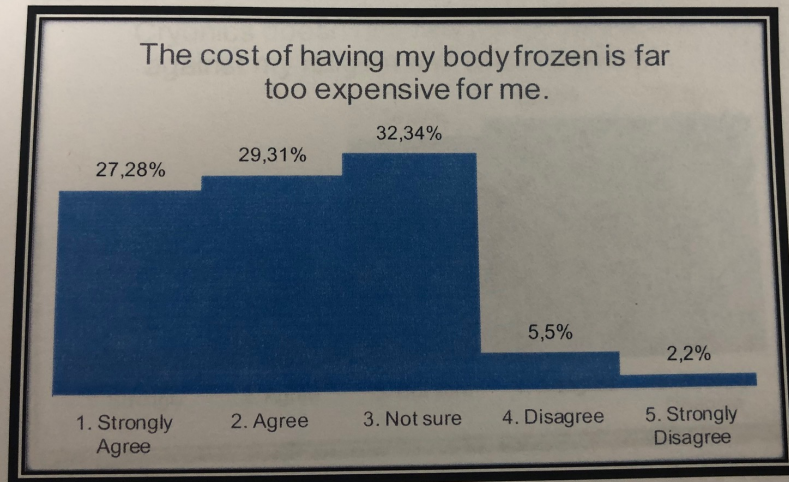


Question #15 – Do students believe that the cost of cryonics is too expensive – 1 to 5 answer?

