

# R Brown Bag session: tidyverse overview

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```
install.packages("tidyverse", repos = "http://cran.us.r-project.org")  
install.packages("readxl", repos = "http://cran.us.r-project.org")  
library(tidyverse)  
library(readxl)
```

## Part 1: Exploring your data

### Load 2020 Census Population dataset

```
Census2020 <- read_excel("2020 Census File.xlsx")
```

### Investigate with glimpse

```
glimpse(Census2020)
```

```
## Rows: 51  
## Columns: 10  
## $ Area <chr> "Alabama", "Alas~  
## $ Region <chr> "South", "West",~  
## $ `2020 Census Resident Population` <dbl> 5024279, 733391,~  
## $ `2010 Census Resident Population` <dbl> 4779736, 710231,~  
## $ `Numeric Change` <dbl> 244543, 23160, 7~  
## $ `Percent Change` <dbl> 5.1, 3.3, 11.9, ~  
## $ `State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population` <chr> "24", "48", "14"~  
## $ `State Rank Based on 2010 Census Resident Population` <chr> "23", "47", "16"~  
## $ `State Rank Based on Numeric Change` <chr> "24", "45", "8",~  
## $ `State Rank Based on Percent Change` <chr> "27", "36", "9",~
```

### Explore the dimensions

```
dim(Census2020)
```

```
## [1] 51 10
```

### Display column and row names

```
colnames(Census2020)
```

```
## [1] "Area"  
## [2] "Region"  
## [3] "2020 Census Resident Population"  
## [4] "2010 Census Resident Population"  
## [5] "Numeric Change"  
## [6] "Percent Change"  
## [7] "State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population"  
## [8] "State Rank Based on 2010 Census Resident Population"  
## [9] "State Rank Based on Numeric Change"  
## [10] "State Rank Based on Percent Change"
```

```
rownames(Census2020)
```

```
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "4" "5" "6" "7" "8" "9" "10" "11" "12" "13" "14" "15"
## [16] "16" "17" "18" "19" "20" "21" "22" "23" "24" "25" "26" "27" "28" "29" "30"
## [31] "31" "32" "33" "34" "35" "36" "37" "38" "39" "40" "41" "42" "43" "44" "45"
## [46] "46" "47" "48" "49" "50" "51"
```

## View top and bottom observations

```
head(Census2020)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
##   Area      Region `2020 Census Resident ~` `2010 Census Resident~` `Numeric Change`
##   <chr>    <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Alabama South      5024279      4779736      244543
## 2 Alaska  West       733391      710231       23160
## 3 Arizona West      7151502      6392017      759485
## 4 Arkans~ South     3011524      2915918       95606
## 5 Califo~ West     39538223     37253956     2284267
## 6 Colora~ West      5773714      5029196      744518
## # ... with 5 more variables: Percent Change <dbl>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2010 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Numeric Change <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Percent Change <chr>
```

```
tail(Census2020)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
##   Area      Region `2020 Census Resident~` `2010 Census Residen~` `Numeric Change`
##   <chr>    <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Vermont North      643077      625741       17336
## 2 Virginia South     8631393     8001024     630369
## 3 Washing~ West     7705281     6724540     980741
## 4 West Vi~ South     1793716     1852994     -59278
## 5 Wiscons~ Midwest    5893718     5686986     206732
## 6 Wyoming West      576851      563626      13225
## # ... with 5 more variables: Percent Change <dbl>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2010 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Numeric Change <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Percent Change <chr>
```

## Explore largest and smallest values in a column

```
max(Census2020$`2020 Census Resident Population`)
```

```
## [1] 39538223
```

```
min(Census2020$`2020 Census Resident Population`)
```

```
## [1] 576851
```

## Display summary stats

```
summary(Census2020)
```

```
##      Area      Region      2020 Census Resident Population
## Length:51      Length:51      Min.   : 576851
## Class :character Class :character 1st Qu.: 1816411
```

```
## Mode :character Mode :character Median : 4505836
## Mean : 6499006
## 3rd Qu.: 7428392
## Max. :39538223
##
## 2010 Census Resident Population Numeric Change Percent Change
## Min. : 563626 Min. : -59278 Min. : -3.200
## 1st Qu.: 1696962 1st Qu.: 86292 1st Qu.: 2.900
## Median : 4339367 Median : 206732 Median : 5.700
## Mean : 6053834 Mean : 445171 Mean : 7.024
## 3rd Qu.: 6636084 3rd Qu.: 495080 3rd Qu.:10.400
## Max. :37253956 Max. :3999944 Max. :18.400
##
## State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population
## Length:51
## Class :character
## Mode :character
##
##
## State Rank Based on 2010 Census Resident Population
## Length:51
## Class :character
## Mode :character
##
##
## State Rank Based on Numeric Change State Rank Based on Percent Change
## Length:51 Length:51
## Class :character Class :character
## Mode :character Mode :character
##
##
##
```

## Open and explore the dataset in a new pane- with filtering options

View(Census2020)

### Identify a column

Census2020\$`2020 Census Resident Population`

```
## [1] 5024279 733391 7151502 3011524 39538223 5773714 3605944 989948
## [9] 689545 21538187 10711908 1455271 1839106 12812508 6785528 3190369
## [17] 2937880 4505836 4657757 1362359 6177224 7029917 10077331 5706494
## [25] 2961279 6154913 1084225 1961504 3104614 1377529 9288994 2117522
## [33] 20201249 10439388 779094 11799448 3959353 4237256 13002700 1097379
## [41] 5118425 886667 6910840 29145505 3271616 643077 8631393 7705281
## [49] 1793716 5893718 576851
```

Census2020\$Region

```
## [1] "South" "West" "West" "South" "West" "West" "North"
## [8] "South" "South" "South" "South" "West" "West" "Midwest"
## [15] "Midwest" "Midwest" "Midwest" "South" "South" "North" "South"
## [22] "North" "Midwest" "Midwest" "South" "Midwest" "West" "Midwest"
## [29] "West" "North" "North" "West" "North" "South" "Midwest"
```

