|  |
| --- |
| . One was the surprisingly large number of people who identified themselves as having an obsessive-compulsive disorder. We crunched the numbers and found that 13% of the people surveyed said that they suffered from an OCD (obsessive compulsive disorder). The number that really caught our eye was the fact that of the people who said they had an "unbearable" stress load, 28% said they had an OCD. Furthermore, 18% of highly stressed people said they had an OCD.  We decided to see if there was a sex bias, so we separated the sample by sex and stress levels. What we found was surprising, 38% "unbearably" stressed males also suffered from an OCD, and a quarter of all highly stressed men had an OCD, and to finish it off over 18% of all the men surveyed regardless of stress level said they had a OCD. Compare this with the fact that only 10.4% of females said they had an OCD, and only 16.7% of highly stressed females suffered from and OCD, and one begins to wonder whether there is a possible gender gap in stress levels, we decided to see for ourselves. We knew from our data that 47% of all the men surveyed said they were highly stressed, compared to only 38% of women, in addition 22% of men said they were unbearably stressed, whereas only 10% of women were identified as being unbearably stressed. However, when we ran the results through a chi-squared test we found that the chi-squared statistics didn't yield p-values that were significant at any level. So we conclude that we need more information to see if there is a gender gap in stress levels.  The final subject that we tested was drug and alcohol use, and how it effected stress levels. In our sample, 61% of stressed individuals said they used alcohol or drugs at least occasionally, whereas only 50% of non-stressed individuals said they used. We ran the numbers through the chi-squared test and discovered that at least for our sample, there was no correlation between stress and drug use. However, we further hypothesize that there could be confounding variables in this, and that it could make an interesting experiment for future groups. We believe that since most people don't use drugs and alcohol alone, and generally do it in a socially engaging situation, that this social interaction can provide a certain amount of stress relief and confound the results.  Some other interesting suggestions for future groups are as follows: Ask what race the subjects are and what income bracket their family lives in, ask subjects if they are middle/oldest/youngest child, there could be a stress correlation, be sure that groups such as minorities, underclassmen, and other groups do not have a large statistical under coverage, this could skew your results, be sure to get a large sample size, anything over 30 is statistically sufficient, but try and get at least 100 if you can, finally try and randomize your selection of subjects as much as possible. In our survey there were some potential problems that could have altered the results, they are the following: large under coverage of minorities and freshmen, convenience sampling was used instead of SRS, this is OK, because we had more then 30 subjects, but an SRS would have been more accurate, and finally, there was no way to tell if the subjects answered truthfully, a few jokesters could skew results badly. In addition some people may have been unclear on what exactly a question was asking.   ([next](http://docs.google.com/conclusion2.html))  [[Home](http://docs.google.com/home.html)][[Introduction](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html)][[Hypothesis](http://docs.google.com/hypothesis.html)][[Procedure](http://docs.google.com/procedure.html)][[Data](http://docs.google.com/data.html)][[Conclusions](http://docs.google.com/conclusions.html)][[Bilio/Links](http://docs.google.com/biblio.html)]  [[2001 Projects](http://docs.google.com/index.html)][[2000 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2000/index.html)][[1999 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP99/index.html)][[1998 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP98/index.html)] |

CONCLUSION