

SEX, CHURCH AND THE INTERNET

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ABSTRACT

[\(Data Available\)](#)

In addition to the behavioral questions about informal social activity in the year 2000 General Social Survey, GSS respondents were asked questions about the frequency of their attendance at religious activities and of their sexual activity. As might be expected, the two activities are somewhat disparate in terms of their predictors and their relation with Internet use.

Internet users tended to report slightly more religious activity than nonusers both before and after MCA adjustment for demographic predictors—although heaviest users reported below average attendance. Internet users also reported more sexual activity, but mainly because of their younger age. After adjustments for age and other factors, sexual activity was found to decrease monotonically the more the Internet was used—not only in MCA results but in analyses using two other regression procedures. Detailed cross tabulations suggest the main decrease is located among married respondents aged 18–35.

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Of the various social behavior and sociability questions included in the General Social Survey (GSS), the most direct and relevant questions about the Internet's affects on sociability concerned informal social life—as reflected in the questions analyzed in the previous article. That mainly includes visits and socializing in person—or by telephone—with one's friends, neighbors and relatives. These are the activities that might be thought to be most substitutable by email or online conversations in chat rooms or instant messaging.

The GSS, however, has also pioneered in asking questions about two other prominent social activities, one more intimate and one less intimate than these types of informal social get togethers. The more (and perhaps most) intimate behavior is sexual activity, for which the GSS has asked questions since 1989. The less intimate behavior is attending religious services, which has been asked about since the GSS began in 1972. One other set of social behavior, or social capital, questions that have been asked in the GSS—membership in organizations—has not been asked there since 1994.

As in the social behaviors analyzed in the previous article, the question/answer categories to the sex and church questions were given numerical values in order to expedite the analyses. The questions and answer categories for the two questions are shown in Table 1. It can be seen that the overall annual averages or frequencies of participation using these values translate to about 55 occasions of sex and 20 visits to churches and other religious services over the preceding year. These average figures include nonparticipants in each activity (about 21percent for sex and 18 percent for church), who are given values of 0 in the calculation of averages.

To a large extent, the two behaviors by nature might be thought to be strange bedfellows that are largely antithetical to one another. Sexual activity is more basic, earthy and animalistic, while religious activity more spiritual and otherworldly. Indeed one of the primary goals of many religions is to overcome those “weaknesses of the flesh” embodied in sexual activity, and in many contexts sexual activity is the major “sin” that is to be redeemed by religious behavior. So one should not be surprised to find participation in sex (particularly outside of marriage) and in religious activity to include different types of people. For many demographic factors that does turn out to be the case, and this is important in analyzing the role of Internet use in predicting participation in both behaviors.

Demographic Differences: As shown in Appendix A, there are opposing *gender* differences in participation in the two questions, with men reporting more sexual activity than women—mainly because many more (mainly older) women report no sexual partners in the previous year; in contrast, women report more religious activity.

The largest demographic contrast obviously involves the factor of *age*, with sexual activity peaking for younger adults and declining quite steadily with

TABLE 1: GSS BEHAVIOR QUESTION, DISTRIBUTIONS AND CODING

A. Question: How often do you attend religious services?			
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Coded as:
0. Never	586	20.7	0
1. Little once a year	211	7.7	.3
2. Once a year	346	12.6	1
3. Several times a year	376	13.7	6
4. Once a month	197	7.2	12
5. Two–three times a month	222	8.1	30
6. Nearly every week	135	4.9	40
7. Every week	495	18.1	50
8. More than once a week	190	6.9	60
Total	2,740	100.0	
B. Question: About how often did you have sex during the last 12 months?			
	Number of respondents	Percentage	Coded as:
0. Not at all	411	18.0	0
1. Once or twice	197	8.6	1.5
2. Once a month	202	8.8	12
3. Two–three times a month	382	16.7	30
4. Weekly	432	18.9	50
5. Two–three times a week	499	21.8	125
6. 4+ per week	162	7.1	260
Total	2,284	100.0	

age for both men and women. In contrast, church going increases notably among older people.

In terms of *racial* differences, however, the pattern is the same. Blacks report both (slightly) more sexual activity and (notably) more church attendance than whites or those of other races.

