

Data 608 Story 3

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```
library(tidyverse)
library(readxl)
library(httr)
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(viridis)
```

Overview

The assignment states: “Do differences in per capita healthcare spending correlate with adult obesity prevalence? Your task is to analyze the provided obesity data and source additional data on healthcare spending to address this question.”

I am to collect state-level per capita health spending and combine it with a provided obesity dataset to answer the above question.

Data preparation

I will import the datasets and create dataframes based on them. I used the Kaiser dataset ‘Health Care Expenditures per Capita by State of Residence’ to get state health expenditures. This data is refreshed every five years and the below is based on 2020 data.

```
obesity_xls <- 'https://storage.googleapis.com/data_science_masters_files/adult%20obesity.xlsx'
statehealth_csv <- 'https://storage.googleapis.com/data_science_masters_files/statehealth_percapita.csv'

obesity_t <- tempfile(fileext = ".xlsx")
GET(obesity_xls, write_disk(obesity_t, overwrite = TRUE))

## Response [https://storage.googleapis.com/data_science_masters_files/adult%20obesity.xlsx]
##   Date: 2025-03-04 17:13
##   Status: 200
##   Content-Type: application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet
##   Size: 10.7 kB
## <ON DISK> /var/folders/z2/2cg34qq110n7hgx5hd3b2rnr0000gn/T/Rtmp1CZIAQ/file7571768e7c4.xlsx

obesity_df <- read_excel(obesity_t)

statehealth_df <- read_csv(statehealth_csv)
```

Data merging and quintiles

The two dataframes are merged based on state name, with anything not matching being dropped. I used `ntile()` from `dplyr` to create the quintiles, which are assigned as values 1-5.

```

state_health_df <- merge(obesity_df, statehealth_df, by.x = "State", by.y = "Location")

state_health_df <- state_health_df %>%
  rename(
    state_name = State,
    obesity_rank = Rank,
    obesity_pct = `Obesity %`,
    per_cap_health_spend = `Health Spending per Capita`
  ) %>%
  mutate(spend_quintile = ntile(per_cap_health_spend, 5))

state_health_df

```

	state_name	obesity_rank	obesity_pct	per_cap_health_spend
## 1	Alabama	5	0.392	\$9,280
## 2	Alaska	17	0.352	\$13,642
## 3	Arizona	27	0.319	\$8,756
## 4	Arkansas	3	0.400	\$9,338
## 5	California	39	0.277	\$10,299
## 6	Colorado	42	0.249	\$8,583
## 7	Connecticut	35	0.294	\$12,489
## 8	Delaware	13	0.357	\$12,899
## 9	District of Columbia	51	0.215	\$14,381
## 10	Florida	34	0.301	\$9,865
## 11	Georgia	18	0.350	\$8,758
## 12	Hawaii	41	0.261	\$10,291
## 13	Idaho	29	0.310	\$8,148
## 14	Illinois	11	0.360	\$10,190
## 15	Indiana	7	0.378	\$10,517
## 16	Iowa	7	0.378	\$9,789
## 17	Kansas	12	0.359	\$9,408
## 18	Kentucky	50	0.387	\$10,257
## 19	Louisiana	2	0.399	\$10,515
## 20	Maine	26	0.326	\$12,077
## 21	Maryland	21	0.341	\$10,839
## 22	Massachusetts	40	0.274	\$13,319
## 23	Michigan	15	0.354	\$9,897
## 24	Minnesota	24	0.333	\$10,846
## 25	Mississippi	2	0.401	\$9,394
## 26	Missouri	16	0.353	\$9,921
## 27	Montana	32	0.305	\$10,212
## 28	Nebraska	9	0.366	\$10,514
## 29	Nevada	30	0.308	\$8,348
## 30	New Hampshire	25	0.328	\$11,793
## 31	New Jersey	36	0.289	\$11,868
## 32	New Mexico	16	0.353	\$8,902
## 33	New York	38	0.280	\$14,007
## 34	North Carolina	22	0.340	\$8,917
## 35	North Dakota	14	0.356	\$11,301
## 36	Ohio	10	0.364	\$10,478
## 37	Oklahoma	6	0.387	\$9,444
## 38	Oregon	23	0.336	\$10,071
## 39	Pennsylvania	31	0.324	\$11,603
## 40	Rhode Island	28	0.316	\$11,694

## 41	South Carolina	11	0.360	\$8,766
## 42	South Dakota	11	0.360	\$12,495
## 43	Tennessee	8	0.376	\$9,336
## 44	Texas	19	0.344	\$8,406
## 45	Utah	33	0.302	\$7,522
## 46	Vermont	37	0.288	\$12,756
## 47	Virginia	20	0.343	\$9,195
## 48	Washington	31	0.306	\$9,265
## 49	West Virginia	1	0.412	\$12,769
## 50	Wisconsin	12	0.359	\$9,982
## 51	Wyoming	24	0.333	\$10,989
##	spend_quintile			
## 1	4			
## 2	3			
## 3	4			
## 4	5			
## 5	1			
## 6	4			
## 7	2			
## 8	3			
## 9	3			
## 10	5			
## 11	4			
## 12	1			
## 13	3			
## 14	1			
## 15	1			
## 16	5			
## 17	5			
## 18	1			
## 19	1			
## 20	2			
## 21	1			
## 22	3			
## 23	5			
## 24	2			
## 25	5			
## 26	5			
## 27	1			
## 28	1			
## 29	3			
## 30	2			
## 31	2			
## 32	4			
## 33	3			
## 34	4			
## 35	2			
## 36	1			
## 37	5			
## 38	1			
## 39	2			
## 40	2			
## 41	4			
## 42	2			

```
## 43          5
## 44          4
## 45          3
## 46          3
## 47          4
## 48          4
## 49          3
## 50          5
## 51          2
```

Analysis and visualization of data

I used `obesity_pct` as the health outcome metric to analyze differences across the quintiles.

Below are five box plots, one for each of the five health spending quintiles. It's interesting to see the basically non-existent relationship between health spending and obesity percent. It speaks to the generally inefficient state of American healthcare spending, where there often seems to be very little connection between spending and outcomes. If anything, you would expect there to be pressure in the reverse direction, where states are spending less because their population is generally healthy. I can determine this by seeing the seeing very similar 50% markers for both the first and last quintile. The color shading also makes it easier to scan across as accessible colors are also easier for everyone to understand.

```
ggplot(state_health_df, aes(x = factor(spend_quintile), y = obesity_pct, fill = factor(spend_quintile))) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  scale_fill_viridis(discrete = TRUE, option = "C") +
  labs(
    title = "Comparing obesity prevalence to health spending",
    x = "Per capital health spending quintile",
    y = "Obesity %",
    fill = "Spend quintile"
  ) +
  theme_minimal()
```

Comparing obesity prevalence to health spending

