

Class 17

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Covid-19 Vaccine data

We will start by loading the data

```
vax = read.csv("covid19.csv")
head(vax)
```

```
  as_of_date zip_code_tabulation_area local_health_jurisdiction    county
1 2021-01-05                92840                Orange    Orange
2 2021-01-05                93662                Fresno    Fresno
3 2021-01-05                92310    San Bernardino San Bernardino
4 2021-01-05                91911                San Diego    San Diego
5 2021-01-05                95329                Tuolumne    Tuolumne
6 2021-01-05                93668                Fresno    Fresno
 vaccine_equity_metric_quartile    vem_source
1                               2 Healthy Places Index Score
2                               1 Healthy Places Index Score
3                               1 Healthy Places Index Score
4                               2 Healthy Places Index Score
5                               2 Healthy Places Index Score
6                               1    CDPH-Derived ZCTA Score
 age12_plus_population age5_plus_population tot_population
1                47302.5                51902                54735
2                24501.3                28311                30725
3                 6804.4                 8254                 9872
4                71642.8                79225                84026
5                 2252.1                 2399                 2570
6                 1013.4                 1199                 1219
 persons_fully_vaccinated persons_partially_vaccinated
1                      NA                      NA
2                      NA                      NA
```

3	NA	NA
4	29	1429
5	NA	NA
6	NA	NA

percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated

1	NA
2	NA
3	NA
4	0.000345
5	NA
6	NA

percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated

1	NA
2	NA
3	NA
4	0.017007
5	NA
6	NA

percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose booster_recip_count

1	NA	NA
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	0.017352	NA
5	NA	NA
6	NA	NA

bivalent_dose_recip_count eligible_recipient_count

1	NA	9
2	NA	1
3	NA	1
4	NA	29
5	NA	0
6	NA	0

eligible_bivalent_recipient_count

1	9
2	1
3	0
4	29
5	0
6	0

redacted

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- **Q1.** What column details the total number of people fully vaccinated?

The column that details the number of people fully vaccinated is: `persons_fully_vaccinated`

- **Q2.** What column details the Zip code tabulation area?

the column that details this information is `zip_code_tabulation_area`

- **Q3.** What is the earliest date in this dataset?

The earliest date in this data set is January 5th, 2021.

- **Q4.** What is the latest date in this dataset?

```
tail(vax)
```

	as_of_date	zip_code_tabulation_area	local_health_jurisdiction
224023	2023-06-06	95124	Santa Clara
224024	2023-06-06	95304	San Joaquin
224025	2023-06-06	94608	Alameda
224026	2023-06-06	95111	Santa Clara
224027	2023-06-06	92543	Riverside
224028	2023-06-06	95110	Santa Clara

	county	vaccine_equity_metric_quartile	vem_source
224023	Santa Clara	4	Healthy Places Index Score
224024	San Joaquin	3	Healthy Places Index Score
224025	Alameda	3	Healthy Places Index Score
224026	Santa Clara	2	Healthy Places Index Score
224027	Riverside	1	Healthy Places Index Score
224028	Santa Clara	2	Healthy Places Index Score

	age12_plus_population	age5_plus_population	tot_population
224023	42989.9	48326	51455
224024	12620.5	13832	14282
224025	28371.8	29534	31013
224026	51458.6	57367	61830
224027	30702.6	35154	38314
224028	16943.3	18597	19928

	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated
224023	43953	3072
224024	9589	891

