REVIEW QUESTIONS

Based on the first part of this exercise, answer True or False to the following items:

a. All changes in civil rights increase the freedom of everyone.  
   T  F

b. Most Americans reject preferential treatment of African Americans to make up for past discrimination.  
   T  F

c. People in non-white nations are far less apt to be prejudiced against other races than are people in most white nations.  
   T  F

d. Public opinion on civil rights varies by what aspect of the issue is contained in the survey question.  
   T  F

e. Only about 75 percent of Americans say they would vote for a woman for president.  
   T  F

f. In the past 30 years, there has been a large change in attitudes toward racially segregated housing.  
   T

EXPLORAT QUESTIONS

1. Let's see if there is any connection between extent of civil liberty in nations and the attitudes of the populace to other groups.

   Data File: NATIONS  
   Task: Scatterplot  
   Dependent Variable: ANTI-RACE  
   Independent Variable: CIVIL LIBS  
   View: Reg. Line

Answer True or False to the following items:

a. There is a negative, but not significant, correlation between the civil liberties score and the tolerance for other races.  
   T  F

b. The nation with the least tolerance for civil liberties is China. (Hint: Use your mouse to click the appropriate dot on the scatterplot.)  
   T  F

Exercise 5: Civil Rights: Equality 89
2. In Exercise 4, we found that the educational level of the population was strongly related to the degree of civil liberty in the country. Let's see if education has any effect on attitudes toward civil rights.

Data File: NATIONS
Task: Scatterplot
Dependent Variable: 11) ANTI-RACE
Independent Variable: 40) EDUC EXP'TD
View: Reg. Line

a. As the level of education of the populace increases, the level of anti-race attitudes significantly decreases.
   - T

b. As the level of education of the populace increases, the level of anti-race attitudes increases, but the effect is not significant.
   - F

Data File: NATIONS
Task: Scatterplot
Dependent Variable: 13) ANTI-JEW
Independent Variable: 40) EDUC EXP'TD
View: Reg. Line

c. Which of the following statements best describes this relationship? (Circle the number of the most appropriate answer.)
   1. The higher the level of education, the lower the level of anti-Jewish attitudes, often referred to as anti-Semitism.
   2. The lower the level of education, the lower the level of anti-Semitism.
   3. The relationship between the level of education of the population and the level of anti-Semitism is not statistically significant.

Data File: NATIONS
Task: Scatterplot
Dependent Variable: 14) ANTI-GAY
Independent Variable: 40) EDUC EXP'TD
View: Reg. Line

d. Nations that have higher education are less anti-gay.
   - F

e. This relationship is strong and statistically significant.
   - T

3. Let's take a closer look at the question concerning women's suitability for politics.

Data File: GSS
Task: Univariate
Primary Variable: 59) MEN BETTER
View: Pie
a. What is the question wording for 59) MEN BETTER?

Do you agree or disagree with this statement:
Men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women.

b. What percentage disagreed with this statement? 76.7%

4. Let's see whether men and women have different attitudes about the role of women in politics.

Data File: GSS

Task: Cross-tabulation
Row Variable: 59) MEN BETTER
Column Variable: 6) SEX
View: Table
Display: Column %

Copy the second row of the percentaged table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% DISAGREE</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
<td>77.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. What is the value of V for this table? V = .031

c. Is V statistically significant? Yes

d. Women are less likely to agree that men are better qualified to be in politics.

5. Using MEN BETTER to indicate attitudes about the role of women in politics, let's use Auto-Analyzer to see how such attitudes are related to the demographic characteristics of people.

Data File: GSS

Task: Auto-Analyzer
Variable: 59) MEN BETTER
View: Religion

a. Conservative Protestants are the most supportive of equality for women in politics. T

b. Those with no religion are the least supportive of equality for women in politics. F

View: Region

Exercise 5: Civil Rights: Equality
c. Southerners are the least supportive of equality for women in politics.  

T  F

d. Midwesterners are the most supportive of equality for women in politics.  

T  F

View: Age

e. People 65 and over are the least supportive of equality for women in politics.  

T  F

View: Education

f. The higher the education of people, the more likely they are to support equality for women in politics.  

T  F

View: Income

g. People with higher incomes are less supportive of equality for women in politics.  

T  F

View: Race

h. Whites support equality for women in politics more than African Americans do.  

