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)	1.000	.011	.329	-.028
	Race/Ethnicity	.011	1.000	.085	.063
	Religion	.329	.085	1.000	.099
	Male	-.028	.063	.099	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)	.	.309	.000	.103
	Race/Ethnicity	.309	.	.000	.002
	Religion	.000	.000	.	.000
	Male	.103	.002	.000	.
N	Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)	2002	2002	2002	2002
	Race/Ethnicity	2002	2002	2002	2002
	Religion	2002	2002	2002	2002
	Male	2002	2002	2002	2002

Table 1.1.10 ORIGINAL CROSS TAB BEFORE EDITING DATA TO REPLACE MISSING VALUES

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	P ercent	N	P ercent	N	P ercent
Male *						
Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)	2 002	1 00.0	0	0 .0	2 002	1 00.0
Race/Ethnicity						
* Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)	1 965	9 8.2	3 7	1 .8	2 002	1 00.0
Religion *						
Supports same-sex marriage (0,1)	1 988	9 9.3	1 4	0 .7	2 002	1 00.0