224025	25413	2494
224026	51423	3915
224027	20016	3313
224028	17277	1842
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated		
224023	0.854203	
224024	0.671405	
224025	0.819431	
224026	0.831684	
224027	0.522420	
224028	0.866971	
percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated		
224023	0.059703	
224024	0.062386	
224025	0.080418	
224026	0.063319	
224027	0.086470	
224028	0.092433	
percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose_booster_recip_count		
224023	0.913906	32790
224024	0.733791	5482
224025	0.899849	18568
224026	0.895003	32999
224027	0.608890	9564
224028	0.959404	11016
bivalent_dose_recip_count_eligible_recipient_count		
224023	16667	43653
224024	2068	9570
224025	10348	25294
224026	10899	51255
224027	3278	20008
224028	4455	17193
eligible_bivalent_recipient_count_redacted		
224023	43653	No
224024	9570	No
224025	25294	No
224026	51255	No
224027	0	No
224028	17193	No

The latest data in this data set is June 6th, 2023

We will now call skimr for an overview of the data

```
skimr::skim_without_charts(vax)
```

Table 1: Data summary

Name	vax
Number of rows	224028
Number of columns	19
Column type frequency:	
character	5
numeric	14
Group variables	None

Variable type: character

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	min	max	empty	n_unique	whitespace
as_of_date	0	1	10	10	0	127	0
local_health_jurisdiction	0	1	0	15	635	62	0
county	0	1	0	15	635	59	0
vem_source	0	1	15	26	0	3	0
redacted	0	1	2	69	0	2	0

Variable type: numeric

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100			
zip_code_tabulation_area	0	1.00	93665.11817.389000192257.793658.505380.507635.0	1040	0.95	2.44	1.11	1	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.0
vaccine_equity_metric_qualifier	0	1.00	18895.048993.87	0	1346.9513685.101756.128556.7	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	
age12_plus_population	0	1.00	20875.221105.96	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	
age5_plus_population	0	1.00	20875.221105.96	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	
tot_population	10922	0.95	23372.722628.5012	2126.0018714.008168.00111165.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0
persons_fully_vaccinated	17966	0.92	14323.685297.8211	958.25	9069.0023853.787720.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	
persons_partially_vaccinated	17966	0.92	1712.962078.76	11	164.00	1205.002553.0044088.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated	22883	0.90	0.58	0.25	0	0.44	0.62	0.75	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated	22883	0.90	0.08	0.09	0	0.05	0.06	0.08	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
percent_of_population_waiting_for_dose	24050	0.89	0.65	0.24	0	0.50	0.68	0.82	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
booster_recip_count	74675	0.67	6458.347836.24	11	334.00	3167.0010406.000080.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0
bivalent_dose_recip_count	160239	0.28	3468.294058.09	11	228.00	1897.005576.0029720.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0
eligible_recipient_count	0	1.00	13168.705160.56	0	537.00	6715.5022595.287451.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0	0	1460.5015364.004877.0001902.0

skim_variable	n_missing	complete	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100
eligible_bivalent_recipient_count	0	1.00	13056.91	5236.74	0	258.00	6603.00	22585.00	87451.0

Q5. How many numeric columns are in this dataset?

There are 14 numeric columns in this data set.

Q6. Note that there are "missing values" in the dataset. How many NA values there in the `persons_fully_vaccinated` column?

```
sum(is.na(vax$persons_fully_vaccinated))
```

```
[1] 17966
```

There are 17966 NA values

Q7. What percent of `persons_fully_vaccinated` values are missing (to 2 significant figures)?

```
((sum(is.na(vax$persons_fully_vaccinated)))/nrow(vax)) * 100
```

```
[1] 8.019533
```

8.0% of `persons_fully_vaccinated` values are missing

- **Q8.** [Optional]: Why might this data be missing?

This could be because not all of the patients or people in the study are fully vaccinated.

Working with dates

Using lubridate

```
library(lubridate)
```

```
Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

date, intersect, setdiff, union

```
today()
```

```
[1] "2023-06-13"
```

Converting vax column of dates into year month day format in order to plot

```
vax$as_of_date <- ymd(vax$as_of_date)
```

```
today() - vax$as_of_date[1]
```

Time difference of 889 days

Then we can determine the days between the data set

```
vax$as_of_date[nrow(vax)] - vax$as_of_date[1]
```

Time difference of 882 days

Q9. How many days have passed since the last update of the dataset?

