

# LAB5\_ESP106

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```
## Loading required package: knitr
```

## Lab 5

**Due Tuesday Feb4th - Recommended to complete this before starting the midterm**

This lab we will look at some data from the plastic trash piced up during clean-up events around the world. I took this dataset from the Tidy Tuesday website. You can read the documentation here, including the references and description of the different column names.

I have done some pre-processing of the data for you for this lab, to create two more easy-to-use dataframes.

First read in the countrytotals.csv data frame

```
##   X   country empty hdpe ldpe   o pet  pp  ps pvc total num_events volunteers
## 1 1 Argentina  128  132  141  212 144 263  62  4 1086      5424      2034
## 2 2  Armenia    0    0    0    0  8  0  0  0  8        4        12
## 3 3 Australia   4   33  222  898 141 361  3  6 1668      621     13110
## 4 4 Bangladesh  0  376   2 1559 299  89  58  0 2383      142     18034
## 5 5   Benin    0    0    0    0 342  0  0  0  342        4        916
## 6 6   Brazil   0  114  572  376 417 548 208 22 2257      88      1716
```

```
## 'data.frame':   55 obs. of  13 variables:
## $ X           : int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ country      : chr  "Argentina" "Armenia" "Australia" "Bangladesh" ...
## $ empty        : int  128 0 4 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 ...
## $ hdpe         : int  132 0 33 376 0 114 11 267 117 211 ...
## $ ldpe         : int  141 0 222 2 0 572 34 20 611 226 ...
## $ o            : int  212 0 898 1559 0 376 125 3623 440 700 ...
## $ pet          : int  144 8 141 299 342 417 74 4664 283 456 ...
## $ pp           : int  263 0 361 89 0 548 199 68 277 383 ...
## $ ps           : int  62 0 3 58 0 208 15 90 159 43 ...
## $ pvc          : int  4 0 6 0 0 22 14 42 0 14 ...
## $ total        : int  1086 8 1668 2383 342 2257 480 8774 1887 2033 ...
## $ num_events   : int  5424 4 621 142 4 88 105 15 129 363 ...
## $ volunteers   : int  2034 12 13110 18034 916 1716 750 2445 559 1573 ...
```

```
## [1] "X"           "country"      "empty"        "hdpe"         "ldpe"
## [6] "o"           "pet"          "pp"           "ps"           "pvc"
## [11] "total"       "num_events"   "volunteers"
```

Have a look at the data frame. Then column “total” gives the total number of pieces of plastic picked up in that country in 2020. The columns “num\_events” and “volunteers” give the number of trash pick-up events and the number of volunteers in that country. We are going to use this to investigate where the plastic trash problem is worst.

1. What 5 countries had the worst plastic problem as measured by the number of pieces of trash picked up?

```
#descending order of total plastic pieces in each country
country_totals_sorted <- country_totals[order(country_totals$total, decreasing = TRUE), ]

#top 5 countries with the most plastic trash
top_5_countries <- head(country_totals_sorted, 5)
top_5_countries
```

