

poa\_access\_gov

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## 7.1) People who had difficulty accessing social services or benefits [20]

Run distribution over population Run distribution by sub-demographics (a-k) Compare and find gaps (test unequal proportions)

```
mean(wrangled$diff_ss, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 0.1082888
```

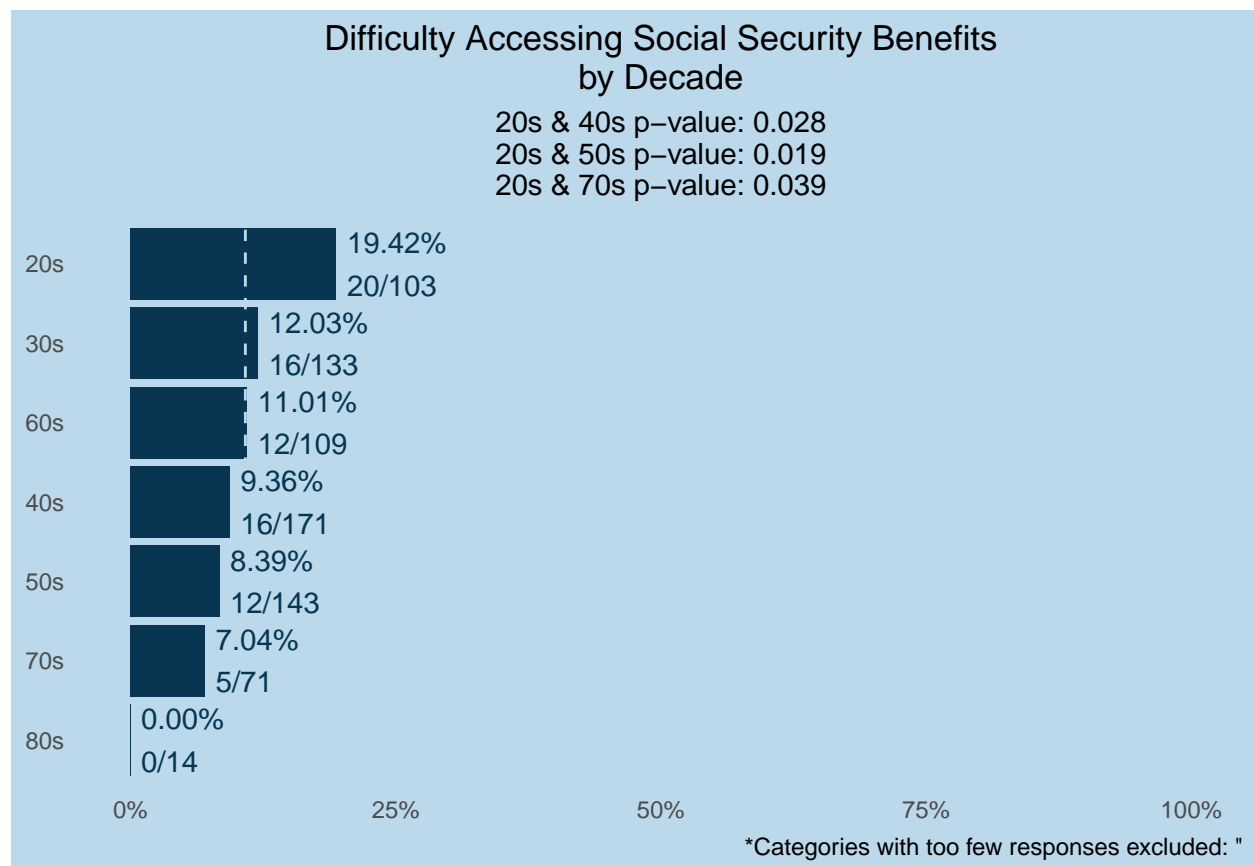
```
make_plots(wrangled, demographics, "diff_ss", title = "Difficulty accessing Social security benefits")
```

```
## $borough
```

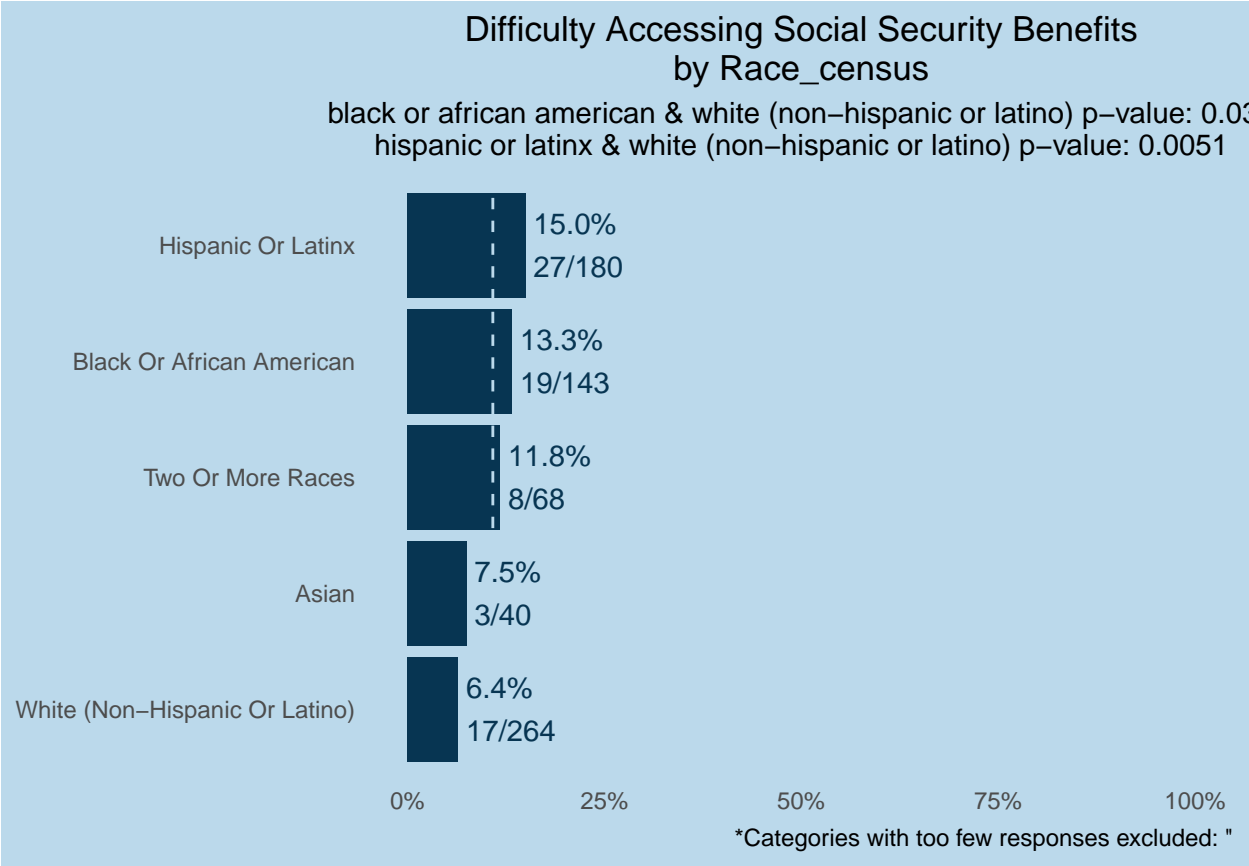
```
## NULL
```

```
##
```

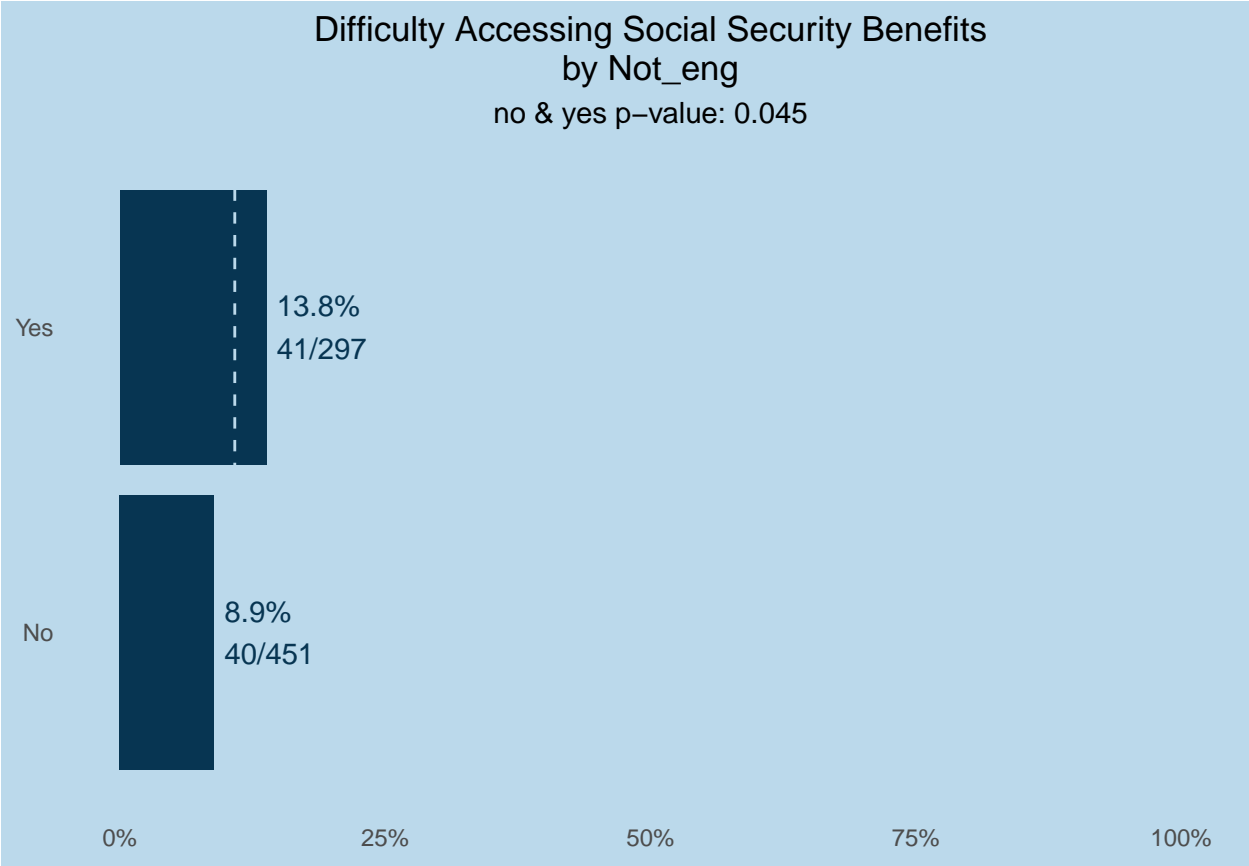
```
## $decade
```



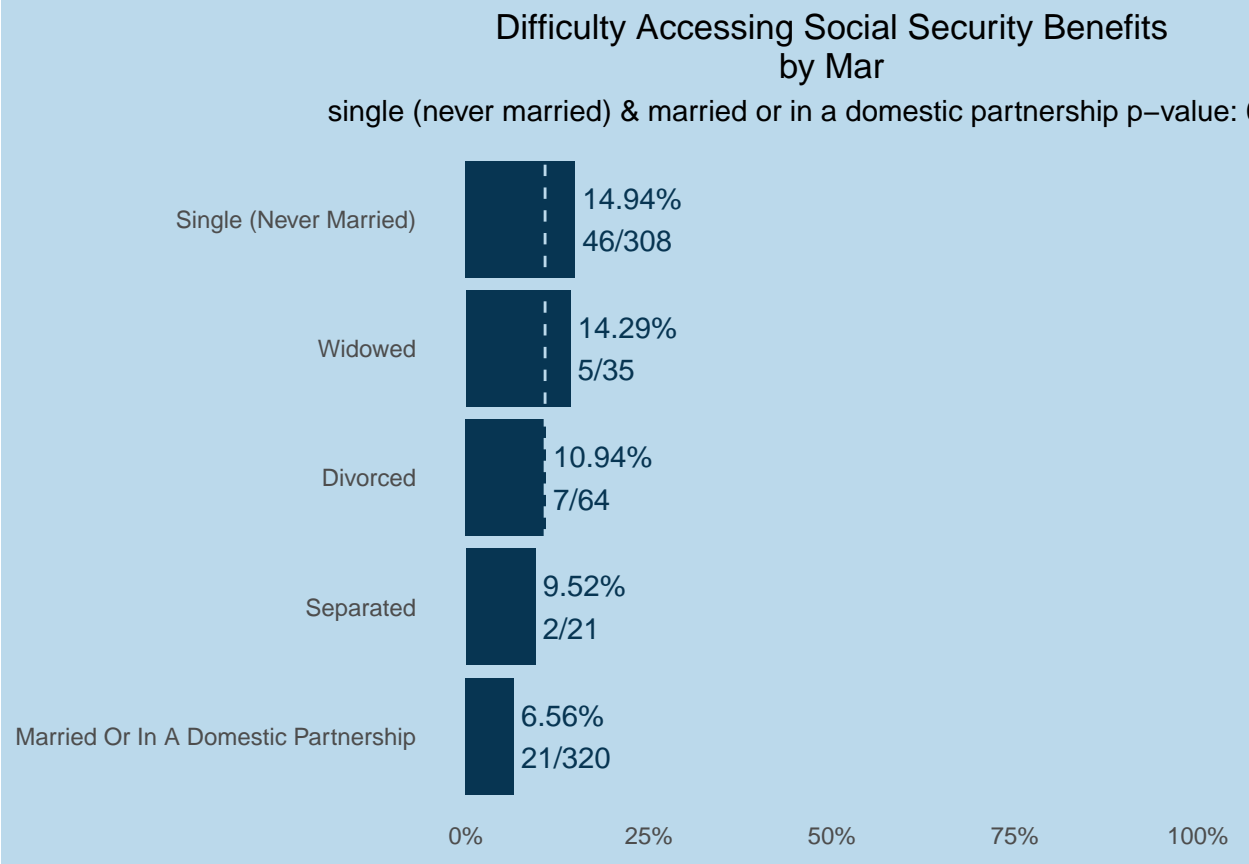
```
##
## $gen
## NULL
##
## $race_census
```



