

Tolerance in Baton Rouge and Surrounding Areas

Louisiana State University Sociology 2211

Tolerance has been a topic of debate for decades. It is an attitude that people hold towards certain individuals or groups of people. It is usually used in reference to the majority group being in some way permissive of the minority group's differences. Sociologists often look at tolerance as a way of assessing how open-minded society is becoming. It can sometimes be used as a measure of social evolution between minority and majority groups of society. The minority group that I focused on for my research was homosexual couples. Gay men and women have been fighting for the right to legally marry their partners for years now. For many heterosexual couples this idea of a man marrying a man or a woman marrying a woman is still extremely controversial and not widely accepted. Generally speaking, members in society who are conservative are less likely to be permissive of homosexual marriage rights. This is mostly because of the long standing marriage norms laid out by the founding fathers of our country. Highly religious individuals are also less likely to be tolerant of homosexual marriage rights because of traditional values laid out by their religion and by their religious texts, such as the Bible. People in both of these groups tend to believe that marriage is only marriage when it is between a man and a woman. The idea of homosexual marriage is so controversial to them because it goes against the values that they have been socialized with their whole lives. On the other hand of that situation it is suggested that those with more education tend to be more tolerant of others choices, attitudes, and behaviors.

While not patently untrue, this information should be supported by sources.

For this study we surveyed residents in East Baton Rouge Parish who were 18 years or older. We received lists of randomized phone numbers across the Parish in an attempt to reach residents in the area for our phone survey. The sample of phone numbers was a "dirty" sample because it contained disconnected numbers and phone numbers for local businesses. For the survey we only included respondents who are residents. Our sample contained participants from north, central, and southern regions of the parish. However, there were a larger number of respondents representing the southern region of the Parish. Each student in the class was required to obtain 12 complete surveys from the phone lists within a two week period. We called the sample numbers during the hours of 5:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday, in an attempt to catch people coming home from work. There were some issues of representativeness in our sample. Most of the respondents were either white or black and the largest age grouping was 18-34 years old. We did weight the sample to try to correct for this. To avoid having a sample of only respondents who answered their phone on the first call, we did do call backs to all unanswered ringing numbers. Total, our sample included n=333 participants. Our survey was forty-five questions long and took an average of ten minutes to complete. The questionnaire included demographic questions as well as attitude and behavior questions.

State a purpose for the paper before saying "this study."

Hypothesis 1: Respondents who attend church more regularly (once or more a week) are likely to be less tolerant of homosexual couples having the right to get married because they are tend to have more traditionally conservative views. Those who frequently attend church services are usually the people who strongly believe in the Bible and its teachings. The Bible's teachings are very conservative in nature, therefore making its followers conservative as well. The Bible

states that the union of marriage is between a man and a woman. The people who adhere to the Bible and its rules are likely to view any other kind of marriage, namely gay marriage, as a sin. They are intolerant of most behaviors that they view as sins. Of the respondents who attend church once or more a week 77.5 % of them identify as having conservative views and disagree that homosexual couples should have the right to marry. Only 17.5 % of conservative respondents who attend church that frequently agreed that homosexual marriage should be allowed. The chi-square value is 0.019 which means that $p < .05$ so this is a statistically significant relationship. The Cramer's V is 0.199 meaning that the association is a moderate one, so the hypothesis was confirmed. (See Appendix I).

Should say what these statistics mean in practical terms (i.e., as they relate to the variables in the hypothesis)

Hypothesis 2: Republican respondents are less likely to be tolerant of homosexual marriage rights because they are also very likely to have conservative values. This is largely because they value classical unions between men and women only. Their platform of beliefs is largely based on the standards that history has laid out for us. Republicans are usually proponents of tradition and enforcing society's historical norms, anything that deviates is seen as a threat to the prosperity of the whole. Gay marriage is a topic that deviates from the norm of society and that is why it is such an issue for them. Allowing homosexual couples to marry would be seen as a way to break down the country's traditional marriage values and would therefore threaten the unity of the country's marriages. Appendix II shows that 67.6 % of conservative Republicans disagree that homosexuals should be allowed to marry as opposed to only 20.6 % who think that homosexuals should be allowed to marry. The chi-square for this hypothesis is 0.1 which is not statistically significant, so this relationship could have occurred by random chance. Cramer's V was .163 making this association a low moderate one. This hypothesis was disproven.