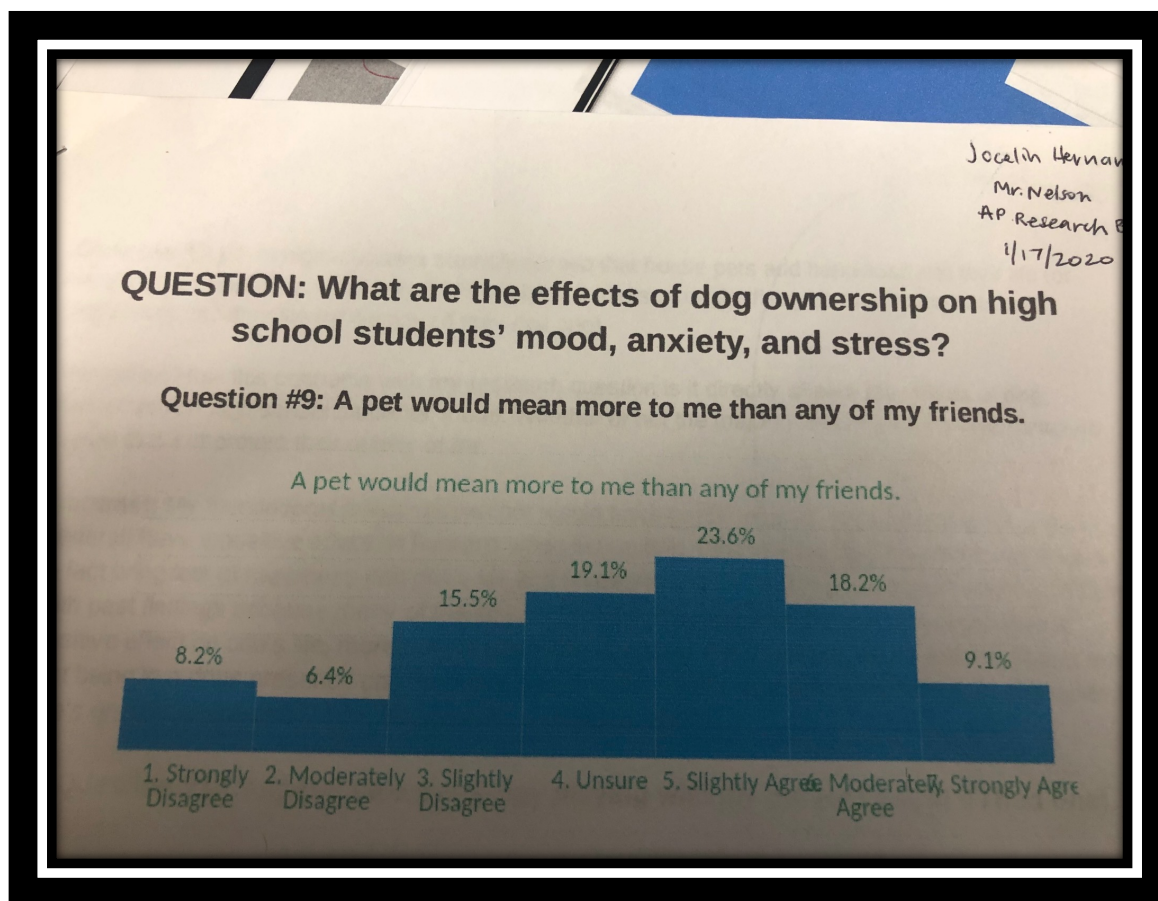


Observation: 59% of students strongly agree or agree with the statement that

***Observation = "Evidence":** 59% of the students stated they agree that the cost of having their bodies frozen was far too expensive. Only 7.7% of this students disagreed with the statement. The mean response was 2.22.

***Interpret Data = "Claim":** Most GHC students feel cryonics is "far too expensive". A few students felt cryonics might be financially viable.

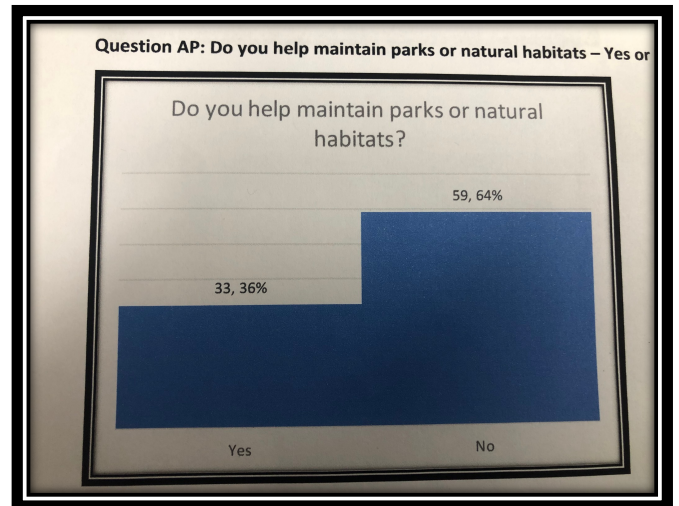
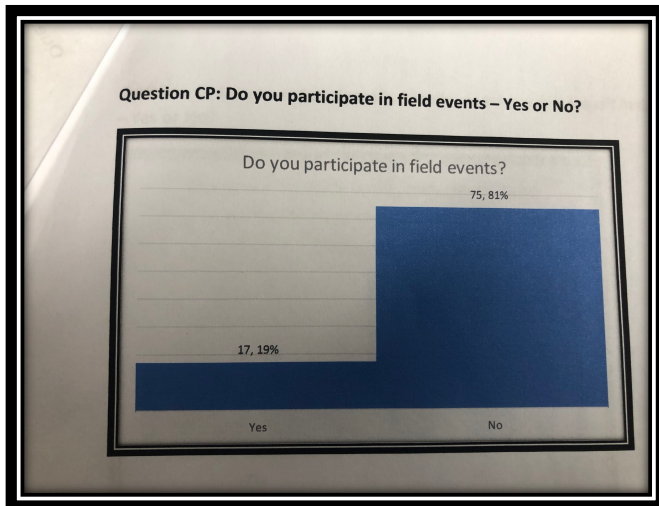
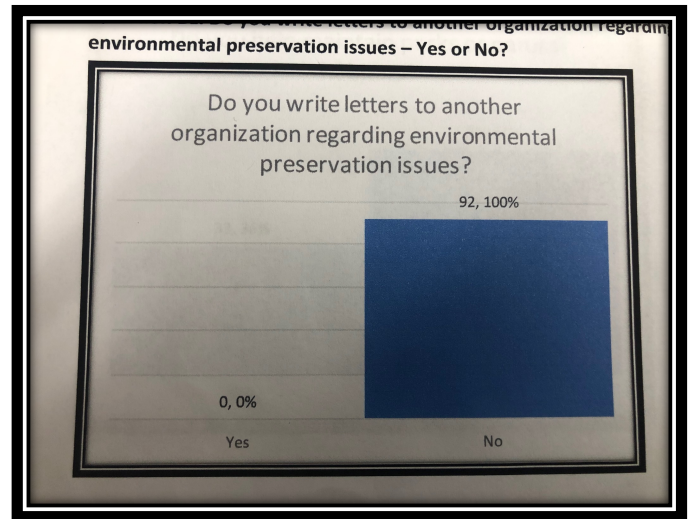
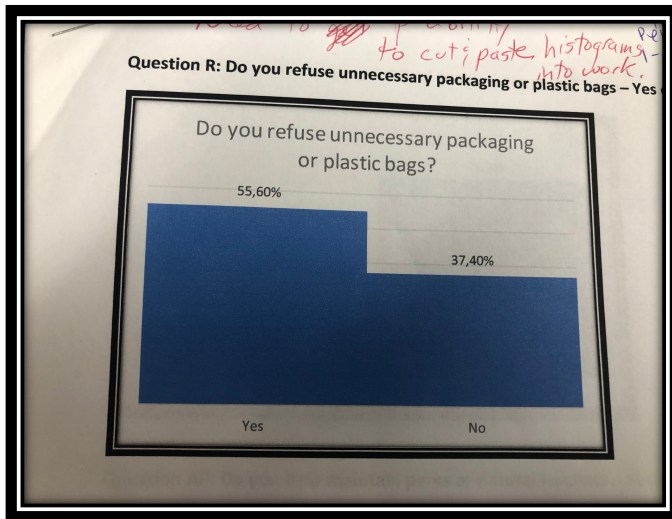
*** Contrast/Context = "Aligned Claim":** In 1998, W. Scott Badger examined the affordability of cryonics and found that most respondents perceived it was far too expensive. Twenty years later, my GHC study asked an identical likert-style question, and found similar results. The mean response for the Badger study was 2.21 versus 2.22 for my study. In the GHC study, most students felt cryonics was far too expensive with 59% of the students agreeing that having one's body frozen was "far too expensive". Only 7.7% of these students disagreed with the statement showing a small minority of students felt cryonics might be affordable.