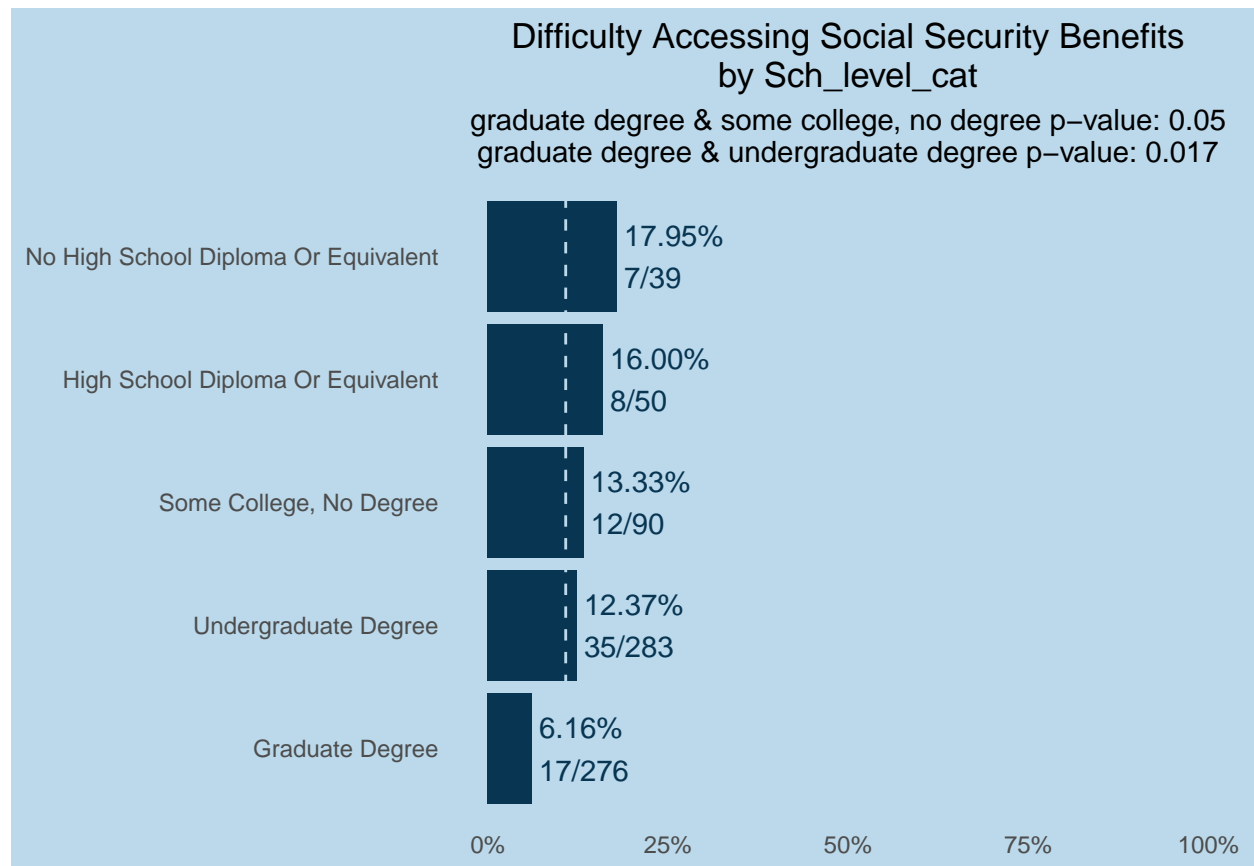
##  
## \$not\_eng



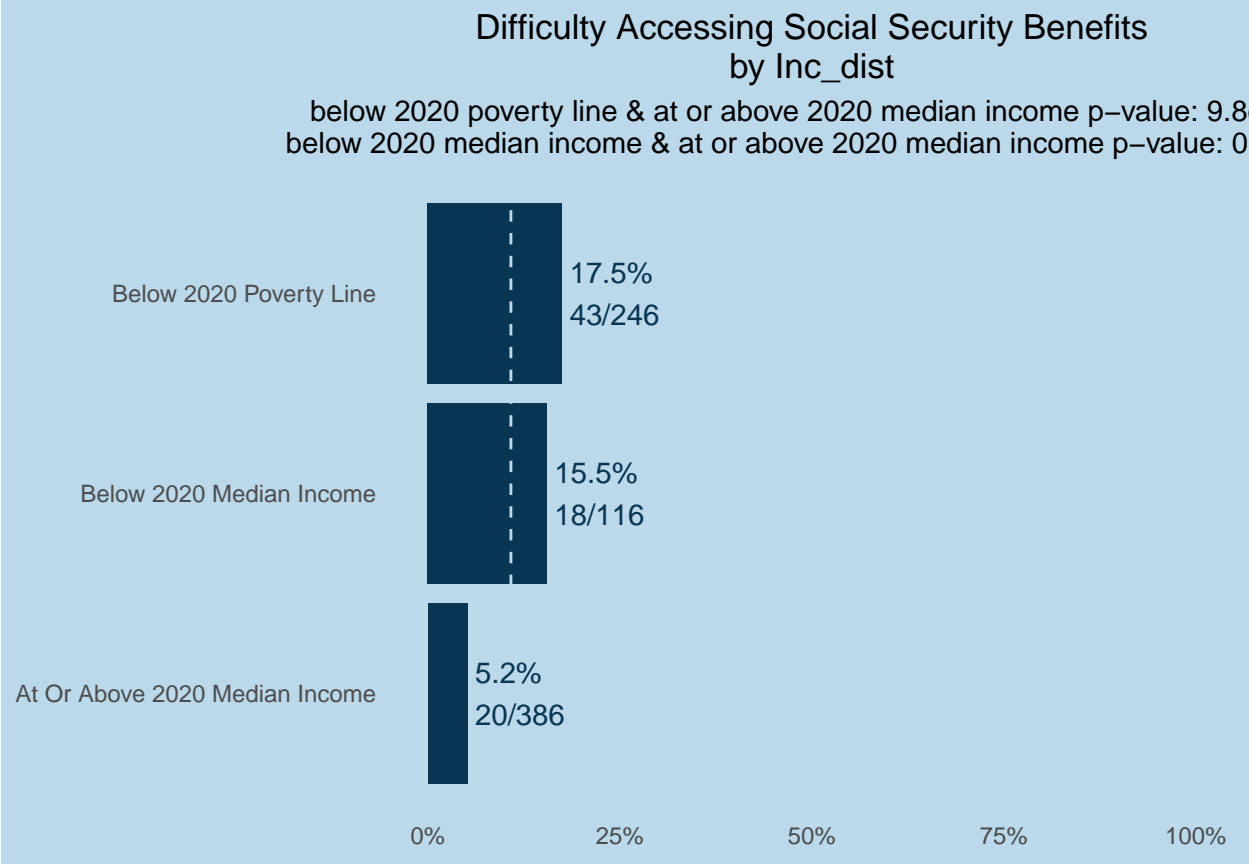
##  
## \$mar



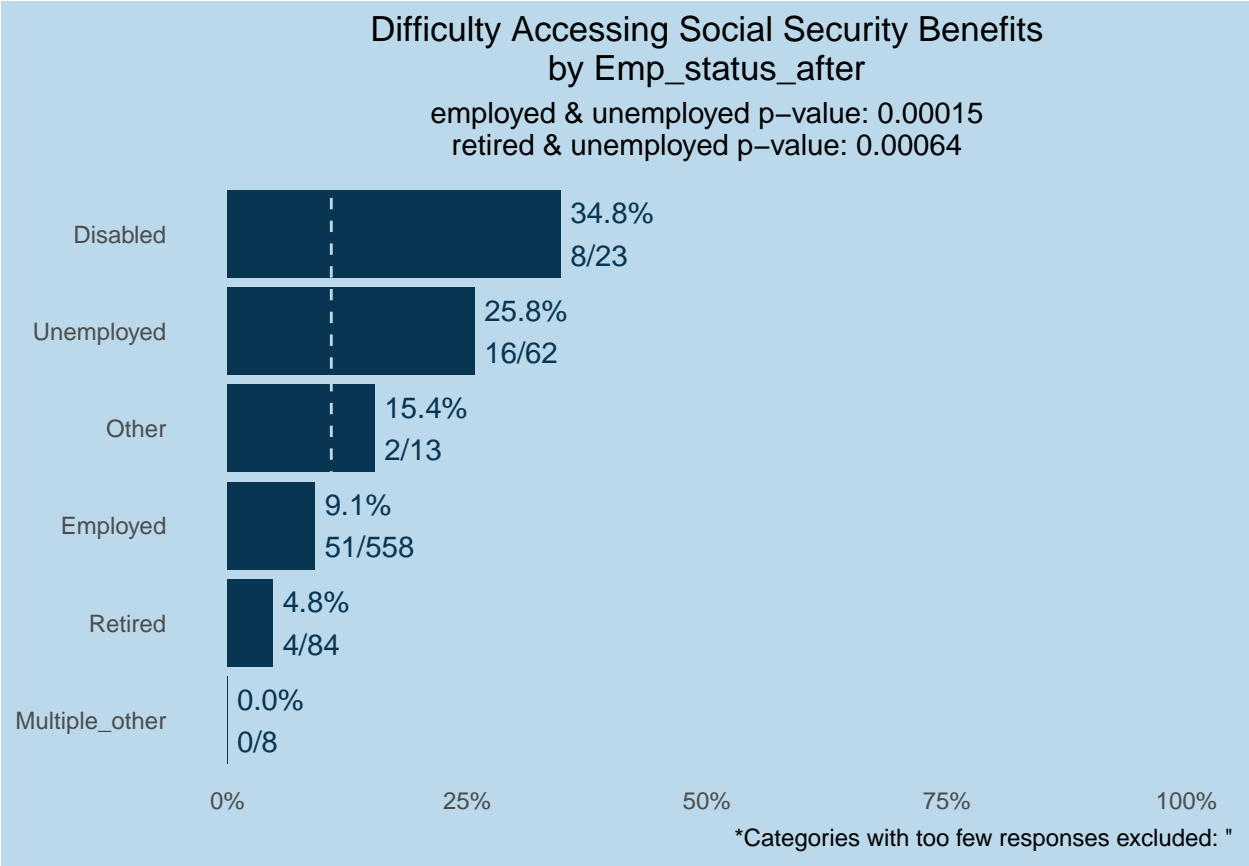
```
##  
## $sch_level_cat
```



```
##
## $hh_ch_0_17_bi
## NULL
##
## $hh_65_bi
## NULL
##
## $inc_dist
```

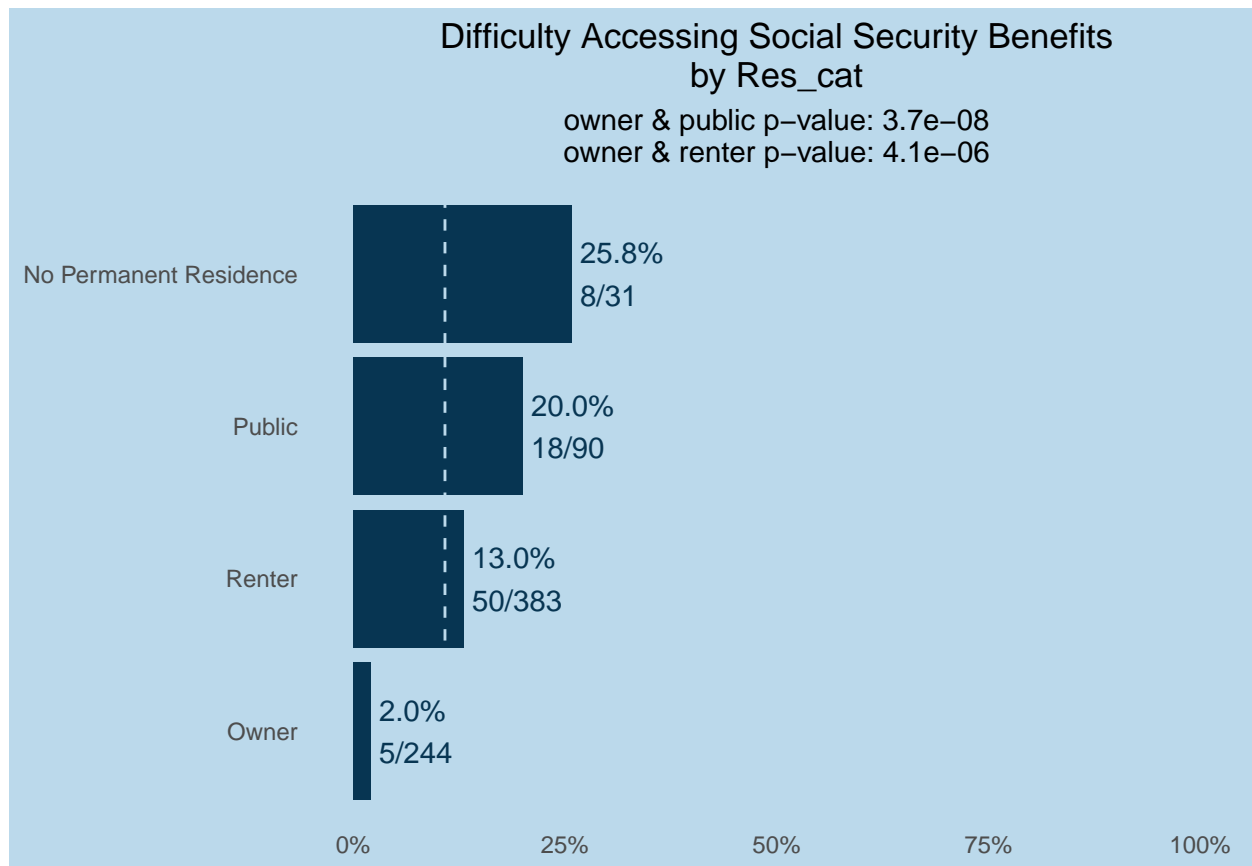


```
##  
## $emp_status_before  
## NULL  
##  
## $emp_status_after
```