```
table(vax$as_of_date)
```

2021-01-05	2021-01-12	2021-01-19	2021-01-26	2021-02-02	2021-02-09	2021-02-16
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2021-02-23	2021-03-02	2021-03-09	2021-03-16	2021-03-23	2021-03-30	2021-04-06
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2021-04-13	2021-04-20	2021-04-27	2021-05-04	2021-05-11	2021-05-18	2021-05-25
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2021-06-01	2021-06-08	2021-06-15	2021-06-22	2021-06-29	2021-07-06	2021-07-13
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2021-07-20	2021-07-27	2021-08-03	2021-08-10	2021-08-17	2021-08-24	2021-08-31
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764

2021-09-07	2021-09-14	2021-09-21	2021-09-28	2021-10-05	2021-10-12	2021-10-19
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2021-10-26	2021-11-02	2021-11-09	2021-11-16	2021-11-23	2021-11-30	2021-12-07
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2021-12-14	2021-12-21	2021-12-28	2022-01-04	2022-01-11	2022-01-18	2022-01-25
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2022-02-01	2022-02-08	2022-02-15	2022-02-22	2022-03-01	2022-03-08	2022-03-15
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2022-03-22	2022-03-29	2022-04-05	2022-04-12	2022-04-19	2022-04-26	2022-05-03
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2022-05-10	2022-05-17	2022-05-24	2022-05-31	2022-06-07	2022-06-14	2022-06-21
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2022-06-28	2022-07-05	2022-07-12	2022-07-19	2022-07-26	2022-08-02	2022-08-09
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2022-08-16	2022-08-23	2022-08-30	2022-09-06	2022-09-13	2022-09-20	2022-09-27
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2022-10-04	2022-10-11	2022-10-18	2022-10-25	2022-11-01	2022-11-08	2022-11-15
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2022-11-22	2022-11-29	2022-12-06	2022-12-13	2022-12-20	2022-12-27	2023-01-03
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2023-01-10	2023-01-17	2023-01-24	2023-01-31	2023-02-07	2023-02-14	2023-02-21
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2023-02-28	2023-03-07	2023-03-14	2023-03-21	2023-03-28	2023-04-04	2023-04-11
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2023-04-18	2023-04-25	2023-05-02	2023-05-09	2023-05-16	2023-05-23	2023-05-30
1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764	1764
2023-06-06						
1764						

7 days have passed between updates.

Q10. How many unique dates are in the dataset (i.e. how many different dates are detailed)?

```
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
```

```
n_distinct(vax$as_of_date)
```

```
[1] 127
```

There are 127 unique dates in this data set

Working with zip codes

We are going to use zipcodeR package

```
library(zipcodeR)
```

The legacy packages mapproj, rgdal, and rgeos, underpinning this package will retire shortly. Please refer to R-spatial evolution reports on <https://r-spatial.org/r/2023/05/15/evolution4.html> for details. This package is now running under evolution status 0

```
geocode_zip('92037')
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 3
  zipcode lat lng
  <chr>   <dbl> <dbl>
1 92037   32.8 -117.
```

calculating distance between zip codes

```
zip_distance('92037', '92109')
```

```
  zipcode_a zipcode_b distance
1    92037    92109      2.33
```

Collecting census data of the zip codes:

```
reverse_zipcode(c('92037', "92109")) )
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 24
  zipcode zipcode_type major_city post_office_city common_city_list county state
  <chr>   <chr>         <chr>      <chr>                <blob> <chr> <chr>
1 92037   Standard      La Jolla   La Jolla, CA          <raw 20 B> San D~ CA
2 92109   Standard      San Diego  San Diego, CA          <raw 21 B> San D~ CA
# i 17 more variables: lat <dbl>, lng <dbl>, timezone <chr>,
#   radius_in_miles <dbl>, area_code_list <blob>, population <int>,
#   population_density <dbl>, land_area_in_sqmi <dbl>,
#   water_area_in_sqmi <dbl>, housing_units <int>,
#   occupied_housing_units <int>, median_home_value <int>,
#   median_household_income <int>, bounds_west <dbl>, bounds_east <dbl>,
#   bounds_north <dbl>, bounds_south <dbl>
```

Focusing on San Diego

