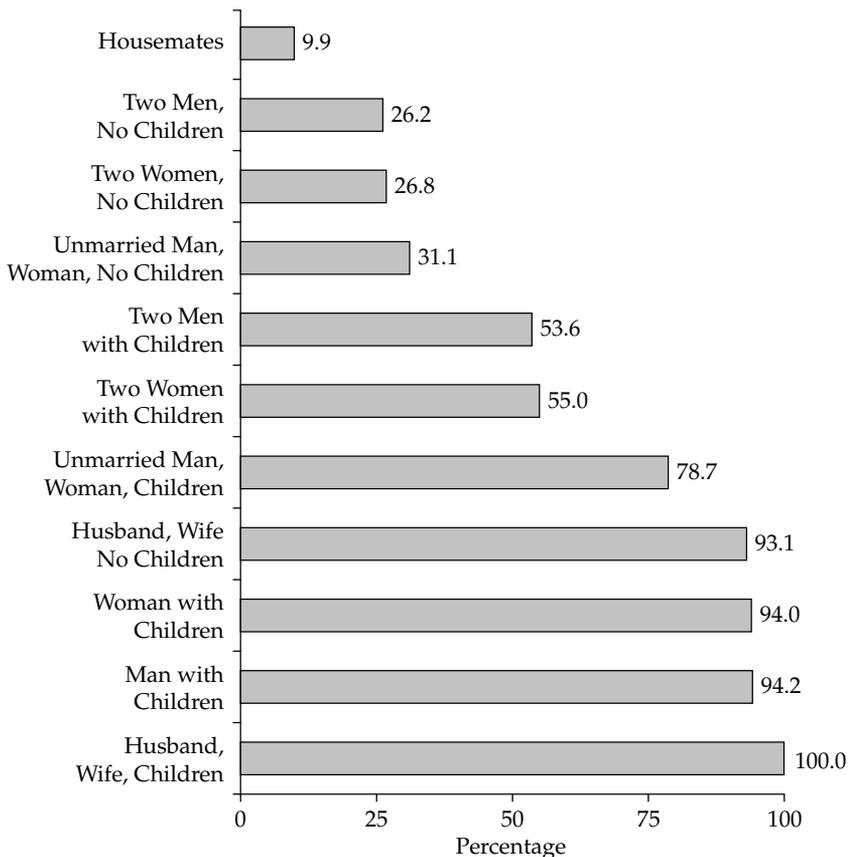
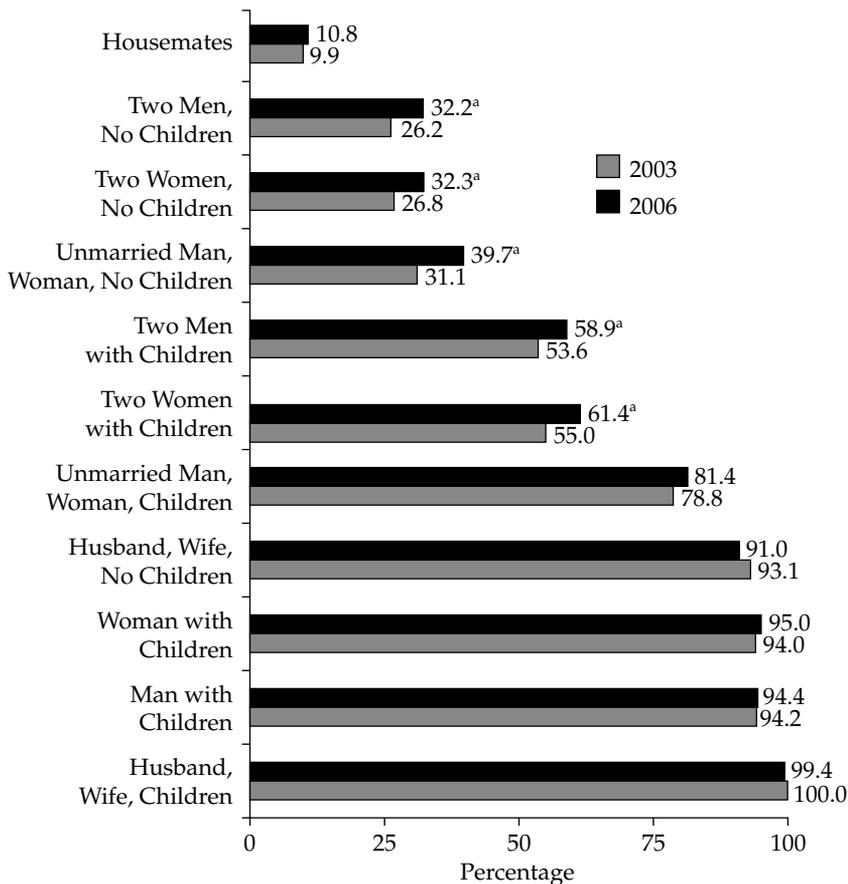


Figure 2.1 Which Living Arrangements Count as Family?



Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

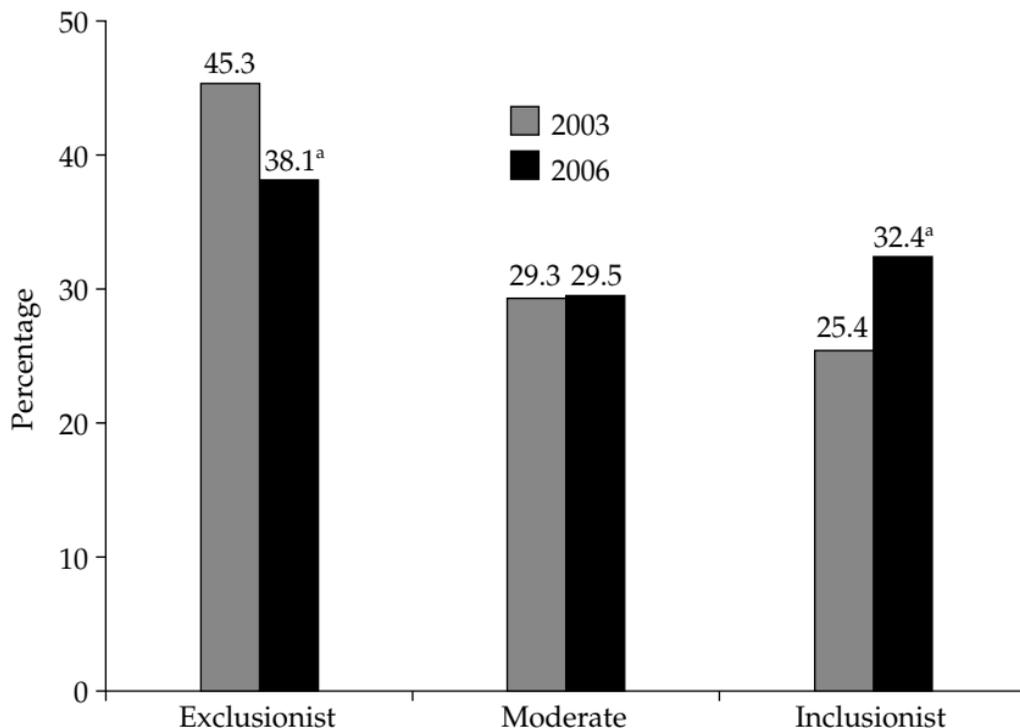
Figure 2.2 Which Living Arrangements Count as Family? Changes Between 2003 and 2006



Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

^a Indicates a significant change between 2003 and 2006 ($p < 0.05$).

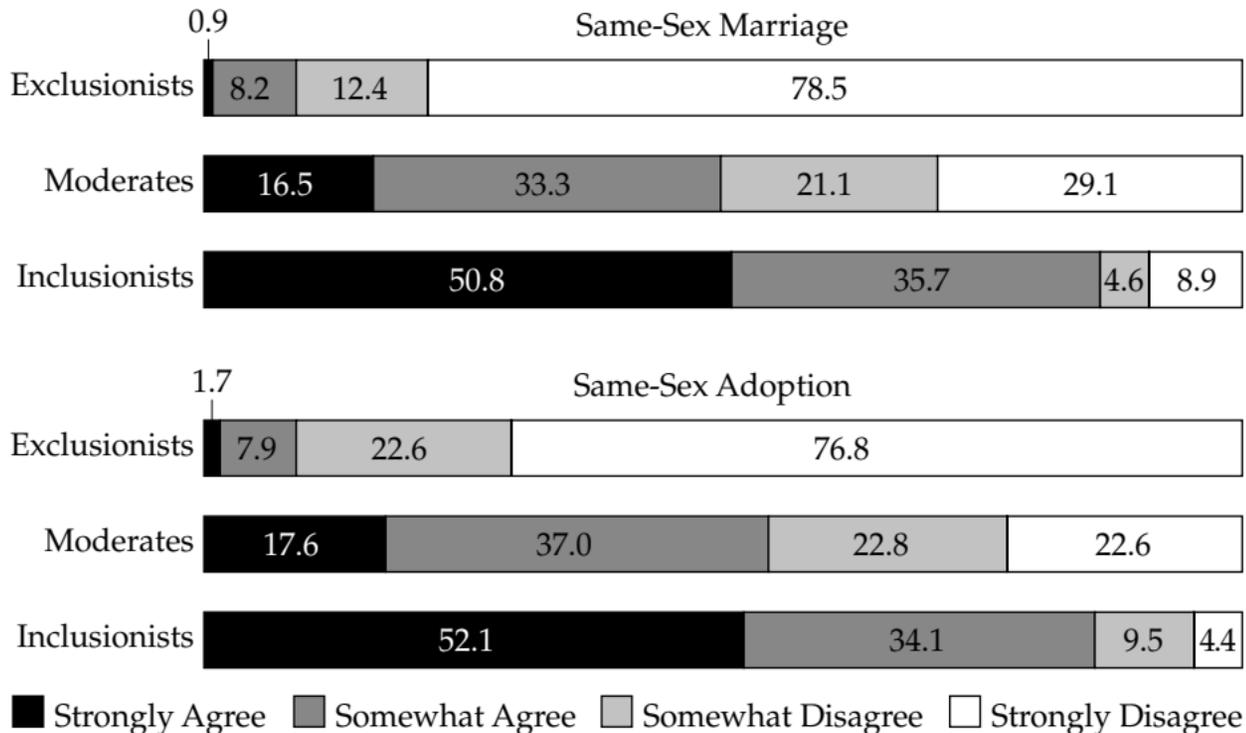
Figure 2.3 Family Definition Clusters: Changes Between 2003 and 2006



Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

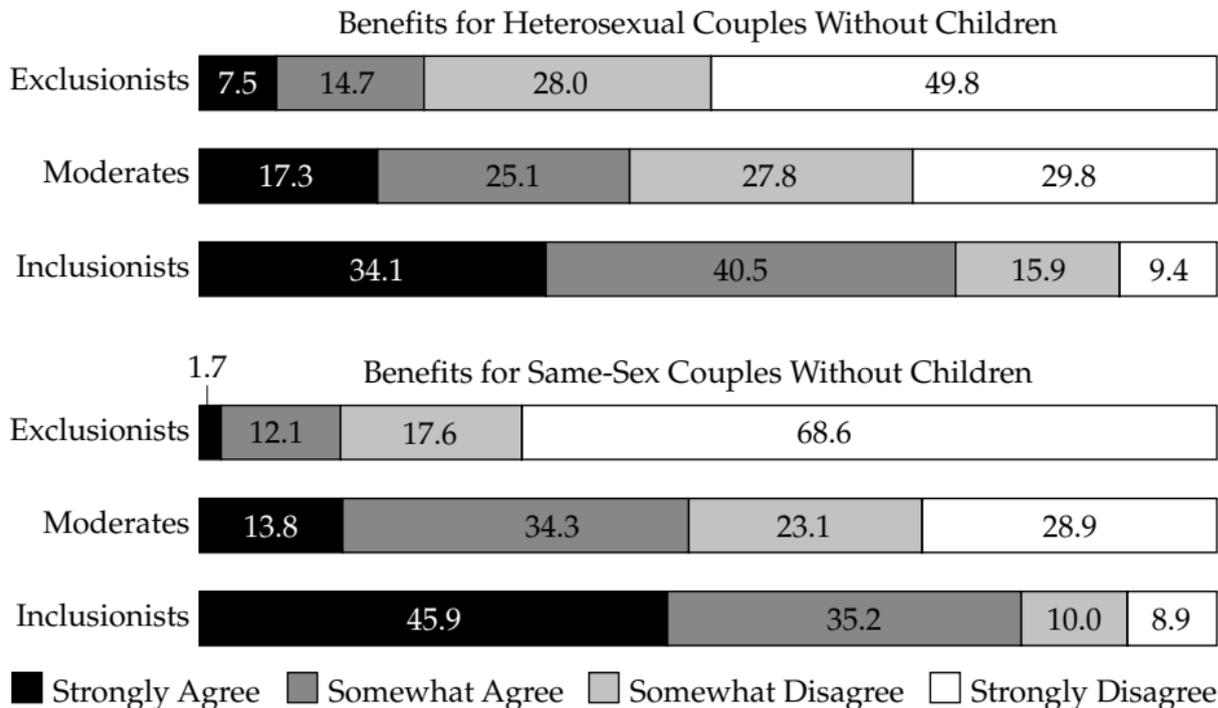
^a Indicates a significant change between 2003 and 2006 ($p \leq 0.05$).

Figure 2.4 Support for Same-Sex Marriage and Same-Sex Adoption: Exclusionists, Moderates, and Inclusionists



Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 2.5 Support for Benefits Such as Health Insurance for Cohabiting Heterosexual and Same-Sex Couples Without Children: Exclusionists, Moderates, and Inclusionists



Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Table 2.1 Cross-Classification of Living Arrangements Defined as Family

	Percentage (N) of Respondents	Husband, Wife, Children	Man with Children	Woman with Children	Husband, Wife, No Children	Unmarried Man, Woman, Children	Two Women with Children	Two Men with Children	Unmarried Man, Woman, No Children	Two Women, No Children	Two Men, No Children
1.	19.5% (132)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	19.2 (130)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
3.	17.0 (115)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
4.	15.0 (102)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
5.	5.2 (35)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
6.	4.4 (30)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
7.	4.1 (28)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
8.	2.8 (19)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
9.	1.9 (13)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
10.	1.8 (12)	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
11. to 35.	9.1 (62)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sum	100 (678)	100%	94.2%	94.0%	93.1%	78.7%	55.0%	53.6%	31.1%	26.8%	26.2%

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

1. All arrangements count.

2. Must have children or be married.

3. Cohabiting couples without children and homosexual couples do not count.

4. Homosexual couples and cohabiting couples do not count.

5. Everyone but cohabiting heterosexuals.

6. Everyone but homosexual couples without children.

7. Everyone but homosexual couples (with or without children).

8. Must have children.

9. Must have children and not be homosexual couples.

10. Must be married (with or without children).

11. to 35. All other answer combinations.

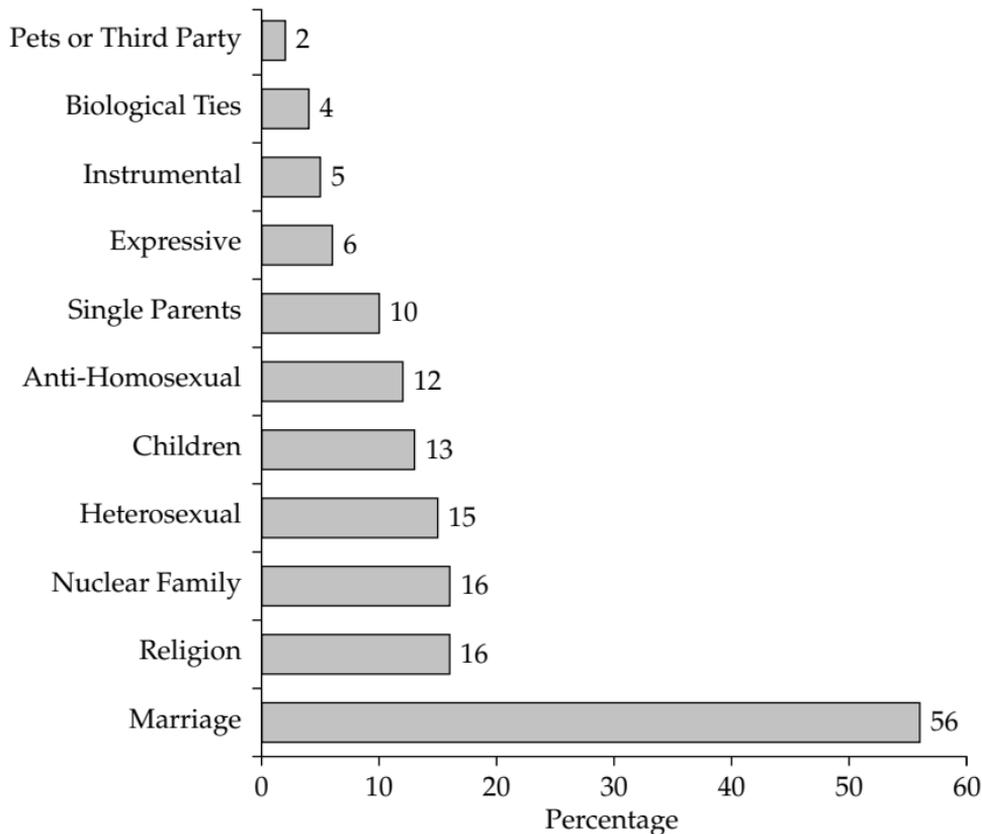
Table 2.2 Three Latent Classes of Family Definitions: Conditional Probabilities of Item Responses (N=678)

Family Definition Dimensions^a	Exclusionist (45.3 percent)		Moderate (29.3 percent)		Inclusionist (25.4 percent)	
Husband, wife, children	Yes	(1.000)	Yes	(1.000)	Yes	(1.000)
Man with children	Yes	(0.872)	Yes	(1.000)	Yes	(1.000)
Woman with children	Yes	(0.872)	Yes	(0.995)	Yes	(1.000)
Husband, wife, no children	Yes	(0.907)	Yes	(0.907)	Yes	(0.994)
Unmarried man, woman, children	Yes	(0.565)	Yes	(0.975)	Yes	(1.000)
Two women with children	No	(0.989)	Yes	(1.000)	Yes	(1.000)
Two men with children	No	(0.987)	Yes	(0.947)	Yes	(1.000)
Unmarried man, woman, no children	No	(0.881)	No	(0.820)	Yes	(0.802)
Two women, no children	No	(0.993)	No	(0.984)	Yes	(1.000)
Two men, no children	No	(0.990)	No	(0.969)	Yes	(1.000)

Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003).

