Final Report

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Load Packages

```
library(tidyverse)
library(readxl)
library(dbplyr)
library(ggplot2)
```

Load Data

```
load(file = "~/sta198/Jackie-Fan-Club/data/ICPSR_34363/DS0001/34363-0001-Data.rda")
#rename file
data <- da34363.0001</pre>
```

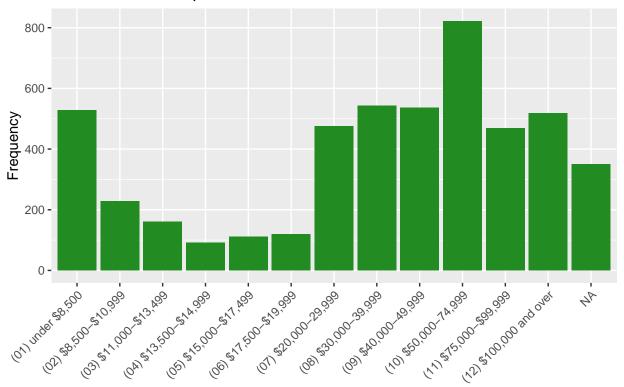
Data Citation: Battle, Juan, Pastrana, Antonio Jay, and Daniels, Jessie. Social Justice Sexuality Project: 2010 National Survey, including Puerto Rico. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2013-08-09. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR34363.v1

```
data_filtered <- data %>%
  select(Q15B,
         Q15C,
         Q17A,
         Q17B,
         Q18A1:Q18A5,
         Q18C,
         Q18G,
         Q19A1:Q19A7,
         Q22A,
         Q22B,
         Q25)
# remove descriptions and other attributes
data_filtered2 <- lapply(data, function(x) {attributes(x) <- NULL; x}) %>%
  as.data.frame() %>%
  select(Q15B,
         Q15C,
         Q17A,
         Q17B,
         Q18A1:Q18A5,
         Q18C,
```

```
Q18G,
         Q19A1:Q19A7,
         Q22A,
         Q22B,
         Q25)
data <- data filtered %>%
    select(Q17A,
         Q17B,
         Q18A1:Q18A5,
         Q18C,
         Q18G,
         Q19A1:Q19A7,
         Q22A,
         Q22B,
         Q25) %>%
  rename(healthInsureAcc = Q17A) %>%
  rename(healthProvideAcc = Q17B) %>%
  rename(male = Q18A1) %>%
  rename(female = Q18A2) %>%
  rename(m2f = Q18A3) %>%
  rename(f2m = Q18A4) %>%
 rename(genderOther = Q18A5) %>%
  rename(sexuality = Q18C) %>%
 mutate(age = 2021 - Q18G) \%>\%
 rename(black = Q19A1) %>%
 rename(hispanic = Q19A2) %>%
  rename(asian = Q19A3) %>%
  rename(native = Q19A4) %>%
  rename(white = Q19A5) %>%
  rename(multi = Q19A6) %>%
  rename(raceOther = Q19A7) %>%
  rename(edu = Q22A) %>%
  rename(income = Q22B) %>%
 rename(assessHealth = Q25)
data <- data %>%
  mutate(male = case_when(
 male == "(1) Yes" ~ "male",
 is.na(male) ~ "",
 TRUE ~ ""),
 female = case_when(
 female == "(1) Yes" ~ "female",
 is.na(female) ~ "",
 TRUE ~ ""),
 m2f = case when(
 m2f == "(1) Yes" \sim "m2f",
  is.na(m2f) ~ "",
 TRUE ~ ""),
 f2m = case\_when(
 f2m == "(1) Yes" \sim "f2m",
  is.na(f2m) ~ "",
 TRUE ~ ""),
  genderOther = case_when(
```