```
sd = vax[vax$county == "San Diego",]
head(sd)
```

```
as_of_date zip_code_tabulation_area local_health_jurisdiction county
4 2021-01-05 91911 San Diego San Diego
20 2021-01-05 91941 San Diego San Diego
23 2021-01-05 91963 San Diego San Diego
27 2021-01-05 92054 San Diego San Diego
29 2021-01-05 91980 San Diego San Diego
33 2021-01-05 92056 San Diego San Diego
vaccine_equity_metric_quartile vem_source
4 2 Healthy Places Index Score
20 3 Healthy Places Index Score
23 2 CDPH-Derived ZCTA Score
27 2 Healthy Places Index Score
29 NA No VEM Assigned
33 3 Healthy Places Index Score
age12_plus_population age5_plus_population tot_population
4 71642.8 79225 84026
20 27354.6 29757 31918
23 1010.3 1089 1182
27 35176.1 39270 41807
29 0.0 0 NA
33 45552.2 49110 52337
```

	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated
4	29	1429
20	22	803
23	NA	NA
27	14	421
29	NA	NA
33	15	811
	percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated	
4	0.000345	
20	0.000689	
23	NA	
27	0.000335	
29	NA	
33	0.000287	
	percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated	
4	0.017007	
20	0.025158	
23	NA	
27	0.010070	
29	NA	
33	0.015496	
	percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose	booster_recip_count
4	0.017352	NA
20	0.025847	NA
23	NA	NA
27	0.010405	NA
29	NA	NA
33	0.015783	NA
	bivalent_dose_recip_count	eligible_recipient_count
4	NA	29
20	NA	22
23	NA	0
27	NA	14
29	NA	0
33	NA	15
	eligible_bivalent_recipient_count	
4	29	
20	22	
23	0	
27	14	
29	0	
33	15	

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 29 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
 33 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements

Q11. How many distinct zip codes are listed for San Diego County?

```
n_distinct(sd$zip_code_tabulation_area)
```

```
[1] 107
```

There are 107 distinct zip code areas

Q12. What San Diego County Zip code area has the largest population in this dataset?

```
sd.80 <- filter(vax, county == "San Diego" &
               tot_population > 80000)
head(sd.80)
```

	as_of_date	zip_code_tabulation_area	local_health_jurisdiction	county
1	2021-01-05	91911	San Diego	San Diego
2	2021-01-05	92154	San Diego	San Diego
3	2021-01-05	92126	San Diego	San Diego
4	2021-01-12	92154	San Diego	San Diego
5	2021-01-12	91911	San Diego	San Diego
6	2021-01-12	92126	San Diego	San Diego
	vaccine_equity_metric_quartile		vem_source	
1	2		Healthy Places Index Score	
2	2		Healthy Places Index Score	
3	4		Healthy Places Index Score	
4	2		Healthy Places Index Score	
5	2		Healthy Places Index Score	
6	4		Healthy Places Index Score	
	age12_plus_population	age5_plus_population	tot_population	
1	71642.8	79225	84026	
2	76365.2	82971	88979	
3	71820.2	77775	82658	
4	76365.2	82971	88979	
5	71642.8	79225	84026	

6	71820.2	77775	82658
	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated	
1	29		1429
2	18		1404
3	34		1866
4	275		1867
5	311		1893
6	423		2178
	percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated		
1		0.000345	
2		0.000202	
3		0.000411	
4		0.003091	
5		0.003701	
6		0.005117	
	percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated		
1		0.017007	
2		0.015779	
3		0.022575	
4		0.020982	
5		0.022529	
6		0.026350	
	percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose	booster_recip_count	
1		0.017352	NA
2		0.015981	NA
3		0.022986	NA
4		0.024073	NA
5		0.026230	NA
6		0.031467	NA
	bivalent_dose_recip_count	eligible_recipient_count	
1	NA		29
2	NA		18
3	NA		34
4	NA		275
5	NA		311
6	NA		423
	eligible_bivalent_recipient_count		
1		29	
2		18	
3		34	
4		275	
5		311	
6		423	

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```

Zip code 92154 has the highest total population

Q13. What is the overall average (with 2 decimal numbers) "Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated" value for all San Diego "County" as of "2023-05-23"?

