

# Analysis of the Data from INEGI

INEGI is the Mexican National Institute of Statistics and Geography, which provides a wealth of data on various aspects of Mexican society, including demographics, economics, and geography. The data we will be analyzing comes from the 2020 and 2010 census datasets for Yucatán.

We are particularly interested in how migration patterns have affected the population of the biggest cities in the state, Merida, Valladolid and the coast area, like Progreso and Telchac.

```
file_path_2020 <- "/Users/ecastillo/Documents/coding/analyzing_merida_data/ITER2020 - 31 Yucatán.csv"
data_2020 <- read.csv(file_path_2020, fileEncoding = "UTF-8", sep = ",", header = TRUE)
file_path_2010 <- "/Users/ecastillo/Documents/coding/analyzing_merida_data/RESLOC2010 - 31 Yucatán.csv"
data_2010 <- read.csv(file_path_2010, fileEncoding = "UTF-8", sep = ",", header = TRUE)
# Display the first few rows of the dataset
head(data_2020, 10)
```

##	ENTIDAD	NOM_ENT	MUN	NOM_MUN	LOC				
## 1	31	Yucatán	0	Total de la entidad	Yucatán 0				
## 2	31	Yucatán	0	Total de la entidad	Yucatán 9998				
## 3	31	Yucatán	0	Total de la entidad	Yucatán 9999				
## 4	31	Yucatán	1	Abalá	0				
## 5	31	Yucatán	1	Abalá	1				
## 6	31	Yucatán	1	Abalá	3				
## 7	31	Yucatán	1	Abalá	5				
## 8	31	Yucatán	1	Abalá	6				
## 9	31	Yucatán	1	Abalá	7				
## 10	31	Yucatán	1	Abalá	8				
##		NOM_LOC	POBTOT	PNACENT	PNACOE	P3YM_HLI	P3HLINHE		
## 1		Total de la Entidad	2320898	2029698	269765	525092	24640		
## 2	Localidades de una vivienda		3950	3295	546	1746	194		
## 3	Localidades de dos viviendas		955	856	92	549	98		
## 4	Total del Municipio		6550	6518	28	3484	89		
## 5		Abalá	2039	2014	21	548	0		
## 6		Mucuyché	490	490	0	345	7		
## 7		Sihunchén	282	282	0	76	0		
## 8		Temozón	668	666	2	310	1		
## 9		Uayalceh	2608	2603	5	2101	81		
## 10		Peba	239	239	0	68	0		
##	P3HLI_HE	P5_HLI	P5_HLI_NHE	P5_HLI_HE	PHOG_IND	POB_AFRO	GRAPROES	PEA	
## 1	497656	520580	23929	493856	983257	69599	9.59	1160284	
## 2	1549	1742	194	1545	2467	149	6.51	2467	
## 3	445	545	97	442	740	46	6.29	504	
## 4	3383	3438	88	3338	5197	377	6.77	2809	
## 5	548	547	0	547	1139	47	8.15	941	
## 6	338	343	7	336	479	1	6.50	212	
## 7	76	76	0	76	184	0	6.85	113	
## 8	308	309	1	307	592	312	7.60	272	
## 9	2009	2059	80	1968	2588	17	5.42	1075	
## 10	68	68	0	68	134	0	7.16	109	
##	POCUPADA	PDESOCUP	PE_INAC	TOTHOG	POBHOG	VIVTOT	TVIVHAB	TVIVPAR	VIVPAR_DES
## 1	1146809	13475	713910	658085	2317081	837334	658351	812181	108752
## 2	2462	5	890	1454	3920	1705	1456	1677	136
## 3	502	2	276	296	955	457	296	454	75
## 4	2774	35	2410	1822	6550	2208	1822	2208	219

```

## 5      931      10      719      608      2039      742      608      742      72
## 6      212       0      183      147      490      185      147      185      25
## 7      106       7      129       80      282       96       80       96       5
## 8      269       3      290      173      668      228      173      228      38
## 9     1066       9      911      671     2608      771      671      771      66
## 10     106       3       89       76      239       92       76       92       0
##      VIVPAR_UT OCUPVIVPAR TVIVPARHAB VIVPAR_HAB PROM_OCUP PRO_OCUP_C PSINDER
## 1      70231     2317081     658085     633198      3.52      1.05 505108
## 2       113      3920      1454      1428      2.70      1.08 1143
## 3        86      955       296       293      3.23      1.36 230
## 4       167     6550     1822     1822      3.59      1.46 1193
## 5        62     2039      608      608      3.35      1.29 249
## 6        13      490      147      147      3.33      1.64 59
## 7         11     282       80       80      3.53      1.33 61
## 8         17     668      173      173      3.86      1.42 125
## 9         34     2608      671      671      3.89      1.65 554
## 10        16     239       76       76      3.14      1.31 80
##      PDER_SS
## 1     1810121
## 2       2792
## 3        725
## 4       5356
## 5       1789
## 6        431
## 7        221
## 8        543
## 9       2054
## 10       159

```

```

# Display the first few rows of the dataset
head(data_2010, 10)

```

```

##      ENTIDAD NOM_ENT MUN      NOM_MUN LOC
## 1      31 Yucatán  0 Total de la entidad Yucatán  0
## 2      31 Yucatán  0 Total de la entidad Yucatán 9998
## 3      31 Yucatán  0 Total de la entidad Yucatán 9999
## 4      31 Yucatán  1      Abalá  0
## 5      31 Yucatán  1      Abalá 9998
## 6      31 Yucatán  1      Abalá 9999
## 7      31 Yucatán  1      Abalá  1
## 8      31 Yucatán  1      Abalá  3
## 9      31 Yucatán  1      Abalá  5
## 10     31 Yucatán  1      Abalá  6
##
##      NOM_LOC P_TOTAL TOTHO P3YM_HLI P3HLINHE P3HLI_HE
## 1      Total de la Entidad 1955577 503106 544927 43010 492297
## 2  Localidades de una vivienda 4513 1491 2474 388 2040
## 3  Localidades de dos viviendas 1260 336 844 222 614
## 4      Total del Municipio 6356 1606 3799 206 3545
## 5  Localidades de una vivienda 1 1 1 0 1
## 6  Localidades de dos viviendas 7 2 1 0 1
## 7      Abalá 1890 523 624 4 614
## 8      Mucuyché 494 127 391 17 374
## 9      Sihunchén 334 89 142 0 140
## 10     Temozón 760 185 419 6 379

```

	P5_HLI	P5_HLI_NHE	P5_HLI_HE	PHOG_IND	PNACENT	PNACOE	VIVTOT	T_VIVHAB	TVIVPAR
## 1	537516	40273	487751	956352	1772324	156210	638502	507248	634360
## 2	2440	377	2018	3404	4041	380	1987	1503	1975
## 3	824	213	603	1075	1190	58	442	338	440
## 4	3725	200	3477	5505	6322	25	1829	1608	1827
## 5	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
## 6	1	0	1	6	7	0	3	2	3
## 7	624	4	614	1281	1867	16	628	525	626
## 8	390	17	373	494	494	0	140	127	140
## 9	142	0	140	282	333	1	94	89	94
## 10	419	6	379	727	756	3	203	185	203

	VIVPAR_HAB	TVIVPARHAB
## 1	503106	507145
## 2	1491	1501
## 3	336	338
## 4	1606	1608
## 5	1	1
## 6	2	2
## 7	523	525
## 8	127	127
## 9	89	89
## 10	185	185

We also need a mapping between the column names and its meaning:

```
# Create a mapping of column names to their meanings
query_to_readable_en_2020 <- c(
  "ENTIDAD" = "State code",
  "NOM_ENT" = "State name",
  "MUN" = "Municipality or borough code",
  "NOM_MUN" = "Municipality or borough name",
  "LOC" = "Locality code",
  "NOM_LOC" = "Locality name",
  "POBTOT" = "Total population",
  "PNACENT" = "Population born in the state",
  "PNACOE" = "Population born in another state",
  "P3YM_HLI" = "Population aged 3+ speaking an Indigenous language",
  "P3HLINHE" = "Population aged 3+ speaking an Indigenous language and not Spanish",
  "P3HLI_HE" = "Population aged 3+ speaking an Indigenous language and Spanish",
  "P5_HLI" = "Population aged 5+ speaking an Indigenous language",
  "P5_HLI_NHE" = "Population aged 5+ speaking an Indigenous language and not Spanish",
  "P5_HLI_HE" = "Population aged 5+ speaking an Indigenous language and Spanish",
  "PHOG_IND" = "Population in Indigenous census households",
  "POB_AFRO" = "Population identifying as Afro-Mexican or of African descent",
  "GRAPROES" = "Average years of schooling",
  "PEA" = "Economically active population aged 12+",
  "POCUPADA" = "Employed population aged 12+",
  "PDESOCUP" = "Unemployed population aged 12+",
  "PE_INAC" = "Economically inactive population aged 12+",
  "TOTHOG" = "Total census households",
  "POBHOG" = "Population in census households",
  "VIVTOT" = "Total housing units",
  "TVIVHAB" = "Total inhabited housing units",
  "TVIVPAR" = "Total private housing units",
```

```

"VIVPAR_DES" = "Uninhabited private housing units",
"VIVPAR_UT" = "Private housing units for seasonal use",
"OCUPVIVPAR" = "Occupants in inhabited private housing units",
"TVIVPARHAB" = "Total inhabited private housing units",
"VIVPAR_HAB" = "Inhabited private housing units",
"PROM_OCUP" = "Average occupants per inhabited private housing unit",
"PRO_OCUP_C" = "Average occupants per room in inhabited private housing units",
"PSINDER" = "Population without health service affiliation",
"PDER_SS" = "Population with health service affiliation"
)

query_to_readable_en_2010 <- c(
  "ENTIDAD"      = "State code",
  "NOM_ENT"      = "State name",
  "MUN"          = "Municipality or borough code",
  "NOM_MUN"      = "Municipality or borough name",
  "LOC"          = "Locality code",
  "NOM_LOC"      = "Locality name",
  "P_TOTAL"      = "Total population",
  "TOTHOG"       = "Total census households",
  "P3YM_HLI"     = "Population aged 3+ speaking an Indigenous language",
  "P3HLINHE"     = "Population aged 3+ speaking an Indigenous language and not Spanish",
  "P3HLI_HE"     = "Population aged 3+ speaking an Indigenous language and Spanish",
  "P5_HLI"       = "Population aged 5+ speaking an Indigenous language",
  "P5_HLI_NHE"   = "Population aged 5+ speaking an Indigenous language and not Spanish",
  "P5_HLI_HE"    = "Population aged 5+ speaking an Indigenous language and Spanish",
  "PHOG_IND"     = "Population in Indigenous census households",
  "PNACENT"      = "Population born in the state",
  "PNACOE"       = "Population born in another state",
  "VIVTOT"       = "Total housing units",
  "T_VIVHAB"     = "Total inhabited housing units",
  "TVIVPAR"      = "Total private housing units",
  "VIVPAR_HAB"   = "Inhabited private housing units",
  "TVIVPARHAB"   = "Total inhabited private housing units"
)

```

## Analysis of the Data from INEGI

We will analyze the data to understand the migration patterns and demographic changes in Yucatán, focusing on the cities of Merida, Valladolid, Progreso, and Telchac. The analysis will include: - Population changes between 2010 and 2020. - How has the migration impacted the density of Indigenous people in these cities. - How has this impacted the occupation of houses.

### Lets explore the data

```

# Display the structure of the 2020 dataset
str(data_2020)

```

```

## 'data.frame':    2691 obs. of  36 variables:
## $ ENTIDAD      : int  31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 ...

```

```
## $ NOM_ENT : chr "Yucatán" "Yucatán" "Yucatán" "Yucatán" ...
## $ MUN : int 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ NOM_MUN : chr "Total de la entidad Yucatán" "Total de la entidad Yucatán" "Total de la entidad
## $ LOC : int 0 9998 9999 0 1 3 5 6 7 8 ...
## $ NOM_LOC : chr "Total de la Entidad" "Localidades de una vivienda" "Localidades de dos viviendas"
## $ POBTOT : int 2320898 3950 955 6550 2039 490 282 668 2608 239 ...
## $ PNACENT : chr "2029698" "3295" "856" "6518" ...
## $ PNACOE : chr "269765" "546" "92" "28" ...
## $ P3YM_HLI : chr "525092" "1746" "549" "3484" ...
## $ P3HLINHE : chr "24640" "194" "98" "89" ...
## $ P3HLI_HE : chr "497656" "1549" "445" "3383" ...
## $ P5_HLI : chr "520580" "1742" "545" "3438" ...
## $ P5_HLI_NHE: chr "23929" "194" "97" "88" ...
## $ P5_HLI_HE : chr "493856" "1545" "442" "3338" ...
## $ PHOG_IND : chr "983257" "2467" "740" "5197" ...
## $ POB_AFRO : chr "69599" "149" "46" "377" ...
## $ GRAPROES : chr "9.59" "6.51" "6.29" "6.77" ...
## $ PEA : chr "1160284" "2467" "504" "2809" ...
## $ POCUPADA : chr "1146809" "2462" "502" "2774" ...
## $ PDESOCUP : chr "13475" "5" "2" "35" ...
## $ PE_INAC : chr "713910" "890" "276" "2410" ...
## $ TOTHOG : chr "658085" "1454" "296" "1822" ...
## $ POBHOG : chr "2317081" "3920" "955" "6550" ...
## $ VIVTOT : int 837334 1705 457 2208 742 185 96 228 771 92 ...
## $ TVIVHAB : int 658351 1456 296 1822 608 147 80 173 671 76 ...
## $ TVIVPAR : chr "812181" "1677" "454" "2208" ...
## $ VIVPAR_DES: chr "108752" "136" "75" "219" ...
## $ VIVPAR_UT : chr "70231" "113" "86" "167" ...
## $ OCUPVIVPAR: chr "2317081" "3920" "955" "6550" ...
## $ TVIVPARHAB: chr "658085" "1454" "296" "1822" ...
## $ VIVPAR_HAB: chr "633198" "1428" "293" "1822" ...
## $ PROM_OCUP : chr "3.52" "2.70" "3.23" "3.59" ...
## $ PRO_OCUP_C: chr "1.05" "1.08" "1.36" "1.46" ...
## $ PSINDER : chr "505108" "1143" "230" "1193" ...
## $ PDER_SS : chr "1810121" "2792" "725" "5356" ...
```

```
# Display the structure of the 2010 dataset
str(data_2010)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 2774 obs. of 22 variables:
## $ ENTIDAD : int 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 ...
## $ NOM_ENT : chr "Yucatán" "Yucatán" "Yucatán" "Yucatán" ...
## $ MUN : int 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ NOM_MUN : chr "Total de la entidad Yucatán" "Total de la entidad Yucatán" "Total de la entidad
## $ LOC : int 0 9998 9999 0 9998 9999 1 3 5 6 ...
## $ NOM_LOC : chr "Total de la Entidad" "Localidades de una vivienda" "Localidades de dos viviendas"
## $ P_TOTAL : int 1955577 4513 1260 6356 1 7 1890 494 334 760 ...
## $ TOTHOG : chr "503106" "1491" "336" "1606" ...
## $ P3YM_HLI : chr "544927" "2474" "844" "3799" ...
## $ P3HLINHE : chr "43010" "388" "222" "206" ...
## $ P3HLI_HE : chr "492297" "2040" "614" "3545" ...
## $ P5_HLI : chr "537516" "2440" "824" "3725" ...
## $ P5_HLI_NHE: chr "40273" "377" "213" "200" ...
## $ P5_HLI_HE : chr "487751" "2018" "603" "3477" ...
```

```
## $ PHOG_IND : chr "956352" "3404" "1075" "5505" ...
## $ PNACENT : chr "1772324" "4041" "1190" "6322" ...
## $ PNACOE : chr "156210" "380" "58" "25" ...
## $ VIVTOT : int 638502 1987 442 1829 1 3 628 140 94 203 ...
## $ T_VIVHAB : int 507248 1503 338 1608 1 2 525 127 89 185 ...
## $ TVIVPAR : chr "634360" "1975" "440" "1827" ...
## $ VIVPAR_HAB: chr "503106" "1491" "336" "1606" ...
## $ TVIVPARHAB: chr "507145" "1501" "338" "1608" ...
```

We can see that the data types may not be correct, so we will convert them when needed.

