Religion: Women vs. Men

Many times we wonder what is the relationship between two or three different variables. We use an independent variable, which is the variable that is hypothesized to cause, or lead to, variation in another variable in cross-sectional designs. The variable on which the independent variable has an effect is called the dependent variable. I chose to use Gender as my independent variable and different aspects of religion as my dependent variable. I wanted to see if women have more confidence than men in the church, the clergy and the people with whom they worship. I also wanted to see if women attended church more often than men and if they were more active in the church opposed to men. I used cross-tabs to show which gender was more apt to trust these variables and which gender attended church more and participated more in church activities.

My first hypothesis is that women have more confidence in the church than men because they accept more on faith. My second hypothesis is that women have more confidence in the clergy than men because they are more submissive to authority. My third hypothesis is that women trust people at their place of worship more than men because the people with whom they worship with are similar to them. My fourth hypothesis is that women attend church more than men because they have more time. And my fifth hypothesis is that women participate in activities involving the church more than men because women are more social.

My first hypothesis is that women have more confidence in the church than men because they accept more on faith. It is through the teachings of the church that women have faith in the respect of a higher being who is in control of their lives. Women feel that this higher being guides them in the choices they make regarding their

livelihood (profession over stay-at-home), rearing their children and everyday decisions. By achieving their goals, they feel connected to a higher being and connected to the church. This gives them their spirituality.

Men, on the other hand, feel as though the choices and/or decisions they make are done so on their own. They feel that no matter what decision they make and no matter the outcome that the decision was solely their decision. Men have a hard time of accepting things that they cannot see, feel or hear for themselves. Men do not accept a faith just by being told to do so. Men tend to be realist. They want proof. Men do not accept answers that easily. They keep questioning. In contrast, women tend to accept the answers that they are searching for as long as the questions in which they are asking satisfies the searching that is in their hearts.

My second hypothesis is that women have more confidence in the clergy than men because they are more submissive to authority. When women have a problem in their life they are more likely to talk to the clergy because they are more emotional and verbal. The clergy is a person whom women know will listen. The clergy tends to stand in as a father figure or a figure of the spouse/boyfriend, etc. When women feel as if they are not able to talk to one of these figures, the clergy is the best substitute. It is the clergy's job to listen and not be judgmental. Women feel comfortable talking to the clergy and in turn trust him.

Men do not want to be submissive. They have an ego problem that they cannot get passed. Men tend to be the head of the household so they feel like a failure if they cannot solve a problem, especially if they need to get help. Men prefer to handle their

problems alone instead of seeking guidance. Seeking help makes them feel inadequate and weak. Men like to feel in control of their lives.

My third hypothesis is that women trust people at their place of worship more than men because the people with whom they worship with are similar to them. Women feel connected to other people who are associated in the same activities. They feel that people who are involved in the activities are probably like themselves. They in turn feel that they are able to trust these people.

Men do not trust anyone until they get to know them. People have to prove themselves to men that they are trustworthy before they get the stamp of approval. They tend to follow the "guilty until proven innocent" motto. In other words, you are not trusted until you prove that you can be trusted.

My fourth hypothesis is that women attend church more than men because they have more time. Women tend not to work on the weekends. Most women who have children chose not to work on the weekends so that they may spend time with their children. Women feel the need to bring their children into the church. Women also make commitments easier and tend to enjoy being part of something.

Men tend to work more and want to spend their leisure time doing things that appeals to their liking. They prefer watching football, fishing or anything that is not a commitment. They do not want to be tied to anything for a long period of time. They prefer to do things that they want to do and when they want to do them.

My fifth hypothesis is that women participate in activities involving the church more than men because women are more social. Women like to be involved. They tend to take the nurturing role because they like to be dependent upon. Taking care of events

or activities in the church makes them feel as if the whole church community is relying on them. Through giving back to the community and to the church, women feel that they are giving back to the higher being.

