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U of O Data Science

Project 1

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In this analysis we are examining US government survey data from 12/29/21 to 1/24/23 examining levels of anxiety over demographics of gender identity, assigned gender at birth, sexual orientation and race.

This is how the questions were asked for our data sets:

Interest: Frequency of having little interest in things over previous 2 weeks

Worry: Frequency of worry over previous 2 weeks

Down: Frequency of feeling depressed over previous 2 weeks

Anxious: Frequency of anxiety over previous 2 weeks

The answers for each question use the following metrics.

Answers are from 1 to 4:

1) Not at all

2) Several days

3) More than half the days

4) Nearly every day

In examining levels of feeling anxiety, interest, worry and down across self-described gender identity, the results were extremely similar for the data sets and demographics I was looking at. On the graphs there was no decreeable difference, so I chose to present anxiety only to be consistent with my group analysis.

**Average Anxiety By Racial Identity:**

The order of least to most: Asian, White, Black, Hispanic, Other/Mixed Race. Asian identifying people have the least anxiety. What is interest is that black and white identifying peoples have similar anxiety levels. Mixed race or other identifying people have the highest average anxiety levels.

**Average Anxiety by Gender:**

Order from least to most: Male, Female, Something else, Transgender. This chart is quite telling as it matches with critical gender theories about levels of privilege in society—the more privilege a gender group has, the lower their levels of anxiety. More research is needed to see if there are other contributing factors to this paradigm.

**Gender of Survey Respondents:**

While the survey was conducted over a random swath of the USA population, the genders do not seem to participate in the survey at equal rates as 57% of respondents are female and 42% are male. This is not representative of the genders of the USA population, which is very close to even between men and women, leading me to the conclusion that women are more likely to agree to participate in the survey than men. In our Anxiety analysis we see that women have higher average anxiety levels than men, and since they participated in the survey at higher rates, we can infer that the data in our analysis is skewed towards women respondents, or away from men.

**Sexual Orientation as Percent of USA Population:**

This pie graph was from a separate line of inquiry, however I found it interesting and so I wanted to present it briefly. One of the hardest aspects of measuring sexual orientation is that people identify this themselves, so if they are not out to the public, or themselves the data will reflect that. In this chart we see the following breakdown:

89.7% Straight

4% Bisexual

3.5% Gay/Lesbian

1.6% Something Else

1.3% Don’t Know