Let's see the distribution of the population in the state of Yucatán

```
library(ggplot2)
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
```

```
# lets see which are the biggest cities in Yucatán, the data has the total population as MUN == 0, so l
# the LOC = 0 is the total of the municipality
# we only want to keep the
```

```
biggest_cities_2020 <- data_2020 %>%
  filter(MUN != 0) %>%
  filter(LOC == 0) %>%
  arrange(desc(POBTOT))
```

```
# Lets add the population from 2010
biggest_cities_2010 <- data_2010 %>%
  filter(MUN != 0) %>%
  filter(LOC == 0) %>%
  arrange(desc(P_TOTAL))
```

Now that we have only the totals for each municipality, lets make sure we have the 106 Municipalities that exist in Yucatán.

```
# Check the number of unique municipalities in the 2020 data
num_municipalities_2020 <- nrow(biggest_cities_2020)
num_municipalities_2010 <- nrow(biggest_cities_2010)
cat("Number of unique municipalities in 2020:", num_municipalities_2020, "\n")
```

```
## Number of unique municipalities in 2020: 106
```

```
cat("Number of unique municipalities in 2010:", num_municipalities_2010, "\n")
```

```
## Number of unique municipalities in 2010: 106
```

We can see that there are 106 municipalities in both datasets, so we can proceed with the analysis.

## What are the biggest cities in Yucatan at the moment (2020)?

```
# the total population is in the row where MUN is 0 and LOC is 0, so we can filter that out
total_population_2020 <- (
  data_2020 %>%
  filter(MUN == 0, LOC == 0) %>%
  select(POBTOT)
)$POBTOT

# Display the top 10 biggest cities in Yucatán in 2020, add a column with the percentage of the total p
biggest_cities_2020 %>%
  select(NOM_MUN, POBTOT) %>%
  arrange(desc(POBTOT)) %>%
  mutate(PercentageOfTotal = POBTOT / total_population_2020 * 100) %>%
  head(10)
```

```
##      NOM_MUN POBTOT PercentageOfTotal
## 1      Mérida 995129      42.876895
## 2    Kanasín 141939       6.115693
## 3 Valladolid 85460       3.682195
## 4    Tizimín 80672       3.475896
## 5      Umán 69147       2.979321
## 6    Progreso 66008       2.844072
## 7      Tekax 45062       1.941576
## 8      Ticul 40495       1.744799
## 9     Chemax 38934       1.677540
## 10    Motul 37804       1.628852
```

## Lets see the distribution of the population in the biggest cities

Lets analyze the population that was born in the state vs in another state with a pie graph.

```
pop_born_in_state <- biggest_cities_2020 %>%
  select(NOM_MUN, POBTOT, PNACENT, PNACOE) %>%
  mutate(
    BornInState = PNACENT,
    BornInOtherState = PNACOE
  ) %>%
  select(NOM_MUN, POBTOT, BornInState, BornInOtherState) %>%
  arrange(desc(POBTOT))
```

## What were the biggest cities in Yucatan in 2010?

### Population Changes

Let's see which cities had the biggest changes in population between 2010 and 2020. For that we need to focus only on total population, population born in the state and population born in another state.

```
population_changes <- biggest_cities_2020 %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, POBTOT, PNACENT, PNACOE) %>%
  rename(
    Population2020 = POBTOT,
    BornInState2020 = PNACENT,
    BornInOtherState2020 = PNACOE
  ) %>%
  # convert to numeric
  mutate(
    Population2020 = as.numeric(Population2020),
    BornInState2020 = as.numeric(BornInState2020),
    BornInOtherState2020 = as.numeric(BornInOtherState2020)
  ) %>%
  left_join(
    biggest_cities_2010 %>%
      select(MUN, P_TOTAL, PNACENT, PNACOE) %>%
      rename(Population2010 = P_TOTAL,
             BornInState2010 = PNACENT,
             BornInOtherState2010 = PNACOE) %>%
      mutate(
        MUN = as.numeric(MUN),
        Population2010 = as.numeric(Population2010),
        BornInState2010 = as.numeric(BornInState2010),
        BornInOtherState2010 = as.numeric(BornInOtherState2010)
      ),
    by = "MUN"
  ) %>%
  mutate(
    MUN = as.numeric(MUN),
    PopulationChange = Population2020 - Population2010,
    BornInStateChange = BornInState2020 - BornInState2010,
    BornInOtherStateChange = BornInOtherState2020 - BornInOtherState2010,
    PercentageChange = (PopulationChange / Population2010) * 100
  ) %>%
  arrange(desc(PopulationChange))
```

### Display the population changes

Total population changes.

```
library(knitr)
kable(population_changes %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, Population2010, Population2020, PopulationChange, PercentageChange,) %>%
  arrange(desc(PercentageChange)),
  caption = "Population Changes in Yucatán Municipalities (2010-2020)",
  digits = 2)
```



Table 1: Population Changes in Yucatán Municipalities (2010–2020)

MUN	NOM_MUN	Population2010	Population2020	PopulationChange	PercentageChange
13	Conkal	9143	16671	7528	82.34
41	Kanasín	78709	141939	63230	80.33
101	Umán	50993	69147	18154	35.60
73	Tahdziú	4447	5854	1407	31.64
43	Kaua	2761	3405	644	23.32
11	Celestún	6831	8389	1558	22.81
59	Progreso	53958	66008	12050	22.33
25	Dzán	4941	6003	1062	21.49
49	Mayapán	3269	3965	696	21.29
50	Mérida	830732	995129	164397	19.79
28	Dzilam de Bravo	2463	2936	473	19.20
3	Akil	10362	12285	1923	18.56
92	Tixcacalcupul	6665	7888	1223	18.35
21	Chichimilá	7952	9406	1454	18.28
100	Ucú	3469	4049	580	16.72
19	Chemax	33490	38934	5444	16.26
87	Tetiz	4725	5464	739	15.64
61	Río Lagartos	3438	3974	536	15.59
56	Oxkutzcab	29325	33854	4529	15.44
71	Sudzal	1689	1949	260	15.39
65	San Felipe	1839	2118	279	15.17
102	Valladolid	74217	85460	11243	15.15
105	Yaxkukul	2868	3293	425	14.82
94	Tixmehuac	4746	5444	698	14.71
44	Kinchil	6571	7530	959	14.59
10	Cantamayec	2407	2755	348	14.46
38	Hunucmá	30731	35137	4406	14.34
46	Mama	2888	3296	408	14.13
47	Maní	5250	5968	718	13.68
30	Dzítás	3540	4015	475	13.42
85	Temozón	14801	16680	1879	12.70
55	Opichén	6285	7080	795	12.65
63	Samahil	5008	5631	623	12.44
35	Hoctún	5697	6384	687	12.06
15	Cuzamá	4966	5560	594	11.96
51	Mocochá	3071	3430	359	11.69
75	Teabo	6205	6921	716	11.54
18	Chapab	3035	3385	350	11.53
80	Tekit	9884	11020	1136	11.49
36	Homún	7257	8090	833	11.48
33	Halachó	19072	21255	2183	11.45
52	Motul	33978	37804	3826	11.26
91	Tinum	11421	12700	1279	11.20
79	Tekax	40547	45062	4515	11.14
83	Telchac Puerto	1726	1915	189	10.95
99	Uayma	3782	4191	409	10.81
76	Tecoh	16200	17939	1739	10.73
48	Maxcanú	21704	23991	2287	10.54
104	Yaxcabá	14802	16350	1548	10.46

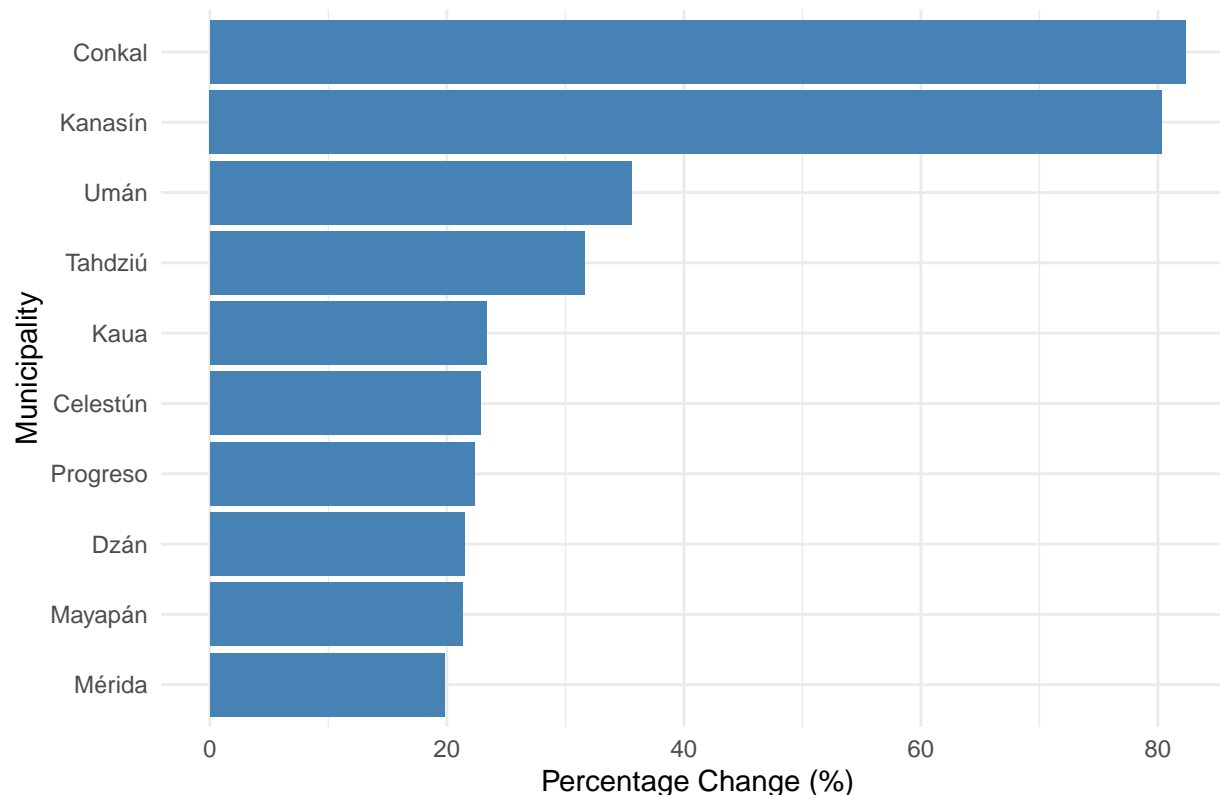
MUN	NOM_MUN	Population2010	Population2020	PopulationChange	PercentageChange
96	Tizimín	73138	80672	7534	10.30
16	Chacsinkín	2818	3104	286	10.15
66	Santa Elena	3833	4220	387	10.10
39	Ixil	3803	4186	383	10.07
7	Cacalchén	6811	7490	679	9.97
40	Izamal	25980	28555	2575	9.91
90	Timucuy	6833	7503	670	9.81
98	Tzucacab	14011	15346	1335	9.53
53	Muna	12336	13494	1158	9.39
2	Acanceh	15337	16772	1435	9.36
20	Chicxulub Pueblo	4113	4497	384	9.34
45	Kopomá	2449	2677	228	9.31
4	Baca	5701	6195	494	8.67
54	Muxupip	2755	2990	235	8.53
37	Huhí	4841	5250	409	8.45
67	Seyé	9276	10053	777	8.38
81	Tekom	3100	3355	255	8.23
62	Sacalum	4589	4962	373	8.13
32	Espita	15571	16779	1208	7.76
34	Hocabá	6061	6514	453	7.47
14	Cuncunul	1595	1714	119	7.46
89	Ticul	37685	40495	2810	7.46
58	Peto	24159	25954	1795	7.43
23	Chocholá	4530	4863	333	7.35
93	Tixkokob	17176	18420	1244	7.24
103	Xocchel	3236	3451	215	6.64
97	Tunkás	3464	3684	220	6.35
69	Sotuta	8449	8967	518	6.13
6	Buctzotz	8637	9159	522	6.04
29	Dzilam González	5905	6240	335	5.67
95	Tixpéhual	5388	5690	302	5.61
5	Bokobá	2053	2167	114	5.55
64	Sanahcat	1619	1701	82	5.06
17	Chankom	4464	4686	222	4.97
22	Chikindzonot	4162	4363	201	4.83
74	Tahmek	3609	3774	165	4.57
57	Panabá	7461	7766	305	4.09
26	Dzemul	3489	3622	133	3.81
106	Yobaín	2137	2215	78	3.65
60	Quintana Roo	942	976	34	3.61
84	Temax	6817	7037	220	3.23
1	Abalá	6356	6550	194	3.05
24	Chumayel	3148	3244	96	3.05
77	Tekal de Venegas	2606	2683	77	2.95
27	Dzidzantún	8133	8345	212	2.61
68	Sinanché	3126	3206	80	2.56
78	Tekantó	3683	3747	64	1.74
31	Dzoncauich	2772	2818	46	1.66
70	Sucilá	3930	3971	41	1.04
12	Cenotillo	3701	3736	35	0.95
42	Kantunil	5502	5553	51	0.93
72	Suma	1876	1857	-19	-1.01