```
## [36] "Midwest" "South" "West" "North" "North" "South" "Midwest"
## [43] "South" "South" "West" "North" "South" "West" "South"
## [50] "Midwest" "West"
```

## Display contents of column as a table

```
table(Census2020$Region)
```

```
##
## Midwest North South West
##      12      9     17     13
```

```
table(Census2020$Area, Census2020$Region)
```

```
##
##           Midwest North South West
## Alabama           0      0      1      0
## Alaska            0      0      0      1
## Arizona           0      0      0      1
## Arkansas          0      0      1      0
## California        0      0      0      1
## Colorado          0      0      0      1
## Connecticut       0      1      0      0
## Delaware          0      0      1      0
## District of Columbia 0      0      1      0
## Florida           0      0      1      0
## Georgia           0      0      1      0
## Hawaii            0      0      0      1
## Idaho             0      0      0      1
## Illinois          1      0      0      0
## Indiana           1      0      0      0
## Iowa             1      0      0      0
## Kansas            1      0      0      0
## Kentucky          0      0      1      0
## Louisiana         0      0      1      0
## Maine            0      1      0      0
## Maryland          0      0      1      0
## Massachusetts     0      1      0      0
## Michigan          1      0      0      0
## Minnesota         1      0      0      0
## Mississippi       0      0      1      0
## Missouri          1      0      0      0
## Montana           0      0      0      1
## Nebraska          1      0      0      0
## Nevada            0      0      0      1
## New Hampshire     0      1      0      0
## New Jersey        0      1      0      0
## New Mexico        0      0      0      1
## New York          0      1      0      0
## North Carolina    0      0      1      0
## North Dakota      1      0      0      0
## Ohio             1      0      0      0
## Oklahoma          0      0      1      0
## Oregon            0      0      0      1
## Pennsylvania      0      1      0      0
## Rhode Island      0      1      0      0
## South Carolina    0      0      1      0
```

##	South Dakota	1	0	0	0
##	Tennessee	0	0	1	0
##	Texas	0	0	1	0
##	Utah	0	0	0	1
##	Vermont	0	1	0	0
##	Virginia	0	0	1	0
##	Washington	0	0	0	1
##	West Virginia	0	0	1	0
##	Wisconsin	1	0	0	0
##	Wyoming	0	0	0	1

## Identify an exact position, [rows, columns]

```
Census2020[,1]
```

```
## # A tibble: 51 x 1
##   Area
##   <chr>
## 1 Alabama
## 2 Alaska
## 3 Arizona
## 4 Arkansas
## 5 California
## 6 Colorado
## 7 Connecticut
## 8 Delaware
## 9 District of Columbia
## 10 Florida
## # ... with 41 more rows
```

```
Census2020[1,]
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 10
##   Area   Region `2020 Census Resident ~` `2010 Census Resident ~` `Numeric Change`
##   <chr>  <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Alaba~ South      5024279      4779736      244543
## # ... with 5 more variables: Percent Change <dbl>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2010 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Numeric Change <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Percent Change <chr>
```

```
Census2020[1,1]
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##   Area
##   <chr>
## 1 Alabama
```

## Export to csv

```
write.csv(Census2020, "Census2020.csv")
```

## Part 2: Manipulate and transform with Tidyverse: intro to dplyr commands using select, rename, filter, arrange, mutate, summarize

### Read-in two ACS files: 2019 population and 2019 poverty rate

```
Census2019 <- read_csv("2019Pop.csv")

##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   State = col_character(),
##   Estimate = col_double()
## )

Poverty2019 <- read_csv("2019Poverty.csv")

##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   State = col_character(),
##   PovertyStatus = col_double(),
##   BelowPoverty = col_double(),
##   AbovePoverty = col_double()
## )
```

### Use the select function to keep/select the columns: state name, region, 2020 population, numeric change, percent change, and state rank

```
Census2020Sub1 <- Census2020 %>%
  select(`Area`,
         `Region`,
         `2020 Census Resident Population`,
         `Numeric Change`,
         `Percent Change`,
         `State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population`)
```

### View the subsetting object

```
Census2020Sub1

## # A tibble: 51 x 6
##   Area      Region `2020 Census Resident ~` `Numeric Change` `Percent Change`
##   <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Alabama    South      5024279      244543          5.1
## 2 Alaska     West       733391       23160           3.3
## 3 Arizona    West      7151502      759485         11.9
## 4 Arkansas   South     3011524       95606           3.3
## 5 California West     39538223     2284267          6.1
## 6 Colorado   West     5773714      744518         14.8
## 7 Connecticut North     3605944       31847            0.9
## 8 Delaware    South     989948       92014          10.2
## 9 District of~ South     689545       87822          14.6
## 10 Florida    South     21538187     2736877         14.6
## # ... with 41 more rows, and 1 more variable:
## #   State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population <chr>
```

## Use the rename function to rename columns to easy to work with names

```
Census2020Sub1 <- Census2020Sub1 %>%
  rename(State = Area,
         Pop2020 = `2020 Census Resident Population`,
         NumChange2020 = `Numeric Change`,
         PercentChange2020 = `Percent Change`,
         StateRank = `State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population`)
```

## View new column names

```
str(Census2020Sub1)

## tibble [51 x 6] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
## $ State      : chr [1:51] "Alabama" "Alaska" "Arizona" "Arkansas" ...
## $ Region     : chr [1:51] "South" "West" "West" "South" ...
## $ Pop2020    : num [1:51] 5024279 733391 7151502 3011524 39538223 ...
## $ NumChange2020 : num [1:51] 244543 23160 759485 95606 2284267 ...
## $ PercentChange2020: num [1:51] 5.1 3.3 11.9 3.3 6.1 14.8 0.9 10.2 14.6 14.6 ...
## $ StateRank  : chr [1:51] "24" "48" "14" "33" ...
```

## Use the filter function to subset rows by pop size, using 9999999 as the limit

