

COVID-19 Vaccination Rates

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Getting Started

Import vaccination data

```
vax <- read.csv("covid19vaccinesbyzipcode_test.csv")  
  
head(vax)
```

```
  as_of_date zip_code_tabulation_area local_health_jurisdiction      county  
1 2021-01-05           93562           San Bernardino San Bernardino  
2 2021-01-05           93437           Santa Barbara  Santa Barbara  
3 2021-01-05           93445       San Luis Obispo San Luis Obispo  
4 2021-01-05           93442       San Luis Obispo San Luis Obispo  
5 2021-01-05           93444       San Luis Obispo San Luis Obispo  
6 2021-01-05           93453       San Luis Obispo San Luis Obispo  
 vaccine_equity_metric_quartile      vem_source  
1              1 Healthy Places Index Score  
2              NA           No VEM Assigned  
3              2 Healthy Places Index Score  
4              3 Healthy Places Index Score  
5              3 Healthy Places Index Score  
6              3 Healthy Places Index Score  
 age12_plus_population age5_plus_population tot_population  
1              1469.5              1668              1771  
2              2494.5              2871              3387  
3              6116.7              6762              7106  
4              10005.2             10615             10917  
5              18951.8             20522             21331  
6              2373.6              2499              2578  
persons_fully_vaccinated persons_partially_vaccinated
```

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

percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated	
1	NA
2	NA
3	NA
4	NA
5	NA
6	NA

percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated	
1	NA
2	NA
3	NA
4	NA
5	NA
6	NA

percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose	booster_recip_count
1	NA
2	NA
3	NA
4	NA
5	NA
6	NA

bivalent_dose_recip_count	eligible_recipient_count
1	0
2	1
3	0
4	1
5	0
6	0

redacted

1	Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
2	Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
3	Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
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5	Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
6	Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements

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

```
names(vax)
```

```
[1] "as_of_date"  
[2] "zip_code_tabulation_area"  
[3] "local_health_jurisdiction"  
[4] "county"  
[5] "vaccine_equity_metric_quartile"  
[6] "vem_source"  
[7] "age12_plus_population"  
[8] "age5_plus_population"  
[9] "tot_population"  
[10] "persons_fully_vaccinated"  
[11] "persons_partially_vaccinated"  
[12] "percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated"  
[13] "percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated"  
[14] "percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose"  
[15] "booster_recip_count"  
[16] "bivalent_dose_recip_count"  
[17] "eligible_recipient_count"  
[18] "redacted"
```

A1: persons__fully__vaccinated

Q2. What column details the Zip code tabulation area?

A2: zip_code_tabulation_area

Q3. What is the earliest date in this dataset?

```
head(vax$as_of_date)
```

```
[1] "2021-01-05" "2021-01-05" "2021-01-05" "2021-01-05" "2021-01-05"  
[6] "2021-01-05"
```

A3: 2021-01-05

Q4. What is the latest date in this dataset?

```
tail(vax$as_of_date)
```

```
[1] "2022-11-15" "2022-11-15" "2022-11-15" "2022-11-15" "2022-11-15"  
[6] "2022-11-15"
```

A4: 2022-11-15

Let's call the 'skim()' function from the skimr package to get a quick overview of this dataset

```
skimr::skim(vax)
```

Table 1: Data summary

Name	vax
Number of rows	172872
Number of columns	18
Column type frequency:	
character	5
numeric	13
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	98	0
local_health_jurisdiction	0	1	0	15	490	62	0
county	0	1	0	15	490	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	hist
zip_code_tabulation_area	0	1.00	93665.11	17.39	0001	92257.75	93658.50	95380.50	97635.0	
vaccine_equity_metric_0526tile	0	0.95	2.44	1.11	1	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.0	
age12_plus_population	0	1.00	18895.01	993.88	0	1346.95	13685.13	1756.12	8556.7	
age5_plus_population	0	1.00	20875.24	1105.98	0	1460.50	15364.00	1877.00	11902.0	
tot_population	8428	0.95	23372.77	2628.51	2	2126.00	18714.00	18168.00	11165.0	
persons_fully_vaccinated	15440	0.91	13309.15	4740.07	1	859.00	7687.00	22253.00	87305.0	
persons_partially_vaccinated	15440	0.91	1679.13	1993.86	11	157.00	1158.00	2483.00	39201.0	
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated	18986	0.89	0.54	0.26	0	0.36	0.58	0.73	1.0	
percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated	18986	0.89	0.08	0.09	0	0.05	0.06	0.08	1.0	
percent_of_population_1_plus_dose	10822	0.89	0.60	0.26	0	0.42	0.64	0.79	1.0	