##  
## \$res\_cat





## 7.2) People who are hesitant to use public transport facilities[40]

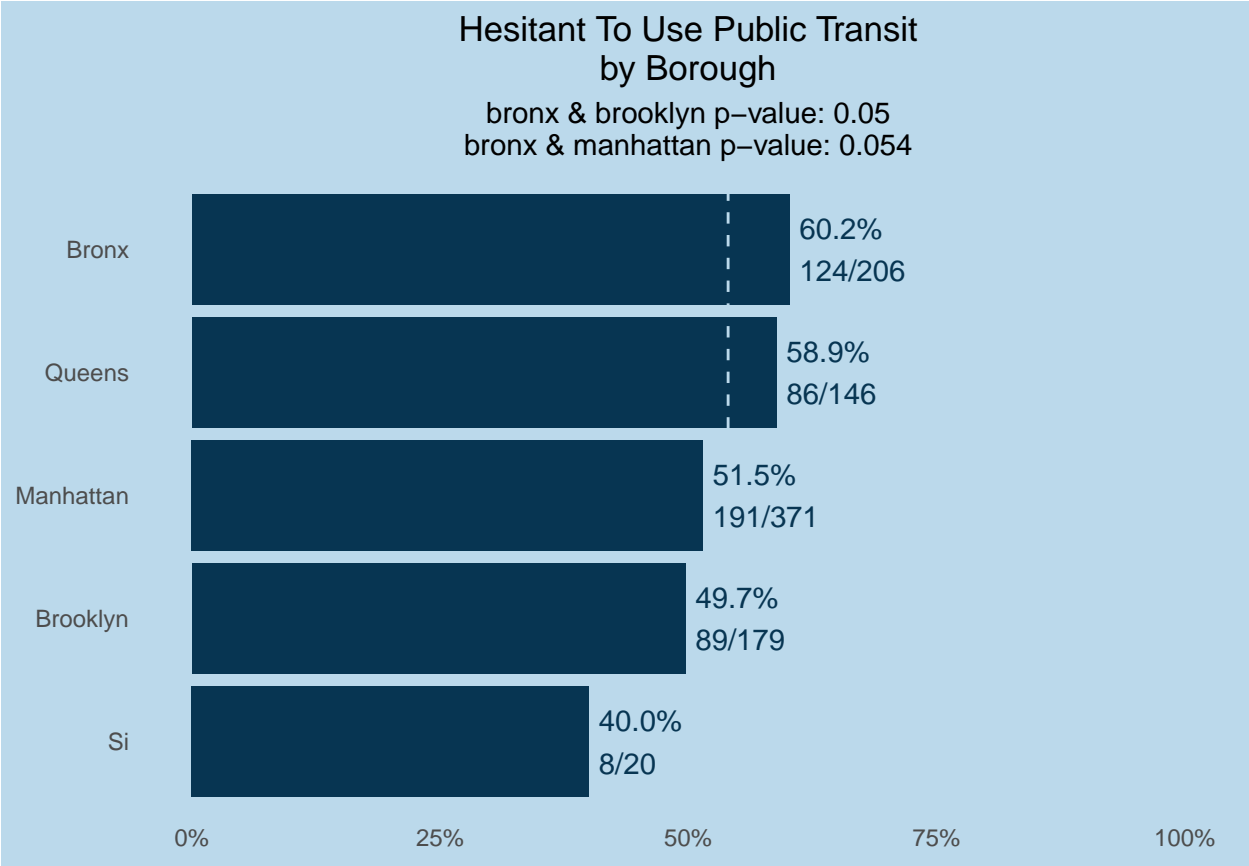
1. Run distribution over population
2. Run distribution by sub-demographics (a-k)
  - a. Compare and find gaps (test unequal proportions)

```
mean(wrangled$hstnt_trans, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 0.5401302
```

```
make_plots(wrangled, demographics, "hstnt_trans", title = "Hesitant to Use public transit")
```

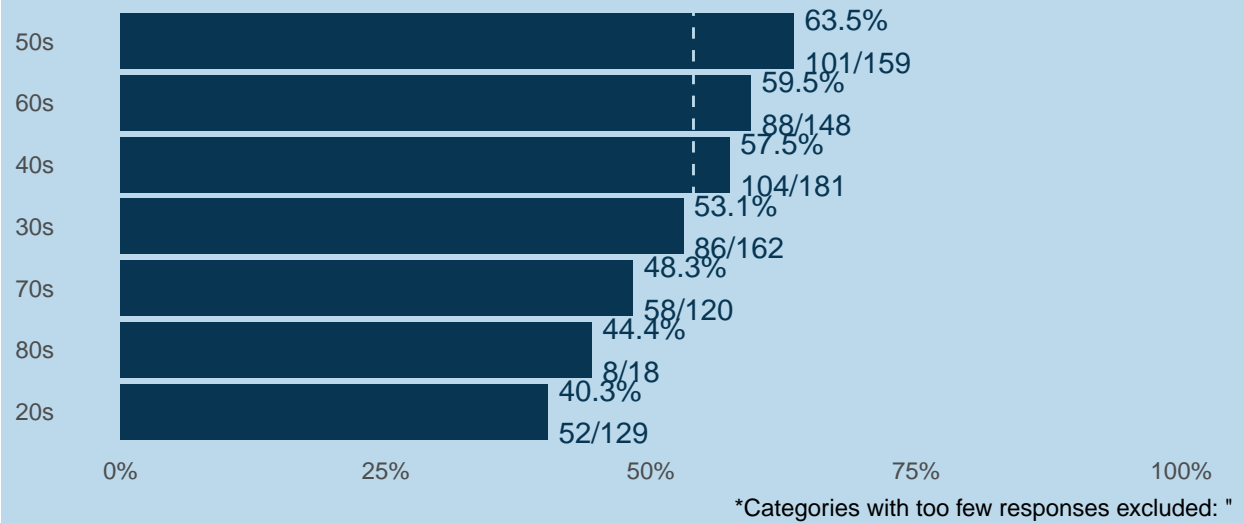
```
## $borough
```



##  
## \$decade

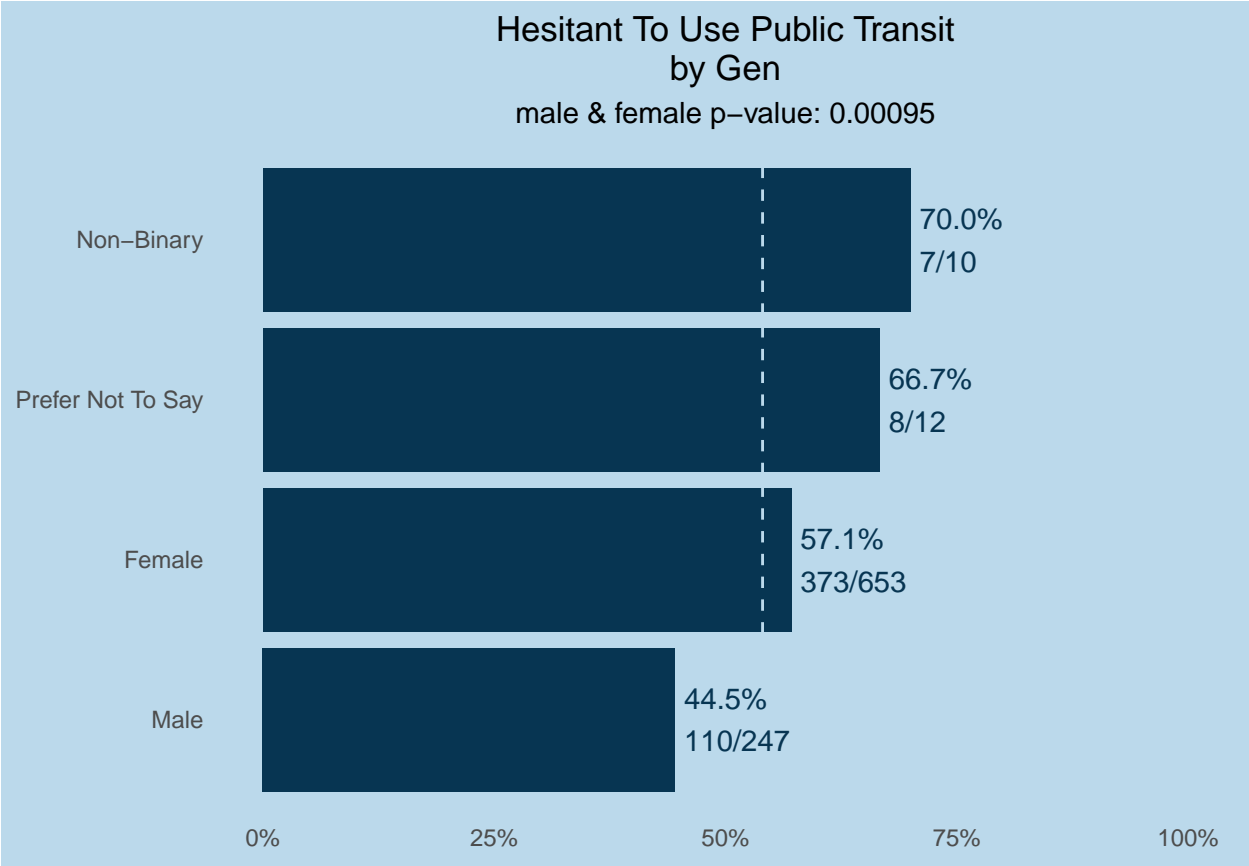
## Hesitant To Use Public Transit by Decade

20s & 30s p-value: 0.04  
 20s & 40s p-value: 0.0042  
 20s & 50s p-value: 0.00014  
 20s & 60s p-value: 0.0022  
 30s & 50s p-value: 0.075  
 50s & 70s p-value: 0.016  
 60s & 70s p-value: 0.09