Analysis is too narrow; the hypothesis concerns all Republicans compared to non-Republicans. Here, only conservative Republicans are considered.

Hypothesis 3: On the other hand Democratic respondents are more likely to be tolerant of homosexual marriage rights because of their overall liberal views. Generally speaking, Democrats are well-known for their liberal views on how the government should be run, what it should allow, and who it should help. Democrats are often socially liberal and are more tolerable of individuals or groups of individuals who are not part of the majority population. They are more permissive of groups who do not match the mold of traditional U.S. standards or values. Democrats are often in support of the progression of all people regardless of differences from the norm. It was expected that because of these reasons the data would be very significant but the chi-square was 0.175, meaning that the results for this particular hypothesis were not reflective of the sample population. Out of the respondents who identified as liberal Democrats, 38.3 % agreed to allow homosexual marriage as opposed to the 48.6 % who would not allow the marriage. In this particular case the hypothesis was disproven although the Cramer's V was .206 making it a moderate association. (See Appendix II).

Once again, the comparison should be between Dems. and non-Dems.

Hypothesis 4: Respondents who have obtained a higher education (meaning a college degree or more) are more likely to be tolerant of homosexual marriage rights because they are taught to be more liberal in school. In higher education institutes students are encouraged to

listen and challenge the opinions of others in an attempt to increase critical thinking skills. Students are taught to be considerate enough to listen to the opinions of other students who have opposing attitudes and beliefs. They are also taught to express their own ideas in a manner that is respectful and not insulting of others. In general they are taught cooperation among a wide variety of peoples regardless of any major differences. People who pursue higher education are taught how to be tolerant of any minority groups simply by having to be in classes with them. According to the data collected, 57.7 % of respondents who received a college degree or more who would allow homosexual marriage rights, identified as liberal. This is compared to only 19.2 % of respondents with the same education level who also identified as liberal. The chi-square is 0.008 making $p < .05$, so this is definitely statistically significant. The Cramer's V equaled .299 making this a strong association. (See Appendix III).

Per the hypothesis, compare those with a degree to those without one and see if ideology explains the difference.

Hypothesis 5: Older respondents of this survey are likely to be less tolerant of homosexual marriage rights because of their conservative upbringing. Time and again it has been publicized that younger generations are growing up in a different world than their elderly relatives. The wars that younger respondents encounter, the media they are subjected to, the pop culture they experience, is all very different from what the older respondents have experienced. With so many diverse groups emerging, society seems to be getting more socially permissive of these differences every year. In general, older people tend to view the ideas and behaviors of younger generations as radical and therefore retreat into more conservative stances. This is largely because of the differences in generational education, historical events, and other general life experiences. The idea that they are more conservative might even stem from the fact that they more closely identify with the Republican Party. A solid 60 % of respondents age 65 and over who identify as conservative disapproved of homosexual marriage rights. This is in comparison to the 30 % who did approve of homosexual marriage rights. For this sample though, the chi-square was 0.602 which is far from statistically significant. This means that the data is not supportive of the hypothesis for the Baton Rouge Respondents. The gamma is -.04 which means that the association here is extremely weak. (See Appendix IV).