skim_variable	n_missing	complete	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100	hist
booster_recip_count	70642	0.59	5701.06	972.68	11	276.00	2546.00	9513.00	58301.0	
bivalent_dose_recip_count	156937	0.09	1512.94	1994.71	11	101.00	662.00	2236.00	16790.0	
eligible_recipient_count	0	1.00	12114.80	4551.97	0	438.00	5520.00	20714.00	86817.0	

Q5. How many numeric columns are in this dataset?

A5: 13

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

```
na_persons_fully_vaccinated <- sum(is.na(vax$persons_fully_vaccinated))
na_persons_fully_vaccinated
```

[1] 15440

A6: 15440

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

```
round((na_persons_fully_vaccinated/nrow(vax))*100, 2)
```

[1] 8.93

A7: 8.93%

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

A8: I think that this data be missing might due to some people did not get the vaccine.

Working with dates

Install the “lubridate” package in R Console by using the ‘install.packages(“lubridate”)’ command.

```
library(lubridate)
```

Warning: package 'lubridate' was built under R version 4.2.2

Warning: package 'timechange' was built under R version 4.2.2

What is today's date

```
today()
```

```
[1] "2022-11-22"
```

Convert our date data in the `as_of_date` column into a lubridate format (year-month-day)

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

How many days have passed since the first vaccination reported in this dataset?

```
today()
```

```
[1] "2022-11-22"
```

```
vax$as_of_date[1]
```

```
[1] "2021-01-05"
```

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

Time difference of 686 days

Using the last and the first date value we can now determine how many days the dataset span?

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

```
[1] "2022-11-15"
```

```
vax$as_of_date[1]
```

```
[1] "2021-01-05"
```

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

Time difference of 679 days

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

```
today()
```

```
[1] "2022-11-22"
```

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

```
[1] "2022-11-15"
```

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

Time difference of 7 days

A9: 7 days (as of today is 2022-11-22)

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

```
length(unique(vax$as_of_date))
```

```
[1] 98
```

A10: 98 unique dates

Working with ZIP codes

Install the “zipcodeR” package in R Console to work with postal ZIP codes by using the ‘install.packages(“zipcodeR”)’ command.

```
library(zipcodeR)
```

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

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

Calculate the distance between the centroids of any two ZIP codes in miles, e.g.

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

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

Pull census data about ZIP code areas

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

```
# A tibble: 2 x 24
  zipcode zipcode_~1 major_~2 post_~3 common_c~4 county state lat lng timez~5
  <chr>   <chr>       <chr>   <chr>       <blob> <chr>   <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
1 92037   Standard   La Jol~ La Jol~ <raw 20 B> San D~ CA    32.8 -117. Pacific
2 92109   Standard   San Di~ San Di~ <raw 21 B> San D~ CA    32.8 -117. Pacific
# ... with 14 more variables: 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>, and abbreviated variable names
#   1: zipcode_type, 2: major_city, 3: post_office_city, ...
```

Pull data for all ZIP codes in the dataset

```
zipdata <- reverse_zipcode(vax$zip_code_tabulation_area)
```

Take a look at the zipdata


```
head(zipdata)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 24
  zipcode zipcode_~1 major~2 post_~3 common_c~4 county state   lat   lng timez~5
  <chr>   <chr>       <chr>   <chr>       <blob> <chr>  <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
1 90001   Standard    Los An~ Los An~ <raw 44 B> Los A~ CA    34.0 -118. Pacific
2 90002   Standard    Los An~ Los An~ <raw 47 B> Los A~ CA    34.0 -118. Pacific
3 90003   Standard    Los An~ Los An~ <raw 23 B> Los A~ CA    34.0 -118. Pacific
4 90004   Standard    Los An~ Los An~ <raw 34 B> Los A~ CA    34.1 -118. Pacific
5 90005   Standard    Los An~ Los An~ <raw 34 B> Los A~ CA    34.1 -118. Pacific
6 90006   Standard    Los An~ Los An~ <raw 23 B> Los A~ CA    34.0 -118. Pacific
# ... with 14 more variables: 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>, and abbreviated variable names
#   1: zipcode_type, 2: major_city, 3: post_office_city, ...
```

Focus on the San Diego area

Subset to San Diego county only areas

Install the “dplyr” package in R Console to work with postal ZIP codes by using the ‘install.packages(“dplyr”)’ command.

