

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Elections often happen in public places, including many Houses of Worship. This project aims to understand the relationship between primes of religion and its influence on political attitudes.

1. Do subliminal religious primes influence political decision-making?
2. If yes, in which direction on the left-right scale?

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Americans are religious individuals, with 85% of people identifying with a major denomination of worship. As such, religion becomes a part of identity that can influence political decisions. Since religions teach people about living moral lives, this world view can be applied to understanding how politics ought to be. Voting in churches can serve as reminders to people's faiths and subliminally prime their political stances.

HYPOTHESES

The research uses the following hypotheses:

1. Religious primes influence political decisions
2. People think more conservatively in the religious mindset

MATERIALS & METHODS

The Participants for the study were as follows:

- 304 of 356 original respondents incorporated in analysis (126 identify as female)
- Recruited via Amazon Mechanical Turk
- Participants were paid \$1 for their participation

The tasks each participant completed are:

- **Sentence Reorganization** – Participants saw 5 word chunks (of religious or neutral content) and had to rearrange them to make logical sentences.
- **Statement and Agreement on Controversial Issue** – Participants read vignettes supporting or countering abortion and were asked to rate the quality of the argument along with the extent they agreed
- **Religiosity Measure** – Survey on religious identity
- **Demographic Questions** – Questions include race, gender, and political affiliation
- **Manipulation Check**

RESULTS 1

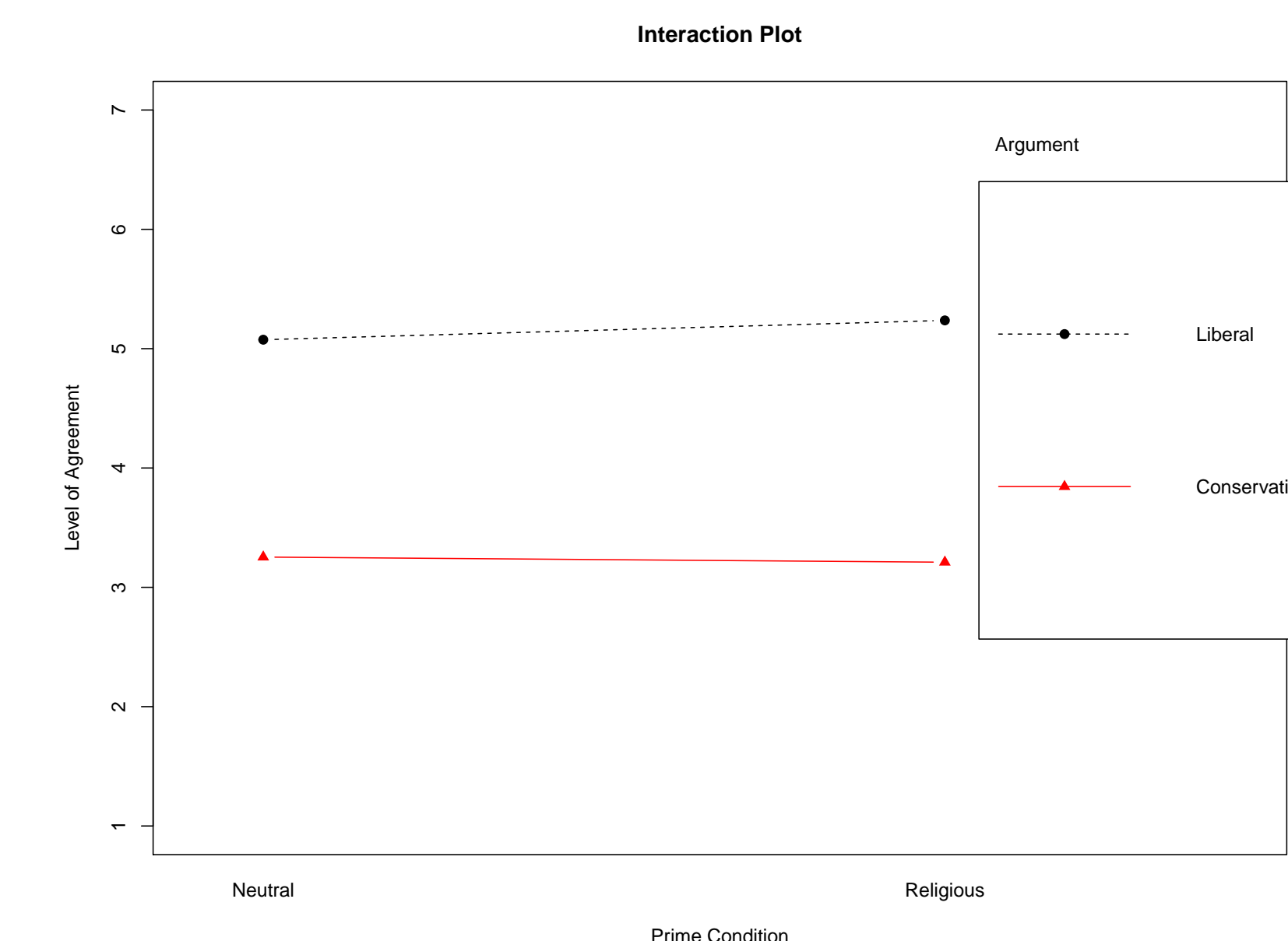


Figure 1: Figure caption

Method of Analysis

- 2 (Prime Condition) × 2 (Issue Condition) ANOVA - Between-Subjects design
- $\alpha = .05$

