

My title*

My subtitle if needed

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First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

1 1 Introduction

You can and should cross-reference sections and sub-sections. For instance, Section [2](#) and Section [4.1](#).

2 2 Data

```
# Summary statistics of our GSS data
summ_gss <- cleaned_2016gss_data %>%
  select(age, sex, race, income, rincome,
         degree, childs, marital,
         happy, wwwhr)
# sumtable(cleaned_2016gss_data, title = 'Summary Statistics of Our Variables', out = 'ka
## the final line doesn't w
#ork for some reason and i'm mad
```

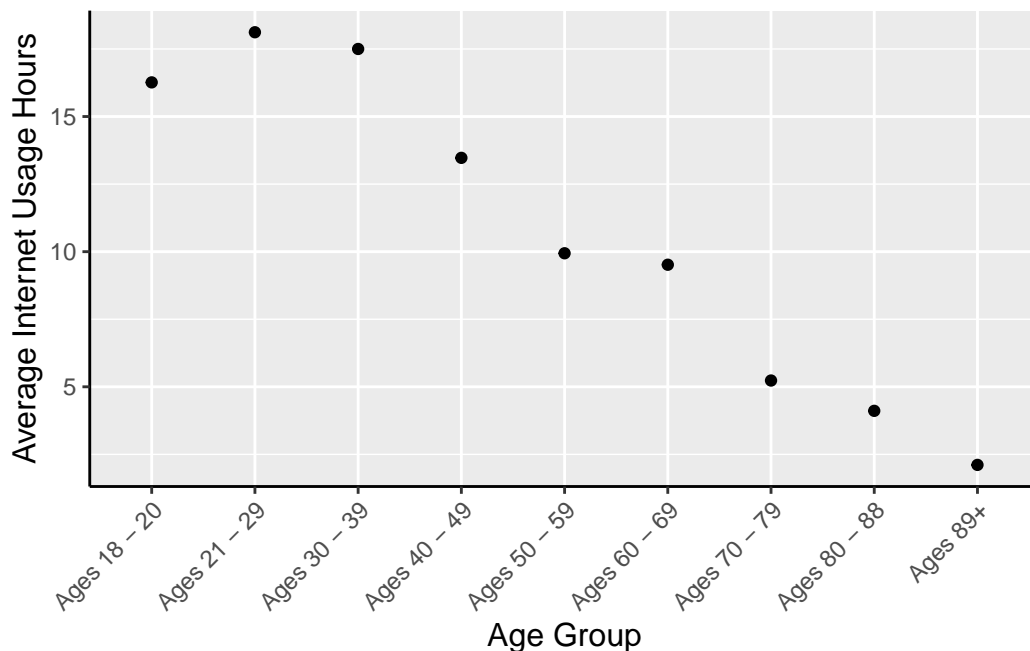


Figure 1: Average Weekly Total of Internet Use by Age Group

2.1 2.1 Survey

2.2 2.2 Questionnaire

3 3 Results

The graph Figure 1 depicting the relationship between age and average weekly internet usage. The data on internet usage hours for various age groups are averaged to reduce any bias due to selectively chosen survey responses. The curve on the graph is skewed to the right, with its peak occurring in the 21 to 29 age group, which has the highest internet usage of approximately 18 hours per week. Subsequently, internet usage gradually declines with age, with the lowest usage recorded in the 89+ age group at an average of 2 hours per week. This graph indicates that young adults, particularly those aged 21 to 29, spend more time on the internet. As people age, their internet usage tends to decline gradually. The graph suggests a statistically significant correlation between age and internet usage, and the trend is relatively clear.

The graph Figure 2 illustrates the average weekly internet usage of two genders. Similarly to the age and internet usage graph, the data on internet usage hours for different genders are averaged to minimize any volunteering bias. The data shows that there is no substantial

*Code and data are available at: <https://github.com/AnnieYan0807/GSS-data-analysis.git>.

