

Religion and Its Influence on Social Issues*

Possible factors effecting 2016 election

Young Suk

24 April 2022

Abstract

This paper has been examined possible variables that influenced U.S citizens' choice for the 2016 U.S presidential election. We have found that there exists significantly different opinions regarding gender, wealth, race and age. This is important in a sense that it shows thought trends as well as crucial decision indicators for voting in U.S., With further survey at the end of this paper, we are going to explore whether this is happening only in U.S or not.

1 Introduction

Religion has been major part of human history around the world, and for many countries, religion is something they heavily rely on even in modern days. For example, European countries such as Spain and Italy which heavily relies on catholic, and there are many middle eastern countries that heavily rely on Islam and Hinduism. While it is reported that the number of religious people is declining quickly, religion still has big social influence in many aspects of the society in the United States, and this paper aims to research the social influence of popular religions in the United States and how the opinions of different religions differ in the context of social issues and government policies regarding them.

This research will focus on some social issues in the United States and how opinions of people of different religion differs. The

This paper is mainly going to explore possible variables that potentially had impacts on decision regarding the election as well as their analysis. However, making a choice for which variables affected U.S citizens to lean on Trump side or Clinton side was not easy because there is nothing in this world absolute. Thus, as we mentioned above, we are going to focus on general flows of results instead of defining variables as absolute factors of the demarcation. Following that, this paper has structures: Data, Results, Discussion, Appendix and supplementary survey.

The dataset was obtained from U.S GSS, and only picked and used the variables that are very related to the subject of this study. Throughout the analysis of relation between the variables and respondents' votes on the election, we could observe that people who had conservative thoughts on equality and welfare preferred Trump, and people who did not preferred Clinton. This may sound obvious considering their parties. In the result session, reader can observe that what specific areas or fields the respondents considered important. We believe that this situation is not only happening in U.S, but it is also happening all over the world. This claim is going to be conducted with supplementary survey session.

This report was created using R (R Core Team 2020) and its libraries `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. 2019), `dplyr` (Wickham et al. 2021), were used to process and clean the data, and `ggplot` (Wickham 2016) `bookdown` (Xie 2022) and `knitr` (Xie 2021) was used to format this report.

*Code and data are available at: https://github.com/dudqo/religion_survey

2 Data

The Original data is from survey by US GSS, which contains data of public opinions of USA citizens on various subjects. The data is from 2021 survey which was conducted online due to global pandemic by COVID19. For the purpose of this research, the data related to personal profiles, survey respondents' opinion on government policies and religion has been extracted from the raw survey data.

The religion data has very detailed options that includes religions have very low For the simplicity of this research, protestants and Christians were grouped together under Christians and all the non-popular religion has been grouped under "other".

Looking at the figures, some expected trends from the data can be observed:

- As age gets younger, the percentage of people who does not have any religion increases. With steady increase in nonreligious as age group gets younger, people in the age group of 80-89 have very few people who are not religious. If we look at 20-29 years old, we can see that about half of them does not have any religion.
- There are far more white population who participated in the survey than any other race. This is as expected since white population in the United States far outnumbers any other race.
- Christian is most popular religion in the United States.

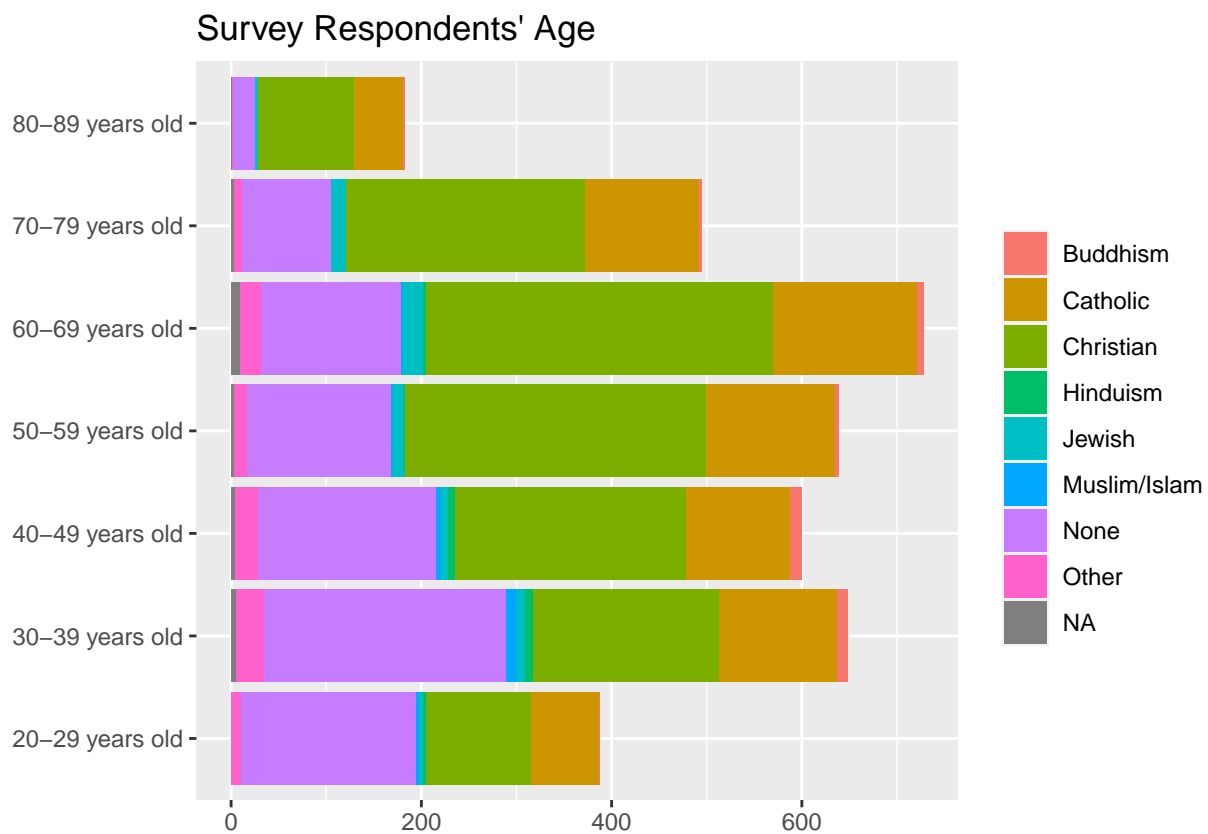


Figure 1: Distribution of survey respondents' age group.

