

SPSS "Crosstabs" Output

Respondent's Age * ROLES_R Belief in traditional gender roles Crosstab

| | | ROLES_R Belief in traditional gender roles | | Total | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|--------|
| | | Disagree | Agree | | |
| AGE_R Respondent's Age | 1.00 Young | Count 686 | Count 232 | Count 918 | |
| | % within AGE_R Respondent's Age | 74.7% | 25.3% | 100.0% | |
| | 1.00 Old | Count 490 | Count 406 | Count 896 | |
| | % within AGE_R Respondent's Age | 54.7% | 45.3% | 100.0% | |
| Total | | Count 1176 | Count 638 | Count 1814 | |
| | | % within AGE_R Respondent's Age | 64.8% | 35.2% | 100.0% |

SPSS "Crosstabs" Output

| | Disagree | Agree | Total |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Young | 686 (74.7%) | 232 (25.3%) | 918 (100%) |
| Old | 490 (54.7%) | 406 (45.3%) | 896 (100%) |
| Total | 1176 (64.8%) | 638 (35.2%) | 1814 (100%) |

SPSS "Crosstabs" Output

- 1) Ask for _____ percentages and compare the _____ or...
- 2) Ask for _____ percentages and compare the _____

Make sure that you use #1 for the semester paper!

| | Disagree | Agree | Total |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Young | 686 (74.7%) | 232 (25.3%) | 918 (100%) |
| Old | 490 (54.7%) | 406 (45.3%) | 896 (100%) |
| Total | 1176 (64.8%) | 638 (35.2%) | 1814 (100%) |

Interpreting SPSS “Crosstabs” Output

| | Disagree | Agree | Total |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Young | 686 (74.7%) | 232 (25.3%) | 918 (100%) |
| Old | 490 (54.7%) | 406 (45.3%) | 896 (100%) |
| Total | 1176 (64.8%) | 638 (35.2%) | 1814 (100%) |

About 75% of “_____” respondents disagreed with the question measuring belief in traditional gender roles while about 55% of “___” respondents disagreed with this question.

Interpreting SPSS “Crosstabs” Output

| | Disagree | Agree | Total |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Young | 686 (74.7%) | 232 (25.3%) | 918 (100%) |
| Old | 490 (54.7%) | 406 (45.3%) | 896 (100%) |
| Total | 1176 (64.8%) | 638 (35.2%) | 1814 (100%) |

Alternatively: About 25% of “young” respondents agreed with the question measuring belief in traditional gender roles while about 45% of “old” respondents agreed with this question.

Interpreting Output

About 75% of “young” respondents disagreed with the question measuring belief in traditional gender roles while about 55% of “old” respondents disagreed with this question.

In other words, younger individuals are less likely than are older individuals to hold traditional values about gender roles.

This likely means that the ways we are socializing people about appropriate roles for males and females is changing across time.

Alternatively, it could mean that as individuals grow older, they become more traditional concerning gender roles (but this seems less likely).

Output with Control Variables

| | | Disagree | Agree | Total |
|---------|-------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Males | Young | 308 (74.0%) | 108 (26.0%) | 416 (100%) |
| | Old | 186 (51.5%) | 175 (48.5%) | 361 (100%) |
| | | Disagree | Agree | Total |
| Females | Young | 378 (75.3%) | 124 (24.7%) | 502 (100%) |
| | Old | 304 (56.8%) | 231 (43.2%) | 535 (100%) |

Interpreting Output with Controls

_____ individuals are less likely than are _____ individuals to hold traditional values about gender roles.

...and this relationship holds even after _____

About 74% of young male respondents disagreed with the question measuring belief in traditional gender roles while about 52% of old male respondents disagreed with this question.

Similarly, about 75% of young female respondents disagreed with the question measuring belief in traditional gender roles while about 57% of old female respondents disagreed with this question.

Interpreting Output

My results indicate that younger individuals are less likely than are older individuals to hold traditional values about gender roles and that this relationship is nearly identical ____

_____ This likely means that the ways we are _____ people about appropriate roles for males and females is _____. Because the relationship is nearly the same for both males and females, this likely indicates that _____

Important!

We previously said that an association/relationship/correlation does not (by itself) provide an _____

A negative correlation between membership in group X and education could mean that either:

a) People in group X _____ or...

b) People in group X have been _____

Important!

We should also realize that in social-science research we typically find that differences between groups tend to be _____. In other words, people of different genders and ages and from different cultural backgrounds tend to be much more _____ than they are _____

Nevertheless, sometimes these _____ differences point to important _____ or _____ that we should understand.

We should be careful to avoid sounding like we are “_____” or sounding like we are proclaiming that all (or even most) people in any particular group are _____.

Interpreting Output

In more advanced classes you will discuss “_____” and test group differences to determine whether they are _____ enough to declare that we would likely find the same thing with another _____.

For this (introductory class) do the following in your semester papers:

a) If the difference between groups is 1% or less, say that there is no difference.

b) If the difference between groups is greater than 1% and less than 8%, say that there is a small difference.

c) If the difference between groups is 8% or greater, say that there is a large difference between the groups.