In terms of *status* factors, one again finds some divergence, with college graduates reporting less sex but more church attendance. Income differences, however, show positive associations with participation—the more affluent report more occasions of both sexual and religious activity.

Minimal differences in both sexual and church participation are also found by *presence of children* in the household and by *hours spent at work* (after taking age and gender factors into account). In the other role area of *marriage*, however, both activities are notably higher among those who are married rather than never married, divorced or separated (both before and after taking age into account).

Thus, while not all demographic factors show opposite relations with sex and church participation, many of them do. In particular, the two can expect to have opposite determinants in the case of age, gender and education. They have common relations, in contrast, with marital status, income and race.

Common Correlation: Despite those factors that might bring them together, there is the expected overall negative relation with the two behaviors in the year 2000 GSS—and previous years. It becomes apparent only among the most avid churchgoers—those who attend nearly every week or more. Among those six groups who attend church less often (or rarely or never) sexual frequency averages about 65 occasions per year, declining to 59 for those reporting attending 2–3 times per month, to 49 for those attending nearly every week and to 43 among those attending more than once a week. The negative correlation between sex and church attendance is reduced by about a third—but it remains significant—after MCA adjustment for age, sex, race, education and marital status.

Moreover, that is the same pattern that is found when respondents from all GSS years ($n = 14,071$) after 1989 are included. The negative correlation again remains significant after MCA adjustment.

RESULTS

The first question that can be asked with these long-term data concerns whether either behavior has seen a decline since the diffusion of the Internet in 1995. The data graphed in Figure 1 show no decline in either behavior over that time period. Nor do they show any decline between 1998 and 2000, when the number of Internet users reportedly almost doubled. Thus, at the outset, there is no chronological connection between the diffusion of the Internet and general decline in either behavior.

The analysis now turns to relations between individual Internet use and participation in both activities solely in the year 2000 GSS data, using the main demographic predictor variables as control factors in the analyses.

Since year 2000 GSS data collection is described in detail in the previous article and readers can find it there, it needs no repetition here. Internet use is again defined in terms of hours of combined hours of email use and other web browsing. MCA is again the regression program employed as in the previous article. The two dependent variables and their measurement are as defined in Table 1.

Results of the MCA analyses are shown in Table 2 for attending religious services and in Table 3 for sexual activity.

Religious Services The bivariate relation shows almost no difference in religious attendance between nonusers and those using the Internet less heavily (0–2, 2–5 or 5–10 hours per week). All four groups report 21–22 attendances per