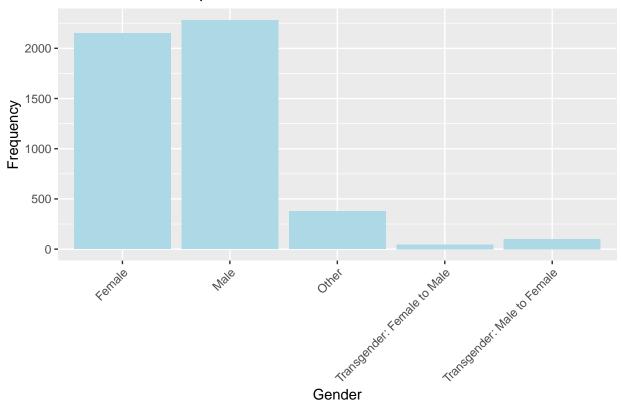
```
genderOther == "(1) Yes" ~ "Other",
  is.na(genderOther) ~ "",
  TRUE ~ ""),
  gender = ""
data$gender <- paste(data$male, data$female)</pre>
data$gender <- paste(data$gender, data$m2f)</pre>
data$gender <- paste(data$gender, data$f2m)</pre>
data$gender <- paste(data$gender, data$genderOther)</pre>
data$gender <- trimws(data$gender)</pre>
data <- data %>%
mutate(gender = case_when(
  gender == "male" ~ "Male",
  gender == "female" ~ "Female",
  gender == "m2f" ~ "Transgender: Male to Female",
  gender == "f2m" ~ "Transgender: Female to Male",
  TRUE ~ "Other")
ggplot(data, aes(x = income)) +
  geom_bar(fill = "#228b22") +
  labs (x = "Reported Income Level",
        y = "Frequency",
        title = "Distribution of Respondant Income Levels") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45,
                                    hjust = 1)
```

Distribution of Respondant Income Levels



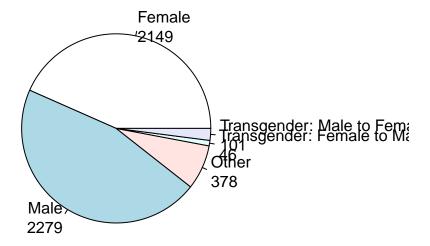
Reported Income Level

Distribution of Respondant Gender

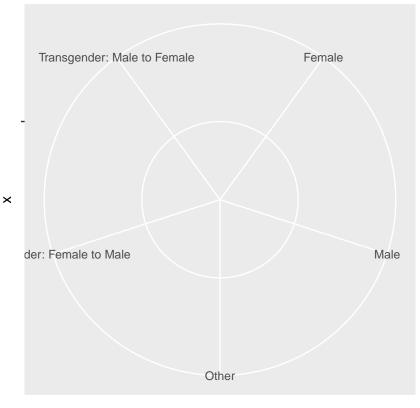


```
# Pie Chart with Percentages
gendertable <- table(data$gender)
lbls <- paste(names(gendertable), "\n", gendertable, sep="")
pie(gendertable, labels = lbls,
    main="Pie Chart of Gender Distribution of Respondents")</pre>
```

Pie Chart of Gender Distribution of Respondents



```
# attempt at ggplot2 way...
ggplot(data, aes(x = "", y = gender, fill = "gender")) +
coord_polar(theta = "y")
```

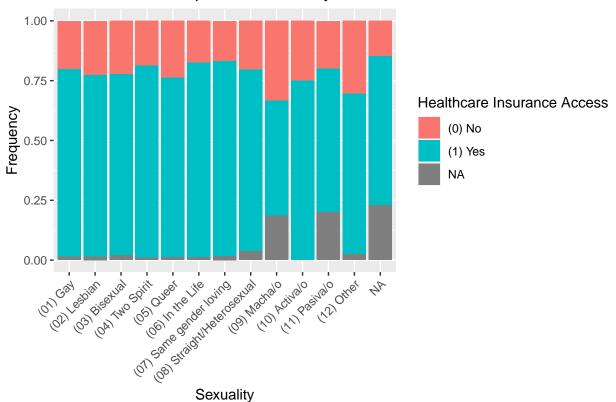


gender

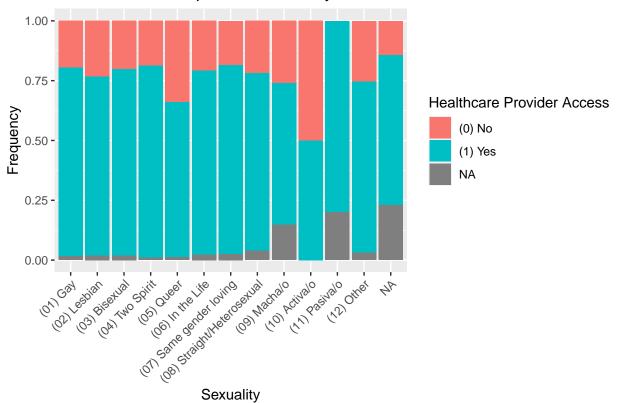
```
\#geom\_label\_repel(nudge\_y = 1, direction = "y", hjust = 1) \#for if label needs adjusting?
```

This pie chart depicts respondents' gender identities. The biggest group of respondents are male, followed by female, followed by "other." There are more M2F transgender individuals than F2M transgender individuals.