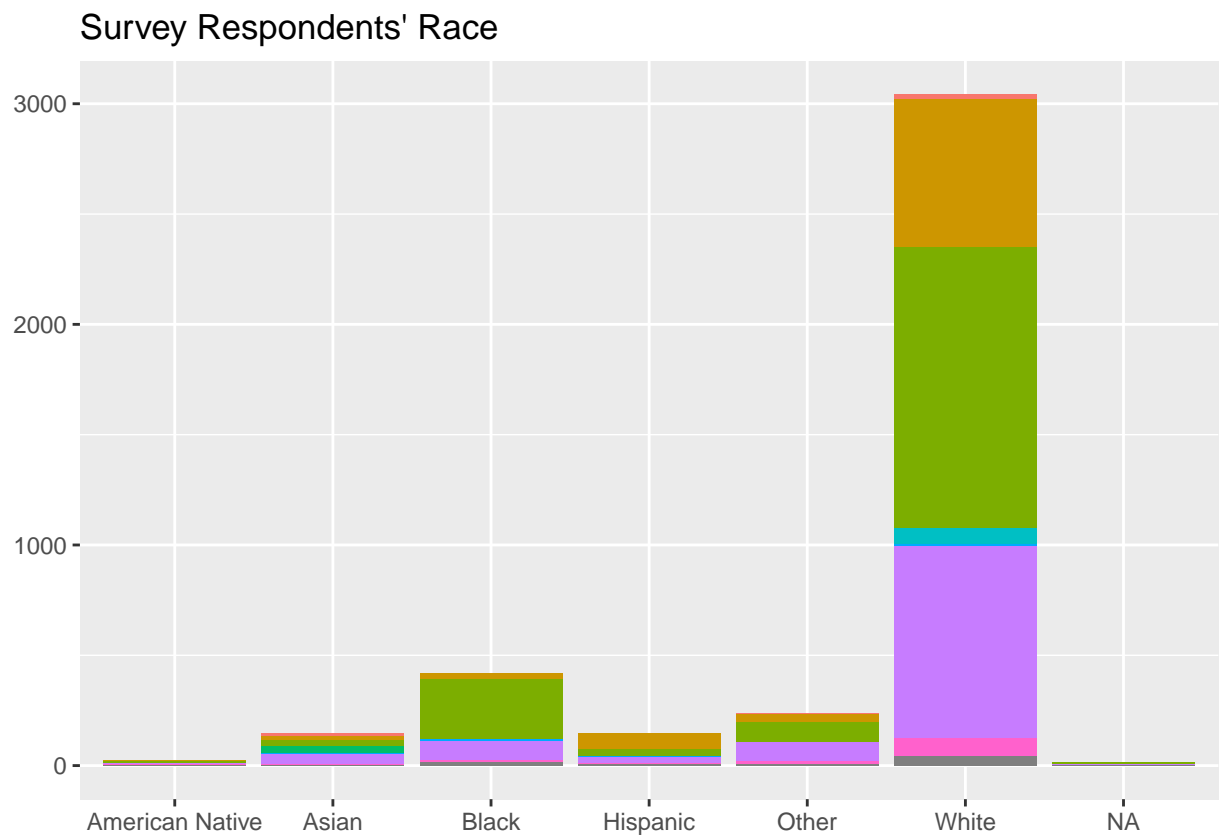
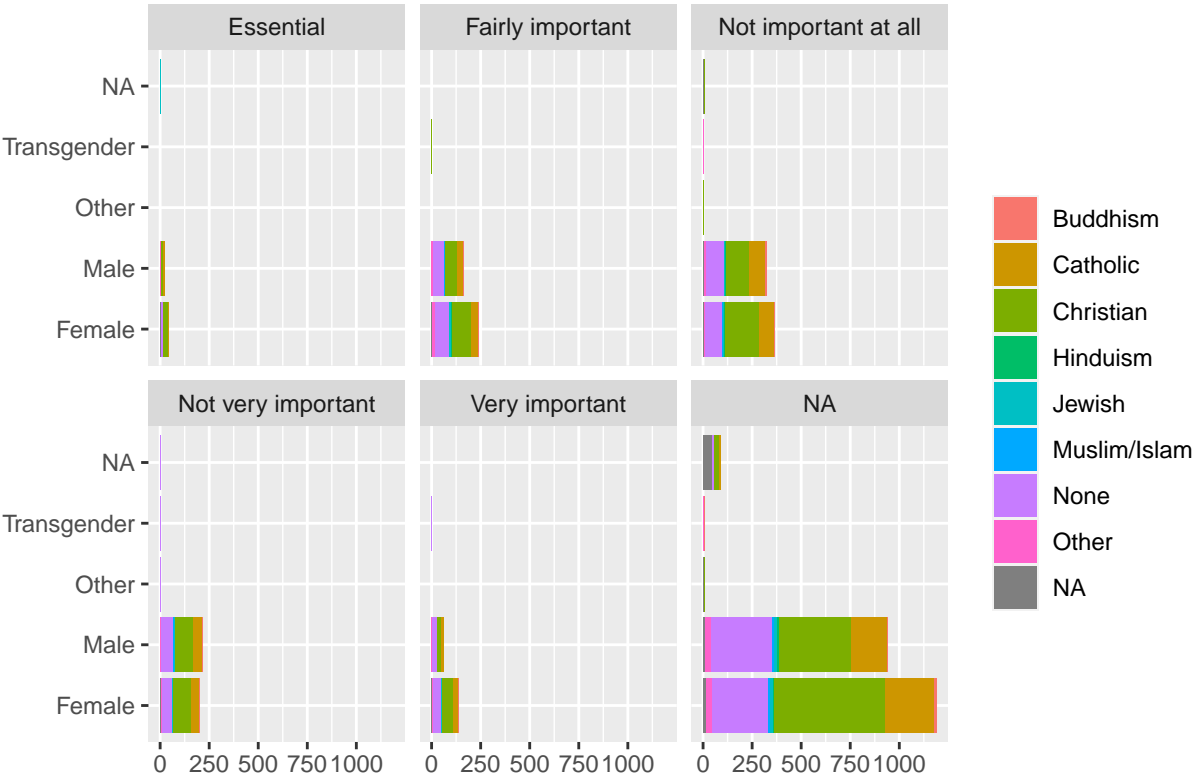
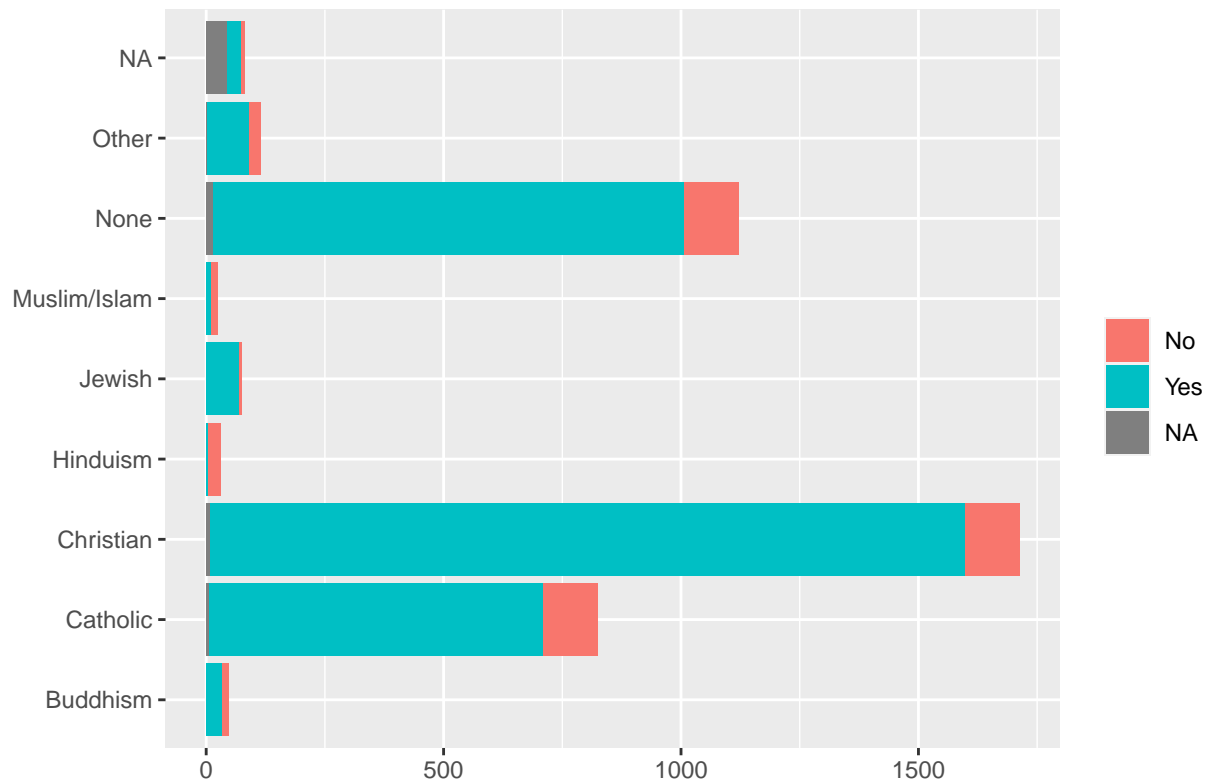