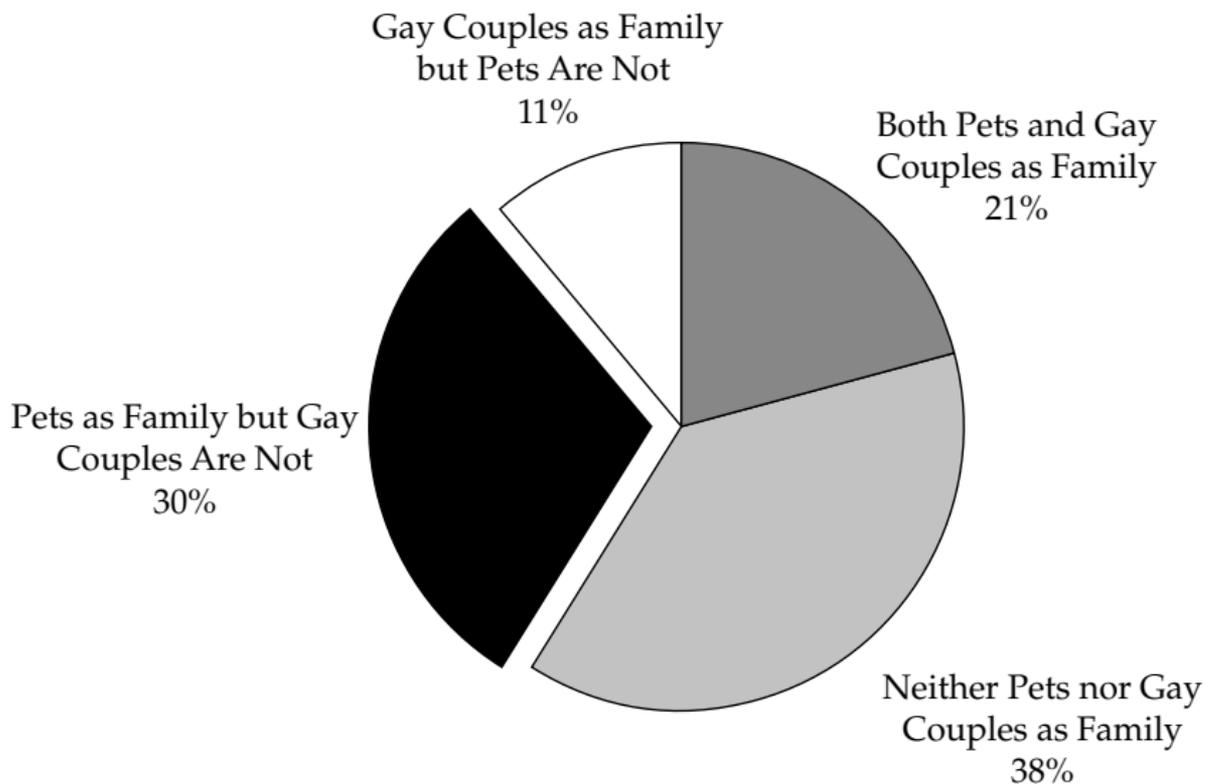
^a As described in the chapter, the category “two people living together as housemates” is excluded because so few Americans included this living arrangement as family.

Figure 3.1 Themes Used By Exclusionists



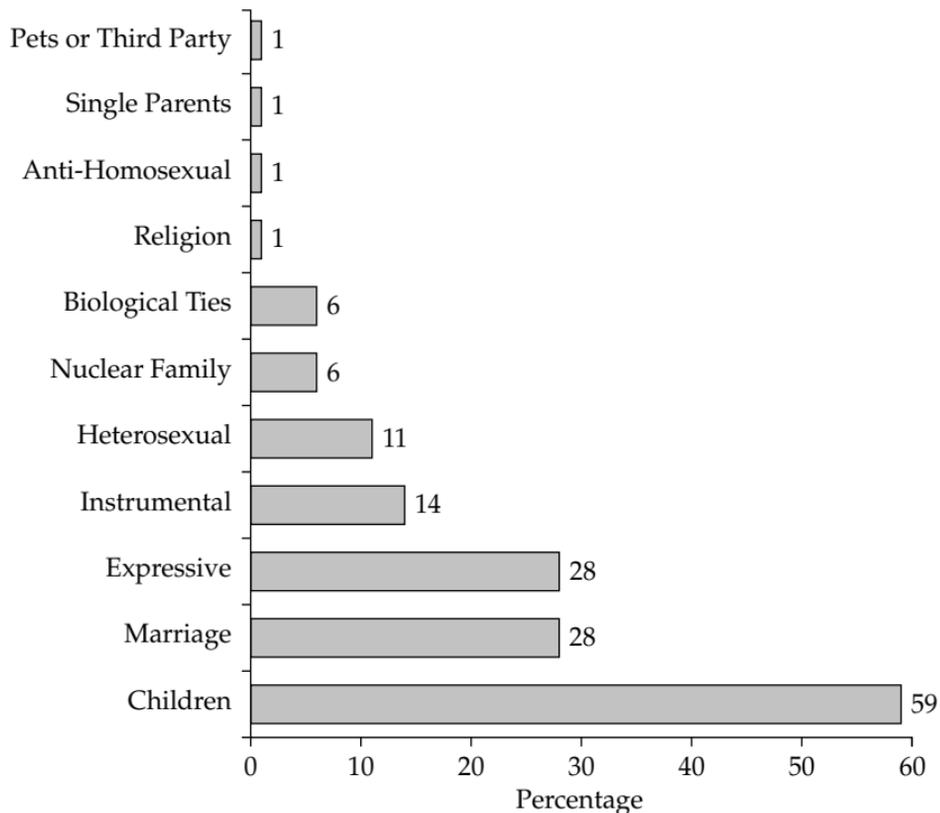
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 3.2 Do Gay Couples and Pets Count as Family?



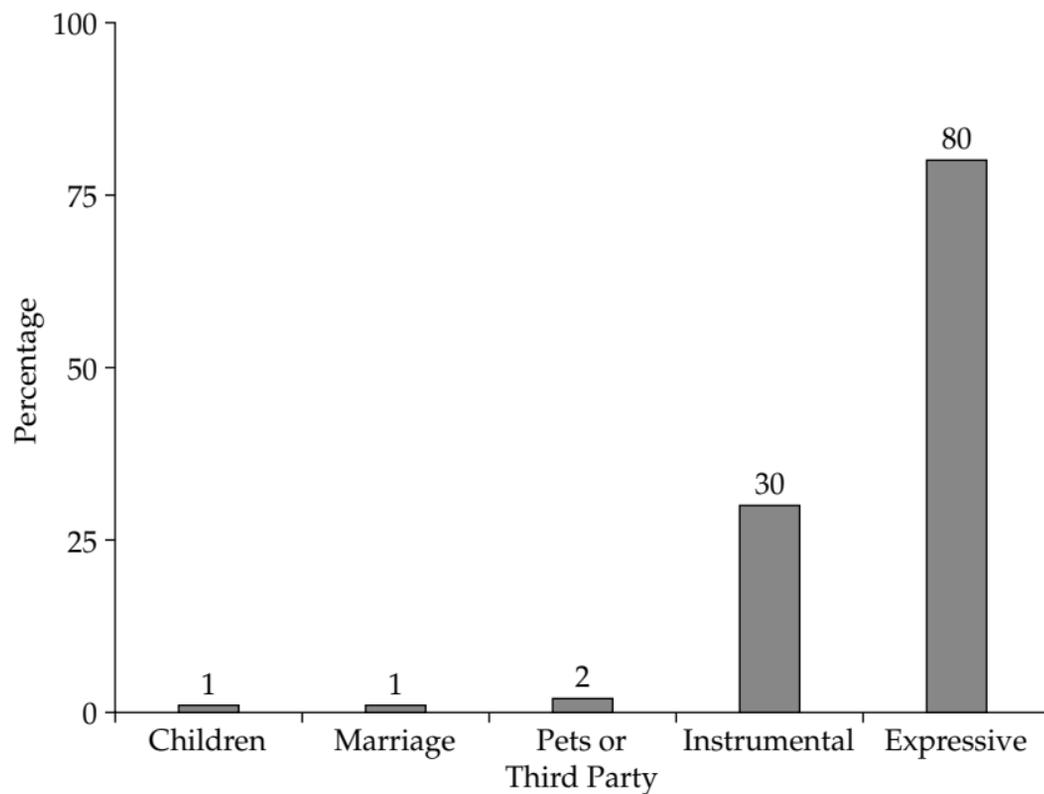
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 3.3 Themes Used by Moderates



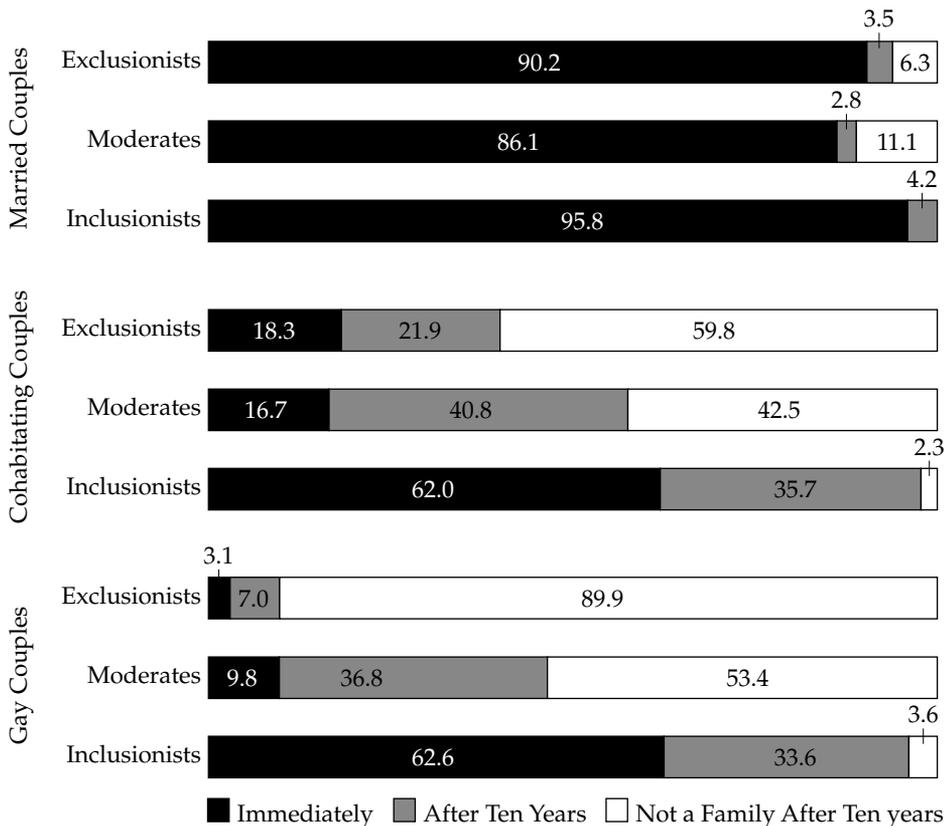
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 3.4 Themes Used by Inclusionists



Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 3.5 When Do Married, Cohabiting, and Gay Couples Count as Family?



Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 3.6 Most Frequently Used Words: Exclusionists

answer arrangement **believe** Bible blood child **children**
Christian commitment consider **couple** determines divorce don't either
family father God guess heterosexual **husband**
kids legal life **living** love man marriage
married mother people question raising really related
relationship religion sex single spouse **think together**
uh um wife woman women

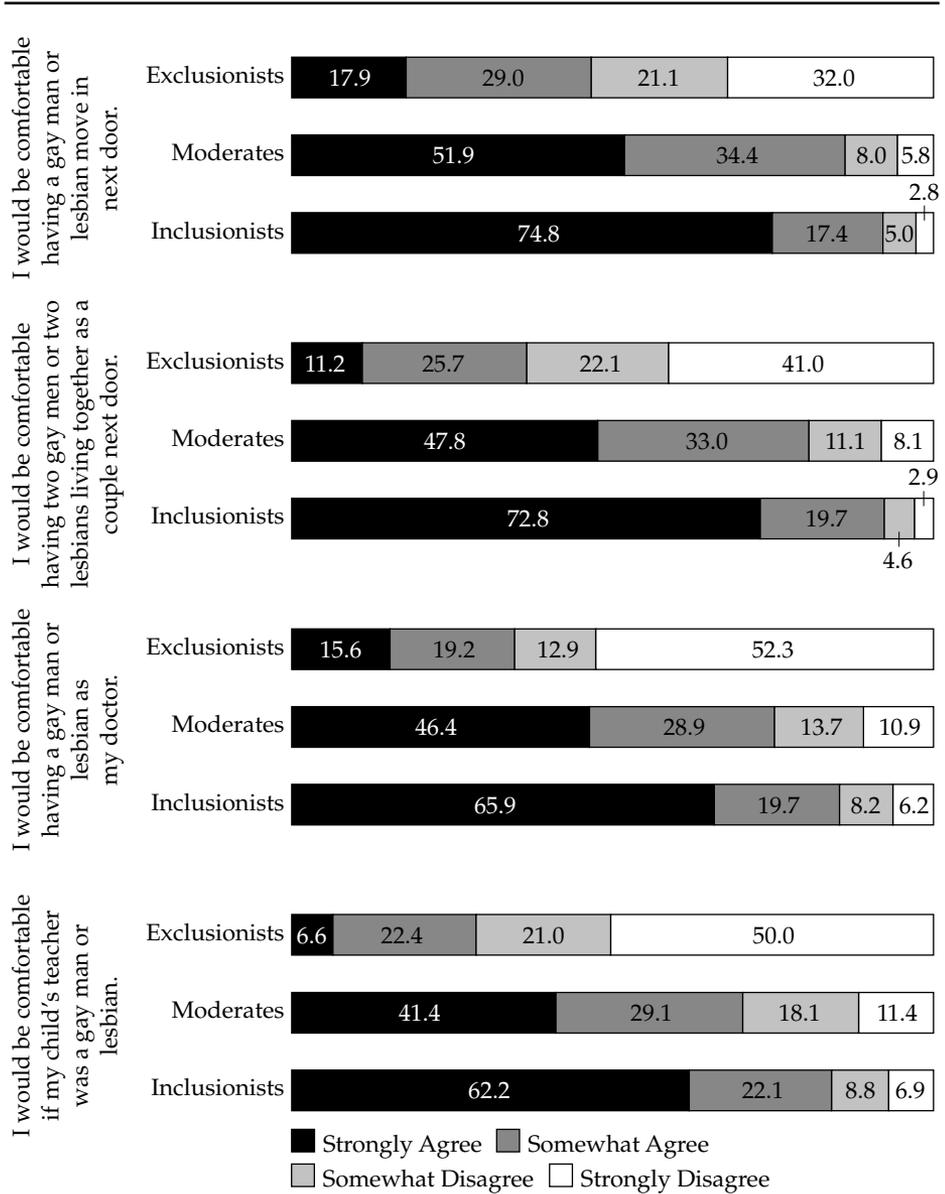
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 3.7 Most Frequently Used Words: Moderates

admiration adults anything basically best care child **children** committed
common consider couple don't **family** feel friends
guess household husband involved kids **living** love
man marriage **married** parents **people** person pretty probably
raised re really relationship sex share something things **think**
together uh um unit wife woman women

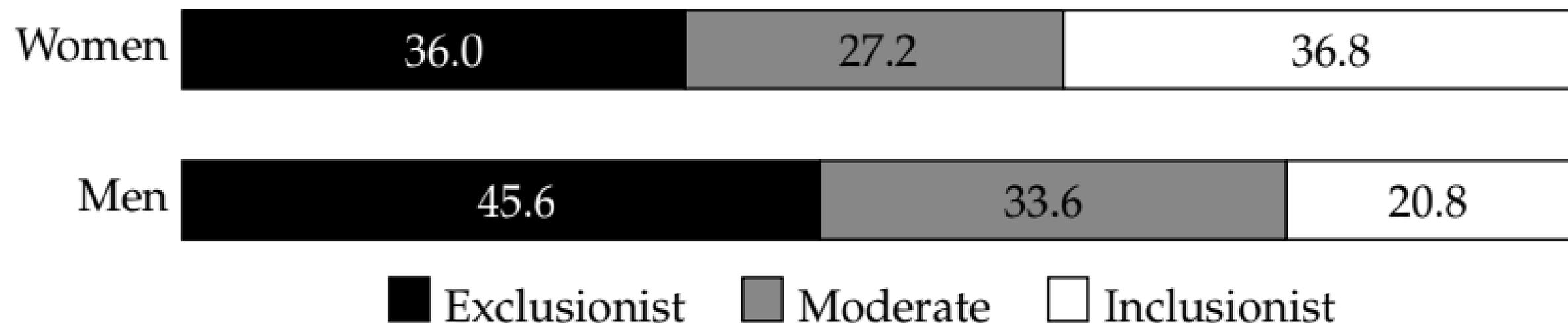
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 3.9 Comfort Level Interacting with Gays and Lesbians: Exclusionists, Moderates, and Inclusionists



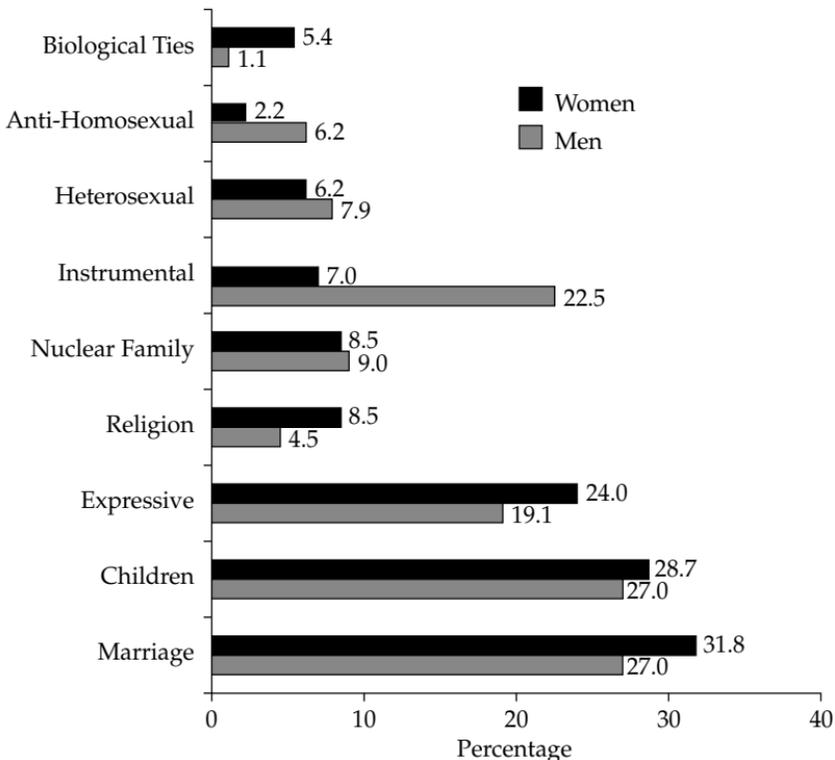
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 4.1 Family Definitions, by Gender



Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

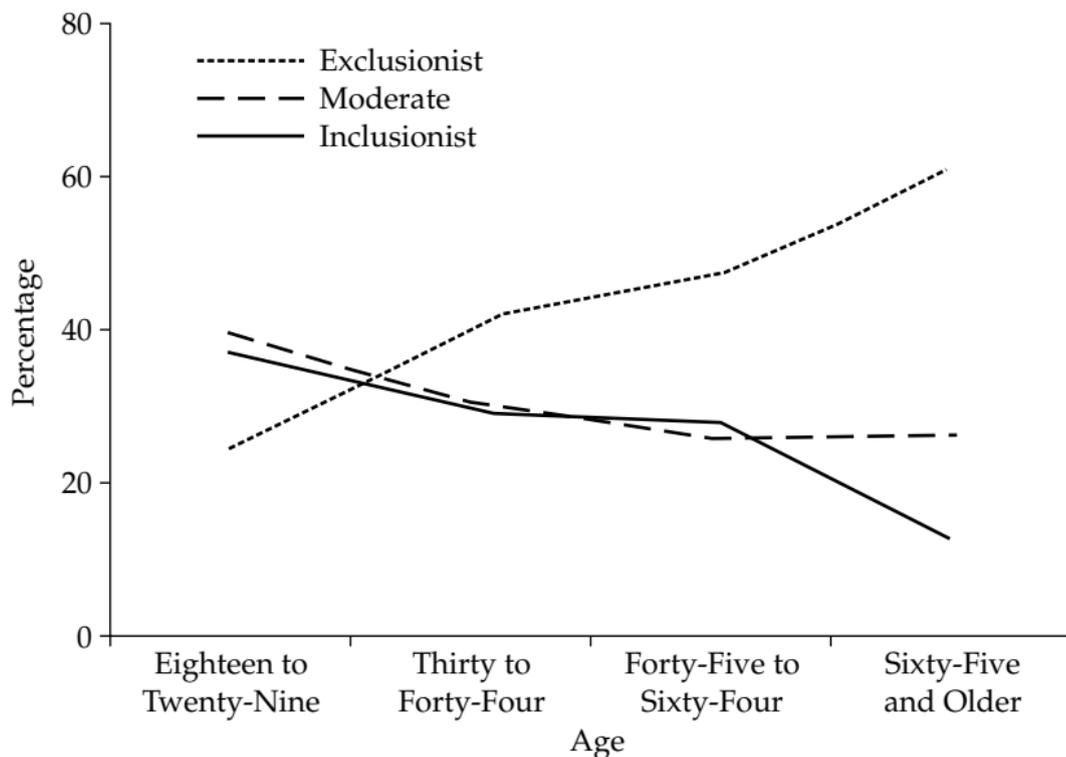
Figure 4.2 Themes, by Gender



Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

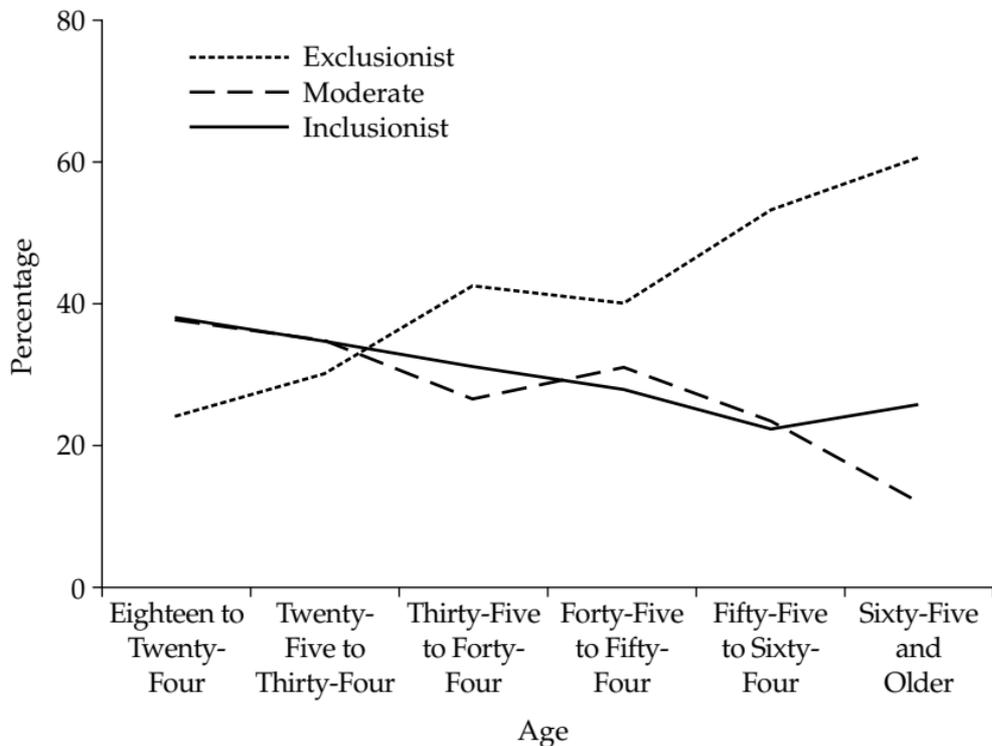
Note: Because some interviewees mentioned more than one theme, the sum of the percentages exceeds 100 percent. In addition, this figure does not include all of the themes mentioned in the interviews.

Figure 4.3 Family Definitions, by Age and Cohort



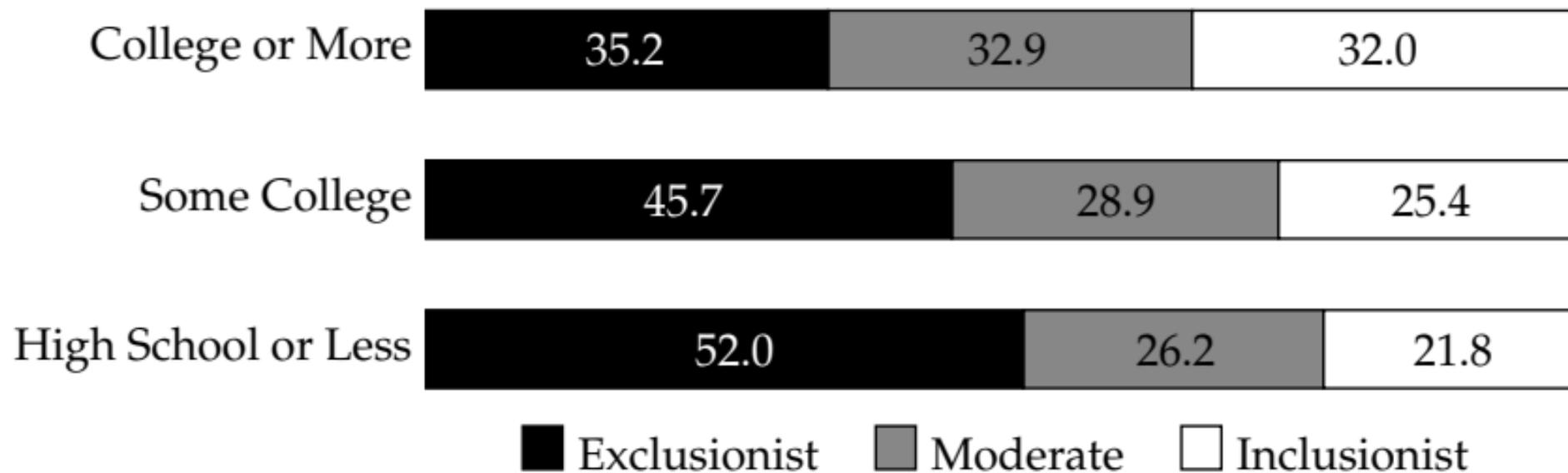
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 4.4 The Baby Boom Exception: Family Definitions, by Detailed Age and Cohort Categories



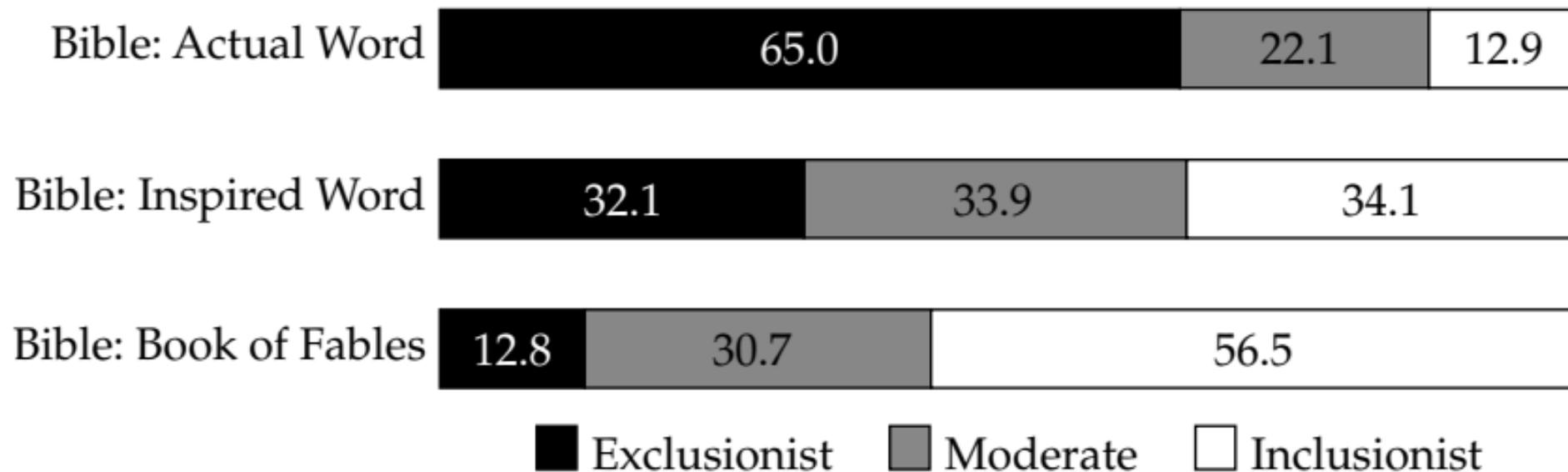
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 4.5 Family Definitions, by Education



Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 4.6 Family Definitions, by Views on the Bible



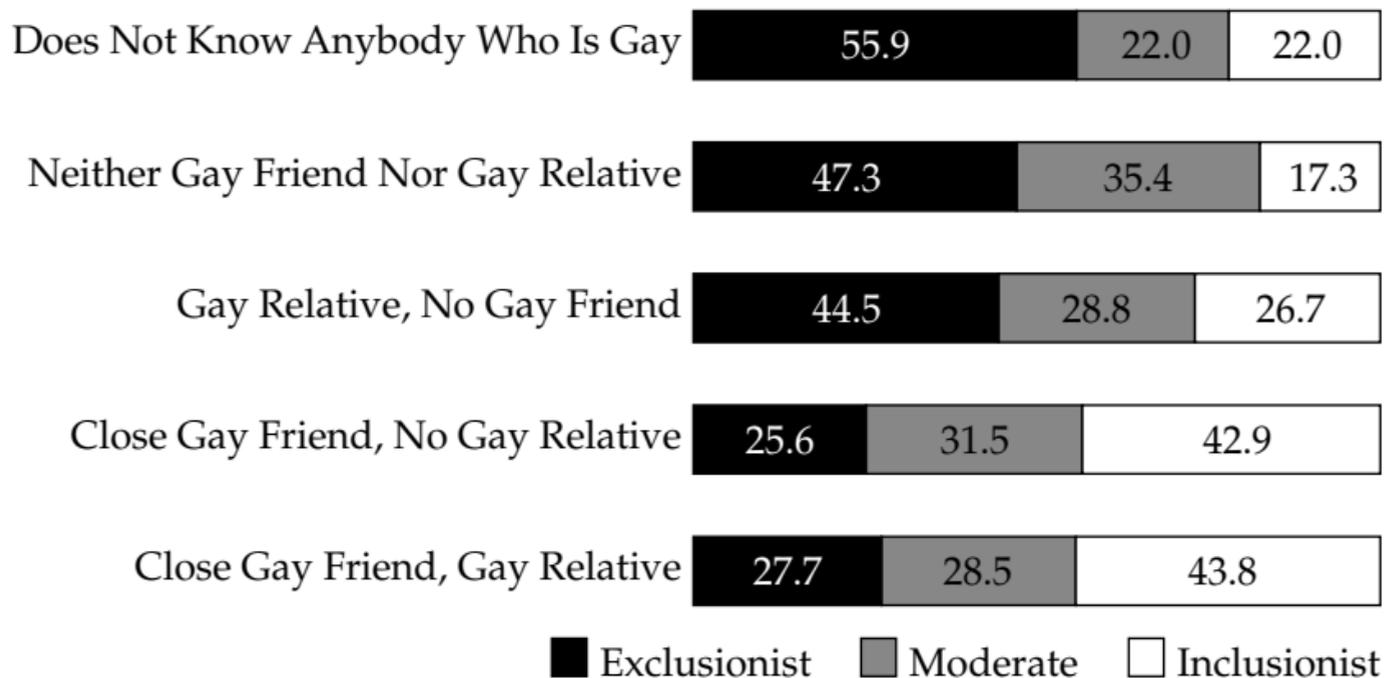
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 4.7 Family Definitions, by Gay-Lesbian Social Networks



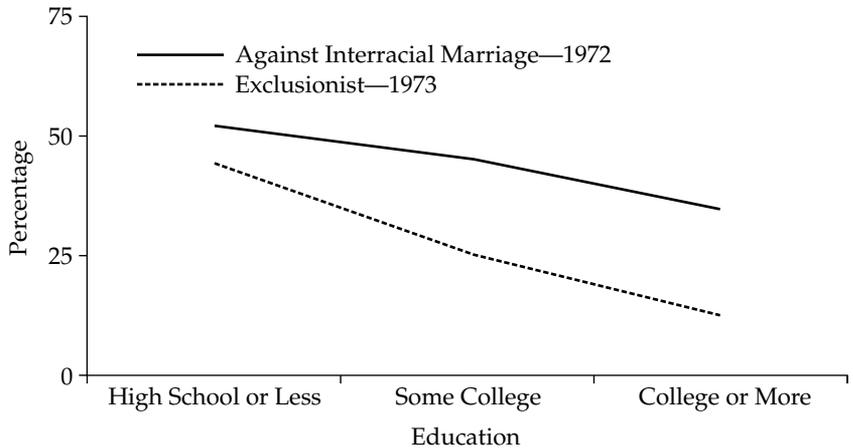
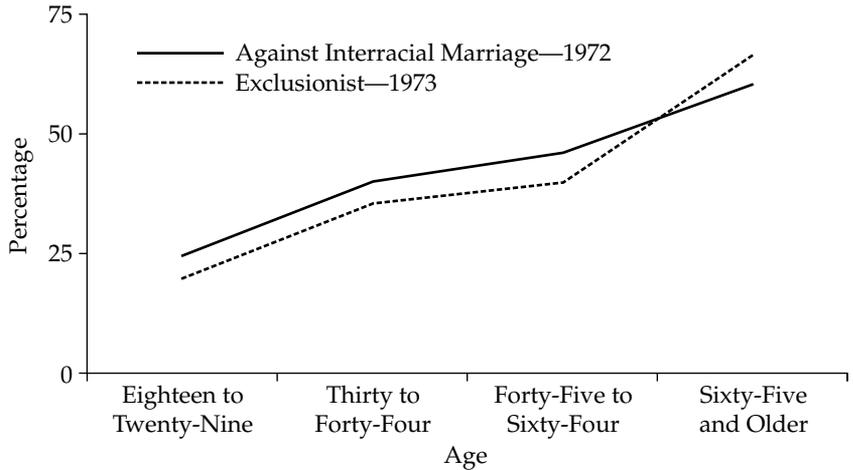
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 4.8 Family Definitions, by Gay-Lesbian Social Networks, 2006



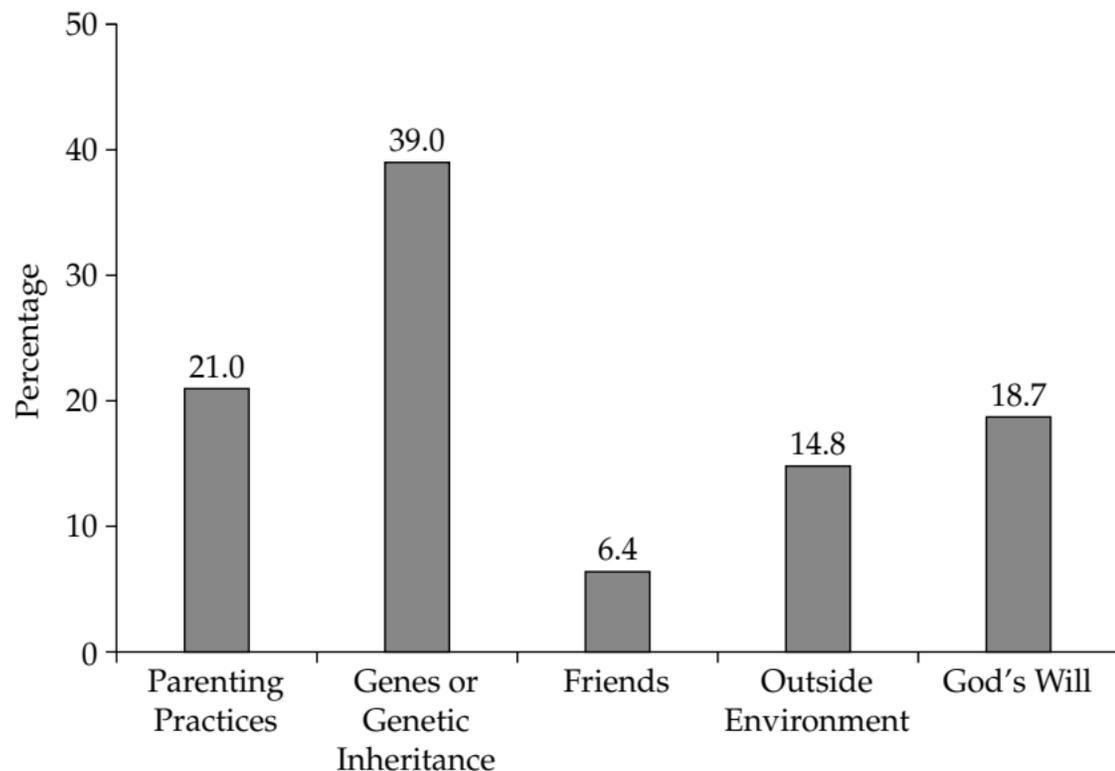
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 4.9 Attitudes on Interracial Marriage (1972) and Family Definitions (2003, 2006): Effects of Age-Cohort and Education



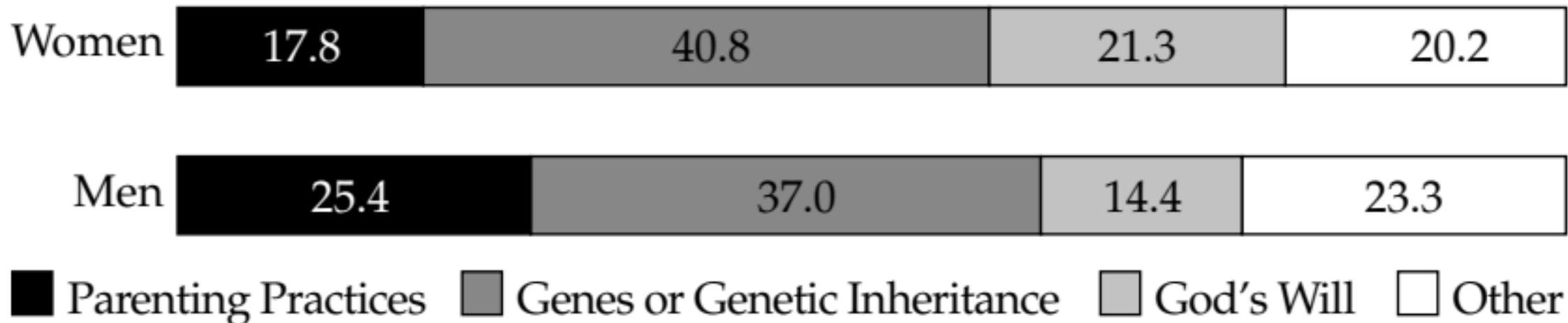
Sources: *General Social Survey* (Davis and Smith 1972); *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 5.1 Perceived Cause of Sexual Preference



