A Contingency Table Analysis of the Support of Song Rhyme Culture Under the Influence of Multiple Factors

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Abstract: Under the interactive influence of multiple factors, there are significant differences in the support of citizens for Hangzhou's Song rhyme culture. Therefore, in this section, we will consider factors such as repetition and similarity in nature, and investigate the correlation between age and the support of Song rhyme culture.

Keyword: Age; Song Rhyme Culture; Support Level; Contingency Table Analysis

Introduction

Culture is the unique feature and charm of a city that sets it apart from other cities. It is the soft power of a city and an endless source of promoting the sustainable development of hard power. The elegant and exquisite "Song rhyme culture" is the unique flesh and soul of Hangzhou. It is rich in connotation and broad in extension. It gathers the essence of the two Song cultures. It is an important part of China's excellent traditional culture, and is also the key to Hangzhou's glow in the long history. As an ancient capital of the Southern Song Dynasty, Hangzhou possesses unique cultural resources of the Song Dynasty, and deserves the responsibility of inheriting and promoting the Song Dynasty culture. Therefore, in order to better understand the understanding of Hangzhou citizens towards the development of Song rhyme culture and the current situation of Song rhyme culture related activities, this article studies the support of Song rhyme culture under multiple factors.

1. A Table of the Relationship between Age Structure and the Support of Song Rhyme Culture

In this survey, we divided the age into five age groups: under 18 years old, 18-25 years old, 26-35 years old, 36-55 years old, and over 55 years old. Explore whether there are differences in support for Song rhyme culture among different age groups. The statistical results are shown in the table below.

Table1: Relationship between Age Structure and the Support of Song Rhyme Culture

			Support				total
			very supportive	Relatively supportive	remain neutral	Not Supported	
age	Under 18 years old	count	72	32	10	0	114
		Proportion of rows	63.2%	28.1%	8.8%	0.0%	100.0%
	18-25 years old	count	118	102	34	0	254
		Proportion of rows	46.5%	40.2%	13.4%	0.0%	100.0%
	26-35	count	71	97	25	3	196

years old	Proportion of rows	36.2%	49.5%	12.8%	1.5%	100.0%
36-55 years old	count	53	44	7	1	105
	Proportion of rows	50.5%	41.9%	6.7%	1.0%	100.0%
Over 56 years old	count	7	3	1	0	11
	Proportion of rows	63.6%	27.3%	9.1%	0.0%	100.0%
total	count	321	278	77	4	680
	Proportion of rows	47.2%	40.9%	11.3%	0.6%	100.0%

Pearson chi square test p-value: 0.003

2. Result Analysis of Age Structure and Song Rhyme Culture Support

According to the chi square test, the value is less than 0.05, so the original hypothesis is rejected. The conclusion is that there are differences in the views of different age structures on the support of Song rhyme culture. The population under 25 years old and the population over 36 years old generally hold a supportive attitude towards Song Yun culture, but the proportion of people aged 26 to 35 supporting the development of Song Yun culture in Hangzhou is relatively low. This may be because citizens aged 25 and above have a high level of participation in the rise of Song rhyme culture in recent years, and do not yet need to take on family and social responsibilities. They have more energy to participate in various Song rhyme culture related activities. Some schools in Hangzhou also require young people to learn about Song rhyme culture to enrich their spiritual world, Therefore, the population of this age group has a high level of support for the development of Song rhyme culture. For people over the age of 36, their career prospects are mostly clear and relatively stable compared to young people who have just graduated. Therefore, they begin to pay more attention to their spiritual needs and use Song Yun to fill the void in their unchanging lives. For people aged 26 to 35, they face greater life pressure and need to weigh things more from the perspective of interests. Therefore, it is difficult to have leisure time to appreciate the profound and profound Song culture and carefully appreciate its connotations.

3. A Table of the Relationship between Cultural Level Structure and the Support for the Development of Song Rhyme Culture

People of different cultural levels have different levels of acceptance and learning abilities, resulting in varying degrees of acceptance of Song rhyme culture, and their understanding of the connotation of Song rhyme culture is also different. Therefore, the cultural level structure may have an impact on the support of Song rhyme culture. We roughly divided the cultural level of the population into five parts: junior high school and below, high school and technical secondary school, junior college, undergraduate, and master's degree students and above. The results are as follows:

Table 2: Cultural Level Structure and Song Rhyme Cultural Support

			Support				total
			very supportive	Relatively supportive	remain neutral	Not Supported	
Education level	Junior high school and below	count	52	18	6	0	76
		Proportion of rows	68.4%	23.7%	7.9%	0.0%	100.0%
	High school and	count	38	18	6	0	62
		Proportion	61.3%	29.0%	9.7%	0.0%	100.0%

technical secondary school	of rows					
junior college	count	32	35	18	1	86
junior college	Proportion of rows	37.2%	40.7%	20.9%	1.2%	100.0%
degree	count	159	145	38	0	342
degree	Proportion of rows	46.5%	42.4%	11.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Master's degree or above	count	40	62	9	3	114
Master's degree or above	Proportion of rows	35.1%	54.4%	7.9%	2.6%	100.0%
total	count	count	278	77	4	680
total	Proportion of rows	Proportion of rows	40.9%	11.3%	0.6%	100.0%

Pearson chi square test p-value:<0.001

4. Analysis of the Results of Cultural Level Structure and Support for the Development of Song Rhyme Culture

According to the chi square test, the value is less than 0.05, so the original hypothesis is rejected. The conclusion is that there are differences in the views of cultural level structure on the support for the development of Song rhyme culture, and there is a correlation. According to the above table, we can see that the proportion of highly supported and relatively supported individuals with cultural levels below high school and technical secondary school is the highest. This may be because middle school students have more leisure time to learn about Song Yun culture, and now Hangzhou vigorously promotes Song Yun culture. Many schools have organized corresponding cultural activities, which helps students deepen their understanding of Song Yun culture in entertainment. The population that does not support the development of Song rhyme culture is concentrated in master's students and above. This may be because master's students have a higher level of education and a more sharp perspective on culture. Currently, most of the Song rhyme cultural activities carried out in Hangzhou are of a popular science nature among young people, and the forms provided are relatively simple, making it difficult to provide a good experience for master's students and above.

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