Variables	df	SS	MS	F	p-value
Prime	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.984
Argument	1	280.00	280.03	56.22	0.001***
Interaction	1	0.8	0.79	0.159	0.690
Residuals	299	1489.00	4.98		

Note: * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

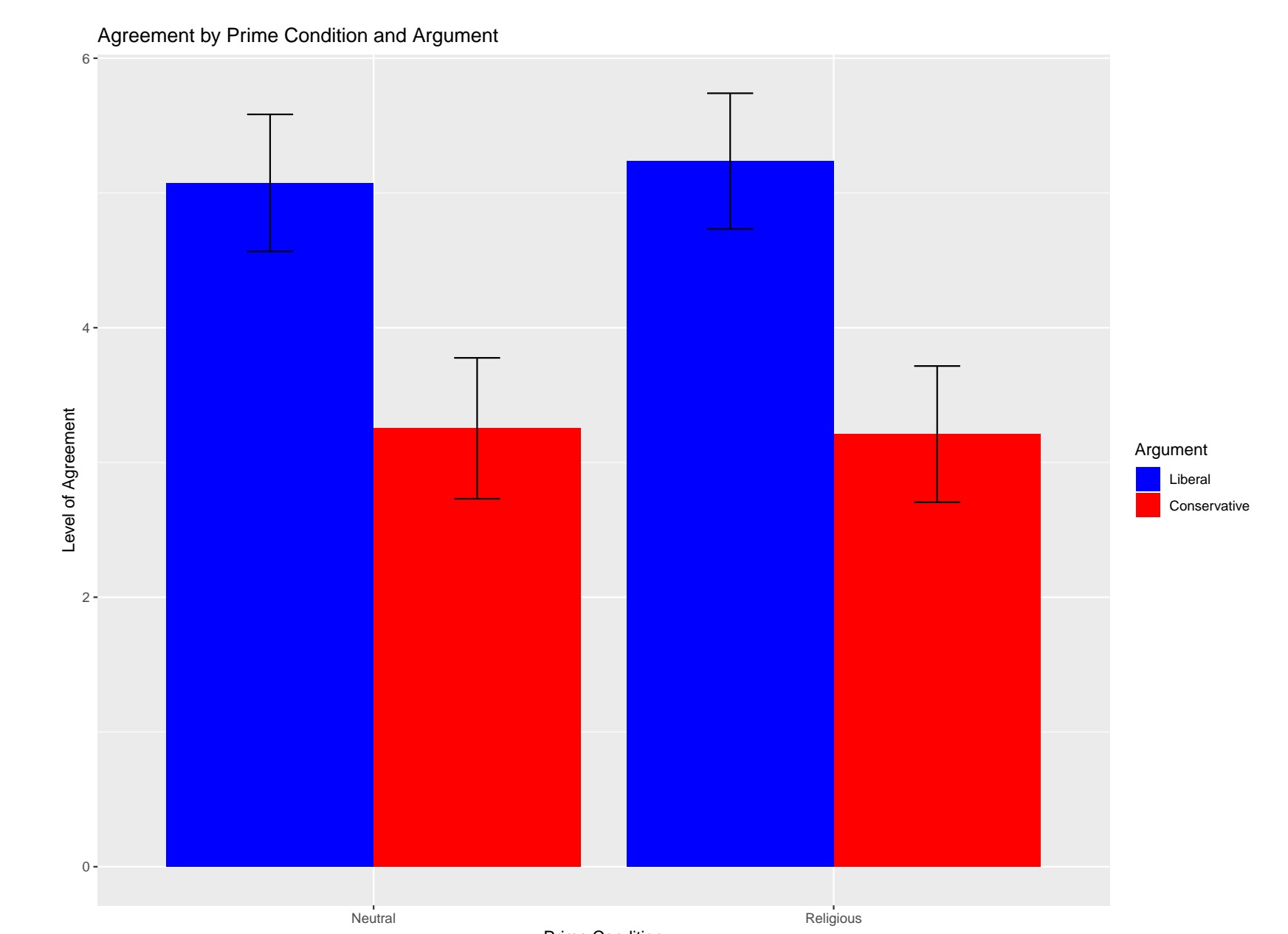


Figure 2: Figure caption

CONCLUSION

- Religious primes did not influence vote choice - No matter what priming condition participants were in, they were equally likely to voice support or reject the subject at

hand

- Main effect present on Argument variable - Liberal position leads to greater agreement

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [1] Jonah Berger, Marc Meredith, and S. Christian Wheeler. Contextual Priming: Where People Vote Affects How They Vote. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 105(26):8846–8849, 2008.
- [2] Robert D. Putnam and David E. Campbell. *American grace: how religion divides and unites us*. Simon & Schuster, New York, 2010.

FUTURE RESEARCH

- Limitations with Amazon Mechanical Turk and personal preconceptions
- Field experiment study and voter files reflecting precinct returns
- Use of a less polarizing subject as manipulation so that people would not enter the study with preconceived notions about the topic, which were largely reflected in their qualitative responses

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