MUN	NOM_MUN	Population2010	Population2020	PopulationChange	PercentageChange
82	Telchac Pueblo	3557	3512	-45	-1.27
88	Teya	1977	1917	-60	-3.03
8	Calotmul	4095	3949	-146	-3.57
86	Tepakán	2226	2133	-93	-4.18
9	Cansahcab	4696	4466	-230	-4.90

Plot it in a bar graph, only the top 10 biggest changes, do it in percentage with respect to 2010. Increase the resolution of the plot.

```
library(ggplot2)
plot <- ggplot(population_changes %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, Population2010, Population2020, PopulationChange, PercentageChange) %>%
  arrange(desc(PopulationChange)) %>%
  head(10),
  aes(x = reorder(NOM_MUN, PercentageChange), y = PercentageChange)) +
geom_col(fill = "steelblue") +
coord_flip() +
labs(
  title = "Top 10 Population Changes in Yucatán Municipalities (2010-2020)",
  x = "Municipality",
  y = "Percentage Change (%)"
) +
theme_minimal()
ggsave("population_changes_top_10.png", plot, width = 10, height = 6, dpi = 300)
print(plot)
```

Top 10 Population Changes in Yucatán Municipalities (2010–2020)



Born in state changes. Save the top ten of the table to a file.

```
total_population_2010 <- (
  data_2010 %>%
  filter(MUN == 0, LOC == 0) %>%
  select(P_TOTAL)
)$P_TOTAL

table <- kable(population_changes %>%
  mutate(
    PercentageChange = round((BornInStateChange / BornInState2010) * 100, 2),
    PercentageChangeToMunicipalityPop = round((BornInStateChange / Population2010) * 100, 2),
    PercentageChangeToTotalPop = round((BornInStateChange / total_population_2010) * 100, 2),
  ) %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, BornInState2010, BornInState2020, BornInStateChange, PercentageChange, PercentageChangeToMunicipalityPop) %>%
  arrange(desc(PercentageChangeToMunicipalityPop)) -> population_changes_in_state,
  caption = "Population Changes Born in Yucatán (2010-2020)",
  digits = 2)
# Save the table to a file
write.csv(population_changes_in_state %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, BornInState2010, BornInState2020, BornInStateChange, PercentageChange, PercentageChangeToMunicipalityPop) %>%
  arrange(desc(PercentageChangeToMunicipalityPop)),
  "population_changes_born_in_state.csv", row.names = FALSE, )
print(table)
```

##

##

## Table: Population Changes Born in Yucatán (2010-2020)

##

##	MUN	NOM_MUN	BornInState2010	BornInState2020	BornInStateChange	PercentageChange	Perce
##	---	:-	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
##	41	Kanasín	69163	120754	51591	74.59	
##	13	Conkal	8660	12431	3771	43.55	
##	73	Tahdziú	4426	5778	1352	30.55	
##	101	Umán	47441	61094	13653	28.78	
##	43	Kaua	2713	3310	597	22.01	
##	25	Dzán	4812	5835	1023	21.26	
##	49	Mayapán	3252	3903	651	20.02	
##	11	Celestún	6251	7555	1304	20.86	
##	3	Akil	10139	11949	1810	17.85	
##	92	Tixcacalcupul	6575	7638	1063	16.17	
##	59	Progreso	47133	55703	8570	18.18	
##	56	Oxkutzcab	27945	32576	4631	16.57	
##	21	Chichimilá	7768	8989	1221	15.72	
##	100	Ucú	3370	3894	524	15.55	
##	87	Tetiz	4685	5392	707	15.09	
##	10	Cantamayec	2375	2724	349	14.69	
##	19	Chemax	32916	37757	4841	14.71	
##	94	Tixmehuac	4659	5337	678	14.55	
##	46	Mama	2818	3225	407	14.44	
##	105	Yaxkukul	2761	3155	394	14.27	
##	38	Hunucmá	29941	34095	4154	13.87	
##	44	Kinchil	6519	7394	875	13.42	
##	61	Río Lagartos	3290	3741	451	13.71	
##	47	Maní	5124	5782	658	12.84	
##	71	Sudzal	1626	1835	209	12.85	
##	63	Samahil	4975	5570	595	11.96	
##	35	Hoctún	5578	6253	675	12.10	
##	55	Opichén	6234	6963	729	11.69	
##	102	Valladolid	68496	77088	8592	12.54	
##	15	Cuzamá	4954	5525	571	11.53	
##	75	Teabo	6140	6851	711	11.58	
##	85	Temozón	14606	16283	1677	11.48	
##	50	Mérida	696800	790526	93726	13.45	
##	80	Tekit	9813	10917	1104	11.25	
##	18	Chapab	2995	3334	339	11.32	
##	51	Mocochá	2980	3320	340	11.41	
##	36	Homún	7188	7975	787	10.95	
##	91	Tinum	11042	12237	1195	10.82	
##	79	Tekax	39302	43495	4193	10.67	
##	76	Tecoh	16061	17707	1646	10.25	
##	30	Dzitas	3478	3836	358	10.29	
##	16	Chacsinkín	2795	3080	285	10.20	
##	39	Ixil	3740	4117	377	10.08	
##	90	Timucuy	6761	7430	669	9.89	
##	33	Halachó	18346	20187	1841	10.03	
##	99	Uayma	3753	4114	361	9.62	
##	52	Motul	33053	36256	3203	9.69	
##	104	Yaxcabá	14523	15868	1345	9.26	
##	48	Maxcanú	21383	23335	1952	9.13	

##		7 Cacalchén		6721	7332	611	9.09
##		2 Acanceh		15118	16471	1353	8.95
##		65 San Felipe		1790	1951	161	8.99
##		62 Sacalum		4515	4906	391	8.66
##		66 Santa Elena		3761	4083	322	8.56
##		45 Kopomá		2418	2616	198	8.19
##		40 Izamal		25153	27224	2071	8.23
##		53 Muna		12041	13001	960	7.97
##		96 Tizimín		69665	75295	5630	8.08
##		67 Seyé		9185	9886	701	7.63
##		89 Ticul		36083	38915	2832	7.85
##		98 Tzucacab		13504	14551	1047	7.75
##		54 Muxupip		2707	2906	199	7.35
##		37 Huhí		4799	5145	346	7.21
##		28 Dzilam de Bravo		2273	2445	172	7.57
##		14 Cuncunul		1539	1649	110	7.15
##		4 Baca		5450	5822	372	6.83
##		34 Hocabá		6038	6434	396	6.56
##		103 Xocchel		3200	3408	208	6.50
##		32 Espita		15213	16155	942	6.19
##		5 Bokobá		2020	2144	124	6.14
##		58 Peto		23190	24626	1436	6.19
##		83 Telchac Puerto		1617	1718	101	6.25
##		6 Buctzotz		8417	8905	488	5.80
##		69 Sotuta		8389	8860	471	5.61
##		93 Tixkokob		16778	17721	943	5.62
##		20 Chicxulub Pueblo		4016	4237	221	5.50
##		23 Chocholá		4416	4657	241	5.46
##		64 Sanahcat		1609	1689	80	4.97
##		29 Dzilam González		5682	5973	291	5.12
##		95 Tixpéhual		5281	5540	259	4.90
##		81 Tekom		3046	3193	147	4.83
##		22 Chikindzonot		4101	4280	179	4.36
##		17 Chankom		4412	4564	152	3.45
##		74 Tahmek		3551	3674	123	3.46
##		78 Tekantó		3578	3698	120	3.35
##		97 Tunkás		3366	3477	111	3.30
##		1 Abalá		6322	6518	196	3.10
##		26 Dzemul		3383	3487	104	3.07
##		24 Chumayel		3110	3195	85	2.73
##		68 Sinanché		2974	3057	83	2.79
##		77 Tekal de Venegas		2519	2583	64	2.54
##		57 Panabá		7229	7370	141	1.95
##		84 Temax		6770	6898	128	1.89
##		106 Yobaín		2047	2072	25	1.22
##		27 Dzidzantún		7813	7854	41	0.52
##		70 Sucilá		3766	3778	12	0.32
##		42 Kantunil		5381	5380	-1	-0.02
##		31 Dzoncauich		2713	2710	-3	-0.11
##		60 Quintana Roo		925	921	-4	-0.43
##		72 Suma		1820	1799	-21	-1.15
##		82 Telchac Pueblo		3383	3330	-53	-1.57
##		12 Cenotillo		3607	3551	-56	-1.55
##		88 Teya		1943	1884	-59	-3.04

##		8 Calotmul		3888	3706	-182	-4.68
##		86 Tepakán		2164	2047	-117	-5.41
##		9 Cansahcab		4567	4294	-273	-5.98

Born in other state changes.

```
table <- kable(population_changes %>%
  mutate(
    PercentageChange = round(((BornInOtherStateChange / BornInOtherState2010) * 100), 2),
    PercentageChangeToMunicipalityPop = round((BornInOtherStateChange / Population2010) * 100, 2),
    PercentageChangeToTotalPop = round((BornInOtherStateChange / total_population_2010) * 100, 2),
  ) %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, BornInOtherState2010, BornInOtherState2020, BornInOtherStateChange, PercentageChange,
    PercentageChangeToMunicipalityPop) -> population_changes_out_state,
  caption = "Population Changes Born in Other States (2010-2020)",
  digits = 2)

# Save the table to a file
write.csv(population_changes_out_state %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, BornInOtherState2010, BornInOtherState2020, BornInOtherStateChange, PercentageChange,
    PercentageChangeToMunicipalityPop),
  "population_changes_born_in_other_state.csv", row.names = FALSE)
print(table)
```

```
##
##
## Table: Population Changes Born in Other States (2010-2020)
##
```

##		MUN NOM_MUN		BornInOtherState2010	BornInOtherState2020	BornInOtherStateChange	Percenta
##		---: :-----		-----:	-----:	-----:	-----
##		13 Conkal		382	3950	3568	
##		41 Kanasín		7940	20552	12612	
##		28 Dzilam de Bravo		184	484	300	
##		50 Mérida		112871	188353	75482	
##		101 Umán		3376	7881	4505	
##		65 San Felipe		44	165	121	
##		59 Progreso		6081	9198	3117	
##		83 Telchac Puerto		89	168	79	
##		20 Chicxulub Pueblo		74	251	177	
##		11 Celestún		507	783	276	
##		60 Quintana Roo		15	52	37	
##		81 Tekom		46	159	113	
##		102 Valladolid		5392	8020	2628	
##		30 Dzitás		58	172	114	
##		21 Chichimilá		159	404	245	
##		71 Sudzal		59	111	52	
##		96 Tizimín		3166	5144	1978	
##		12 Cenotillo		48	147	99	
##		97 Tunkás		86	177	91	
##		100 Ucú		68	153	85	
##		92 Tixcacalcupul		84	238	154	
##		106 Yobaín		87	136	49	
##		57 Panabá		216	386	170	

##		98 Tzucacab		489	784	295
##		4 Baca		246	366	120
##		23 Chocholá		109	201	92
##		19 Chemax		489	1162	673
##		31 Dzoncauich		47	102	55
##		40 Izamal		724	1234	510
##		27 Dzidzantún		294	440	146
##		33 Halachó		707	1048	341
##		61 Río Lagartos		134	195	61
##		52 Motul		775	1353	578
##		43 Kaua		45	92	47
##		93 Tixkokob		344	630	286
##		48 Maxcanú		268	622	354
##		53 Muna		229	427	198
##		17 Chankom		48	119	71
##		58 Peto		869	1236	367
##		66 Santa Elena		61	119	58
##		85 Temozón		165	385	220
##		99 Uayma		20	76	56
##		104 Yaxcabá		261	477	216
##		32 Espita		335	558	223
##		44 Kinchil		42	130	88
##		29 Dzilam González		173	247	74
##		45 Kopomá		29	59	30
##		74 Tahmek		52	95	43
##		3 Akil		189	305	116
##		72 Suma		37	58	21
##		38 Hunucmá		640	982	342
##		95 Tixpéhual		82	142	60
##		42 Kantunil		104	164	60
##		55 Opichén		48	115	67
##		84 Temax		44	115	71
##		34 Hocabá		14	75	61
##		9 Cansahcab		111	158	47
##		8 Calotmul		198	237	39
##		67 Seyé		68	155	87
##		47 Maní		87	135	48
##		36 Homún		43	108	65
##		49 Mayapán		7	34	27
##		26 Dzemul		98	127	29
##		22 Chikindzonot		47	81	34
##		54 Muxupip		38	60	22
##		103 Xocchel		16	42	26
##		51 Mocochá		82	106	24
##		18 Chapab		25	48	23
##		37 Huhí		34	70	36
##		25 Dzán		107	141	34
##		39 Ixil		41	67	26
##		80 Tekit		37	101	64
##		73 Tahdziú		17	45	28
##		86 Tepakán		48	62	14
##		76 Tecoh		118	218	100
##		70 Sucilá		161	185	24
##		2 Acanceh		191	283	92



##		91 Tinum		347	414	67
##		7 Cacalchén		78	118	40
##		79 Tekax		1166	1403	237
##		35 Hoctún		90	123	33
##		77 Tekal de Venegas		85	100	15
##		15 Cuzamá		6	34	28
##		6 Buctzotz		172	219	47
##		24 Chumayel		28	45	17
##		87 Tetiz		33	58	25
##		69 Sotuta		50	94	44
##		88 Teya		22	32	10
##		94 Tixmehuac		85	106	21
##		14 Cuncunul		55	62	7
##		82 Telchac Pueblo		144	159	15
##		90 Timucuy		44	72	28
##		105 Yaxkukul		97	107	10
##		56 Oxkutzcab		975	1052	77
##		64 Sanahcat		7	11	4
##		46 Mama		58	63	5
##		16 Chacsinkín		20	24	4
##		75 Teabo		52	60	8
##		63 Samahil		27	33	6
##		10 Cantamayec		28	30	2
##		1 Abalá		25	28	3
##		89 Ticul		1468	1419	-49
##		62 Sacalum		69	54	-15
##		5 Bokobá		28	20	-8
##		68 Sinanché		141	118	-23
##		78 Tekantó		91	47	-44

## Let's visualize the changes in population

Lets create a plot with the changes in population on top of a map.

```
library(sf)
```

```
## Linking to GEOS 3.13.0, GDAL 3.8.5, PROJ 9.5.1; sf_use_s2() is TRUE
```

```
yucatan_map <- st_read("/Users/ecastillo/Documents/coding/analyzing_merida_data/yucatan.geojson")
```

```
## Reading layer 'Yucatán' from data source
##   '/Users/ecastillo/Documents/coding/analyzing_merida_data/yucatan.geojson'
##   using driver 'GeoJSON'
## Simple feature collection with 106 features and 9 fields
## Geometry type: MULTIPOLYGON
## Dimension:      XY
## Bounding box:   xmin: -92.3263 ymin: 19.55117 xmax: -87.53315 ymax: 22.58595
## Geodetic CRS:   WGS 84
```

```
yucatan_map <- yucatan_map %>%
  mutate(CVE_MUN = as.numeric(CVE_MUN)) # Ensure CVE_MUN is numeric for joining
```



```
# save to png
ggsave("population_change_map.png", map_plot, width = 10, height = 6, dpi = 300)
```

```
## Warning in st_point_on_surface.sfc(sf::st_zm(x)): st_point_on_surface may not
## give correct results for longitude/latitude data
```

We can see that the biggest increases in population are around the areas of Merida, Valladolid and Tizimin. Lets see if we can find the same pattern in the influx of people from outside the state.

