On Grief*

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Abstract to be added once Data, Results, and Discussion sections are fully completed.

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*Code and data are available at: LINK.

1 Introduction

Introduction still to come.

2 Data

Data used in this paper was retrieved from `Zenodo` (CERN 2013), which is an open repository maintained for researchers to publish research papers, datasets, and other scholarly work. The data source used is named `Public stigma towards prolonged grief disorder` (Gonschor et al. 2020) which was retrieved to analyze the effects of Prolonged Grief Disorder (PGD) on the surveyed grieving participants. The data was collected, cleaned and analyzed in the programming language `R` (R Core Team 2022). Supplementary libraries that were utilized during the analysis and compilation of the dataset include `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. 2019), `knitr` (Xie 2023), `janitor` (Firke 2023), `dbplyr` (Wickham, Girlich, and Ruiz 2023), and `ggplot2` (Wickham 2016).

2.1 Public Perception of Individuals Experiencing Grief, By Sex

In Table 1, we have compiled the summary statistics for participants' perception on grieving individuals. Note that for the remainder of this paper, prolonged grief disorder and major depressive episode are denoted by PGD and MDE, respectively. The four categories identified in this summary include the following combinations each for one male and one female individual: those exhibiting symptoms of prolonged grief and diagnosed with PGD, those exhibiting symptoms of prolonged grief and diagnosed with MDE, those exhibiting symptoms of prolonged grief and receiving no diagnosis, and those exhibiting no symptoms of prolonged grief and thus receiving no diagnosis.

For the 11 variables described in each of the four categories, the first two variables describe the number of participants and average age of the participants. The third variable describes the level of complicated grief experienced by the participants. The last eight variables listed denote the average ratings of the participants towards the grieving individuals for each respective variable, in which a higher average implies a stronger relationship to that variable.

Table 1: Public Perception Towards Grief Based on Varying Symptoms and Diagnoses, By Sex

Variable	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2
Participants	106.00	111.00	104.00	109.00	98.00	100.00	108.00	107.00
Mean Age	33.74	31.58	34.86	33.05	31.51	31.52	32.44	32.24
Complicated Grief Rating	15.97	16.82	16.29	17.40	14.01	16.10	16.08	15.66
Competency	2.41	2.44	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.44	3.48	3.51
Warmness	3.11	3.11	3.17	3.18	3.36	3.21	3.53	3.48
Dependency	2.87	2.95	2.79	2.78	2.90	3.06	1.61	1.47
Emotional Stability	1.43	1.57	1.54	1.52	1.59	1.60	3.51	3.45
Fear	1.85	1.80	1.70	1.92	1.86	1.83	1.40	1.41
Anger	1.31	1.37	1.30	1.34	1.32	1.40	1.20	1.22
Prosociality	3.22	3.10	3.20	3.19	3.14	3.15	2.40	2.48
Social Aversion	15.25	14.21	14.62	14.10	14.58	14.15	10.93	9.68

Below will be a legend denoting the combinations of grief symptoms and diagnoses, as abbreviated by the column names above.

2.2 Public Perception of Individuals Experiencing Grief, Aggregated

In Table 2, we have compiled the summary statistics for participants' perception on grieving individuals, aggregated for each of the four categories by averaging both the male and female numbers in each row.

Table 2: Public Perception Towards Grief Based on Varying Symptoms and Diagnoses, Aggregated

Variable	A	B	C	D
Participants	108.50	106.50	99.00	107.50
Mean Age	32.66	33.95	31.52	32.34
Complicated Grief Rating	16.40	16.84	15.05	15.87
Competency	2.42	2.54	2.50	3.50
Warmness	3.11	3.17	3.29	3.50
Dependency	2.91	2.79	2.98	1.54
Emotional Stability	1.50	1.53	1.60	3.48
Fear	1.83	1.81	1.85	1.40
Anger	1.34	1.32	1.36	1.21
Prosociality	3.16	3.20	3.14	2.44
Social Aversion	14.73	14.36	14.37	10.30

Similar to Section 2.1, below will be a legend denoting the combinations of grief symptoms and diagnoses with both sexes aggregated into one column, as abbreviated by the column names above.

3 Results

The intention in this section is to compare the perception of survey participants towards individuals representing the 4 different combinations of grief symptoms and diagnoses, for each of the two sexes.

4 Discussion

4.1 First discussion point

A different dataset involving qualitative responses of grieving individuals will be discussed and compared to our findings in Section 3.

4.2 Second discussion point

4.3 Weaknesses and next steps

References

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