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
sd <- filter(vax, county == "San Diego")
```

```
nrow(sd)
```

```
[1] 10486
```

Take a look at the sd

```
head(sd)
```

	as_of_date	zip_code_tabulation_area	local_health_jurisdiction	county
1	2021-01-05	92083	San Diego	San Diego
2	2021-01-05	92066	San Diego	San Diego
3	2021-01-05	92091	San Diego	San Diego
4	2021-01-05	92103	San Diego	San Diego
5	2021-01-05	92113	San Diego	San Diego
6	2021-01-05	92116	San Diego	San Diego

	vaccine_equity_metric_quartile	vem_source
1	2	Healthy Places Index Score
2	1	CDPH-Derived ZCTA Score
3	4	CDPH-Derived ZCTA Score
4	4	Healthy Places Index Score
5	1	Healthy Places Index Score
6	3	Healthy Places Index Score

	age12_plus_population	age5_plus_population	tot_population
1	32246.5	36283	39509
2	589.5	685	693
3	1238.3	1303	1313
4	32146.4	33213	34700
5	47799.7	53883	58408
6	30255.7	31673	33408

	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated
1	11	462
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	37	1386
5	11	381
6	29	910

	percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
1	0.000278
2	NA
3	NA
4	0.001066
5	0.000188
6	0.000868

	percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated
1	0.011694
2	NA
3	NA
4	0.039942
5	0.006523
6	0.027239

	percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose	booster_recip_count
--	--	---------------------

1	0.011972	NA
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	0.041008	NA
5	0.006711	NA
6	0.028107	NA

	bivalent_dose_recip_count	eligible_recipient_count
1	NA	11
2	NA	0
3	NA	0
4	NA	37
5	NA	11
6	NA	29

redacted

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 6 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements

Subset of all San Diego county areas with a population of over 10,000.

```
sd.10 <- filter(vax, county == "San Diego" &
  age5_plus_population > 10000)
```

Take a look at the sd.10

```
head(sd.10)
```

	as_of_date	zip_code_tabulation_area	local_health_jurisdiction	county
1	2021-01-05	92083	San Diego	San Diego
2	2021-01-05	92103	San Diego	San Diego
3	2021-01-05	92113	San Diego	San Diego
4	2021-01-05	92116	San Diego	San Diego
5	2021-01-05	92118	San Diego	San Diego
6	2021-01-05	92075	San Diego	San Diego

	vaccine_equity_metric_quartile	vem_source
1	2	Healthy Places Index Score
2	4	Healthy Places Index Score
3	1	Healthy Places Index Score

4		3 Healthy Places Index Score	
5		3 Healthy Places Index Score	
6		4 Healthy Places Index Score	
	age12_plus_population	age5_plus_population	tot_population
1	32246.5	36283	39509
2	32146.4	33213	34700
3	47799.7	53883	58408
4	30255.7	31673	33408
5	19835.0	21470	22548
6	11136.3	12177	12752
	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated	
1	11	462	
2	37	1386	
3	11	381	
4	29	910	
5	NA	NA	
6	NA	NA	
	percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated		
1	0.000278		
2	0.001066		
3	0.000188		
4	0.000868		
5	NA		
6	NA		
	percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated		
1	0.011694		
2	0.039942		
3	0.006523		
4	0.027239		
5	NA		
6	NA		
	percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose	booster_recip_count	
1	0.011972	NA	
2	0.041008	NA	
3	0.006711	NA	
4	0.028107	NA	
5	NA	NA	
6	NA	NA	
	bivalent_dose_recip_count	eligible_recipient_count	
1	NA	11	
2	NA	37	
3	NA	11	
4	NA	29	

```

5          NA          10
6          NA          8
                                redacted
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4 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
5 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
6 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements

```

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

```
length(unique(sd$zip_code_tabulation_area))
```

```
[1] 107
```

A11: 107 distinct zip codes

Q12. What San Diego County Zip code area has the largest 12 + Population in this dataset?

```
max_12_pop <- which.max(sd$age12_plus_population)
sd[max_12_pop, "zip_code_tabulation_area"]
```

```
[1] 92154
```

A12: 92154

Q13. What is the overall average “Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated” value for all San Diego “County” as of “2022-11-15”?