FIGURE 1: COMPARATIVE ANNUAL FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND CHURCH ATTENDANCE

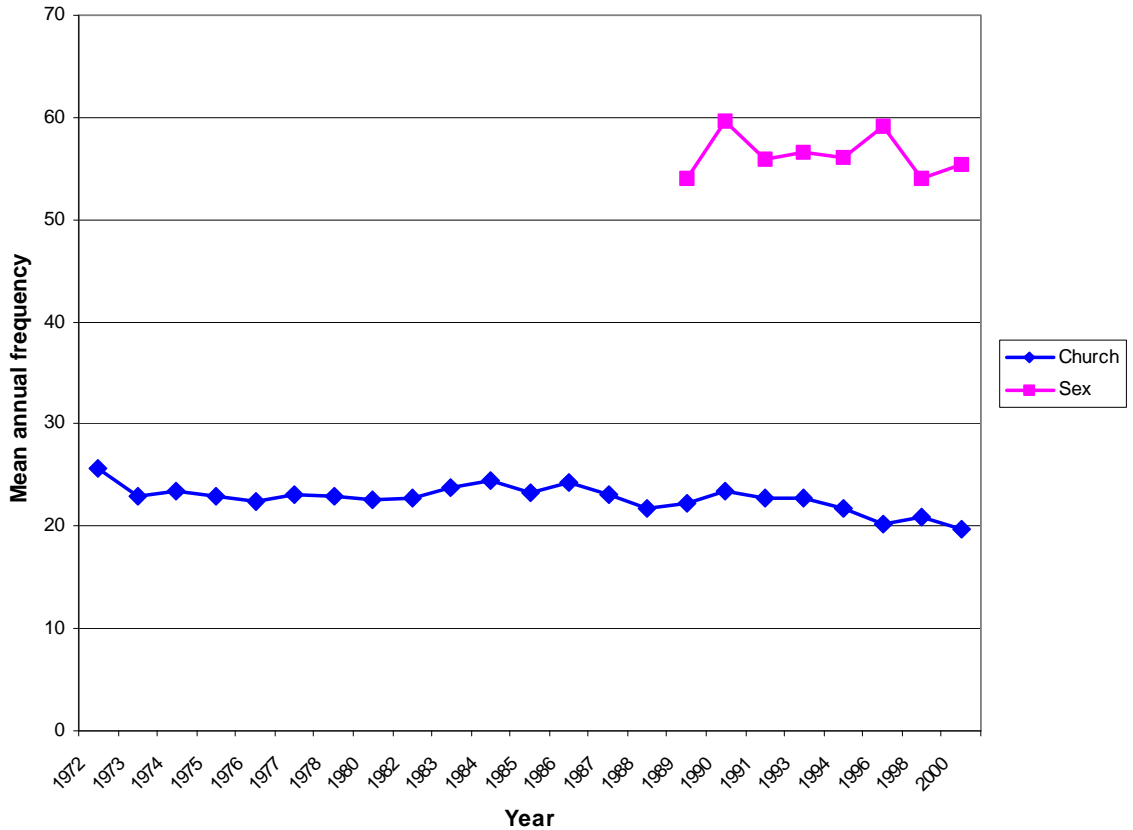


TABLE 2: DIFFERENCES IN ANNUAL FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION IN RELIGIOUS SERVICES BY OVERALL INTERNET USE: BEFORE AND AFTER MCA ADJUSTMENT*

Internet Use Per Week (hours)		Age 18+		Age 18-64	
		MCA Adjusted No	MCA Adjusted Yes	MCA Adjusted No	MCA Adjusted Yes
Total	(n=1,668)	20	20	19	19
1. Nonuser	900	21	18	18	17
2. 0.1-1.9	225	21	23	21	21
3. 2.0-4.9	217	21	23	20	20
4. 5.0-9.9	215	22	24	22	22
5. 10+	111	16	18	16	17
Difference (5-1)		-5	0	-2	0
Correlation (eta)		.08	.09	.09	.10

**Control measures include income, age, race, marital status, children and gender*

year. However, among heaviest users (10+ hours per week) the number drops to 16 attendances, which is significantly lower. The only difference, then, is that average of six less occasions for heaviest Internet users—with less intensive users reporting the same attendance levels as nonusers. This indicates no simple decline as Internet use increases.

After MCA adjustment for other predictors, however, the picture becomes far more complicated. Nonusers and heaviest users now report the lowest figures, with moderate Internet users being the most frequent attendees—and these differences are also statistically significant. It is only among heaviest Internet users, then, that one finds a drop off in attendance. However, their attendance is now at the same level as for nonusers. Maximum church attendance is found among those at lower and moderate levels of Internet use.

Because of the significance of the age factor, this analysis was repeated for those aged 18–64. That older age group is different because it includes both heavy church attendees and light Internet users—and thus those with more free time to engage in both activities. As shown in the right column of Table 2, the patterns among the working-age population are rather much the same—moderate Internet users are again significantly more likely to be church goers than either heaviest users or nonusers.

In other words, there is no straightforward linkage between Internet usage and attending religious services. Less frequent attendees are more likely found among heaviest Internet users—but not moderate users; and moderate users attend more often than nonusers. Most Internet users, then, attend more often than nonusers, making it hard to argue that Internet use goes along with lower church attendance.

Sexual Activity: The first column in Table 3 shows that Internet users do report significantly more annual occasions of sex (56–65) than do nonusers (50), figures that are 10–30 percent higher. However, among users, occasions of sex do not increase with hours of Internet use, but steadily decrease from 65, to 60, to 58 to 56, the more the Internet is used. Heavier users, then, report 12 percent less sexual activity than the lightest users. Still, however, heaviest users report more frequent sex (56) than nonusers (50).

