

# Beer Awards Analysis

Adriana Picoral

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## 1 Text Formatting

### 1.1 Examples of Text Formatting

You can format words in *italics* or **bold**.

- first item of a list
  - second item of a list
1. first item in numbered list
  2. second item in numbered list
  3. third item in numbered list

This is quote

## 2 Beer Awards Analysis

Here's what my data like (displaying first six rows).

medal	beer_name	brewery	city	state	category	year	macro_category	count	region	state_name	division
Gold	Volksbier Vienna	Wibby Brewing	Longmont	CO	American Amber Lager	2020	lager	104247	West	Colorado	Mountain
Silver	Oktoberfest	Founders Brewing Co.	Grand Rapids	MI	American Amber Lager	2020	lager	58216	North Central	Michigan	East North Central

medal	beer_name	brewery	city	state	category	year	macro_category	region	state_name	state_division
Bronze	Amber Lager	Skipping Rock Beer Co.	Staunton	VA	American Amber Lager	2020	lager	40815	South	VirginiaSouth Atlantic
Gold	Lager at World's End	Epidemic Ales	Concord	CA	American Lager	2020	lager	158693	West	CaliforniaPacific
Silver	Seismic Tremor	Seismic Brewing Co.	Santa Rosa	CA	American Lager	2020	lager	158693	West	CaliforniaPacific
Bronze	Elite Thinking	Pollyanna Brewing Co.	Lemont	IL	American Lager	2020	lager	56400	North Central	IllinoisEast North Central

My data questions are as follows:

1. Which region in the US has received the most beer awards?
2. Which beer type has won the most awards across different regions in the US?
3. Which beer type has won the most awards across different years?

## 2.1 Awards per Region

First, we need to count how many beer awards per region.

```
# start with beer awards data, filter out DC
# count awards (rows) per region
beer_awards %>%
  filter(region != "District of Columbia") %>%
  count(region) %>%
  arrange(-n) %>%
  kable(col.names = c("Region in the US", "Total Number of Awards"),
        caption = "Total number of awards per region (1987-2020)")
```

Table 2: Total number of awards per region (1987-2020)

Region in the US	Total Number of Awards
West	2659
North Central	983
South	787
Northeast	537

We might need to consider the different number of states per regions.

```
# start with beer awards data, filter out DC
# count awards per state and region
beer_awards %>%
  filter(region != "District of Columbia") %>%
  count(state, region) %>%
  group_by(region) %>%
```

```
summarise(average_awards = mean(n)) %>%
arrange(-average_awards) %>%
kable(col.names = c("Region in the US", "Average Number of Awards"),
      digits = 2)
```

