

Analysis of gardasil shots by demographic factors

This program reads data on Gardasil vaccinations in young women. Find more information in the [data dictionary](#).

The program was written by Steve Simon on 2024-09-07 and is placed in the public domain.

Load the tidyverse library

For most of your programs, you should load the tidyverse library. The messages and warnings are suppressed.

```
library(tidyverse)
```

Read the data and view a brief summary

Use the read_csv function to read the data. The glimpse function will produce a brief summary. Use tolower to convert uppercase to lowercase.

```
gard <- read_csv(
  file="../data/gardasil.csv",
  col_names=TRUE,
  col_types="nnnnnnnnnn")
names(gard) <- tolower(names(gard))
glimpse(gard)
```

Rows: 1,413

Columns: 10

```
$ age      <dbl> 21, 21, 20, 14, 17, 11, 17, 15, 13, 18, 17, 22, 16, 13, ...
$ agegroup <dbl> 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, ...
$ race     <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 3, 3, 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, ...
$ shots    <dbl> 3, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, ...
$ completed <dbl> 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, ...
$ insurancetype <dbl> 3, 3, 1, 3, 3, 0, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
$ medassist <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, ...
$ location  <dbl> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
$ locationtype <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
$ practicetype <dbl> 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...
```

Create factors for agegroup

The factor function identifies a variable as categorical and assigns labels to number codes. You don't necessarily need to use factor if the data you read in is character strings, as R automatically treats those variable as categorical.

```

gard$agegroup <- factor(
  gard$agegroup,
  levels=0:1,
  labels=c(
    "11 to 17 years",
    "18 to 26 years"))

```

Counts and percentages for agegroup

```

gard |>
  count(agegroup) |>
  mutate(total=sum(n)) |>
  mutate(pct=round(100*n/total))

```

A tibble: 2 × 4

	agegroup	n	total	pct
	<fct>	<int>	<int>	<dbl>
1	11 to 17 years	701	1413	50
2	18 to 26 years	712	1413	50

There are roughly the same number of patients 11 to 17 years as there are patients 18 to 26 years.

Question 7

```

gard$medassist <- factor(
  gard$medassist,
  levels=0:1,
  labels=c(
    "patients does not patient have any type of medical assistance",
    "patient have some type of medical assistance"))

```

```

gard |>
  count(medassist) |>
  mutate(total=sum(n)) |>
  mutate(pct=round(100*n/total))

```

A tibble: 2 × 4

	medassist	n	total	pct
	<fct>	<int>	<int>	<dbl>
1	patients does not patient have any type of medical assistan...	1138	1413	81
2	patient have some type of medical assistance	275	1413	19

1,138 out of 1,413 total patients (81%). This majority indicates that a significant portion of the sampled population does not receive any medical assistance. 275 out of 1,413 total patients (19%). This smaller percentage reflects the subset of the population that receives some form of medical assistance.

Create factors for shots

It is a bit silly to replace 1, 2, 3 with One, Two, Three. The main reason is to clearly identify shots as categorical rather than continuous.

```
gard$shots <- factor(
  gard$shots,
  levels=1:3,
  labels=c(
    "One",
    "Two",
    "Three"))
```

Counts and percentages for shots

```
gard |>
  count(shots) |>
  mutate(total=sum(n)) |>
  mutate(pct=round(100*n/total))
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 4
  shots      n total  pct
  <fct> <int> <int> <dbl>
1 One    440  1413   31
2 Two    436  1413   31
3 Three  537  1413   38
```

Slightly more patients got three shots than one or two shots, but this is still less than half of the patients overall.

