Refer to News Story 10, “Church goers live longer, study finds” and Original Source 10. Refer to the Additional News Source 10, “‘Keeping the faith' UC Berkeley researchers links weekly church attendance to longer, healthier life” for question 4.

1. Identify which of the “Reasons for Relationships between Variables” described in Section 11.3 are likely to apply.
2. Determine whether the study was a randomized experiment or an observational study, then discuss whether the title is justified based on the way the study was done.
3. One of the statements in the news story is “women who attend religious services regularly are about 80% as likely to die as those not attending. Discuss the extent to which each of the three “common ways the media misrepresent statistics about risk” from Section 12.3, listed as parts a-c, apply to this quote.
   a. The baseline risk is missing.
   b. The time period of the risk is not identified.
   c. The reported risk is not necessarily your risk.
4. From the Additional News Source 10, identify or calculate a numerical value for each of the following.
   a. The increased risk of dying from circulatory diseases for people who attended religious services less than once a week or never, compared to those who attended at least weekly.
   b. The relative risk of dying from circulatory disease for people who attended religious services less than once a week or never, compared to those who attend at least weekly.
   c. The increased risk of dying from digestive diseases for people who attended religious services less than once a week or never, compared to those who attend at least weekly.
   d. The relative risk of dying from digestive disease for people who attended religious services less than once a week or never, compared to those who attend at least weekly.

5. Refer to Original Source 10, “Religious attendance and cause of death over 31 years.” For this study, the researchers used a complicated statistical method to assess relative risk by adjusting for factors such as education and income. The resulting numbers are called “relative hazards” instead of relative risks, but have the same interpretation as relative risk. Refer to the relative hazards in Table 4 of the article. Write a sentence or two that someone with no training in statistics would understand, presenting each of the following for those who do not attend weekly religious services compared with those who o:
   a. The relative risk of dying from all causes for women under age 70.
   b. The increased risk of dying from all causes for men under age 70.
   c. The relative risk of dying from cancer for men age 70+.
   d. The relative risk of dying from cancer for men under age 70.