Draft Visualizationa for Semester Project

# Loading the Data and Necessary Packages

library(dplyr)

##   
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':  
##   
## filter, lag

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##   
## intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

library(tidyr)  
library(ggplot2)

## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.5.1

health <- read.csv("mentalsurvey\_clean.csv")

# Section 1: Showing that Mental and Behavioral Health Issues Impact Workers

# Section 2: What are Other Companies Doing to Assist workers with Mental and Behavioral Health Policies

# Section 3: What are Factors that Might Limit the Impact of Behavioral Health Outreach

## Anonymity Policies

If employees feel that their anonymity is not protected, they may be less likely to reach out for help.

### Anonymity Policies by Company Size

#### Crosstab Table

#Put company size in order  
health$CompanySize = factor(health$How.many.employees.does.your.company.or.organization.have, levels=c("1-5", "6-25", "26-100", "100-500", "500-1000", "More than 1000"))  
#Create Cross-tab Table  
APbCS <- table(health$Is.your.anonymity.protected.if.you.choose.to.take.advantage.of.mental.health.or.substance.abuse.treatment.resources.provided.by.your.employer., health$CompanySize)  
head(APbCS)

##   
## 1-5 6-25 26-100 100-500 500-1000 More than 1000  
## I don't know 31 133 196 166 56 160  
## No 20 24 18 8 2 12  
## Yes 9 53 78 74 22 84

#### Proportions table

#Create a proportions table by Row  
prop.table(APbCS, 2)

##   
## 1-5 6-25 26-100 100-500 500-1000  
## I don't know 0.51666667 0.63333333 0.67123288 0.66935484 0.70000000  
## No 0.33333333 0.11428571 0.06164384 0.03225806 0.02500000  
## Yes 0.15000000 0.25238095 0.26712329 0.29838710 0.27500000  
##   
## More than 1000  
## I don't know 0.62500000  
## No 0.04687500  
## Yes 0.32812500

#### Chi-Squared Test

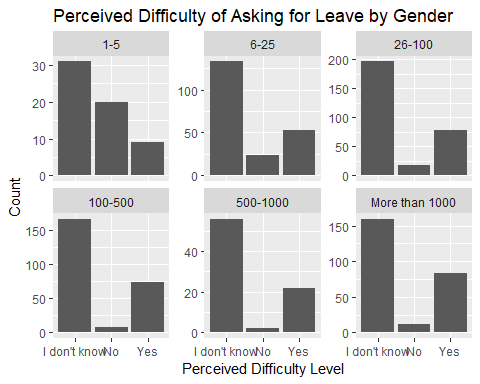
#Do a chi-squared test  
chisq.test(APbCS)

## Warning in chisq.test(APbCS): Chi-squared approximation may be incorrect

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: APbCS  
## X-squared = 80.824, df = 10, p-value = 3.461e-13

#### Visualization of Data

t0 <- ggplot(health, aes(x = health$Is.your.anonymity.protected.if.you.choose.to.take.advantage.of.mental.health.or.substance.abuse.treatment.resources.provided.by.your.employer.))+geom\_bar()+facet\_wrap(~health$CompanySize, scales="free\_y") + ggtitle("Perceived Difficulty of Asking for Leave by Gender") + xlab("Perceived Difficulty Level") + ylab("Count")   
t0



#### Interpretation of Results

The table and chart above show that across all company sizes, most respondents indicate that they do not know what their current company’s anonymity policy is towards those using mental health services. For companies of 1-5 employees, the next most common answer is “No” (anonymity is not protected). However, for companies larger than 5 employees, the results appear fairly consistent, with the majority of respondents (60-70 percent) indicating that they do not know anonymity policies, a sizable minority of respondents saying that anonymity is protected (25-32 percent), and less than 10 percent of respondents in each group saying anonymity is not protected. Based off of the chi-squared test, it is not clear if there is a statistically significant difference in anonymity policies of companies of different sizes. However, the fact that the majority of respondents across company sizes do not know their company’s anonymity policy is something that has to be addressed, as a study by Milne, et al (1994) has found that participants tended to be more confident in a company’s Employee Assistance Program if they felt it was confidential (p. 141). Therefore, any outreach must make the company’s anonymity policy clear.