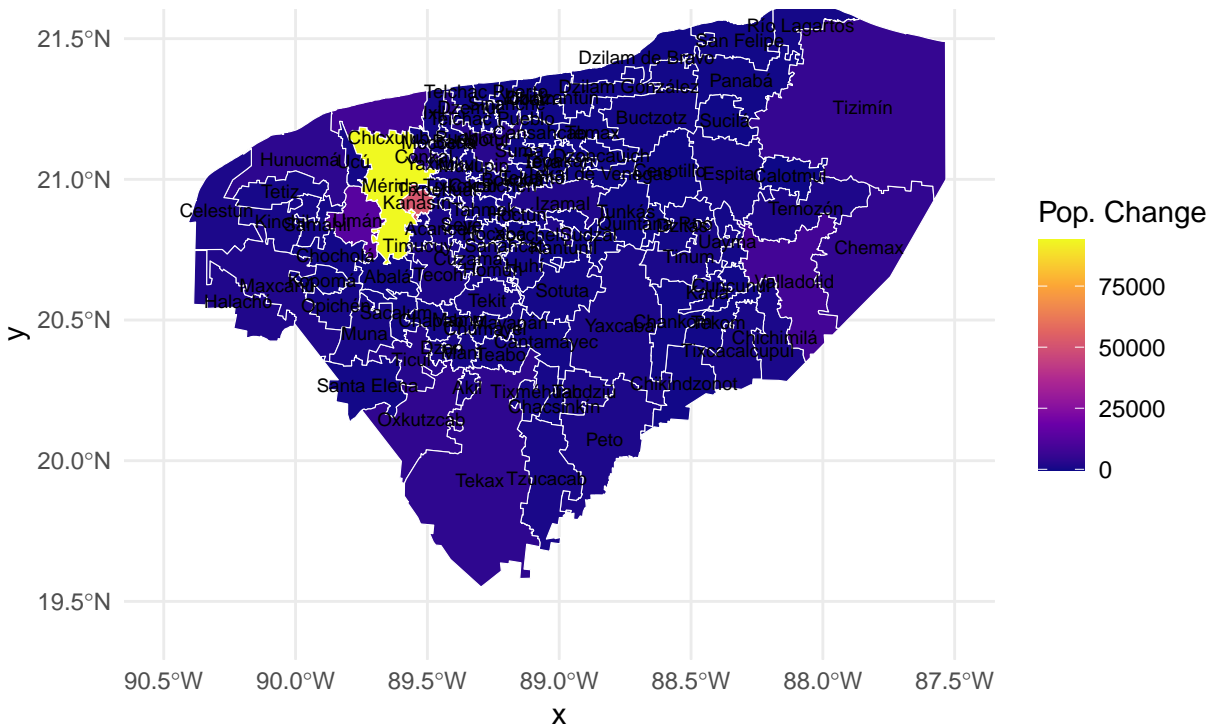
Let's visualize the changes in population born in Yucatan state and in other states.

```
# we need to get the max and min values for the fill scale
global_min <- min(map_data$BornInStateChange, map_data$BornInOtherStateChange, na.rm = TRUE)
global_max <- max(map_data$BornInStateChange, map_data$BornInOtherStateChange, na.rm = TRUE)

map_plot = ggplot(data = map_data) +
  geom_sf(aes(fill = BornInStateChange), color = "white") +
  geom_sf_text(data = map_data_centroids, aes(label = NOMGEO), size = 2.5, color = "black") +
  scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "C", limits = c(global_min, global_max)) +
  coord_sf(xlim = c(-90.5, -87.5), ylim = c(19.4, 21.5)) + # Adjust as needed
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(
    title = "Population Change from Within Yucatán (2010-2020)",
    fill = "Pop. Change"
  )
print(map_plot)
```

```
## Warning in st_point_on_surface.sfc(sf::st_zm(x)): st_point_on_surface may not
## give correct results for longitude/latitude data
```

## Population Change from Within Yucatán (2010–2020)

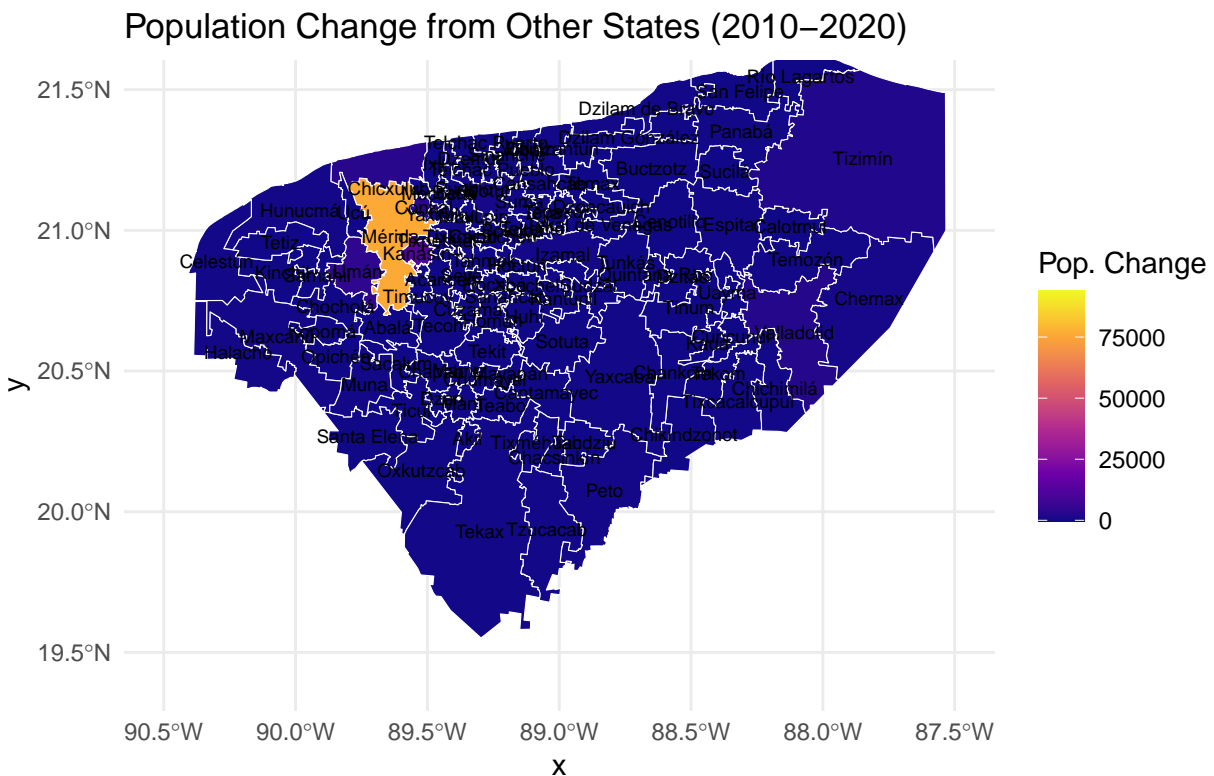


```
# save to png
ggsave("population_change_born_in_state_map.png", map_plot, width = 10, height = 6, dpi = 300)
```

```
## Warning in st_point_on_surface.sfc(sf::st_zm(x)): st_point_on_surface may not
## give correct results for longitude/latitude data
```

```
map_plot = ggplot(data = map_data) +
  geom_sf(aes(fill = BornInOtherStateChange), color = "white") +
  geom_sf_text(data = map_data_centroids, aes(label = NOMGEO), size = 2.5, color = "black") +
  scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "C", limits = c(global_min, global_max)) +
  coord_sf(xlim = c(-90.5, -87.5), ylim = c(19.4, 21.5)) + # Adjust as needed
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(
    title = "Population Change from Other States (2010-2020)",
    fill = "Pop. Change"
  )
print(map_plot)
```

```
## Warning in st_point_on_surface.sfc(sf::st_zm(x)): st_point_on_surface may not
## give correct results for longitude/latitude data
```



```
# save to png
ggsave("population_change_born_in_other_state_map.png", map_plot, width = 10, height = 6, dpi = 300)
```

```
## Warning in st_point_on_surface.sfc(sf::st_zm(x)): st_point_on_surface may not
## give correct results for longitude/latitude data
```

The trend is similar.

Let's see how the Indigenous population has changed

```
indigenous_population_changes <- biggest_cities_2020 %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, P3YM_HLI, P3HLINHE, P3HLI_HE, P5_HLI, P5_HLI_NHE, P5_HLI_HE) %>%
  rename(
    IndigenousPopulation2020 = P3YM_HLI,
    IndigenousNotSpanish2020 = P3HLINHE,
    IndigenousAndSpanish2020 = P3HLI_HE,
    IndigenousPopulation5Plus2020 = P5_HLI,
    IndigenousNotSpanish5Plus2020 = P5_HLI_NHE,
    IndigenousAndSpanish5Plus2020 = P5_HLI_HE
  ) %>%
  mutate(
    MUN = as.numeric(MUN),
    IndigenousPopulation2020 = as.numeric(IndigenousPopulation2020),
```

```

IndigenousNotSpanish2020 = as.numeric(IndigenousNotSpanish2020),
IndigenousAndSpanish2020 = as.numeric(IndigenousAndSpanish2020),
IndigenousPopulation5Plus2020 = as.numeric(IndigenousPopulation5Plus2020),
IndigenousNotSpanish5Plus2020 = as.numeric(IndigenousNotSpanish5Plus2020),
IndigenousAndSpanish5Plus2020 = as.numeric(IndigenousAndSpanish5Plus2020)
) %>%
left_join(
  biggest_cities_2010 %>%
    select(MUN, P3YM_HLI, P3HLINHE, P3HLI_HE, P5_HLI, P5_HLI_NHE, P5_HLI_HE) %>%
    rename(
      IndigenousPopulation2010 = P3YM_HLI,
      IndigenousNotSpanish2010 = P3HLINHE,
      IndigenousAndSpanish2010 = P3HLI_HE,
      IndigenousPopulation5Plus2010 = P5_HLI,
      IndigenousNotSpanish5Plus2010 = P5_HLI_NHE,
      IndigenousAndSpanish5Plus2010 = P5_HLI_HE
    ) %>%
    mutate(
      MUN = as.numeric(MUN),
      IndigenousPopulation2010 = as.numeric(IndigenousPopulation2010),
      IndigenousNotSpanish2010 = as.numeric(IndigenousNotSpanish2010),
      IndigenousAndSpanish2010 = as.numeric(IndigenousAndSpanish2010),
      IndigenousPopulation5Plus2010 = as.numeric(IndigenousPopulation5Plus2010),
      IndigenousNotSpanish5Plus2010 = as.numeric(IndigenousNotSpanish5Plus2010),
      IndigenousAndSpanish5Plus2010 = as.numeric(IndigenousAndSpanish5Plus2010)
    ),
  by = "MUN"
) %>%
mutate(
  MUN = as.numeric(MUN),
  IndigenousPopulationChange = IndigenousPopulation2020 - IndigenousPopulation2010,
  IndigenousNotSpanishChange = IndigenousNotSpanish2020 - IndigenousNotSpanish2010,
  IndigenousAndSpanishChange = IndigenousAndSpanish2020 - IndigenousAndSpanish2010,
  IndigenousPopulation5PlusChange = IndigenousPopulation5Plus2020 - IndigenousPopulation5Plus2010,
  IndigenousNotSpanish5PlusChange = IndigenousNotSpanish5Plus2020 - IndigenousNotSpanish5Plus2010,
  IndigenousAndSpanish5PlusChange = IndigenousAndSpanish5Plus2020 - IndigenousAndSpanish5Plus2010
) %>%
arrange(desc(IndigenousPopulationChange))
# Display the Indigenous population changes
kable(indigenous_population_changes %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, IndigenousPopulation2010, IndigenousPopulation2020, IndigenousPopulationChange),
  caption = "Indigenous Population Changes in Yucatán Municipalities (2010–2020)",
  digits = 2)

```

Table 2: Indigenous Population Changes in Yucatán Municipalities (2010–2020)

MUN	NOM_MUN	IndigenousPopulation2010	IndigenousPopulation2020	IndigenousPopulationChange
41	Kanasín	13555	16481	2926
102	Valladolid	38393	40685	2292
19	Chemax	27906	29911	2005
73	Tahdziú	3982	5151	1169