Figure 2: Distribution of survey respondents' race.

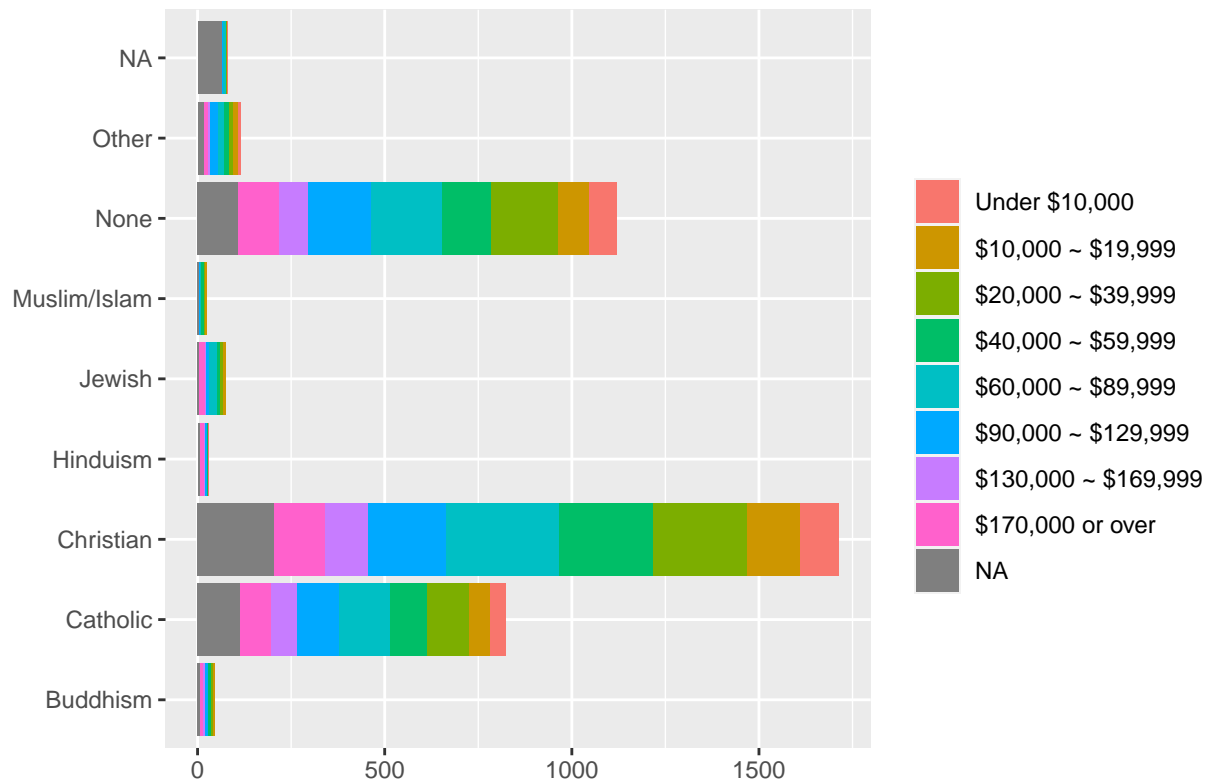
Gender and Opinion on Importance of Being Born as Male or Female



