Baylor Religion Data: Gender, Religion, and Relationships
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Introduction:

Marriage is often intrinsically tied to religion, with some religions placing a higher focus on marriage and family than others. Do people of certain religions tend to be happier with their marriage than others? The Baylor Religion Survey was the "most most extensive and sensitive study of religion ever conducted into American religious attitudes, behaviors and beliefs" (Baylor University). There were 324 total questions surveyed to over 1600 participants released in the second wave— the 2007 dataset. For this project, we will be examining the responses to three of the survey questions in this dataset: religion, gender, and a third variable of interest that measures the respondents happiness with the level of affection in their marriage. Our questions, and thus variables, are as follows:

1. RELIGION: A numerical coding to the question "With what religious family, if any, do you most closely identify? (Please mark only one box.)"
   For this study we will focus on the 4 most common responses, which are coded as follows:
   16: Catholic/Roman Catholic
   12: Baptist
   46: No Religion
   45: Non-denominational christian

2. GENDER: "What is your gender?"
   1: Male
   2: Female

3. HAPPYLOVE: "If you are married or living as married, please indicate how happy you are with certain aspects of your home life and relationship with your partner or spouse: The amount of love and affection you receive from you partner/spouse "
   1: Not too happy
   2: Pretty happy
   3: Very Happy

Method:

I loaded in the data for our three variables in an infield statement. Since I want to focus on the HAPPYLOVE variable, observations without an answer the marriage question will be thrown out in this study. Then, observations without our four most common religions were removed. After this process, 615 observations were remaining. Our results utilized proc sort, proc means, proc freq, and SASGRAPHS.

Results:
Using a proc freq, we gather an initial understanding of our data:

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The FREQ Procedure

RELIGION	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
12	148	24.07	148	24.07
16	263	42.76	411	66.83
45	92	14.96	503	81.79
46	112	18.21	615	100.00

GENDER	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	289	46.99	289	46.99
2	326	53.01	615	100.00

HAPPYLOVE	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	54	8.78	54	8.78
2	206	33.50	260	42.28
3	355	57.72	615	100.00

Using proc sort by religion and proc means, we can see the difference in over all marriage happiness variable among religions.

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The MEANS Procedure

RELIGION=12

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
GENDER	148	1.5000000	0.5016978	1.0000000	2.0000000
HAPPYLOVE	148	2.5472973	0.5985749	1.0000000	3.0000000

RELIGION=16

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
GENDER	263	1.5703422	0.4959711	1.0000000	2.0000000
HAPPYLOVE	263	2.4334601	0.6613240	1.0000000	3.0000000

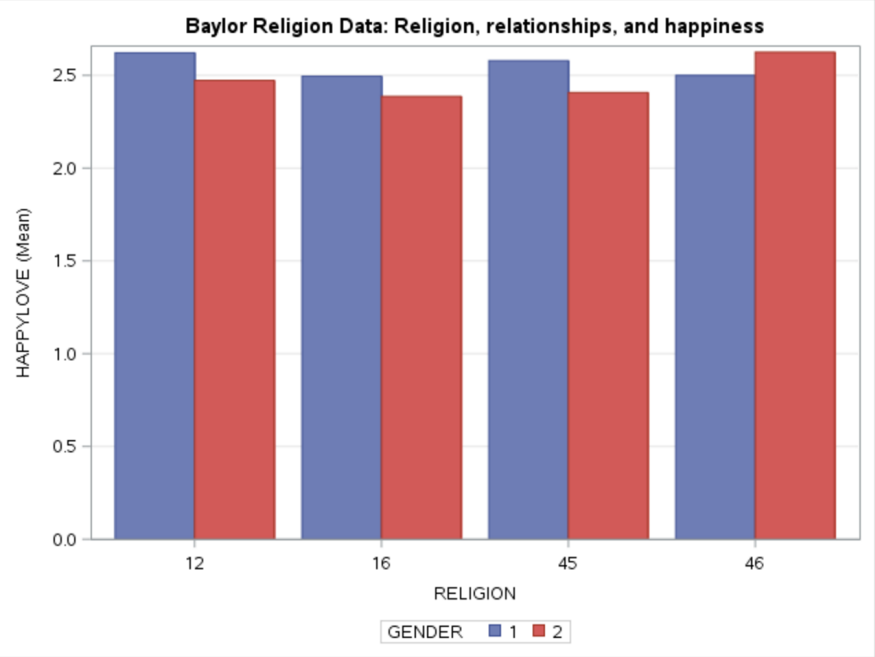
RELIGION=45

Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
GENDER	92	1.5869565	0.4950785	1.0000000	2.0000000
HAPPYLOVE	92	2.4782609	0.7028710	1.0000000	3.0000000