That picture changes dramatically after MCA adjustment—the main factor probably being age. Taking all their demographic factors into account, it is now the *nonusers* who report highest occasions of sex (60)—followed monotonically by lightest users (54), moderate users (52), heavier users (50) and heaviest users (48). In other words, one sees here a steady and significant decline in sexual activity as a function of increased Internet use when other factors are taken into account.

**TABLE 3: DIFFERENCES IN FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY BEFORE AND AFTER MCA
ADJUSTMENT: OVERALL INTERNET USE***

Internet Use per Week (hours)		Age 18+		Age 18-64	
		MCA Adjusted		MCA Adjusted	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
<i>Total</i>	<i>(n=1,668)</i>	55	55	64	64
1. Nonuser	900	50	60	64	67
2. 0.1-1.9	225	65	54	67	61
3. 2.0-4.9	217	60	52	60	60
4. 5.0-9.9	215	58	50	59	58
5. 10+	111	56	48	56	57
Difference (5-1)		+6	-12	-8	-12
Correlation (eta)		.07	.07	.04	.07
<i>*Control measures include income, age, race, marital status, children and gender</i>					

Could this again be unduly affected by those older than 64 who are less frequent participants in both sex and Internet use? As shown on the right side of Table 3, the occasions of sex do rise for this younger reference group, but the overall pattern is the same—except that here the decline in sex between nonusers and users is even larger than for the whole sample aged 18 and older.

In order to verify that this pattern was not isolated to MCA as an analytic technique, it was repeated using two separate regression programs available through the SDA analysis portfolio. Table 4 first shows the results of a straightforward least squares regression program and again with the same results. The negative regression coefficient is significant at the .10 but not .05 level.

The results of a more sophisticated “dummy variable” SDA option are shown in Appendix B, in the form of the multivariate SDA tutorial used in WebShop 2001. The value of this option, as in MCA, is that the analyst is able to see whether there are monotonic relations in the results (as in Table 3) or whether the pattern is more curvilinear (as in Table 2). As is clear from the Appendix B tutorial, the results are very much as found in Table 3. The more Internet use, the less sex is reported.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The strange bedfellow social behaviors of sex and religion do indeed have different relations with Internet use. Consistent with a “more . . . more” pattern, Internet users are generally more likely than nonusers to attend religious services (other factors equal), but not if one examines heaviest Internet users. They, like nonusers, report lowest levels of religious attendance.

TABLE 4: SDA REGRESSION ON SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Role	Name	Variables		Range	MD	
		Label				
Dependent	sexfreq (Recorded)	FREQUENCY OF SEX DURING LAST YEAR		0–260		
Independent	netime	Sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours, 1 decimal place)		.0–100.0		
Independent	sex	RESPONDENTS SEX		1–2		
Independent	age	AGE OF RESPONDENT		18–89	0,98,99	
Independent	marital	MARITAL STATUS		1–5	9	
Independent	educ	HIGHEST YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED		0–20	97,98,99	
Independent	income98	TOTAL FAMILY INCOME		1–24	0,98,99	
Independent	race	RACE OF RESPONDENT		1–3		
Weight	weight	WEIGHT		.5212–3.4995		
Regression Coefficients				Test That Each Coefficient = 0		
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE(B)</i>	<i>Beta</i>	<i>SE(Beta)</i>	<i>T-statistic</i>	<i>Probability</i>
NETIME	-0.335	0.188	-0.042	0.023	-1.783	0.075
Sex	-11.26	3.179	-0.08	0.022	-3.542	0
Age	-1.702	0.109	-0.383	0.025	-15.63	0
Marital	-7.075	1.077	-0.168	0.026	-6.569	0
Educ	-0.89	0.616	-0.035	0.024	-1.446	0.149
income98	0.132	0.338	0.01	0.025	0.391	0.696
Race	3.185	2.84	0.025	0.023	1.121	0.263
Constant	176.49	13.382			13.188	0

The pattern with sexual activity, in contrast, shows a “more . . . less” pattern. After adjusting for age and other predictors of sexual activity, sexual activity declines steadily as the amount of Internet use increases. The association is on the border of statistical significance, or significant in some analyses but not others, but the monotonicity involved is impressive—and holds up in other analyses.