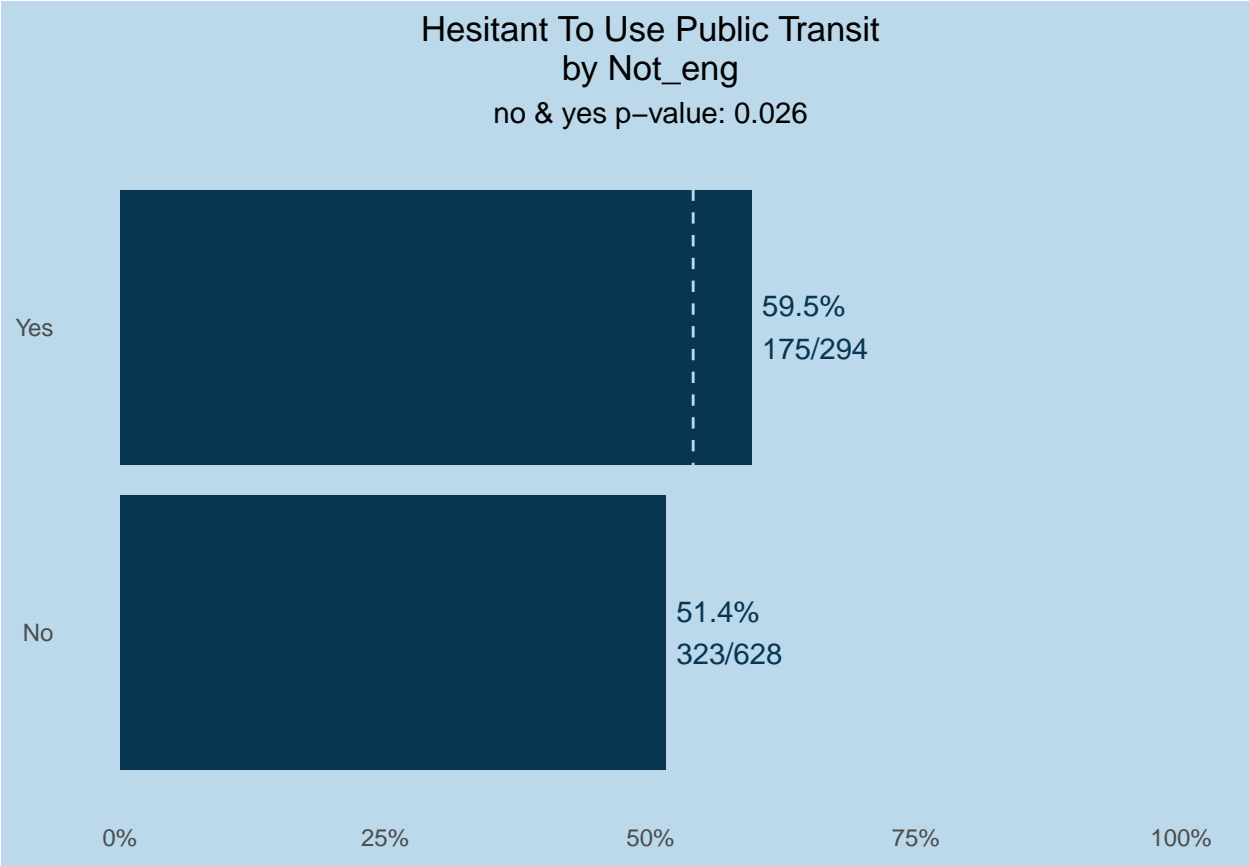


##

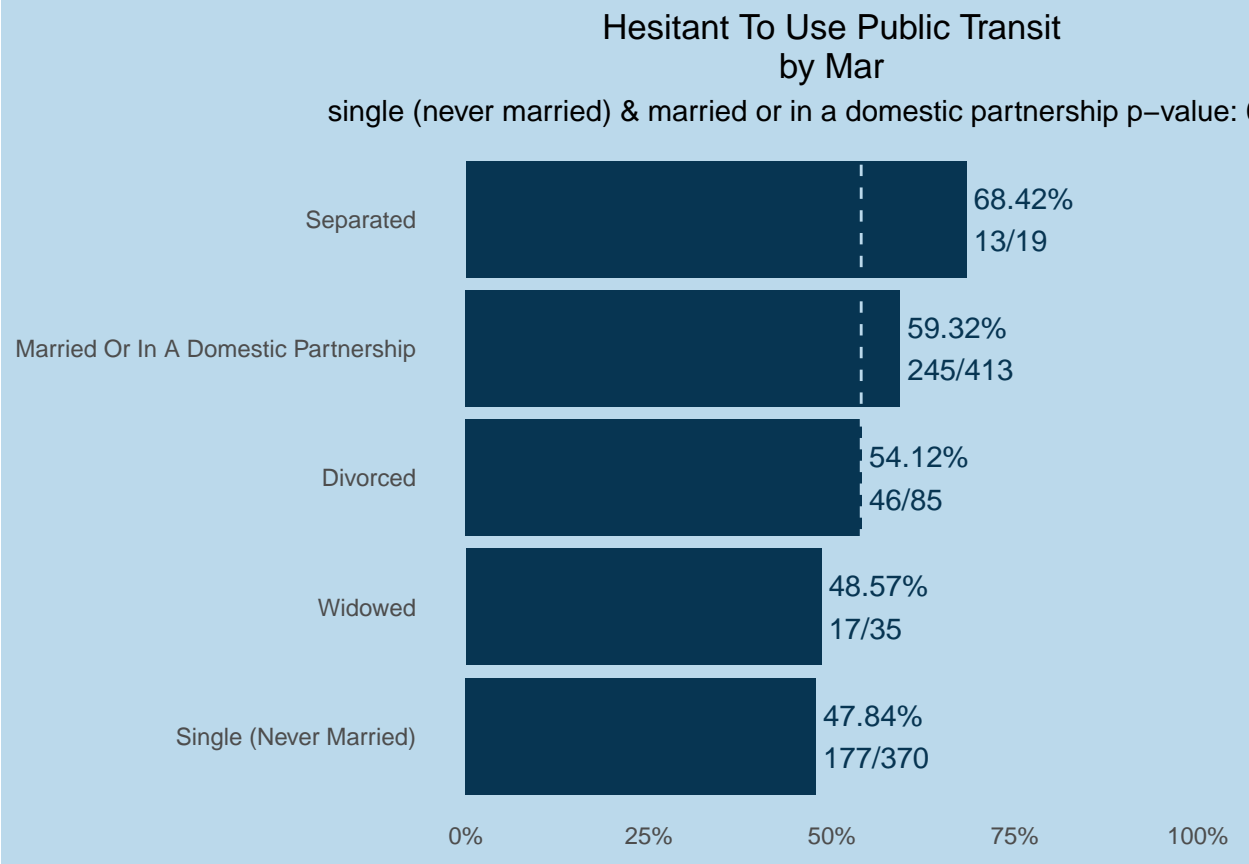
## \$gen



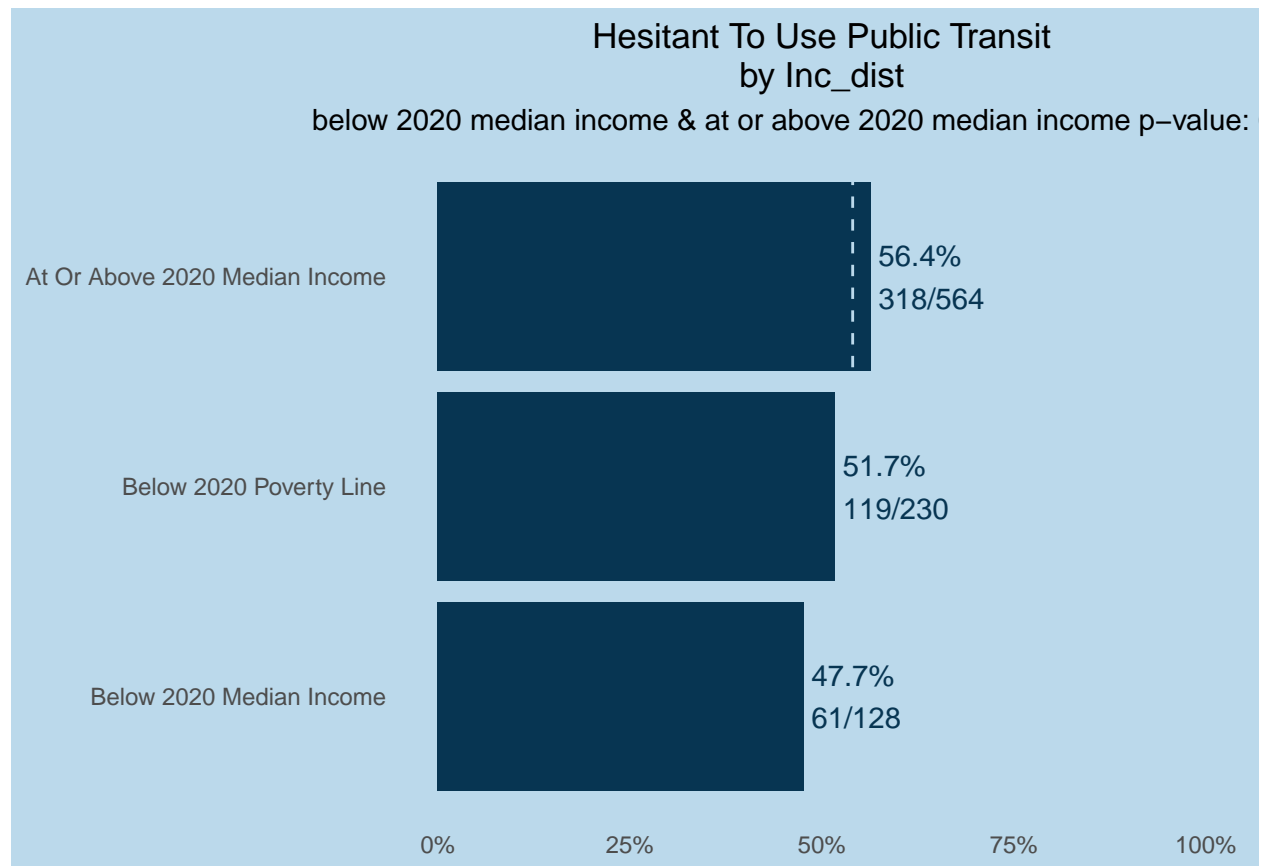
```
##  
## $race_census  
## NULL  
##  
## $not_eng
```



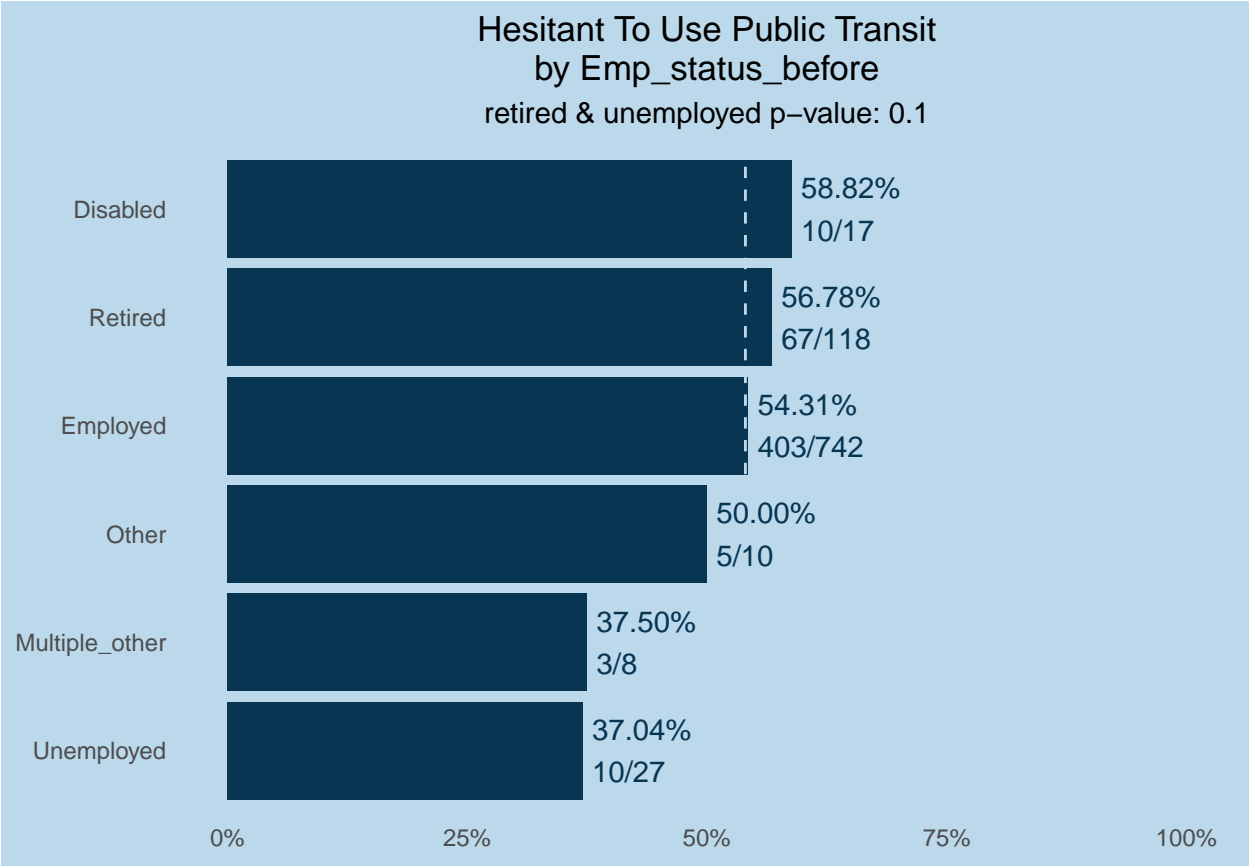
##  
## \$mar



```
##  
## $sch_level_cat  
## NULL  
##  
## $hh_ch_0_17_bi  
## NULL  
##  
## $hh_65_bi  
## NULL  
##  
## $inc_dist
```

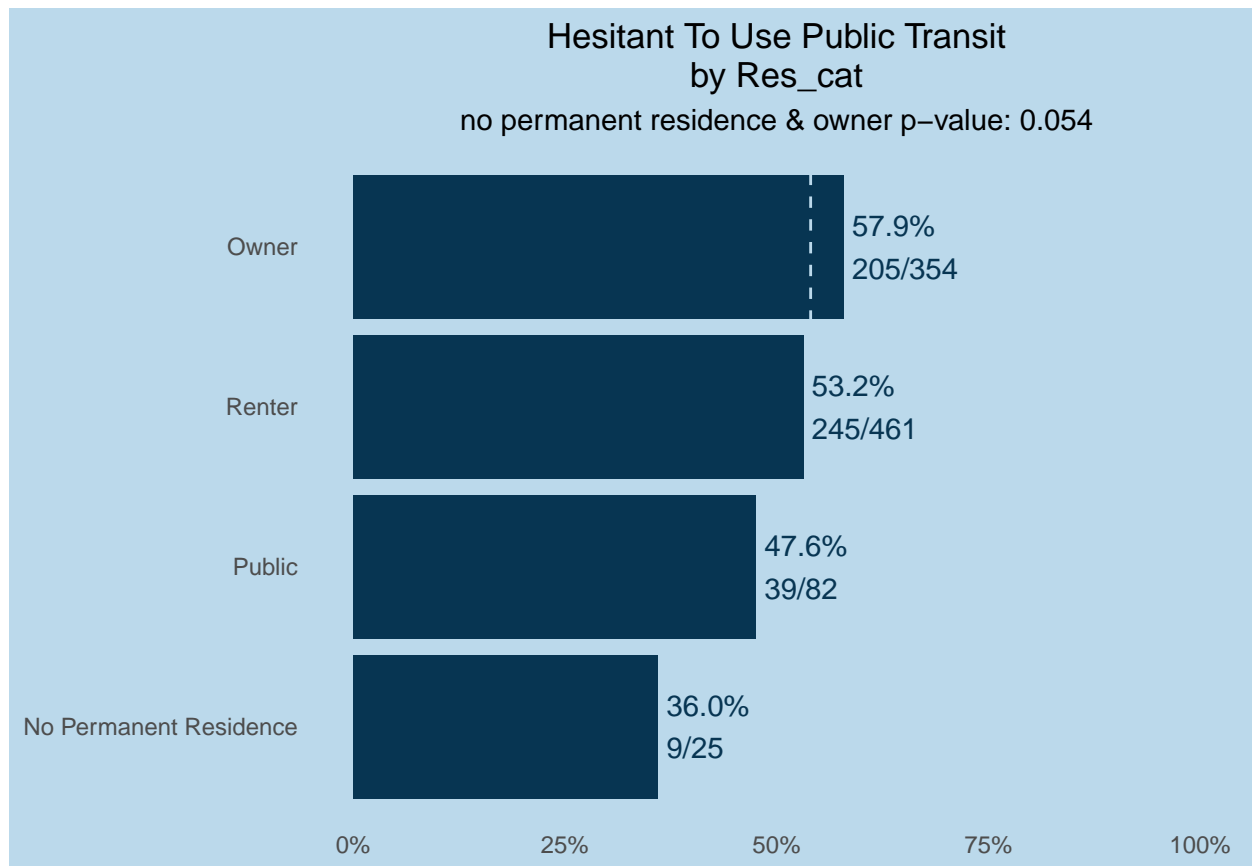


```
##  
## $emp_status_before
```



```
##  
## $emp_status_after  
## NULL  
##  
## $res_cat
```





### 7.3) Households with children in public schools are more likely to give higher ratings to neighbourhood public schools [32, 24]

Run binary distribution for overall rating of neighbourhood schools Not Poor=Excellent, Good Poor=Fair, Poor Find subset of population which are hhs with children in each binary category Compare the strength of the subset with non-hhs with children in each subset

```
mean(wrangled$rate_neigh_pub, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 3.517857
```

```
mean(wrangled$rate_neigh_pub_good, na.rm = TRUE)
```

