Chapter 7 Exercises

*The following variables have nominal measurement with only two categories (binary):*

*DP22 Public trust*

*DP25 Willingness to fight for your country*

1. What percentage of all respondents in the Dataprac believe that most people can be trusted vs. people need to be very careful?
   1. What percentage of respondents in the dataset would be willing to fight for their country vs. would not be willing to fight for their country?
   2. What can you determine about the variation within each variable based on the results?
2. Limit the Dataprac to include people who are 50 and older (age in Dataprac is DP2). Generate a frequency distribution and identify the mode for the same two variables (public trust and willingness to fight for country). How did the results change when you limited the dataset to people aged 50 and above?
   1. What can you determine about the variation within each variable based on the results?

*The following variables have nominal measurement with more than two categories:*

*DP6: Marital Status*

*DP16: Membership: Political party*

1. Generate a frequency distribution for each variable. What is the mode for each variable?
2. Limit the Dataprac to include only women (biological sex in the Dataprac is DP1). Now generate a frequency distribution and identify the mode for the same two variables (marital status and political party membership). How did the results change when you limited the dataset to only women?
   1. What can you determine about the variation within each variable based on the results?
3. Decide how to transform marital status and political party membership into binary variables. How is the new variable you created a valid reflection of the overall concept the new variable measures?
   1. Generate a frequency distribution for each new binary variable first with all respondents in the Dataprac and then among only women. What can you determine about the variation within each new binary variable based on the results?

*The following variables have ordinal measurement with a small number of categories (less than five):*

*DP19: Close to: your country*

*DP34: Important in life: work*

1. Generate a frequency distribution for each variable. What is the mode for each variable?
   1. How does the data for cumulative percent help you understand variation in the variable?
2. Limit the Dataprac to include only people with college-level education (highest educational level attained is DP5). Generate a frequency distribution for each variable and identify the mode.
   1. How did the results change when you limited the data to include only college educated people?
   2. What can you determine about the variation within each variable based on the results?
3. Decide how to transform close to: your country and important in life: work into binary variables. How are the new variables you created valid reflections of the overall concepts the new variables measure?
   1. Generate a frequency distribution for each new binary variable for all respondents and for only college educated people. What can you determine about the variation within each variable based on the results?

*The following variables have ordinal measurement with a larger number of categories (five or more):*

*DP54: Views on income inequality*

*DP61: Justifiable: abortion*

*DP69: Essential characteristics of democracy: women have the same rights as men*

*DP71: Democratic satisfaction*

1. Generate summary statistics (minimum value, maximum value, mean, and standard deviation) for each variable. What can you determine about the variation within each variable based on the results?
2. Limit the Dataprac to include only people who earn less than $50,000 a year. Generate summary statistics for the four variables. How did the results change when you limited the data to include only people who earn less than $50,000 a year?
   1. What can you determine about variation within each variable based on the results?