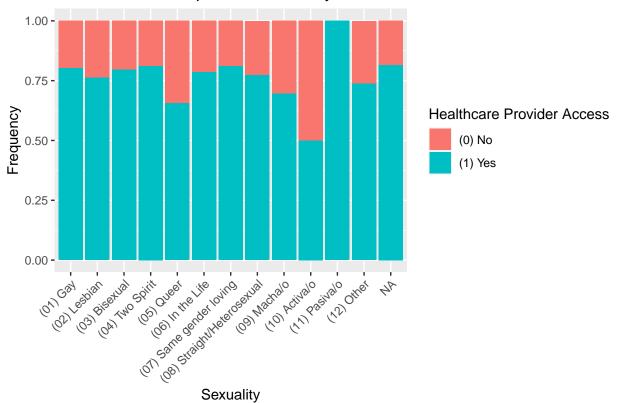
Distribution of Respondant Sexuality and Healthcare Access



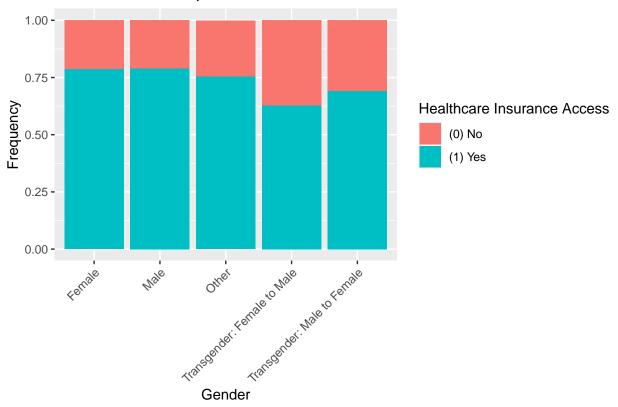
Distribution of Respondant Sexuality and Healthcare Access



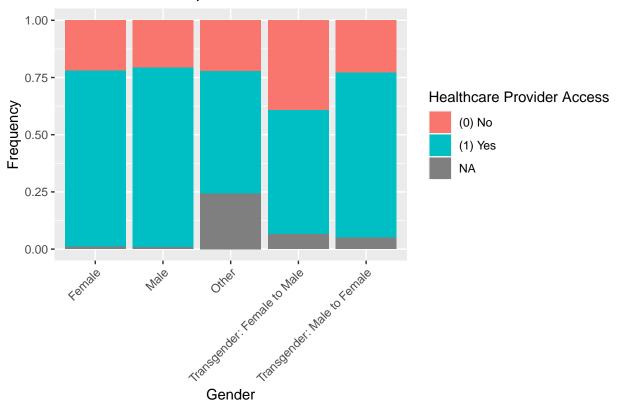
Distribution of Respondant Sexuality and Healthcare Access



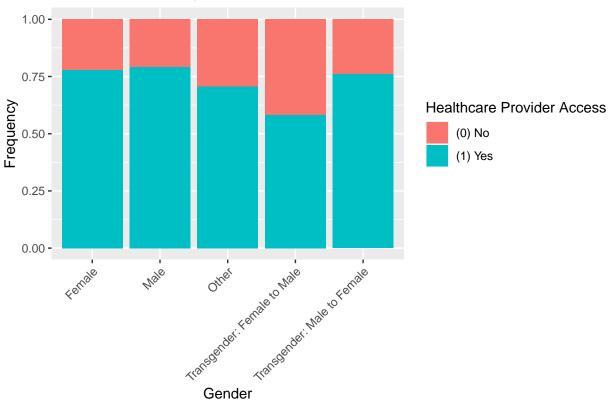
Distribution of Respondant Gender and Healthcare Access



Distribution of Respondant Gender and Healthcare Access







These are responses according to gender when asked, "Do you have a regular doctor or health care provider?" The visualization shows that a greater percentage of transgender individuals answered "no" than cisgender individuals. Also, note that there are more missing values for transgendered individuals than cisgendered respondents, which may provide more insight to the disparity.