### Anonymity Policies by Whether it is a Tech Company

#### Cross-tab Table

#Add labels to tech company org  
TLabel <- factor(health$Is.your.employer.primarily.a.tech.company.organization.,  
levels = c(0, 1),  
labels = c("No", "Yes"))  
#Create a crosstab table  
APbT2 <- table(health$Is.your.anonymity.protected.if.you.choose.to.take.advantage.of.mental.health.or.substance.abuse.treatment.resources.provided.by.your.employer., TLabel)  
head(APbT2)

## TLabel  
## No Yes  
## I don't know 169 573  
## No 15 69  
## Yes 79 241

#### Proportions table

#Create a proportions table by Row  
prop.table(APbT2, 2)

## TLabel  
## No Yes  
## I don't know 0.64258555 0.64892412  
## No 0.05703422 0.07814270  
## Yes 0.30038023 0.27293318

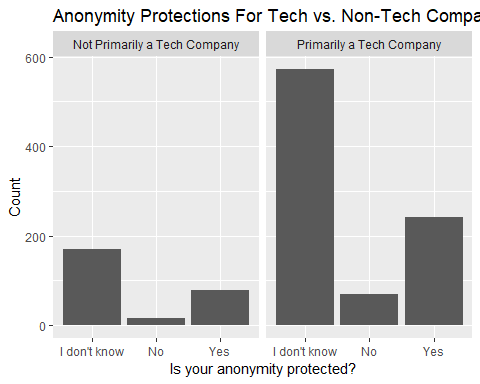
#### Chi-Squared Test

#Do a chi-squared test  
chisq.test(APbT2)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: APbT2  
## X-squared = 1.7911, df = 2, p-value = 0.4084

#### Visualization of Data

#Create Labels for Tech Companies  
techlabel <- c(  
`0` = "Not Primarily a Tech Company",  
`1` = "Primarily a Tech Company")  
#Create Visualization  
t1 <- ggplot(health, aes(x = health$Is.your.anonymity.protected.if.you.choose.to.take.advantage.of.mental.health.or.substance.abuse.treatment.resources.provided.by.your.employer.))+geom\_bar()+facet\_wrap(health$Is.your.employer.primarily.a.tech.company.organization. ~ ., labeller = as\_labeller(techlabel)) + ggtitle("Anonymity Protections For Tech vs. Non-Tech Companies") + xlab("Is your anonymity protected?") + ylab("Count")   
t1



#### Interpretation of Results

The difference between primarily tech and non-primarily tech companies is not statistically significant in regards to anonymity policies for those seeking mental health services. However, this may be influenced by the fact that the majority of those surveyed work for primiarily tech-oriented companies, so we do not have a large sample of those working for non-tech companies. Furthermore, we do not know the industry that these non-tech companies are in, which means we cannot draw any firm conclusions here. Nevertheless, in both cases, the clear majority of those surveyed indicated that they do not know their current company’s anonymity policy is towards those using mental health services. In both cases, the next most common response to the question is that anonymity is protected for those using mental health services. As described above, the fact the majority of respondents do not know their company’s anonymity policy is something that has to be addressed.

## Ease of Asking for Leave For A Mental Health Issue

This is important because if employees feel that asking for time off from work for medical leave, they may be less likely to seek the help they need.

### Answers by Gender

#Modify Labels  
pd2 <- factor(health$If.a.mental.health.issue.prompted.you.to.request.a.medical.leave.from.work..asking.for.that.leave.would.be.,  
levels = c("Very easy", "Somewhat easy", "Neither easy nor difficult","Somewhat difficult", "Very difficult", "I don't know"),  
labels = c("V Easy", "S Easy", "Neutral", "SW Hard", "V Hard", "Don't Know"))

#Crosstab table  
ELDbG <- table(pd2, health$gender)  
ELDbG

##   
## pd2 Female Male Other  
## V Easy 48 168 4  
## S Easy 60 213 8  
## Neutral 38 137 3  
## SW Hard 58 136 5  
## V Hard 39 76 3  
## Don't Know 28 117 5

prop.table(ELDbG, 2)

##   
## pd2 Female Male Other  
## V Easy 0.17712177 0.19834711 0.14285714  
## S Easy 0.22140221 0.25147580 0.28571429  
## Neutral 0.14022140 0.16174734 0.10714286  
## SW Hard 0.21402214 0.16056671 0.17857143  
## V Hard 0.14391144 0.08972845 0.10714286  
## Don't Know 0.10332103 0.13813459 0.17857143

#### Chi-Squared

We get a warning that the approximation may be incorrect, likely because some of the values from the table are small. However, it potentially indicates that that the differences between genders may not be statistically significant (or we do not have enough information)