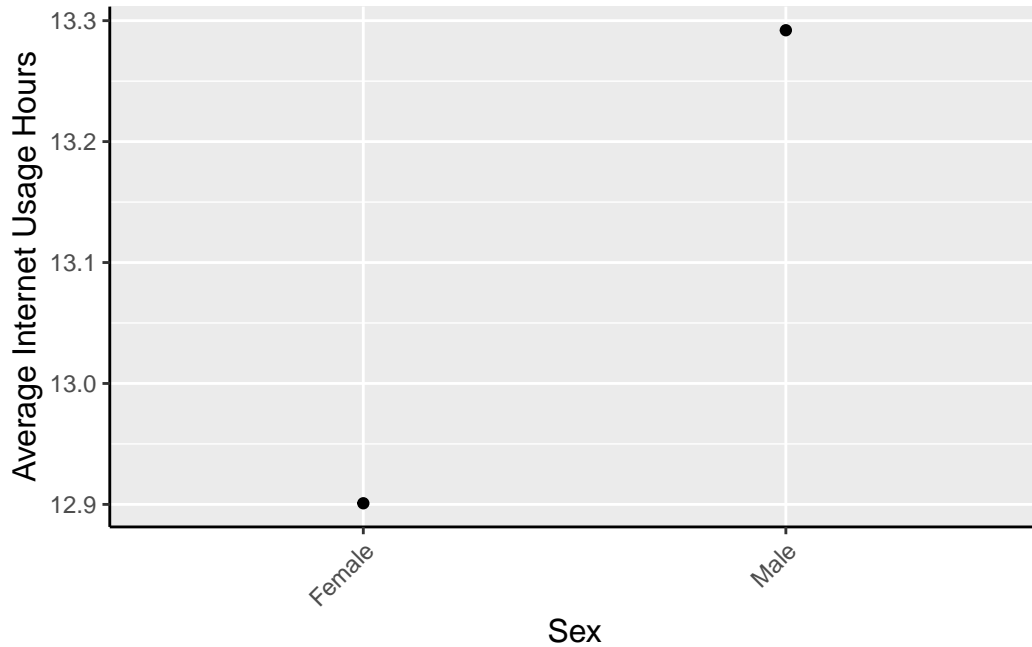


Figure 2: Average Weekly Total of Internet Use by Gender

difference between male and female internet usage. Female participants have an average of 12.9 hours per week spent on the internet, while male participants have an slightly higher average of 13.3 hours per week spent on the internet. However, the gender selection in this survey is limited, and further discussion regarding this limitation can be found in the ethics and bias section.

The graph Figure 3 displays the average weekly internet usage of individuals belonging to different races. Based on the data, we can observe that individuals who do not identify as either Black or White have the highest internet usage, with an average of 15.5 hours per week. African American individuals have a similar level of internet usage, also averaging 15.2 hours per week. In contrast, white individuals tend to have the lowest internet usage, with an average of 12.3 hours per week.

Max

Max

Max

Figure 8 displays the relationship between marital status and internet usage in 2016. In accordance with popular opinion, people who have never been married use the Internet the most. Most notably, people who are widowed use the Internet the least, perhaps due to the correlation between age and widowhood.