Other statistical packages in the SDA analysis system can be used (by anyone with access to the Internet) to pinpoint the population groups in which the association between sexual activity and Internet use is more likely to be found than in other groups. Table 5 presents a three-way analysis of means from the SDA package and highlights how the relation may be confined to particular segments of the population—namely married people under age 35.

It can be seen that it does not hold for never married or previously married respondents under age 35. Moreover, parallel analyses for older age groups do not show this pattern—either for the married or nonmarried. The suggestion that the Internet may be distracting young married couples from sexual intimacy is the strongest evidence in the General Social Survey of the medium’s negative social influence.

TABLE 5: SDA MEANS FOR SEXUAL ACTIVITY BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE AND INTERNET USE

		Statistics for age = 1(18-35)			
Cells contain:		Marital			ROW
-Means		1	2	3	
-N of cases		1	2-4	5	TOTAL
netime	1. 0.0	116.58	78.12	78.57	93.04
		79	32	117	228
	2. 0.1-1.9	77.12	61.49	73.15	73.67
		32	9	43	84
	3. 2.0-4.9	82.68	60.04	56.37	66.29
		34	11	47	92
	4. 5.0-9.9	85.71	96.48	79.61	83.72
	27	11	40	78	
5. 10.0-90.0	77.12	121.29	84.41	85.28	
	36	14	68	118	
COL TOTAL	94.37	82.97	75.52	83.19	
	208	77	315	600	

APPENDIX A
DIFFERENCES IN ANNUAL SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND RELIGIOUS ATTENDANCE
BY VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

TABLE 6

	Year 2000		All years (1989–2000)	
	Sex	Church	Sex	Church
TOTAL (N=)	56 (2,263)	19 (2,737)	56 (14,374)	19 (40,461)
Sex				
Male	64	17	62	16
Female	50	21	52	22
Age				
18–24	84	15	79	15
25–34	81	15	80	16
35–44	68	19	67	19
45–54	47	19	51	20
55–64	35	21	35	22
65+	10	26	11	25
Race				
White	54	18	55	19
Black	65	24	59	22
Other	69	19	62	19
Education				
Some High School	48	16	48	18
High School	57	19	56	20
Some College	63	17	62	19
College	54	20	59	21
Graduate School	52	25	51	20
Income				
\$0.0–14.9K	57	15	49	22
\$15.0–29.9K	52	18	51	19
\$30.0–49.9K	58	18	58	19
\$50.0–74.9K	61	20	60	21
\$75K+	64	21	63	21
Refused	43	20	42	20
Marital Status				
Married	65	22	66	23
Widowed	9	27	12	27
Divorced	43	15	48	17
Separated	68	11	64	19
Never Married	61	14	56	16

	Year 2000		All years (1989–2000)	
	Sex	Church	Sex	Church
Work Hours				
0	39	22	42	28
1–19	45	21	53	25
20–29	64	17	56	22
30–39	64	17	62	20
40	66	19	62	20
41–49	70	16	70	19
50–59	66	18	68	19
60+	65	17	69	18
Children				
0	64	14	58	17
1	67	17	61	20
2	61	20	60	22
3	58	22	52	25
4+	51	25	46	26
Under 6				
0	50	19	51	22
1	82	19	78	21
2+	79	19	81	22
Region				
Northeast	56	17	54	20
North Central	58	19	55	23
South	57	22	58	24
West	52	15	57	17
City Size				
Metropolitan City (1)	58	15	56	18
Large City (2)	59	17	56	20
Suburb (3–4)	62	16	54	19
Small City (5–7)	59	18	56	20
Rural areas (8–10)	64	19	55	21

APPENDIX B
SDA TUTORIAL FOR DUMMY VARIABLE REGRESSION
TABLE 7: SDA FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION