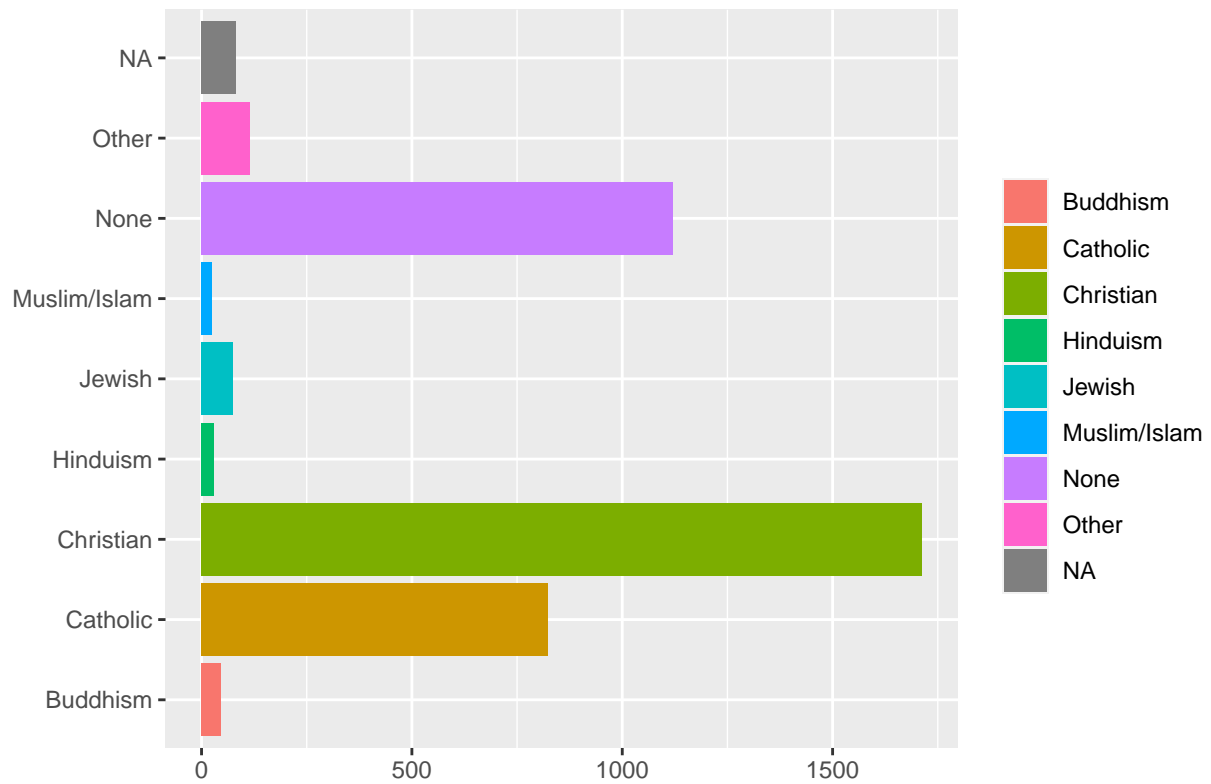
Number of Survey Respondents' Born in U.S



