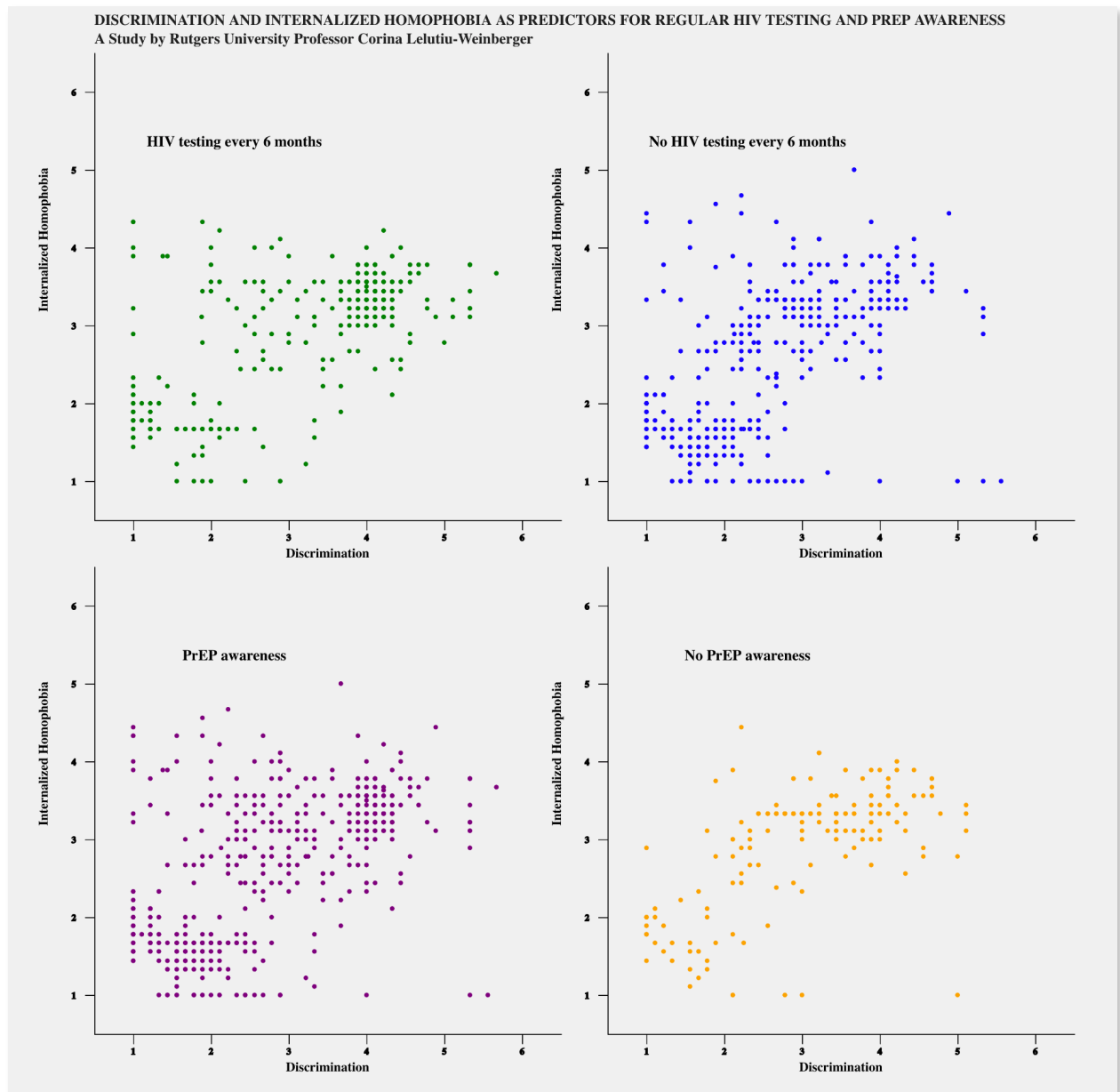


LGBTQ POPULATIONS, SELF-IMAGE AND HIV RISK



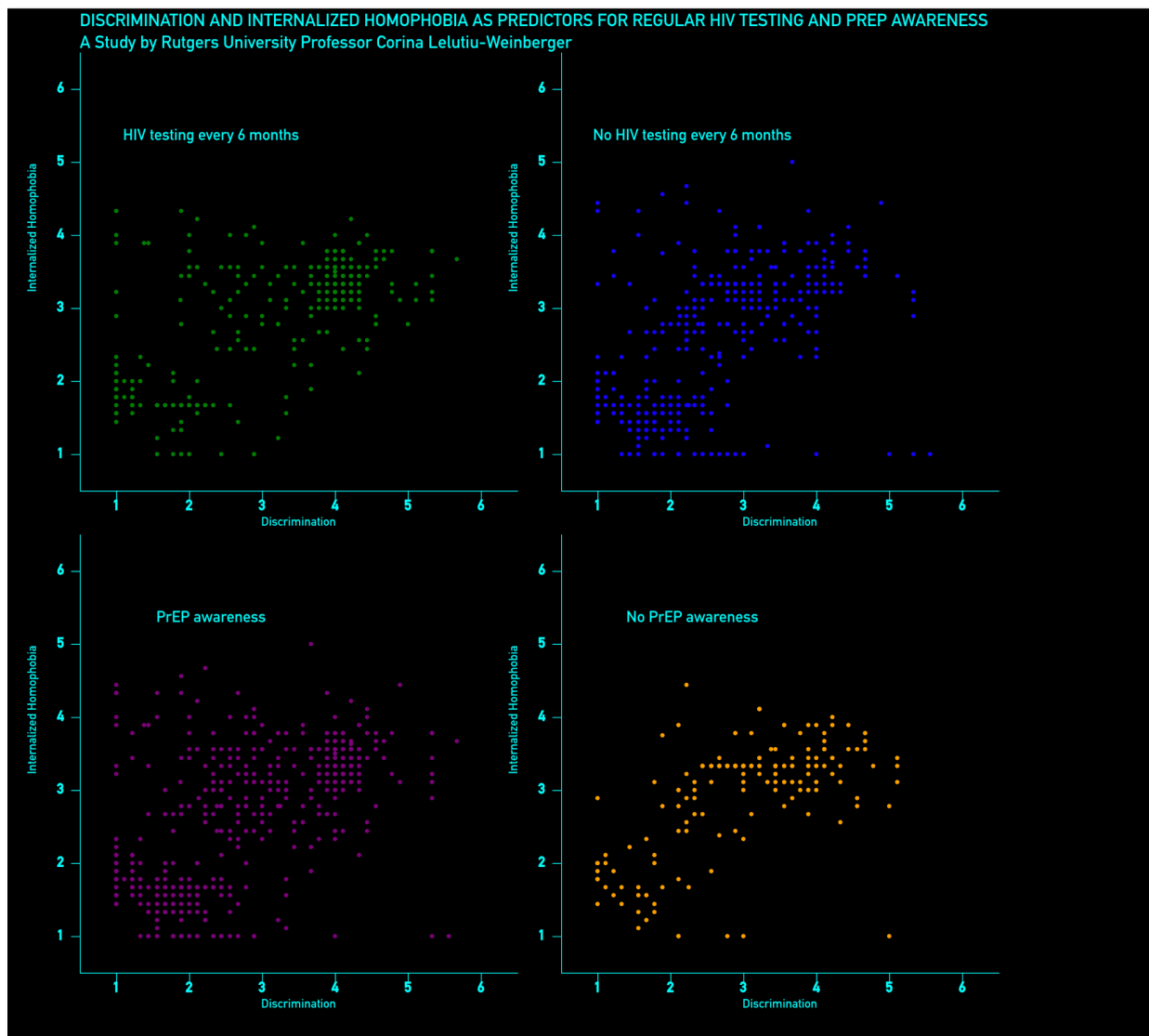
Employing a new social psychology study of 1000+ LGBTQ individuals by Rutgers University Professor Corina Lelutiu-Weinberger, this visualization explores the relationship between respondents' self-worth and HIV risk. Self-worth is represented in the data by two composite scores for: discrimination and internalized homophobia. (Higher scores mean greater reported discrimination and internalized homophobia.) HIV risk is measured by two indicators: HIV testing every 6 months, and awareness of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP). (Both as 1/0 Booleans.) The visualization employs scatterplot and bar graph approaches to explore the relationships between the four variables.

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Scatterplots

Four scatterplots (presented below in an alternative dark color scheme) visualize discrimination on the X axis and internalized homophobia on the Y axis, with health outcomes bound to data points representing HIV testing and Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis awareness. The upper pair of charts represent people who get HIV tests every 6 months (left) and those who don't (right). The lower pair of charts show people with PrEP awareness (left) and those without (right). The next step with the scatterplots is to calculate the linear regression line.



- The Discrimination score utilizes the Everyday Discrimination Scale, developed by Williams, D. R., Yu, Y., Jackson, J., & Anderson, N. (1997).
- The Internalized Homophobia score utilizes a scale developed by Herek, Gillis & Cogan (2009).

Composite bar graph

The bar graph will be properly labeled, and harmonized with the scatterplots in terms of color scheme, styling and typography.