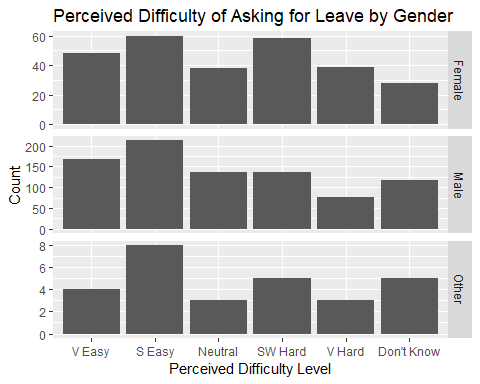
chisq.test(ELDbG)

## Warning in chisq.test(ELDbG): Chi-squared approximation may be incorrect

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: ELDbG  
## X-squared = 14.474, df = 10, p-value = 0.1524

#### Visualization of Data

#Create Visualization  
t2 <- ggplot(health, aes(x = pd2))+geom\_bar()+facet\_grid(health$gender ~ ., scales="free\_y") + ggtitle("Perceived Difficulty of Asking for Leave by Gender") + xlab("Perceived Difficulty Level") + ylab("Count")   
t2



#### Interpretation of Results

Across all genders, the most common answer is “Somewhat Easy”. Interestingly, for women the second most common answer is “Somewhat Difficult”, while for men the second most common answer is “Very Easy.” For those indicating their gender falls into another category, an equal amount indicated that they felt asking for leave was very hard or provided a neutral response (“neither easy or hard”). Across all genders there is a significant group of people indicating they find it somewhat to very hard to ask for leave. That being said, there are fewer women and those from other genders participating in this survey (compared to men), which may impact our results. Furthermore, the chi-squared test indicated that the approximation may be incorrect, likely because some of the values from the table are small.

### Answers by Age Group

#Do the AgeGroup Variable  
labs <- c(paste(seq(17, 74, by = 20), seq(37, 80, by = 20),  
 sep = "-"))  
health$AgeGroup <- cut(health$age, breaks = c(seq(17, 74, by = 20), Inf), labels = labs, right = FALSE)

#Crosstab table  
ELDbA <- table(pd2, health$AgeGroup)  
ELDbA

##   
## pd2 17-37 37-57 57-77  
## V Easy 157 62 1  
## S Easy 203 77 1  
## Neutral 126 48 4  
## SW Hard 134 63 2  
## V Hard 82 33 3  
## Don't Know 105 44 1

#Proportions table  
prop.table(ELDbA)

##   
## pd2 17-37 37-57 57-77  
## V Easy 0.1369982548 0.0541012216 0.0008726003  
## S Easy 0.1771378709 0.0671902269 0.0008726003  
## Neutral 0.1099476440 0.0418848168 0.0034904014  
## SW Hard 0.1169284468 0.0549738220 0.0017452007  
## V Hard 0.0715532286 0.0287958115 0.0026178010  
## Don't Know 0.0916230366 0.0383944154 0.0008726003

#### Chi-Squared

chisq.test(ELDbA)

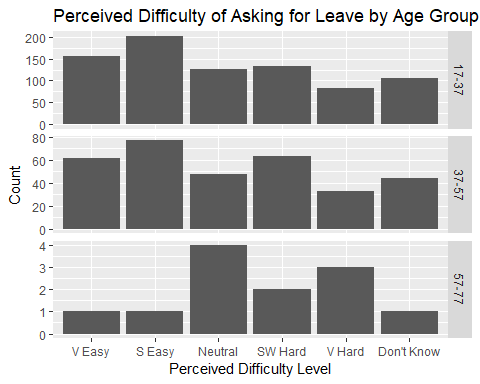
## Warning in chisq.test(ELDbA): Chi-squared approximation may be incorrect

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: ELDbA  
## X-squared = 8.6657, df = 10, p-value = 0.5641

We get a warning that the approximation may be incorrect, likely because some of the values from the table are small. However, it potentially indicates that that the differences between age groups may not be statistically significant (or we do not have enough information)

#### Visualization of Data

#Create Visualization  
t3 <- ggplot(health, aes(x = pd2))+geom\_bar()+facet\_grid(health$AgeGroup ~ ., scales="free\_y") + ggtitle("Perceived Difficulty of Asking for Leave by Age Group") + xlab("Perceived Difficulty Level") + ylab("Count")   
t3



#### Interpretation of Results

The most common response for those in the 17-27 and 37-57 age ranges is that asking for leave for a mental health issue was “Somewhat Easy” and the second most common isthat asking for leave “Very Easy”. However, there is a significant number in both age groups who provided a neutral answer (e.g., neither easy or difficult) or indicated that they felt asking for leave was hard/very hard. That being said, there are few people who are 57-77 participating in this survey and there are fewer people in the 37-57 age group than the 17-27 age group. Furthermore, the chi-squared test indicated that the approximation may be incorrect, likely because some of the values from the table are small (since few people fell into the 57-77 age range).