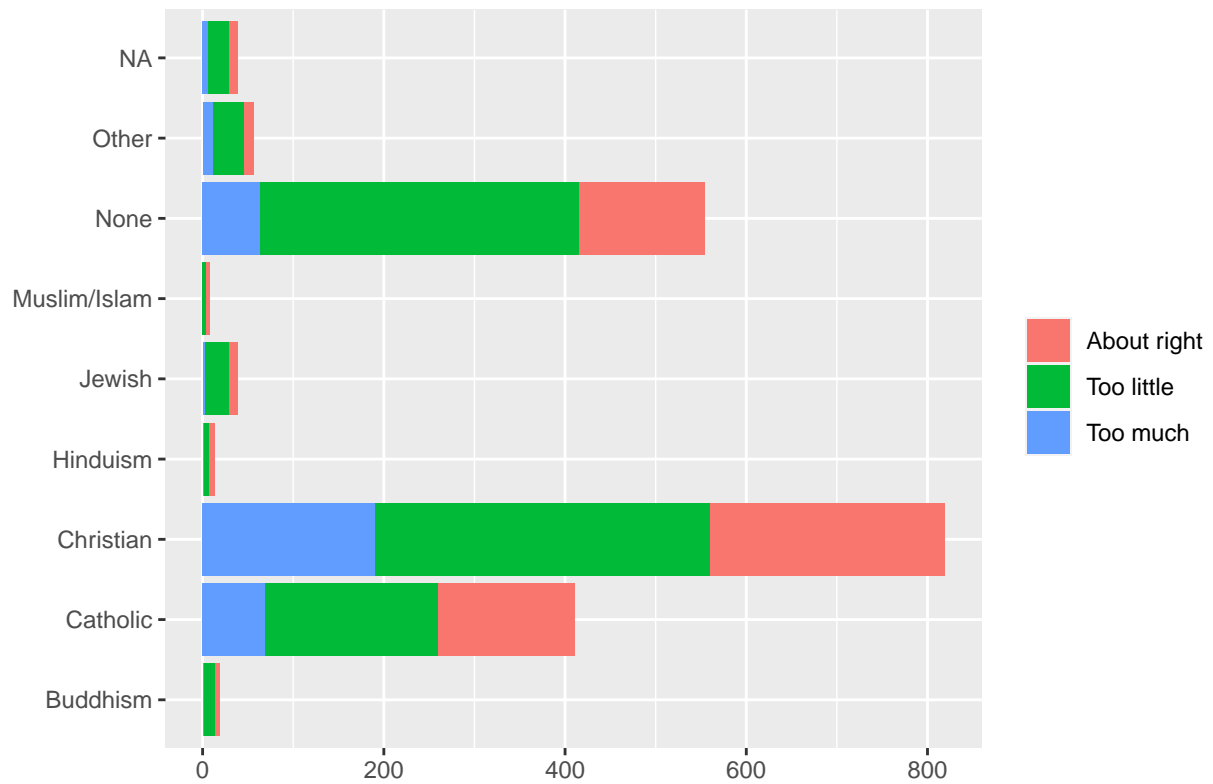
Survey Respondents' Religion



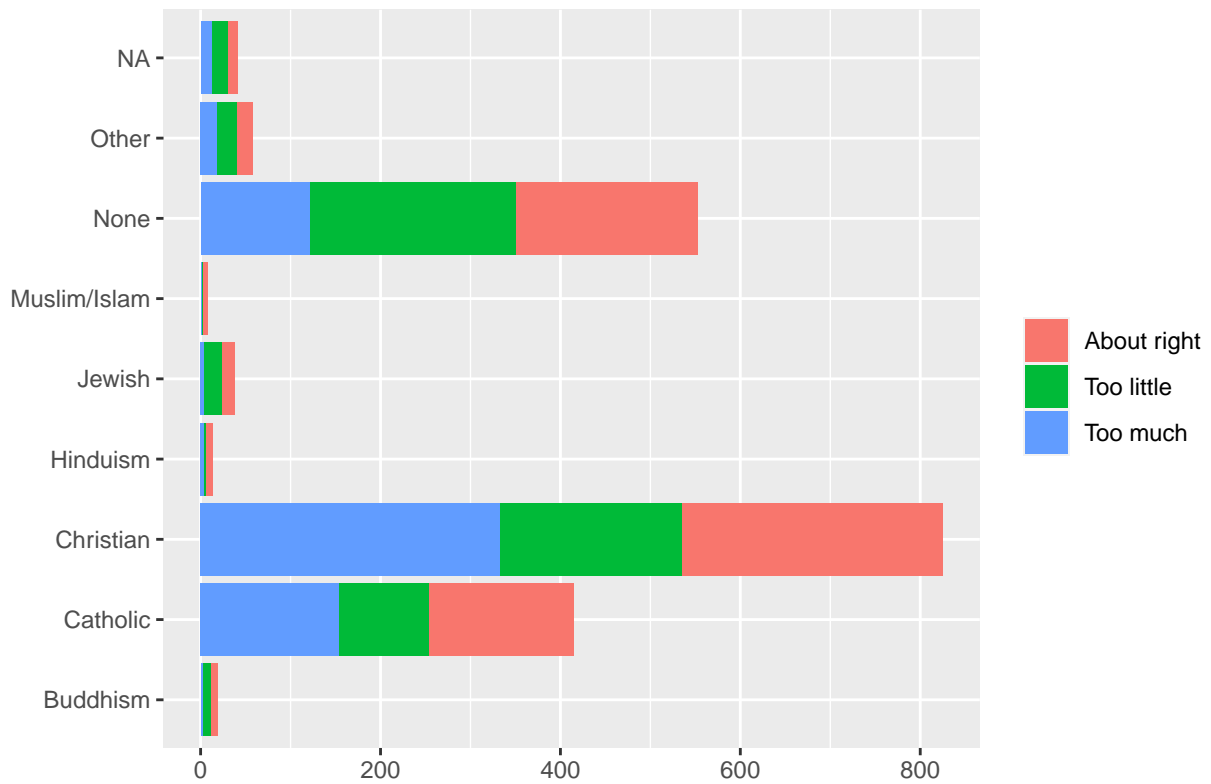
Survey Respondents' Family Income by Religion



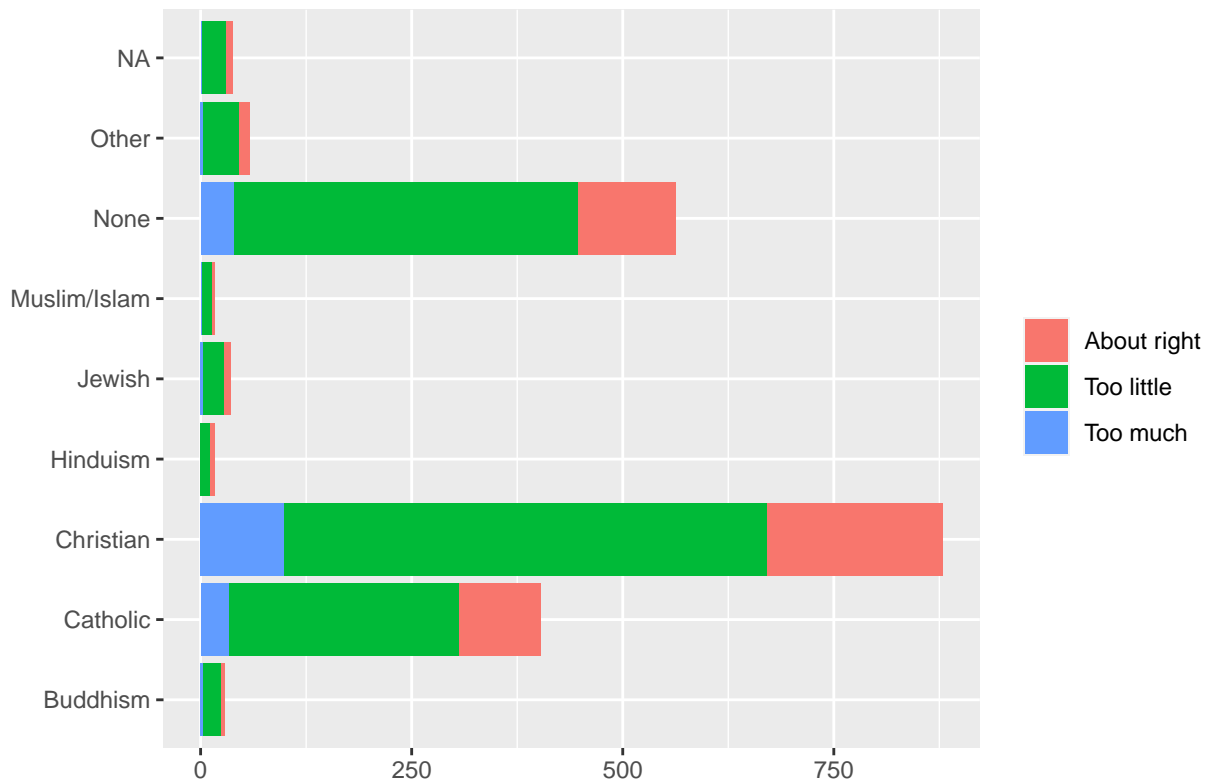
Is the Government spending enough on improving conditions of Black F



