

Class17

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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                92395          San Bernardino San Bernardino  
## 2 2021-01-05                93206                Kern          Kern  
## 3 2021-01-05                91006          Los Angeles  Los Angeles  
## 4 2021-01-05                91901          San Diego    San Diego  
## 5 2021-01-05                92230          Riverside    Riverside  
## 6 2021-01-05                92662            Orange      Orange  
##   vaccine_equity_metric_quartile      vem_source  
## 1                        1 Healthy Places Index Score  
## 2                        1 Healthy Places Index Score  
## 3                        3 Healthy Places Index Score  
## 4                        3 Healthy Places Index Score  
## 5                        1 Healthy Places Index Score  
## 6                        4 Healthy Places Index Score  
##   age12_plus_population age5_plus_population persons_fully_vaccinated  
## 1                35915.3                40888                NA  
## 2                 1237.5                 1521                NA  
## 3                28742.7                31347                19  
## 4                15549.8                16905                12  
## 5                 2320.2                 2526                NA  
## 6                 2349.5                 2397                NA  
##   persons_partially_vaccinated percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated  
## 1                        NA                        NA  
## 2                        NA                        NA  
## 3                        873                        0.000606  
## 4                        271                        0.000710  
## 5                        NA                        NA  
## 6                        NA                        NA  
##   percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated  
## 1                        NA  
## 2                        NA  
## 3                   0.027850  
## 4                   0.016031  
## 5                        NA
```

```
## 6 NA
## percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose
## 1 NA
## 2 NA
## 3 0.028456
## 4 0.016741
## 5 NA
## 6 NA
## redacted
## 1 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
## 2 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
## 3 No
## 4 No
## 5 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
## 6 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
```

How many entries do have have?

```
nrow(vax)
```

```
## [1] 82908
```

We can use the **skimr** package and the **skim()** function to get a quick overview of the structure of this dataset.

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

Table 1: Data summary

Name	vax
Number of rows	82908
Number of columns	14
Column type frequency:	
character	5
numeric	9
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	47	0
local_health_jurisdiction	0	1	0	15	235	62	0
county	0	1	0	15	235	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	1817.39	90001	92257.75	93658.50	95380.50	97635.0	
vaccine_equity_metric_quartile	1089	0.95	2.44	1.11	1	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.0	
age12_plus_population	0	1.00	18895.04	18993.94	0	1346.95	13685.10	1756.12	88556.7	
age5_plus_population	0	1.00	20875.24	21106.04	0	1460.50	15364.00	34877.00	101902.0	
persons_fully_vaccinated	8355	0.90	9585.35	11609.12	11	516.00	4210.00	16095.00	71219.0	
persons_partially_vaccinated	8355	0.90	1894.87	2105.55	11	198.00	1269.00	2880.00	20159.0	
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated	8355	0.90	0.43	0.27	0	0.20	0.44	0.63	1.0	
percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated	8355	0.90	0.10	0.10	0	0.06	0.07	0.11	1.0	
percent_of_population_with_8355plus_dose	8355	0.90	0.51	0.26	0	0.31	0.53	0.71	1.0	

Notice that one of these column is a date column. Working with time and dates get's annoying quickly. We can use the **lubridate** package to make this easy...

```
library("lubridate")

today()
```

```
## [1] "2021-11-24"
```

Q. How many days since the first entry in the dataset?

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

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

This will not work because our data column was read as character..

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

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

```
today() - d[1]
```

```
## Time difference of 323 days
```

I will make the as of date column Data format

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

Q. When was the dataset last updated? What is the last date in this dataset? How many days since the last update?

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

```
## Time difference of 1 days
```

Q. How many days does the dataset span?

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

```
## Time difference of 322 days
```

Q. How many different ZIP code areas are?

```
AZIP <- unique(vax$zip_code_tabulation_area)
length(AZIP)
```

```
## [1] 1764
```

To work with ZIP codes we can use **zipcodeR**.

```
library("zipcodeR")
```

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

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

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

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

```
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
## # ... with 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>
```

Focus in on San Diego County

We want to subset the full CA vax data to down to just San Diego County.

```
inds <- vax$county == "San Diego"
nrow(vax[inds,])
```

```
## [1] 5029
```

Subsetting can get tedious and complicated quickly when you have multiple things want to subset by.

```
library("dplyr")
```

We will use the `filter()` function to do our subsetting from now on.

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

```
## [1] 5029
```

More complicated subsetting...

```
sd.20 <- filter(vax, county=="San Diego",
  age5_plus_population>20000)
nrow(sd.20)
```

```
## [1] 3055
```

Q. What is the average vaccination rate of San Diego county as of yesterday?