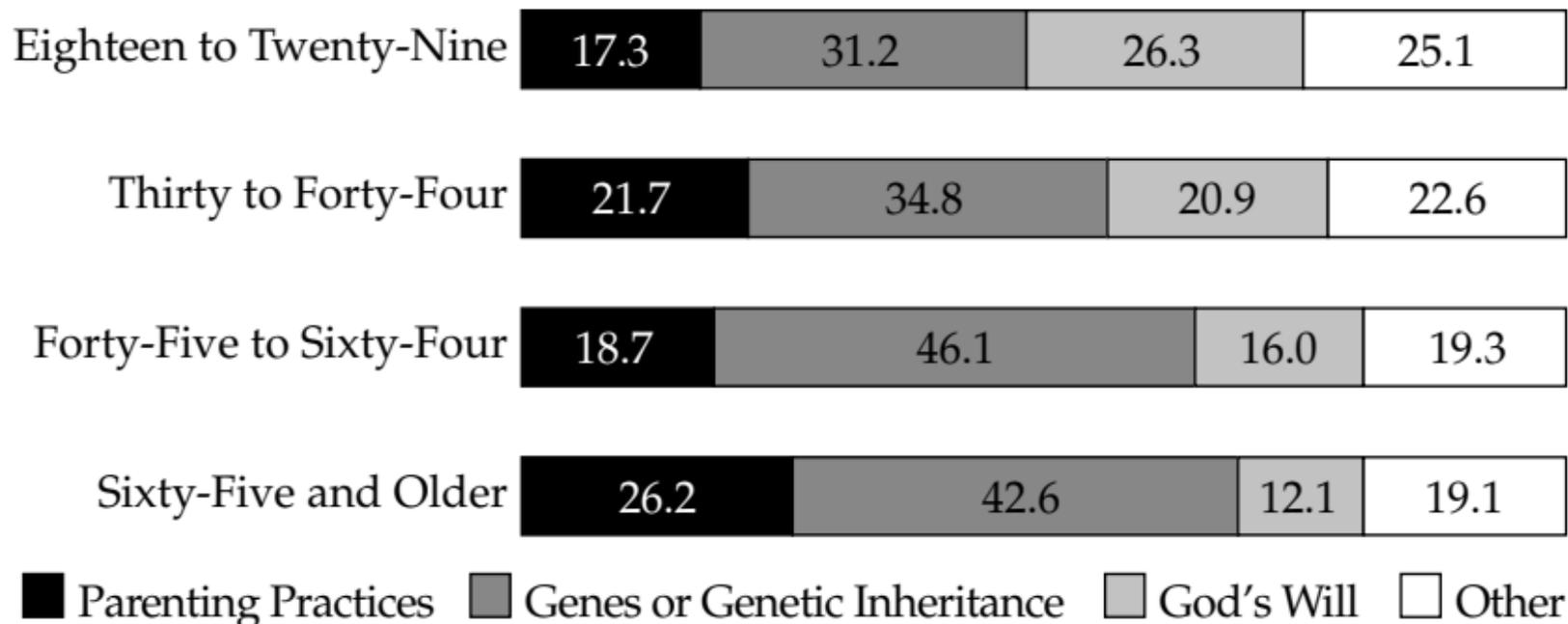
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 5.2 Perceived Cause of Sexual Preference, by Gender



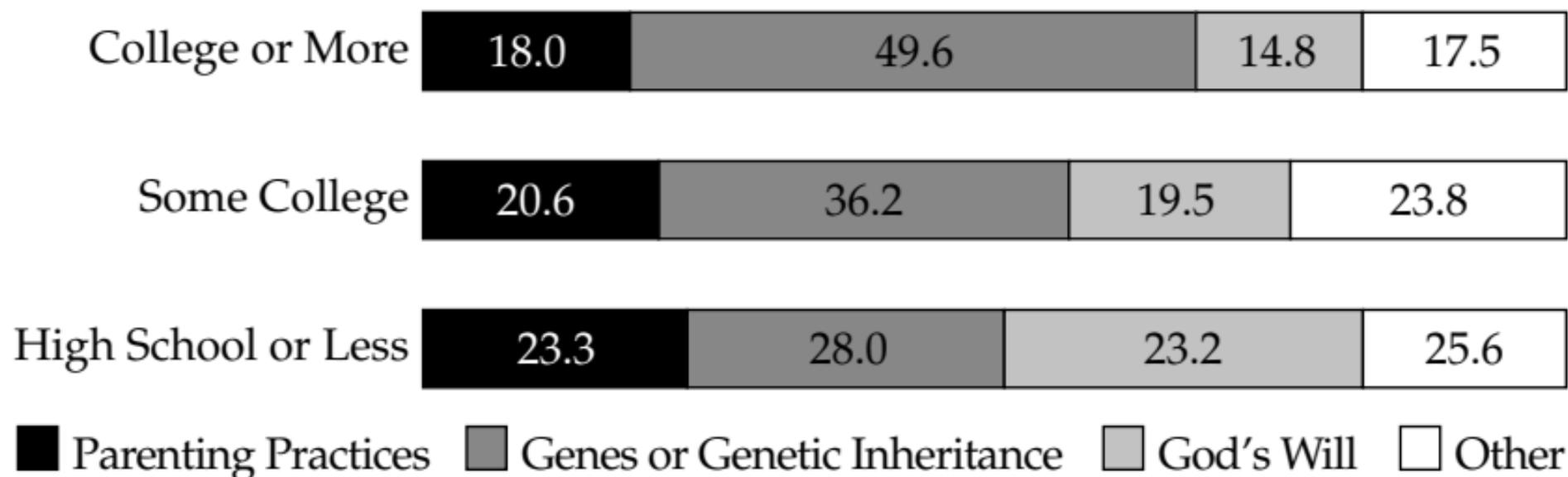
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 5.3 Perceived Cause of Sexual Preference, by Age-Cohort



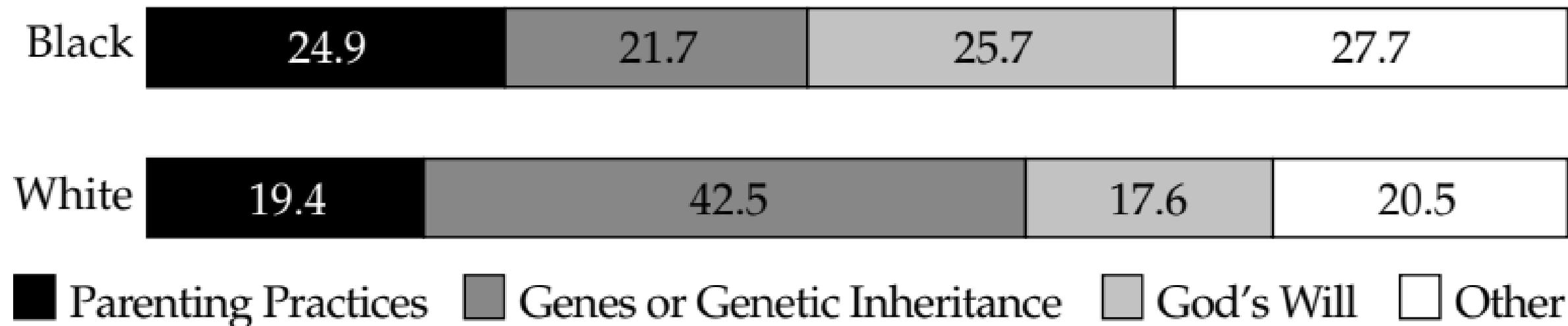
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 5.4 Perceived Cause of Sexual Preference, by Education



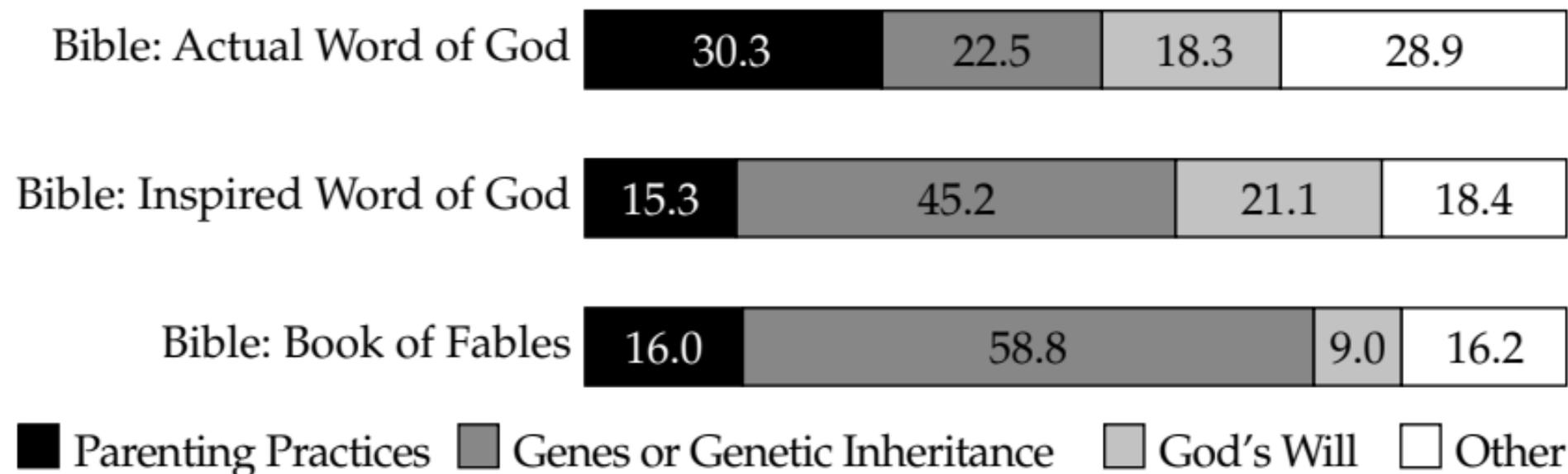
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 5.5 Perceived Cause of Sexual Preference, by Race



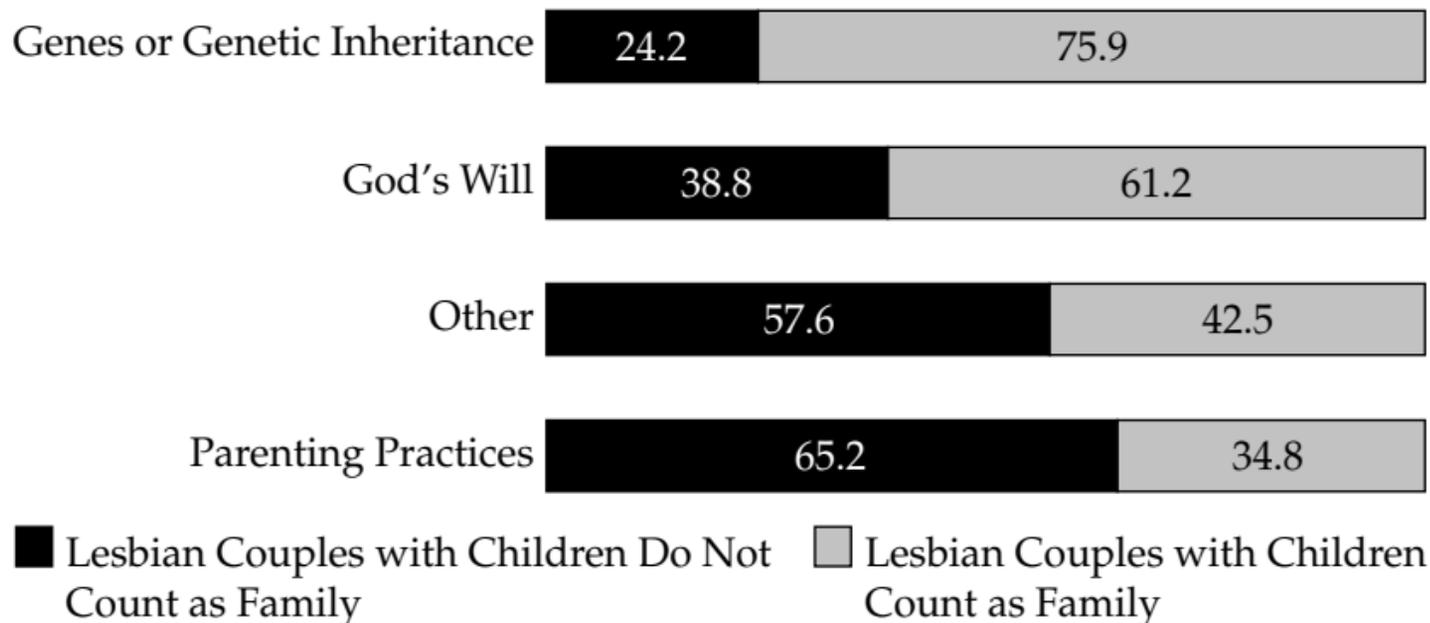
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 5.6 Perceived Cause of Sexual Preference, by Views on the Bible



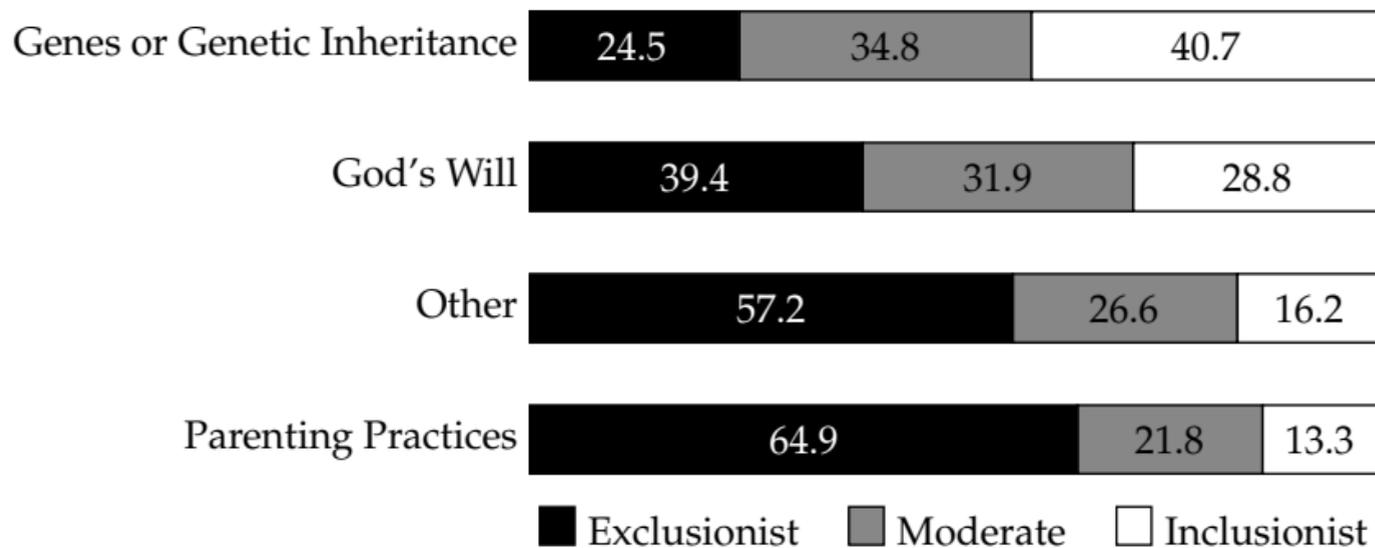
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

**Figure 5.7 Do Lesbian Couples with Children Count as Family?
Differences by Perceived Cause of Sexual Preference**



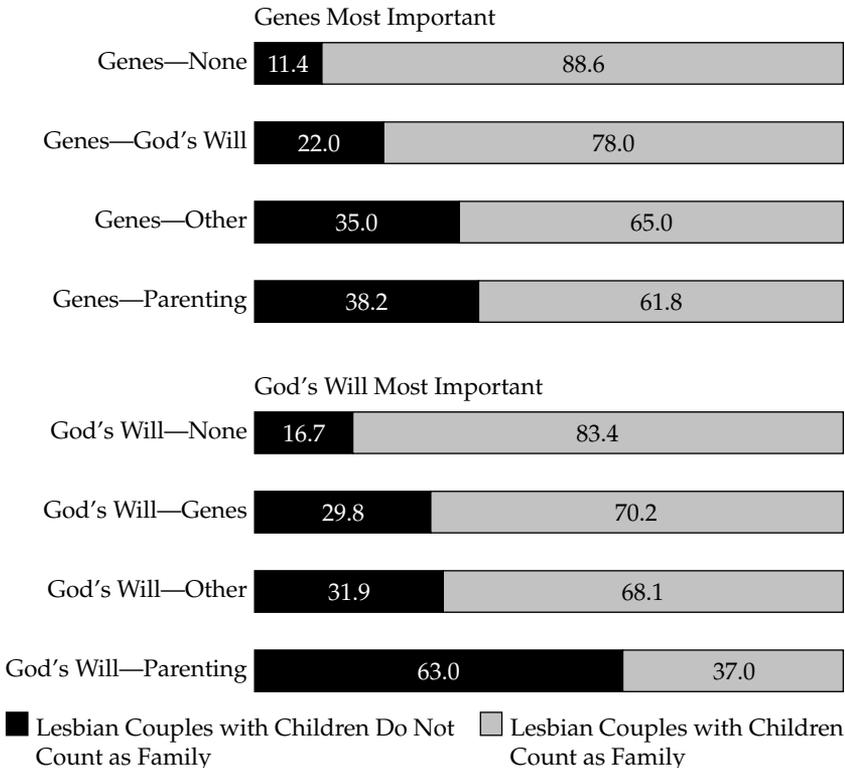
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 5.8 Differences in Family Definitions, by Perceived Cause of Sexual Preference



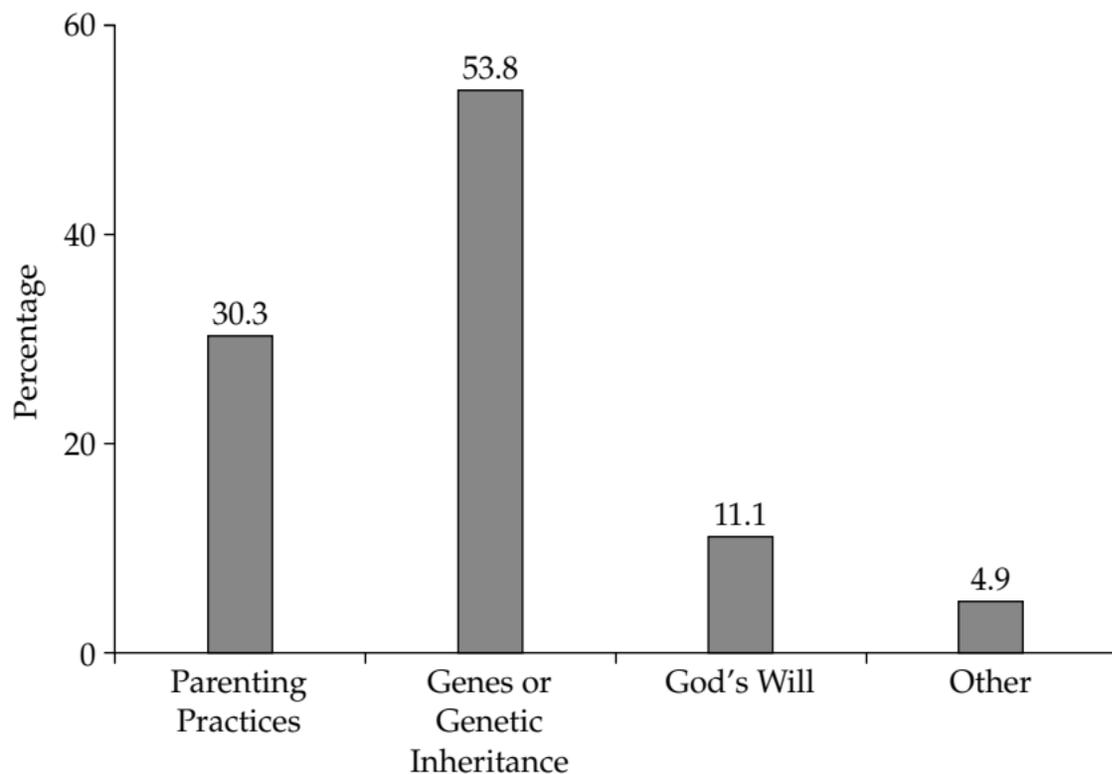
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 5.9 Do Lesbian Couples with Children Count as Family? Differences by Genes/God's Will as Most Important Cause and Additional Factors as Second Most Important Cause of Sexual Preference