```
PopAboveLimit <- Census2020Sub1 %>%
  filter(Pop2020 > 9999999)

PopBelowLimit <- Census2020Sub1 %>%
  filter(Pop2020 <= 9999999)
```

## View dimensions of the new objects

```
dim(PopAboveLimit)

## [1] 10  6

dim(PopBelowLimit)

## [1] 41  6
```

## Use filter to subset rows by two conditions, using population and state rank

- Use a population limit of 9999999 and state rank limits to narrow down data

```
PopAboveLimitAND <- Census2020Sub1 %>%
  filter(Pop2020 > 9999999 & StateRank >= 9)

PopAboveLimitOR <- Census2020Sub1 %>%
  filter(Pop2020 > 9999999 | StateRank >= 9)
```

## View the contents of the new object

```
glimpse(PopAboveLimitAND)

## Rows: 1
## Columns: 6
## $ State      <chr> "North Carolina"
## $ Region     <chr> "South"
## $ Pop2020    <dbl> 10439388
## $ NumChange2020 <dbl> 903905
## $ PercentChange2020 <dbl> 9.5
## $ StateRank  <chr> "9"
```

```
glimpse(PopAboveLimitOR)
```

```
## Rows: 11
## Columns: 6
## $ State      <chr> "California", "District of Columbia", "Florida", "Ge~
## $ Region     <chr> "West", "South", "South", "South", "Midwest", "Midwe~
## $ Pop2020    <dbl> 39538223, 689545, 21538187, 10711908, 12812508, 1007~
## $ NumChange2020 <dbl> 2284267, 87822, 2736877, 1024255, -18124, 193691, 82~
## $ PercentChange2020 <dbl> 6.1, 14.6, 14.6, 10.6, -0.1, 2.0, 4.2, 9.5, 2.3, 2.4~
## $ StateRank   <chr> "1", "X", "3", "8", "6", "10", "4", "9", "7", "5", "~
```

### Convert state rank from integer to numeric

```
str(Census2020Sub1$StateRank)
```

```
## chr [1:51] "24" "48" "14" "33" "1" "21" "29" "45" "X" "3" "8" "40" "38" ...
```

```
Census2020Sub1$StateRank <- as.numeric(Census2020Sub1$StateRank, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

### Use the arrange function to sort the two population objects by state rank

- Order the filtered objects by ascending

```
TopPopAsce <- PopAboveLimit %>%
  arrange(StateRank)
```

```
LowPopAsce <- PopBelowLimit %>%
  arrange(StateRank)
```

### View new object containing large states arranged by state rank- ascending

```
head(TopPopAsce)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 6
##   State      Region  Pop2020 NumChange2020 PercentChange2020 StateRank
##   <chr>      <chr>    <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl> <chr>
## 1 California West    39538223    2284267          6.1 1
## 2 Michigan  Midwest 10077331    193691           2 10
## 3 Texas     South   29145505   3999944        15.9 2
## 4 Florida   South   21538187   2736877        14.6 3
## 5 New York  North   20201249    823147         4.2 4
## 6 Pennsylvania North   13002700    300321         2.4 5
```

### View new object containing small states arranged by state rank- ascending

```
head(LowPopAsce)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 6
##   State      Region  Pop2020 NumChange2020 PercentChange2020 StateRank
##   <chr>      <chr>    <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl> <chr>
## 1 New Jersey North   9288994    497100         5.7 11
## 2 Virginia   South   8631393    630369         7.9 12
## 3 Washington West    7705281    980741        14.6 13
## 4 Arizona    West    7151502    759485        11.9 14
## 5 Massachusetts North   7029917    482288         7.4 15
## 6 Tennessee  South   6910840    564735         8.9 16
```

### Use the arrange function to sort the two population objects by state rank

- Order the filtered objects by descending



```
TopPopDesc <- PopAboveLimit %>%
  arrange(desc(StateRank))
```

```
LowPopDesc <- PopBelowLimit %>%
  arrange(desc(StateRank))
```

### View new object with large states arranged by state rank- descending

```
head(TopPopDesc)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 6
##   State      Region  Pop2020 NumChange2020 PercentChange2020 StateRank
##   <chr>      <chr>    <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl> <chr>
## 1 North Carolina South   10439388      903905          9.5 9
## 2 Georgia      South   10711908     1024255         10.6 8
## 3 Ohio         Midwest 11799448      262944          2.3 7
## 4 Illinois     Midwest 12812508     -18124         -0.1 6
## 5 Pennsylvania North   13002700      300321          2.4 5
## 6 New York     North   20201249      823147          4.2 4
```

### View new object with small states arranged by state rank- descending

```
head(LowPopDesc)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 6
##   State      Region  Pop2020 NumChange2020 PercentChange2020 StateRank
##   <chr>      <chr>    <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl> <chr>
## 1 District of Columbia South   689545      87822         14.6 X
## 2 Wyoming      West   576851      13225          2.3 50
## 3 Vermont      North   643077      17336          2.8 49
## 4 Alaska       West   733391      23160          3.3 48
## 5 North Dakota Midwest 779094     106503         15.8 47
## 6 South Dakota Midwest 886667      72487          8.9 46
```

### Use the mutate function to add a new column

- Calculate the 2010 pop using the 2020 pop and numeric change columns

```
Census2020Mutate <- Census2020Sub1 %>%
  mutate(Pop2010 = Pop2020 - NumChange2020)
```

### View top observations of new object

```
head(Census2020Mutate)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 7
##   State      Region  Pop2020 NumChange2020 PercentChange2020 StateRank Pop2010
##   <chr>      <chr>    <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Alabama    South   5024279     244543          5.1      24 4779736
## 2 Alaska     West    733391      23160          3.3      48 710231
## 3 Arizona    West    7151502     759485         11.9     14 6392017
## 4 Arkansas   South   3011524      95606          3.3     33 2915918
## 5 California West    39538223    2284267          6.1      1 37253956
## 6 Colorado   West    5773714     744518         14.8     21 5029196
```