Variables							
Role	Name	Label			Range	MD	
Row	sexfreq(Recoded)	FREQUENCY OF SEX DURING LAST YEAR			0-260		
Column	netime(Recoded)	Sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours, 1 decimal place)			0-7		
Weight	Weight	Weight			.512559-3.075354		
Frequency Distribution							
Cells contain: -Column percent -N of cases		netime					ROW TOTAL
		0	1	2	4	7	
		0.0	0.1- 1.9	2.0- 4.9	5.0- 9.9	10.0- 70.0	
0 0		33.6	11.6	15.5	13.4	15.9	23.6
		278	24	32	27	44	404
1 1		7.3	9.2	10.6	9.3	7.5	8.2
		60	19	22	18	21	140
12 2		9.5	10.1	6.2	10.6	12.1	9.7
		78	21	13	21	33	167
30 3		13.5	17.1	15.3	16.8	21.1	15.7
		112	35	32	33	58	270
50 4		12.8	21.0	21.9	23.0	18.1	16.9
		106	44	46	46	50	290
125 5		16.5	24.5	25.9	21.2	19.0	19.6
		137	51	54	42	52	336
260 6		6.8	6.4	4.7	5.7	6.3	6.3
		56	13	10	11	17	108
COL TOTAL		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		827	207	208	198	275	1,716
Means		50.04	64.32	60.88	59.17	57.18	55.28
Std Devs		71.75	68.99	64.90	66.46	68.32	69.59

The Table 7-11 output from SDA programs is intended to show the progressive steps involved in the dummy variable regression analysis of sexual activity by Internet use, adjusting for other demographic factors—as in the Table 3 MCA and in Tables 4 and 5 of the text.

The upper half from the cross-tabulation program shows the cross break of the two variables at the bivariate level. It can be seen that 33 percent of nonusers reported no sex in the prior year compared to less than 15 percent of Internet users. However, most frequent sex (row categories 5+6 or 2 or more times per week) is only slightly lower among nonusers (24 percent) than users (26 percent). The bottom of Table 7 shows average annual occasions of sex go from 50 for nonusers to 64, 61, 59 and 57 as weekly Internet use increases.

TABLE 8: SDA MEANS

Variables				
Role	Name	Label	Range	MD
Dependent	sexfreq(Recoded)	FREQUENCY OF SEX DURING LAST YEAR	0-260	
Row	netime(Recoded)	Sum of emtime + wwtime (hours, 1 decimal place)	1-5	
Weight	Weight	Weight	.512559- 3.075354	
Main Statistics				
Cells contain:				
-Means				
-N of cases				
netime	1. 0.0	50.04	903	
	2. 0.1-1.9	64.32	223	
	3. 2.0-4.9	60.88	216	
	4. 5.0-9.9	59.17	220	
	5. 10.0-90.0	57.43	286	
	COL TOTAL	55.32	1,848	

The Table 8 analysis above uses the SDA analysis of means program to replicate the averages shown at the bottom of Table 7.

The Table 9 analysis on the next page is the basic “entry level” of dummy variable regression, with Internet time (netime) as the only predictor. The nonuser group is the “dummy” category, against which the other categories are measured. Once again, it is the lightest using Internet group (0-2 hrs) that reports most sexual activity and its beta value of +.056 is significantly higher than the baseline group of nonusers, as noted by the value of .022 in the last column. The next group of users (2-5 hours per week) is also above that average, but its beta value of .044 is .071, which is not lower than .05 and is not considered significant. In the last row, it can be seen that the heaviest user group is also higher than the baseline group of nonusers, but its beta value of .031 is again not significant.

TABLE 9: INITIAL DUMMY VARIABLE REGRESSION

SDA 1.2: Regression Program Input						
Variables						
Role	Name	Label	Range	MD	Dataset	
Dependent	sexfreqrec	recoded sex freq in num per year	.0–260.0	9.0	2	
Independent	netime (d: 0.1–1.9)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0–1		1	
Independent	netime (d: 2.0–4.9)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0–1		1	
Independent	netime (d: 5.0–9.9)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0–1		1	
Independent	netime (d: 10.0–99)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0–1		1	
Results: Regression Coefficients				Test That Each Coefficient = 0		
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE(B)</i>	<i>Beta</i>	<i>SE (Beta)</i>	<i>T</i> -statistic	Probability
netime (d: 0.1–1.9)	12.116	5.261	.056	.024	2.303	.022
netime (d: 2.0–4.9)	9.640	5.329	.044	.024	1.809	.071
netime (d: 5.0–9.9)	7.371	5.289	.034	.024	1.393	.164
netime (d: 10.0–99)	6.066	4.774	.031	.025	1.271	.204
Constant	51.573	2.341			22.029	.000