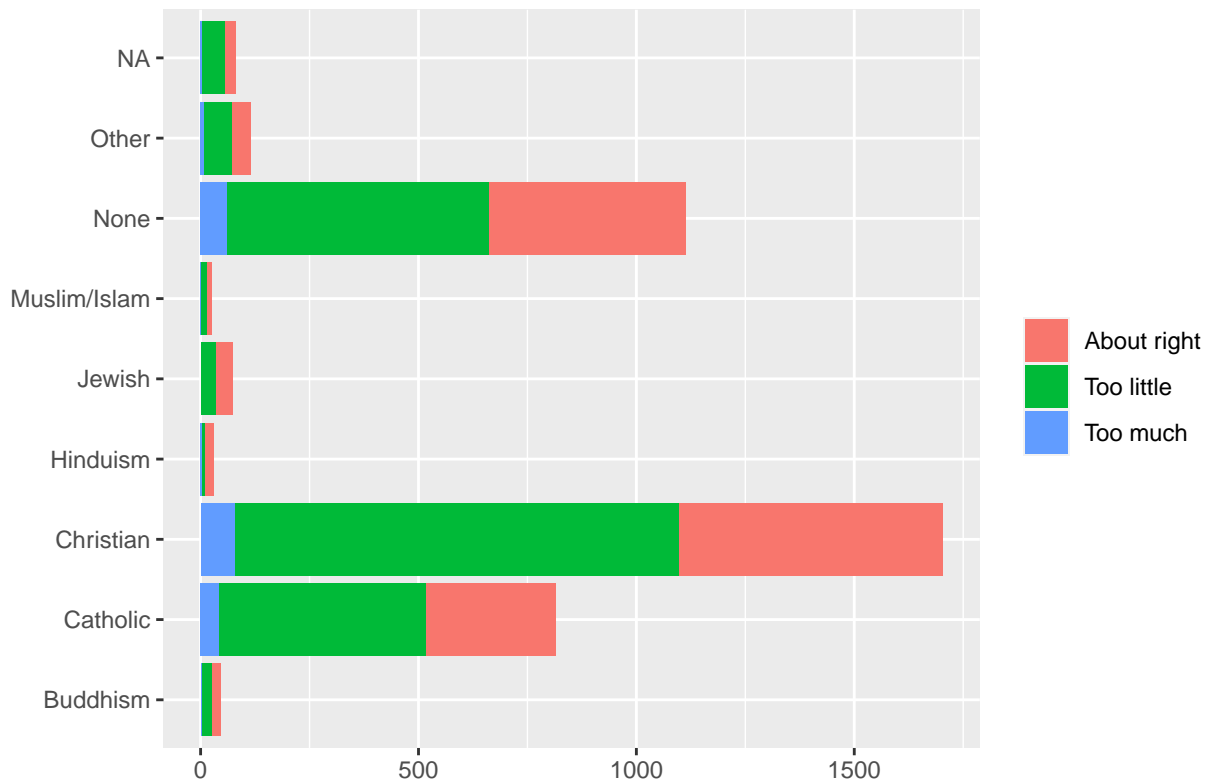
Is the Government Spending Enough on Welfare?



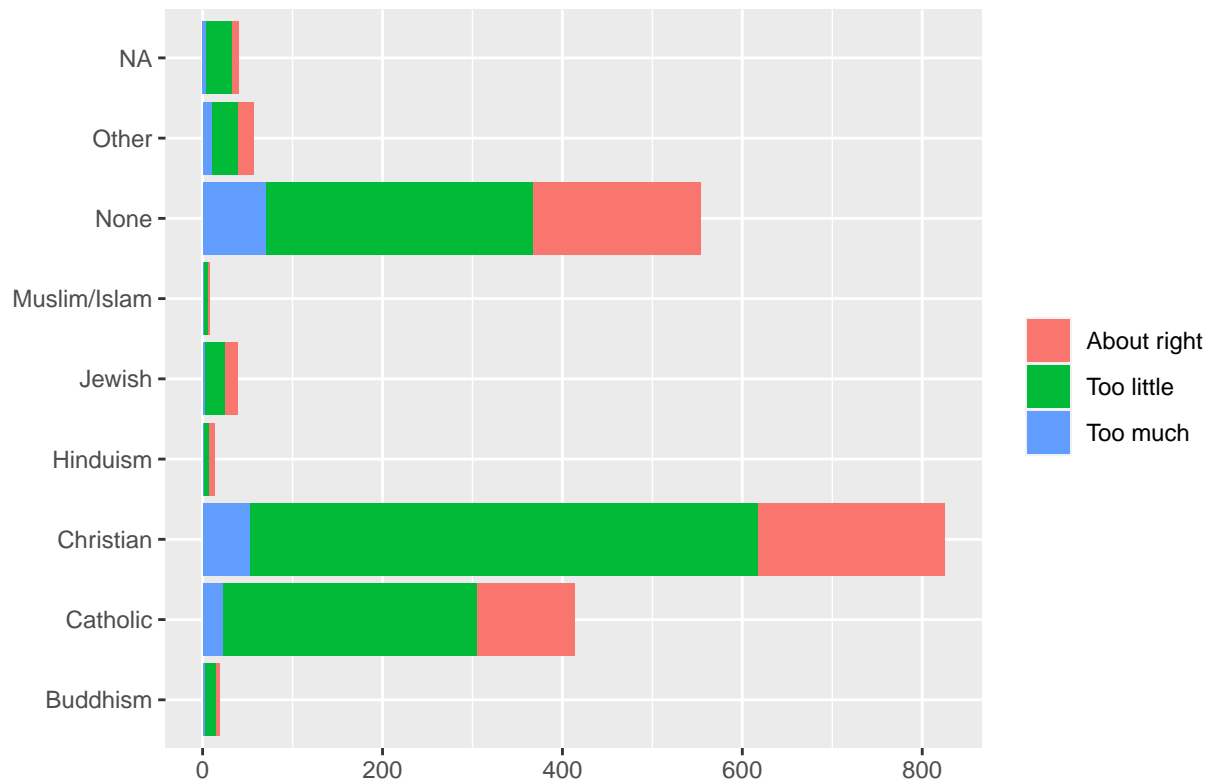
Is the Government Spending Enough to Asssist the Poor?