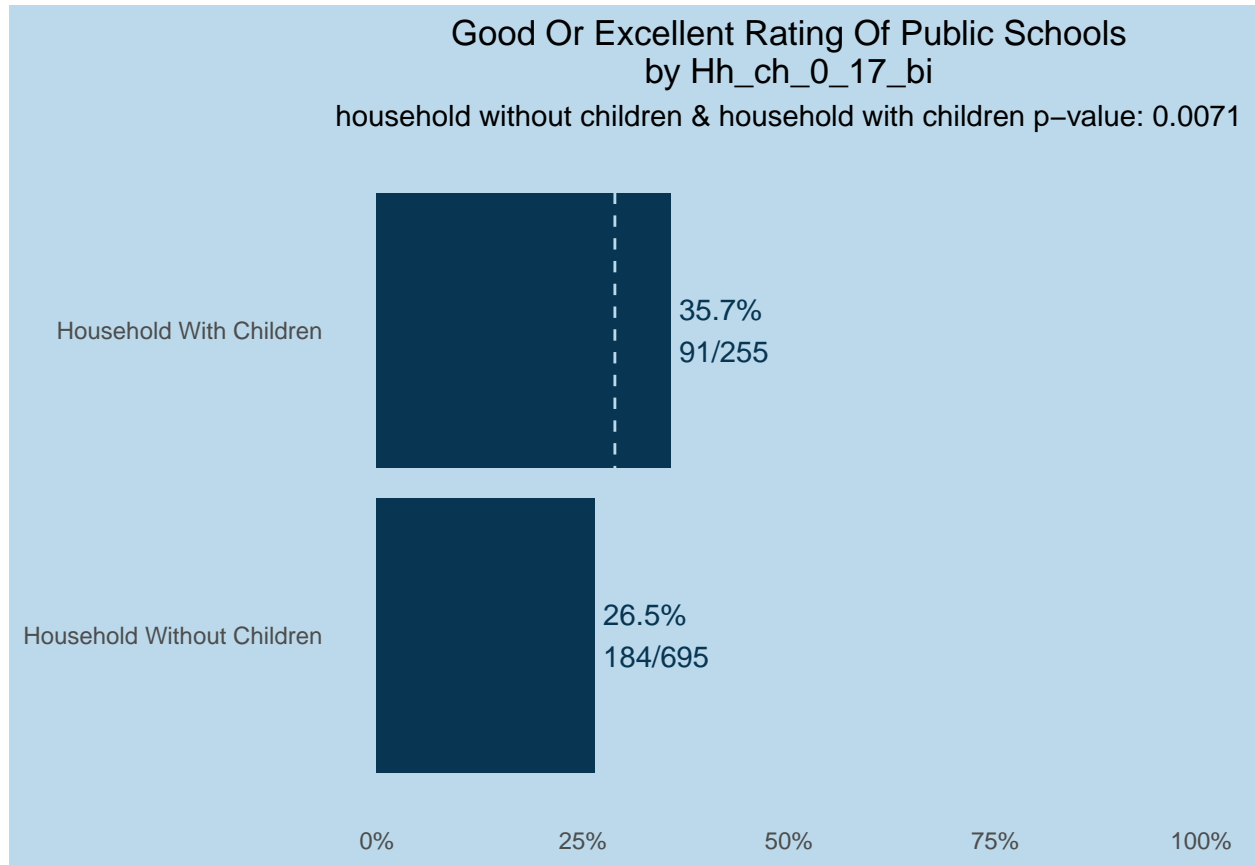
```
## [1] 0.2888655
```

```
mean(wrangled$rate_neigh_pub_bad, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 0.4926471
```

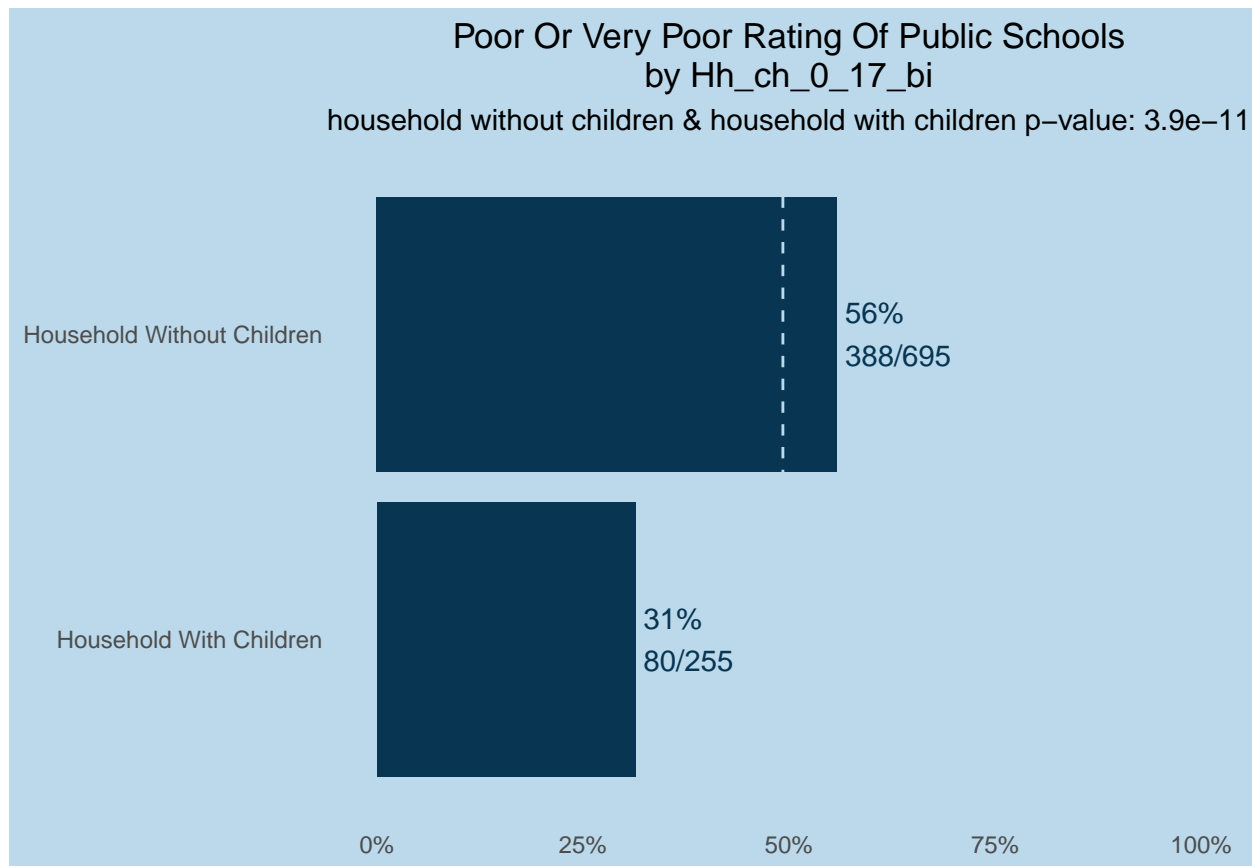
```
make_plots(wrangled, "hh_ch_0_17_bi", "rate_neigh_pub_good", title = "Good or Excellent Rating of Public Schools")
```

```
## $hh_ch_0_17_bi
```



```
make_plots(wrangled, "hh_ch_0_17_bi", "rate_neigh_pub_bad", title = "Poor or Very Poor Rating of Public
```

```
## $hh_ch_0_17_bi
```



## 7.4) Attitude towards Police Responsiveness

Run binary distribution over the overall rating of Police responsiveness (as described in 7.3) Run distribution by sub-demographics

```
mean(wrangled$rate_neigh_pol, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 3.533613
```

```
mean(wrangled$rate_neigh_pol_good, na.rm = TRUE)
```

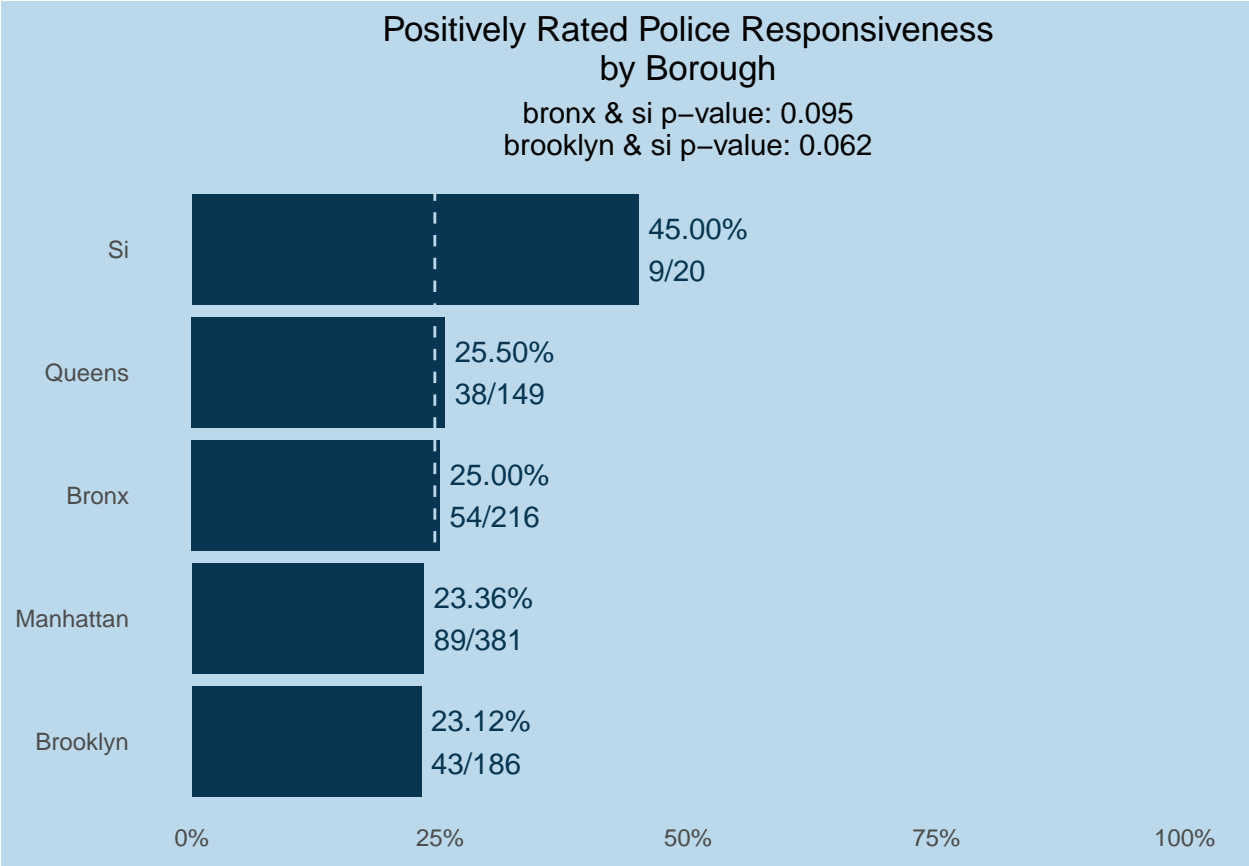
```
## [1] 0.2447479
```

```
mean(wrangled$rate_neigh_pol_bad, na.rm = TRUE)
```

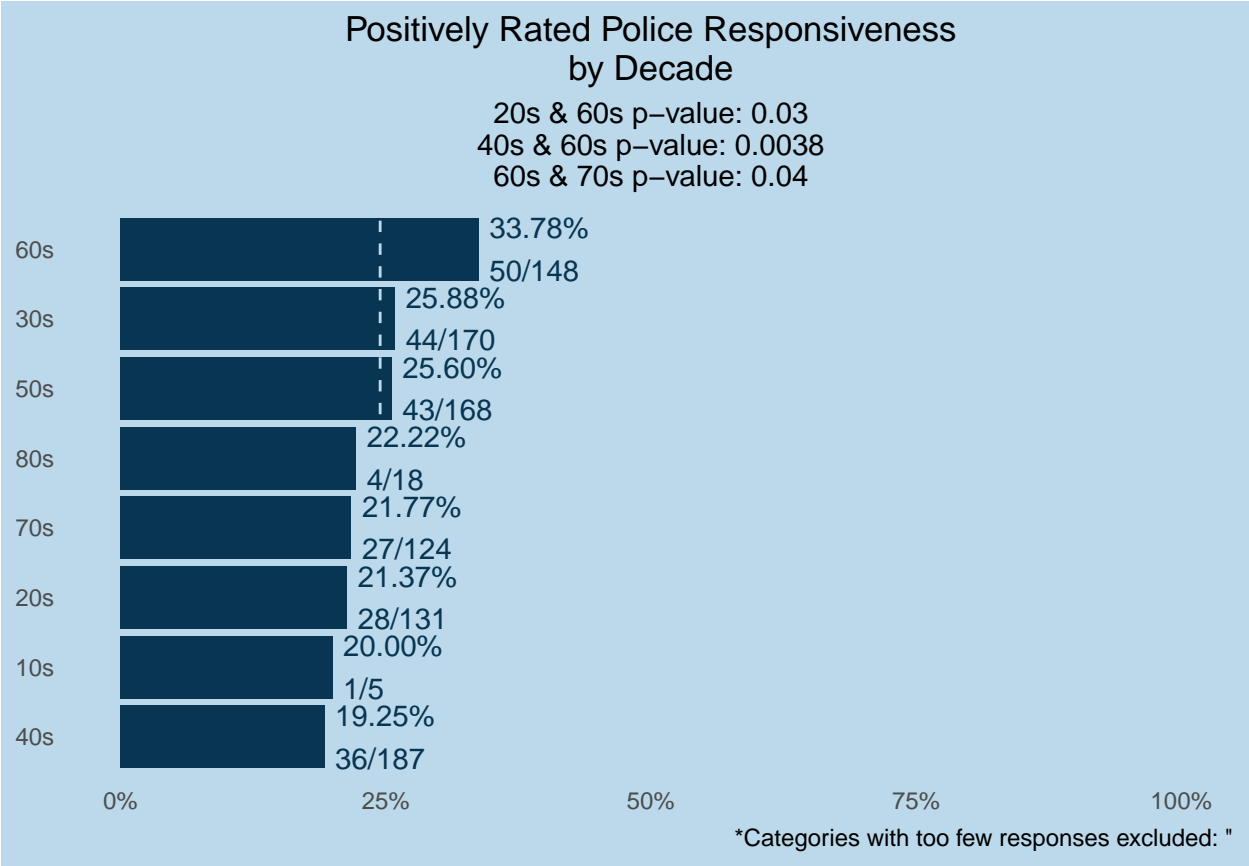
```
## [1] 0.5094538
```

```
make_plots(wrangled, demographics, "rate_neigh_pol_good", title = "Positively Rated Police Responsiveness")
```

