## Lab Assignment # 7[[1]](#footnote-1)

* + 1. Open gss2006\_chapter6.dta, do a codebook on pornlaw, and then do a cross­ tabulation of this with sex. Which variable is the independent variable? Which variable will you put on the row, and how will you do the percentages? If you were preparing a document, how would you change the labels of the response options for pornlaw?

. codebook pornlaw

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pornlaw feelings about pornography laws

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type: numeric (byte)

label: pornlaw

range: [1,3] units: 1

unique values: 3 missing .: 1,863/2,765

tabulation: Freq. Numeric Label

343 1 illegal to all

512 2 illegal under 18

47 3 legal

1,863 .

. . tab sex pornlaw , row col

+-------------------+

| Key |

|-------------------|

| frequency |

| row percentage |

| column percentage |

+-------------------+

respondent | feelings about pornography laws

sex | illegal t illegal u legal | Total

-----------+---------------------------------+----------

male | 124 246 28 | 398

| 31.16 61.81 7.04 | 100.00

| 36.15 48.05 59.57 | 44.12

-----------+---------------------------------+----------

female | 219 266 19 | 504

| 43.45 52.78 3.77 | 100.00

| 63.85 51.95 40.43 | 55.88

-----------+---------------------------------+----------

Total | 343 512 47 | 902

| 38.03 56.76 5.21 | 100.00

| 100.00 100.00 100.00 | 100.00

Sex is the independent variable as it not subject to change like the pornlaw that is derived from people’s opinion and the pornlaw is dependent on the sex.Thus it is right to conclude that pornlaw is contingent on the sex.

If you were preparing a document, how would you change the labels of the response options for pornlaw?

* + 1. Based on the first exercise, what is the chi-squared value? How would you report the chi-squared and the level of significance? Finally, interpret the percentages to answer the question of how much women and men differ in their attitude about legalizing pornography.

. tabulate sex pornlaw, chi2 expected row

+--------------------+

| Key |

|--------------------|

| frequency |

| expected frequency |

| row percentage |

+--------------------+

respondent | feelings about pornography laws

sex | illegal t illegal u legal | Total

-----------+---------------------------------+----------

male | 124 246 28 | 398

| 151.3 225.9 20.7 | 398.0

| 31.16 61.81 7.04 | 100.00

-----------+---------------------------------+----------

female | 219 266 19 | 504

| 191.7 286.1 26.3 | 504.0

| 43.45 52.78 3.77 | 100.00

-----------+---------------------------------+----------

Total | 343 512 47 | 902

| 343.0 512.0 47.0 | 902.0

| 38.03 56.76 5.21 | 100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 16.5889 Pr = 0.000

. tabulate sex pornlaw, chi2 expected row V

+--------------------+

| Key |

|--------------------|

| frequency |

| expected frequency |

| row percentage |

+--------------------+

respondent | feelings about pornography laws

sex | illegal t illegal u legal | Total

-----------+---------------------------------+----------

male | 124 246 28 | 398

| 151.3 225.9 20.7 | 398.0

| 31.16 61.81 7.04 | 100.00

-----------+---------------------------------+----------

female | 219 266 19 | 504

| 191.7 286.1 26.3 | 504.0

| 43.45 52.78 3.77 | 100.00

-----------+---------------------------------+----------

Total | 343 512 47 | 902

| 343.0 512.0 47.0 | 902.0

| 38.03 56.76 5.21 | 100.00

Pearson chi2(2) = 16.5889 Pr = 0.000

Cramér's V = 0.1356

χ 2 (1, N = 902) =16.5889 ; p

Pr=0.000 therefor Pr<0.001

Summary Analysis

P is significant and critical. The relationship between pornlaw and sex does not occur by chance.

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* + 1. Open gss2006\_chapter6.dta and do a cross-tabulation of pres00 (whom you voted for in 2000) and pres04 (whom you voted for in 2004). From the dialog box, check the option to include missing values. Do a codebook on both variables, and then use the by/if/in tab in the tabulate dialog box to repeat the table just for those who voted for Gore or Bush in 2000 and for Kerry or Bush in 2004. Treat the 2000 vote as the independent variable. Is there a significant relationship between how people voted in 2000 and 2004? Interpret the percentages and phi, as well as the statistical significance.
    2. Open gss2006\_chapter6. dta and do a cross-tabulation of polviews and premarsx. Treating polviews as the independent variable, compute percentages on the rows. Because these are ordinal variables, compute gamma. Is there a significant relationship between political views and conservatism? Interpret the relationship using gamma. Interpret the relationship using the percentages.
    3. Skip question 5
    4. Open gss2002\_chapter6. dta. Create a table showing the mean hours worked in the last week(hrs 1) for each level of political views (polviews). In your table, include the standard deviation for hours and the frequency of observations. What do the means suggest about people who are extreme in their views (in either direction)?
    5. Based on exercise 6, create a bar chart showing the relationship between hours worked in the last week and political views.

*(Continued on* *next* page)

* + 1. Examine the relationship between gender and self-reported health condition using gss2006\_chapter6.dta. Recode the health variable so excellent and good are combined into a new category labeled satisfactory, and f air and poor are combined into a new category labeled unsatisfactory. Call the new variable health2 and label the variable "Is your health satisfactory?" Conduct a chi­ squared analysis. Calculate the odds ratio. Write a short paragraph on how you would report these analyses.

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)