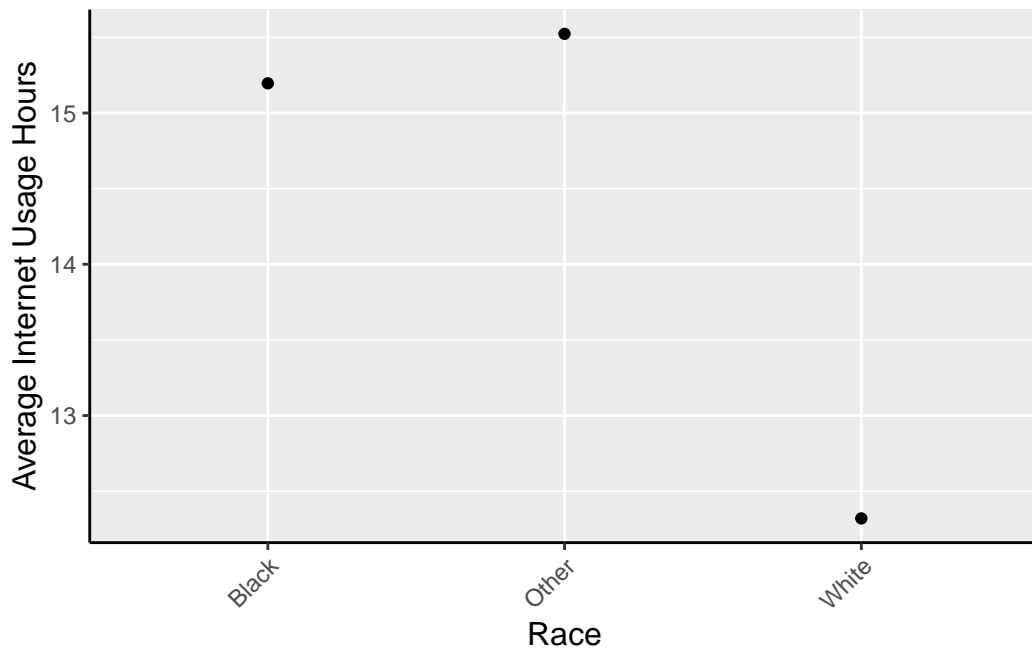


Figure 3: Average Weekly Total of Internet Use by Race

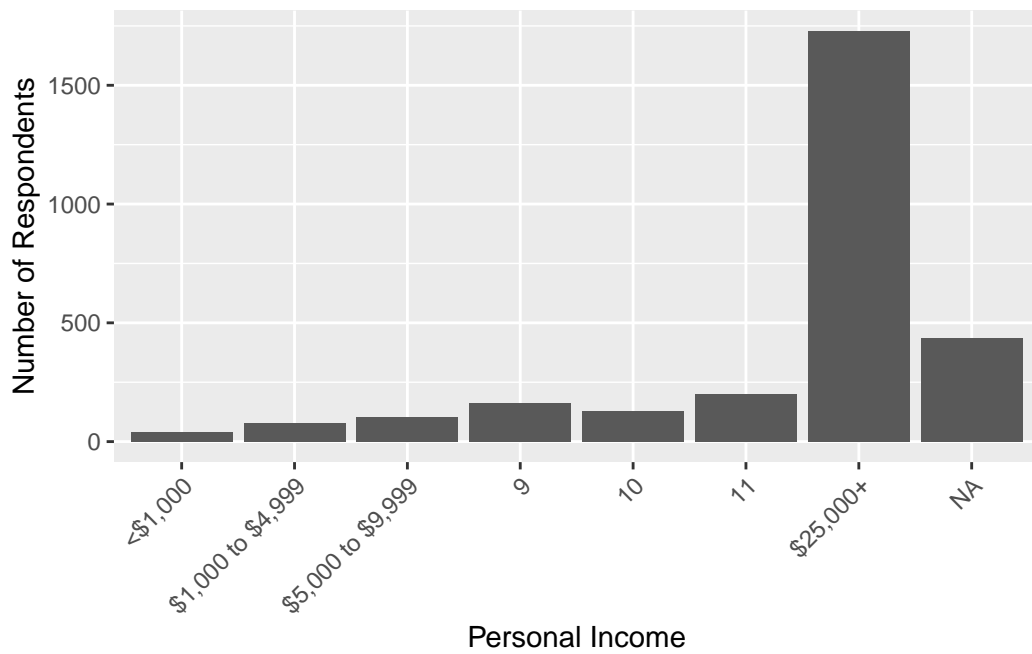


Figure 4: Average Weekly Total of Internet Use by Personal Income

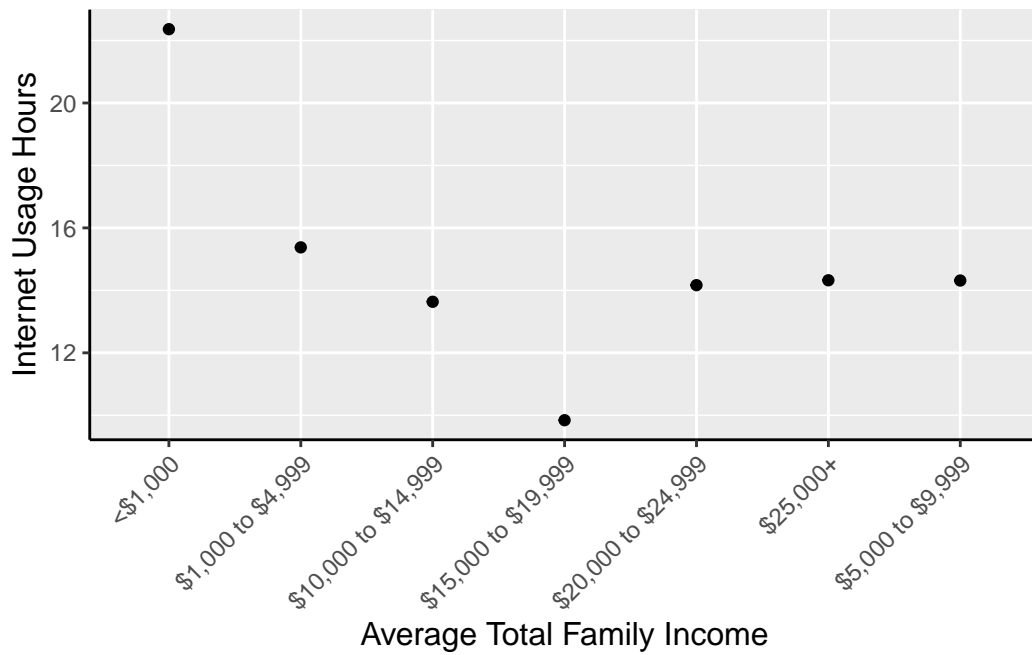


Figure 5: Average Weekly Total of Internet Use by Family Income

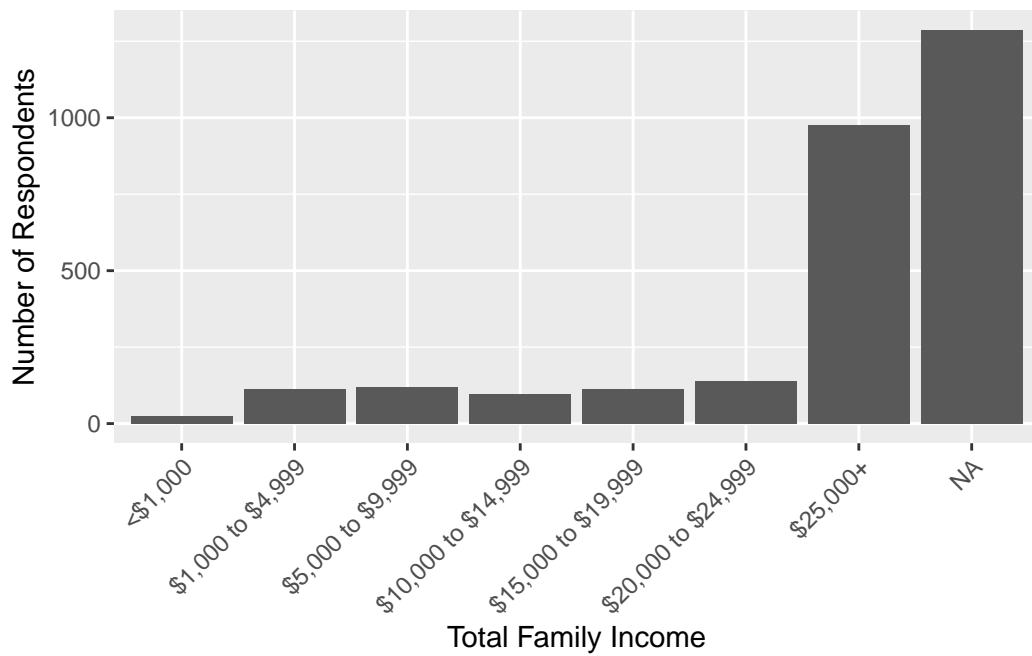


Figure 6: Average Weekly Total of Internet Use by Family Income