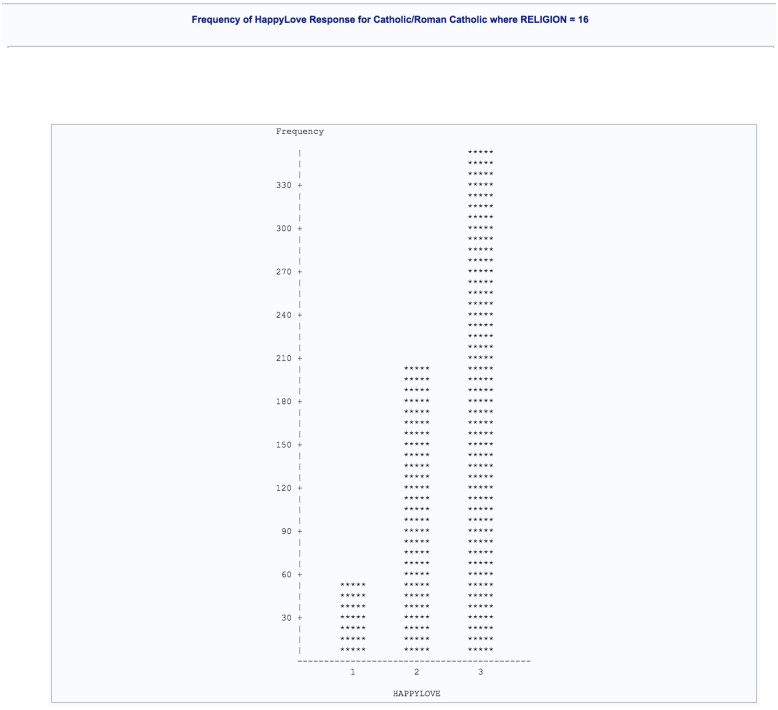
RELIGION=46

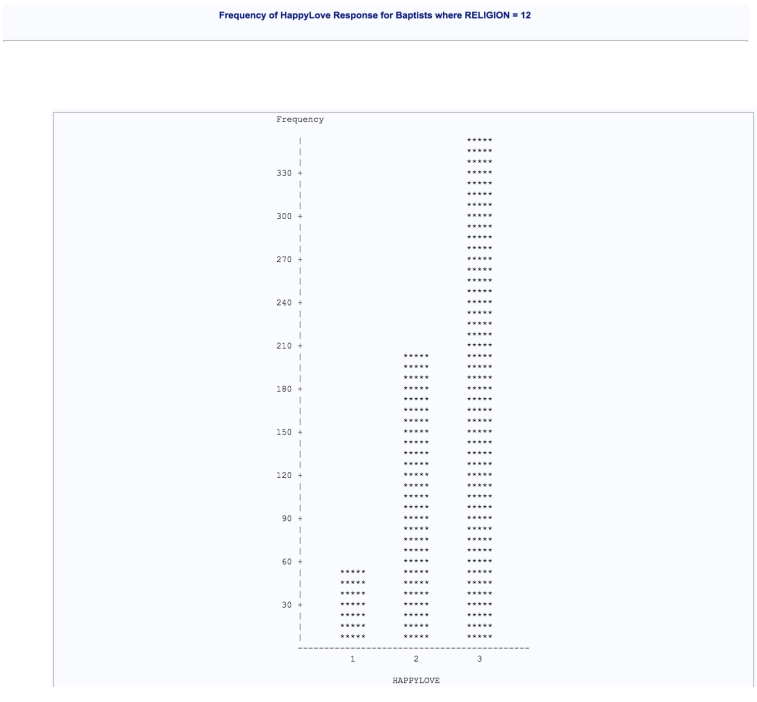
Variable	N	Mean	Std Dev	Minimum	Maximum
GENDER	112	1.4285714	0.4970958	1.0000000	2.0000000
HAPPYLOVE	112	2.5535714	0.6553905	1.0000000	3.0000000

We can visualize these HAPPYLOVE means with a bar chart:

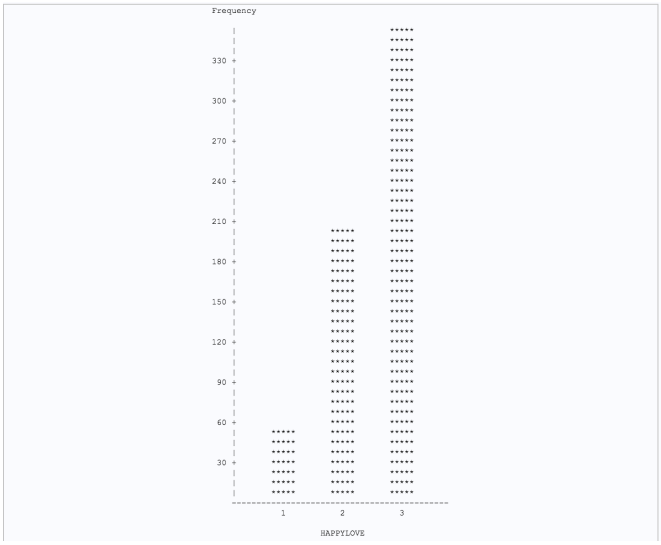


We can also create frequency charts for the HAPPYLOVE responses for each religion:

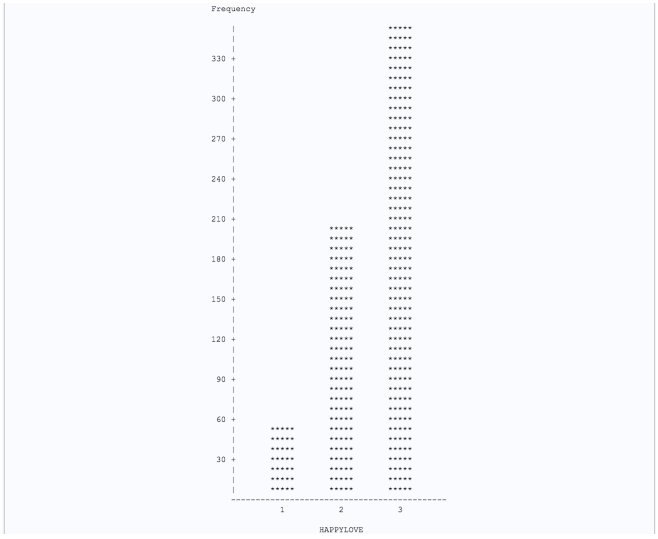




Frequency of HappyLove Response for Non-Denominational Christians where RELIGION = 45



Frequency of HappyLove Response for Non-religious Respondants where RELIGION = 46



From these frequency charts, it looks like the responses of 1, 2, and 3 are about proportionally the same for each religion.

Looking at our means, we see that the non-religious group was happiest with the amount of love in their marriage, with mean HAPPYLOVE= 2.553. The catholic/ roman catholics were the least happy with with mean HAPPYLOVE= 2.433. While these are not necessarily significant differences, they are interesting nonetheless.

From the bar chart we created, we can see that non- religious females (religion= 46, gender= 2) are happiest with their marriage compared to the other subgroups. Note that for all other groups than the non-religious group, the males are happier with the affection in their marriage on average than the females. The Baptist men (religion= 12, gender=1) are happier than the other men.

Conclusion:
In conclusion, we found three interesting trends: non-religious people tend to be happier with the amount of love in their marriage than the others while catholics are the least happy, religious men tend to be happier with their marriage than religious women, and the group that is happiest with their marriage overall is the non-religious females.

Perhaps the catholics are least happy with their marriage because they disagree with divorce. Since they don't believe in divorce, they are religiously obligated to stay in an unloving marriage. The non-religious people, on the other hand, have no religious ties to marriage and can marry and divorce whenever they feel it will make them happier.

For gender, perhaps the religious women feel an additional pressure to stay in an unhappy marriage because there is a strong expectation for women to start families. The unreligious women might not feel the same pressure and thus are only married if they feel happy and in love.

Code:

```
*Project 4A
CSC 433
Sarah Cummings;
options lrecl linesize= 412 nodate pageno=1;
data baylorReligion;
	infile "/folders/myfolders/433files/baylor-religion-survey-data-2007.txt" truncover;
	input RELIGION 18-19 GENDER 360 HAPPYLOVE 328;
	title "Baylor Religion Data: Religion, relationships, and happiness";
	*the following line gets rid of observations missing the HAPPY LOVE variable;
	if missing(HAPPYLOVE) then delete;
	*the following four lines ensure we have jus tthe four religions of interest;
	if RELIGION < 12 then delete;
	if RELIGION > 12 & RELIGION <16 then delete;
	if RELIGION >16 & RELIGION <45 then delete;
	if RELIGION > 46 then delete;
proc freq;

proc chart data=baylorReligion;
	title "Frequency of HappyLove Response for Catholic/Roman Catholic"
	where RELIGION = 16;
	vbar HAPPYLOVE / discrete type=freq;
	run;

proc chart data=baylorReligion;
	title "Frequency of HappyLove Response for Baptists"
	where RELIGION = 12;
	vbar HAPPYLOVE / discrete type=freq;
	run;

proc chart data=baylorReligion;
	title "Frequency of HappyLove Response for Non-Denominational Christians"
	where RELIGION = 45;
	vbar HAPPYLOVE / discrete type=freq;
	run;

proc chart data=baylorReligion;
	title "Frequency of HappyLove Response for Non-religious Respondants"
	where RELIGION = 46;
	vbar HAPPYLOVE / discrete type=freq;
	run;

proc sort;
	by RELIGION;

proc means;
	by RELIGION;

ods graphics / reset imagemap;

/*--SGPLOT proc statement--*/
proc sgplot data=WORK.BAYLORRELIGION;
```

```
		/*--Bar chart settings--*/
		vbar RELIGION / response=HAPPYLOVE group=GENDER groupdisplay=Cluster stat=Mean
			name='Bar';

		/*--Response Axis--*/
		yaxis grid;
run;
ods graphics / reset;
run;
quit;
```