```
##      X      country empty hdpe  ldpe      o  pet      pp  ps  pvc total num_events
## 35 35      Nigeria   316 7532 15470  8284 27390 2234 2011   16 63253      6030
## 37 37 Philippines   344   82  3939  4272  2949 41987  600 1011 55184      2040
## 46 46 Switzerland 2342  102  1528 45612  1018   902   722   51 52277      1746
## 21 21         India    22  489  6684  7369   895  1107    67  340 16973     19488
## 49 49          Togo     0    0     0 11233   759     0    2    0 11994         5
##      volunteers
## 35      703165
## 37      109800
## 46       52380
## 21      122844
## 49        460
```

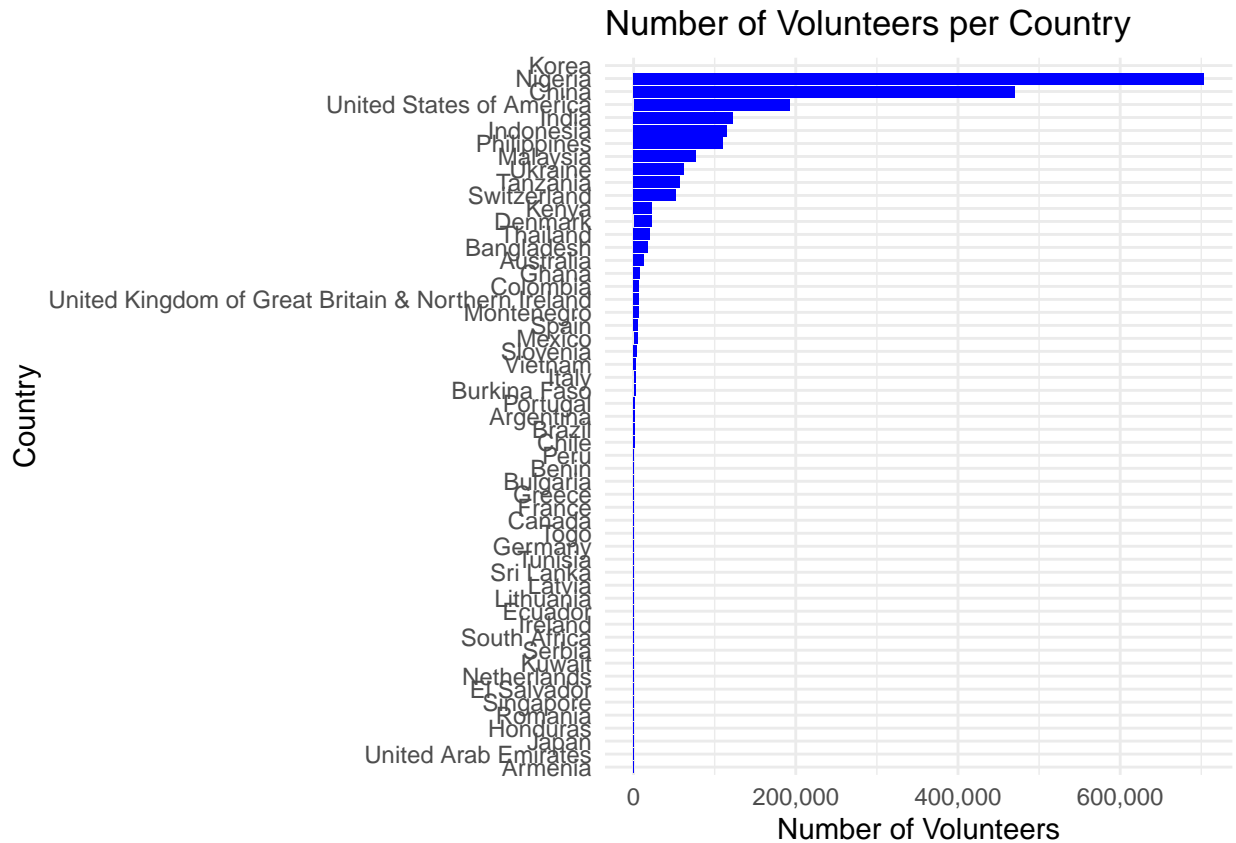
**Answer:** The countries with the worst plastic pollution from least to most measured by individual plastic pieces collected by volunteers are Togo - 11994, India - 16973, Switzerland - 52277, Philippines - 55184, and Nigeria - 63253.

2. Make a plot showing the distribution of volunteers across countries

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
library(scales)
ggplot(country_totals, aes(x = reorder(country, volunteers), y = volunteers)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "blue") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::comma) +
  labs(title = "Number of Volunteers per Country",
       x = "Country",
       y = "Number of Volunteers") +
#had to flip the coordinates given the names were overlapping
  coord_flip() +
  theme_minimal()
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 row containing missing values or values outside the scale range
## ('geom_bar()').
```



3. Notice that there is a lot of variation across countries in the number of volunteers involved in trash pickup. What problem might that cause for the interpretation of your answer to question 1?

**Answer:** The problem with finding a variation of the amount of volunteers across countries is it could make it seem like some countries have worse polluted areas just because they have more volunteers collecting trash. This could make it appear that countries with fewer volunteers have less polluted areas. The ranking in question 1 may reflect volunteer efforts rather than actual pollution levels.