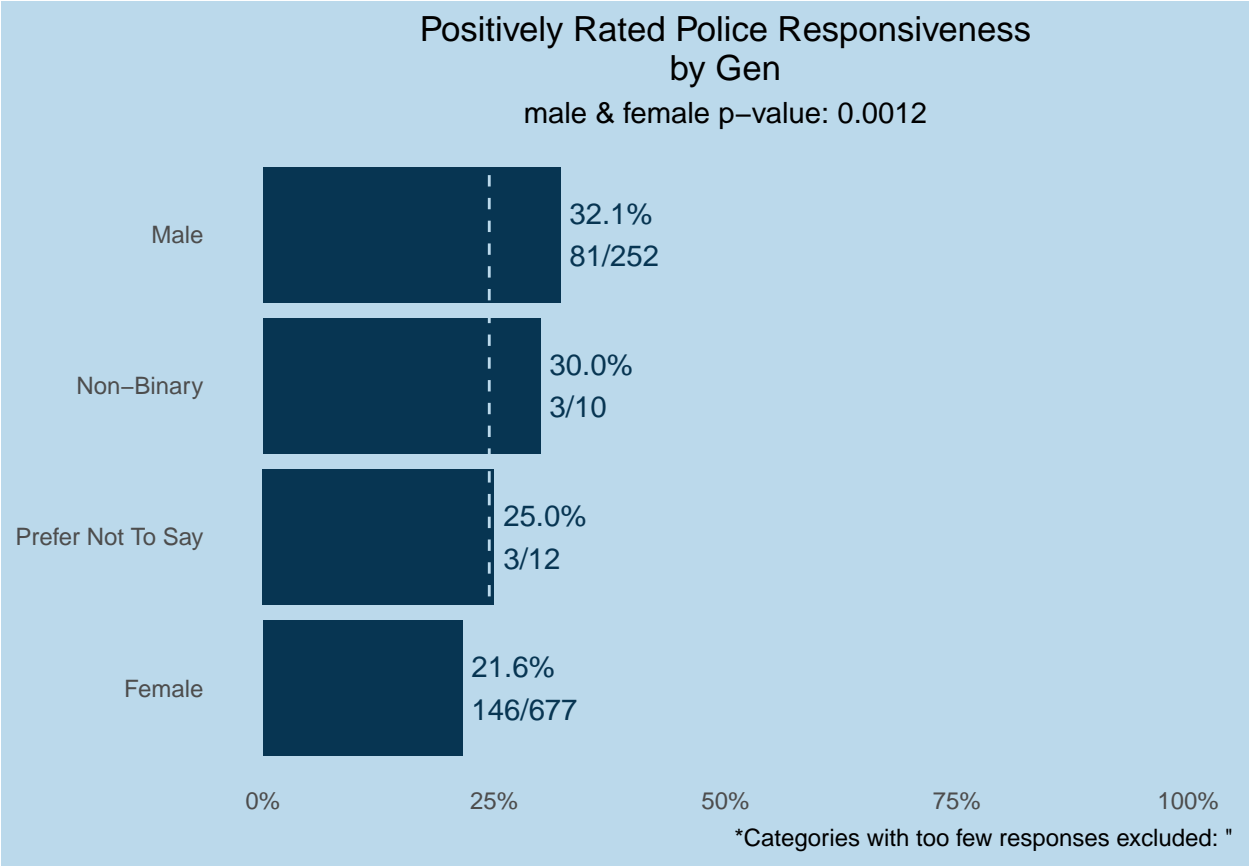
```
## $borough
```



##  
## \$decade



##  
## \$gen

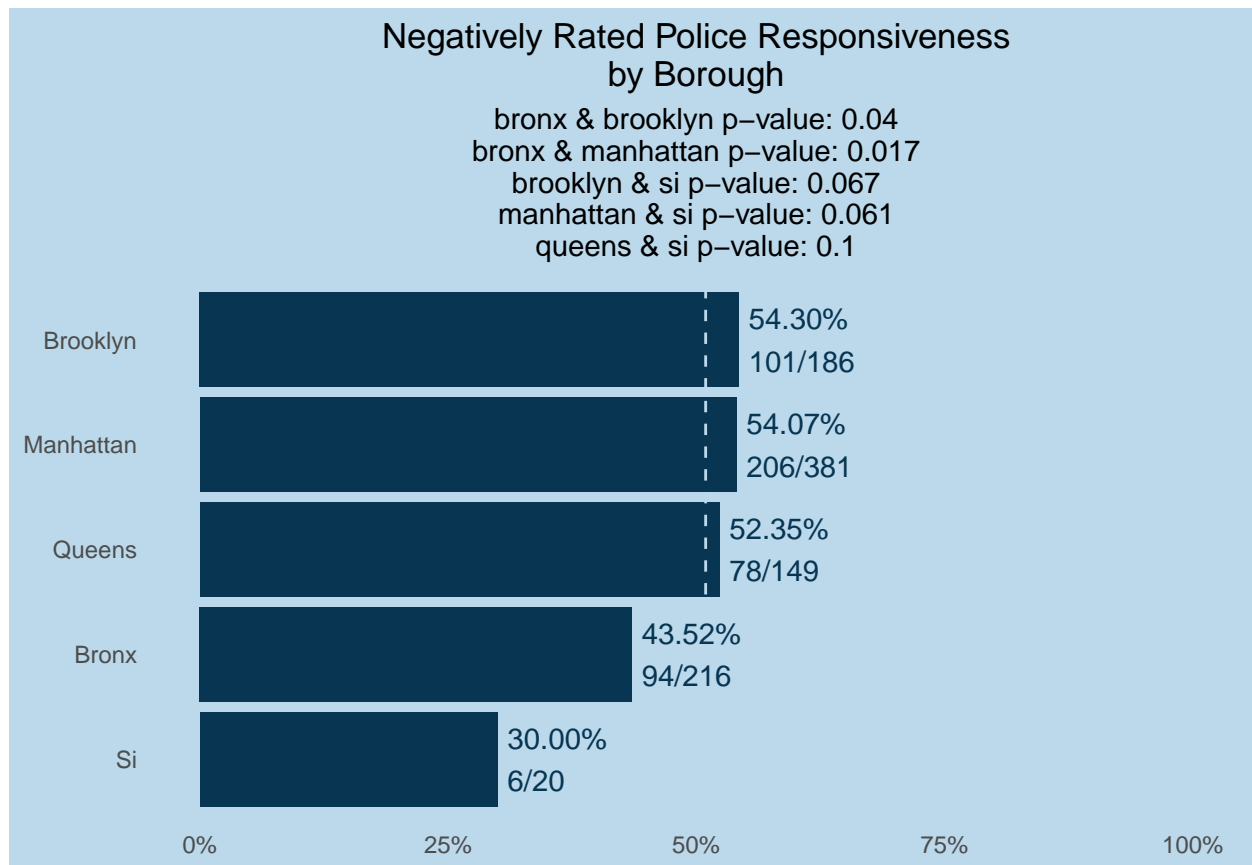


```
##  
## $race_census  
## NULL  
##  
## $not_eng  
## NULL  
##  
## $mar  
## NULL  
##  
## $sch_level_cat  
## NULL  
##  
## $hh_ch_0_17_bi  
## NULL  
##  
## $hh_65_bi  
## NULL  
##  
## $inc_dist  
## NULL  
##  
## $emp_status_before  
## NULL  
##  
## $emp_status_after
```

```
## NULL
##
## $res_cat
## NULL
```

```
make_plots(wrangled, demographics, "rate_neigh_pol_bad", title = "Negatively Rated Police Responsiveness
```

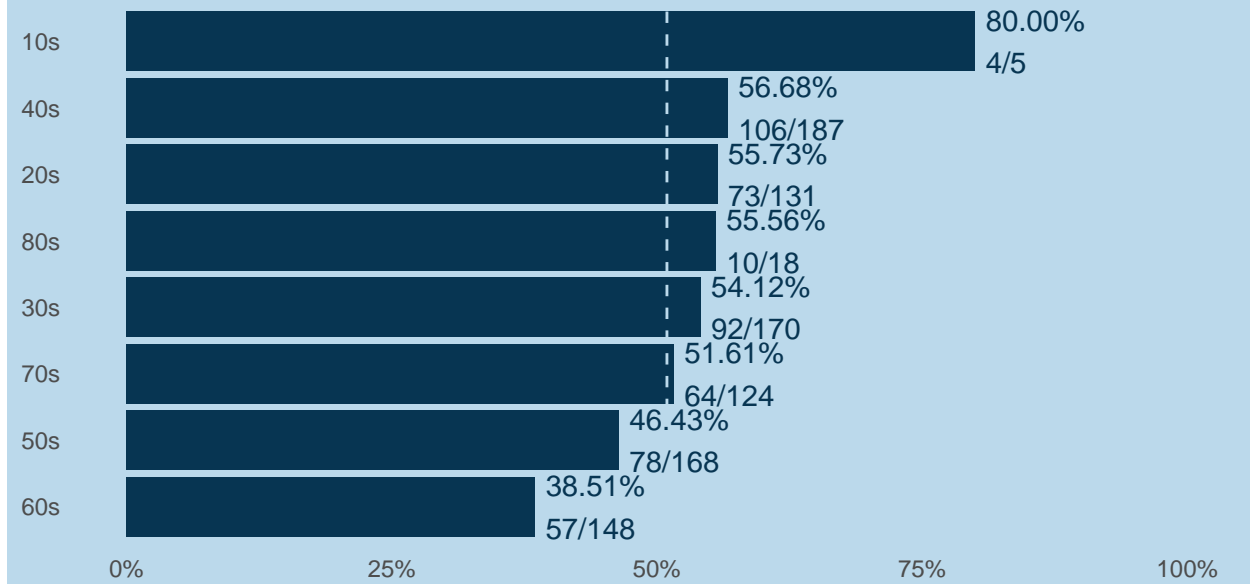
```
## $borough
```



```
##
## $decade
```

## Negatively Rated Police Responsiveness by Decade

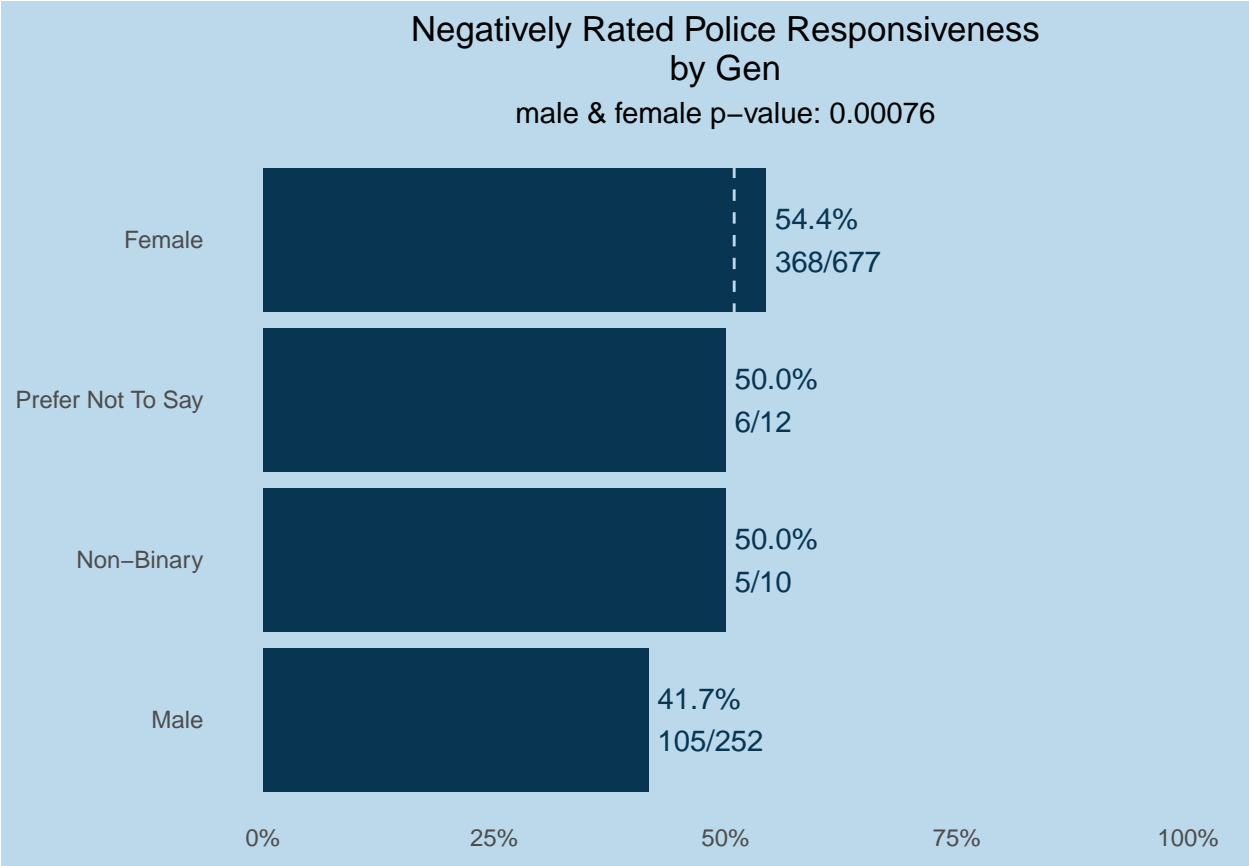
20s & 60s p-value: 0.0059  
 30s & 60s p-value: 0.0076  
 40s & 50s p-value: 0.068  
 40s & 60s p-value: 0.0014  
 60s & 70s p-value: 0.041