```
date_2022.11.15 <- filter(vax, county == "San Diego" &
                           as_of_date == "2022-11-15")
```

```
head(date_2022.11.15)
```

```

as_of_date zip_code_tabulation_area local_health_jurisdiction  county
1 2022-11-15          92127          San Diego San Diego
2 2022-11-15          92111          San Diego San Diego
3 2022-11-15          92122          San Diego San Diego
4 2022-11-15          92129          San Diego San Diego

```

5	2022-11-15	92119	San Diego	San Diego
6	2022-11-15	92024	San Diego	San Diego
	vaccine_equity_metric_quartile		vem_source	
1		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
2		3	Healthy Places Index Score	
3		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
4		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
5		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
6		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
	age12_plus_population	age5_plus_population	tot_population	
1	38942.3	46080	49935	
2	44075.0	48160	50693	
3	44091.1	45951	48071	
4	46449.1	51493	54762	
5	21444.8	23472	24831	
6	44405.4	48477	51381	
	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated		
1	41150	3362		
2	34968	3524		
3	37846	5167		
4	43573	3337		
5	18505	1362		
6	39175	3487		
	percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated			
1	0.824071			
2	0.689799			
3	0.787294			
4	0.795679			
5	0.745238			
6	0.762441			
	percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated			
1	0.067328			
2	0.069517			
3	0.107487			
4	0.060936			
5	0.054851			
6	0.067866			
	percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose	booster_recip_count		
1	0.891399	27742		
2	0.759316	21623		
3	0.894781	26519		
4	0.856615	29989		
5	0.800089	12406		

	0.830307	25755	
	bivalent_dose_recip_count	eligible_recipient_count	redacted
1	7809	40694	No
2	5715	34693	No
3	8646	37523	No
4	8783	43106	No
5	3950	18279	No
6	8722	38922	No

```
overall_average <- function(x) {
  x[is.na(x)] <- 0
  mean(x)
}
```

```
round(overall_average(date_2022.11.15$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)*100, 2)
```

[1] 68.3

```
mean(date_2022.11.15$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated, na.rm = TRUE)
```

[1] 0.7381765

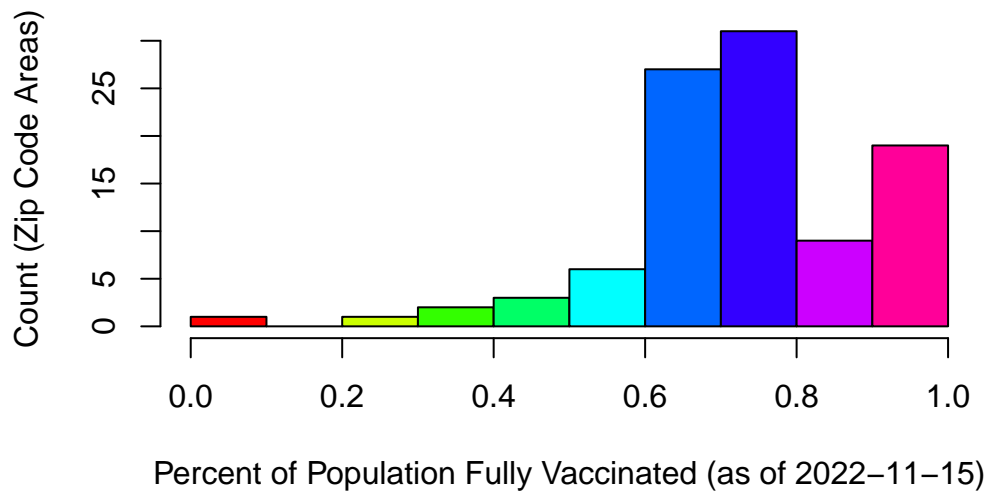
A13: 68.30%

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 “2022-11-15”?

A14:

```
hist(date_2022.11.15$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated,
     main = "Histogram of Vaccination Rates Across San Diego County",
     xlab = "Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated (as of 2022-11-15)",
     ylab = "Count (Zip Code Areas)",
     col = rainbow(10))
```

Histogram of Vaccination Rates Across San Diego Count



Focus on UCSD/La Jolla

UC San Diego resides in the 92037 ZIP code area and is listed with an age 5+ population size of 36,144.