Comparing the wrong groups

Correct

In conclusion, only two of the five hypotheses were supported by the Baton Rouge data. Church attendance and conservative values still seems to be a significant factor on respondent's tolerance for gay marriage rights. Respondents in the sample also supported the idea that individuals with higher education are more liberal (accepting) of people who live different lifestyles than the majority of the population. It was interesting to note that political party identification did not yield significant results for whether or not participants were tolerant of homosexual marriages. Louisiana is considered a "red" state meaning that it is seen as more conservative overall, this could be why respondents who identified as Democrat, still tended to disagree with homosexual marriage rights. Another interesting observation was that age and ideology did not have any effect on whether participants would allow or not allow homosexual marriages. Older people do tend to identify as more conservative than liberal, but younger people in this sample also tended to identify as conservative. That fact could mean that the data

might be skewed. There are many different topics that could have been used to analyze the city's overall tolerance but none as current or controversial as homosexual marriage rights. Overall, this study is great for getting an idea of tolerance levels in Baton Rouge and surrounding areas, but this data is not representative of all Louisiana cities. Perhaps a better study design would include face to face interviews with participants so as to control for any kind of distractions or misunderstanding of questions over the phone. The sample size was $n=333$, this is a fairly decent amount of participants; however a larger sample would yield more generalizable results. A larger sample would also be likely to include a wider variety of participant demographics. This study mainly had white and black participants, which does not take into account any tolerance attitude differences across ethnicities. The participants were selected from such a small region of the United States, that it would be interesting to see how these statistics compare to that of other cities in the Deep South as well as major cities in the rest of the country.

The hypotheses in this paper are not tested correctly. All groups/categories of the independent variable have to be considered – not just those which include the control variable (see comments throughout paper). Statistics were generally interpreted correctly but were not explained in relation to the variables in the hypothesis.

References:

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Appendix I

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another * Church service attendance (Reduced) * Ideology (simple)	281 ^a	86.2%	44.910	13.8%	325.910	100.0%

a. Number of valid cases is different from the total count in the crosstabulation table because the cell counts have been rounded.

Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another * Church service attendance (Reduced) * Ideology (simple) Crosstabulation

Ideology (simple)				Church service attendance (Reduced)			Total
				Less often than that	Once or twice a month or more	Every week (or more often)	
Liberal	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	4	15	12	31
			% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	16.0%	57.7%	54.5%	42.5%
		Middle	Count	1	3	4	8
	% within Church service attendance (Reduced)		4.0%	11.5%	18.2%	11.0%	
Agree	Count	20	8	6	34		
	% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	80.0%	30.8%	27.3%	46.6%		
Total		Count	25	26	22	73	
		% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Moderate	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	1	11	5	17
			% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	7.7%	42.3%	26.3%	29.3%
		Middle	Count	2	2	0	4
	% within Church service attendance (Reduced)		15.4%	7.7%	.0%	6.9%	
Agree	Count	10	13	14	37		
	% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	76.9%	50.0%	73.7%	63.8%		
Total		Count	13	26	19	58	
		% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Conservative	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	12	24	62	98
			% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	52.2%	51.1%	77.5%	65.3%
		Middle	Count	3	4	4	11
	% within Church service attendance (Reduced)		13.0%	8.5%	5.0%	7.3%	
Agree	Count	8	19	14	41		
	% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	34.8%	40.4%	17.5%	27.3%		
Total		Count	23	47	80	150	
		% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Total	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	17	50	79	146
			% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	27.9%	50.5%	65.3%	52.0%
		Middle	Count	6	9	8	23
	% within Church service attendance (Reduced)		9.8%	9.1%	6.6%	8.2%	
Agree	Count	38	40	34	112		
	% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	62.3%	40.4%	28.1%	39.9%		
Total		Count	61	99	121	281	
		% within Church service attendance (Reduced)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

Ideology (simple)		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Liberal	Pearson Chi-Square	17.610 ^a	4	.001
	Likelihood Ratio	18.319	4	.001
	Linear-by-Linear Association	11.331	1	.001
	N of Valid Cases	73		
Moderate	Pearson Chi-Square	7.740 ^b	4	.102
	Likelihood Ratio	9.413	4	.052
	Linear-by-Linear Association	.165	1	.685
	N of Valid Cases	58		
Conservative	Pearson Chi-Square	11.837 ^c	4	.019
	Likelihood Ratio	11.774	4	.019
	Linear-by-Linear Association	7.791	1	.005
	N of Valid Cases	150		
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	23.570 ^d	4	.000
	Likelihood Ratio	24.010	4	.000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	22.492	1	.000
	N of Valid Cases	281		

a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.41.

b. 4 cells (44.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .90.

c. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.69.

d. 1 cells (11.1%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.99.