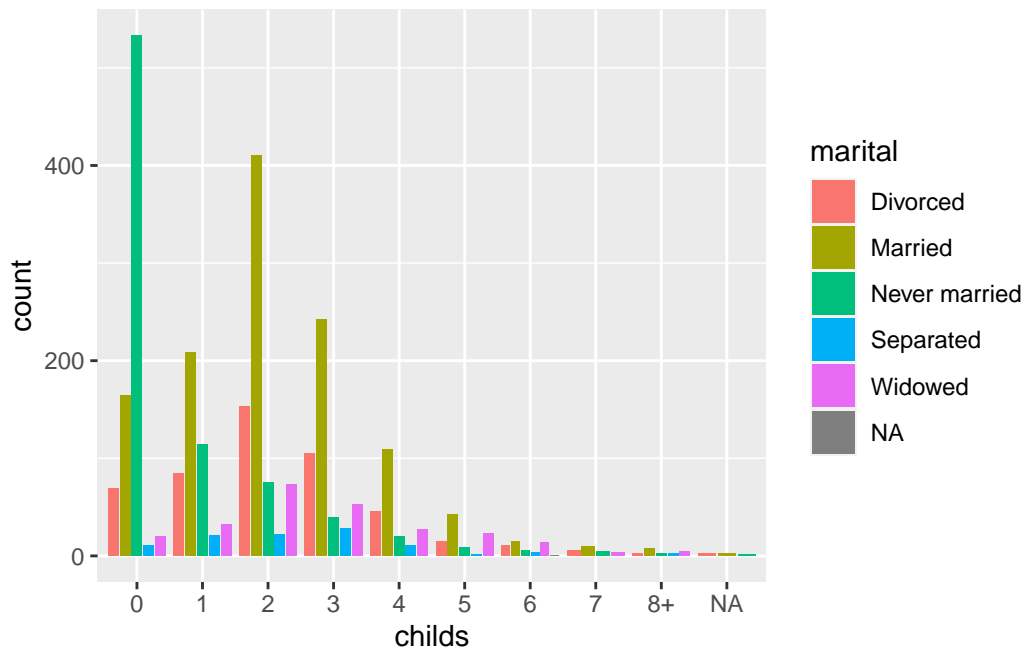


Figure 7: Average Weekly Total of Internet Use by Children

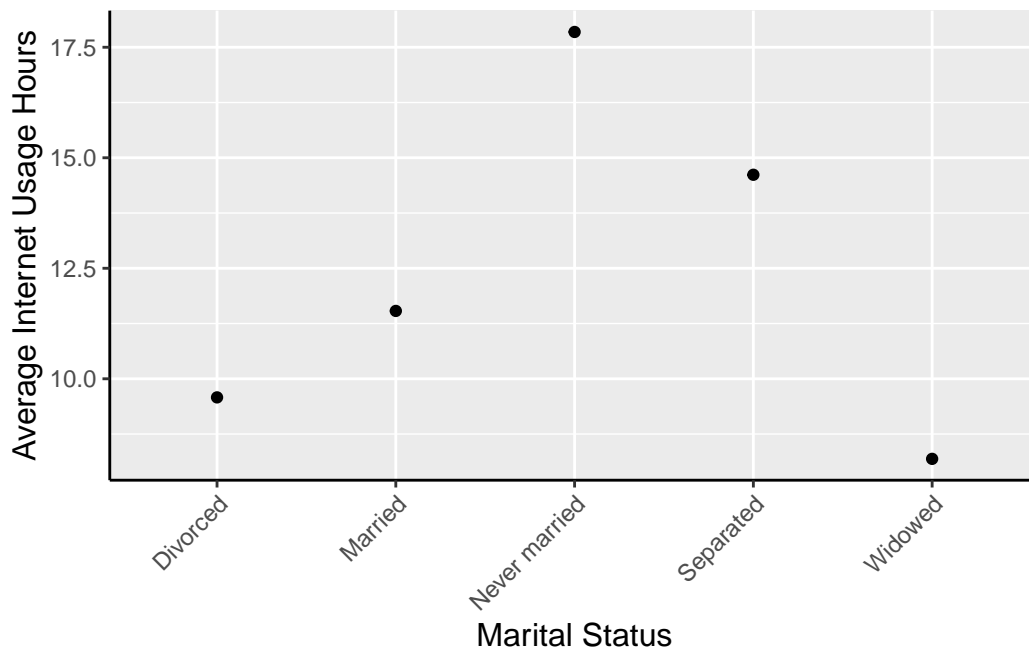


Figure 8: Average Weekly Total of Internet Use by Marital Status

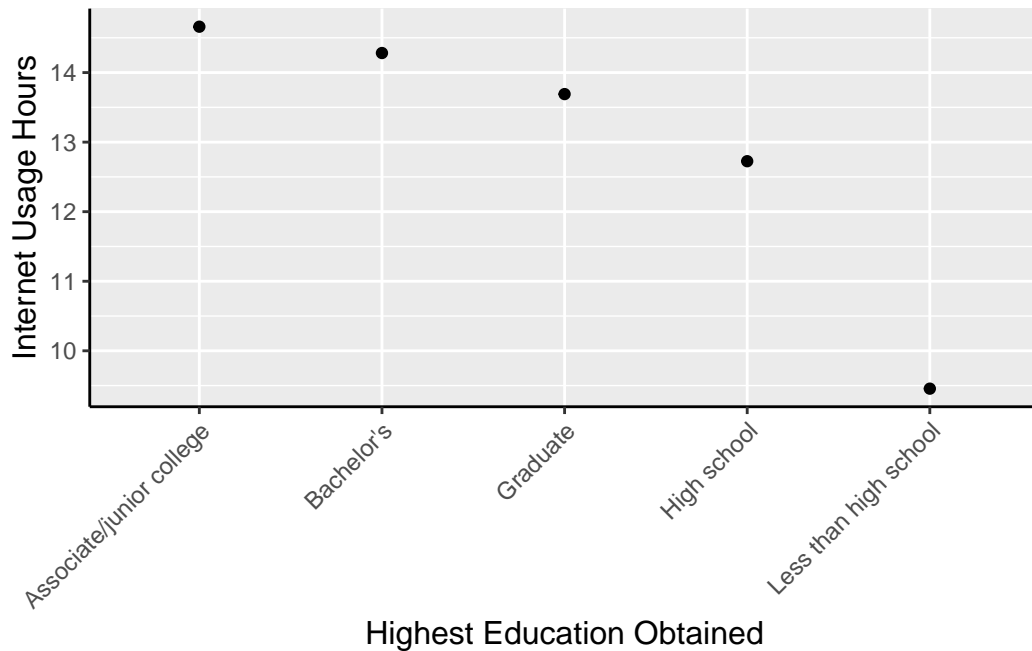


Figure 9: Weekly Total of Internet Use by Highest Education Obtained