### Use the summarise function to determine the total population in the US across all states, for 2020 and 2010

- 2020

```
Census2020PopSum <- Census2020Mutate %>%  
  summarise(Total2020 = sum(Pop2020))
```

- 2010

```
Census2010PopSum <- Census2020Mutate %>%  
  summarise(Total2010 = sum(Pop2010))
```

### View new objects with totals of 2020 and 2010 population size

- 2020

```
Census2020PopSum
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1  
##   Total2020  
##   <dbl>  
## 1 331449281
```

- 2010

```
Census2010PopSum
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1  
##   Total2010  
##   <dbl>  
## 1 308745538
```

### Use the summarise function to determine the total population in the US across all states, for 2020 and 2010. Include group\_by region

- 2020

```
Census2020PopbyRegion <- Census2020Mutate %>%  
  group_by(Region) %>%  
  summarise(Total2020 = sum(Pop2020))
```

- 2010

```
Census2010PopbyRegion <- Census2020Mutate %>%  
  group_by(Region) %>%  
  summarise(Total2010 = sum(Pop2010))
```

### View new objects with totals of 2020 and 2010 population size, grouped by region

- 2020

```
Census2020PopbyRegion
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2  
##   Region Total2020  
##   <chr>    <dbl>  
## 1 Midwest  68985454  
## 2 North   57609148  
## 3 South   126266107  
## 4 West    78588572
```

- 2010

```
Census2010PopbyRegion
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2  
##   Region Total2010  
##   <chr>    <dbl>  
## 1 Midwest  66927001
```

```
## 2 North      55317240
## 3 South      114555744
## 4 West       71945553
```

### Calculate the average national population for 2020 and 2010, include group\_by region

- 2020

```
Census2020PopbyRegion <- Census2020Mutate %>%
  group_by(Region) %>%
  summarize(Total2020 = mean(Pop2020))
```

- 2010

```
Census2010PopbyRegion <- Census2020Mutate %>%
  group_by(Region) %>%
  summarize(Total2010 = mean(Pop2010))
```

### View new objects with averages of 2020 and 2010 population size, grouped by region

- 2020

```
Census2020PopbyRegion
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
##   Region Total2020
##   <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 Midwest  5748788.
## 2 North   6401016.
## 3 South   7427418.
## 4 West    6045275.
```

- 2010

```
Census2010PopbyRegion
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
##   Region Total2010
##   <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 Midwest  5577250.
## 2 North   6146360
## 3 South   6738573.
## 4 West    5534273.
```

### Calculate the sum of large states, include group\_by region

```
PopAboveLimitbyRegion <- PopAboveLimit %>%
  group_by(Region) %>%
  summarize(TotalLarge2020 = sum(Pop2020))
```

### View new object with total population of large states, grouped by region

```
PopAboveLimitbyRegion
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
##   Region TotalLarge2020
##   <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 Midwest    34689287
## 2 North     33203949
## 3 South     71834988
## 4 West     39538223
```

## Calculate the sum of small states, include group\_by region

- Use the object PopBelowLimit

```
PopBelowLimitbyRegion <- PopBelowLimit %>%  
  group_by(Region) %>%  
  summarize(TotalSmall2020 = sum(Pop2020))
```

## View new object with total population of small states, grouped by region

```
PopBelowLimitbyRegion  
  
## # A tibble: 4 x 2  
##   Region TotalSmall2020  
##   <chr>         <dbl>  
## 1 Midwest      34296167  
## 2 North        24405199  
## 3 South        54431119  
## 4 West         39050349
```

## Examples of combining multiple dplyr verbs in one workflow - You can use all of the verbs chained together in logical order to achieve complex results

### Utilize select and rename functions in one workflow

```
Census2020Bonus <- Census2020 %>%  
  select(`Area`,  
         `2020 Census Resident Population`,  
         `2010 Census Resident Population`,  
         `State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population`) %>%  
  rename(State = Area,  
         Pop2020 = `2020 Census Resident Population`,  
         Pop2010 = `2010 Census Resident Population`,  
         StateRank = `State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population`)
```

### View top observations of new object

```
head(Census2020Bonus)  
  
## # A tibble: 6 x 4  
##   State      Pop2020  Pop2010 StateRank  
##   <chr>         <dbl>   <dbl> <chr>  
## 1 Alabama    5024279  4779736 24  
## 2 Alaska     733391  710231 48  
## 3 Arizona    7151502  6392017 14  
## 4 Arkansas   3011524  2915918 33  
## 5 California 39538223 37253956 1  
## 6 Colorado   5773714  5029196 21
```

### Utilize filter and arrange in one workflow

```
Census2020Bonus1 <- Census2020Bonus %>%  
  filter(StateRank >= 2 & StateRank <= 50) %>%  
  arrange(desc(Pop2020))
```

### View glimpse of new object

```
glimpse(Census2020Bonus1)  
  
## Rows: 35  
## Columns: 4
```

```
## $ State      <chr> "Texas", "Florida", "New York", "Pennsylvania", "Wisconsin",~
## $ Pop2020    <dbl> 29145505, 21538187, 20201249, 13002700, 5893718, 5773714, 57~
## $ Pop2010    <dbl> 25145561, 18801310, 19378102, 12702379, 5686986, 5029196, 53~
## $ StateRank  <chr> "2", "3", "4", "5", "20", "21", "22", "23", "24", "25", "26"~
```

## Combine the mutate and summarize functions in one workflow

- Sum the population of top largest and smallest states using prior object

```
Census2020Bonus2 <- Census2020Bonus1 %>%
  mutate(size = case_when(Pop2020 > 9999999 ~ 'Big',
                           Pop2020 <= 9999999 ~ 'Small')) %>%
  group_by(size) %>%
  summarize(Total2020 = sum(Pop2020))
```