```
sd2 <- filter(vax, county == "San Diego" & as_of_date == "2023-05-23")
mean(na.omit(sd2$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated))*100
```

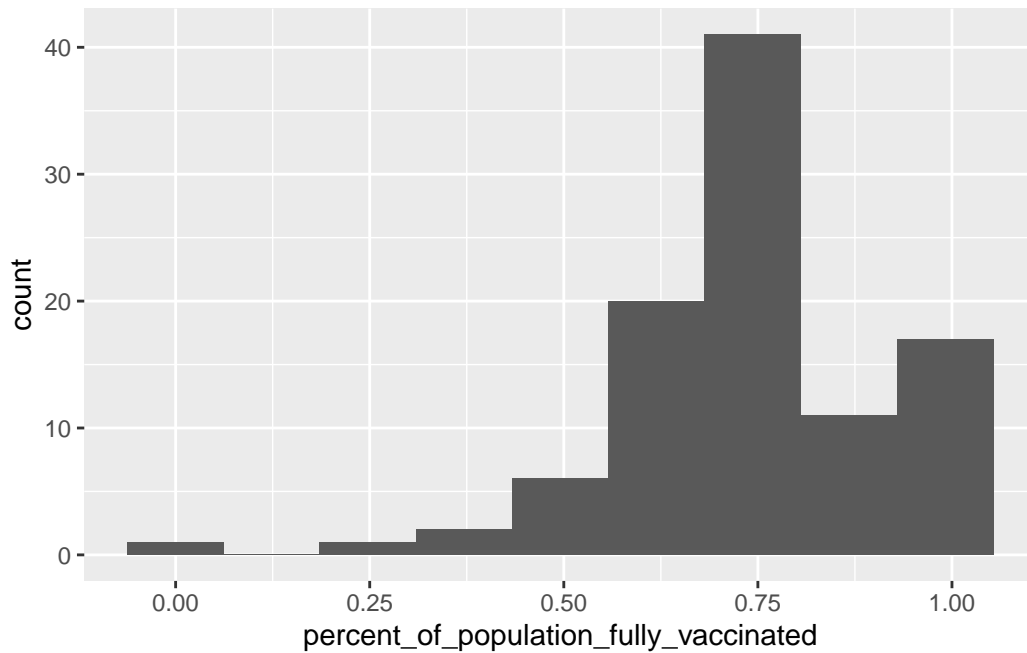
```
[1] 74.20143
```

74.20% is the average of percent of population fully vaccinated

- **Q14.** Using either ggplot or base R graphics make a summary figure that shows the distribution of Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated values as of "2023-05-23"?

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(sd2) + geom_histogram(aes(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated), bins = 9)
```

Warning: Removed 8 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_bin()`).