T  F

6. In Exercise 4 we examined civil liberties attitudes, and now we are examining civil rights attitudes in this exercise. How are civil liberties attitudes related to civil rights attitudes? Let's continue using MEN BETTER as a measurement of civil rights attitudes (specifically, attitudes toward equality for women in politics) and see how it is related to a civil liberties measure, support for freedom of speech as indicated by the FR.SPEECH variable.

Data File: GSS
Task: Cross-tabulation
Row Variable: 69) MEN BETTER
Column Variable: 39) FR.SPEECH
View: Table
Display: Column %

Fill in the Disagree row of percentages below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>39) FR.SPEECH</th>
<th>HIGH</th>
<th>MEDIUM</th>
<th>LOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. %DISAGREE</td>
<td>81.4 %</td>
<td>73.6 %</td>
<td>65.9 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. What is the value of Cramer's V for this table?  

\[ V = 0.136 \]

c. Is V statistically significant?  

\[ Yes \]

\[ No \]
d. On the basis of these results, which of the following is the most appropriate conclusion concerning the relationship between civil liberties attitudes and civil rights attitudes? (Circle the number of the most appropriate answer.)

1. People who support civil liberties the most are also likely to support civil rights the most.
2. People who support civil liberties the most are the least likely to support civil rights.
3. There is no connection between civil liberties attitudes and civil rights attitudes.

7. Let's look at changes over time in willingness to vote for an African American or a woman for president.

➢ Data File: HISTORY
➢ Task: Historical Trends
➢ Variables: 32) % BLK PRES
            29) % FEM PRES

Which of the following statements best summarizes this graph?

a. The percentage who would vote for a woman for president and the percentage who would vote for an African American for president have generally increased over time.

b. The percentage who would vote for a woman for president has generally increased, but the percentage who would vote for an African American for president has decreased.

c. The percentage who would vote for a woman for president and the percentage who would vote for an African American for president have generally decreased over time.

d. The percentage who would vote for a woman for president has generally decreased, but the percentage who would vote for an African American for president has increased.

8. Another way to look at the attitude toward women in politics is to examine the proportion of females in the state legislatures.

➢ Data File: STATES
➢ Task: Mapping
➢ Variables 1: 32) % FEMALE LG
➢ View: List: Rank

a. List the two states with the highest percentage of women in the legislature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGHEST</td>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND HIGHEST</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. List the two states with the lowest percentage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOWEST</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND LOWEST</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Women comprise less than 50 percent of the legislature in every state.  
   (F)

d. Women comprise less than 20 percent of the legislature in most southern states.  
   (T)

9. The variable 31) N.R./NAT. is the circulation of *National Review*, a conservative magazine, divided by the circulation of *Nation*, a liberal magazine, and it provides a measure of how politically conservative a state is. (The higher the resulting proportion, the more conservative the state is likely to be.)

   *Data File:* STATES
   *Task:* Mapping
   *Variable 1:* 30) %FEMALE LG
   *Variable 2:* 31) N.R./NAT.

a. What is the value of \( r \), the correlation coefficient?  
   \( r = -0.612^{\text{**}} \)  
   (Yes)

b. Is it statistically significant?  
   (No)

c. The more conservative the state, the smaller the percentage of women in the legislature.  
   (F)

d. By this measure, southern states are among the most conservative.  
   (T)

10. The variable CONSER provides another way to measure the conservatism of states. Using this measure, let's again examine the relationship between conservatism in states and the percentage of women in state legislatures.

   *Data File:* STATES
   *Task:* Mapping
   *Variable 1:* 32) %FEMALE LG
   *Variable 2:* 170) CONSER
   *View:* Map

a. What is the value of \( r \)?  
   \( r = -0.633^{\text{**}} \)  
   (Yes)

b. Is it statistically significant?  
   (No)

c. Using this measure of conservatism in states, the relationship between conservatism and percentage of women in the legislature is about the same as it was in the previous analysis.  
   (T)
11. Let's see how the education level of states is related to the percentage of state legislators who are women.

Data File: STATES
Task: Mapping
Variable 1: 32% FEMALE LG
Variable 2: 125% COLLEGE
View: Map

a. What is the value of r?

b. Is it statistically significant?

r = 0.999

T  F

No

States with a higher percentage of college graduates tend to have a higher percentage of state legislators who are women.