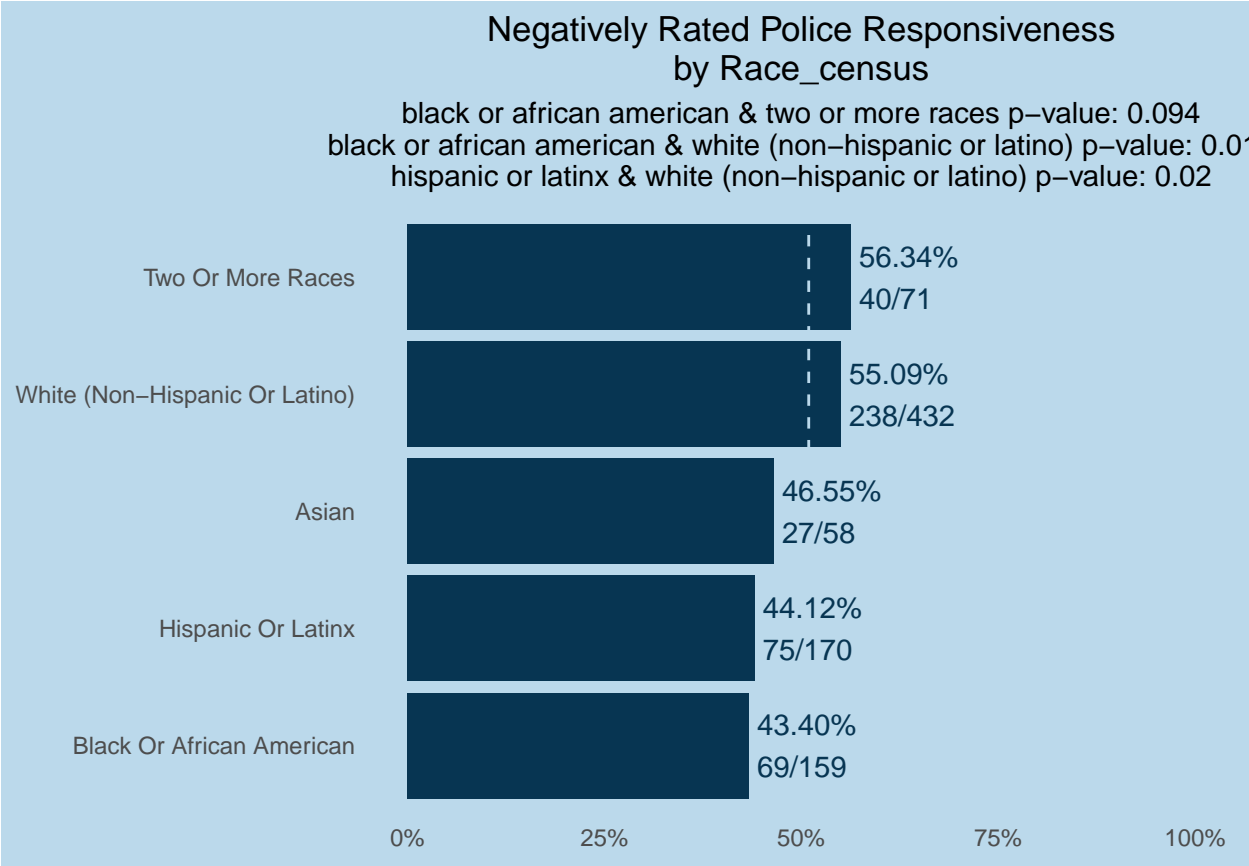
##

## \$gen

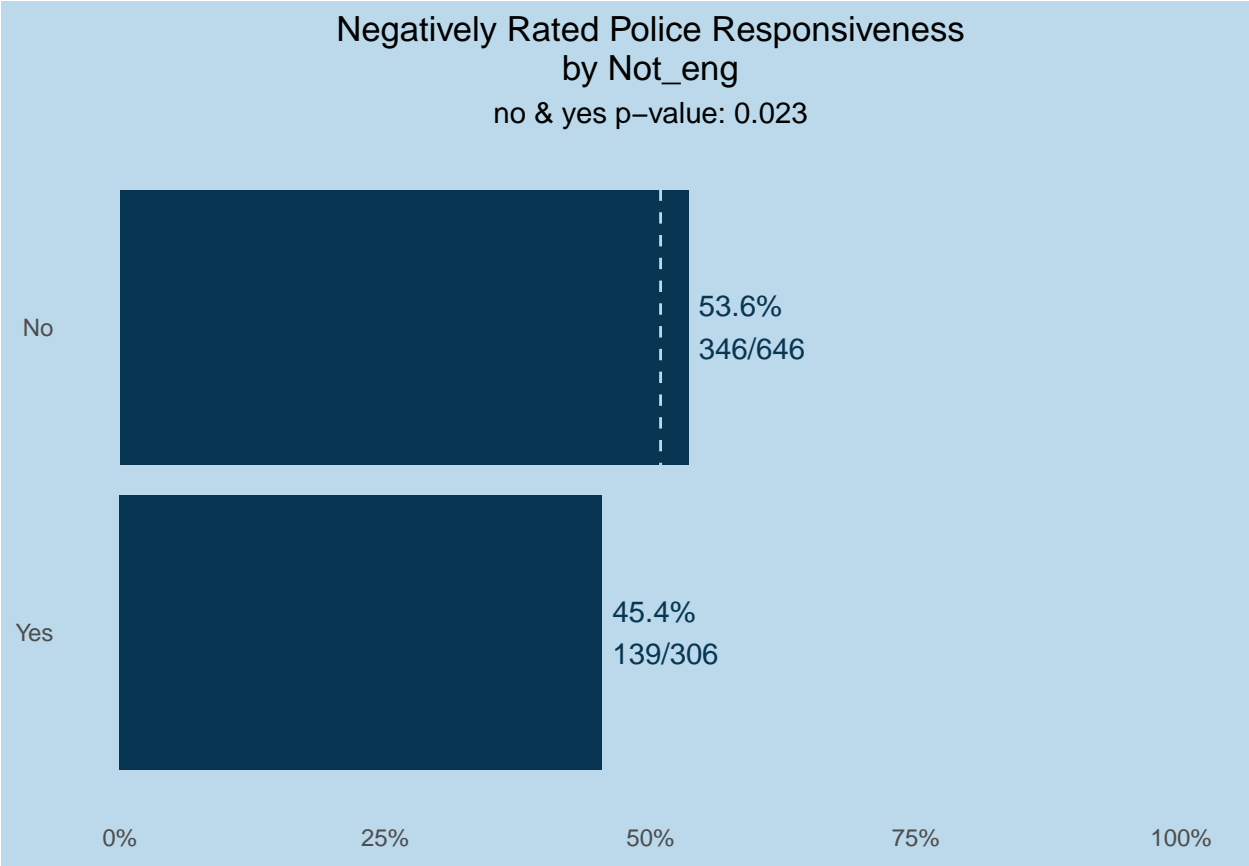




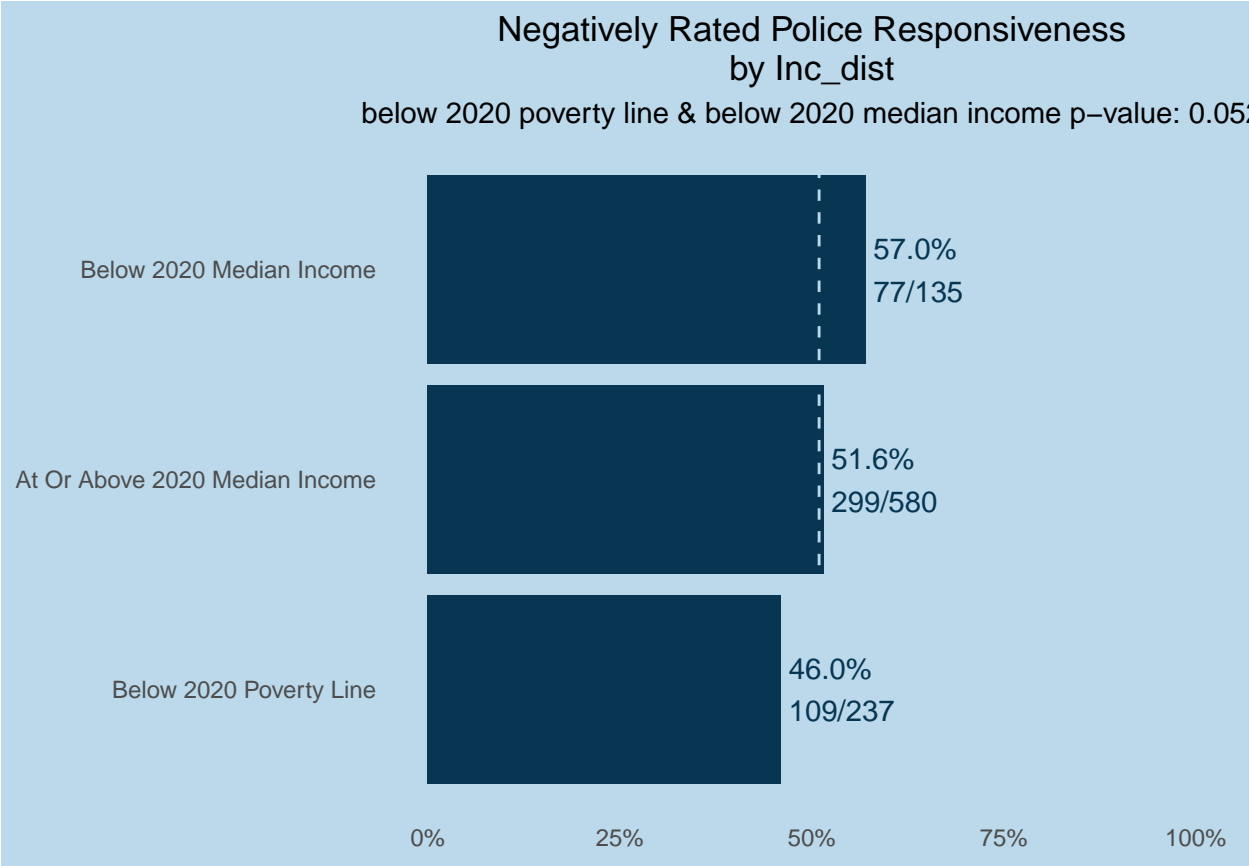
```
##  
## $race_census
```



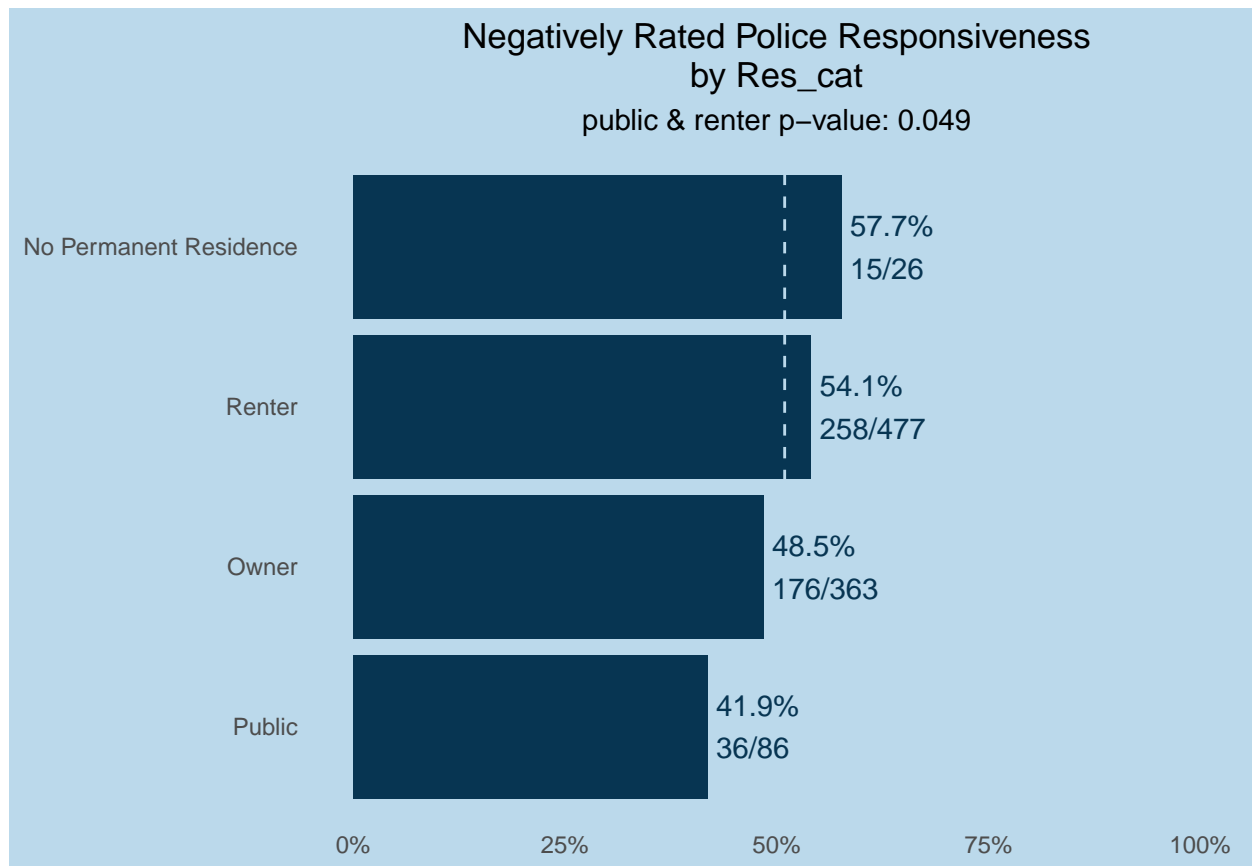
##  
## \$not\_eng



```
##  
## $mar  
## NULL  
##  
## $sch_level_cat  
## NULL  
##  
## $hh_ch_0_17_bi  
## NULL  
##  
## $hh_65_bi  
## NULL  
##  
## $inc_dist
```



```
##  
## $emp_status_before  
## NULL  
##  
## $emp_status_after  
## NULL  
##  
## $res_cat
```



## 7.6) Respondents from the Bronx (high crime rate as compared to other boroughs) are more likely to rate Police Responsiveness as poor [32, 2]

Run binary distribution for overall rating of Police responsiveness (as described in 7.3) Find subset of population who are from Bronx in both the category responses Compare and contrast the responses between the Bronx and on-Bronx population

```
make_plots(wrangled, "borough", "rate_neigh_pol_bad", "Negatively Rated Police Responsiveness")
```

```
## $borough
## NULL
```