Compare number of shots by age group

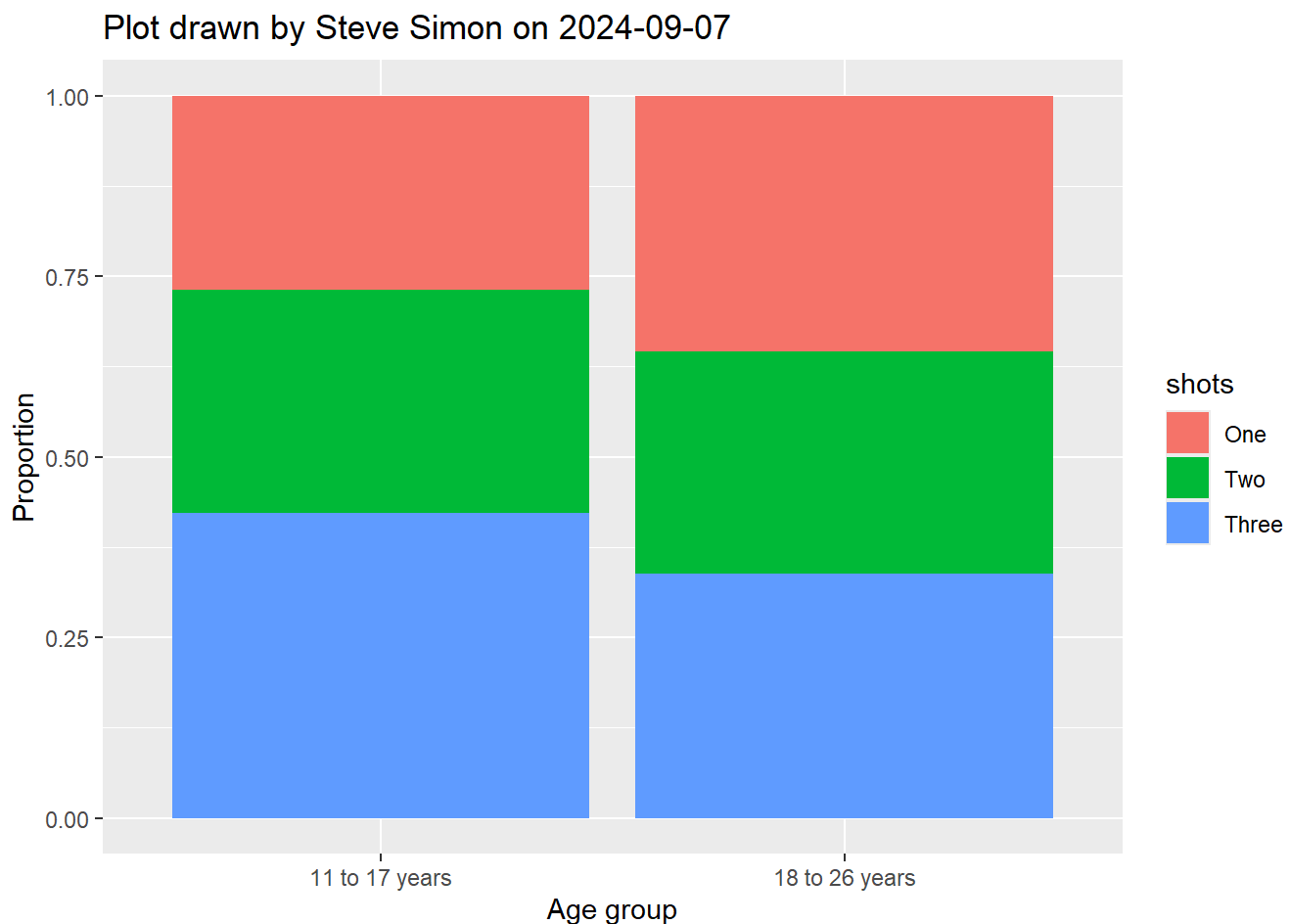
```
gard |>
  count(agegroup, shots) |>
  group_by(agegroup) |>
  mutate(row_total=sum(n)) |>
  mutate(pct=round(100*n/row_total))
```

```
# A tibble: 6 × 5
# Groups:   agegroup [2]
  agegroup      shots      n row_total  pct
  <fct>         <fct> <int>     <int> <dbl>
1 11 to 17 years One    188       701   27
2 11 to 17 years Two    217       701   31
3 11 to 17 years Three  296       701   42
```

4	18 to 26 years	One	252	712	35
5	18 to 26 years	Two	219	712	31
6	18 to 26 years	Three	241	712	34

Bar chart of shots by age group

```
gard |>
  ggplot(aes(x=agegroup, fill=shots)) +
    geom_bar(position="fill") +
    xlab("Age group") +
    ylab("Proportion") +
    ggtitle("Plot drawn by Steve Simon on 2024-09-07")
```



The probability of getting all three shots was higher in the 11 to 17 year old group compared to the 18 to 26 year old group.