Men prefer to take the backseat when it comes to organizing an activity at church. They prefer to be asked if help is needed. They are not quick to volunteer their services. They have a hard time committing to any one thing especially when it cuts in to their free time.

To come up with these hypotheses we had to first come up with a survey that would allow us to compare and/or contrast different variables. First, as a class, we decided on topics that we thought would be useful to our survey. Once the topics had been decided, we broke ourselves into groups according to the topics that interested us. We then came up with general questions that we thought should be on the survey. Then we did research from other surveys, such as the General Social Survey, to determine which specific questions would be appropriate to put on the survey. Once all the questions had been reviewed, the survey was put together with the questions. We were then given ten surveys each to begin with. A random sample of numbers was given to us that were chosen by a computer. The numbers were picked from the Baton Rouge area- Baton Rouge, Baker, Greenwell Springs and Zachary. We then had to go down the list of numbers and call the numbers to see if anyone 18 or older was willing to take the survey. We had to go down this list until we completed ten surveys. If the number was disconnected we had to move on to the next number. If we did not receive an answer we had to keep trying until we either reached someone or until we had completed the ten tries. Once we had obtained our ten completed surveys, we then had to enter the data

onto the program on the computer. Once all the data entry had been entered, revised and corrected; we were able to use the data to come up with our hypotheses and our analyses.

Total N needed

The first question, which I used from the survey to determine my first hypothesis was how much confidence do you, yourself, have in the church or organized religion-a great deal, quite a lot, some or very little? The percentage of women who had a great deal of confidence in the church was 50.4%. The percentage of men who had a great deal of confidence in the church was 39.2% (See Appendix 1 for all percentages). According to Chi-Square, there is no significance between women and men and their confidence in the church.

But gamma is significant. Also, Lamda not appropriate for these variables

The second question, which I used from the survey to determine my second hypothesis was generally speaking, would you say that you can trust the clergy a lot, some, only a little or not at all? The percentage of women who trust the clergy a lot was 60.0%. The percentage of men who trust the clergy a lot was 52.9% (See Appendix 2 for all percentages). According to Chi-Square, there is no significance between women and men and their trust in the clergy.

The third question, which I used from the survey to determine my third hypothesis was generally speaking, would you say that you can trust people at your place of worship a lot, some, only a little or not at all? The percentage of women who said they trust the people at their place of church or worship was 69.9%. The percentage of men who said they trust the people at their place of worship was 58.0% (See Appendix 3 for all percentages). According to Chi-Square, there is no significance between women and men and their trust in the people at their church or place of worship.

gamma is almost significant

The fourth question, which I used from the survey to determine my fourth hypothesis was not including weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services? The choices to choose from were every week (or more often than that), almost every week, once or twice a month, a few times per year or less often than that. The percentage of women who said they attend church every week (or more often) was 48.4%. The percentage of men who said they attend church every week (or more often) was 31.0% (See Appendix 4 for all percentages). According to Chi-Square, there is significance between church attendance and women and men. The value of Gamma was .291, which means that there is a high significance between the church attendance of women and men.

The fifth question, which I used to determine my fifth hypothesis, was have you been involved with activities at your church or place of worship, other than attending services? The two answers that could have been given were yes or no. The percentage of women who said they were active in the church was 58.0%. The percentage of men who said they were active in the church was 40.8%. According to Chi-Square, there was significance between women and men being active in the church. The value of Gamma was .334, which means that there is a high significance between the involvement in church activities of women and men.

After I had finished all my research, I concluded that there was a difference between men and women in religion. Even though some of the differences were slight differences, women are more active in the church or place of worship in all aspects. Since women are more active in the church, the question that seems to stick out in my mind is why are men the head of the church or other organized religions?

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Very good, clear report. Hypotheses well laid out. Methods section good; needed to report N. Analyses mostly good, though some statistics missed. Also, nominal statistics not needed. More discussion needed.