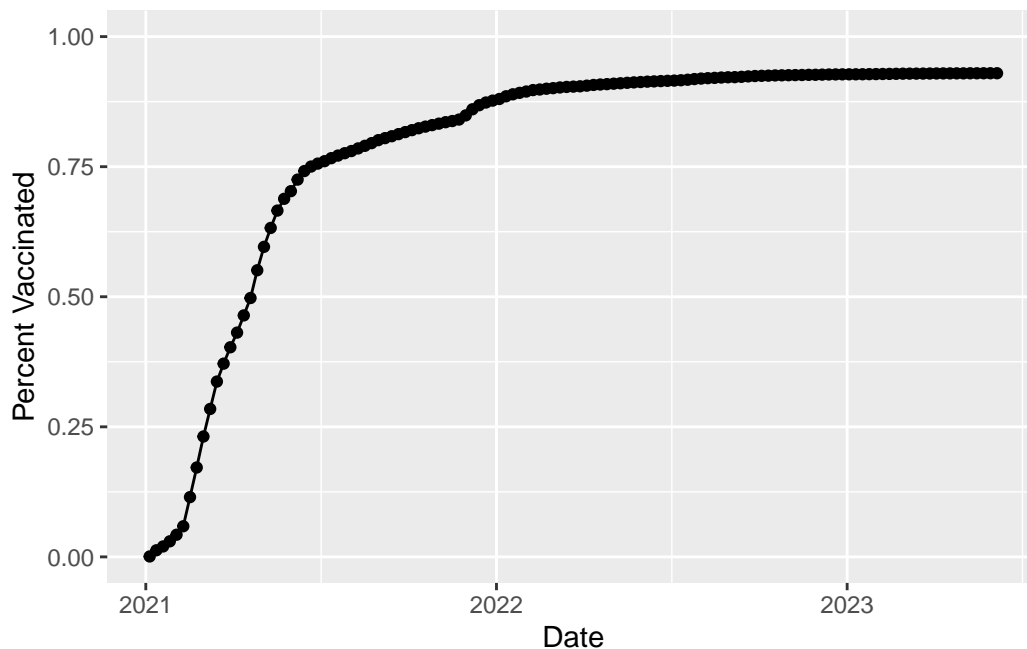
UCSD/ La Jolla

```
ucsd <- filter(sd, zip_code_tabulation_area=="92037")
ucsd[1,]$age5_plus_population
```

[1] 36144

- **Q15.** Using **ggplot** make a graph of the vaccination rate time course for the 92037 ZIP code area:

```
ggplot(ucsd) +
  aes(as_of_date,
      percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line(group=1) +
  ylim(c(0,1)) +
  labs(x="Date", y="Percent Vaccinated")
```



Looking at data of larger sized populations

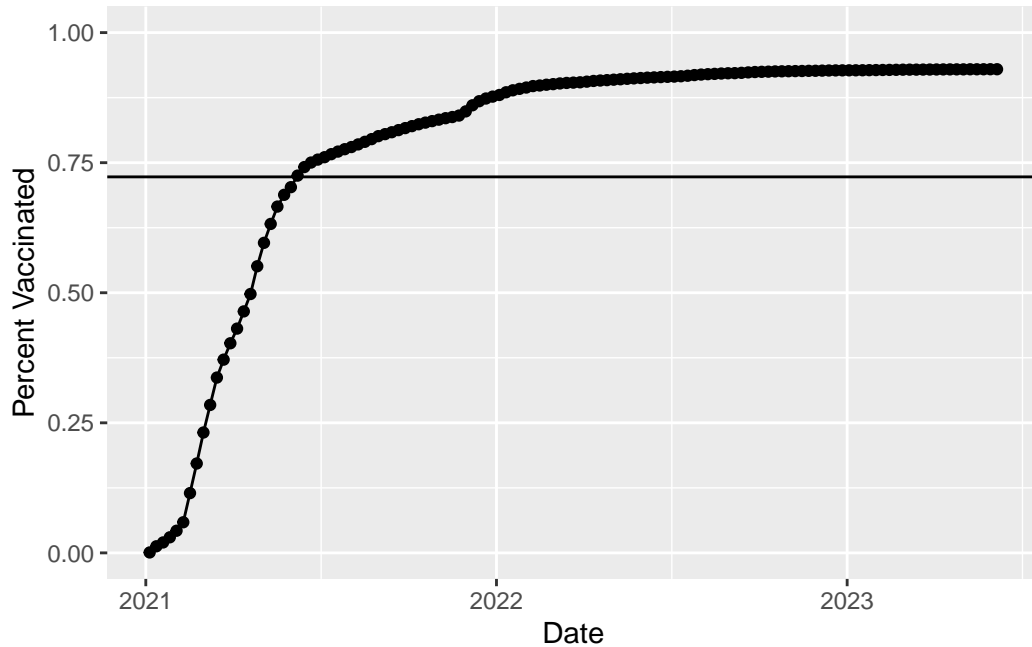
```
vax.36 <- filter(vax, age5_plus_population > 36144 &
  as_of_date == "2023-05-23")
```

