REVIEW QUESTIONS

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

a. Because of the increase in the average level of education, Americans are more likely to vote now than they were early in the 20th century. T  F
b. National surveys seldom include persons living in college dorms.  F

c. Because presidential elections are held in November when the weather has gotten cold, voter turnouts are higher in the Sunbelt states.  T  F
d. About half of Americans think it might be justified sometimes to fight with the police.  F

e. People who are more interested and informed about politics are more likely to vote.  T  F
f. There are no differences in the political views of voters and non-voters.  F

EXPLOIT QUESTIONS

1. Let's see what demographic characteristics affect how likely an individual is to vote.

   ➔ Data File: NES
   ➔ Task: Auto-Analyser
   ➔ Variable: 28) VOTED
   ➔ View: Univariate

For each demographic variable listed below, indicate whether there is any significant effect. If so, indicate which category is most likely and which is least likely to vote.

   IS THE EFFECT SIGNIFICANT?  CATEGORY MOST LIKELY TO VOTE  CATEGORY LEAST LIKELY TO VOTE

   a. View: Sex  Yes  No  male  female
   b. View: Race  Yes  No
   c. View: Pol.Party  Yes  No  Republican  independent

Exercise 8: Political Participation
2. Based on the results of Question 1, describe the characteristics of those who are most likely to vote. Men, Republican, Midwesterner, 50 to 64, college graduate, $65,000 or more in income.

3. Let's look more closely at the age difference in political participation, political interest, and political knowledge.

Data File: NES
Task: Cross-tabulation
Row Variable: 26) VOTED
Column Variable: 5) AGE
View: Table
Display: Column %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNDER 30</th>
<th>30-35</th>
<th>40-49</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>85 &amp; OVER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. % VOTED</td>
<td>59.2%</td>
<td>73.8%</td>
<td>78.3%</td>
<td>84.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data File: NES
Task: Cross-tabulation
Row Variable: 20) INTEREST?
Column Variable: 5) AGE
View: Table
Display: Column %

Part III: Government and the Individual
### Exercise 8

#### b. % VERY MUCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNDER 30</th>
<th>30-39</th>
<th>40-49</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65 &amp; OVER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% VERY MUCH</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>38.9%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data File:** NES  
**Task:** Cross-tabulation  
**Row Variable:** 21) INFORMED  
**Column Variable:** 5) AGE  
**View:** Table  
**Display:** Column %

#### c. % HIGH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNDER 30</th>
<th>30-39</th>
<th>40-49</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65 &amp; OVER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% HIGH</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
<td>48.8%</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data File:** NES  
**Task:** Cross-tabulation  
**Row Variable:** 74) CONSPARTY  
**Column Variable:** 5) AGE  
**View:** Table  
**Display:** Column %

#### d. % YES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>UNDER 30</th>
<th>30-39</th>
<th>40-49</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65 &amp; OVER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% YES</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### e. Based on these results concerning age, which of the following statements is most accurate? (Circle one.)

1. Overall, younger people have higher political interest, political knowledge, and political participation than older people do.
2. Overall, older people have higher political interest, political knowledge, and political participation than younger people do.
3. Older people have higher political participation, but younger people have higher political interest and political knowledge.
4. Older people have higher political interest and political knowledge, but younger people have higher political participation.

4. Let's examine relationships between voting participation and some political attitudes.

**Data File:** NES  
**Task:** Cross-tabulation  
**Row Variable:** 26) VOTED  
**Column Variable:** 78) PRTY DIFFS  
**View:** Table  
**Display:** Column %

a. What is Cramer's V for this relationship?  

\[ V = .206^{**} \]

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Exercise 8: Political Participation  

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b. Is this relationship statistically significant?  
- Yes  
- No

c. On the basis of these results, who is more likely to vote? (Circle one.)
   1. Those who think that there are important differences between what the Democrats and the Republicans stand for
   2. Those who think that there are not important differences between what the Democrats and the Republicans stand for

   Data File: NES
   Task: Cross-tabulation
   Row Variable: 26) VOTED
   ▶ Column Variable: 94) ELECT ATTN
   ▶ View: Table
   ▶ Display: Column %

d. What is Cramer's V for this relationship?  
   \[ V = 0.208^{**} \]

   Data File: NES
   Task: Cross-tabulation
   Row Variable: 26) VOTED
   ▶ Column Variable: 99) GOVT WASTE
   ▶ View: Table
   ▶ Display: Column %

g. What is Cramer's V for this relationship?  
   \[ V = 0.58 \]

   Data File: NES
   Task: Cross-tabulation
   Row Variable: 26) VOTED
   ▶ Column Variable: 99) GOVT WASTE
   ▶ View: Table
   ▶ Display: Column %

h. Is this relationship statistically significant?  
- Yes  
- No

i. On the basis of these results, which of the following statements is most accurate? (Circle one.)
   1. People who feel that the government is wasteful are more likely to vote.
   2. People who feel that the government is wasteful are less likely to vote.
   3. There is no relationship between voting participation and perception of governmental wastefulness.

Part III: Government and the Individual
5. Next we will examine differences between voters and nonvoters in terms of political issue stands.

Data File: NES
Task: Cross-tabulation
➤ Row Variable: 64) GUN CNTRL
➤ Column Variable: 26) VOTED
➤ View: Table
➤ Display: Column %

(a) What is Cramer's V for this relationship? 

(b) Is this relationship statistically significant?

(c) On the basis of these results, which of the following statements is most accurate? (Circle one.)

1. There is no difference between voters and nonvoters in terms of attitudes toward gun control.
2. Voters favor tougher gun-control laws more than nonvoters do.
3. Nonvoters favor tougher gun-control laws more than voters do.

Data File: NES
Task: Cross-tabulation
➤ Row Variable: 103) GOVJOBS
➤ Column Variable: 26) VOTED
➤ View: Table
➤ Display: Column %

(d) What is Cramer's V for this relationship? 

(e) Is this relationship statistically significant?

(f) On the basis of these results, which of the following statements is most accurate? (Circle one.)

1. There is no difference between voters and nonvoters in terms of attitudes toward the government guaranteeing a standard of living for people.
2. Voters favor a guaranteed standard of living more than nonvoters do.
3. Nonvoters favor a guaranteed standard of living more than voters do.

Data File: NES
Task: Cross-tabulation
➤ Row Variable: 53) GOVT SPND
➤ Column Variable: 26) VOTED
➤ View: Table
➤ Display: Column %

(g) What is Cramer's V for this relationship? 

(h) Is this relationship statistically significant?
On the basis of these results, which of the following statements is most accurate? (Circle one)

1. There is no difference between voters and nonvoters in terms of attitudes toward governmental services/spending.

2. Voters favor an increase in governmental services/spending more than nonvoters do.

3. Nonvoters favor an increase in governmental services/spending more than voters do.

6. Overall, on the basis of the preceding analysis of policy differences between voters and nonvoters, which of the following statements is most accurate? (Circle one.)

   a. Voters and nonvoters are virtually identical in terms of their policy preferences.

   b. There are some policy differences between voters and nonvoters, but these differences are not extremely high.

   c. Voters and nonvoters are extremely different from one another in terms of their policy preferences.