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Multivariable Statistics

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1. The topic is the effects of Covid-19 on the average mental health of the American population particularly in regards to anxiety and depression/
2. The data contains both numeric (the depression and anxiety scores) and qualitative (the divisions of race, sex, education, and age) data. All of the qualitative data must be coded to numeric.
3. Is the quarantine effecting people as a whole negatively? Are minorities having a worse mental health crisis than white Americans? Are young people experiencing more mental health problems than those who are older? Are women experiencing more mental health issues than men? Are those who are less educated having more mental health issues right now?
4. I will use weeks of quarantine, mental health value, and subgroup identifier.
5. The value of mental health symptoms will be used as the unit of analysis.
6. I will use weeks of quarantine, mental health value, and subgroup identifier.
7. The source is a CDC study that ended at the beginning of July 2020.
8. The study was released in July 2020.
9. This research can be used to see the effects of the quarantine on certain groups of interest and might show weaknesses in our mental health system.
10. The mental health values are shown over the time variable and are split into different groups using the subgroup variable.
11. They are secondary (collected by the CDC).
12. This study investigates the association between the continuing Covid-19 pandemic and its effects on depression and anxiety across the United States. This study will specifically look at the effects across age groups, gender groups, and racial groups over a period of 9 weeks. Pressure regarding social distancing and social isolation have led to investigations from the CDC into effects on social isolation on various life factors such as employment and physical health, but also in regards of mental health. The data uses the two-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-2) scale to obtain data on the state of an individual’s symptoms regarding depression and anxiety, then cataloguing the averages across several factors such as race, education, gender, and location. There is a clear upward trend across the nine weeks for both depressive and anxious symptoms across the national average and across nearly all groups within the data. We can also see that Hispanic and Black individuals, individuals in the 18-29 age group, and women are more severely affected by the continuing crisis than their counterparts. Regression models will be built to determine whether or not it is truly increasing more for these groups or if there is no significant trend, as well as the correlation of the status to the actual increase. This research could be used to suggest that certain groups are either not receiving as effective of mental care or are suffering greater mental illness during this crisis. The research might also inform on greater mental health weaknesses across the United States.