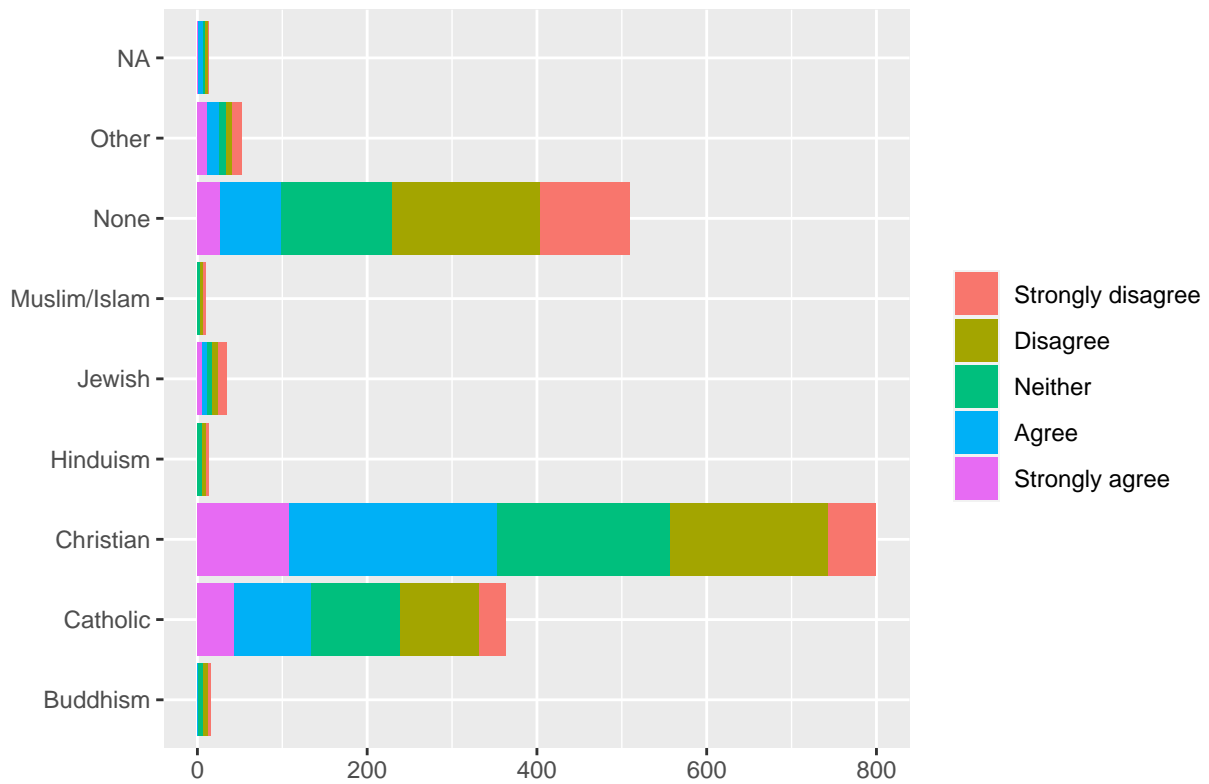
Is the Government Spending Enough on Social Security?



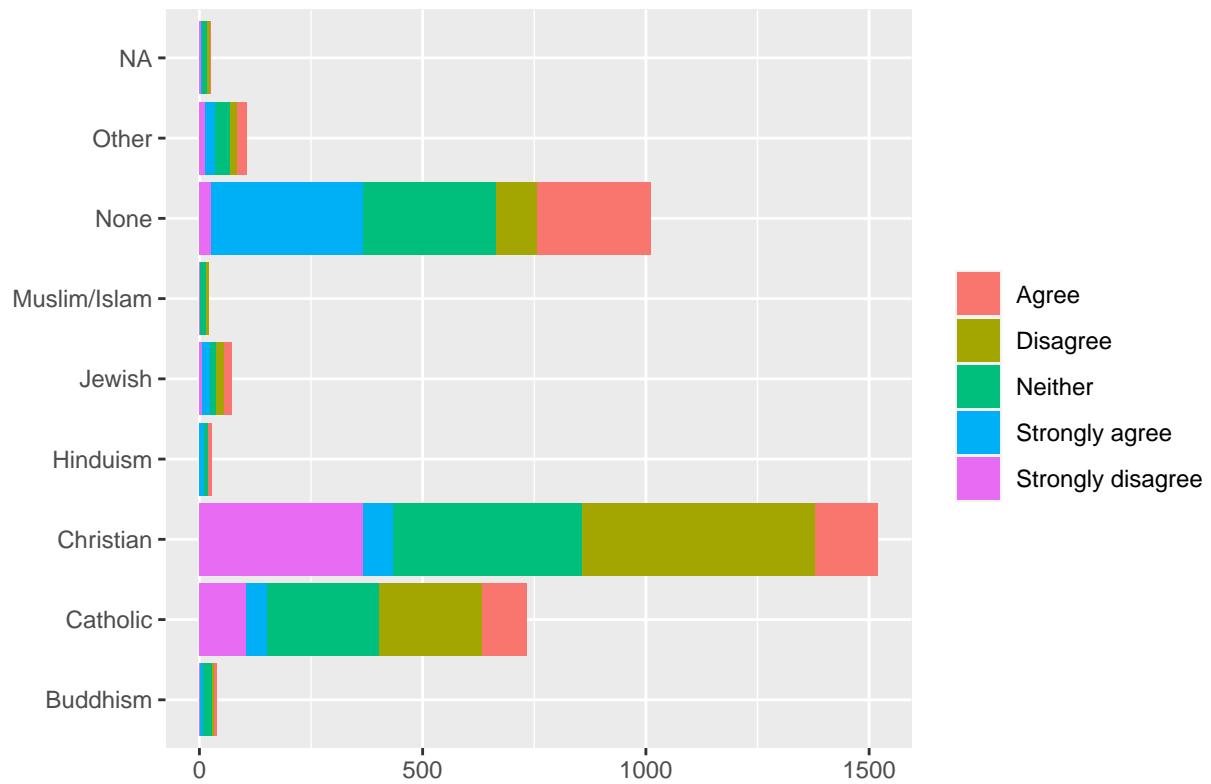
Is the Government Spending Enough to Halt Increasing Crime Rate?



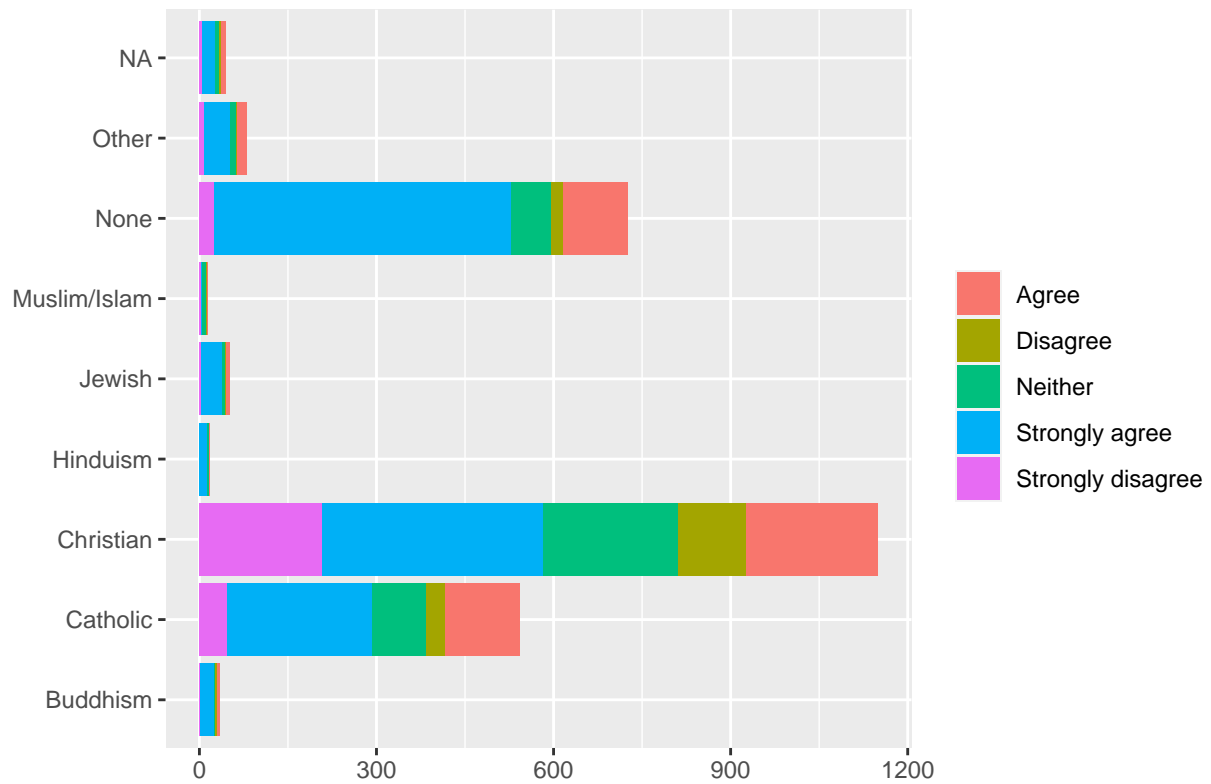
Should the Government Limit Immigration to Protect U.S Culture?



