**Using SPSS**  
**Type your results up and hand them in at the beginning of class. Print all syntax. Hand in all relevant output. No random output please.**  
   
**2.1 Legalization of Marijuana and Gender Differences (10 points total).**  
   
**Using the GSS2012 data, please run descriptives and frequencies on the variable describing support for the legalization of marijuana. Next, tell me a few things about the distribution of the data based on the descriptives, and the frequency table. Next, find the variable indicating gender. Run frequencies on gender and briefly tell me what you see. (2pts if you have the correct variable’s output included, 2 points each for correctly describing the variables in your own works.)**

**1. Legalization of marijuana (variable name is “grass”)**

**Based on the tabular data from descriptives and frequencies (from top to bottom), it seems that 1975 persons answered the question of “Should Marijuana Be Made Legal?”. 1225 persons provided valid answers to said question, while 750 persons gave either an uncertain position or a response that is not measurable. Out of these 1225 persons 575 (46.9%) of them support legalizing marijuana, while the other 650 (53.1%) persons do not support legalizing marijuana. Based on these numbers, there are more persons who do not support legalizing marijuana than persons who do support marijuana.**

**Descriptives**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Descriptive Statistics** | | | | | |
|  | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
| Should Marijuana Be Made Legal | 1225 | 1 | 2 | 1.53 | .499 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 1225 |  |  |  |  |

**Frequencies**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statistics** | | |
| Should Marijuana Be Made Legal | | |
| N | Valid | 1225 |
| Missing | 750 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Should Marijuana Be Made Legal** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | LEGAL | 575 | 29.1 | 46.9 | 46.9 |
| NOT LEGAL | 650 | 32.9 | 53.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1225 | 62.0 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | IAP | 644 | 32.6 |  |  |
| DK | 102 | 5.2 |  |  |
| NA | 4 | .2 |  |  |
| Total | 750 | 38.0 |  |  |
| Total | | 1975 | 100.0 |  |  |

2. G**ender (variable name is “sex”)**

**Based on the tabular data from descriptives and frequencies (as well as the supplementary bar chart; from top to bottom), it seems that all 1975 persons who responded to their given questions were of a particular gender – male or female. Of these 1975 persons, 911 (46.1%) of them were male, while 1064 (53.9%) of them were female. Based on these numbers, there were more respondents who were female than those who were male.**

**Descriptives**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Descriptive Statistics** | | | | | |
|  | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
| Respondent's Sex | 1975 | 1 | 2 | 1.54 | .499 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 1975 |  |  |  |  |

**Frequencies**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statistics** | | |
| Respondent's Sex | | |
| N | Valid | 1975 |
| Missing | 0 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Respondent's Sex** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Male | 911 | 46.1 | 46.1 | 46.1 |
| Female | 1064 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1975 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

**Next, propose a hypothesis suggesting how males and females might differ in their attitudes toward legalization of marijuana.  Be sure to word it according to the template we have discussed (2 points).**

3. In a comparison of individuals, those who are male will be more likely to support legalizing marijuana than those who are female.  
  
**Next, do a cross-tabulation of gender and the marijuana variable (4 points). Gender is your independent variable and pot is your dependent variable. Hence, gender should go in the column and the pot variable goes in the row. 2 points for correctly placing the variables in the cross tab that you hand in; 2 points for the handwritten evaluation of the results telling me what the data say about the relationship.**

4. Cross-tabulation of gender and marijuana (both variable names are “sex” and “grass”, respectively)

Based on the cross-tabular data of the gender and variables **(from top to bottom),** it seems that 1975 males and females responded to the question of “Should Marijuana Be Made Legal”, 1225 persons of whom are included and measured, while the remaining 750 persons are not. Of these 1225 persons, 575 (46.9%) of them support legalizing marijuana, 293 (52.5%) and 282 (42.3%) of whom are male and female, respectively. The remaining 650 (53.1%) persons, however, do not support legalizing marijuana, 265 (47.5%) and 385 (57.7%) of whom are male and female, respectively. These numbers, based on the “Legal” and “Not Legal” rows, seems to suggest that males are more supportive of legalizing marijuana than females, whereas females are more supportive of not legalizing marijuana than males. This observation, then, seems to support the hypothesis stated earlier.

**Crosstabs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Case Processing Summary** | | | | | | |
|  | Cases | | | | | |
| Valid | | Missing | | Total | |
| N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| Should Marijuana Be Made Legal \* Respondent's Sex | 1225 | 62.0% | 750.001 | 38.0% | 1975.001 | 100.0% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Should Marijuana Be Made Legal \* Respondent's Sex Crosstabulation** | | | | | |
|  | | | Respondent's Sex | | Total |
| Male | Female |
| Should Marijuana Be Made Legal | LEGAL | Count | 293 | 282 | 575 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 52.5% | 42.3% | 46.9% |
| NOT LEGAL | Count | 265 | 385 | 650 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 47.5% | 57.7% | 53.1% |
| Total | | Count | 558 | 667 | 1225 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

   
**2.2 Gender differences and a variable of your choice (10 points total).**  
   
**Pick your own DV and test the impact of gender differences. Now, choose a DV of your own interest. It has to be an ordered/ordinal variable. (Recall from class that you can look at the values of the variables in SPSS to find out what they are.  Write the name of your DV here and tell me what it measures (1 point).**

1. My chosen dependent variable is ideological self-placement (named “polviews”). According to SPSS, it measures one’s level of political views, ranging from the following: IAP (inapplicable), extremely liberal, liberal, slightly liberal, moderate, slightly conservative, conservative, extremely conservative, DK (don’t know), and NA (not answered).