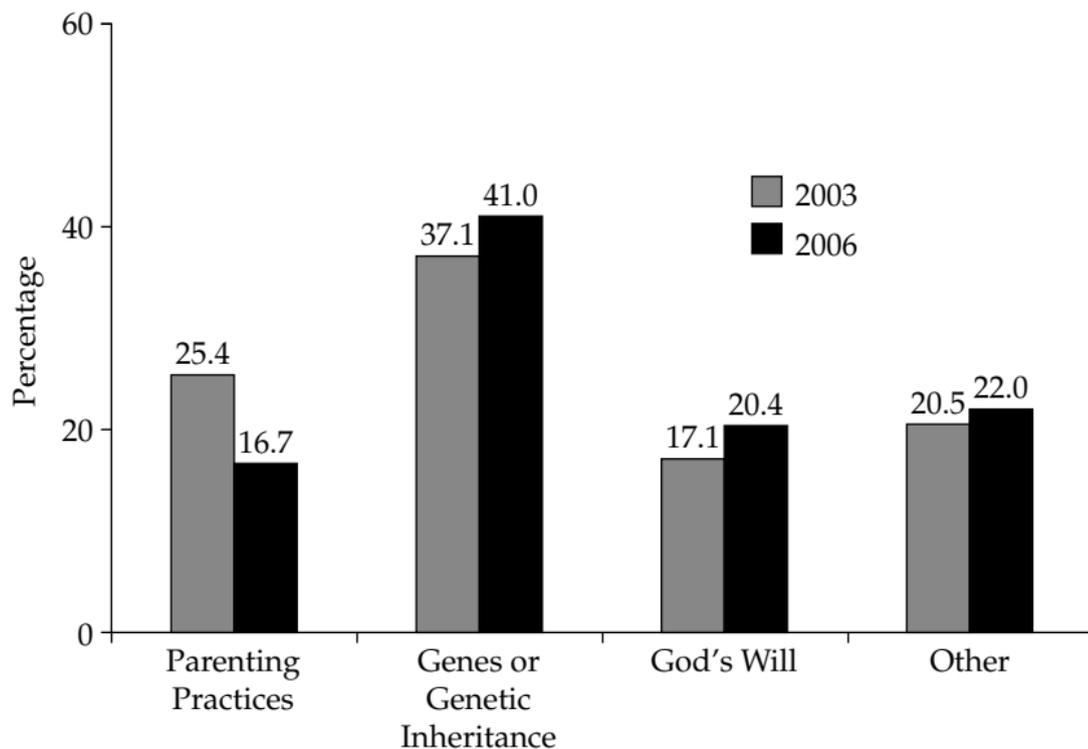
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 5.10 Perceived Cause of Intelligence



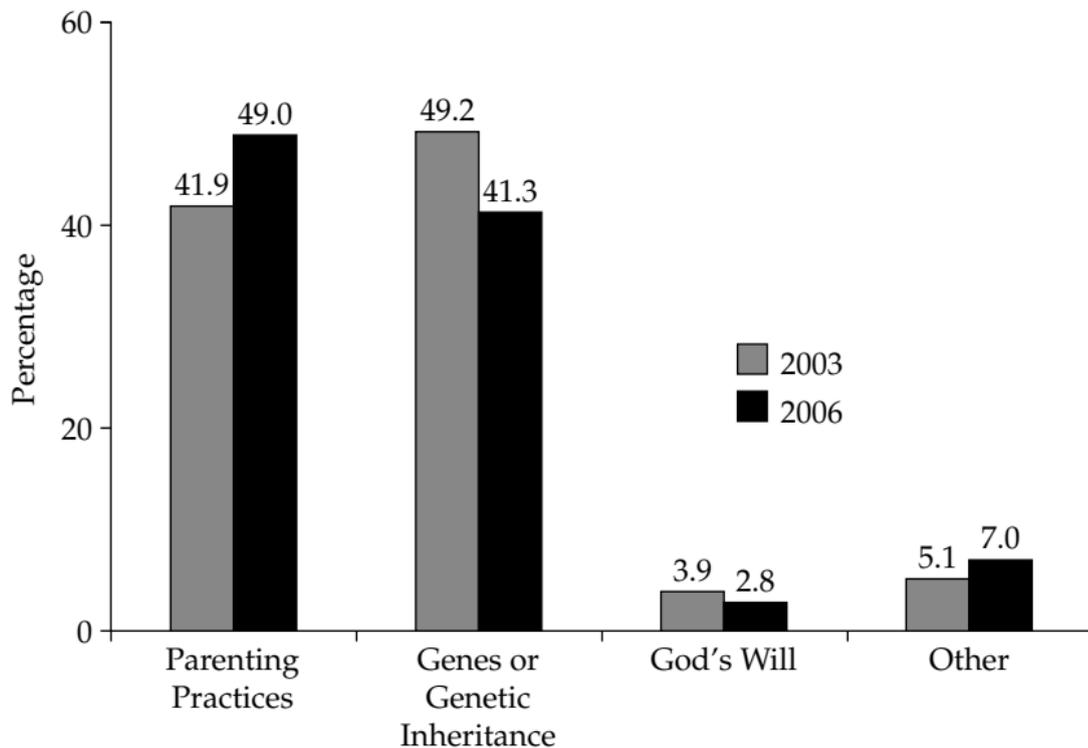
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 5.11 Changes Between 2003 and 2006 in Perceived Cause of Sexual Preference



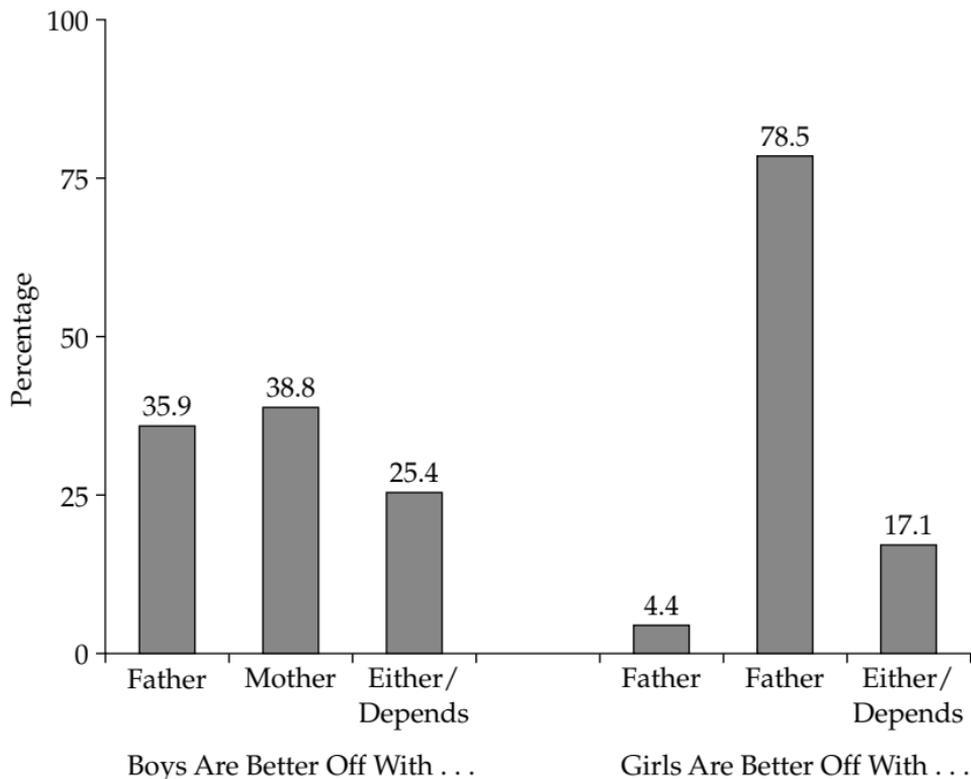
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 5.12 Changes Between 2003 and 2006 in Perceived Causes of Children's Weight



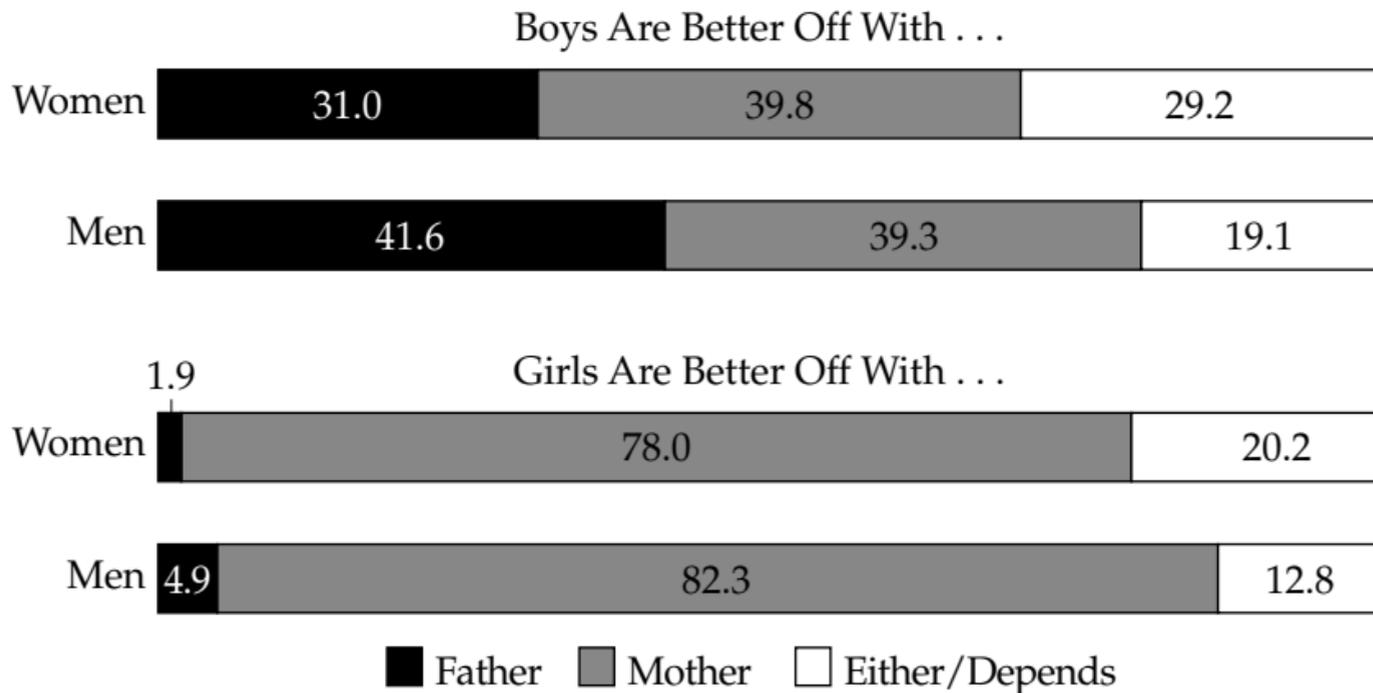
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

Figure 6.1 Custody Preferences for Boys and Girls



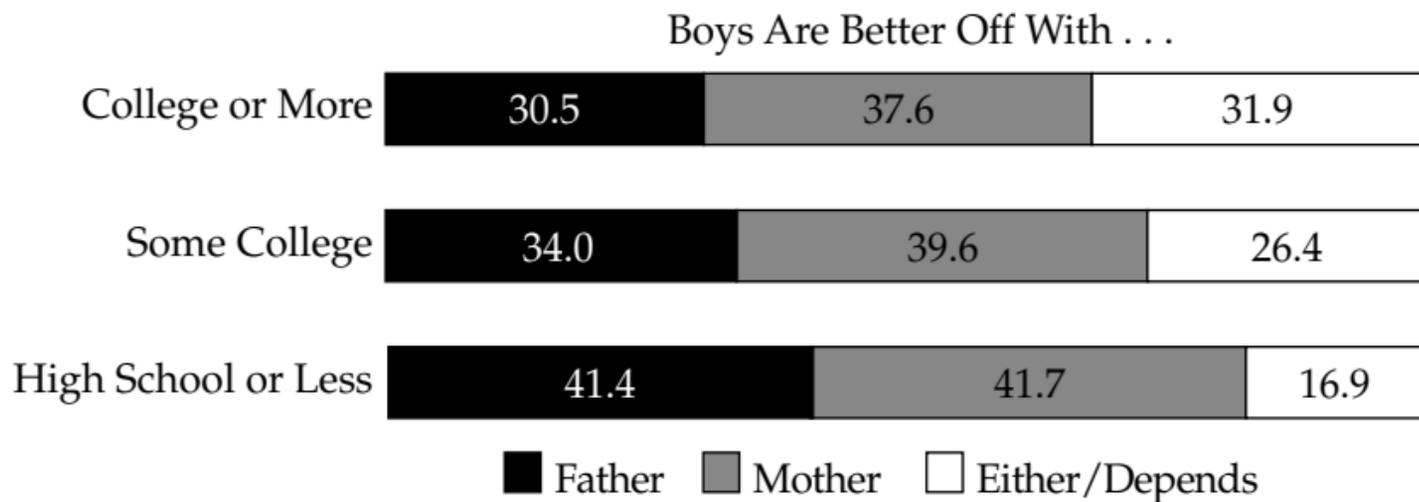
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 6.2 Custody Preferences for Boys and Girls, by Gender



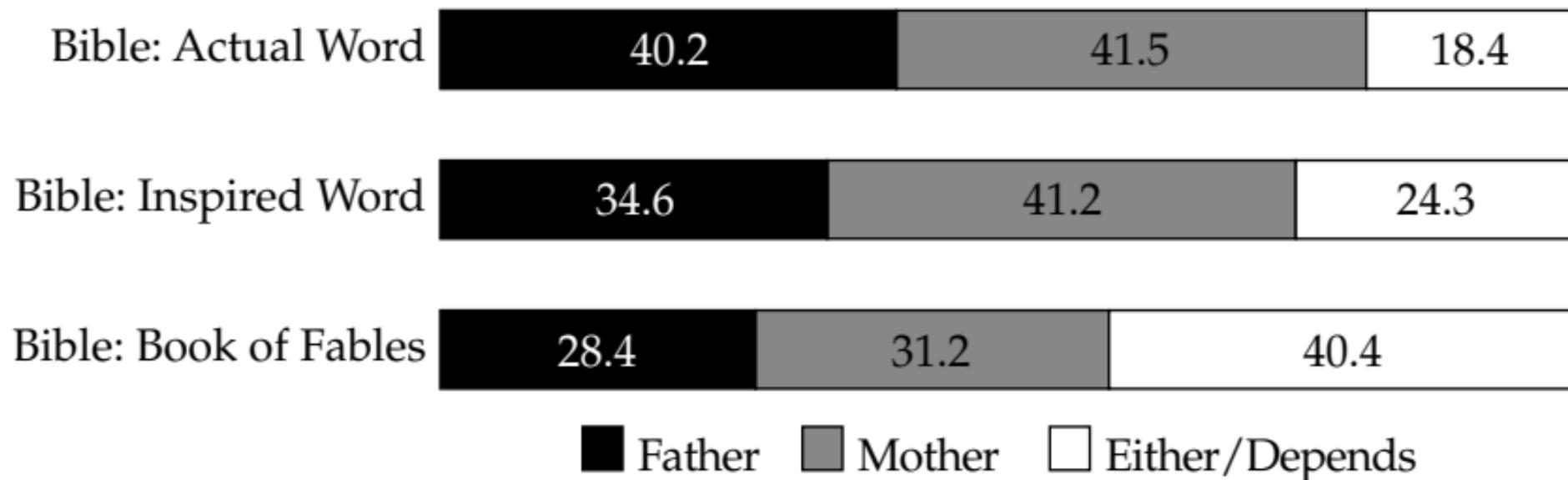
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 6.3 Custody Preferences for Boys, by Education



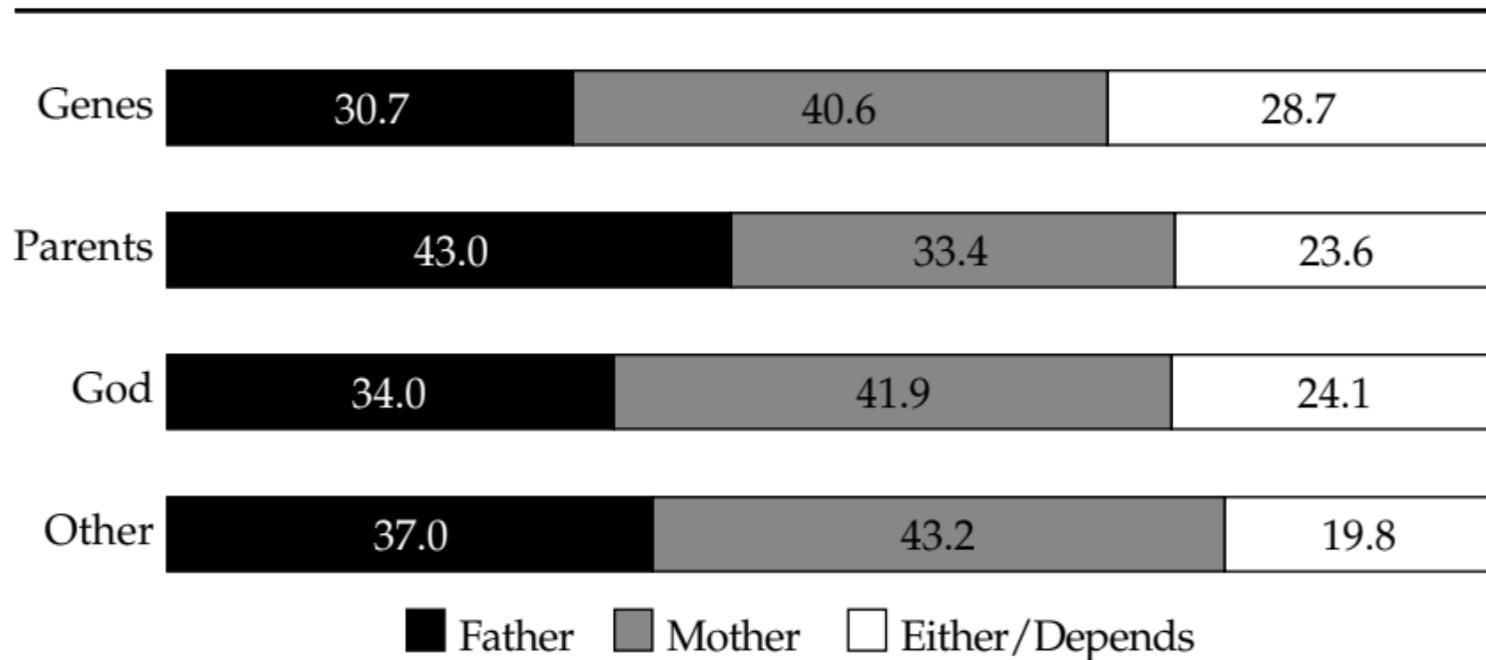
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003).