B+

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V05RA Confidence in The Church or organized religion (R) * V02 Gender	355	99.2%	3	.8%	358	100.0%

V05RA Confidence in The Church or organized religion (R) * V02 Gender Crosstabulation

			V02 Gender		
			1 Male	2 Female	Total
V05RA Confidence in The Church or organized religion (R)	1 None (Volunteered)	Count	1	4	5
		% within V02 Gender	.8%	1.7%	1.4%
	2 Very little	Count	12	12	24
		% within V02 Gender	9.6%	5.2%	6.8%
	3 Some	Count	27	36	63
		% within V02 Gender	21.6%	15.7%	17.7%
	4 Quite a lot	Count	36	62	98
		% within V02 Gender	28.8%	27.0%	27.6%
	5 A great deal	Count	49	116	165
		% within V02 Gender	39.2%	50.4%	46.5%
Total		Count	125	230	355
		% within V02 Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.721[a]	4	.151
Likelihood Ratio	6.681	4	.154
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.206	1	.040
N of Valid Cases	355		

a. 2 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.76.

Directional Measures

			Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Lambda	Symmetric	.000	.016	.000	1.000
		V05RA Confidence in The Church or organized religion (R) Dependent	.000	.000	.[c]	.[c]
		V02 Gender Dependent	.000	.039	.000	1.000
	Goodman and Kruskal tau	V05RA Confidence in The Church or organized religion (R) Dependent	.006	.006		.064[d]
		V02 Gender Dependent	.019	.015		.152[d]

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Cannot be computed because the asymptotic standard error equals zero.

d. Based on chi-square approximation

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	.195	.085	2.224	.026
N of Valid Cases		355			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V06RP Trust Clergy (R) * V02 Gender	344	96.1%	14	3.9%	358	100.0%

V06RP Trust Clergy (R) * V02 Gender Crosstabulation

			V02 Gender		
			1 Male	2 Female	Total
V06RP Trust Clergy (R)	0 Trust them not at all	Count	2	2	4
		% within V02 Gender	1.7%	.9%	1.2%
	1 Trust them only a little	Count	8	8	16
		% within V02 Gender	6.7%	3.6%	4.7%
	2 Trust them some	Count	46	80	126
		% within V02 Gender	38.7%	35.6%	36.6%
	3 Trust them a lot	Count	63	135	198
		% within V02 Gender	52.9%	60.0%	57.6%
Total		Count	119	225	344
		% within V02 Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.976[a]	3	.395
Likelihood Ratio	2.881	3	.410
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.622	1	.105
N of Valid Cases	344		

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.38.

Directional Measures

			Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Lambda	Symmetric	.000	.017	.000	1.000
		V06RP Trust Clergy (R) Dependent	.000	.000	.[c]	.[c]
		V02 Gender Dependent	.000	.038	.000	1.000
	Goodman and Kruskal tau	V06RP Trust Clergy (R) Dependent	.003	.005		.382[d]
		V02 Gender Dependent	.009	.010		.397[d]

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Cannot be computed because the asymptotic standard error equals zero.

d. Based on chi-square approximation

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	.154	.104	1.439	.150
N of Valid Cases		344			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V06RC Trust People at your church or place of worship (R) * V02 Gender	328	91.6%	30	8.4%	358	100.0%

V06RC Trust People at your church or place of worship (R) * V02 Gender Crosstabulation

			V02 Gender		
			1 Male	2 Female	Total
V06RC Trust People at your church or place of worship (R)	0 Trust them not at all	Count	1	3	4
		% within V02 Gender	.9%	1.4%	1.2%
	1 Trust them only a little	Count	5	12	17
		% within V02 Gender	4.5%	5.6%	5.2%
	2 Trust them some	Count	41	50	91
		% within V02 Gender	36.6%	23.1%	27.7%
	3 Trust them a lot	Count	65	151	216
		% within V02 Gender	58.0%	69.9%	65.9%
Total		Count	112	216	328
		% within V02 Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.712[a]	3	.082
Likelihood Ratio	6.564	3	.087
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.677	1	.195
N of Valid Cases	328		

a. 2 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.37.