Symmetric Measures

Ideology (simple)			Value	Approx. Sig.
Liberal	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.491	.001
		Cramer's V	.347	.001
	N of Valid Cases	73		
Moderate	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.365	.102
		Cramer's V	.258	.102
	N of Valid Cases	58		
Conservative	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.281	.019
		Cramer's V	.199	.019
	N of Valid Cases	150		
Total	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.290	.000
		Cramer's V	.205	.000
	N of Valid Cases	281		

Appendix II

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another * Party Identification (simple) * Ideology (simple)	279 ^a	85.6%	46.910	14.4%	325.910	100.0%

a. Number of valid cases is different from the total count in the crosstabulation table because the cell counts have been rounded.

Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another * Party Identification (simple) * Ideology (simple) Crosstabulation

Ideology (simple)				Party Identification (simple)			Total
				Republican	Independent	Democrat	
Liberal	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	1	9	22	32
			% within Party Identification (simple)	100.0%	33.3%	46.8%	42.7%
		Middle	Count	0	1	7	8
			% within Party Identification (simple)	.0%	3.7%	14.9%	10.7%
Agree	Count	0	17	18	35		
	% within Party Identification (simple)	.0%	63.0%	38.3%	46.7%		
Total			Count	1	27	47	75
			% within Party Identification (simple)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Moderate	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	2	6	9	17
			% within Party Identification (simple)	18.2%	22.2%	47.4%	29.8%
		Middle	Count	1	1	1	3
			% within Party Identification (simple)	9.1%	3.7%	5.3%	5.3%
Agree	Count	8	20	9	37		
	% within Party Identification (simple)	72.7%	74.1%	47.4%	64.9%		
Total			Count	11	27	19	57
			% within Party Identification (simple)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Conservative	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	46	29	21	96
			% within Party Identification (simple)	67.6%	60.4%	67.7%	65.3%
		Middle	Count	8	1	1	10
			% within Party Identification (simple)	11.8%	2.1%	3.2%	6.8%
Agree	Count	14	18	9	41		
	% within Party Identification (simple)	20.6%	37.5%	29.0%	27.9%		
Total			Count	68	48	31	147
			% within Party Identification (simple)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	49	44	52	145
			% within Party Identification (simple)	61.3%	43.1%	53.6%	52.0%
		Middle	Count	9	3	9	21
			% within Party Identification (simple)	11.3%	2.9%	9.3%	7.5%
Agree	Count	22	55	36	113		
	% within Party Identification (simple)	27.5%	53.9%	37.1%	40.5%		
Total			Count	80	102	97	279
			% within Party Identification (simple)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

Ideology (simple)		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Liberal	Pearson Chi-Square	6.340 ^a	4	.175
	Likelihood Ratio	6.963	4	.138
	Linear-by-Linear Association	1.310	1	.252
	N of Valid Cases	75		
Moderate	Pearson Chi-Square	4.768 ^b	4	.312
	Likelihood Ratio	4.636	4	.327
	Linear-by-Linear Association	3.202	1	.074
	N of Valid Cases	57		
Conservative	Pearson Chi-Square	7.780 ^c	4	.100
	Likelihood Ratio	8.048	4	.090
	Linear-by-Linear Association	.530	1	.467
	N of Valid Cases	147		
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	15.775 ^d	4	.003
	Likelihood Ratio	16.445	4	.002
	Linear-by-Linear Association	1.042	1	.307
	N of Valid Cases	279		

a. 4 cells (44.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .11.

b. 4 cells (44.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .58.

c. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.11.

d. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.02.

