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Mental Illness in Relation to Gender and Race

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Mental Health in relation to gender

By Charles Parkinson

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Abstract

My research topic is mental illness in relationship to gender and race while also examining the abilities of treatment for each group. Is one group more affected than another and if so, what group has more resources or what is the social views on specific groups regarding mental illness?

Hypothesis

I hypothesizes that there are connections between mental health in relation to gender and the resources available. Through my research I will be able to find differences and data to support my claim.

Methods

I Researched and used the U.S Census Bureau Household pulse survey as the back bone to my research. Through the survey I was able to sort and pick questions and data to charts. Due to these charts I was able to find patterns and show cast this data below in order to answer the original question.



Results

My results from the data groups are that in regard to feeling of anxious the female numbers are higher than the male. Along with this we see almost the same in the feeling of worry which sees a split with women being higher then male. Lastly we see in feeling down that more women reported being more affected then males. In all three data tables it shows that women are affected more then men day to day.

Conclusion

My preliminary findings show that in this Census with the data we used females have higher numbers then males in anxious, worry or feeling down. For the most part we see the majority say not at all and that for that group its almost even. Therefor according to this experiment female experience symptoms of mental illness higher than male patients on a day to day record.

References

<https://www.census.gov/prgrams-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data/datasets.html>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2810067/>