### Answers by Company Size

#Crosstab table  
ELDbCS <- table(pd2, health$CompanySize)  
ELDbCS

##   
## pd2 1-5 6-25 26-100 100-500 500-1000 More than 1000  
## V Easy 16 42 59 48 15 40  
## S Easy 12 41 74 62 30 62  
## Neutral 6 40 43 30 14 45  
## SW Hard 11 45 46 48 6 43  
## V Hard 13 16 36 15 5 33  
## Don't Know 2 26 34 45 10 33

prop.table(ELDbCS, 2)

##   
## pd2 1-5 6-25 26-100 100-500 500-1000  
## V Easy 0.26666667 0.20000000 0.20205479 0.19354839 0.18750000  
## S Easy 0.20000000 0.19523810 0.25342466 0.25000000 0.37500000  
## Neutral 0.10000000 0.19047619 0.14726027 0.12096774 0.17500000  
## SW Hard 0.18333333 0.21428571 0.15753425 0.19354839 0.07500000  
## V Hard 0.21666667 0.07619048 0.12328767 0.06048387 0.06250000  
## Don't Know 0.03333333 0.12380952 0.11643836 0.18145161 0.12500000  
##   
## pd2 More than 1000  
## V Easy 0.15625000  
## S Easy 0.24218750  
## Neutral 0.17578125  
## SW Hard 0.16796875  
## V Hard 0.12890625  
## Don't Know 0.12890625

#### Chi-Squared

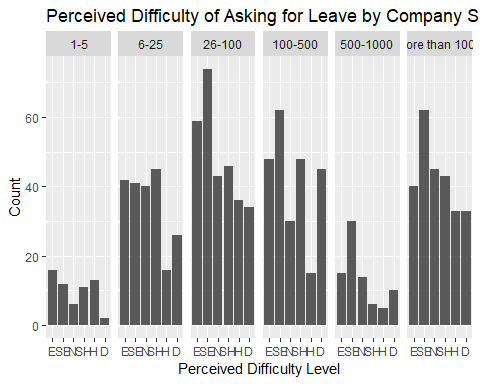
Since the p value is less than .01, then we can say that there may be a significant difference in the answers to perceived ease for requesting leave by different company size groups.

chisq.test(ELDbCS)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: ELDbCS  
## X-squared = 52.482, df = 25, p-value = 0.001041

#### Visualization of Data

#Modify Labels  
pd3 <- factor(health$If.a.mental.health.issue.prompted.you.to.request.a.medical.leave.from.work..asking.for.that.leave.would.be.,  
levels = c("Very easy", "Somewhat easy", "Neither easy nor difficult","Somewhat difficult", "Very difficult", "I don't know"),  
labels = c("E", "SE", "N", "SH", "H", "D"))  
#Create Visualization  
t4 <- ggplot(health, aes(x = pd3))+geom\_bar()+facet\_grid(~ health$CompanySize) + ggtitle("Perceived Difficulty of Asking for Leave by Company Size") + xlab("Perceived Difficulty Level") + ylab("Count")  
t4



NOTE: E = Very Easy, S = Somewhat Easy, N = Neutral (or Neither Easy nor Difficult), SH = Somewhat Hard, H = Very Hard, D = Don’t Know.

#### Interpretation of Results

For very small companies (1-5 employees), there seems to be a fairly even split between those who perceive taking leave for mental health to be easy and those who perceive it to be hard. For other small companies (6-25 employees), approximately the same number of people say that it is easy/somewhat easy or provide a neutral response. However, in this case, the most common answer is that they would perceive it as somehwat hard to ask for leave. For larger companies, the most common answer is that they perceive it to be somewhat easy to request leave for a mental illness. Therefore it appears that as the company size gets larger, it may be perceived as easier in most companies to request leave related to a mental illness. However, there is still sizable minority of employees who work for larger companies (over 25 employees) who do perceive it as hard or very hard to ask for leave. Therefore, a lot may vary by the company.