**Formulate a hypothesis, state it below. (2 points)**

2. In a comparison of individuals, those who are male will be more likely to have conservative views at varying levels than those who are female.

   
**Run frequencies and descriptives on your new DV and describe what you see (one point each).**

3. Ideological self-placement (variable name is “polviews”)

**Based on the tabular data from descriptives and frequencies (from top to bottom), it seems that 1873 persons responded to the question of how they would describe the degree to which they place himself or herself in terms of political ideology. Of these 1873 persons, 102 of them are excluded since their responses either indicated an uncertain position or are not measurable. Furthermore, of thee 1873 persons: 76 (3.8%) self-identify as extremely liberal, 220 (11.2%) self-identify as liberal, 209 (10.6%) self-identify as slightly liberal, 720 (36.5%) self-identify as moderate, 288 (14.6%) self-identify as slightly conservative, 290 (14.7%) self-identify as conservative, and 70 (3.5%) self-identify as extremely conservative. Based on these numbers, there are more persons who self-identify as moderate than anyone else who self-identifies otherwise. However, the numerical differences between liberal and slightly liberal, as well as slightly conservative and conservative, are not huge; they are very small.**

**Descriptives**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Descriptive Statistics** | | | | | |
|  | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Std. Deviation |
| Ideological Self-Placement | 1873 | 1 | 7 | 4.11 | 1.430 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 1873 |  |  |  |  |

**Frequencies**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statistics** | | |
| Ideological Self-Placement | | |
| N | Valid | 1873 |
| Missing | 102 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ideological Self-Placement** | | | | | |
|  | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | ExtrmLib | 76 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Liberal | 220 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 15.8 |
| SlghtLib | 209 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 27.0 |
| Moderate | 720 | 36.5 | 38.5 | 65.4 |
| SlghtCons | 288 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 80.8 |
| Conserv | 290 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 96.3 |
| ExtrmCons | 70 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1873 | 94.8 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | DK | 90 | 4.5 |  |  |
| NA | 13 | .6 |  |  |
| Total | 102 | 5.2 |  |  |
| Total | | 1975 | 100.0 |  |  |

   
**Finally, do a cross-tabulation of gender and your new DV (2 points) and interpret the results (2 points)**

4. Cross-tabulation of gender and ideological self-placement (named “sex” and “polviews”, respectively)

Based on the cross-tabular data of the gender and variables **(from top to bottom),** it seems that 1871 males and females responded to the question of **how they would describe the degree to which they place himself or herself in terms of political ideology. However, 104 of these males and females were included from the data since their responses were either suggestive of an uncertain position or are not measurable. Of these 1871 males and females whose responses were recorded and measured. The second table’s rows have political labels that vary by different degrees, which generally range from liberal, to moderate, to conservative. In terms of males, 155, 136, and 29 of them self-identified as slightly conservative, conservative, and extremely conservative, respectively. Additionally, 34, 95, and 87 of them self-identified as extremely liberal, liberal, and slightly, also respectively. In terms of females, 133, 153, and 40 of them self-identifies as slightly conservative, conservative, and extremely conservative, respectively. Moreover, 42, 125, and 122 of them self-identified as extremely liberal, liberal, and slightly, also respectively. From these numbers alone, it can be said that females actually are more likely to hold conservative views than males, except at the “slightly conservative level”, since males outnumber females in that regard. This observation, then, would seem to discredit the hypothesis.**

**Crosstabs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Case Processing Summary** | | | | | | |
|  | Cases | | | | | |
| Valid | | Missing | | Total | |
| N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| Ideological Self-Placement \* Respondent's Sex | 1871 | 94.7% | 104.001 | 5.3% | 1975.001 | 100.0% |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ideological Self-Placement \* Respondent's Sex Crosstabulation** | | | | | |
|  | | | Respondent's Sex | | Total |
| Male | Female |
| Ideological Self-Placement | ExtrmLib | Count | 34 | 42 | 76 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 3.9% | 4.2% | 4.1% |
| Liberal | Count | 95 | 125 | 220 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 11.0% | 12.5% | 11.8% |
| SlghtLib | Count | 87 | 122 | 209 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 10.0% | 12.2% | 11.2% |
| Moderate | Count | 331 | 389 | 720 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 38.2% | 38.7% | 38.5% |
| SlghtCons | Count | 155 | 133 | 288 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 17.9% | 13.2% | 15.4% |
| Conserv | Count | 136 | 153 | 289 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 15.7% | 15.2% | 15.4% |
| ExtrmCons | Count | 29 | 40 | 69 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 3.3% | 4.0% | 3.7% |
| Total | | Count | 867 | 1004 | 1871 |
| % within Respondent's Sex | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

**The best way to present all these questions to me is to find this document on sakai and edit it by typing the answers to the questions and pasting in the SPSS output.  You can copy the SPSS output from the output tab of SPSS into this document.**  
   
Good Luck!