## View glimpse of new object

```
glimpse(Census2020Bonus2)

## Rows: 2
## Columns: 2
## $ size      <chr> "Big", "Small"
## $ Total2020 <dbl> 83887641, 85657697
```

## Put it all together

```
Census2020Workflow <- Census2020 %>%
  select(`Area`,
         `2020 Census Resident Population`,
         `2010 Census Resident Population`,
         `State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population`) %>%
  rename(State = Area,
         Pop2020 = `2020 Census Resident Population`,
         Pop2010 = `2010 Census Resident Population`,
         StateRank = `State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population`) %>%
  filter(StateRank >= 2 & StateRank <= 50) %>%
  arrange(desc(Pop2020)) %>%
  mutate(size = case_when(Pop2020 > 9999999 ~ 'Big',
                           Pop2020 <= 9999999 ~ 'Small')) %>%
  group_by(size) %>%
  summarize(Total2020 = sum(Pop2020))
```

## View outcome, it is the same as the workflow seen prior

```
Census2020Workflow

## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   size Total2020
##   <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 Big      83887641
## 2 Small    85657697
```

## Join 2020 Census with 2019 ACS Population, by state

```
CensusData1 <- left_join(Census2020Sub1, Census2019, by = "State")
```

## View new joined object

```
head(CensusData1)

## # A tibble: 6 x 7
##   State      Region Pop2020 NumChange2020 PercentChange2020 StateRank Estimate
```

```
##   <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 Alabama   South    5024279        244543          5.1        24    4876250
## 2 Alaska    West     733391         23160           3.3        48    737068
## 3 Arizona   West    7151502        759485          11.9       14   7050299
## 4 Arkansas  South   3011524         95606           3.3       33  2999370
## 5 California West   39538223       2284267          6.1        1  39283497
## 6 Colorado  West    5773714        744518          14.8       21  5610349
```

## Join 2020 and 2019 population object with 2019 ACS Poverty, by state

- Use rename function to change generic “estimate” column to something specific before join

```
CensusData1 <- CensusData1 %>%
  rename(PopEstimate2019 = Estimate)
```

```
CensusData2 <- left_join(CensusData1, Poverty2019, by = "State")
```

## View top observations of the new object

```
head(CensusData2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
##   State Region Pop2020 NumChange2020 PercentChange20~ StateRank PopEstimate2019
##   <chr>  <chr>    <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Alaba~ South    5.02e6        244543          5.1        24    4876250
## 2 Alaska West     7.33e5        23160           3.3        48    737068
## 3 Arizo~ West    7.15e6        759485          11.9       14   7050299
## 4 Arkan~ South    3.01e6         95606           3.3       33  2999370
## 5 Calif~ West    3.95e7        2284267          6.1        1  39283497
## 6 Color~ West    5.77e6        744518          14.8       21  5610349
## # ... with 3 more variables: PovertyStatus <dbl>, BelowPoverty <dbl>,
## #   AbovePoverty <dbl>
```

## Use filter and mutate functions to add a ranking variable for states based on below poverty variable

```
CensusDataRanked <- CensusData2 %>%
  mutate(PovertyRank = dense_rank(desc(BelowPoverty))) %>%
  filter(PovertyRank <= 10)
```