### Answers by Whether Current Company Provides Mental Health Benefits

#Modify Labels  
health$mhb2 <- factor(health$Does.your.employer.provide.mental.health.benefits.as.part.of.healthcare.coverage.,  
levels = c("I don't know", "No", "Not eligible for coverage / N/A","Yes"),  
labels = c("Don't Know", "No", "Ineligible/NA", "Yes"))  
#Crosstab Table  
ELDbMHB <- table(pd2, health$mhb2)  
ELDbMHB

##   
## pd2 Don't Know No Ineligible/NA Yes  
## V Easy 55 36 18 111  
## S Easy 81 46 17 137  
## Neutral 52 29 16 81  
## SW Hard 51 49 17 82  
## V Hard 25 31 10 52  
## Don't Know 55 22 5 68

#### Chi-Squared

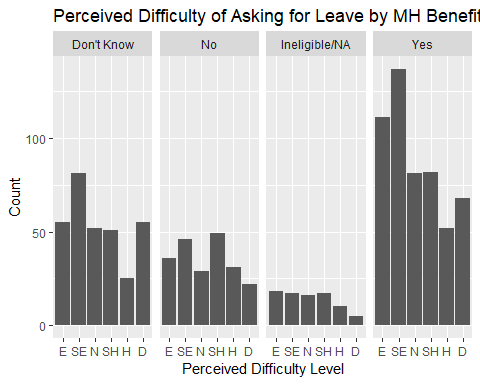
Because the p value is not less than .01 we do not reject the null (there are no differences between categories).

chisq.test(ELDbMHB)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: ELDbMHB  
## X-squared = 25.93, df = 15, p-value = 0.03877

#### Create Visualization

t5 <- ggplot(health, aes(x = pd3))+geom\_bar()+facet\_grid(~ health$mhb2, scales="free\_y") + ggtitle("Perceived Difficulty of Asking for Leave by MH Benefit Provision") + xlab("Perceived Difficulty Level") + ylab("Count")  
t5

 NOTE: E = Very Easy, S = Somewhat Easy, N = Neutral (or Neither Easy nor Difficult), SH = Somewhat Hard, H = Very Hard, D = Don’t Know.

### Answers by Whether Current Company Has Ever Formally Discussed Mental Health

ELDbEDM <- table(pd2, health$Has.your.employer.ever.formally.discussed.mental.health..for.example..as.part.of.a.wellness.campaign.or.other.official.communication..)  
ELDbEDM

##   
## pd2 I don't know No Yes  
## V Easy 23 129 68  
## S Easy 25 183 73  
## Neutral 20 126 32  
## SW Hard 13 161 25  
## V Hard 3 105 10  
## Don't Know 19 109 22

#### Chi-Squared

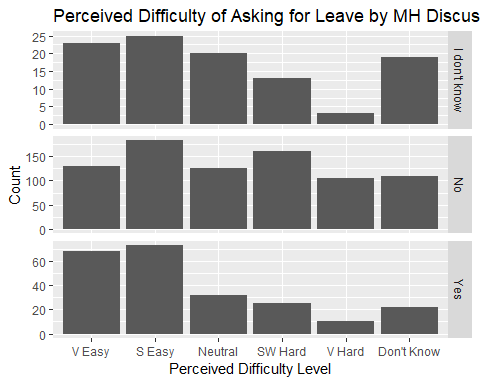
Because the p value is less than .01 we can reject the null and say that we think that there are differences between categories.

chisq.test(ELDbEDM)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: ELDbEDM  
## X-squared = 58.706, df = 10, p-value = 6.364e-09

#### Create Visualization

t6 <- ggplot(health, aes(x = pd2))+geom\_bar()+facet\_grid( health$Has.your.employer.ever.formally.discussed.mental.health..for.example..as.part.of.a.wellness.campaign.or.other.official.communication.. ~., scales="free\_y") + ggtitle("Perceived Difficulty of Asking for Leave by MH Discussion by Employer") + xlab("Perceived Difficulty Level") + ylab("Count")  
t6



#### Interpretation of Results

Across all categories (e.g., yes they have discussed, no they haven’t, don’t know), the most common response is that most recipients think it would be somewhat easy to request leave. Interestingly, for those who did not know if there has been a discussion, a large contingent also indicated they don’t know how hard it would be to request leave. For those where there has been a discussion, far fewer people say it would be hard to request leave to handle a mental illness than those who say it would be easy to very easy. For those where there has not been a discussion (which is the majority of respondents), the second most common answer is that it would be somewhat hard to request leave to hanlde a mental illness.