MUN	NOM_MUN	IndigenousPopulation2010	IndigenousPopulation2020	IndigenousPopulationChange
92	Tixcacalcupul	5758	6409	651
21	Chichimilá	6665	7220	555
49	Mayapán	2939	3426	487
85	Temozón	11307	11655	348
94	Tixmehuac	3951	4283	332
25	Dzán	3265	3466	201
43	Kaua	2080	2271	191
30	Dzítás	1707	1778	71
16	Chacsinkín	2519	2581	62
71	Sudzal	911	938	27
10	Cantamayec	1979	2001	22
22	Chikindzonot	3811	3831	20
13	Conkal	1462	1474	12
99	Uayma	3153	3155	2
83	Telchac Puerto	182	183	1
28	Dzilam de Bravo	106	103	-3
61	Río Lagartos	400	391	-9
105	Yaxkukul	307	296	-11
65	San Felipe	143	131	-12
47	Maní	4018	3998	-20
103	Xocchel	1582	1562	-20
66	Santa Elena	2923	2901	-22
3	Akil	5902	5875	-27
35	Hoctún	2424	2394	-30
97	Tunkás	1653	1612	-41
51	Mocochá	385	340	-45
55	Opichén	4398	4350	-48
100	Ucú	809	752	-57
11	Celestún	444	384	-60
106	Yobaín	420	360	-60
104	Yaxcabá	10143	10082	-61
14	Cuncunul	1189	1126	-63
56	Oxkutzcab	17142	17078	-64
46	Mama	2000	1933	-67
5	Bokobá	765	695	-70
64	Sanahcat	793	723	-70
54	Muxupip	1043	965	-78
72	Suma	609	525	-84
26	Dzemul	764	679	-85
60	Quintana Roo	381	291	-90
76	Tecoh	7590	7490	-100
18	Chapab	2067	1958	-109
75	Teabo	4649	4538	-111
82	Telchac Pueblo	462	349	-113
15	Cuzamá	2722	2606	-116
81	Tekom	2625	2505	-120
39	Ixil	532	401	-131
87	Tetiz	1752	1616	-136
45	Kopomá	1084	944	-140
12	Cenotillo	1261	1116	-145
24	Chumayel	2620	2475	-145
62	Sacalum	2562	2408	-154

MUN	NOM_MUN	IndigenousPopulation2010	IndigenousPopulation2020	IndigenousPopulationChange
91	Tinum	6978	6816	-162
90	Timucuy	5575	5410	-165
20	Chicxulub Pueblo	471	305	-166
42	Kantunil	2129	1961	-168
70	Sucilá	1727	1554	-173
57	Panabá	1791	1606	-185
31	Dzoncauich	1472	1286	-186
4	Baca	971	782	-189
63	Samahil	1925	1733	-192
23	Chocholá	1313	1121	-192
74	Tahmek	1989	1789	-200
80	Tekit	4675	4474	-201
95	Tixpéhual	1428	1220	-208
27	Dzidzantún	660	439	-221
7	Cacalchén	1612	1391	-221
86	Tepakán	1389	1159	-230
68	Sinanché	829	598	-231
88	Teya	1099	865	-234
78	Tekantó	1301	1044	-257
36	Homún	3763	3473	-290
77	Tekal de Venegas	1346	1056	-290
17	Chankom	3843	3552	-291
44	Kinchil	2134	1821	-313
1	Abalá	3799	3484	-315
101	Umán	10862	10541	-321
59	Progreso	2957	2617	-340
29	Dzilam González	970	619	-351
9	Cansahcab	1101	739	-362
32	Espita	8604	8219	-385
84	Temax	1817	1430	-387
48	Maxcanú	8752	8361	-391
37	Huhí	2148	1749	-399
67	Seyé	2315	1876	-439
69	Sotuta	4301	3843	-458
8	Calotmul	2280	1814	-466
2	Acanceh	4910	4442	-468
93	Tixkokob	2457	1971	-486
6	Buctzotz	2274	1784	-490
34	Hocabá	3582	3051	-531
98	Tzucacab	7305	6750	-555
33	Halachó	11153	10437	-716
38	Hunucmá	6895	6162	-733
40	Izamal	9155	8228	-927
53	Muna	5553	4544	-1009
79	Tekax	23556	22086	-1470
52	Motul	9109	7630	-1479
58	Peto	14152	12526	-1626
96	Tizimín	28213	26185	-2028
89	Ticul	15266	12658	-2608





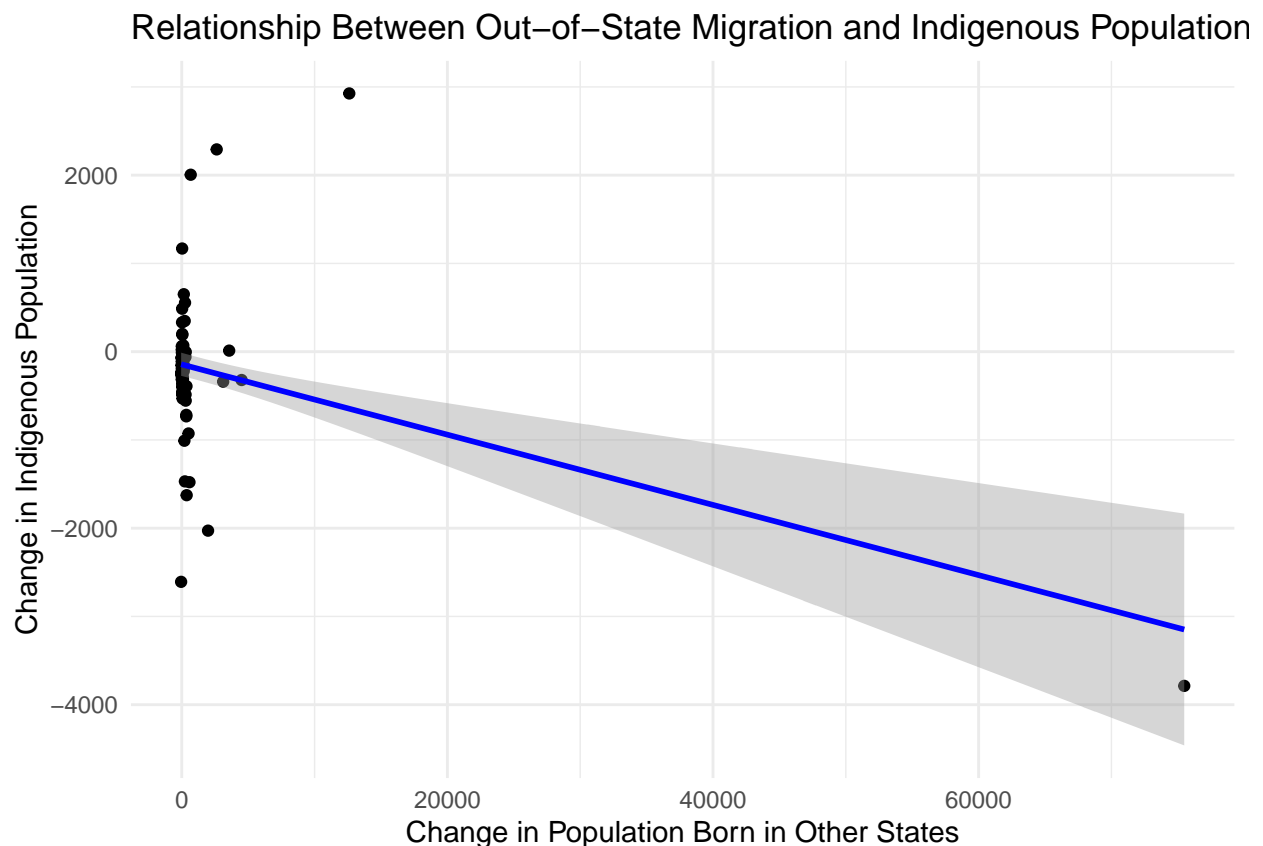
```
# save to png
ggsave("indigenous_population_change_map.png", map_plot, width = 10, height = 6, dpi = 300)
```

```
## Warning in st_point_on_surface.sfc(sf::st_zm(x)): st_point_on_surface may not
## give correct results for longitude/latitude data
```

We can see that there has been a decrease in the Indigenous population in Merida. A municipality that saw a significant increase is Kanasin, which sits next to Merida. Kanasin is significantly more affordable than Merida, so it is likely that indigenous people are moving there.

```
ggplot(population_changes %>%
  left_join(indigenous_population_changes, by = "MUN"),
  aes(x = BornInOtherStateChange, y = IndigenousPopulationChange)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = TRUE, color = "blue") +
  labs(
    title = "Relationship Between Out-of-State Migration and Indigenous Population Change",
    x = "Change in Population Born in Other States",
    y = "Change in Indigenous Population"
  ) +
  theme_minimal()
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```



This plot shows the relationship between the change in population born in other states and the change in

Indigenous population. The trend line suggests that as more people from other states move to Yucatán, there is a corresponding decrease in the Indigenous population. But it has one outlier that is skewing the results, so we will first see what it is and then we will remove it and replot it.

```
# Identify the outlier
# join, but keep only one NOM_MUN column
population_changes %>%
  left_join(indigenous_population_changes, by = "MUN") %>%
  mutate(
    ratio = BornInOtherStateChange / IndigenousPopulationChange
  ) %>%
  arrange(desc(ratio)) %>%
  rename(
    NOM_MUN = NOM_MUN.x
  ) %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, BornInOtherStateChange, IndigenousPopulationChange, ratio) %>%
  tail(10)
```

##	MUN	NOM_MUN	BornInOtherStateChange	IndigenousPopulationChange
## 97	66	Santa Elena	58	-22
## 98	104	Yaxcabá	216	-61
## 99	3	Akil	116	-27
## 100	11	Celestún	276	-60
## 101	61	Río Lagartos	61	-9
## 102	59	Progreso	3117	-340
## 103	65	San Felipe	121	-12
## 104	101	Umán	4505	-321
## 105	50	Mérida	75482	-3787
## 106	28	Dzilam de Bravo	300	-3
##	ratio			
## 97	-2.636364			
## 98	-3.540984			
## 99	-4.296296			
## 100	-4.600000			
## 101	-6.777778			
## 102	-9.167647			
## 103	-10.083333			
## 104	-14.034268			
## 105	-19.931872			
## 106	-100.000000			

Conkal is the outlier, it has a very high increase in population born in other states, but a very low increase in Indigenous population. This is likely due to the fact that Conkal is one of the most popular places to move into Merida, it is just next to the city of Merida, a lot of new housing developments both luxurious and affordable.

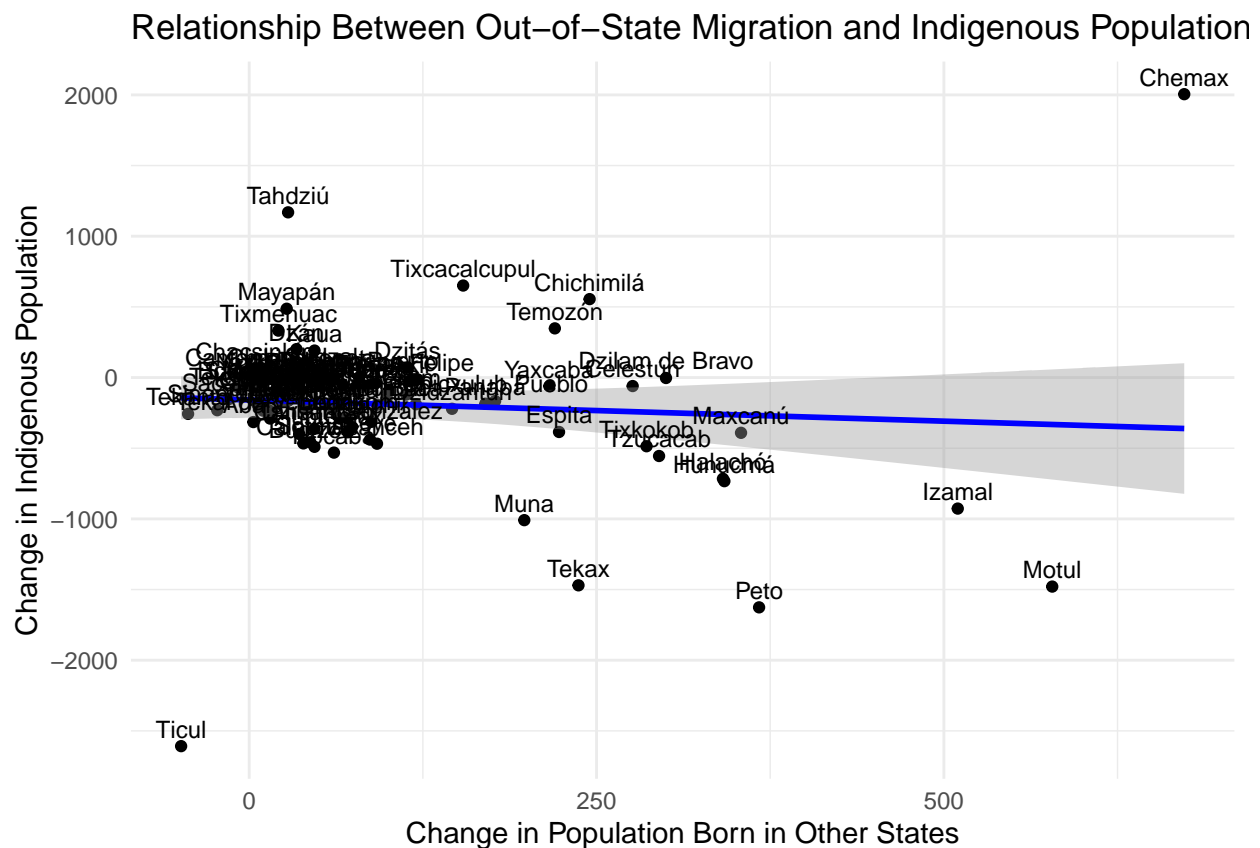
Merida is also skewing the results. Kanasin as well.

Let's remove it to see the plot again more clearly. Add names to the points.