Figure 6.4 Custody Preferences for Boys, by Views on the Bible



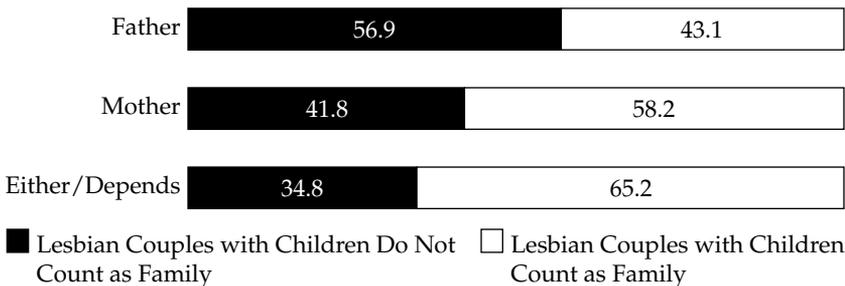
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 6.5 Custody Preferences for Boys, by Perceived Cause of Sexual Preference



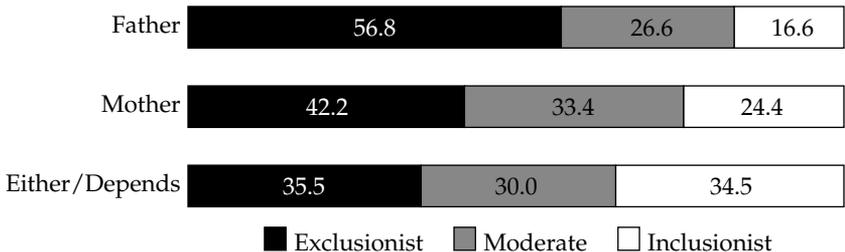
Source: Constructing the Family Survey (Powell 2003).

Figure 6.6 Do Lesbian Couples with Children Count as Family? Differences by Custody Preferences for Boys



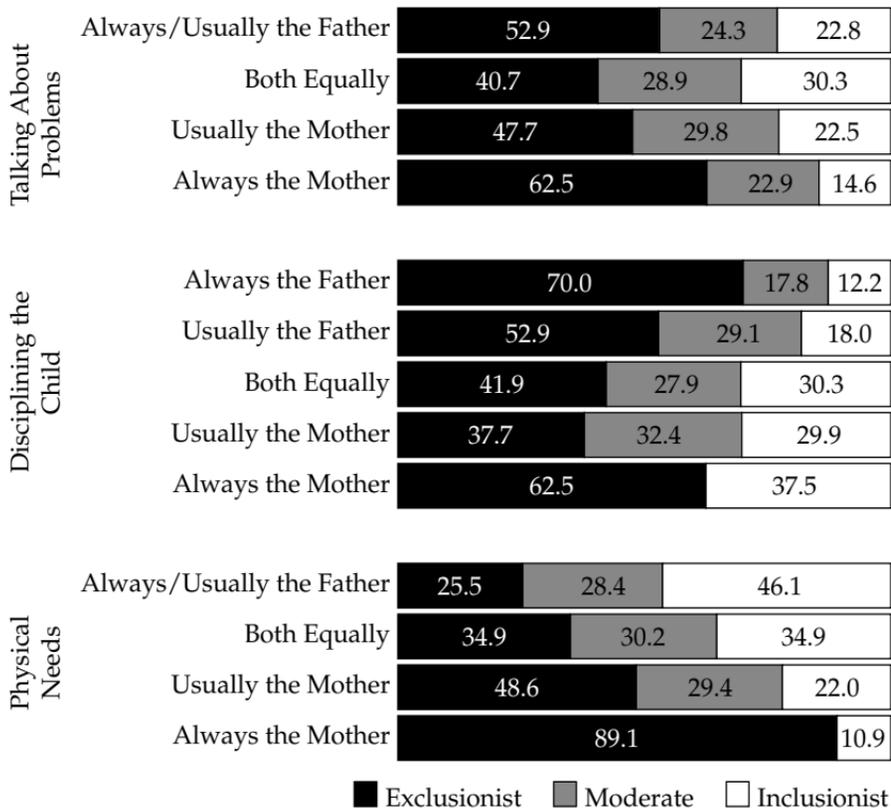
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 6.7 Differences in Family Definitions, by Custody Preferences for Boys



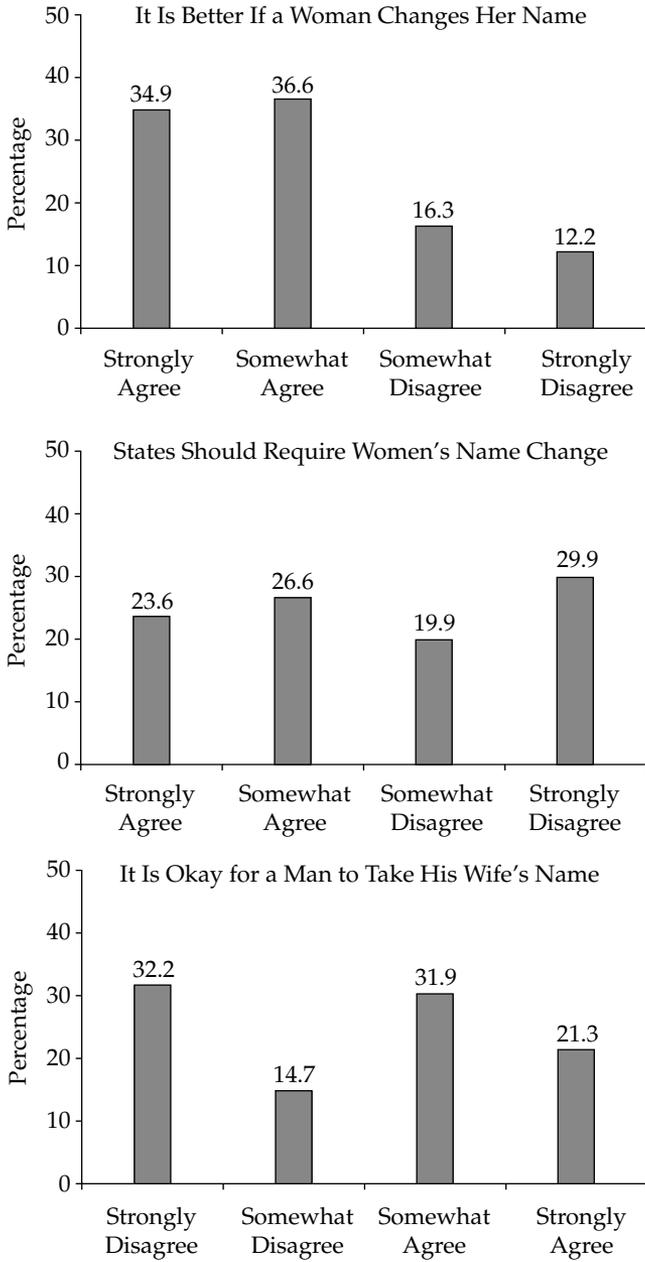
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 6.8 Differences in Family Definitions, by Views Regarding Preferred Parental Responsibilities



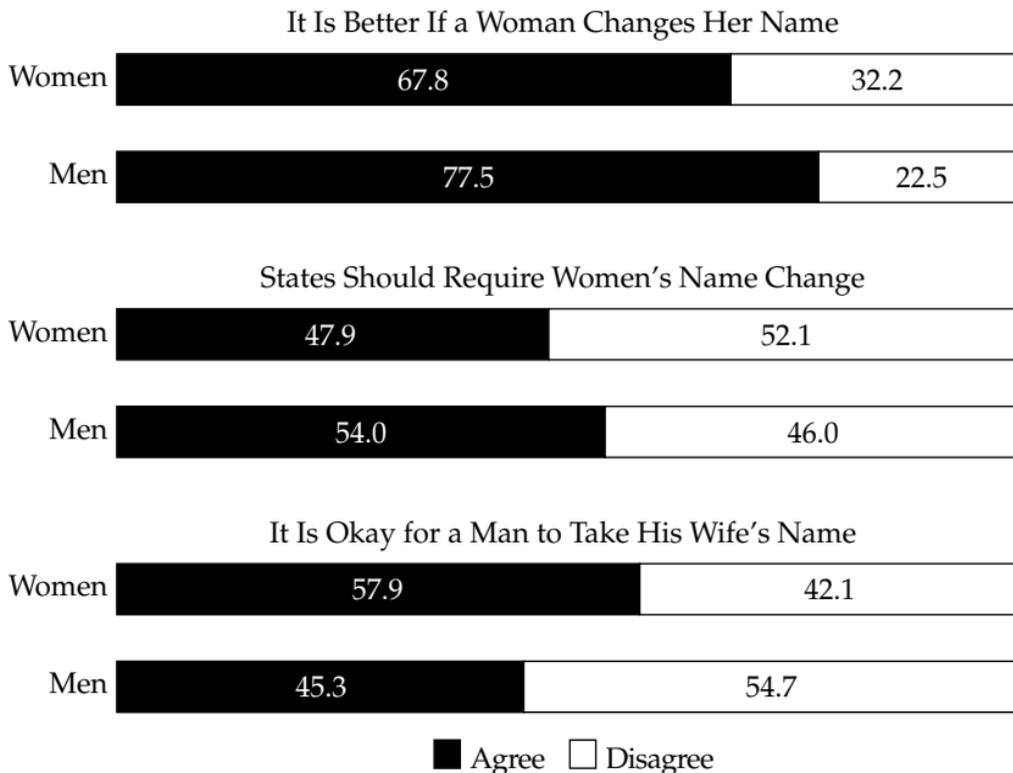
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Figure 7.1 Views Regarding Name Change



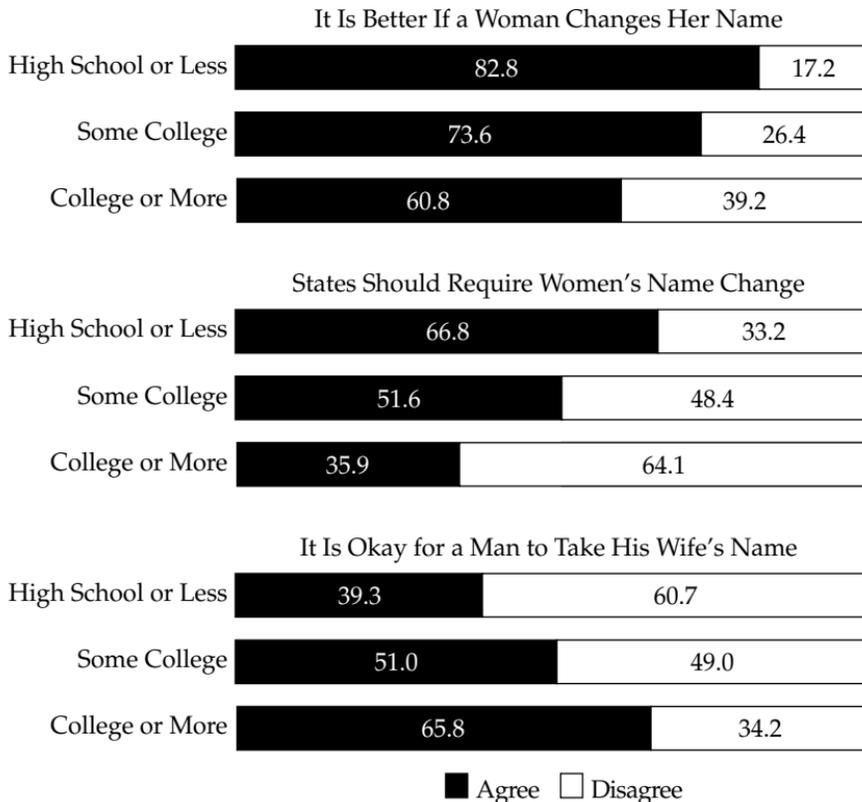
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 7.2 Views Regarding Name Change, by Gender



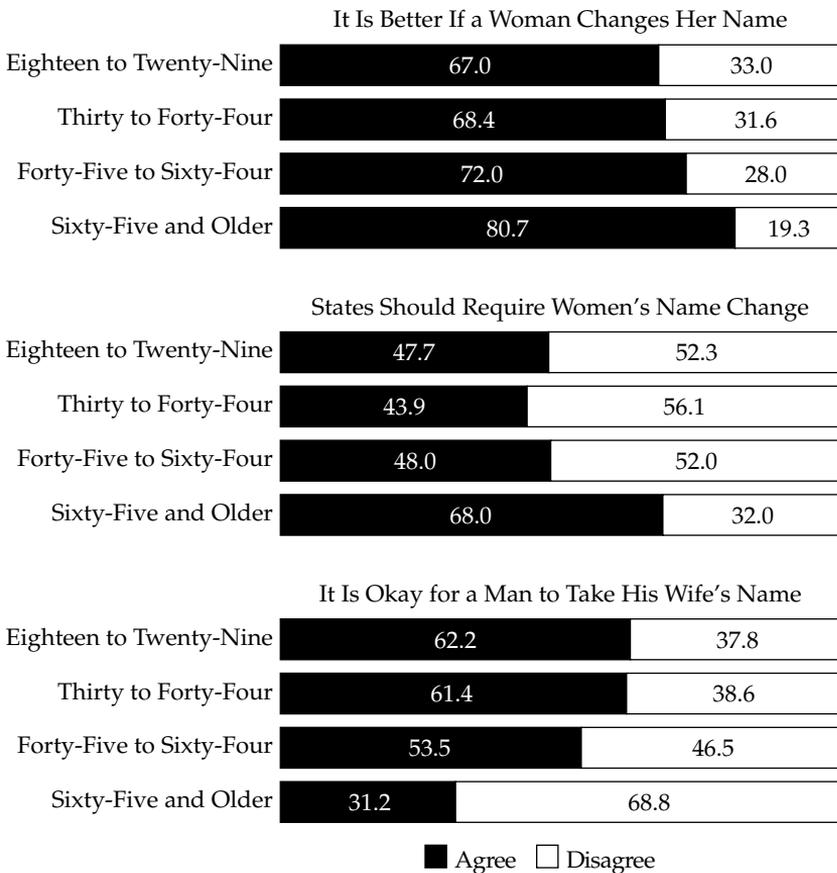
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 7.3 Views Regarding Name Change, by Education



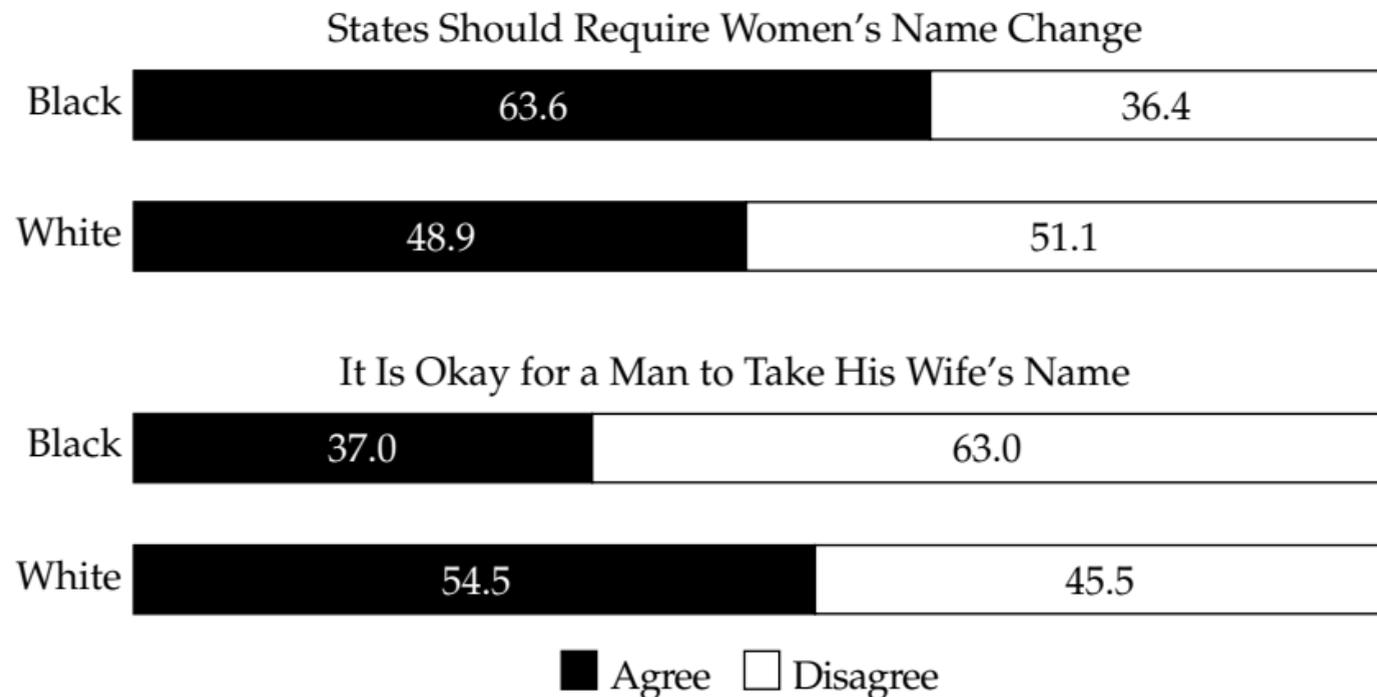
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 7.4 Views Regarding Name Change, by Age-Cohort



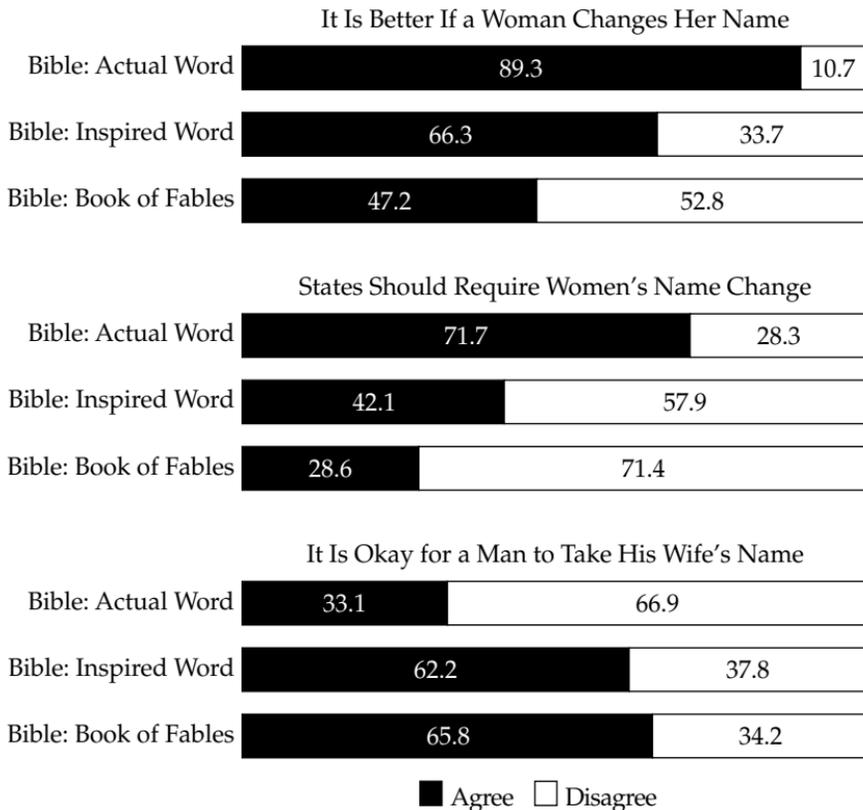
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 7.5 Views Regarding Name Change, by Race