- **Q16.** Calculate the mean *"Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated"* for ZIP code areas with a population as large as 92037 (La Jolla) *as_of_date* "2023-05-23". Add this as a straight horizontal line to your plot from above with the `geom_hline()` function?

```
mean(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
[1] 0.7227246
```

```
ggplot(ucsd) +
  aes(as_of_date,
    percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line(group=1) +
  ylim(c(0,1)) +
  labs(x="Date", y="Percent Vaccinated") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = mean(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated))
```

- **Q17.** What is the 6 number summary (Min, 1st Qu., Median, Mean, 3rd Qu., and Max) of the *"Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated"* values for ZIP code areas with a population as large as 92037 (La Jolla) *as_of_date* "2023-05-23"?

```
summary(vax.36)
```

```

  as_of_date      zip_code_tabulation_area local_health_jurisdiction
Min.   :2023-05-23  Min.       :90001                Length:411
1st Qu.:2023-05-23  1st Qu.:91762                Class :character
Median :2023-05-23  Median :92646                Mode  :character
Mean   :2023-05-23  Mean   :92862
3rd Qu.:2023-05-23  3rd Qu.:94517
Max.   :2023-05-23  Max.   :96003

  county      vaccine_equity_metric_quartile vem_source
Length:411    Min.       :1.000                Length:411
Class :character 1st Qu.:1.000                Class :character
Mode  :character Median :2.000                Mode  :character
                  Mean   :2.353
                  3rd Qu.:3.000
                  Max.   :4.000

age12_plus_population age5_plus_population tot_population
Min.       :31651      Min.       : 36181      Min.       : 38007

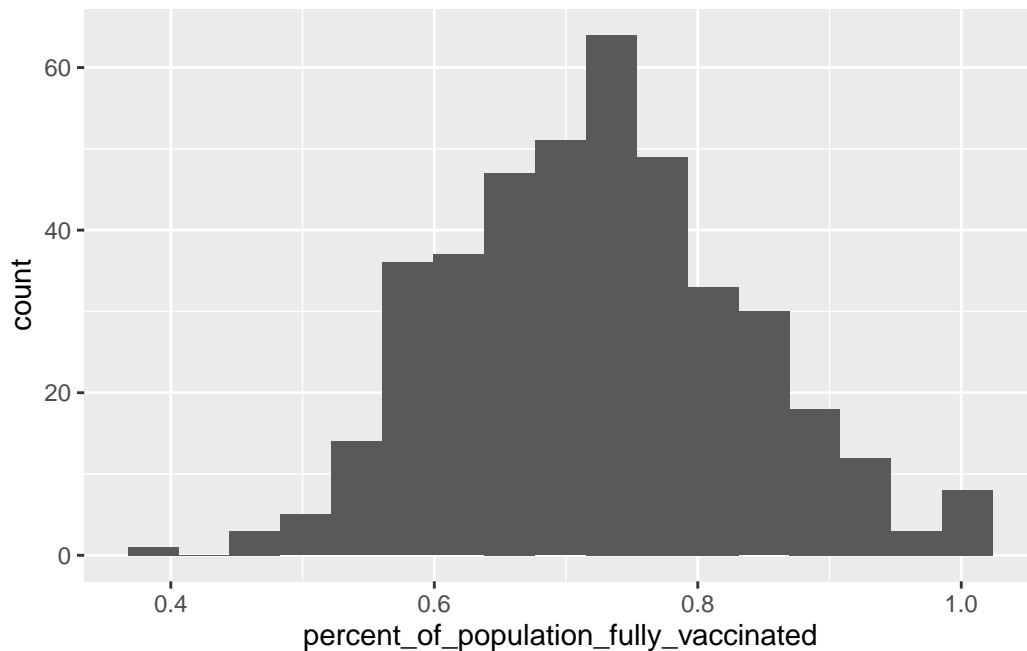
```