```
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

A15:

```
library(ggplot2)

ucsd_plot <- ggplot(ucsd) +
  aes(x = ucsd$as_of_date,
      y = ucsd$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated) +
  geom_point() +
```

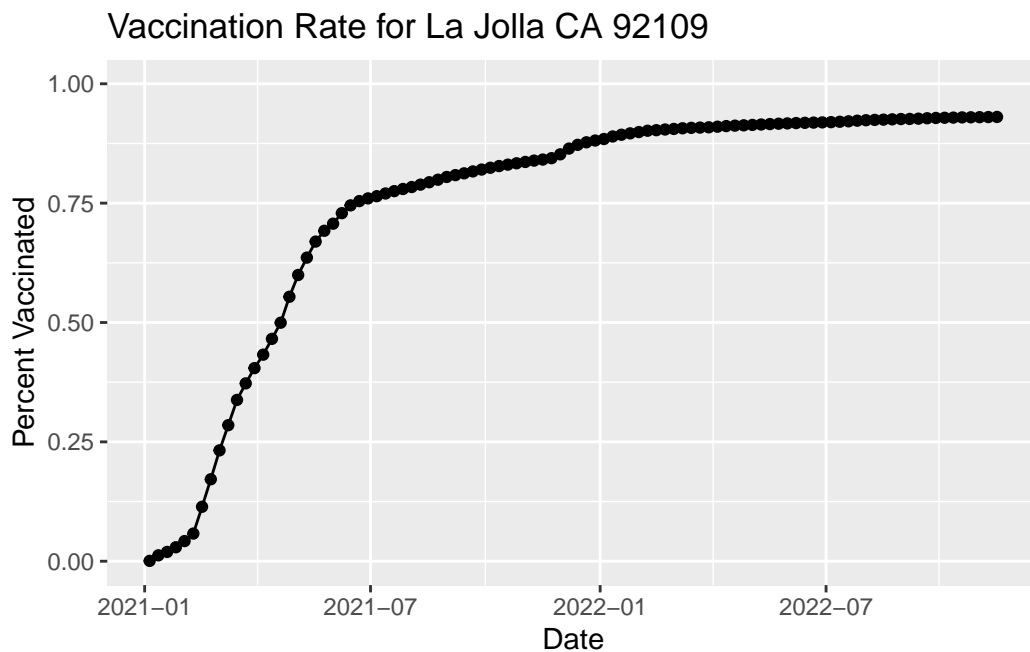


```

geom_line(group = 1) +
ylim(c(0,1)) +
labs(title = "Vaccination Rate for La Jolla CA 92109",
      x = "Date", y = "Percent Vaccinated")

print(ucsd_plot)

```



Comparing to similar sized areas

Look across every zip code area with a population at least as large as that of the zip code 92037 (which has an age 5+ population size of 36,144) on as_of_date “2022-02-22”.

```

# Subset to all CA areas with a population as large as 92037
vax.36 <- filter(vax, age5_plus_population > 36144 &
                  as_of_date == "2022-11-15")

head(vax.36)

```

	as_of_date	zip_code_tabulation_area	local_health_jurisdiction	county
1	2022-11-15	92127	San Diego	San Diego
2	2022-11-15	92201	Riverside	Riverside

3	2022-11-15	92111	San Diego	San Diego
4	2022-11-15	92122	San Diego	San Diego
5	2022-11-15	92129	San Diego	San Diego
6	2022-11-15	94561	Contra Costa	Contra Costa
	vaccine_equity_metric_quartile		vem_source	
1		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
2		1	Healthy Places Index Score	
3		3	Healthy Places Index Score	
4		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
5		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
6		3	Healthy Places Index Score	
	age12_plus_population	age5_plus_population	tot_population	
1	38942.3	46080	49935	
2	55960.9	61733	65726	
3	44075.0	48160	50693	
4	44091.1	45951	48071	
5	46449.1	51493	54762	
6	34548.9	39272	42473	
	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated		
1	41150	3362		
2	44078	7311		
3	34968	3524		
4	37846	5167		
5	43573	3337		
6	32347	1804		
	percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated			
1	0.824071			
2	0.670633			
3	0.689799			
4	0.787294			
5	0.795679			
6	0.761590			
	percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated			
1	0.067328			
2	0.111235			
3	0.069517			
4	0.107487			
5	0.060936			
6	0.042474			
	percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose	booster_recip_count		
1	0.891399	27742		
2	0.781868	21043		
3	0.759316	21623		