4. Add a column to the data frame creating a variable that should be more closely related to the presence of plastic pollution in the country

```
#adding a column for plastic collected per event
country_totals$plastic_per_event <- country_totals$total / country_totals$num_events
country_totals
```

##	X	country	empty	hdpe	ldpe	o
## 1	1	Argentina	128	132	141	212
## 2	2	Armenia	0	0	0	0
## 3	3	Australia	4	33	222	898
## 4	4	Bangladesh	0	376	2	1559
## 5	5	Benin	0	0	0	0
## 6	6	Brazil	0	114	572	376
## 7	7	Bulgaria	8	11	34	125
## 8	8	Burkina Faso	0	267	20	3623

## 9 9	Canada	0	117	611	440			
## 10 10	Chile	0	211	226	700			
## 11 11	China	0	2	0	2204			
## 12 12	Colombia	18	357	413	1582			
## 13 13	Denmark	0	68	22	4343			
## 14 14	Ecuador	8	0	0	1			
## 15 15	El Salvador	0	2	180	53			
## 16 16	France	0	10	73	2550			
## 17 17	Germany	10	2	210	4790			
## 18 18	Ghana	0	220	291	0			
## 19 19	Greece	0	0	6	26			
## 20 20	Honduras	0	0	0	1			
## 21 21	India	22	489	6684	7369			
## 22 22	Indonesia	7	1304	1461	1473			
## 23 23	Ireland	0	0	0	141			
## 24 24	Italy	0	10	1	20			
## 25 25	Japan	207	0	0	43			
## 26 26	Kenya	0	340	61	294			
## 27 27	Korea	4	8	111	1235			
## 28 28	Kuwait	0	37	30	618			
## 29 29	Latvia	0	6	9	389			
## 30 30	Lithuania	0	109	3	487			
## 31 31	Malaysia	0	140	86	2909			
## 32 32	Mexico	42	134	288	421			
## 33 33	Montenegro	101	0	225	21			
## 34 34	Netherlands	0	0	94	429			
## 35 35	Nigeria	316	7532	15470	8284			
## 36 36	Peru	0	26	97	289			
## 37 37	Philippines	344	82	3939	4272			
## 38 38	Portugal	3	2594	1184	4157			
## 39 39	Romania	0	0	0	51			
## 40 40	Serbia	0	0	0	234			
## 41 41	Singapore	0	15	0	0			
## 42 42	Slovenia	0	11	132	306			
## 43 43	South Africa	0	79	0	8			
## 44 44	Spain	0	123	132	326			
## 45 45	Sri Lanka	0	0	0	15			
## 46 46	Switzerland	2342	102	1528	45612			
## 47 47	Tanzania	2	113	3	2781			
## 48 48	Thailand	0	312	2	971			
## 49 49	Togo	0	0	0	11233			
## 50 50	Tunisia	17	167	615	541			
## 51 51	Ukraine	0	428	509	3700			
## 52 52	United Arab Emirates	1	0	0	0			
## 53 53	United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland	3	153	752	1069			
## 54 54	United States of America	475	654	825	4485			
## 55 55	Vietnam	112	212	198	4779			
##	pet	pp	ps	pvc	total	num_events	volunteers	plastic_per_event
## 1	144	263	62	4	1086	5424	2034	0.2002212
## 2	8	0	0	0	8	4	12	2.0000000
## 3	141	361	3	6	1668	621	13110	2.6859903
## 4	299	89	58	0	2383	142	18034	16.7816901
## 5	342	0	0	0	342	4	916	85.5000000
## 6	417	548	208	22	2257	88	1716	25.6477273