### Answers by Whether Current Company Offers Other Resources

ELDbEOR <- table(pd2, health$Does.your.employer.offer.resources.to.learn.more.about.mental.health.concerns.and.options.for.seeking.help.)  
ELDbEOR

##   
## pd2 I don't know No Yes  
## V Easy 59 84 77  
## S Easy 80 123 78  
## Neutral 49 80 49  
## SW Hard 52 110 37  
## V Hard 30 74 14  
## Don't Know 50 60 40

#### Chi-Squared

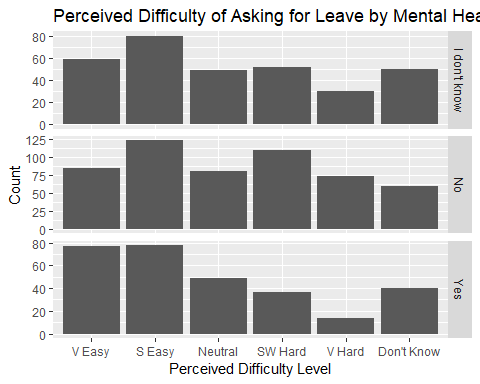
Because the p value is less than .01 we can reject the null and say that we think that there are differences between categories.

chisq.test(ELDbEOR)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: ELDbEOR  
## X-squared = 38.212, df = 10, p-value = 3.486e-05

#### Create Visualization

t7 <- ggplot(health, aes(x = pd2))+geom\_bar()+facet\_grid( health$Does.your.employer.offer.resources.to.learn.more.about.mental.health.concerns.and.options.for.seeking.help. ~., scales="free\_y") + ggtitle("Perceived Difficulty of Asking for Leave by Mental Health Resource Provision") + xlab("Perceived Difficulty Level") + ylab("Count")  
t7



#### Interpretation of Results

Across all categories (e.g., yes there are resources, no they aren’t, don’t know), the most common response is that most recipients think it would be somewhat easy to request leave. Similarly to the results provided above, in companies where there are other resources provided, fewer people say it would be hard to request leave to handle a mental illness than those who say it would be easy to very easy. For those where there are not additional resources offered related to mental health (the majority of respondents), the second most common answer is that it would be somewhat hard to request leave to hanlde a mental illness.

### Answers by If They Ever Saw A Poor Response to Mental Health Issue

ELDbPR <- table(pd2, health$Have.you.observed.or.experienced.an.unsupportive.or.badly.handled.response.to.a.mental.health.issue.in.your.current.or.previous.workplace.)  
ELDbPR

##   
## pd2 Maybe/Not sure N/A No Yes, I experienced Yes, I observed  
## V Easy 34 7 136 17 26  
## S Easy 58 14 126 35 48  
## Neutral 46 10 70 18 34  
## SW Hard 60 10 66 32 31  
## V Hard 38 3 24 20 33  
## Don't Know 42 8 69 10 21

prop.table(ELDbPR, 2)

##   
## pd2 Maybe/Not sure N/A No Yes, I experienced  
## V Easy 0.12230216 0.13461538 0.27698574 0.12878788  
## S Easy 0.20863309 0.26923077 0.25661914 0.26515152  
## Neutral 0.16546763 0.19230769 0.14256619 0.13636364  
## SW Hard 0.21582734 0.19230769 0.13441955 0.24242424  
## V Hard 0.13669065 0.05769231 0.04887984 0.15151515  
## Don't Know 0.15107914 0.15384615 0.14052953 0.07575758  
##   
## pd2 Yes, I observed  
## V Easy 0.13471503  
## S Easy 0.24870466  
## Neutral 0.17616580  
## SW Hard 0.16062176  
## V Hard 0.17098446  
## Don't Know 0.10880829

# Revise Labels

#Modify Labels  
health$epr <- factor(health$Have.you.observed.or.experienced.an.unsupportive.or.badly.handled.response.to.a.mental.health.issue.in.your.current.or.previous.workplace.,  
levels = c("Maybe/Not sure", "N/A", "No","Yes, I experienced", "Yes, I observed"),  
labels = c("Don't Know", "N/A", "No", "Yes, experienced", "Yes, observed"))  
table(pd2, health$epr)

##   
## pd2 Don't Know N/A No Yes, experienced Yes, observed  
## V Easy 34 7 136 17 26  
## S Easy 58 14 126 35 48  
## Neutral 46 10 70 18 34  
## SW Hard 60 10 66 32 31  
## V Hard 38 3 24 20 33  
## Don't Know 42 8 69 10 21