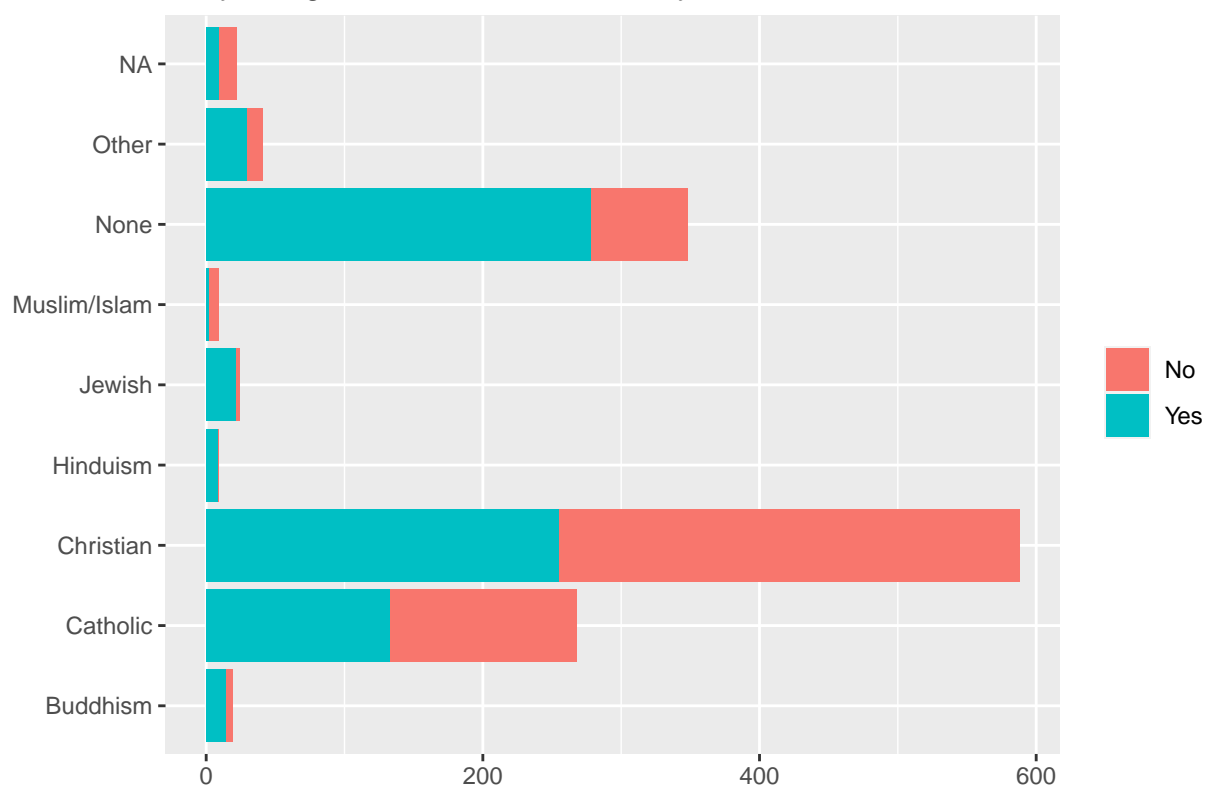
Would the U.S be a better country if religion had less influence?



Do You Agree With Same Sex Marriage?



Do you agree with abortion for any reason?



3 Results

To study more on gender and the opinions on importance of being born as certain gender, linear model was created to study this matter.

As for the opinions on abortion, we can see an interesting result where only Christians and Catholics show significant amount of negativity towards abortion compared to other religions.

4 Discussion

4.1 Summary

In american society, general public's opinions on different religion varies significantly. While religions such as Christianity and Catholicism has been around since the beginning of history of the United States as a country, there are some religions such as Islam and Buddhism that Americans still are not very familiar with. With the unfamiliarity and some negative news involving a religion, the views on a specific religion be heavily influenced by stereotypes. We can observe from the u.S GSS survey that the opinions between people of different religion are not that different.

4.2 Different Opinions between different religions.

4.3 Weaknesses and how we should proceed in the future

As the survey was conducted in the United States, the data lacks diversity of religions and most of survey respondents' are Christians or Catholics. For more accurate and in depth research, more data from people of other religions are required. Also, the opinions regarding social issues could be influenced by the location they live. So data from different countries where Christianity or Catholicism is not the main religion could be very helpful for this research.

5 Appendix

References

- R Core Team. 2020. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>.
- Wickham, Hadley. 2016. *Ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis*. Springer-Verlag New York. <https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org>.
- Wickham, Hadley, Mara Averick, Jennifer Bryan, Winston Chang, Lucy D’Agostino McGowan, Romain François, Garrett Golemund, et al. 2019. “Welcome to the tidyverse.” *Journal of Open Source Software* 4 (43): 1686. <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>.
- Wickham, Hadley, Romain François, Lionel Henry, and Kirill Müller. 2021. *Dplyr: A Grammar of Data Manipulation*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=dplyr>.
- Xie, Yihui. 2021. *Knitr: A General-Purpose Package for Dynamic Report Generation in r*. <https://yihui.org/knitr/>.
- . 2022. *Bookdown: Authoring Books and Technical Documents with r Markdown*. <https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown>.