## 7	74	199	15	14	480	105	750	4.5714286
## 8	4664	68	90	42	8774	15	2445	584.9333333
## 9	283	277	159	0	1887	129	559	14.6279070
## 10	456	383	43	14	2033	363	1573	5.6005510
## 11	126	0	0	0	2332	216	469800	10.7962963
## 12	3549	278	3	15	6215	250	6850	24.8600000
## 13	48	149	162	1	4793	2184	22022	2.1945971
## 14	176	19	1	68	273	44	242	6.2045455
## 15	185	318	182	0	920	5	50	184.0000000
## 16	141	65	131	20	2990	123	615	24.3089431
## 17	102	95	7	0	5216	19	456	274.5263158
## 18	8272	0	0	0	8783	52	8060	168.9038462
## 19	4	3	0	0	NA	18	657	NA
## 20	1	0	0	0	2	2	24	1.0000000
## 21	895	1107	67	340	16973	19488	122844	0.8709462
## 22	2818	2912	145	36	10156	14700	115248	0.6908844
## 23	87	46	3	2	279	80	140	3.4875000
## 24	267	8	3	0	309	48	2464	6.4375000
## 25	3	4	3	5	265	5	15	53.0000000
## 26	7797	364	0	0	8856	114	23104	77.6842105
## 27	68	133	96	2	1663	2782	NA	0.5977714
## 28	53	124	40	33	935	19	57	49.2105263
## 29	46	86	4	0	540	71	355	7.6056338
## 30	41	251	55	1	947	19	285	49.8421053
## 31	2612	549	129	14	6439	7245	76590	0.8887509
## 32	694	535	269	43	2426	1888	4897	1.2849576
## 33	664	1	50	5	1067	15	6240	71.1333333
## 34	17	26	4	3	573	11	55	52.0909091
## 35	27390	2234	2011	16	63253	6030	703165	10.4897181
## 36	81	109	37	1	640	46	1035	13.9130435
## 37	2949	41987	600	1011	55184	2040	109800	27.0509804
## 38	72	388	7	1	8406	64	2080	131.3437500
## 39	37	0	1	0	89	4	28	22.2500000
## 40	293	3	0	0	530	9	117	58.8888889
## 41	80	0	0	0	95	8	32	11.8750000
## 42	76	62	9	3	599	62	4340	9.6612903
## 43	770	0	0	0	857	6	120	142.8333333
## 44	134	29	244	15	1003	231	5964	4.3419913
## 45	7	0	0	0	NA	11	440	NA
## 46	1018	902	722	51	52277	1746	52380	29.9410080
## 47	4106	264	49	0	7318	315	57099	23.2317460
## 48	1108	75	109	106	2683	531	19883	5.0527307
## 49	759	0	2	0	11994	5	460	2398.8000000
## 50	596	362	6	15	2319	18	441	128.8333333
## 51	1835	1195	208	15	7890	4420	61880	1.7850679
## 52	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	1.0000000
## 53	480	942	1122	101	4622	600	6750	7.7033333
## 54	3103	3513	757	179	NA	50384	192136	NA
## 55	1516	394	1587	11	8809	768	3456	11.4700521

5. What 5 countries have the worst plastic pollution, as measured by this new variable?

```
#data sorted by plastic_per_event in descending order
worst_polluted_countries <- country_totals[order(country_totals$plastic_per_event, decreasing = TRUE), ]

#top 5 countries with the worst plastic pollution
top_5_worst <- head(worst_polluted_countries, 5)
top_5_worst
```

```
##      X      country empty hdpe ldpe      o pet pp ps pvc total num_events
## 49 49      Togo      0    0    0 11233 759  0  2  0 11994          5
##  8  8 Burkina Faso    0 267   20 3623 4664 68 90 42 8774          15
## 17 17      Germany   10   2  210 4790 102 95  7  0 5216          19
## 15 15 El Salvador    0   2  180   53 185 318 182  0 920           5
## 18 18      Ghana    0 220 291    0 8272  0  0  0 8783          52
##      volunteers plastic_per_event
## 49      460      2398.8000
##  8     2445      584.9333
## 17      456      274.5263
## 15       50      184.0000
## 18     8060      168.9038
```

**Answer:** This time around, the five countries with the worst plastic pollution (from our new variable) from least to most are Ghana, El Salvador, Germany, Burkina Faso and Togo.

Now we will make a plot of the variation in the types of trash and how it differs around the world. Read in the continenttypes.csv data frame. This gives the breakdown of the different types of plastic collected on each continent in 2020 and the total number of pick up events.

```
#read in the continent types.csv file
continent_types <- read.csv("continenttypes.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
head(continent_types)
```

```
##      X continent plastic_type total events
## 1 1      Africa      empty    335   6559
## 2 2      Africa      hdpe    8718   6559
## 3 3      Africa      ldpe   16460   6559
## 4 4      Africa      o    26764   6559
## 5 5      Africa      pet   54696   6559
## 6 6      Africa      pp    3292   6559
```

```
str(continent_types)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 48 obs. of 5 variables:
## $ X : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ continent : chr "Africa" "Africa" "Africa" "Africa" ...
## $ plastic_type: chr "empty" "hdpe" "ldpe" "o" ...
## $ total : int 335 8718 16460 26764 54696 3292 2158 73 693 2969 ...
## $ events : int 6559 6559 6559 6559 6559 6559 6559 6559 45174 45174 ...
```

```
colnames(continent_types)
```

```
## [1] "X" "continent" "plastic_type" "total" "events"
```

6. Add a column to this data frame with a variable that captures the existence of different types of plastic trash, controlling for the intensity of the pick-up effort in different continent

```
#adds column for total plastic collected per event
continent_types$plastic_per_event <- continent_types$total / continent_types$events
head(continent_types)
```

```
##   X continent plastic_type total events plastic_per_event
## 1 1   Africa      empty    335   6559      0.05107486
## 2 2   Africa      hdpe    8718   6559      1.32916603
## 3 3   Africa      ldpe   16460   6559      2.50952889
## 4 4   Africa        o   26764   6559      4.08050008
## 5 5   Africa      pet   54696   6559      8.33907608
## 6 6   Africa      pp     3292   6559      0.50190578
```

7. Make a plot using ggplot showing both the total amount and distribution of types of plastic picked up in each continent in the average pick-up event.