#### Chi-Squared

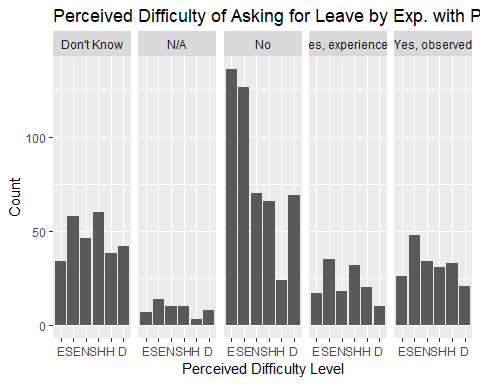
Because the p value is less than .01 we can reject the null and say that we think that there are differences between categories.

chisq.test(ELDbPR)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: ELDbPR  
## X-squared = 82.616, df = 20, p-value = 1.406e-09

#### Create Visualization

t8 <- ggplot(health, aes(x = pd3))+geom\_bar()+facet\_grid(~ health$epr) + ggtitle("Perceived Difficulty of Asking for Leave by Exp. with Poor MH Response") + xlab("Perceived Difficulty Level") + ylab("Count")  
t8

 NOTE: E = Very Easy, S = Somewhat Easy, N = Neutral (or Neither Easy nor Difficult), SH = Somewhat Hard, H = Very Hard, D = Don’t Know.

#### Interpretation of Results

Most people surveyed indicate that they have never had an experience with an unsupportive or badly handled response to mental health in the workplace. Among those who selected this response, the vast majority indicate they think that it would be very or somewhat easy to request leave to handle a mental illness. For those who have observed a badly handled response, the most common response is that they would find it somewhat easy to request leave, but the second most common is that it they would find it somewhat difficult. For those who have experienced a poorly handled response, the most common response is that they would find it somewhat easy to request leave, but a significant amount said they would find it hard or very hard to request leave (or provided a neutral response saying it would be neither easy or difficult). Therefore, it is possible that experience with a poorly handled response may have an impact on perceived ease of requesting leave.

## Comfort with talking to Supervisor About Mental Health

This is important because if an employee has a mental health issue, they should ideally be comfortable discussing it with a supervisor in case they need additional assistance. In addition, we may want to consider training supervisors on how to handle instances where employees reach out to them about mental health.

### Answers by Gender

MHbG <- table(health$Would.you.feel.comfortable.discussing.a.mental.health.disorder.with.your.direct.supervisor.s.., health$gender)  
MHbG

##   
## Female Male Other  
## Maybe 87 286 9  
## No 84 245 7  
## Yes 100 316 12

#### Chi-Squared

chisq.test(MHbG)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: MHbG  
## X-squared = 0.90786, df = 4, p-value = 0.9234

### Answers by Age Group

MHbA <- table(health$Would.you.feel.comfortable.discussing.a.mental.health.disorder.with.your.direct.supervisor.s.., health$AgeGroup)  
MHbA

##   
## 17-37 37-57 57-77  
## Maybe 265 114 3  
## No 236 96 4  
## Yes 306 117 5

#### Chi-Squared

chisq.test(MHbA)

## Warning in chisq.test(MHbA): Chi-squared approximation may be incorrect

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: MHbA  
## X-squared = 0.95201, df = 4, p-value = 0.917

### Answers by Company Size

MHbCS <- table(health$Would.you.feel.comfortable.discussing.a.mental.health.disorder.with.your.direct.supervisor.s.., health$CompanySize)  
MHbCS

##   
## 1-5 6-25 26-100 100-500 500-1000 More than 1000  
## Maybe 14 69 105 87 32 75  
## No 21 61 74 66 17 97  
## Yes 25 80 113 95 31 84

#### Chi-Squared

chisq.test(MHbCS)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: MHbCS  
## X-squared = 18.002, df = 10, p-value = 0.05493

### Answers by If They Ever Saw A Poor Response to Mental Health Issue

MHbPR <- table(health$Would.you.feel.comfortable.discussing.a.mental.health.disorder.with.your.direct.supervisor.s.., health$Have.you.observed.or.experienced.an.unsupportive.or.badly.handled.response.to.a.mental.health.issue.in.your.current.or.previous.workplace.)  
MHbPR

##   
## Maybe/Not sure N/A No Yes, I experienced Yes, I observed  
## Maybe 97 12 161 48 64  
## No 101 24 109 35 67  
## Yes 80 16 221 49 62

#### Chi-Squared

chisq.test(MHbPR)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: MHbPR  
## X-squared = 37.901, df = 8, p-value = 7.852e-06

### Answers by If They Think Supervisor Would View Them Negatively If They Knew You Suffered From a Mental Health Issue

## Comfort with taking to Coworkers About Mental Health

This is important because if an employee has a mental health issue, they should ideally be comfortable discussing it with a coworkers in case they need additional assistance. In addition, we may want to consider training employees on how to handle instances where coworkers reach out to them about mental health.