Question 8

```
gard |>
  count(medassist, shots) |>
  group_by(medassist) |>
```

```
mutate(row_total=sum(n)) |>
mutate(pct=round(100*n/row_total))
```

A tibble: 6 × 5

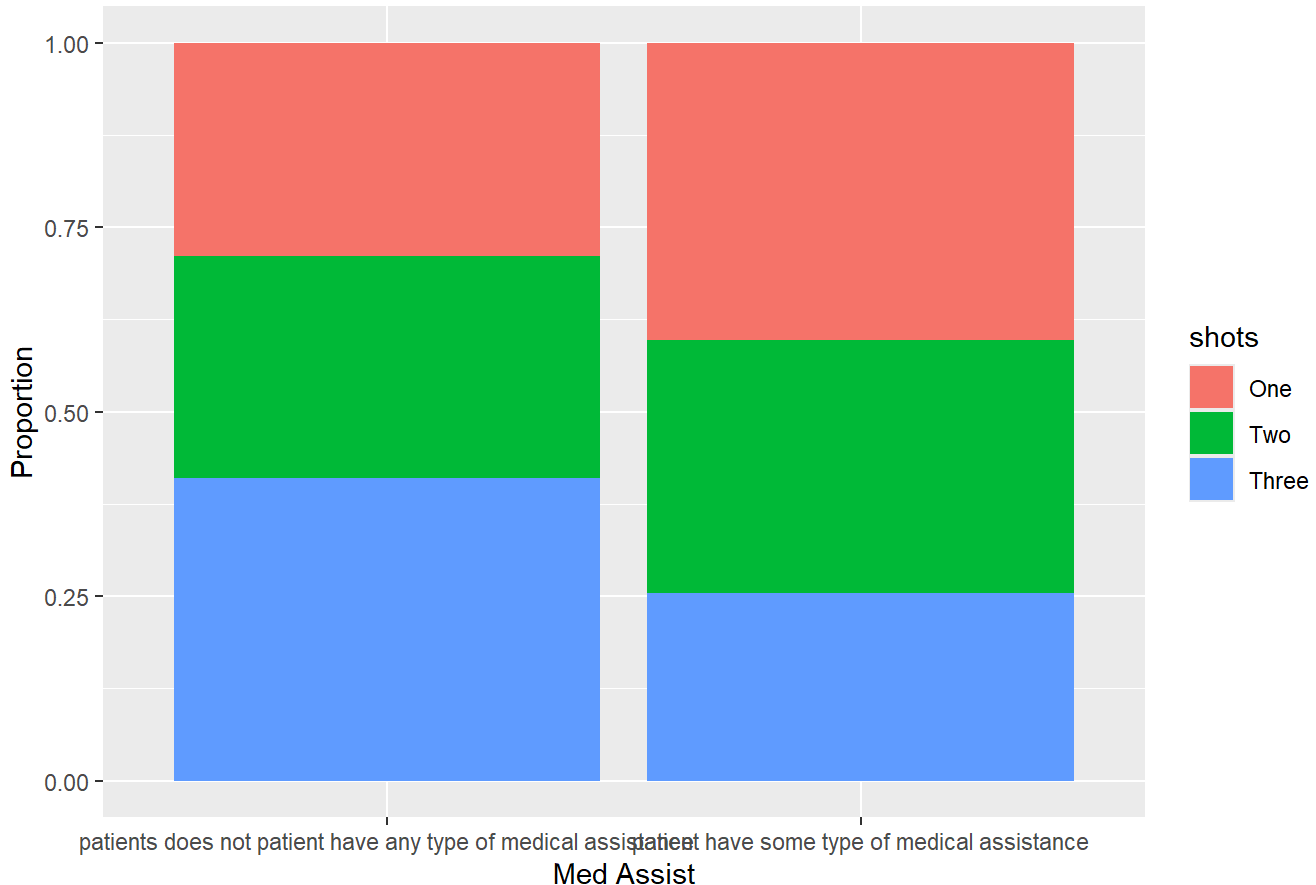
Groups: medassist [2]

	medassist	shots	n	row_total	pct
	<fct>	<fct>	<int>	<int>	<dbl>
1	patients does not patient have any type of medica...	One	329	1138	29
2	patients does not patient have any type of medica...	Two	342	1138	30
3	patients does not patient have any type of medica...	Three	467	1138	41
4	patient have some type of medical assistance	One	111	275	40
5	patient have some type of medical assistance	Two	94	275	34
6	patient have some type of medical assistance	Three	70	275	25

Almost half (41%) of the patients that did not have any type of medical assistance received all three shots which is higher compared to the (25%) of the patients that had some type of medical assistance.

```
gard |>
ggplot(aes(x=medassist, fill=shots)) +
  geom_bar(position="fill") +
  xlab("Med Assist") +
  ylab("Proportion") +
  ggtitle("Plot drawn by Michael Dang on 2024-09-15")
```

Plot drawn by Michael Dang on 2024-09-15



The probability of getting all three shots was lower in the patients that have some type of medical assistance compared to the patients that did not have any type of medical assistance.