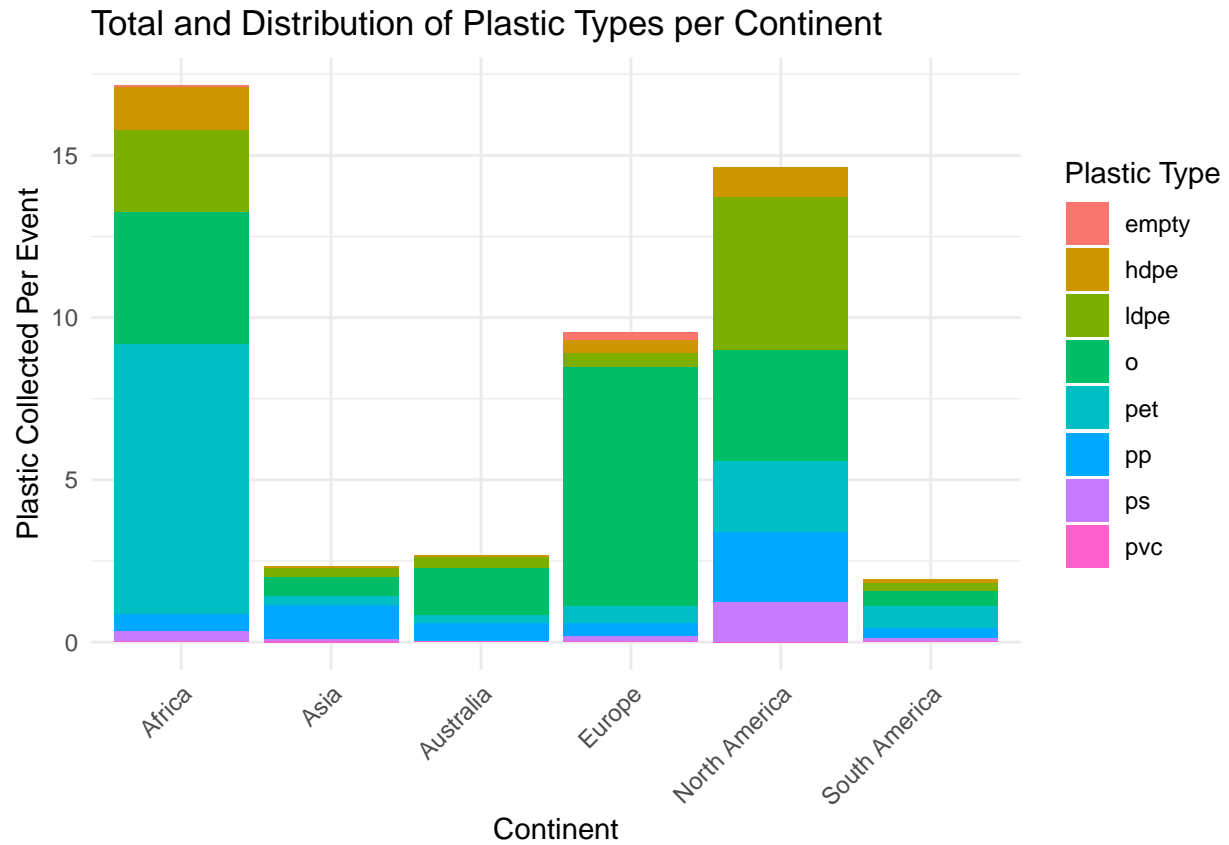
Hint: Check out options in the R graph gallery

```
library(ggplot2)
#stacked bar plot
ggplot(continent_types, aes(x = continent, y = plastic_per_event, fill = plastic_type)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", position = "stack") +

  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::comma) + #adding commas for large values
  labs(title = "Total and Distribution of Plastic Types per Continent",

        x = "Continent",
        y = "Plastic Collected Per Event",

        fill = "Plastic Type") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)) #online result of the code to rotate x-axis
```



- Try uploading your R markdown file and plots to your Git Hub repository. Upload your Rmd and knitted PDF to Canvas