The Table 10 regression on the next page adds both gender and age as controls; and it can be seen that the entire relation is reversed, with nonusers being the most active, with sexual occasions decreasing steadily the more the Internet is used. The only significant difference, however, is the contrast between the nonusers and the heaviest users ($beta = -.062$, .009 significance).

In this analysis, it can be seen that women report significantly less sex than the base category of men ($beta = -.089$, significance .000), and people over age 35 reporting less activity than the base category of those aged 18–24, the beta value for those over age 65 is $-.380$, well beyond the .000 level. It can be seen that the beta values increase markedly for each older age group past age 35.

TABLE 10: DUMMY VARIABLES REGRESSION (WITH NETIME, SEX AND AGE)

SDA 1.2: Regression Program Input						
Variables						
Role	Name	Label	Range	MD	Dataset	
Dependent	sexfreqrec	recoded sex freq in num per year	.0-260.0	9.0	2	
Independent	netime(d: 0.1-1.9)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0-1		1	
Independent	netime(d: 2.0-4.9)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0-1		1	
Independent	netime(d: 5.0-9.9)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0-1		1	
Independent	netime(d: 10.0-100.0)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0-1		1	
Independent	sex	RESPONDENT'S SEX	1-2		1	
Independent	age(d: 25-34)	AGE OF RESPONDENT	0-1		1	
Independent	age(d: 35-44)	AGE OF RESPONDENT	0-1		1	
Independent	age(d: 45-54)	AGE OF RESPONDENT	0-1		1	
Independent	age(d: 55-64)	AGE OF RESPONDENT	0-1		1	
Independent	age(d: 65-89)	AGE OF RESPONDENT	0-1		1	
Filter	year(2000)	GSS YEAR FOR THIS RESPONDENT	1972-2000		1	
Results: Regression Coefficients				Test That Each Coefficient = 0		
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE(B)</i>	<i>Beta</i>	<i>SE(Beta)</i>	<i>T-Statistic</i>	<i>Probability</i>
NETIME(d: 0.1-1.9)	-4.052	5.004	-.019	.023	-.810	.418
NETIME (d: 2.0-4.9)	-6.398	5.054	-.029	.023	-1.266	.206
NETIME (d: 5.0-9.9)	-8.904	5.064	-.041	.023	-1.758	.079
NETIME (d: 10-100)	-12.051	4.597	-.062	.024	-2.622	.009
Sex	-12.657	3.090	-.089	.022	-4.096	.000
age(d: 25-34)	3.983	5.848	.023	.033	.681	.496
age(d: 35-44)	-13.826	5.692	-.084	.035	-2.429	.015
age(d: 45-54)	-32.441	5.920	-.181	.033	-5.480	.000
age(d: 55-64)	-45.099	6.777	-.195	.029	-6.655	.000
age(d: 65-89)	-73.908	6.322	-.380	.032	-11.691	.000
Constant	104.718	7.094			14.761	.000

Table 11 on the next page adds marital status, income and children into the analysis; and it can be seen that these do further pull the net user groups apart. Here it is not only the highest user group that is significantly lower ($\beta = -.064$) but the next heaviest using group (5-10 hours of Internet use per week) as well ($\beta = -.053$, significance .030).