Symmetric Measures

Ideology (simple)			Value	Approx. Sig.
Liberal	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.291	.175
		Cramer's V	.206	.175
	N of Valid Cases		75	
Moderate	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.289	.312
		Cramer's V	.205	.312
	N of Valid Cases		57	
Conservative	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.230	.100
		Cramer's V	.163	.100
	N of Valid Cases		147	
Total	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.238	.003
		Cramer's V	.168	.003
	N of Valid Cases		279	

Appendix III

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another* Education (3 category) * Ideology (simple)	291 ^a	89.3%	34.910	10.7%	325.910	100.0%

a. Number of valid cases is different from the total count in the crosstabulation table because the cell counts have been rounded.

Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another * Education (3 category) * Ideology (simple) Crosstabulation

Ideology (simple)				Education (3 category)			Total
				High School Degree or Less	Voc/Tech, Some College (no degree)	College Degree or More	
Liberal	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	12	15	5	32
			% within Education (3 category)	66.7%	45.5%	19.2%	41.6%
		Middle	Count	0	2	6	8
		% within Education (3 category)	.0%	6.1%	23.1%	10.4%	
	Agree	Count	6	16	15	37	
		% within Education (3 category)	33.3%	48.5%	57.7%	48.1%	
	Total	Count	18	33	26	77	
		% within Education (3 category)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Moderate	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	4	7	5	16
			% within Education (3 category)	23.5%	35.0%	21.7%	26.7%
		Middle	Count	1	1	2	4
		% within Education (3 category)	5.9%	5.0%	8.7%	6.7%	
	Agree	Count	12	12	16	40	
		% within Education (3 category)	70.6%	60.0%	69.6%	66.7%	
	Total	Count	17	20	23	60	
		% within Education (3 category)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Conservative	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	26	25	48	99
			% within Education (3 category)	68.4%	62.5%	63.2%	64.3%
		Middle	Count	2	1	8	11
		% within Education (3 category)	5.3%	2.5%	10.5%	7.1%	
	Agree	Count	10	14	20	44	
		% within Education (3 category)	26.3%	35.0%	26.3%	28.6%	
	Total	Count	38	40	76	154	
		% within Education (3 category)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Total	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	42	47	58	147
			% within Education (3 category)	57.5%	50.5%	46.4%	50.5%
		Middle	Count	3	4	16	23
		% within Education (3 category)	4.1%	4.3%	12.8%	7.9%	
	Agree	Count	28	42	51	121	
		% within Education (3 category)	38.4%	45.2%	40.8%	41.6%	
	Total	Count	73	93	125	291	
		% within Education (3 category)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

Ideology (simple)		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Liberal	Pearson Chi-Square	13.779 ^a	4	.008
	Likelihood Ratio	15.129	4	.004
	Linear-by-Linear Association	6.143	1	.013
	N of Valid Cases	77		
Moderate	Pearson Chi-Square	1.236 ^b	4	.872
	Likelihood Ratio	1.205	4	.877
	Linear-by-Linear Association	.012	1	.914
	N of Valid Cases	60		
Conservative	Pearson Chi-Square	3.531 ^c	4	.473
	Likelihood Ratio	3.765	4	.439
	Linear-by-Linear Association	.029	1	.864
	N of Valid Cases	154		
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	8.267 ^d	4	.082
	Likelihood Ratio	8.232	4	.083
	Linear-by-Linear Association	.785	1	.376
	N of Valid Cases	291		

a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.87.

b. 4 cells (44.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.13.

c. 2 cells (22.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.71.

d. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.77.

Symmetric Measures

Ideology (simple)			Value	Approx. Sig.
Liberal	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.423	.008
		Cramer's V	.299	.008
	N of Valid Cases		77	
Moderate	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.144	.872
		Cramer's V	.101	.872
	N of Valid Cases		60	
Conservative	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.151	.473
		Cramer's V	.107	.473
	N of Valid Cases		154	
Total	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.169	.082
		Cramer's V	.119	.082
	N of Valid Cases		291	

Appendix IV

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another * Age (categorical) * Ideology (simple)	288 ^a	88.4%	37.910	11.6%	325.910	100.0%

a. Number of valid cases is different from the total count in the crosstabulation table because the cell counts have been rounded.

Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another * Age (categorical) * Ideology (simple) Crosstabulation

Ideology (simple)				Age (categorical)				Total
				18-34	35-49	50-64	65 and Over	
Liberal	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	11	11	7	3	32
			% within Age (categorical)	33.3%	57.9%	46.7%	27.3%	41.0%
	Middle	Count	2	2	3	2	9	
		% within Age (categorical)	6.1%	10.5%	20.0%	18.2%	11.5%	
	Agree	Count	20	6	5	6	37	
		% within Age (categorical)	60.6%	31.6%	33.3%	54.5%	47.4%	
	Total	Count	33	19	15	11	78	
		% within Age (categorical)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Moderate	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	6	6	2	2	16
			% within Age (categorical)	18.2%	54.5%	18.2%	50.0%	27.1%
	Middle	Count	1	1	2	0	4	
		% within Age (categorical)	3.0%	9.1%	18.2%	.0%	6.8%	
	Agree	Count	26	4	7	2	39	
		% within Age (categorical)	78.8%	36.4%	63.6%	50.0%	66.1%	
	Total	Count	33	11	11	4	59	
		% within Age (categorical)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Conservative	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	23	25	30	18	96
			% within Age (categorical)	60.5%	64.1%	68.2%	60.0%	63.6%
	Middle	Count	1	5	3	3	12	
		% within Age (categorical)	2.6%	12.8%	6.8%	10.0%	7.9%	
	Agree	Count	14	9	11	9	43	
		% within Age (categorical)	36.8%	23.1%	25.0%	30.0%	28.5%	
	Total	Count	38	39	44	30	151	
		% within Age (categorical)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Total	Homosexual couples should have the right to marry one another	Disagree	Count	40	42	39	23	144
			% within Age (categorical)	38.5%	60.9%	55.7%	51.1%	50.0%
	Middle	Count	4	8	8	5	25	
		% within Age (categorical)	3.8%	11.6%	11.4%	11.1%	8.7%	
	Agree	Count	60	19	23	17	119	
		% within Age (categorical)	57.7%	27.5%	32.9%	37.8%	41.3%	
	Total	Count	104	69	70	45	288	
		% within Age (categorical)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

Ideology (simple)		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Liberal	Pearson Chi-Square	7.604 ^a	6	.269
	Likelihood Ratio	7.605	6	.268
	Linear-by-Linear Association	.337	1	.561
	N of Valid Cases	78		
Moderate	Pearson Chi-Square	10.713 ^b	6	.098
	Likelihood Ratio	10.058	6	.122
	Linear-by-Linear Association	2.024	1	.155
	N of Valid Cases	59		
Conservative	Pearson Chi-Square	4.555 ^c	6	.602
	Likelihood Ratio	4.795	6	.570
	Linear-by-Linear Association	.168	1	.682
	N of Valid Cases	151		
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	20.528 ^d	6	.002
	Likelihood Ratio	21.019	6	.002
	Linear-by-Linear Association	5.968	1	.015
	N of Valid Cases	288		

a. 5 cells (41.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.27.

b. 8 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .27.

c. 4 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.38.

d. 1 cells (8.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.91.

Symmetric Measures

Ideology (simple)			Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Liberal	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.312			.269
		Cramer's V	.221			.269
	Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma Zero-Order	-.134	.149	-.894	.371
	N of Valid Cases		78			
Moderate	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.426			.098
		Cramer's V	.301			.098
	Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma Zero-Order	-.345	.174	-1.814	.070
	N of Valid Cases		59			
Conservative	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.174			.602
		Cramer's V	.123			.602
	Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma Zero-Order	-.040	.121	-.330	.742
	N of Valid Cases		151			
Total	Nominal by Nominal	Phi	.267			.002
		Cramer's V	.189			.002
	Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma Zero-Order First-Order Partial	-.209 -.088	.080	-2.597	.009
	N of Valid Cases		288			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.