Complete the following problems using the 96TAB data. Use the blank tables to record your data. Complete the tables and report column percentages only. Answer the questions below based on the results of your analysis. Be sure to include the necessary statistics and key percentages in your written answers.

Q1. Are those who are afraid to walk alone at night more likely to support capital punishment than those who are not afraid?

While a majority (77.6%) of respondents in the 1996 GSS favor capital punishment, there is no significant difference (p.403) in support for capital punishment between those who say that they are afraid to walk alone at night (76.2) and those who say that they are not (78.6). [Including percentages is optional in this and in all questions with non-significant ps.].

Q2. Are those who think too little is being spent on law enforcement more likely to support capital punishment than those who think law enforcement spending is about right or too high?

While a majority (76.3%) of respondents in the 1996 GSS favor capital punishment, there is no significant difference (p.057) in support for capital punishment between those who think too little is being spent on law enforcement (78.9%) and those who think the spending is about right or too high (72.4%).

Q3. Are those who are afraid to walk alone at night more likely to think too little is being spent on law enforcement than those who are not afraid?

A majority (56.6%) of respondents in the 1996 GSS think too little is being spent on law enforcement and there is no significant difference (p.345) by respondents’ fear, with 59.2% of those who say that they are afraid to walk alone at night and 54.7% of those who say that they are not afraid saying that too little is being spent.

Q4. Are those who think that men are better suited to politics than women more likely to oppose legal abortion for married women who do not want more children AND more likely to disapprove of married women working than those who do not think men are better for politics?

While the 1996 GSS sample is almost evenly split on approval of access to a legal abortion for married women who do not want more children (49.1% yes, 50.9% no), there is a moderately strong (v.160), statistically significant difference (p.001) in abortion support by respondents’ attitudes toward women’s suitability for politics, with 34.0% of those who think that men are better suited for politics supporting access to abortion, in contrast to 53.4% of those who disagree that men are better suited for politics than women.

Additionally, while a majority (89.7%) of respondents in the 1996 GSS agree with married women working for pay, there is a moderately strong (v. 123), statistically significant difference (p.000) in attitudes toward married women working by respondents’ opinion of men and women’s suitability for politics, with 74.5% of those who think men are better suited for politics approving of married women working for pay, in contrast to 86.0% of those who disagree that men are better suited approving of married women working.

Q5. Is sex or race more strongly associated with differences in support for abortion (ABANY)?

In the 1996 GSS, there are neither significant sex (p.697) nor race (p.605) differences in support for abortion, with 45.7% of men, 44.4% of women, and 45.0% of white and 42.5% of black respondents supporting access to legal abortion.
Q6. Is sex or race more strongly associated with differences in support for capital punishment?

In the 1996 GSS, support for capital punishment varies significantly by both sex (p.000) and race (p.000), with 82.6% of males, 71.6% of females, 79.6% of white and 60.5% of black respondents favoring capital punishment. However, the strength of association for race (v. 156) is slightly stronger than for sex (v. 129).

Q7. How, if at all, is belief in an afterlife associated with attitudes toward euthanasia?

While a majority (69.3%) of the respondents in the 1996 GSS support the right of a person with an incurable disease to end his or her own life, there is a moderately strong (v.105), statistically significant difference (p.002) is attitudes toward euthanasia by belief in an afterlife, with 67.0% of those who believe in life after death supporting the right to die, in contrast to 79.3% of those who do not believe in an afterlife supporting euthanasia.

Q8. Are those who are against requiring gun permits more likely to favor capital punishment than those who favor gun permits?

Yes, those who are against requiring gun permits more likely to favor capital punishment. While a majority (77.2%) of respondents in the 1996 GSS support capital punishment, there is a weak (v.083), statistically significant difference (p.013) in support by attitudes toward gun control, with 84.4% of those who oppose gun permits supporting capital punishment, in contrast to 75.5% of those who favor gun permits supporting capital punishment.

Q9. Do men and women differ in their attitudes toward spanking?

No, there is no statistically significant difference (p. 191) between men and women in their approval of spanking, with 75.6% of men agreeing with spanking in contrast to 71.9% of women.

Q10. Are men more trusting of other people than women?

No, there is no statistically significant difference (p.089) in trust between men and women in the 1996 GSS sample, with 40.1% of men and 34.7% of women saying that people can be trusted.

Q11. Among those respondents who have been married, are those who have ever been divorced or separated more likely to have had extramarital sex than those who have never been divorced or separated?

While a majority (85.7%) of respondents in the 1996 GSS sample have not had extramarital sex, there is a moderately strong (v. 187), statistically significant difference (p.000) in this behavior between those who have been divorced/separated and those who have not, with 26.4% of those who have been divorced/separated saying that they have engaged in extramarital sex in contrast to 10.8% of those who have not.

Q12. Are there sex and/or race differences in extramarital sexual behavior?

Yes, there are both significant race (p.050) and sex (p.000) differences in extramarital sexual behavior in the 1996 GSS. The race differences are weak (v. 062), with 18.2% of white respondents and 25.9% of black respondents saying that they have had extramarital sex. The differences between men and women are moderately strong (v.140), with 24.8% of men and 13.9% of women saying that they have had extramarital sex.