## View a glimpse of new object

```
glimpse(CensusDataRanked)
```

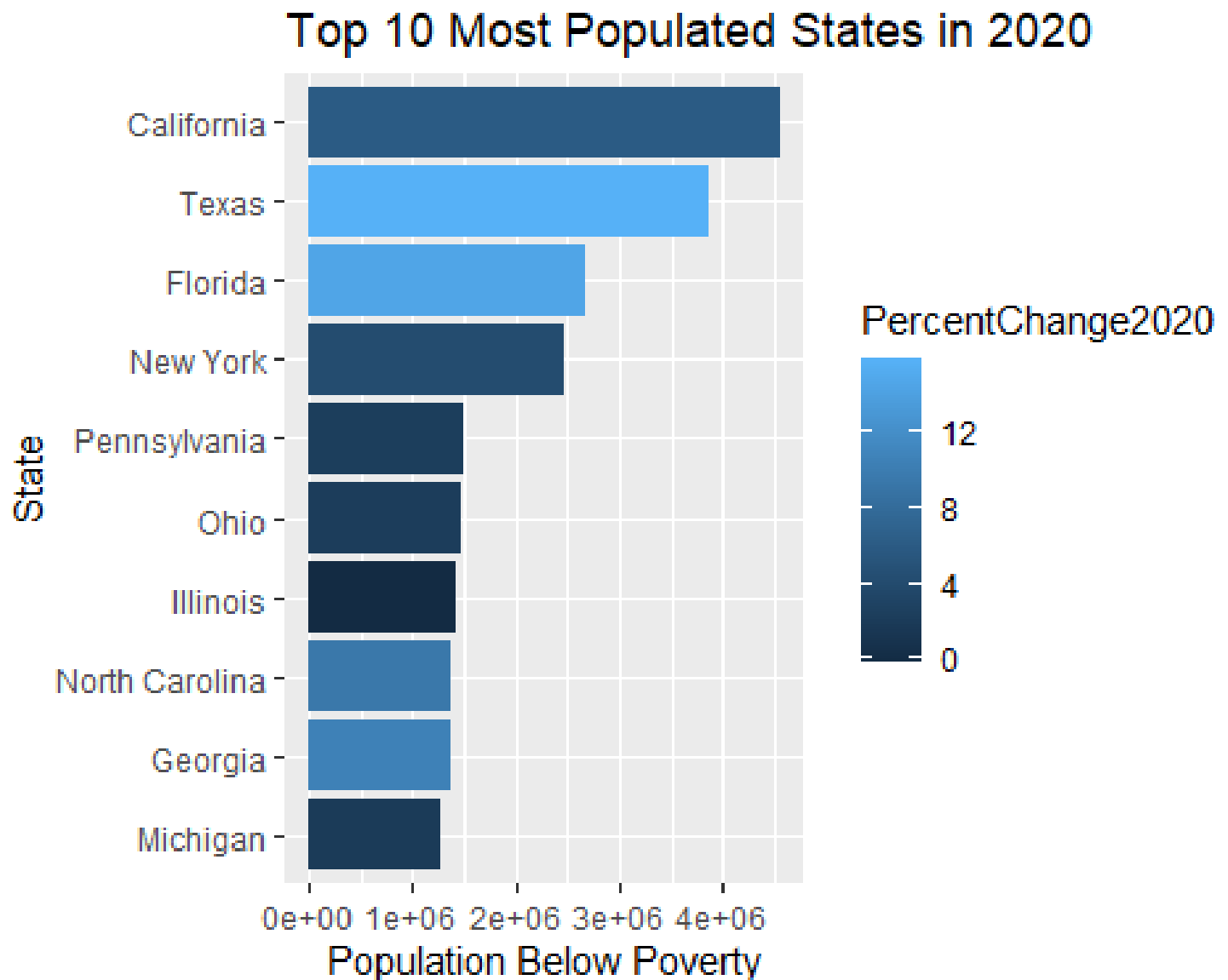
```
## Rows: 10
## Columns: 11
## $ State      <chr> "California", "Florida", "Georgia", "Illinois", "Mic~
## $ Region     <chr> "West", "South", "South", "Midwest", "Midwest", "Nor~
## $ Pop2020    <dbl> 39538223, 21538187, 10711908, 12812508, 10077331, 20~
## $ NumChange2020 <dbl> 2284267, 2736877, 1024255, -18124, 193691, 823147, 9~
## $ PercentChange2020 <dbl> 6.1, 14.6, 10.6, -0.1, 2.0, 4.2, 9.5, 2.3, 2.4, 15.9
## $ StateRank  <dbl> 1, 3, 8, 6, 10, 4, 9, 7, 5, 2
## $ PopEstimate2019 <dbl> 39283497, 20901636, 10403847, 12770631, 9965265, 195~
## $ PovertyStatus <dbl> 38733295, 21048884, 10332523, 12373209, 9772151, 189~
## $ BelowPoverty <dbl> 4552837, 2664772, 1373909, 1420542, 1269062, 2467006~
## $ AbovePoverty <dbl> 34180458, 18384112, 8958614, 10952667, 8503089, 1646~
## $ PovertyRank <int> 1, 3, 9, 7, 10, 4, 8, 6, 5, 2
```

```
glimpse(CensusDataRanked$PovertyRank)
```

```
## int [1:10] 1 3 9 7 10 4 8 6 5 2
```

### Visualize using ggplot

```
ggplot(CensusDataRanked) +  
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = reorder(State, BelowPoverty),  
                        y = BelowPoverty,  
                        fill = PercentChange2020),  
          stat = 'identity') +  
  labs(title = "Top 10 Most Populated States in 2020",  
       x = "State",  
       y = "Population Below Poverty") +  
  coord_flip()
```



## Part 3: Explore with Tidycensus and API

### API Key and load Tidycensus package

```
library(tidycensus)

census_api_key("INSERT YOUR API KEY HERE")

## To install your API key for use in future sessions, run this function with `install = TRUE`.
```

### Search for Variables

```
vars <- load_variables(2020, "p1")

print(tbl_df(vars), n=301)

## Warning: `tbl_df()` was deprecated in dplyr 1.0.0.
## Please use `tibble::as_tibble()` instead.
## This warning is displayed once every 8 hours.
## Call `lifecycle::last_warnings()` to see where this warning was generated.

## # A tibble: 301 x 3
##   name      label      concept
##   <chr>    <chr>    <chr>
## 1 H1_00~ " !!Total:" OCCUPANCY STATUS
## 2 H1_00~ " !!Total:!!Occupied" OCCUPANCY STATUS
## 3 H1_00~ " !!Total:!!Vacant" OCCUPANCY STATUS
## 4 P1_00~ " !!Total:" RACE
## 5 P1_00~ " !!Total:!!Population of one rac~ RACE
## 6 P1_00~ " !!Total:!!Population of one rac~ RACE
## 7 P1_00~ " !!Total:!!Population of one rac~ RACE
## 8 P1_00~ " !!Total:!!Population of one rac~ RACE
## 9 P1_00~ " !!Total:!!Population of one rac~ RACE
## 10 P1_00~ " !!Total:!!Population of one rac~ RACE
## 11 P1_00~ " !!Total:!!Population of one rac~ RACE
## 12 P1_00~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 13 P1_01~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 14 P1_01~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 15 P1_01~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 16 P1_01~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 17 P1_01~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 18 P1_01~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 19 P1_01~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 20 P1_01~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 21 P1_01~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 22 P1_01~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 23 P1_02~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 24 P1_02~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 25 P1_02~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 26 P1_02~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 27 P1_02~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 28 P1_02~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 29 P1_02~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 30 P1_02~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 31 P1_02~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
## 32 P1_02~ " !!Total:!!Population of two or ~ RACE
```



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



```
## Getting data from the 2020 decennial Census

## Using the PL 94-171 Redistricting Data summary file

## Note: 2020 decennial Census data use differential privacy, a technique that
## introduces errors into data to preserve respondent confidentiality.
## i Small counts should be interpreted with caution.
## i See https://www.census.gov/library/fact-sheets/2021/protecting-the-confidentiality-of-the-2020-census-redistricting-data.html for additional guidance.
## This message is displayed once per session.
```