## 7.7) Respondents from low income brackets (below median income) are more likely to rate neighbourhood safety poorly

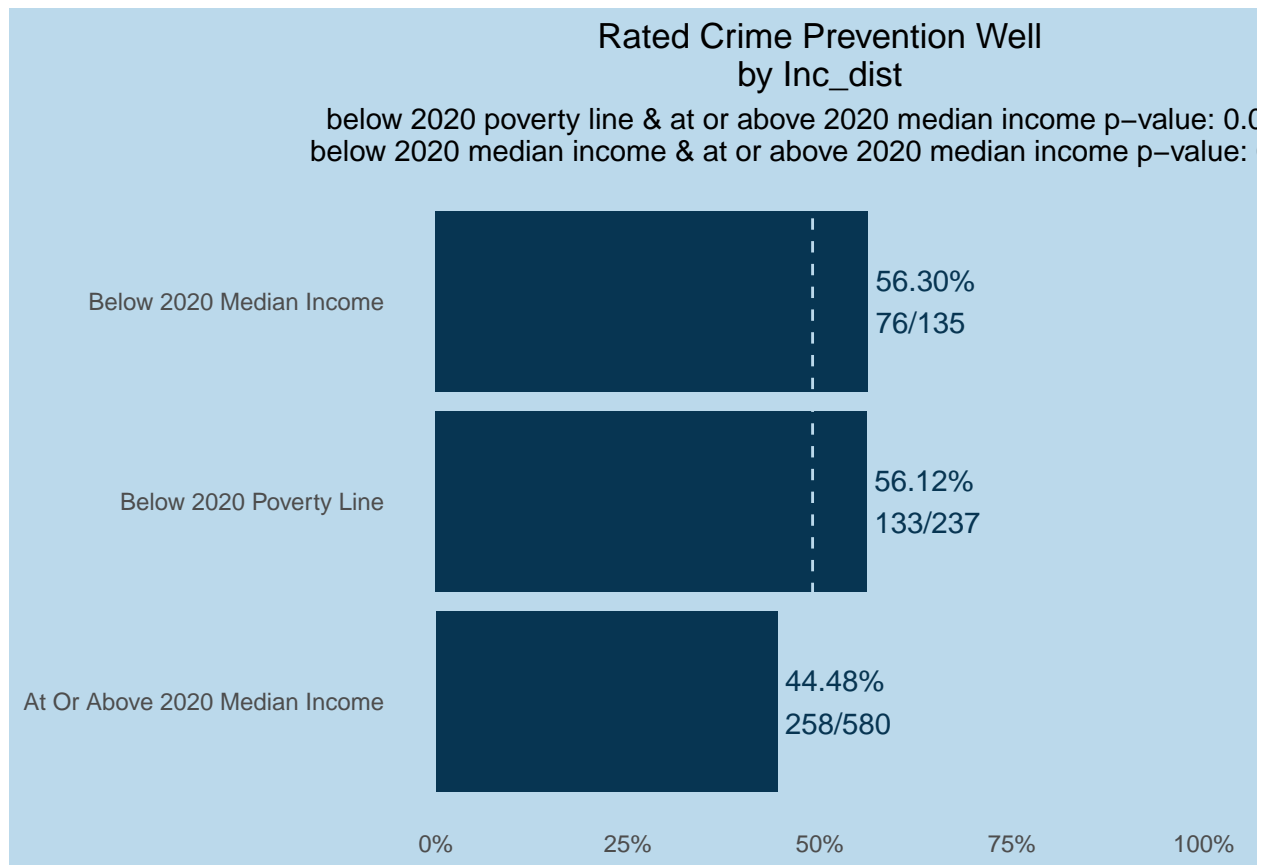
Run binary distribution for overall rating of Police responsiveness (as described in 7.3) Find subset of population who are from above median income in both the category responses Compare and contrast the responses between high and low income population

```
mean(wrangled$rate_neigh_pre_bad, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 0.4905462
```

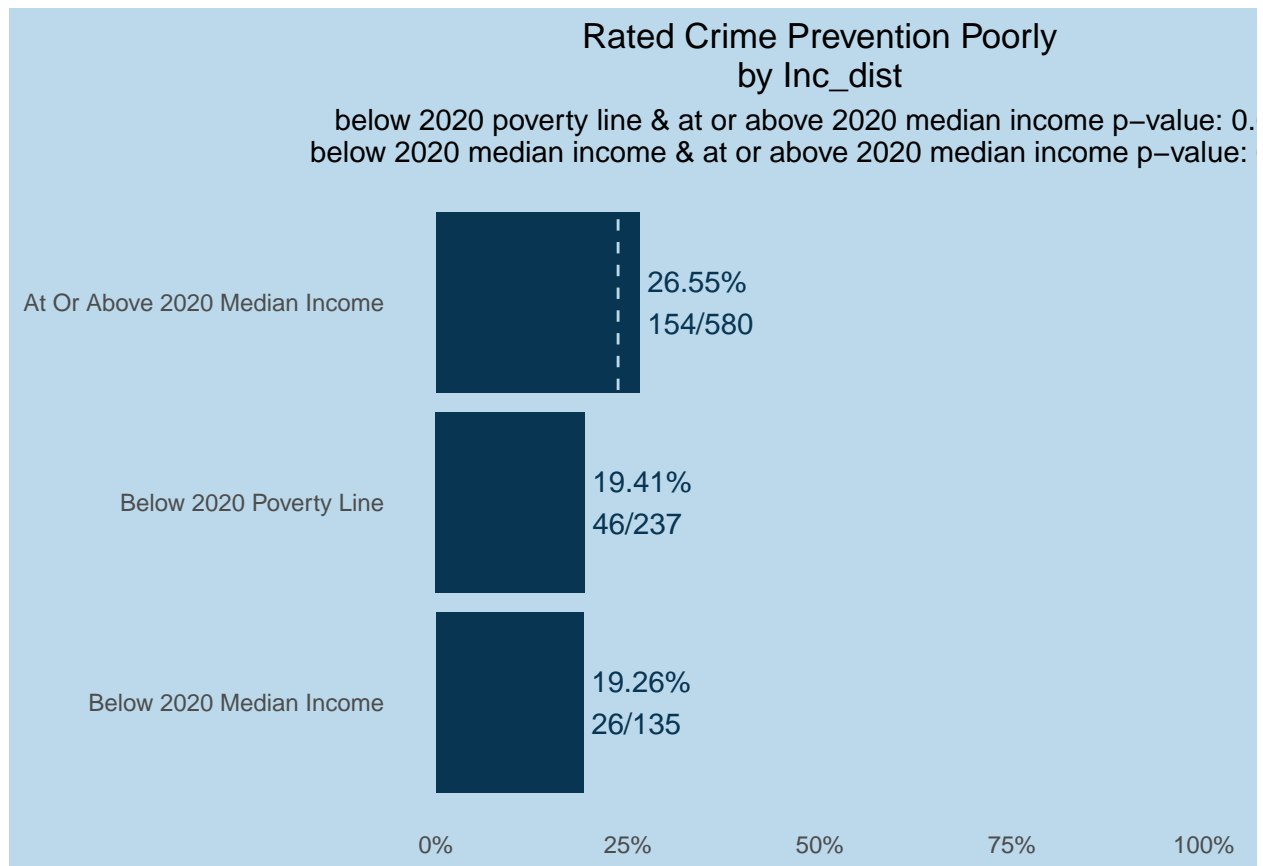
```
make_plots(wrangled, "inc_dist", "rate_neigh_pre_bad", title = "Rated Crime Prevention Well")
```

```
## $inc_dist
```



```
make_plots(wrangled, "inc_dist", "rate_neigh_pre_good", title = "Rated Crime Prevention Poorly")
```

```
## $inc_dist
```



## 7.8) People who rated city/state/federal government response to the pandemic well were more likely to indicate they would turn to the government if they needed help

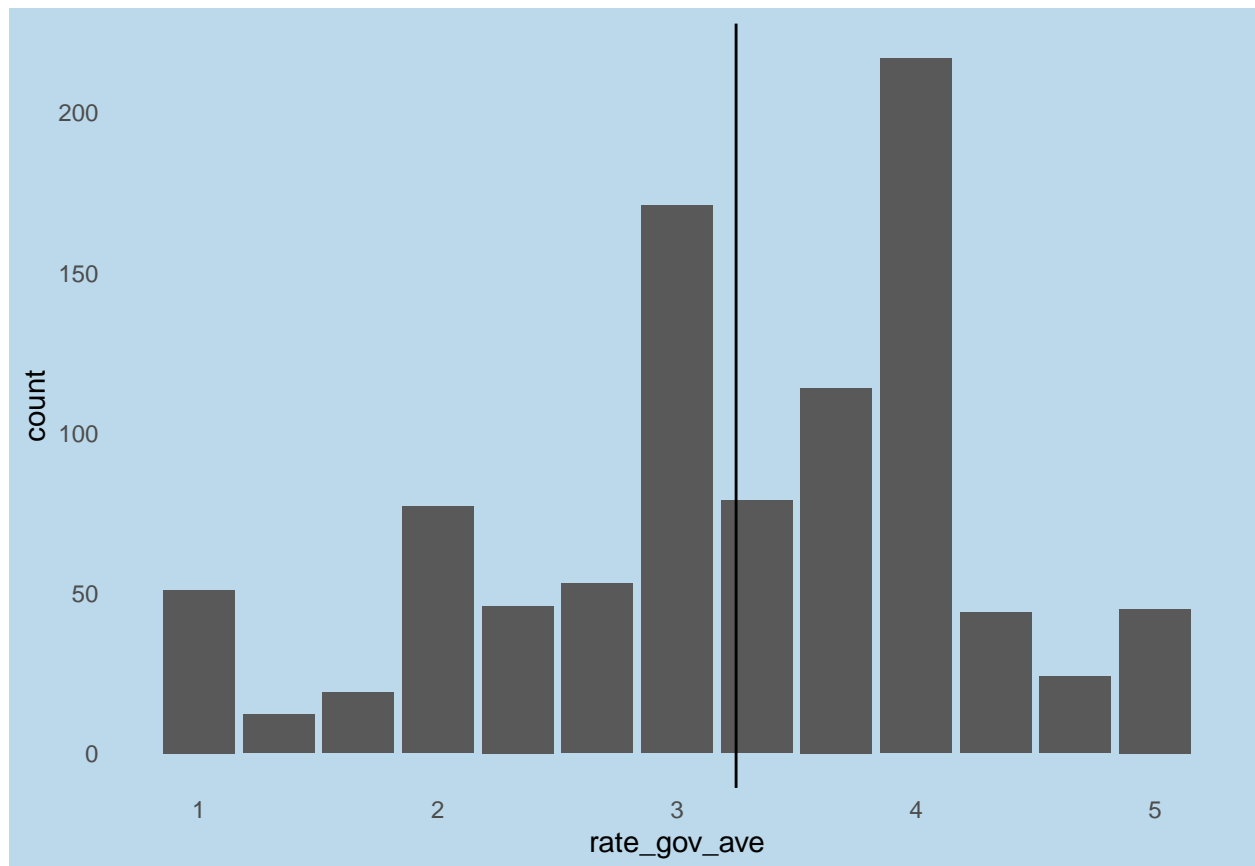
Find respondents who rated city/state/federal government response as good or excellent [33] Find proportion of subset who indicated they would use the government for at least one need [34] Find proportion not in subset who indicated they would use the government for at least one need and compare (test unequal proportions)

```
prop_rate_above_ave <- mean(wrangled$rate_gov_good, na.rm = TRUE)

mean_val <- mean(6 - wrangled %>% select(rate_gov_fed, rate_gov_sta, rate_gov_cit) %>% unlist, na.rm = TRUE)

wrangled %>% ggplot(aes(x = rate_gov_ave)) + geom_bar() + geom_vline(xintercept = mean_val)

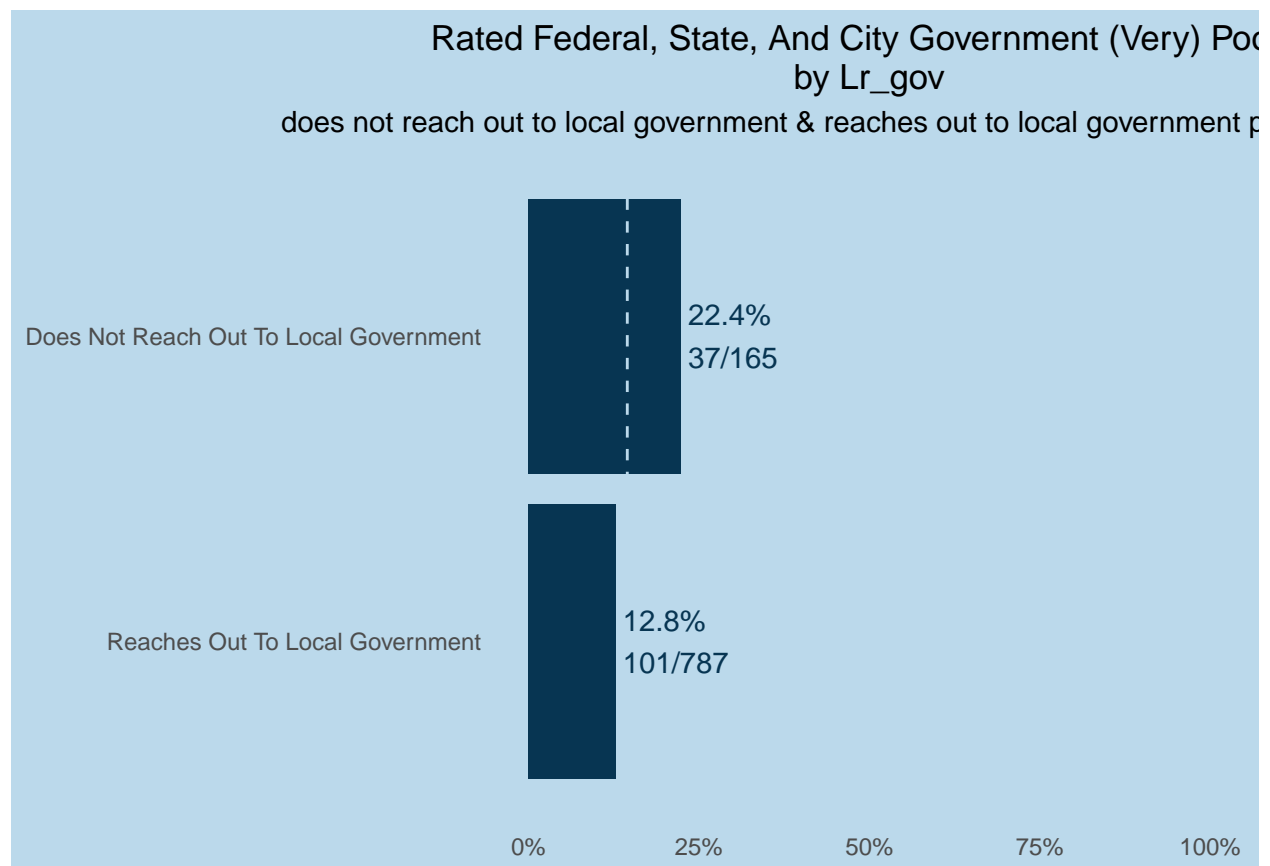
## Warning: Removed 153 rows containing non-finite values (stat_count).
```



```
make_plots(wrangled, "lr_gov", "rate_gov_bad", title = "Rated Federal, State, and City Government (Very")
```

```
## $lr_gov
```





```
make_plots(wrangled, "lr_gov", "rate_gov_good")
```

```
## $lr_gov  
## NULL
```