```
population_changes %>%
  left_join(indigenous_population_changes, by = "MUN") %>%
  filter(MUN != 13, MUN != 41, MUN != 50, MUN != 59, MUN != 101, MUN != 102, MUN != 96) %>% # remove Mer
  # remove Conkal, Merida, Dzilam de Bravo
```

```
ggplot(aes(x = BornInOtherStateChange, y = IndigenousPopulationChange)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = TRUE, color = "blue") +
  geom_text(aes(label = NOM_MUN.x), vjust = -0.5, size = 3) +
  labs(
    title = "Relationship Between Out-of-State Migration and Indigenous Population Change (Without major cities)",
    x = "Change in Population Born in Other States",
    y = "Change in Indigenous Population"
  ) +
  theme_minimal()
```

## 'geom\_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'



The plot with the removed entries.

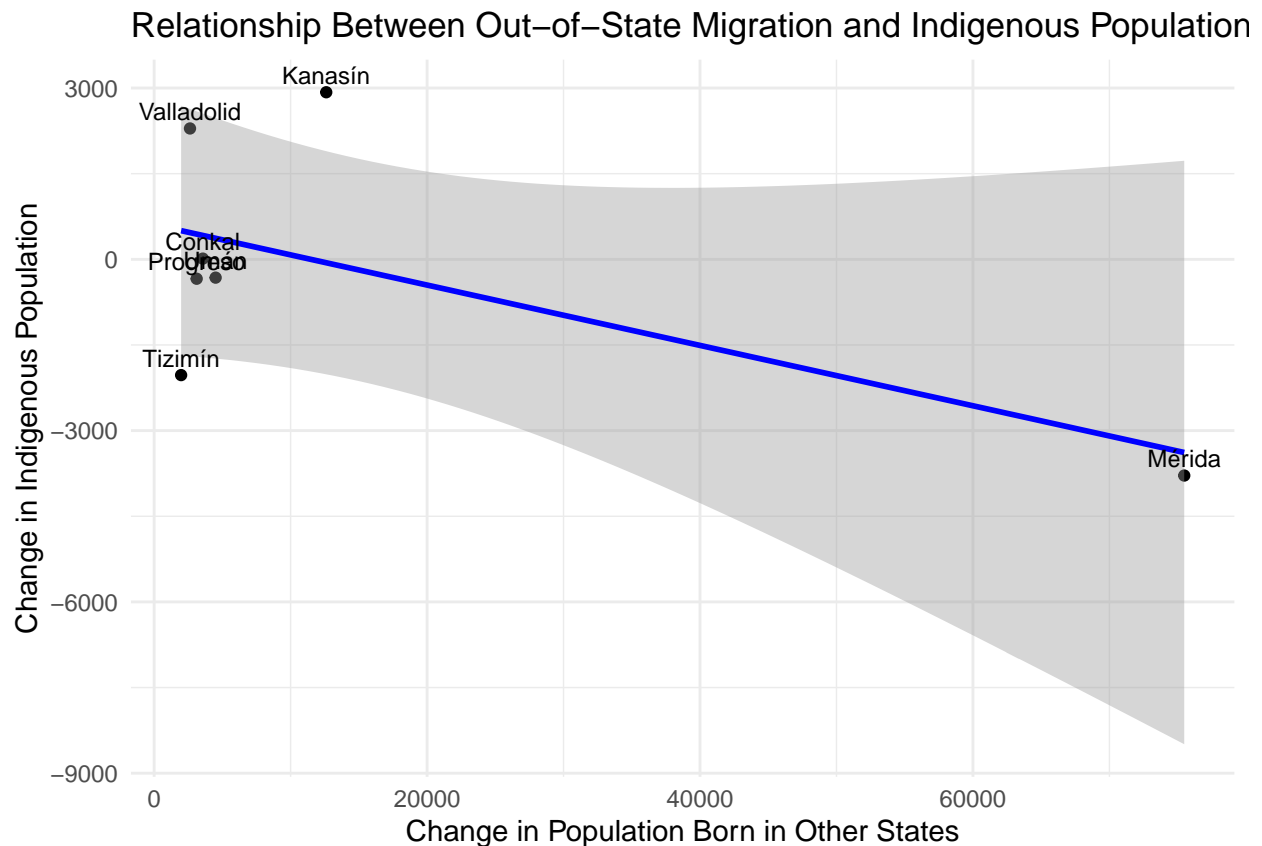
```
population_changes %>%
  left_join(indigenous_population_changes, by = "MUN") %>%
  filter(MUN == 13 | MUN == 41 | MUN == 50 | MUN == 59 | MUN == 101 | MUN == 102 | MUN == 96) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = BornInOtherStateChange, y = IndigenousPopulationChange)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = TRUE, color = "blue") +
  geom_text(aes(label = NOM_MUN.x), vjust = -0.5, size = 3) +
  labs(
    title = "Relationship Between Out-of-State Migration and Indigenous Population Change (Only Major cities)",
    x = "Change in Population Born in Other States",
```

```

  y = "Change in Indigenous Population"
) +
  theme_minimal()

```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```



```

map_data <- yucatan_map %>%
  mutate(CVE_MUN = as.numeric(CVE_MUN)) %>%
  left_join(indigenous_population_changes, by = c("CVE_MUN" = "MUN")) %>%
  left_join(population_changes, by = c("CVE_MUN" = "MUN")) %>%
  mutate(
    IndigenousShare2010 = IndigenousPopulation2010 / Population2010 * 100,
    IndigenousShare2020 = IndigenousPopulation2020 / Population2020 * 100
  )

# get the min and max values for the fill scale
global_min <- min(map_data$IndigenousShare2010, map_data$IndigenousShare2020, na.rm = TRUE)
global_max <- max(map_data$IndigenousShare2010, map_data$IndigenousShare2020, na.rm = TRUE)

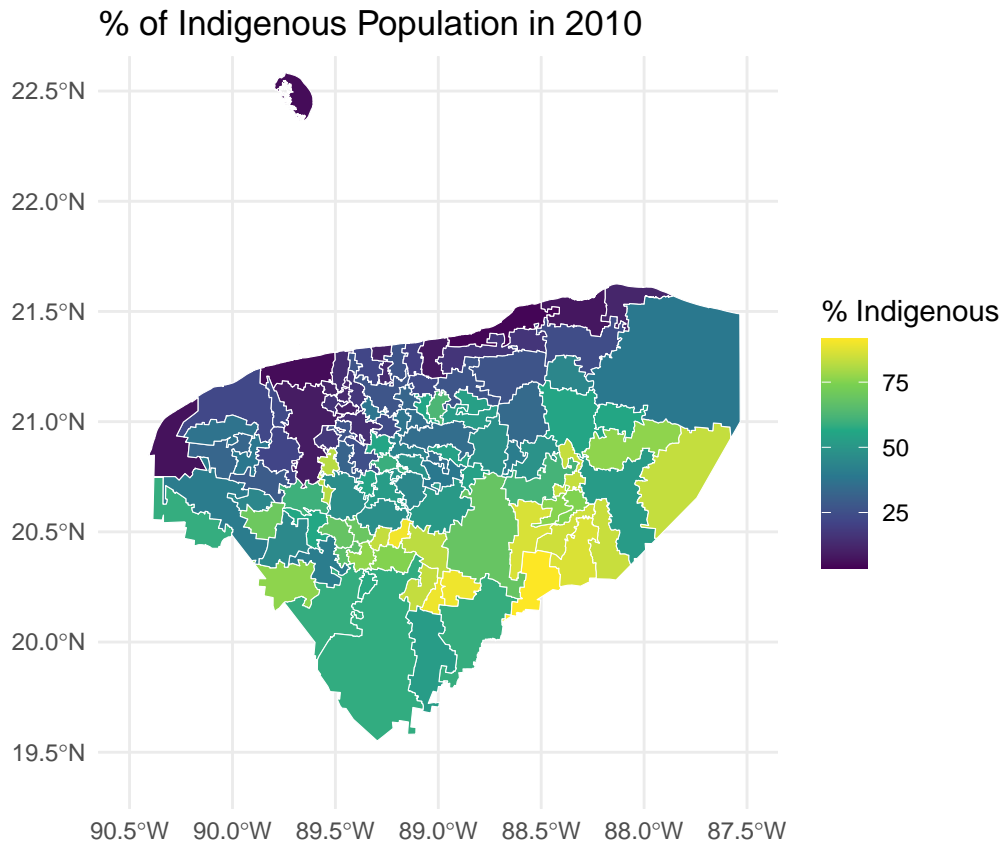
# Now it has geometry + your data, so this will work
map_plot <- ggplot(map_data) +
  geom_sf(aes(fill = IndigenousShare2010), color = "white") +
  scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "D", limits = c(global_min, global_max)) +
  coord_sf(xlim = c(-90.5, -87.5), ylim = c(19.4, 22.5)) + # Adjust as needed

```

```

theme_minimal() +
labs(
  title = "% of Indigenous Population in 2010",
  fill = "% Indigenous"
)
print(map_plot)

```



```

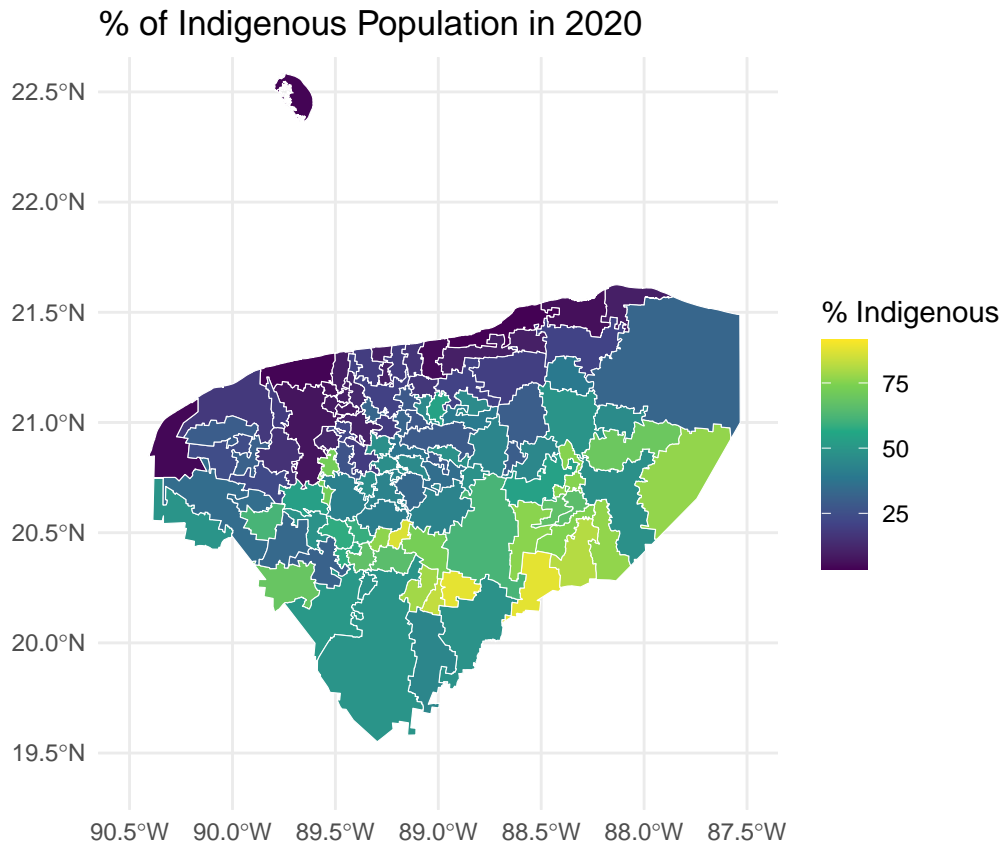
ggsave("indigenous_population_share_2010.png", map_plot, width = 10, height = 6, dpi = 300)

```

```

# Now it has geometry + your data, so this will work
map_plot <- ggplot(map_data) +
  geom_sf(aes(fill = IndigenousShare2020), color = "white") +
  scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "D", limits = c(global_min, global_max)) +
  coord_sf(xlim = c(-90.5, -87.5), ylim = c(19.4, 22.5)) + # Adjust as needed
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(
    title = "% of Indigenous Population in 2020",
    fill = "% Indigenous"
  )
print(map_plot)

```



```
ggsave("indigenous_population_share_2020.png", map_plot, width = 10, height = 6, dpi = 300)
```

This shows a trend, the Indigenous population is decreasing in the state of Yucatán. either by being displaced or because their roots are being lost, the methodology of INEGI allows people to identify themselves. Another thing that is clear to see is that the indigenous population is concentrated in the south of the state, and from 2010 to 2020 the trend became more clear.

Just out of curiosity, let's see how the change in Indigenous population that speak a native language has changed.

```
map_plot <- ggplot(map_data) +
  geom_sf(aes(fill = IndigenousPopulation5PlusChange), color = "white") +
  geom_sf_text(data = map_data_centroids, aes(label = NOMGEO), size = 2.5, color = "black") +
  scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "C") +
  coord_sf(xlim = c(-90.5, -87.5), ylim = c(19.4, 21.5)) + # Adjust as needed
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(
    title = "Native language speaking Population Change by Municipality (2010-2020)",
    fill = "Pop. Change"
  )
print(map_plot)
```