### View table of decennial counts

```
print(tbl_df(pop20), n=52)
```

```
## # A tibble: 52 x 4
##   GEOID NAME          variable    value
##   <chr> <chr>          <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 01 Alabama          P1_001N    5024279
## 2 02 Alaska           P1_001N     733391
## 3 04 Arizona          P1_001N    7151502
## 4 05 Arkansas         P1_001N    3011524
## 5 06 California       P1_001N   39538223
## 6 08 Colorado         P1_001N    5773714
## 7 09 Connecticut      P1_001N    3605944
## 8 10 Delaware         P1_001N     989948
## 9 11 District of Columbia P1_001N     689545
## 10 16 Idaho           P1_001N   1839106
## 11 12 Florida         P1_001N   21538187
## 12 13 Georgia         P1_001N   10711908
## 13 15 Hawaii          P1_001N    1455271
## 14 17 Illinois        P1_001N   12812508
## 15 18 Indiana         P1_001N    6785528
## 16 19 Iowa           P1_001N    3190369
## 17 20 Kansas          P1_001N    2937880
## 18 21 Kentucky        P1_001N    4505836
## 19 22 Louisiana       P1_001N    4657757
## 20 23 Maine           P1_001N    1362359
## 21 24 Maryland        P1_001N    6177224
## 22 25 Massachusetts    P1_001N     7029917
## 23 26 Michigan        P1_001N   10077331
## 24 27 Minnesota       P1_001N    5706494
## 25 28 Mississippi     P1_001N    2961279
## 26 29 Missouri        P1_001N    6154913
## 27 30 Montana          P1_001N    1084225
## 28 31 Nebraska         P1_001N    1961504
## 29 32 Nevada          P1_001N    3104614
## 30 33 New Hampshire    P1_001N    1377529
## 31 34 New Jersey       P1_001N    9288994
## 32 35 New Mexico       P1_001N    2117522
## 33 36 New York         P1_001N   20201249
## 34 37 North Carolina   P1_001N   10439388
## 35 38 North Dakota     P1_001N     779094
## 36 39 Ohio            P1_001N   11799448
## 37 40 Oklahoma         P1_001N    3959353
## 38 41 Oregon          P1_001N    4237256
## 39 42 Pennsylvania     P1_001N   13002700
```

## 40 44	Rhode Island	P1_001N	1097379
## 41 45	South Carolina	P1_001N	5118425
## 42 46	South Dakota	P1_001N	886667
## 43 47	Tennessee	P1_001N	6910840
## 44 48	Texas	P1_001N	29145505
## 45 49	Utah	P1_001N	3271616
## 46 50	Vermont	P1_001N	643077
## 47 51	Virginia	P1_001N	8631393
## 48 53	Washington	P1_001N	7705281
## 49 54	West Virginia	P1_001N	1793716
## 50 55	Wisconsin	P1_001N	5893718
## 51 56	Wyoming	P1_001N	576851
## 52 72	Puerto Rico	P1_001N	3285874

## View DMV population from Census provided data

- District of Columbia

```
pop20 %>% filter(GEOID == 11)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 4
##   GEOID NAME          variable  value
##   <chr> <chr>          <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 11 District of Columbia P1_001N 689545
```

- Maryland

```
pop20 %>% filter(GEOID == 24)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 4
##   GEOID NAME          variable  value
##   <chr> <chr>          <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 24 Maryland P1_001N 6177224
```

- Virginia

```
pop20 %>% filter(GEOID == 51)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 4
##   GEOID NAME          variable  value
##   <chr> <chr>          <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 51 Virginia P1_001N 8631393
```

## View DMV population from outside source provided data

- District of Columbia

```
Census2020 %>% filter(Area == "District of Columbia")
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 10
##   Area      Region `2020 Census Residen~ `2010 Census Residen~ `Numeric Change`
##   <chr>    <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 District ~ South 689545          601723          87822
## # ... with 5 more variables: Percent Change <dbl>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2010 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Numeric Change <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Percent Change <chr>
```

- Maryland

```
Census2020 %>% filter(Area == "Maryland")
```



```
## # A tibble: 1 x 10
##   Area      Region `2020 Census Resident ~` `2010 Census Resident~` `Numeric Change`
##   <chr>    <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Maryla~ South          6177224          5773552          403672
## # ... with 5 more variables: Percent Change <dbl>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2010 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Numeric Change <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Percent Change <chr>
```

- Virginia

```
Census2020 %>% filter(Area == "Virginia")
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 10
##   Area      Region `2020 Census Resident ~` `2010 Census Resident~` `Numeric Change`
##   <chr>    <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Virgin~ South          8631393          8001024          630369
## # ... with 5 more variables: Percent Change <dbl>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2020 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on 2010 Census Resident Population <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Numeric Change <chr>,
## #   State Rank Based on Percent Change <chr>
```

## Compare the two sources of data, create new objects for each

- District of Columbia

```
API_DC <- pop20 %>%
  filter(GEOID == 11) %>%
  select(value)
```

```
ACS_DC <- Census2020 %>%
  filter(Area == "District of Columbia") %>%
  select(`2020 Census Resident Population`)
```

- Maryland

```
API_MD <- pop20 %>% filter(GEOID == 24) %>%
  select(value)
```

```
ACS_MD <- Census2020 %>%
  filter(Area == "Maryland") %>%
  select(`2020 Census Resident Population`)
```

- Virginia

```
API_VA <- pop20 %>% filter(GEOID == 51) %>%
  select(value)
```

```
ACS_VA <- Census2020 %>%
  filter(Area == "Virginia") %>%
  select(`2020 Census Resident Population`)
```

## Do the two sources of population data match?

- District of Columbia

```
all(API_DC == ACS_DC)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```



- Maryland

```
all(API_MD == ACS_MD)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

- Virginia

```
all(API_VA == ACS_VA)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

## Group quarters data

```
group_quarters <- get_decennial(
  geography = "state",
  table = "P5",
  year = 2020,
  output = "wide")
```