4		0.894781	26519
5		0.856615	29989
6		0.804064	18909
	bivalent_dose_recip_count	eligible_recipient_count	redacted
1	7809	40694	No
2	3965	43955	No
3	5715	34693	No
4	8646	37523	No
5	8783	43106	No
6	4323	32167	No

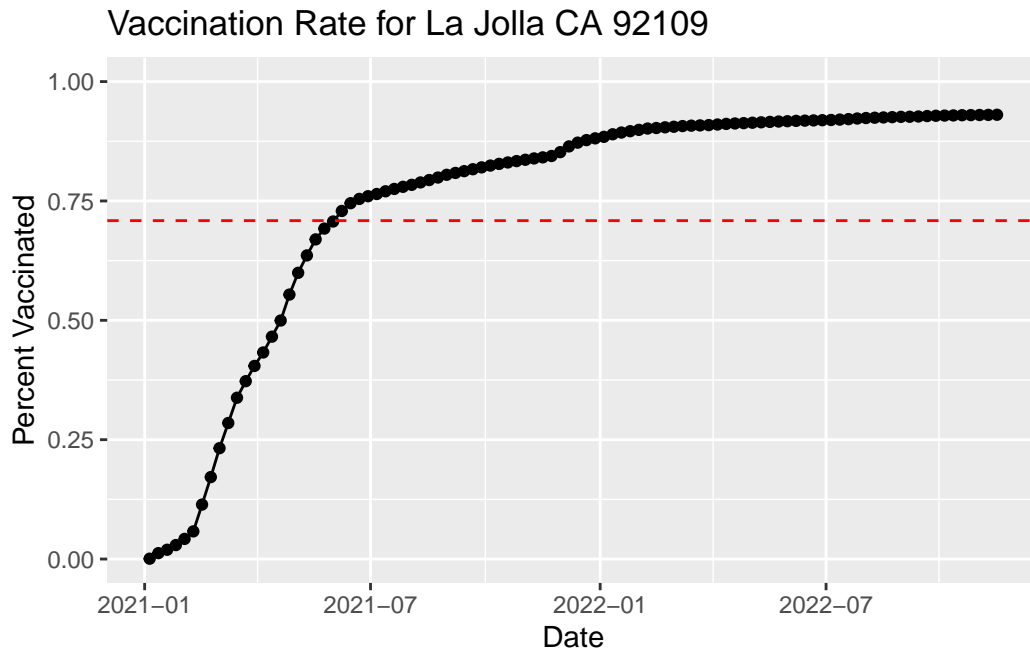
Q16. Calculate the mean “Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated” for ZIP code areas with a population as large as 92037 (La Jolla) as_of_date “2022-11-15”. Add this as a straight horizontal line to your plot from above with the `geom_hline()` function?

A16:

```
mean_1 <- mean(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
mean_1
```

```
[1] 0.7088141
```

```
ucsd_plot +
  geom_hline(aes(yintercept = mean_1), color = "red", linetype = 2)
```



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 “2022-11-15”?

A17:

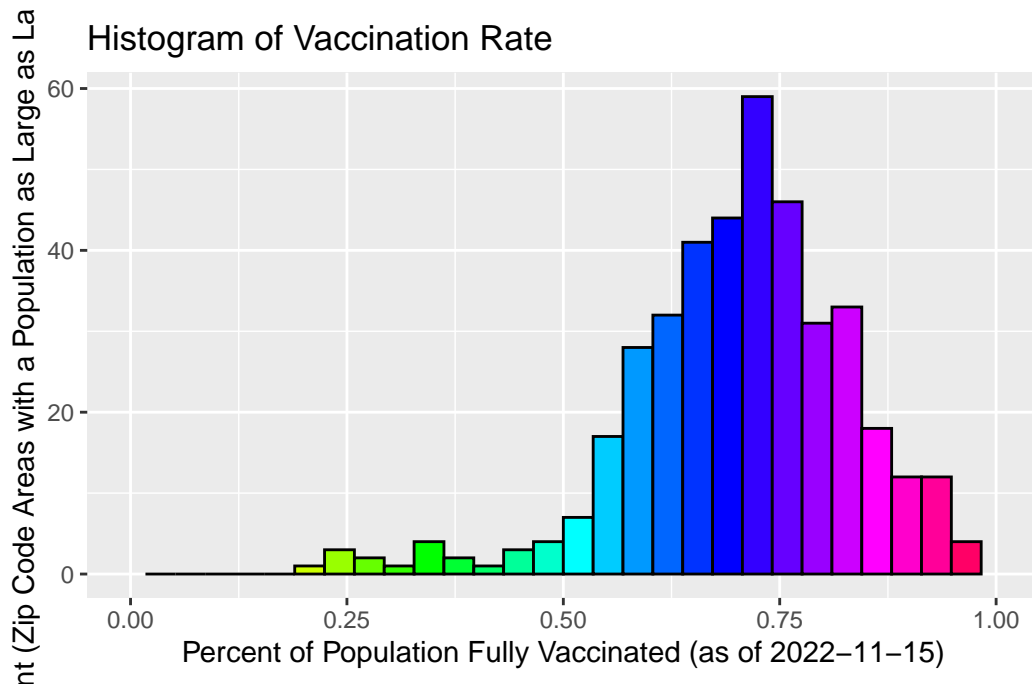
```
summary(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
0.1986	0.6338	0.7162	0.7088	0.7893	1.0000

Q18. Using ggplot generate a histogram of this data.

A18:

```
ggplot(vax.36) +
  aes(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 30, color = "black", fill = rainbow(30)) +
  xlim(0.00, 1.00) +
  labs(title = "Histogram of Vaccination Rate",
       x = "Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated (as of 2022-11-15)",
       y = "Count (Zip Code Areas with a Population as Large as La Jolla)")
```



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

The average value:

```
mean_1
```

```
[1] 0.7088141
```

For the 92109 zip code area:

```
vax %>% filter(as_of_date == "2022-11-15") %>%
  filter(zip_code_tabulation_area=="92109") %>%
  select(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
1                                0.695676
```

For the 92040 zip code area:

```
vax %>% filter(as_of_date == "2022-11-15") %>%
  filter(zip_code_tabulation_area=="92040") %>%
  select(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
1                                0.547251
```

A19: The 92109 and 92040 zip code areas is below the average value.

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

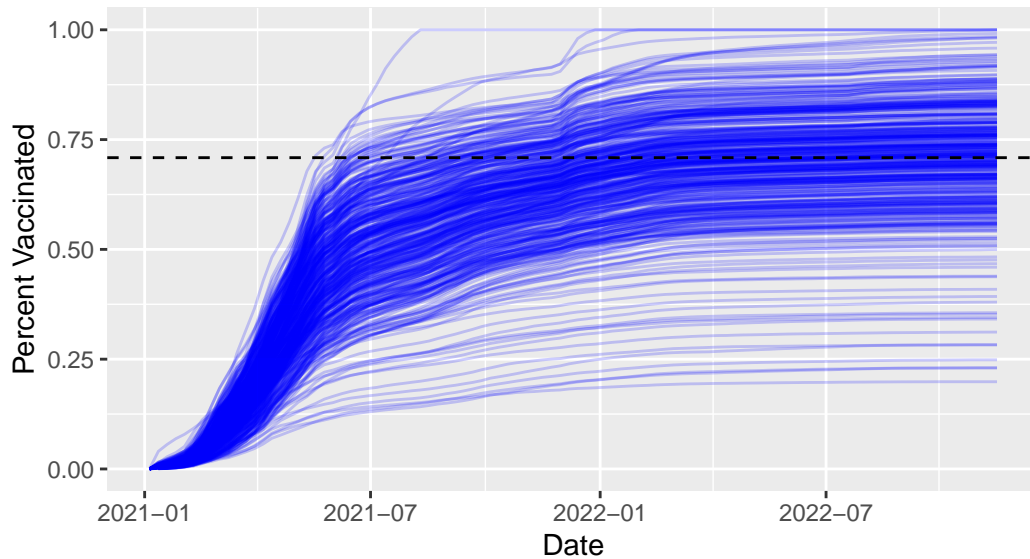
A20:

```
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(0.00, 1.00) +
  labs(x = "Date",
       y = "Percent Vaccinated",
       title = "Vaccination Rate Across California",
       subtitle = "Only areas with a population above 36k are shown") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = mean_1, linetype = 2)
```

Vaccination Rate Across California

Only areas with a population above 36k are shown



Q21. How do you feel about traveling for Thanksgiving Break and meeting for in-person class afterwards?

A21: I feel enthusiastic about the upcoming travel trip with my wife and my little girl during Thanksgiving Break, and I also feel excited about the in-person class afterward to learn new things.