```
## Warning in st_point_on_surface.sfc(sf::st_zm(x)): st_point_on_surface may not
## give correct results for longitude/latitude data
```

The map displays the population change in the Yucatán Peninsula from 1990 to 2000. The color scale indicates the magnitude and direction of change, with dark purple representing a decrease of up to -2000 and yellow representing an increase of up to 2000. The map shows a clear pattern of population growth in the coastal and central regions, while the interior and highland areas experienced significant population loss. The map includes latitude and longitude coordinates and labels for major cities and municipalities.

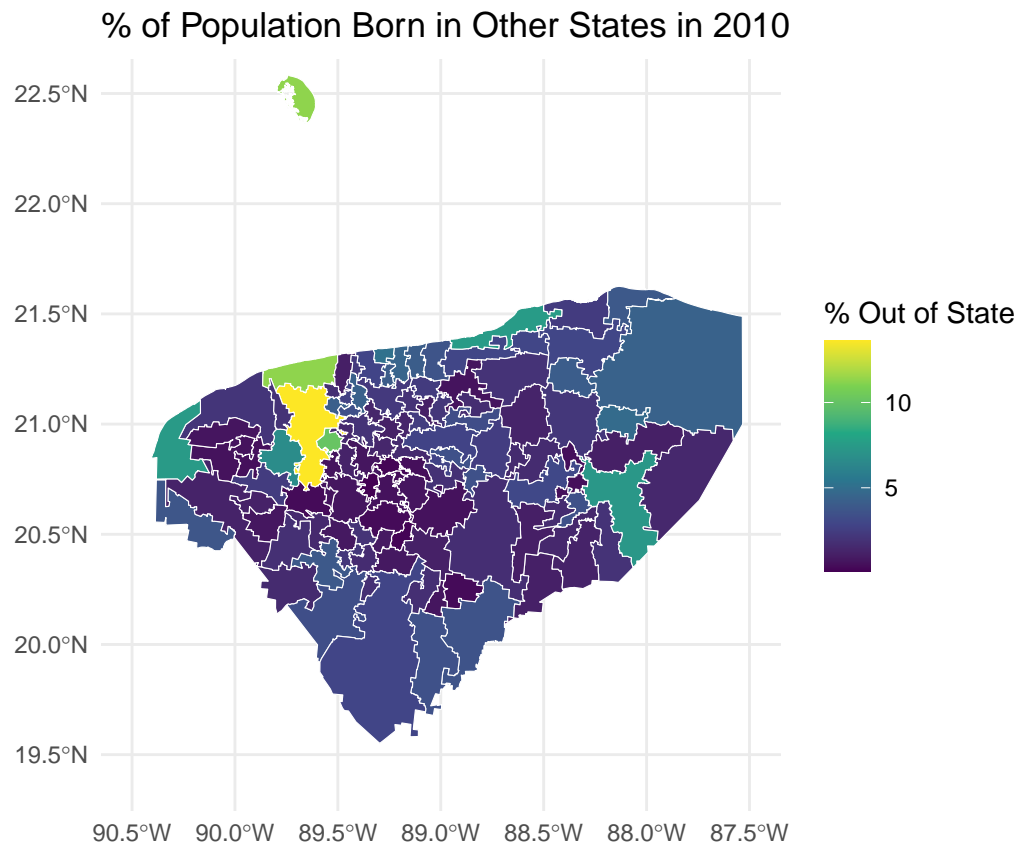
```
## Warning in st_point_on_surface.sfc(sf::st_zm(x)): st_point_on_surface may not
## give correct results for longitude/latitude data
```

```
# Start from yucatan_map to preserve geometry
map_data <- yucatan_map %>%
  mutate(CVE_MUN = as.numeric(CVE_MUN)) %>%
  left_join(population_changes, by = c("CVE_MUN" = "MUN")) %>%
  mutate(
    OutOfStateShare2020 = BornInOtherState2020 / Population2020 * 100,
    OutOfStateShare2010 = BornInOtherState2010 / Population2010 * 100
  )

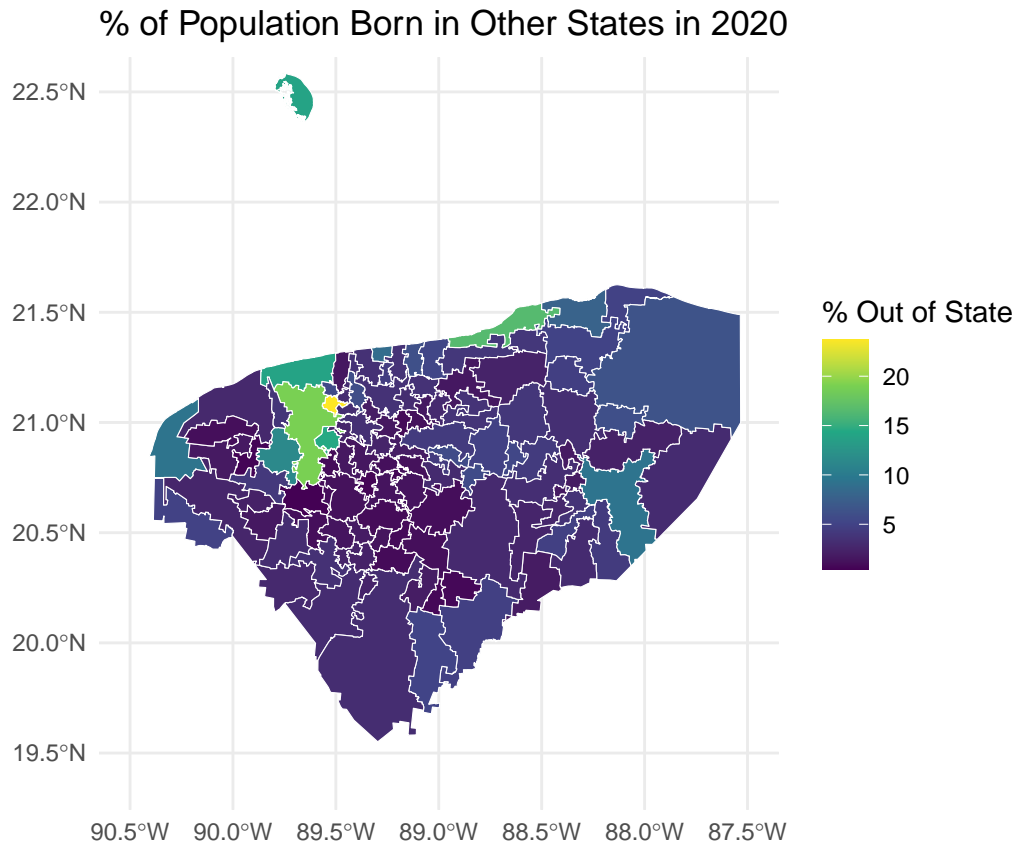
# Now it has geometry + your data, so this will work, lets plot 2010
ggplot(map_data) +
  geom_sf(aes(fill = OutOfStateShare2010), color = "white") +
  scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "D") +
  coord_sf(xlim = c(-90.5, -87.5), ylim = c(19.4, 22.5)) + # Adjust as needed
```



```
theme_minimal() +
labs(
  title = "% of Population Born in Other States in 2010",
  fill = "% Out of State"
)
```



```
# Now it has geometry + your data, so this will work, lets plot 2020
ggplot(map_data) +
  geom_sf(aes(fill = OutOfStateShare2020), color = "white") +
  scale_fill_viridis_c(option = "D") +
  coord_sf(xlim = c(-90.5, -87.5), ylim = c(19.4, 22.5)) + # Adjust as needed
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(
    title = "% of Population Born in Other States in 2020",
    fill = "% Out of State"
  )
```



There is an increase in Mérida and its surroundings, but apart from that is not as clear as the Indigenous population.

Lets explore the housing pressure

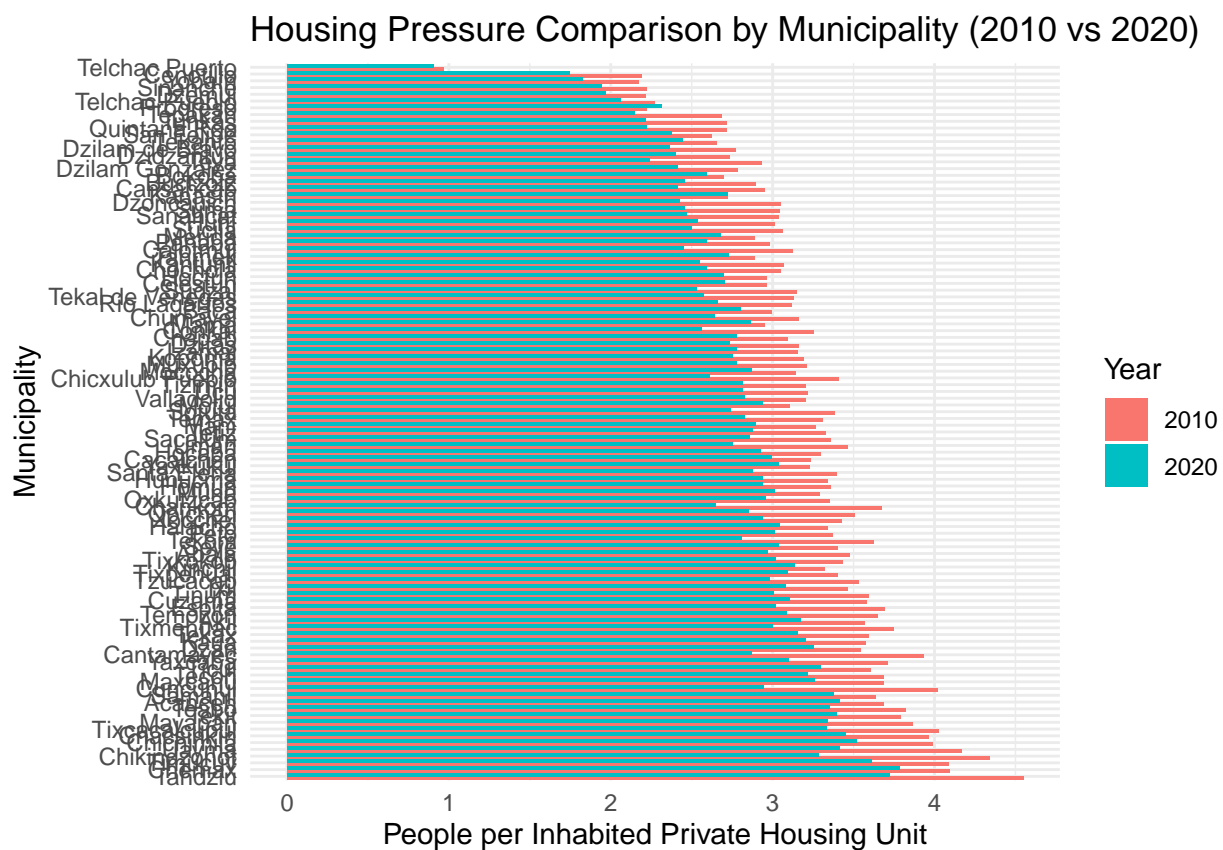
```
housing_pressure_2010 <- biggest_cities_2010 %>%
  mutate(
    POBTOT = as.numeric(P_TOTAL),
    VIVTOT = as.numeric(VIVTOT),
    HousingPressure = POBTOT / VIVTOT
  ) %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, HousingPressure)

housing_pressure_2020 <- biggest_cities_2020 %>%
  mutate(
    POBTOT = as.numeric(POBTOT),
    VIVTOT = as.numeric(VIVTOT),
    HousingPressure = POBTOT / VIVTOT
  ) %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, HousingPressure)

# Add a 'Year' column to each and bind them
housing_pressure_2010$Year <- "2010"
housing_pressure_2020$Year <- "2020"
```

```
housing_pressure_combined <- bind_rows(housing_pressure_2010, housing_pressure_2020)

## plot both the 2010 and 2020 housing pressure, so they are next to each other
ggplot(housing_pressure_combined, aes(x = reorder(NOM_MUN, -HousingPressure), y = HousingPressure, fill = Year)) +
  geom_col(position = "dodge") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(
    title = "Housing Pressure Comparison by Municipality (2010 vs 2020)",
    x = "Municipality",
    y = "People per Inhabited Private Housing Unit",
    fill = "Year"
  ) +
  theme_minimal()
```

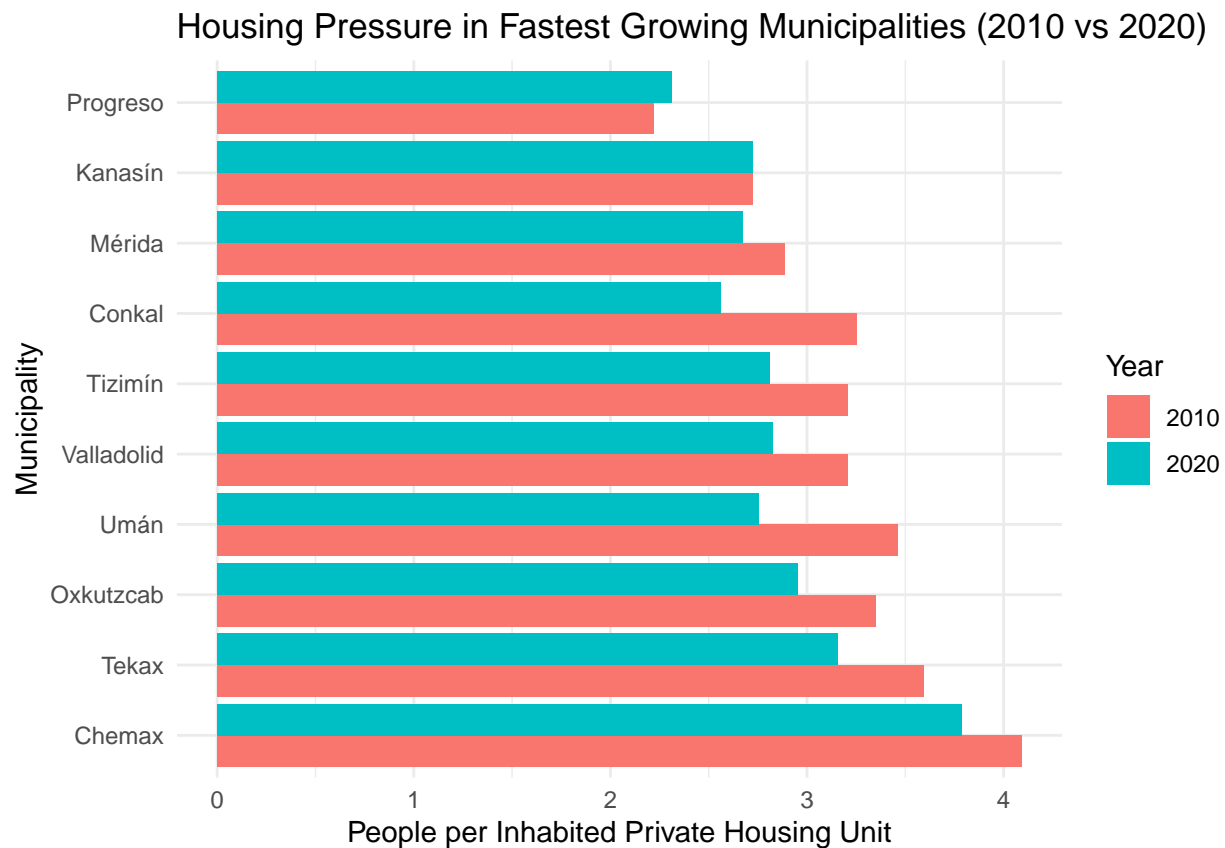


It is not easy to distinguish, let's plot it for the cities that have grown the most.

