

History 595: Fourth Assignment Answer Sheet

Part 1:

>STATS HOWMUCHF HOWMICHM / CIM=.95 Mean SEM N

The following results are for:

RELIG = 0.000, ATHEIST/AGNOSTIC

	HOWMUCHF	HOWMICHM
N of cases	305	305
Mean	50.348	59.948
95% CI Upper	52.617	62.375
95% CI Lower	48.078	57.520
Std. Error	1.154	1.234

The following results are for:

RELIG = 1.000, ROMAN CATHOLIC

	HOWMUCHF	HOWMICHM
N of cases	209	209
Mean	41.799	52.239
95% CI Upper	44.449	55.329
95% CI Lower	39.149	49.150
Std. Error	1.344	1.567

The following results are for:

RELIG = 2.000, PROTESTANT

	HOWMUCHF	HOWMICHM
N of cases	273	273
Mean	45.623	56.077
95% CI Upper	48.183	58.979
95% CI Lower	43.062	53.175
Std. Error	1.300	1.474

The following results are for:

RELIG = 3.000, JEWISH

	HOWMUCHF	HOWMICHM
N of cases	63	63
Mean	59.746	72.016
95% CI Upper	64.172	76.290
95% CI Lower	55.320	67.741
Std. Error	2.214	2.138

Part II:

1. According to the survey results, students report a larger mean estimate 58%, for men engaging in sexual intercourse than for women engaging in sexual intercourse, 47%. The 95% confidence intervals do not overlap, that is the high end of the confidence interval for women's activity is roughly 7% lower than the lowest end of the confidence interval for men.

2. Religious identification does affect student responses for estimates of sexual activity for both

men and women, though not all estimates are different. In general Catholics report the lowest mean levels, followed by Protestants, atheists/agnostics and Jews. However, for example, the confidence intervals for Catholics and Protestants show some overlap, namely that the high end of the confidence interval for Catholics overlaps the low end of the confidence intervals for Protestants.

3. Researchers conducted a probability sample survey of 850 students at UW Madison in 1973 to find out about their sexual attitudes and practices. The results of the data allow you to estimate the behavior and attitudes of the population of 1973 Madison students. The survey results showed that students differed on their average estimates of how many of their fellow students were engaging in sexual intercourse, and that those estimates differed according to the religious background of the students. They also differed on their estimates of the behaviors of men and women. The results of the survey also allow us to estimate a margin of error for these estimates, namely that 19 times out of 20, a researcher would get results within the margin of error.