

Summary

Methodology:

For this analysis, I used the religion and sex variables. I recoded religion into 9 categories: 0 for IAP, 1 for Christian, 2 for Jewish, 3 for none, 4 for other, 5 for Buddhism, 6 for Hinduism, 7 for other eastern, 8 for Muslim/Islam, and 9 for Native American. I did not recode for sex, 1 remained male and 2 remained female. Because both variables are nominal, I adopted chi-square as my analytical technique and perform the test at $\alpha=0.05$.

Results:

DV: religion

IV: sex

Null Hypothesis: The percentage of religion does not vary by sex.

Research Hypothesis: The percentage of religion varies by sex.

$$\chi^2 = 32.99$$

$$df = 8$$

$$p = 0.000$$

$$p = 0.000 < 0.05. \text{ \{I am using } \alpha=0.05\}}$$

Research hypothesis is supported and null was rejected.

The sex varied is significant according to religion.

Conclusions

Among men and women the percentages that affiliate themselves with religion are higher among women than men. For example the religion percentages for Christianity for men is 70.1, and 80.2 for women. And 1.4% for men and 1.5% for women. The difference between the two is significant. Because is some religions like Buddhism the percentages with sex are the same at .3