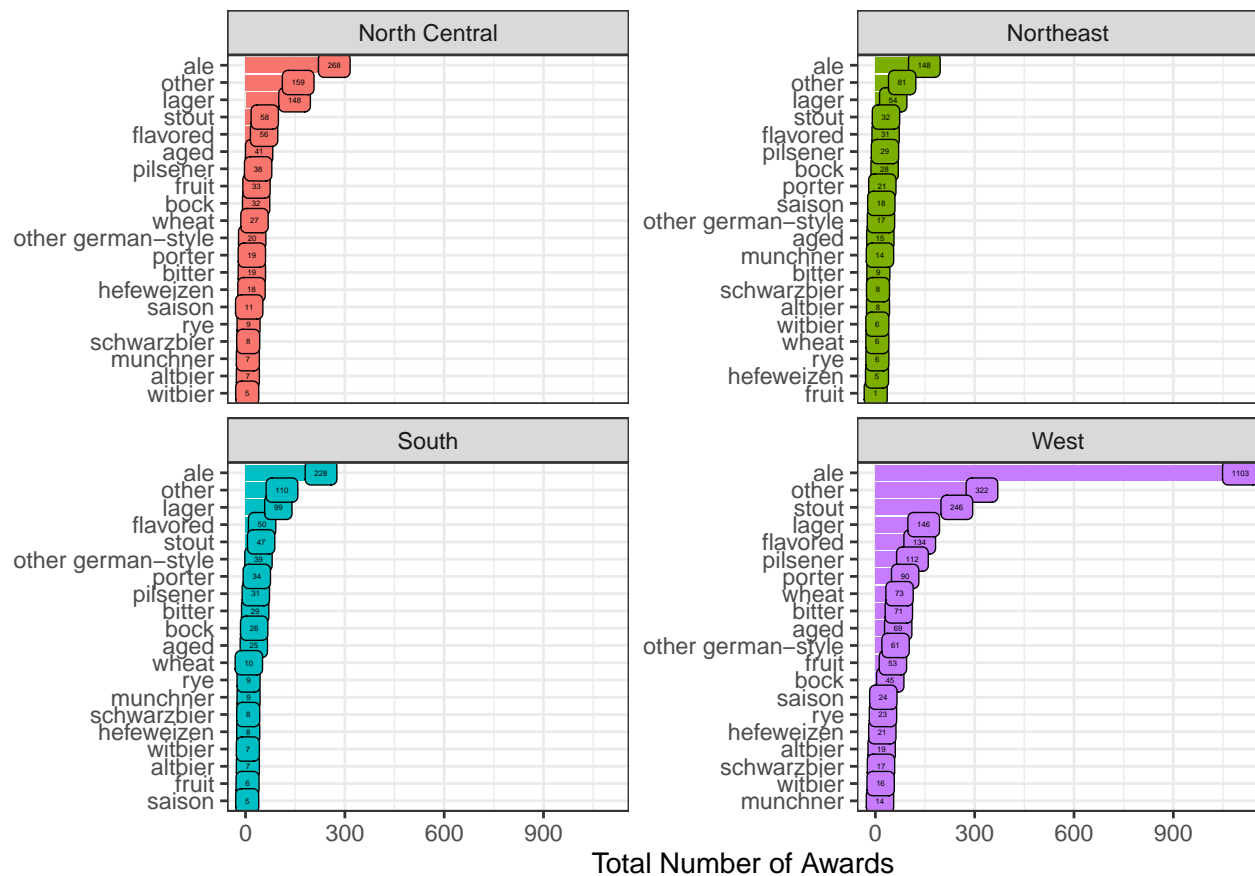
Region in the US	Average Number of Awards
West	204.54
North Central	81.92
Northeast	59.67
South	52.47

Going back to our data question (*Which region in the US has received the most beer awards?*), I would say that it is the West.

## 2.2 Analysis of Beer Types

Here's a dictionary of beer types. Macro categories (also referred to as beer type) was defined by the words used in the variable category. See Table 1 for a reference of what categories are included into each beer type.

Macro-Category	Explanation
Aged	Aged beers such as Fruited Wood- and Barrel-Aged Sour Beer
Ale	Ales such as American-Style Cream Ale



Data from the Great American Beer Festival

```
# get 5 types with the most awards
beer_awards %>%
  filter(macro_category != "other") %>%
  count(macro_category) %>%
  arrange(-n)
```

```
## # A tibble: 19 x 2
##   macro_category      n
##   <chr>             <int>
## 1 ale               1750
## 2 lager             447
## 3 stout             383
## 4 flavored          272
## 5 pilsener          210
## 6 porter            164
## 7 aged              150
## 8 other german-style 137
## 9 bock              131
## 10 bitter           128
## 11 wheat            116
## 12 fruit             93
## 13 saison            58
## 14 hefeweizen        52
## 15 rye                47
```

```
## 16 munchner      44
## 17 altbier       41
## 18 schwarzbier   41
## 19 witbier       34
```

```
# count macro_category and year
# draw line plot with x mapped to year, y to n, color to macro_category
beer_awards %>%
  filter(macro_category %in% c("lager", "stout", "flavored", "pilsener", "porter")) %>%
  count(macro_category, year) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year,
             y = n,
             color = macro_category)) +
  geom_line(aes(linetype = macro_category))
```