### Answers by Gender

MHCbG <- table(health$Would.you.feel.comfortable.discussing.a.mental.health.disorder.with.your.coworkers., health$gender)  
MHCbG

##   
## Female Male Other  
## Maybe 107 360 12  
## No 99 287 6  
## Yes 65 200 10

#### Chi-Squared

chisq.test(MHCbG)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: MHCbG  
## X-squared = 3.9002, df = 4, p-value = 0.4197

### Answers by Age Group

MHCbA <- table(health$Would.you.feel.comfortable.discussing.a.mental.health.disorder.with.your.coworkers., health$AgeGroup)  
MHCbA

##   
## 17-37 37-57 57-77  
## Maybe 338 139 2  
## No 272 116 4  
## Yes 197 72 6

#Proportions (as column percentages)  
prop.table(MHCbA, 2)

##   
## 17-37 37-57 57-77  
## Maybe 0.4188352 0.4250765 0.1666667  
## No 0.3370508 0.3547401 0.3333333  
## Yes 0.2441140 0.2201835 0.5000000

#Chi-Squared (We get a big chi-quared and a warning it may be incorrect, likely b/c small values for the 57-77 column)  
chisq.test(MHCbA)

## Warning in chisq.test(MHCbA): Chi-squared approximation may be incorrect

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: MHCbA  
## X-squared = 6.0422, df = 4, p-value = 0.196

### Answers by Company Size

MHCbCS <- table(health$Would.you.feel.comfortable.discussing.a.mental.health.disorder.with.your.coworkers., health$CompanySize)  
MHCbCS

##   
## 1-5 6-25 26-100 100-500 500-1000 More than 1000  
## Maybe 20 83 140 110 32 94  
## No 19 75 84 79 21 114  
## Yes 21 52 68 59 27 48

#Proportions (as column percentages)  
prop.table(MHCbCS, 2)

##   
## 1-5 6-25 26-100 100-500 500-1000 More than 1000  
## Maybe 0.3333333 0.3952381 0.4794521 0.4435484 0.4000000 0.3671875  
## No 0.3166667 0.3571429 0.2876712 0.3185484 0.2625000 0.4453125  
## Yes 0.3500000 0.2476190 0.2328767 0.2379032 0.3375000 0.1875000

#Chi-Squared (the p value is small)  
chisq.test(MHCbCS)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: MHCbCS  
## X-squared = 27.848, df = 10, p-value = 0.001909

### Answers by If They Ever Saw A Poor Response to Mental Health Issue

MHCbPR <- table(health$Would.you.feel.comfortable.discussing.a.mental.health.disorder.with.your.coworkers., health$Have.you.observed.or.experienced.an.unsupportive.or.badly.handled.response.to.a.mental.health.issue.in.your.current.or.previous.workplace.)  
MHCbPR

##   
## Maybe/Not sure N/A No Yes, I experienced Yes, I observed  
## Maybe 132 19 195 58 75  
## No 105 22 150 39 76  
## Yes 41 11 146 35 42

#### Chi-Squared

chisq.test(MHCbPR)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: MHCbPR  
## X-squared = 27.416, df = 8, p-value = 0.0005991

### Answers by If They Think Coworkers Would View Them Negatively If They Knew You Suffered From a Mental Health Issue

MHCbCN <- table(health$Would.you.feel.comfortable.discussing.a.mental.health.disorder.with.your.coworkers., health$Do.you.think.that.team.members.co.workers.would.view.you.more.negatively.if.they.knew.you.suffered.from.a.mental.health.issue.)  
MHCbCN

##   
## Maybe No, I don't think they would No, they do not  
## Maybe 234 137 7  
## No 127 51 1  
## Yes 100 115 36  
##   
## Yes, I think they would Yes, they do  
## Maybe 87 14  
## No 201 12  
## Yes 20 4

#### Chi-Squared

chisq.test(MHCbCN)

##   
## Pearson's Chi-squared test  
##   
## data: MHCbCN  
## X-squared = 291.08, df = 8, p-value < 2.2e-16

# Works Cited

Milne, S. H., Blum, T. C., & Roman, P. M. (1994). Factors Influencing Employees’ Propensity to Use an Employee Assistance Program. Personnel Psychology, 47(1), 123–145. Retrieved October 24, 2018 from <http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy-um.researchport.umd.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=bth&AN=9411113184&site=ehost-live>