Directional Measures

			Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Lambda	Symmetric	.000	.000	.[b]	.[b]
		V06RC Trust People at your church or place of worship (R) Dependent	.000	.000	.[b]	.[b]
		V02 Gender Dependent	.000	.000	.[b]	.[b]
	Goodman and Kruskal tau	V06RC Trust People at your church or place of worship (R) Dependent	.015	.012		.002[c]
		V02 Gender Dependent	.020	.016		.082[c]

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Cannot be computed because the asymptotic standard error equals zero.

c. Based on chi-square approximation

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	.208	.106	1.867	.062
N of Valid Cases		328			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V24R Church attendance (R) * V02 Gender	332	92.7%	26	7.3%	358	100.0%

V24R Church attendance (R) * V02 Gender Crosstabulation

			V02 Gender		
			1 Male	2 Female	Total
V24R Church attendance (R)	2 Less often than that	Count	5	11	16
		% within V02 Gender	4.4%	5.0%	4.8%
	3 A few times per year	Count	22	18	40
		% within V02 Gender	19.5%	8.2%	12.0%
	4 Once or twice a month	Count	28	38	66
		% within V02 Gender	24.8%	17.4%	19.9%
	5 Almost every week	Count	23	46	69
		% within V02 Gender	20.4%	21.0%	20.8%
	6 Every week (or more often)	Count	35	106	141
		% within V02 Gender	31.0%	48.4%	42.5%
Total		Count	113	219	332
		% within V02 Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.300[a]	4	.004
Likelihood Ratio	15.040	4	.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.191	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	332		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.45.

Directional Measures

			Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Lambda	Symmetric	.013	.021	.633	.527
		V24R Church attendance (R) Dependent	.000	.000	.[c]	.[c]
		V02 Gender Dependent	.035	.055	.633	.527
	Goodman and Kruskal tau	V24R Church attendance (R) Dependent	.015	.008		.000[d]
		V02 Gender Dependent	.046	.024		.004[d]

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Cannot be computed because the asymptotic standard error equals zero.

d. Based on chi-square approximation

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	.291	.080	3.444	.001
N of Valid Cases		332			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
V26RD Activities at church (R) [A] * V02 Gender	356	99.4%	2	.6%	358	100.0%

V26RD Activities at church (R) [A] * V02 Gender Crosstabulation

			V02 Gender		
			1 Male	2 Female	Total
V26RD Activities at church (R) [A]	0 No	Count	74	97	171
		% within V02 Gender	59.2%	42.0%	48.0%
	1 Yes	Count	51	134	185
		% within V02 Gender	40.8%	58.0%	52.0%
Total		Count	125	231	356
		% within V02 Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.623[b]	1	.002		
Continuity Correction[a]	8.946	1	.003		
Likelihood Ratio	9.658	1	.002		
Fisher's Exact Test				.003	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.596	1	.002		
N of Valid Cases	356				

a. Computed only for a 2x2 table

b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 60.04.

Directional Measures

			Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Lambda	Symmetric	.078	.036	2.070	.038
		V26RD Activities at church (R) [A] Dependent	.135	.061	2.070	.038
		V02 Gender Dependent	.000	.000	.[c]	.[c]
	Goodman and Kruskal tau	V26RD Activities at church (R) [A] Dependent	.027	.017		.002[d]
		V02 Gender Dependent	.027	.017		.002[d]

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Cannot be computed because the asymptotic standard error equals zero.

d. Based on chi-square approximation

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T[b]	Approx. Sig.
Ordinal by Ordinal	Gamma	.334	.100	3.132	.002
N of Valid Cases		356			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.