```
## Getting data from the 2020 decennial Census
```

```
## Loading PL variables for 2020 from table P5. To cache this dataset for faster access to
## Census tables in the future, run this function with `cache_table = TRUE`. You only need
## to do this once per Census dataset.
```

```
## Using the PL 94-171 Redistricting Data summary file
```

## Show top observations of group quarters data

```
head(group_quarters)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 12
```

	GEOID	NAME	P5_001N	P5_002N	P5_003N	P5_004N	P5_005N	P5_006N	P5_007N	P5_008N
## 1	01	Alabama	127934	70648	39749	1479	27869	1551	57286	45489
## 2	02	Alaska	30291	7177	4842	457	1781	97	23114	1472
## 3	04	Arizona	160269	89904	64154	2331	21938	1481	70365	38945
## 4	05	Arkansas	82518	48001	27079	1248	19266	408	34517	26887
## 5	06	Californ~	917932	344896	201570	8966	124804	9556	573036	230361
## 6	08	Colorado	126848	55851	32307	1525	21379	640	70997	38819

```
## # ... with 2 more variables: P5_009N <dbl>, P5_010N <dbl>
```

## Group quarters DMV data

- District of Columbia

```
dc_group_quarters <- get_decennial(
  geography = "state",
  table = "P5",
  state = "DC",
  year = 2020,
  output = "wide")
```

```
## Getting data from the 2020 decennial Census
```

```
## Loading PL variables for 2020 from table P5. To cache this dataset for faster access to
## Census tables in the future, run this function with `cache_table = TRUE`. You only need
## to do this once per Census dataset.
```

```
## Using the PL 94-171 Redistricting Data summary file
```

- Maryland

```
md_group_quarters <- get_decennial(
  geography = "state",
  table = "P5",
  state = "MD",
  year = 2020,
  output = "wide")
```

## Getting data from the 2020 decennial Census

## Loading PL variables for 2020 from table P5. To cache this dataset for faster access to Census tables in the future, run this function with `cache\_table = TRUE`. You only need to do this once per Census dataset.

## Using the PL 94-171 Redistricting Data summary file

- Virginia

```
va_group_quarters <- get_decennial(
  geography = "state",
  table = "P5",
  state = "VA",
  year = 2020,
  output = "wide")
```

## Getting data from the 2020 decennial Census

## Loading PL variables for 2020 from table P5. To cache this dataset for faster access to Census tables in the future, run this function with `cache\_table = TRUE`. You only need to do this once per Census dataset.

## Using the PL 94-171 Redistricting Data summary file

## Use rbind to concatenate rows

```
dmv_group_quarters <- rbind(va_group_quarters,
                             md_group_quarters,
                             dc_group_quarters)
```

## View DMV group quarters object

```
dmv_group_quarters
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 12
```

```
##   GEOID NAME      P5_001N P5_002N P5_003N P5_004N P5_005N P5_006N P5_007N P5_008N
##   <chr> <chr>      <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1 51    Virginia  236646  96832  57014   2038   36195   1585  139814  92450
## 2 24    Maryland  125505  58693  27040   1008   29252   1393   66812   46179
## 3 11    Distric~   40682   5606   2278    315    2727    286   35076   23802
## # ... with 2 more variables: P5_009N <dbl>, P5_010N <dbl>
```

## Show hispanic DMV data

- District of Columbia

```
dc_hispanic <- get_decennial(
  geography = "county",
  variables = "P2_002N",
  state = "DC",
  year = 2020)
```

```
## Getting data from the 2020 decennial Census
## Using the PL 94-171 Redistricting Data summary file
```

- Maryland

```
md_hispanic <- get_decennial(
  geography = "county",
  variables = "P2_002N",
  state = "MD",
  year = 2020)
```

```
## Getting data from the 2020 decennial Census
## Using the PL 94-171 Redistricting Data summary file
```

- Virginia

```
va_hispanic <- get_decennial(
  geography = "county",
  variables = "P2_002N",
  state = "VA",
  year = 2020)
```

```
## Getting data from the 2020 decennial Census
## Using the PL 94-171 Redistricting Data summary file
```

## Show DMV Hispanic data

- District of Columbia

```
dc_hispanic

## # A tibble: 1 x 4
##   GEOID NAME                                variable value
##   <chr> <chr>                                <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 11001 District of Columbia, District of Columbia P2_002N  77652
```

- Maryland

```
md_hispanic

## # A tibble: 24 x 4
##   GEOID NAME                                variable value
##   <chr> <chr>                                <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 24003 Anne Arundel County, Maryland P2_002N  56796
## 2 24005 Baltimore County, Maryland P2_002N  61492
## 3 24011 Caroline County, Maryland P2_002N   2820
## 4 24013 Carroll County, Maryland P2_002N   7745
## 5 24017 Charles County, Maryland P2_002N  11677
## 6 24019 Dorchester County, Maryland P2_002N   1777
## 7 24023 Garrett County, Maryland P2_002N    321
## 8 24025 Harford County, Maryland P2_002N  14007
## 9 24029 Kent County, Maryland P2_002N   1061
## 10 24033 Prince George's County, Maryland P2_002N 205463
## # ... with 14 more rows
```

- Virginia

va\_hispanic

```
## # A tibble: 133 x 4
```

```
##   GEOID NAME                variable value
##   <chr> <chr>                <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 51003 Albemarle County, Virginia P2_002N 8453
## 2 51005 Alleghany County, Virginia P2_002N 178
## 3 51009 Amherst County, Virginia  P2_002N 838
## 4 51011 Appomattox County, Virginia P2_002N 344
## 5 51015 Augusta County, Virginia  P2_002N 2728
## 6 51017 Bath County, Virginia     P2_002N 73
## 7 51021 Bland County, Virginia    P2_002N 60
## 8 51023 Botetourt County, Virginia P2_002N 776
## 9 51027 Buchanan County, Virginia P2_002N 177
## 10 51029 Buckingham County, Virginia P2_002N 413
## # ... with 123 more row
```