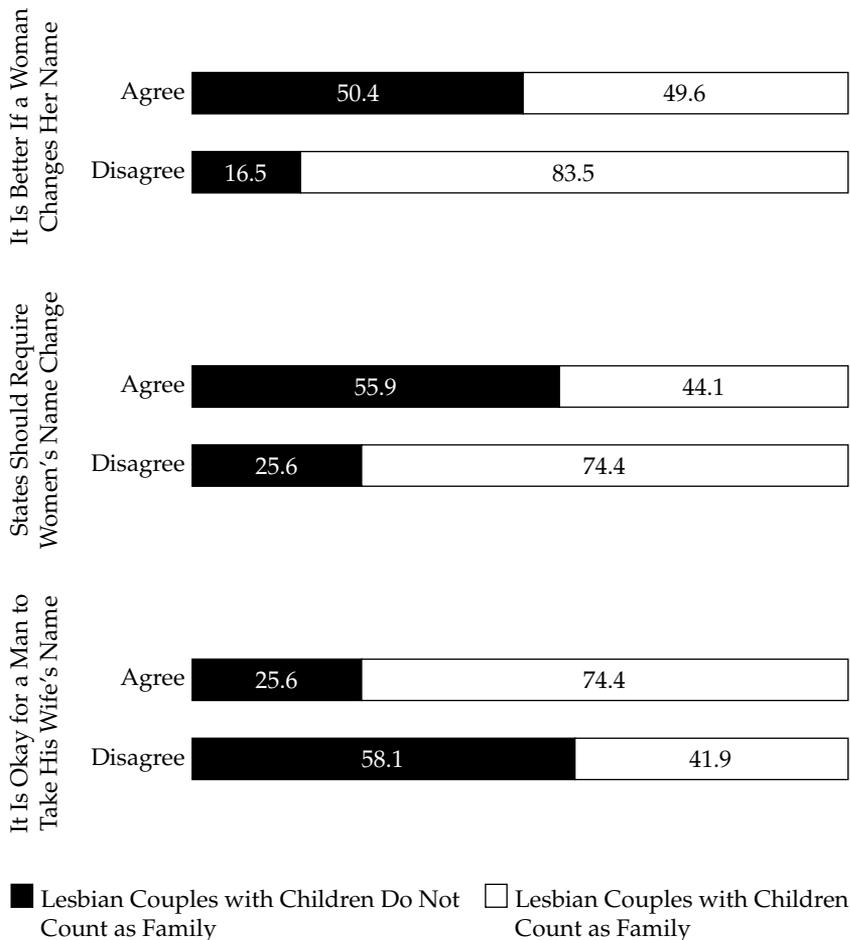
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 7.6 Views Regarding Name Change, by Views on the Bible



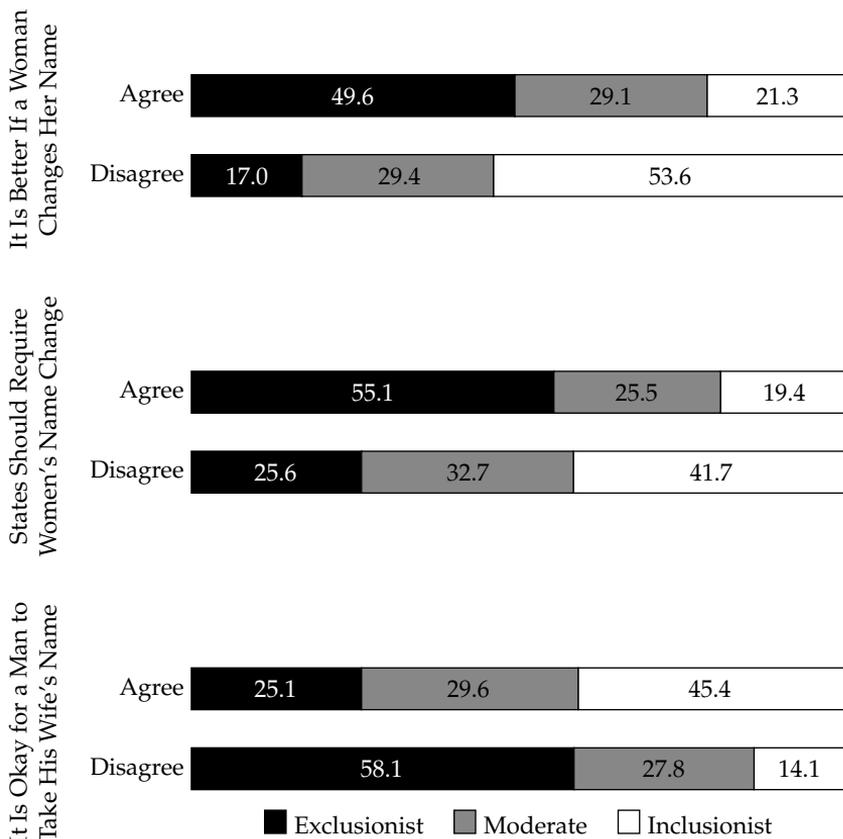
Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 7.7 Do Lesbian Couples with Children Count as Family? Differences by Views Regarding Name Change



Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Figure 7.8 Differences in Family Definitions, by Views Regarding Name Change



Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

Appendix 2.A Cross-Classification of Living Arrangements Defined as Family

Number of Respon- dents	Husband, Wife, Children	Man with Children	Woman with Children	Husband, Wife, No Children	Unmar- ried Man, Woman, Children	Two Women with Children	Two Men with Children	Unmar- ried Man, Woman, No Children	Two Women, No Children	Two Men, No Children
132	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
130	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
115	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
102	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
35	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
30	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
28	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
19	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
13	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
12	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
10	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
6	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
3	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
3	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

(Table continues on p. 244)

Appendix 2.A (Continued)

Number of Respon- dents	Husband, Wife, Children	Man with Children	Woman with Children	Husband, Wife, No Children	Unmar- ried Man, Woman, Children	Two Women with Children	Two Men with Children	Unmar- ried Man, Woman, No Children	Two Women, No Children	Two Men, No Children
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
3	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
2	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
2	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
1	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
1	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
1	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

Appendix 2.B Effects of Year (2006 Versus 2003) on Being an Inclusionist, Moderate, or Exclusionist: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1,371)

	Model 1 ^a	Model 2 ^b	Model 3 ^c	Model 4 ^d	Model 5 ^e
Inclusionist versus exclusionist 2006 ^f	.28* (.13)	.33* (.14)	.36* (.14)	.48** (.16)	.46** (.17)
Moderate versus exclusionist 2006 ^f	.10 (.13)	.16 (.14)	.20 (.15)	.24† (.14)	.32* (.16)

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

† $p \leq .10$, * $p \leq .05$, ** $p \leq .01$

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^a Model 1 does not include controls.

^b Model 2 controls for gender, race, age, and education.

^c Model 3 controls for gender, race, age, education, family structure during youth, marital status, urban residence, and region.

^d Model 4 controls for gender, race, age, education, family structure during youth, marital status, urban residence, region, and views regarding biblical literalness.

^e Model 5 controls for gender, race, age, education, family structure during youth, marital status, urban residence, region, views regarding biblical literalness, and adjustment for survey design (ordering of one experimental question).

^f Reference category is 2003.

Appendix 2.C Effects of Being an Inclusionist, Moderate, or Exclusionist on Attitudes Toward Gay Marriage, Gay Adoption, and Benefits to Gay and Heterosexual Cohabiting Couples: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 633)

	Gay Marriage			Gay Adoption			Gay Benefits			Unmarried Cohabiting Couple Benefits		
	Model 1 ^a	Model 2 ^b	Model 3 ^c	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Strongly agree ^d												
Inclusionist ^e	6.17*** (0.65)	6.13*** (0.66)	6.15*** (0.67)	6.61*** (0.65)	6.50*** (0.65)	6.50*** (0.66)	5.42*** (0.54)	5.66*** (0.57)	5.63*** (0.57)	3.25*** (0.38)	3.46*** (0.40)	3.43*** (0.41)
Moderate ^e	3.75*** (0.62)	3.72*** (0.63)	3.77*** (0.63)	3.51*** (0.51)	3.47*** (0.51)	3.50*** (0.52)	3.00*** (0.51)	3.11*** (0.52)	3.07*** (0.52)	1.29*** (0.32)	1.37*** (0.33)	1.27*** (0.33)
Somewhat agree												
Inclusionist	3.70*** (0.38)	3.64*** (0.38)	3.71*** (0.40)	4.67*** (0.52)	4.61*** (0.52)	4.64*** (0.53)	3.30*** (0.36)	3.33*** (0.37)	3.29*** (0.38)	2.89*** (0.35)	3.01*** (0.37)	2.99*** (0.37)
Moderate	2.41*** (0.28)	2.40*** (0.29)	2.49*** (0.31)	2.70*** (0.29)	2.70*** (0.30)	2.73*** (0.31)	1.96*** (0.26)	1.94*** (0.27)	1.88*** (0.27)	1.05*** (0.27)	1.04*** (0.27)	0.96*** (0.28)
Somewhat disagree												
Inclusionist	1.28** (0.48)	1.25* (0.49)	1.20* (0.49)	2.86*** (0.54)	2.80*** (0.55)	2.76*** (0.55)	1.56*** (0.41)	1.39*** (0.42)	1.33** (0.42)	1.29*** (0.37)	1.14** (0.38)	1.10** (0.38)
Moderate	1.30*** (0.28)	1.27*** (0.29)	1.28*** (0.29)	1.65*** (0.28)	1.59*** (0.29)	1.62*** (0.29)	1.10*** (0.26)	1.01*** (0.27)	0.98*** (0.27)	0.52* (0.24)	0.43† (0.25)	0.36 (0.25)

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

†p ≤ .10, *p ≤ .05, **p ≤ .01, ***p ≤ .001

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^a Model 1 does not include controls.

^b Model 2 controls for gender, age, race, and education.

^c Model 3 controls for gender, age, race, education, family structure during youth, marital status, region, and urban residence.

^d Reference category is "strongly disagree."

^e Reference category is exclusionist.

Appendix 4.A Effects of Sociodemographic Factors on the Likelihood of Being an Inclusionist, Moderate, or Exclusionist: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1302)

	Inclusionist Versus Exclusionist					Moderate Versus Exclusionist				
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Female	0.72*** (0.15)	0.74*** (0.15)	0.71*** (0.15)	1.08*** (0.16)	1.05*** (0.17)	0.10 (0.14)	0.13 (0.14)	0.13 (0.14)	0.31* (0.15)	0.31* (0.15)
Black	-0.29 (0.27)	-0.25 (0.28)	-0.60* (0.29)	0.25 (0.30)	-0.11 (0.32)	0.05 (0.26)	0.08 (0.26)	-0.07 (0.27)	0.43 (0.27)	0.29 (0.28)
Other	-0.36 (0.23)	-0.31 (0.23)	-0.50* (0.24)	-0.10 (0.25)	-0.27 (0.26)	-0.12 (0.22)	-0.09 (0.22)	-0.17 (0.22)	0.05 (0.23)	-0.03 (0.23)
Age eighteen to twenty-nine ^a	1.99*** (0.29)	1.95*** (0.29)	1.83*** (0.30)	1.80*** (0.31)	1.67*** (0.32)	1.31*** (0.25)	1.29*** (0.25)	1.27*** (0.25)	1.14*** (0.26)	1.12*** (0.26)
Age thirty to forty-four ^a	1.42*** (0.26)	1.23*** (0.26)	1.33*** (0.27)	1.34*** (0.28)	1.41*** (0.29)	0.68** (0.21)	0.54* (0.22)	0.59** (0.22)	0.55* (0.22)	0.59** (0.23)
Age forty-five to sixty-four ^a	1.21*** (0.25)	1.04*** (0.25)	1.14*** (0.26)	1.09*** (0.27)	1.17*** (0.28)	0.34† (0.21)	0.22 (0.21)	0.27 (0.21)	0.22 (0.22)	0.26 (0.22)
Some college ^b		0.31 (0.20)	0.35† (0.20)	0.28 (0.21)	0.33 (0.22)		0.24 (0.19)	0.22 (0.19)	0.17 (0.20)	0.15 (0.20)
College ^b		0.80*** (0.17)	0.84*** (0.18)	0.47** (0.18)	0.55** (0.19)		0.64*** (0.16)	0.58*** (0.17)	0.39* (0.17)	0.36* (0.17)

(Table continues on p. 248)

Appendix 4.A (Continued)

	Inclusionist Versus Exclusionist					Moderate Versus Exclusionist				
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Grew up with both parents			-0.59***		-0.55**			-0.12		-0.10
			(0.17)		(0.18)			(0.17)		(0.17)
Married			-0.56***		-0.54***			-0.22		-0.20
			(0.15)		(0.16)			(0.15)		(0.15)
North ^c			0.72*		0.35			0.54*		0.31
			(0.28)		(0.30)			(0.27)		(0.28)
West ^c			0.80**		0.55†			0.46†		0.33
			(0.27)		(0.29)			(0.27)		(0.28)
Central ^c			0.21		0.15			0.03		-0.01
			(0.19)		(0.20)			(0.18)		(0.18)
Urban residence			0.41**		0.36*			0.31*		0.28*
			(0.15)		(0.15)			(0.14)		(0.14)
Bible: book of fables ^d				2.99***	2.92***				1.77***	1.71***
				(0.27)	(0.28)				(0.26)	(0.26)
Bible: inspired word of God ^d				1.79***	1.72***				1.13***	1.09***
				(0.19)	(0.20)				(0.16)	(0.16)
Constant	-0.07	-0.44	-0.30	-2.17	-1.90	0.33	0.05	0.01	-0.88	-0.85

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

†p ≤ .10, *p ≤ .05, **p ≤ .01, ***p ≤ .001

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aReference category is age sixty-five or older.

^bReference category is high school or less.

^dReference category is South.

^eReference category is Bible: actual word of God.

Appendix 4.B Effects of Gay Social Networks on Family Definitions: Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1299)

	Inclusionist Versus Exclusionist					Moderate Versus Exclusionist				
	Model 1 ^a	Model 2 ^b	Model 3 ^c	Model 4 ^d	Model 5 ^e	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Gay friend or relative	1.00*** (0.14)	0.92*** (0.14)	0.89*** (0.15)	0.85*** (0.15)	0.78*** -0.15	0.45*** (0.13)	0.43** (0.14)	0.40** (0.14)	0.37** (0.14)	0.31* (0.14)

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

* $p \leq .05$, ** $p \leq .01$, *** $p \leq .001$

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aModel 1 controls for gender, age, and race.

^bModel 2 controls for gender, age, race, and education.

^cModel 3 controls for gender, age, race, education, family structure growing up, marital status, region, and urban residence.

^dModel 4 controls for gender, age, race, education, and views regarding biblical literalness.

^eModel 5 controls for gender, age, race, education, family structure growing up, marital status, region, urban residence, and views regarding biblical literalness.

Appendix 4.C Effects of Indicators of Religiosity on the Likelihood of Being an Inclusionist, Moderate, or Exclusionist: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1282)

	Inclusionist Versus Exclusionist					Moderate Versus Exclusionist				
	Model 1 ^a	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
No religious preference	1.24*** (0.22)			0.37 (0.25)	0.16 (0.26)	0.87*** (0.22)			0.26 (0.25)	0.18 (0.25)
Religious attendance		-0.45*** (0.04)		-0.37*** (0.06)	-0.27*** (0.06)		-0.31*** (0.04)		-0.27*** (0.05)	-0.21*** (0.05)
Strength of religious beliefs			-0.67*** (0.08)	-0.18† (0.11)	-0.07 (0.11)			-0.44*** (0.08)	-0.08 (0.10)	-0.02 (0.11)
Bible: book of fables ^b					2.24*** (0.30)					1.15*** (0.28)
Bible: inspired word of God ^b					1.42*** (.20)					0.84*** (-0.17)

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

†p ≤ .10, ***p ≤ .001

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aAll models control for gender, age, race, and education.

^bReference category is Bible: actual word of God.

Appendix 4.D Effects of Year (2003 Versus 2006) on the Likelihood of Having a Gay Friend or Relative: Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1,366)

	Model 1 ^a	Model 2 ^b	Model 3 ^c	Model 4 ^d	Model 5 ^e
2006 ^f	.579*** (.109)	.636*** (.116)	.679*** (.126)	.671*** (.116)	.715*** (.128)

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

*** $p \leq .001$

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aModel 1 does not include controls.

^bModel 2 controls for gender, race, age, and education.

^cModel 3 controls for gender, race, age, education, family structure during youth, marital status, urban residence, and region.

^dModel 4 controls for gender, race, age, education, and views regarding biblical literalness.

^eModel 5 controls for gender, race, age, education, family structure during youth, marital status, urban residence, region, and views regarding biblical literalness.

^fReference category is 2003.

Appendix 5.A Effects of Sociodemographic Factors on Attributions of Sexual Preference: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1223)

	Genes Versus Parents			God Versus Parents			Other Versus Parents		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Female	0.44** (0.16)	0.44** (0.16)	0.58*** (0.17)	0.72*** (0.19)	0.73*** (0.20)	0.73*** (0.20)	0.19 (0.18)	0.20 (0.18)	0.20 (0.18)
Black	-0.88** (0.33)	-0.87** (0.33)	-0.56 (0.35)	0.18 (0.32)	0.17 (0.32)	0.41 (0.33)	0.16 (0.32)	0.14 (0.32)	0.20 (0.32)
Other	-0.51* (0.26)	-0.46† (0.26)	-0.31 (0.27)	-0.11 (0.29)	-0.13 (0.29)	-0.09 (0.29)	-0.07 (0.27)	-0.07 (0.27)	-0.05 (0.28)
Age eighteen to twenty-nine ^a	0.22 (0.29)	0.11 (0.29)	-0.25 (0.30)	1.17*** (0.34)	1.20*** (0.34)	1.00** (0.35)	0.70* (0.32)	0.71* (0.32)	0.64* (0.32)
Age thirty to forty-four ^a	0.21 (0.24)	-0.02 (0.25)	-0.16 (0.26)	0.71* (0.31)	0.77* (0.32)	0.66* (0.32)	0.32 (0.28)	0.35 (0.29)	0.31 (0.29)
Age forty-five to sixty-four ^a	0.59* (0.23)	0.41† (0.24)	0.30 (0.25)	0.62* (0.31)	0.67* (0.31)	0.59† (0.32)	0.36 (0.28)	0.38 (0.28)	0.36 (0.28)
Some college ^b		0.40† (0.23)	0.31 (0.23)		-0.03 (0.25)	-0.12 (0.25)		0.07 (0.24)	0.04 (0.24)
College ^b		0.84*** (0.19)	0.58** (0.20)		-0.18 (0.22)	-0.32 (0.22)		-0.10 (0.21)	-0.14 (0.21)
Bible: inspired word of God ^c			1.38*** (0.19)			0.82*** (0.21)			0.23 (0.20)
Bible: book of fables ^c			1.60*** (0.26)			-0.08 (0.35)			0.06 (0.30)
Constant	0.22	-0.13	-0.94	-1.18	-1.15	-1.39	-0.41	-0.40	-0.46

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

†p ≤ .10, *p ≤ .05, **p ≤ .01, ***p ≤ .001

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aReference category is age sixty-five or older.

