The Secret Users Guide for Liberals, Independents, and Conservatives to win the White House: Demographics and Political Ideologies

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The Secret Users Guide for Liberals, Independents, and Conservatives to win the White House:
Demographics and Political Ideologies
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Introduction to Research

- This study explores if certain demographic characteristics influence an individual political ideology.
- I will be approaching this issue by looking at the set of demographics that range from gender, income, education, ethnicity, religion, and age.
- While observing if these demographics influence party identity, ideology, and strength of partisanship in these cases.
- Utilizing cross-national level data from the 2012 ANES election study I will be analyzing multivariable, and frequencies to be able to assets if any correlations can be made by the variables.
- I will focus on three particular demographics which will be religion, education, and ethnicity.

The results of the research will simply indicate that demographics will influence the party identity, ideology, and strength of partisanship. Furthermore, I evaluate and consider that support from previous findings will indicate that demographics variables do cause influence.

Literature Review

The author intends to implement four key issues to discover the “existence of identity choice, the subjective meaning of identities, gradations in identity strength, and the considerable stability of many social and political identities” (Huddy 127).

In the article by Abramowitz, he discussed that in collecting the data the authors believed that the system is simply decentralized, and there is not a central direction. That each party has only a few exceptions that make them slightly different, and example would be women and youth was just slightly leaning towards democratic. A correlation that had no influence at all was age and did not correlate a certain set age leaning towards one political ideology.

The author of the Gender Gap in Political Tolerance examine the gender differences in support for civil liberties and radical political groups. The author explains that research has proven that women are unlikely to encourage or allow unpopular groups to practice their rights.

The public opinion will continue to change because various collusion has occurred since WWII, and have caused for various social changes. When all these social changes occurred everyone reacted and interpreted the results differently. The parties have played a part in this social issue by creating a link in which the individual with same interpretation can be with a group that interpreted the social issue the same as them.

Hypotheses:

H 1: If religion is increased in the individual life, they will likely be more conservative
H 2: The higher the individuals education level, more likely they will be liberal
H 3: The more diverse the ethnicity group, more likely they will be liberal

Data

H 1: Religion Influence on Political Identity

Cross Tabulation Results
Less than high school credential
• Democrat = 50.3%
• Republicans = 12.8%
• Independents = 31.7%

High school Credential
• Democrat = 42.1%
• Republicans = 23.3%
• Independents = 30.7%

Some post high-school no bachelor degrees
• Democrat = 40.4%
• Republicans = 23.6%
• Independents = 32.1%

Bachelor degree
• Democrat = 33.4%
• Republican = 31.4%
• Independents = 31.5%

Graduate degree
• Democrat = 40.6%
• Republican = 23.3%
• Independents = 33.1%

H 2: Education

H 2: Ethnicity Influence on Party Identity

Significant and Correlation Chart

H1:Religion H2:Education

Significant .001 .000

Correlations .043 .048

Findings

H 1: Religion

While the results showed a significant value of .001 for political identity and religion. The correlation level between these two factors was a .043, and it is considered a weak correlation. In this case, I found it interesting how many individuals believe that religion influences party identity, but the correlation is weak with hardly a connection.

H 2: Education

While the results showed a significant value of .000 for political identity and education. The correlation level between these two factors was a .048, and this is considered a weak correlation. In this case, the more educated you are the more likely you will liberal. The less education you are the more likely you will be conservative.

H 3: Ethnicity

While the results from the bar chart showed that white non-Hispanic range in political identity, but if we look at black non-Hispanic category the political identity leans favorable more liberal. In the case, with the Hispanic category, it was significantly a little leveled. In the other non-Hispanic category it was significantly leveled.

Conclusions

In analyzing my results, I discovered that certain demographics that many individuals believe to influence an individual to sway a certain political leaning. Are not as strong of an influence as many people believe them to be, and a factor that surprised me the most was religion. Many people believe that the more you find religion important in your life the more likely you will be more conservative. In this case, there was hardly any influence on the factor of religion influencing political standing.

References