1st Qu.:37694	1st Qu.: 41612	1st Qu.: 44393
Median :43985	Median : 48573	Median : 52212
Mean :46847	Mean : 52012	Mean : 55641
3rd Qu.:53932	3rd Qu.: 59168	3rd Qu.: 62910
Max. :88557	Max. :101902	Max. :111165
persons_fully_vaccinated persons_partially_vaccinated		
Min. :17566	Min. : 1813	
1st Qu.:32280	1st Qu.: 2956	
Median :37329	Median : 3654	
Mean :40136	Mean : 4270	
3rd Qu.:45422	3rd Qu.: 4848	
Max. :87720	Max. :40934	
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated		
Min. :0.3816		
1st Qu.:0.6471		
Median :0.7207		
Mean :0.7227		
3rd Qu.:0.7924		
Max. :1.0000		
percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated		
Min. :0.04471		
1st Qu.:0.05937		
Median :0.06761		
Mean :0.07665		
3rd Qu.:0.07974		
Max. :1.00000		
percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose booster_recip_count		
Min. :0.4474	Min. : 9135	
1st Qu.:0.7148	1st Qu.:18074	
Median :0.7910	Median :22777	
Mean :0.7928	Mean :24091	
3rd Qu.:0.8707	3rd Qu.:28800	
Max. :1.0000	Max. :59845	
bivalent_dose_recip_count eligible_recipient_count		
Min. : 2948	Min. :17499	
1st Qu.: 6234	1st Qu.:32184	
Median : 8697	Median :37247	
Mean : 9645	Mean :40025	
3rd Qu.:12212	3rd Qu.:45310	
Max. :29485	Max. :87451	
eligible_bivalent_recipient_count redacted		
Min. : 0	Length:411	
1st Qu.:32094	Class :character	

Median :37178 Mode :character
Mean :39926
3rd Qu.:45310
Max. :87451

- **Q18.** Using ggplot generate a histogram of this data.

```
ggplot(vax.36)+ geom_histogram(aes(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated), bins = 17)
```



- **Q19.** Is the 92109 and 92040 ZIP code areas above or below the average value you calculated for all these above?

```
vax %>% filter(as_of_date == "2023-05-23") %>%  
  filter(zip_code_tabulation_area=="92040") %>%  
  select(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated  
1 0.55265
```

- **Q20.** Finally make a time course plot of vaccination progress for all areas in the full dataset with a `age5_plus_population > 36144`.

```
vax.36.all <- filter(vax, age5_plus_population > 36144)

ggplot(vax.36.all) +
  aes(as_of_date,
      percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated,
      group=zip_code_tabulation_area) +
  geom_line(alpha=0.2, color="blue") +
  ylim(0,1) +
  labs(x="Date", y="Percent Vaccinated",
       title="Vaccination rate across California",
       subtitle="only areas above 36k population") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = mean(vax.36.all$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated), linetype="dashed")
```

Warning: Removed 185 rows containing missing values (`geom_line()`).

Warning: Removed 1 rows containing missing values (`geom_hline()`).

