Racial Ties to Party Identification and Ideology

Syd Kotar

Chapman University, kotar100@mail.chapman.edu

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Introduction to Research

• This study explores the relationship between race, party identification, and ideology, focusing specifically on black voters.
  - In general, polarization in the public has affected levels of partisan bias, activism, and anger.
  - In recent years, the influence of policy preferences on party identification is stronger than the influence of party identification on policy preference.
  - Since the 1964 Presidential election, race has become an indicator of party identification.
  - The doctrine of separate but equal perpetuated racial cleavages and party identification based on which candidate supported the civil rights movement.
  - Americans rely on racial categorization and identification when defining themselves with a political party, but not political ideology.
  - Black voters tend to support Democratic over Republican candidates because the Democratic party supports progressive causes that may be of importance to the black community.

African American Voter’s Values

• Party Identification
  - Identify as Democrat
  - Identify as moderate, and then liberal

• Political ideology
  - Identify as moderate, and then liberal

• Values
  - Negative attitudes towards LGBT+ community
  - However, this is not more prevalent for black voters than white voters.
  - More negative perceptions are observed among religious individuals
  - Anti-war
  - Black voter’s sentiments most strongly correlate with the Democratic party on this issue

• Religious
  - Evangelical

• Concern for civil rights
  - Perception of equality

Hypotheses:

H 1: Black voters are more likely to have negative views towards newer lifestyles.

H 2: Black voters are more likely to favor traditional family values.

H 3: Black voters are concerned with equality, and believe that it should be talked about.

Data

Hypothesis 1: “Newer Lifestyles”

Cross Tabulation Results:
Do you agree that newer lifestyles are breaking down society?
- Political ideology
  - Liberal: 22.8%
  - Moderate: 49.5%
  - Conservative: 71.7%

- Party Identification
  - Democrat: 36.6%
  - Republican: 70.8%
  - Independent: 47.5%

- Race
  - White: 51.5%
  - Black: 50.1%
  - Hispanic: 45.7%

Findings

H 1: Newer Lifestyles

Liberals disagree that newer lifestyles are breaking down society, while moderates to conservatives think that they are breaking down society. White people and Democrats are split on the question, but more agree than disagree, while republicans and agree. More black respondents agreed than disagreed when factoring in those who said neither. It was found that the relationship between newer lifestyles and race was statistically significant as P=0.000.

H 2: Traditional Family Values

Moderates and conservatives agree that there should be more emphasis on traditional family values, while liberals mainly disagree but are still split. White and Hispanic people agree, as well as black people but in less numbers. Republicans agree strongly, Democrats agree but are still split, and independents agree strongly.

H 3: Equality

Republicans, conservatives, and white people agree that we should stop talking about equality. Liberals strongly disagree, and black respondents disagree. moderates and Independents are split.

Conclusions

• While more black respondents identify with the Democratic party, they are still ideologically moderate.
  - This may be because of the long history with the parties following the 1964 election. African American’s may feel tied to the Democratic Party because of the party’s values that include supporting minority communities.
  - It is seen from Table 1 that the values of the Democrat and Republican parties differ, as well as the values shown by ideology in Table 2. The Democratic party supports liberal values while Republicans support conservative values, which is why the findings from the black respondents are interesting, as their values are a mix.

Table 1: Party Identification and Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>Liberal</th>
<th>Republican</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Community and social responsibility</td>
<td>Individual rights and justice</td>
<td>Majority oppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay Marriage</td>
<td>Majority support</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Majority oppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Values</td>
<td>Modified family values that seek to keep families together</td>
<td>Uphold traditional family values, based on Judeo-Christian ethics</td>
<td>Should not be achieved through government intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality</td>
<td>Equality should be talked about and is important</td>
<td>Equality is necessary to achieve equal opportunity and equality for all</td>
<td>Individual Liberty</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Ideology and Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Liberal</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Community and social responsibility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gay Marriage</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Values</td>
<td>Modern family values, based on religious ethics</td>
<td>Traditional family values, based on religious ethics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equality</td>
<td>Personal responsibility</td>
<td>Personal responsibility concepts</td>
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</table>

References