^bReference category is high school or less.

^cReference category is Bible: actual word of God.

Appendix 5.B Effects of Attributions of Sexual Preference on the Likelihood of Defining Lesbian Couples with Children as Family: Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1223)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Sexual preference: genes ^a	1.73*** (0.17)	1.84*** (0.18)	1.78*** (0.18)	1.54*** (0.19)
Sexual preference: God ^a	1.20*** (0.19)	1.07*** (0.20)	1.10*** (0.20)	1.05*** (0.21)
Sexual preference: other ^a	0.40* (0.18)	0.31 (0.19)	0.32† (0.19)	0.32 (0.20)
Female		0.28* (0.13)	0.28* (0.13)	0.51*** (0.14)
Black		0.01 (0.24)	0.03 (0.24)	0.36 (0.26)
Other		-0.07 (0.21)	-0.05 (0.21)	0.10 (0.22)
Age eighteen to twenty-nine ^b		1.84*** (0.24)	1.80*** (0.25)	1.59*** (0.26)
Age thirty to forty-four ^b		1.11*** (0.21)	0.99*** (0.21)	0.99*** (0.23)
Age forty-five to sixty-four ^b		0.65** (0.20)	0.56** (0.20)	0.52* (0.22)
Some college ^c			0.19 (0.18)	0.14 (0.19)
College ^c			0.47** (0.15)	0.28† (0.16)
Bible: inspired word of God ^d				1.19*** (0.15)
Bible: book of fables ^d				2.14*** (0.24)
Constant	-0.68	-1.73	-1.90	-2.75

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

†p < .10, *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aReference category is sexual preference: parents and parenting practices.

^bReference category is age sixty-five or older.

^cReference category is high school or less.

^dReference category is Bible: actual word of God.

Appendix 5.C Effects of Attributions of Sexual Preference on the Likelihood of Being an Inclusionist, Moderate, or Exclusionist: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1223)

	Inclusionist Versus Exclusionist				Moderate Versus Exclusionist			
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Sexual preference: genes ^a	2.11*** (0.23)	2.19*** (0.24)	2.13*** (0.24)	1.86*** (0.25)	1.35*** (0.20)	1.49*** (0.20)	1.43*** (0.21)	1.25*** (0.21)
Sexual preference: God ^a	1.45*** (0.25)	1.26*** (0.26)	1.28*** (0.26)	1.27*** (0.28)	0.94*** (0.22)	0.87*** (0.23)	0.89*** (0.23)	0.83*** (0.24)
Sexual preference: other ^a	0.45† (0.26)	0.33 (0.27)	0.34 (0.27)	0.36 (0.28)	0.36† (0.22)	0.30 (0.22)	0.31 (0.22)	0.30 (0.23)
Female		0.63*** (0.16)	0.63*** (0.16)	0.96*** (0.18)		0.02 (0.15)	0.02 (0.15)	0.21 (0.16)
Black		-0.10 (0.30)	-0.08 (0.30)	0.30 (0.32)		0.18 (0.27)	0.19 (0.27)	0.47† (0.28)
Other		-0.16 (0.25)	-0.14 (0.25)	0.05 (0.27)		0.04 (0.23)	0.06 (0.23)	0.17 (0.24)
Age eighteen to twenty-nine ^b		2.34*** (0.32)	2.30*** (0.32)	2.13*** (0.34)		1.48*** (0.27)	1.45*** (0.27)	1.28*** (0.28)

Age thirty to forty-four ^b	1.63*** (0.29)	1.51*** (0.29)	1.59*** (0.31)		0.79*** (0.23)	0.67** (0.24)	0.67** (0.24)	
Age forty-five to sixty-four ^b	1.21*** (0.28)	1.11*** (0.28)	1.13*** (0.30)		0.30 (0.22)	0.21 (0.23)	0.18 (0.24)	
Some college ^c		0.12 (0.22)	0.09 (0.23)			0.21 (0.20)	0.14 (0.21)	
College ^c		0.46* (0.18)	0.24 (0.19)			0.46** (0.17)	0.29 (0.18)	
Bible: inspired word of God ^d			1.50*** (0.21)				0.95*** (0.17)	
Bible: book of fables ^d			2.78*** (0.29)				1.61*** (0.27)	
Constant	-1.64	-3.38	-3.53	-4.82	-1.10	-1.75	-1.92	-2.53

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

†p < .10, *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aReference category is sexual preference: parents and parenting practices.

^bReference category is age sixty-five or older.

^cReference category is high school or less.

^dReference category is Bible: actual word of God.

Appendix 5.D Effects of Genetic and “God’s Will” Explanations of Sexual Preference and Intelligence on Americans’ Definitions of Lesbian Couples with Children as Family: Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1223)

	Effect of Genetic Explanations ^a		Effect of “God’s Will” Explanations ^a	
	No Controls	With Controls ^b	No Controls	With Controls ^b
Attribution of sexual preference	1.66*** (0.18)	1.56*** (0.19)	1.03*** (0.16)	.98*** (0.17)
Attribution of intelligence	0.44† (0.24)	0.58* (0.24)	0.06 (0.19)	-0.01 (0.19)

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

† $p \leq .10$, * $p \leq .05$, *** $p \leq .001$

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aReference category includes parenting, peers, and outside environmental explanations (pooled). Models estimating the effect of genetic explanations also control for “God’s will” explanations, while models estimating the effect of “God’s will” explanations also control for genetic explanations.

^bControls include gender, age, race, and education.

Appendix 5.E Effects of Year (2003 Versus 2006) on Attributions of Sexual Preference: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1223)

	Genes Versus Parents			God Versus Parents			Other Versus Parents		
	Model 1 ^a	Model 2 ^b	Model 3 ^c	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Year 2006	0.56*** (0.16)	0.53** (0.16)	0.55** (0.17)	0.69*** (0.19)	0.70*** (0.19)	0.70*** (0.19)	0.55** (0.18)	0.56** (0.18)	0.56** (0.18)

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

p ≤ .01, *p ≤ .001

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aModel 1 does not include controls.

^bModel 2 controls for gender, age, race, and education.

^cModel 3 controls for gender, age, race, education, and views regarding biblical literalness.

Appendix 5.F Effects of Year (2003 Versus 2006) on Attributions of Weight: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 1223)

	Genes Versus Parents			God Versus Parents			Other Versus Parents		
	Model 1 ^a	Model 2 ^b	Model 3 ^c	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Year 2006	-0.29* (0.12)	-0.29* (0.12)	-0.28* (0.12)	-0.61† (0.34)	-0.60† (0.34)	-0.55† (0.34)	0.19 (0.24)	0.18 (0.24)	0.18 (0.25)

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003, 2006).

†p ≤ .10, *p ≤ .05

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aModel 1 does not include controls.

^bModel 2 controls for gender, age, race, and education.

^cModel 3 controls for gender, age, race, education, and views regarding biblical literalness.

Appendix 6.A Effects of Sociodemographic Factors on Views Regarding Custody Arrangements: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 585)

	Boy Better Off with Father Versus Either/Depends				Boy Better Off with Mother Versus Either/Depends			
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Female	-0.64** (0.23)	-0.75** (0.23)	-0.60** (0.23)	-0.71** (0.24)	-0.36 (0.23)	-0.47* (0.23)	-0.37 (0.23)	-0.48* (0.23)
Black	0.92† (0.50)	0.89† (0.50)	0.82† (0.50)	0.84† (0.51)	0.57 (0.50)	0.58 (0.51)	0.48 (0.51)	0.52 (0.51)
Other	-0.14 (0.32)	-0.20 (0.33)	-0.16 (0.33)	-0.21 (0.33)	-0.24 (0.32)	-0.30 (0.32)	-0.25 (0.32)	-0.30 (0.32)
Age eighteen to twenty-nine ^a	-0.12 (0.34)	-0.28 (0.34)	-0.14 (0.34)	-0.28 (0.35)	-0.43 (0.32)	-0.56† (0.33)	-0.41 (0.32)	-0.54 (0.33)
Age thirty to forty-four ^a	-0.19 (0.33)	-0.31 (0.33)	-0.19 (0.33)	-0.29 (0.34)	-0.57† (0.31)	-0.65* (0.32)	-0.55† (0.31)	-0.64* (0.32)
Age forty-five to sixty-four ^a	-0.26 (0.42)	-0.41 (0.43)	-0.29 (0.43)	-0.41 (0.44)	-0.80† (0.42)	-0.87* (0.43)	-0.76† (0.42)	-0.85* (0.43)
Some college ^b	-0.48 (0.32)	-0.45 (0.32)	-0.42 (0.32)	-0.41 (0.32)	-0.38 (0.31)	-0.37 (0.32)	-0.37 (0.32)	-0.37 (0.32)
College ^b	-0.97*** (0.26)	-0.81** (0.27)	-0.89*** (0.27)	-0.78** (0.27)	-0.77** (0.26)	-0.66* (0.27)	-0.73** (0.26)	-0.64* (0.27)

Bible: book of fables ^c	-1.18***		-1.07**		-1.07**		-1.05**
	(0.34)		(0.35)		(0.34)		(0.35)
Bible: inspired word of God ^c	-0.49†		-0.40		-0.24		-0.26
	(0.26)		(0.27)		(0.26)		(0.27)
Sexual preference: genes ^d		-0.51†	-0.34			0.05	0.18
		(0.28)	(0.29)			(0.29)	(0.30)
Sexual preference: God's will ^d		-0.20	-0.14			0.24	0.26
		(0.36)	(0.37)			(0.36)	(0.36)
Sexual preference: other ^d		0.12	0.12			0.56	0.55
		(0.34)	(0.35)			(0.35)	(0.35)
Constant	1.40	1.97	1.56	1.99	1.55	1.98	1.36
							1.74

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

†p < .10, *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aReference category is age sixty-five or older.

^bReference category is high school or less.

^cReference category is Bible: actual word of God.

^dReference category is sexual preference: parents and parenting practices.

Appendix 6.B Effects of Views Regarding Custody Arrangements on the Likelihood of Being an Inclusionist, Moderate, or Exclusionist: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 585)

	No Controls Model 1 ^a	With Controls Model 2 ^b	With Controls Model 3 ^c
Inclusionist^d			
Boy with father ^e	-1.21*** (0.27)	-1.12*** (0.28)	-0.88** (0.31)
Boy with mother ^e	-0.55* (0.25)	-0.55* (0.27)	-0.33 (0.29)
Moderate^d			
Boy with father ^e	-0.47† (0.26)	-0.49† (0.27)	-0.37 (0.28)
Boy with mother ^e	0.01 (0.26)	-0.05 (0.27)	0.07 (0.28)

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2003).

†p < .10, *p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aModel 1 does not include additional controls.

^bModel 2 includes controls for gender, age, race, and education.

^cModel 3 includes controls for gender, age, race, education, and views about the Bible.

^dReference category is exclusionist.

^eReference category is "either/depends."

Appendix 7.A Effects of Sociodemographic Factors on Views Regarding Name Change^a: Multivariate Regression Estimates (N = 644)

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Female	0.66*** (0.21)	0.65*** (0.20)	0.86*** (0.19)
Black	-1.52*** (0.36)	-1.46*** (0.37)	-0.94** (0.36)
Other	0.03 (0.27)	-0.12 (0.27)	-0.14 (0.27)
Age eighteen to twenty-nine ^b	1.65*** (0.36)	1.21*** (0.38)	1.02** (0.36)
Age thirty to forty-four ^b	1.39*** (0.31)	1.23*** (0.32)	1.16*** (0.30)
Age forty-five to sixty-four ^b	1.12*** (0.29)	1.02*** (0.30)	0.94*** (0.28)
Some college ^c	0.89** (0.29)	0.77** (0.28)	0.75** (0.27)
College degree ^c	1.56*** (0.24)	1.38*** (0.24)	1.09*** (0.23)
Married		-0.23 (0.21)	-0.23 (0.20)
Number of children		-0.21*** (0.06)	-0.11† (0.06)
North ^d		0.85* (0.37)	0.45 (0.36)
West ^d		1.02** (0.37)	0.68† (0.35)
Central ^d		0.51* (0.25)	0.40† (0.23)
Urban residence		0.37† (0.20)	0.41* (0.19)
Bible: book of fables ^e			2.77*** (0.32)
Bible: inspired word of God ^e			1.63*** (0.22)
Constant	4.75	4.94	3.65

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

†p ≤ .10, * p ≤ .05, ** p ≤ .01, *** p ≤ .001

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aScale derived from three items: (1) It is generally better if a woman changes her last name to her husband's name when she marries (better); (2) In the past, some states legally required a woman to change her name to her husband's name. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, or somewhat disagree that this was a good idea?(legal); (3) It's okay for a man to take his wife's name when he marries (reverse-coded) (man).

^bReference category is age sixty-five or older.

^cReference category is high school or less.

^dReference category is South.

^eReference category is Bible: actual word of God.

Appendix 7.B Effects of Sociodemographic Predictors on Views Regarding Name Change, Individual Items: Multivariate Regression Estimates (N = 644)

	Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
	Better	Legal	Man ^a	Better	Legal	Man ^a	Better	Legal	Man ^a
Female	0.24** (0.08)	0.17† (0.09)	0.26** (0.09)	0.24** (0.08)	0.17† (0.09)	0.26** (0.09)	0.33*** (0.07)	0.24** (0.09)	0.31*** (0.09)
Black	-0.29* (0.14)	-0.53*** (0.15)	-0.60*** (0.16)	-0.30* (0.14)	-0.51*** (0.16)	-0.58*** (0.16)	-0.13 (0.14)	-0.31* (0.16)	-0.41* (0.16)
Other	0.01 (0.12)	-0.04 (0.13)	-0.05 (0.13)	-0.02 (0.14)	-0.05 (0.15)	-0.06 (0.14)	0.01 (0.12)	0.03 (0.14)	-0.02 (0.15)
Age eighteen to twenty-nine ^b	0.39** (0.13)	0.49*** (0.15)	0.74*** (0.16)	0.24† (0.14)	0.36* (0.16)	0.60*** (0.17)	0.18 (0.13)	0.30† (0.16)	0.54*** (0.16)
Age thirty to forty-four ^b	0.32** (0.12)	0.43*** (0.13)	0.64*** (0.14)	0.27* (0.12)	0.38** (0.14)	0.61*** (0.14)	0.25* (0.11)	0.36** (0.13)	0.61*** (0.14)
Age forty-five to sixty-four ^b	0.27* (0.11)	0.39** (0.12)	0.45*** (0.13)	0.25* (0.11)	0.35** (0.13)	0.43*** (0.13)	0.22* (0.11)	0.32** (0.12)	0.40** (0.13)
Some college ^c	0.25* (0.11)	0.47*** (0.12)	0.20 (0.12)	0.21* (0.11)	0.43*** (0.12)	0.17 (0.12)	0.20* (0.10)	0.41*** (0.12)	0.15 (0.12)
College degree ^c	0.47*** (0.09)	0.66*** (0.10)	0.44*** (0.10)	0.41*** (0.09)	0.59*** (0.10)	0.41*** (0.10)	0.33*** (0.09)	0.50*** (0.10)	0.30** (0.10)
Married				-0.13† (0.08)	-0.03 (0.09)	-0.13 (0.09)	-0.13† (0.08)	-0.02 (0.09)	-0.12 (0.09)

Number of children				-0.08***	-0.06*	-0.06*	-0.04†	-0.02	-0.035
				(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
North ^d				0.29*	0.36*	0.23	0.16	0.25	0.13
				(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.16)
West ^d				0.21	0.41*	0.41*	0.11	0.28†	0.30†
				(0.14)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.13)	(0.165)	(0.16)
Central ^d				0.17†	0.16	0.23*	0.13	0.12	0.19†
				(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.11)
Urban residence				0.18*	0.12	0.08	0.20**	0.14†	0.07
				(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Bible: book of fables ^e							1.04***	0.99***	0.74***
							(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.14)
Bible: inspired word of God ^e							0.53***	0.55***	0.54***
							(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.01)
Constant	1.40	1.78	1.61	1.49	1.78	1.63	1.04	1.32	1.25

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

†p ≤ .10, * p ≤ .05, ** p ≤ .01, *** p ≤ .001.

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aMan is reverse coded so that a higher score indicates approval of a man changing his name at marriage.

^bReference category is age sixty-five or older.

^cReference category is high school or less.

^dReference category is South.

^eReference category is Bible: actual word of God.

Appendix 7.C Effects of Views Regarding Name Change on the Likelihood of Being an Inclusionist, Moderate, or Exclusionist: Multinomial Logistic Regression Estimates (N = 644)

	Model 1 ^a	Model 2 ^a	Model 3 ^a	Model 4 ^a	Model 5 ^b	Model 6 ^b	Model 7 ^b
Inclusionist^e							
Better	1.96*** (0.24)			1.14*** (0.29)	1.80*** (0.25)		
Legal		1.49*** (0.21)		0.62* (0.25)		1.33*** (0.22)	
Man			1.97*** (0.22)	1.50*** (0.24)			1.76*** (0.23)
Moderate^e							
Better	1.11*** (0.25)			0.54 (0.29)	0.98*** (0.26)		
Legal		0.99*** (0.20)		0.66** (0.23)		0.85*** (0.21)	
Man			0.87*** (0.20)	0.58** (0.21)			0.68** (0.21)

Source: *Constructing the Family Survey* (Powell 2006).

* $p \leq .05$, ** $p \leq .01$, *** $p \leq .001$

Standard errors are in parentheses.

^aModels 1 to 4 do not include any controls.

^bModels 5 to 8 control for gender, education, age, and race.

Model 8 ^c	Model 9 ^c	Model 10 ^c	Model 11 ^c	Model 12 ^c	Model 13 ^d	Model 14 ^d	Model 15 ^d	Model 16 ^d
1.09*** (0.29)	1.75*** (0.25)			1.05*** (0.30)	1.33*** (0.27)			0.79** (0.31)
0.58* (0.26)		1.30*** (0.22)		0.57* (0.26)		0.92*** (0.23)		0.34 (0.27)
1.34*** (0.25)			1.73*** (0.23)	1.34*** (0.25)			1.50*** (0.25)	1.23*** (0.26)
0.51 (0.30)	0.97*** (0.26)			0.50 (0.30)	0.66* (0.27)			0.31 (0.31)
0.59* (0.24)		0.84*** (0.21)		0.59* (0.24)		0.61** (0.22)		0.44 (0.25)
0.43 (0.22)			0.67** (0.21)	0.43 (0.22)			0.49* (0.22)	0.34 (0.23)

^cModels 9 to 12 control for gender, education, age, race, marital status, parental status, region, and urban residence.

^dModels 13 to 16 control for gender, education, age, race, marital status, parental status, region, urban residence, and views regarding biblical literalness.

^eReference category in multinomial models is exclusionist.

^fMan is reverse coded so that a higher score indicates approval of a man changing his name at marriage.