TABLE 11: DUMMY VARIABLE REGRESSION
(WITH NETIME, SEX, AGE, INCOME, MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN)

SDA 1.2: Regression Program Input Variables					
Role	Name	Label	Range	MD	Dataset
Dependent	sexfreqrec	recoded sex freq in num per year	.0-260.0	9.0	2
Independent	netime(d: 0.1-1.9)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0-1		1
Independent	netime(d: 2.0-4.9)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0-1		1
Independent	netime(d: 5.0-9.9)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0-1		1
Independent	netime(d: 10.0-100.0)	sum of emtime + wwwtime (hours)	0-1		1
Independent	sex(d: 2)	RESPONDENT'S SEX: female	0-1		1
Independent	age(d: 25-34)	AGE OF RESPONDENT	0-1		1
Independent	age(d: 35-44)	AGE OF RESPONDENT	0-1		1
Independent	age(d: 45-54)	AGE OF RESPONDENT	0-1		1
Independent	age(d: 55-64)	AGE OF RESPONDENT	0-1		1
Independent	age(d: 65-89)	AGE OF RESPONDENT	0-1		1
Independent	race(d: 2)	RACE OF RESPONDENT: black	0-1		1
Independent	race(d: 3)	RACE OF RESPONDENT: other	0-1		1
Independent	income98(d: 1-10)	TOTAL FAMILY INCOME: 1t 15k	0-1		1
Independent	income98(d: 16-18)	TOTAL FAMILY INCOME: 30-49k	0-1		1
Independent	income98(d: 19-20)	TOTAL FAMILY INCOME: 50-75k	0-1		1
Independent	income98(d: 21-23)	TOTAL FAMILY INCOME: 75k+	0-1		1
Independent	income98(d: 24)	TOTAL FAMILY INCOME: refused	0-1		1
Independent	marital(d: 2-4)	MARITAL STATUS: div/wid/sep	0-1		1
Independent	marital(d: 5)	MARITAL STATUS: never mar	0-1		1
Independent	childs(d: 1)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	0-1		1
Independent	childs(d: 2)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	0-1		1
Independent	childs(d: 3)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	0-1		1
Independent	childs(d: 4-8)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 4 or more	0-1		1
Filter	year(2000)	GSS YEAR FOR THIS RESPONDENT	1972-2000		1

(Table 11 continued next page.)

TABLE 11 CONTINUED

	Results: Regression Coefficient				Test That Each Coefficient = 0	
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE(B)</i>	<i>Beta</i>	<i>SE(Beta)</i>	<i>T-Statistic</i>	<i>Probability</i>
NETIME (d: 0.1–1.9)	-6.611	5.180	-.031	.024	-1.276	.203
NETIME (d: 2.0–4.9)	-8.353	5.226	-.039	.024	-1.598	.111
NETIME (d: 5.0–9.9)	-11.406	5.234	-.053	.024	-2.179	.030
NETIME (d: 10.0–100.0)	-12.433	4.841	-.064	.025	-2.568	.011
sex(d: 2)	-11.866	3.171	-.084	.022	-3.742	.000
age(d: 25–34)	-9.237	6.286	-.054	.036	-1.470	.142
age(d: 35–44)	-31.765	6.484	-.195	.040	-4.899	.000
age(d: 45–54)	-54.458	6.913	-.309	.039	-7.877	.000
age(d: 55–64)	-65.639	7.779	-.281	.033	-8.438	.000
age(d: 65–89)	-89.774	7.452	-.459	.038	-12.046	.000
race(d: 2)	9.264	4.725	.046	.023	1.961	.050
race(d: 3)	-2.760	7.007	-.009	.022	-.394	.694
income98(d: 1–10)	-1.206	5.059	-.007	.028	-.238	.812
income98(d: 16–18)	2.544	4.770	.015	.028	.533	.594
income98(d: 19–20)	5.342	5.205	.029	.028	1.026	.305
income98(d: 21–23)	10.636	5.476	.055	.029	1.942	.053
income98(d: 24)	-3.813	7.224	-.013	.024	-.528	.598
marital(d: 2–4)	-15.328	4.099	-.099	.026	-3.740	.000
marital(d: 5)	-24.458	4.951	-.150	.030	-4.940	.000
childs(d: 1)	6.162	5.170	.032	.027	1.192	.234
childs(d: 2)	9.373	4.864	.059	.031	1.927	.055
childs(d: 3)	7.277	5.513	.038	.028	1.320	.187
childs(d: 4–8)	11.042	6.007	.052	.028	1.838	.067
Constant	109.436	7.728			14.160	.000