```
most_grown_cities <- population_changes %>%
  filter(PopulationChange > 0) %>%
  arrange(desc(PopulationChange)) %>%
  head(10) %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN)

plot <- housing_pressure_combined %>%
  filter(MUN %in% most_grown_cities$MUN) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = reorder(NOM_MUN, -HousingPressure), y = HousingPressure, fill = Year)) +
```

```
geom_col(position = "dodge") +
coord_flip() +
labs(
  title = "Housing Pressure in Fastest Growing Municipalities (2010 vs 2020)",
  x = "Municipality",
  y = "People per Inhabited Private Housing Unit",
  fill = "Year"
) +
theme_minimal()
print(plot)
```



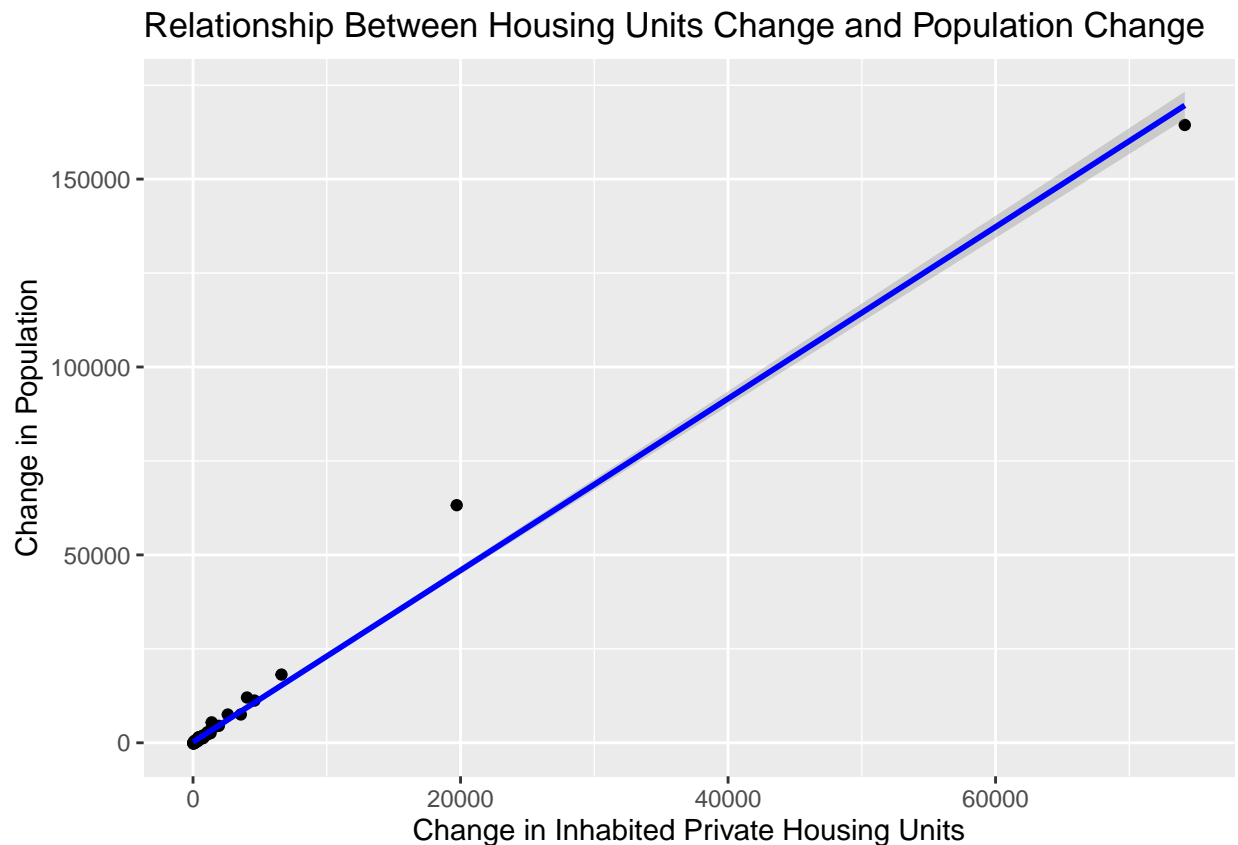
```
# save to png
ggsave("housing_pressure_fastest_growing.png", plot, width = 10, height = 6, dpi = 300)
```

Lets plot the change in housing units vs population change.

```
population_changes %>%
  left_join(biggest_cities_2020 %>%
    select(MUN, TVIVPARHAB, TVIVPARHAB_2020 = TVIVPARHAB) %>%
    mutate(TVIVPARHAB_2020 = as.numeric(TVIVPARHAB_2020)),
    by = "MUN") %>%
  left_join(biggest_cities_2010 %>%
    select(MUN, TVIVPARHAB_2010 = TVIVPARHAB) %>%
    mutate(TVIVPARHAB_2010 = as.numeric(TVIVPARHAB_2010)),
    by = "MUN") %>%
```

```
mutate(
  HousingUnitsChange = TVIVPARHAB_2020 - TVIVPARHAB_2010,
  PopulationChange = Population2020 - Population2010
) %>%
ggplot(aes(x = HousingUnitsChange, y = PopulationChange)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = TRUE, color = "blue") +
  labs(
    title = "Relationship Between Housing Units Change and Population Change",
    x = "Change in Inhabited Private Housing Units",
    y = "Change in Population"
  )
)
```

## 'geom\_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'



It looks like the number of housing units has increased slightly faster than the population. I checked to see if there's any note in the methodology taken by INEGI, but I did not find anything that suggests the variable does not represent the same anymore. Some conclusions we can take from this and grounded on my personal knowledge, is that the coast and cities like Merida and Valladolid have become hotspots for people to move into and/ or buy to rent out. This could explain the trend, but we would need to do a more in-depth analysis to confirm this.

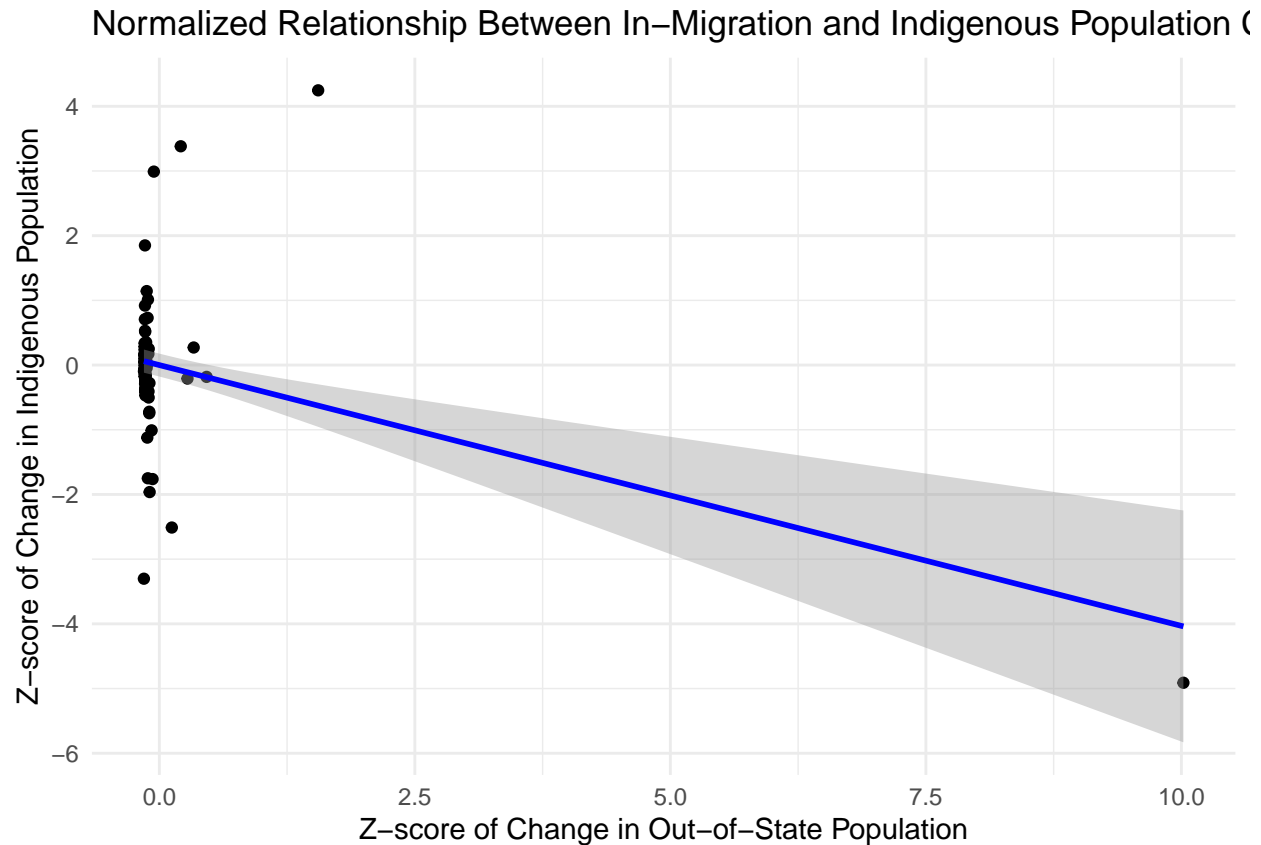
Lets test the correlation between the change of out of state migration and the change in indigenous population.

Lets normalize it using z-scores, so we can see the relationship more clearly.

```
# Join the two datasets
correlation_data <- population_changes %>%
  select(MUN, NOM_MUN, BornInOtherStateChange) %>%
  left_join(indigenous_population_changes %>%
    select(MUN, IndigenousPopulationChange), by = "MUN") %>%
  mutate(
    BornInOtherStateZ = scale(BornInOtherStateChange)[, 1],
    IndigenousChangeZ = scale(IndigenousPopulationChange)[, 1]
  )

# Plot
ggplot(correlation_data, aes(x = BornInOtherStateZ, y = IndigenousChangeZ)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", color = "blue", se = TRUE) +
  labs(
    title = "Normalized Relationship Between In-Migration and Indigenous Population Change",
    x = "Z-score of Change in Out-of-State Population",
    y = "Z-score of Change in Indigenous Population"
  ) +
  theme_minimal()
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

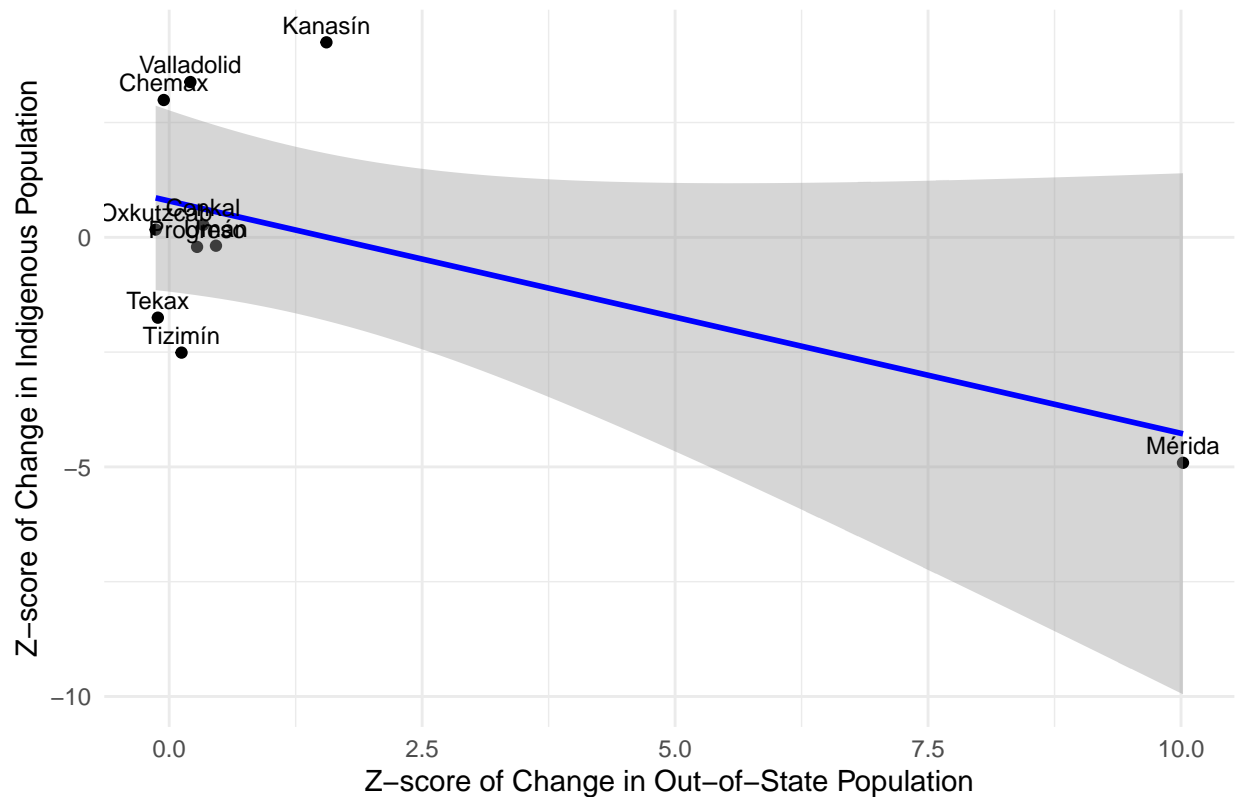


It is not clear because the outlier is skewing the results, lets focus on the most grown cities.

```
# Filter for the most grown cities
plot <- ggplot(correlation_data %>%
  filter(MUN %in% most_grown_cities$MUN),
  aes(x = BornInOtherStateZ, y = IndigenousChangeZ)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", color = "blue", se = TRUE) +
  geom_text(aes(label = NOM_MUN), vjust = -0.5, size = 3) +
  labs(
    title = "Normalized Relationship Between In-Migration and Indigenous Population Change (Most Grown Cities)",
    x = "Z-score of Change in Out-of-State Population",
    y = "Z-score of Change in Indigenous Population"
  ) +
  theme_minimal()
print(plot)
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

## Normalized Relationship Between In-Migration and Indigenous Population



```
# save to png
```

```
ggsave("normalized_relationship_in_migration_indigenous_change.png", plot, width = 10, height = 6, dpi = 300)
```

```
## 'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

Let's test it.

```
cor.test(correlation_data$BornInOtherStateZ, correlation_data$IndigenousChangeZ)
```

```
##
```

```
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
```

```
##
```

```
## data: correlation_data$BornInOtherStateZ and correlation_data$IndigenousChangeZ
```

```
## t = -4.4923, df = 104, p-value = 1.832e-05
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
```

```
## 95 percent confidence interval:
```

```
## -0.5514721 -0.2300595
```

```
## sample estimates:
```

```
## cor
```

```
## -0.4031238
```