***Observation = "Evidence":** 50.9% of the GHC students agreed that a pet would mean more to them than any of their friends. Intensity of this belief varied from slightly agreeing with this premise (23.6%) to strongly agreeing (9.1%). 30.1% of GHC students felt a pet would not mean more to them than their friends.

***Interpret Data = "Claim":** A majority of GHC students feel a pet relationship is more important to them than their friends. About one-third of the students felt their friend relationships were more important.

*** Contrast/Context = "Aligned Claim":** In a peer-reviewed journal article titled *Presence of Human Friends and Pet Dogs as Moderators of Autonomic Responses to Stress in Women*, the author Allen found that interaction with dogs decreased stress in women more than interaction with their friends. My study identified a similar perception with the majority of GHC students indicating a preference for "pets" versus "friends" (50.9%). The intensity of this belief varied from slight (23.6%) to strong (9.1%). This majority view was not universally held as about one-third of the students felt their friend relationships were more important than their pet relationships.



***Observation = “Evidence”:** 60% of GHC students refuse unnecessary packaging or plastic bags. None of the 92 students had written letters to another organization regarding environmental issues. 19% of the GHC students had participated in a field event. 36% of the GHC students had helped to maintain a park or natural habitat.

***Interpret Data = “Claim”:** A majority of GHC students exhibit some environmental consciousness through their shopping habits but they showed no interest in writing letters for environmental causes and only one-fifth of the students had participated in a “field event”.

*** Contrast/Context = “Aligned Claim”:** Researcher D.B. Tindall predicted that individuals would be more likely to participate in environmentally friendly activities that could be implemented in their daily lives compared with initiating environmental change through letter writing and field events (Tindall 2014). My GHC study supports this claim with a majority of students actively seeking to refuse unnecessary packaging, a behavior that would be considered part of one’s everyday life and requiring little time commitment. In contrast, my study showed that not one of the 92 respondents had written a letter for an environmental cause, less than one-fifth of the students had participated in an environmental field event, and just over one-third had helped to maintain a park or natural habitat.