Figure 9 displays the relationship between highest level of education obtained by the respondent and internet usage in 2016. Those who have completed a less than high school degree use the internet the least.

Figure 10 displays the relationship between perceived level of happiness and internet usage in 2016. There seems to be a direct decrease in internet usage the more happy the respondent measures themselves to be, with a difference of 2.5 hours between the happiest respondents and least happy respondents.

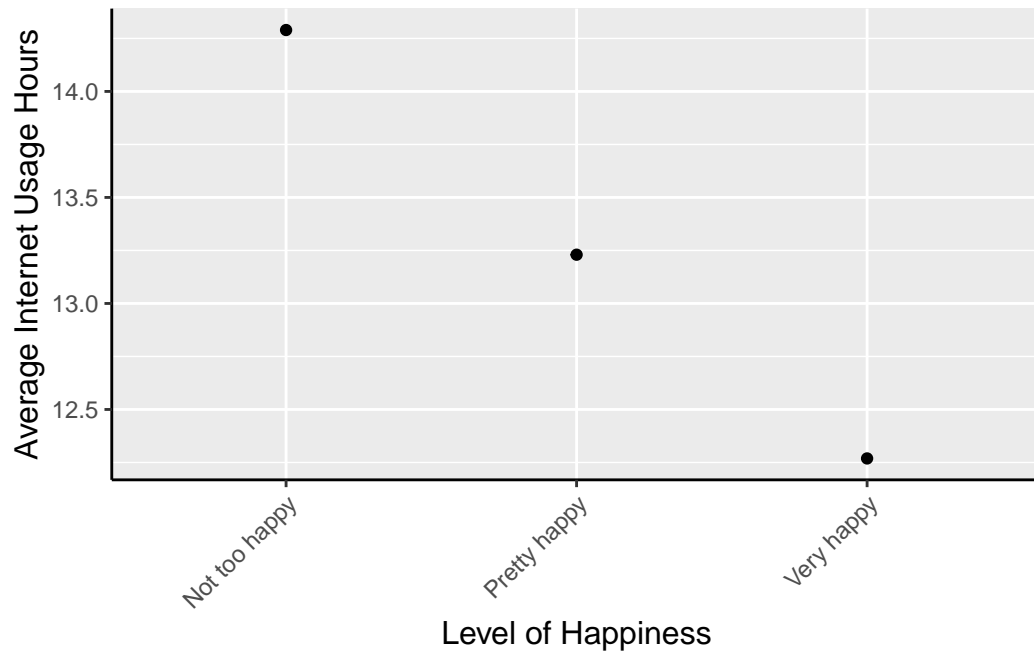


Figure 10: Average Weekly Total of Internet Use by Level of Happiness

4 4 Discussion

4.1 4.1 First discussion point

4.2 4.2 Second discussion point

4.3 4.3 Third discussion point

4.4 4.4 Weaknesses and next steps

5 Appendix

5 6 Additional details

6 7 References