```
sd.now <- filter(vax, county=="San Diego",
  as_of_date=="2021-11-23")
head(sd.now)
```

```
##   as_of_date zip_code_tabulation_area local_health_jurisdiction   county
## 1 2021-11-23           92120                San Diego San Diego
## 2 2021-11-23           91962                San Diego San Diego
## 3 2021-11-23           92155                San Diego San Diego
## 4 2021-11-23           92147                San Diego San Diego
## 5 2021-11-23           91913                San Diego San Diego
## 6 2021-11-23           92114                San Diego San Diego
##   vaccine_equity_metric_quartile      vem_source
## 1                4 Healthy Places Index Score
## 2                3 Healthy Places Index Score
## 3                NA                No VEM Assigned
## 4                NA                No VEM Assigned
## 5                3 Healthy Places Index Score
## 6                2 Healthy Places Index Score
##   age12_plus_population age5_plus_population persons_fully_vaccinated
## 1                26372.9                28414                21234
## 2                1758.7                2020                948
## 3                456.0                456                70
```

```
## 4          518.0          518          NA
## 5          43514.7          50461          37974
## 6          59050.7          64945          43708
##  persons_partially_vaccinated percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
## 1              3198              0.747308
## 2              126              0.469307
## 3              20              0.153509
## 4              NA              NA
## 5              6690              0.752542
## 6              6261              0.673000
##  percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated
## 1              0.112550
## 2              0.062376
## 3              0.043860
## 4              NA
## 5              0.132578
## 6              0.096405
##  percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose
## 1              0.859858
## 2              0.531683
## 3              0.197369
## 4              NA
## 5              0.885120
## 6              0.769405
##                                     redacted
## 1                                     No
## 2                                     No
## 3                                     No
## 4 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
## 5                                     No
## 6                                     No
```

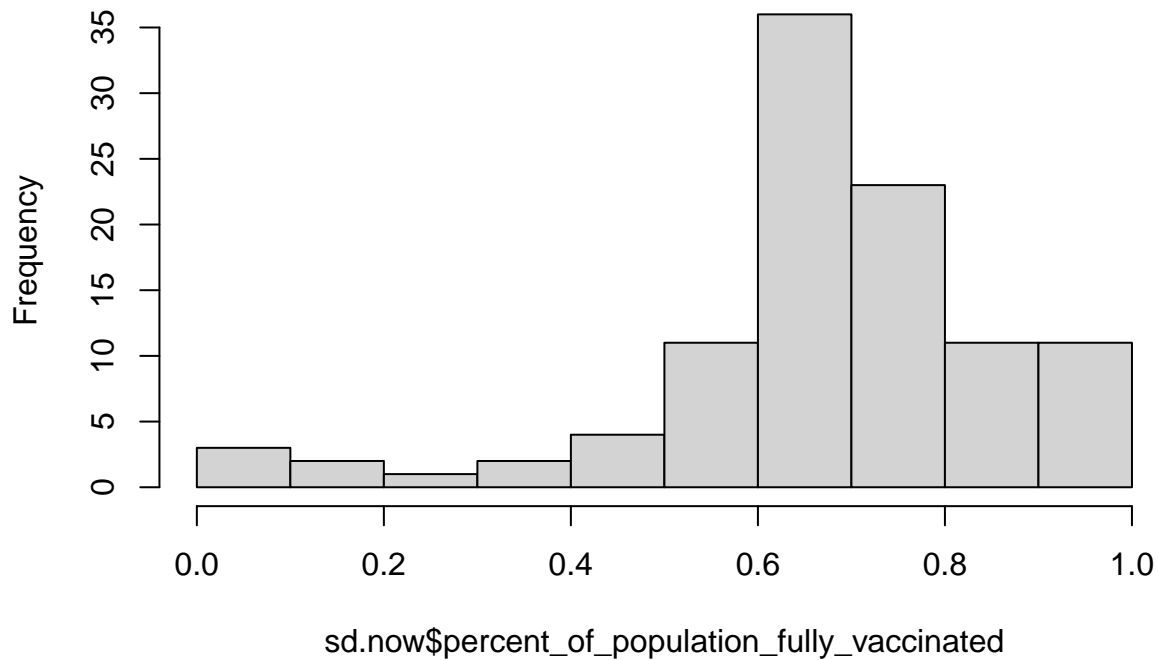
```
summary(sd.now$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.   NA's
## 0.01017 0.61301 0.67965 0.67400 0.76932 1.00000      3
```

Q. Make a histogram of these values

```
hist(sd.now$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

Histogram of sd.now\$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated



This is going to be susceptible to being skewed by ZIP code areas with small populations. This will have big effects for just a small number of unvax-ed folks.

Q. What is the population of the 92037 zip ode area?

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

```
## [1] 36144
```

Q. What is the average vaccination value for this UCSD/La Jolla ZIP code area?

```
ucsd$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
```

```
## [1] 0.916196
```

```
LJ2 <- filter(sd.now, zip_code_tabulation_area=="92122")
LJ2$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
```

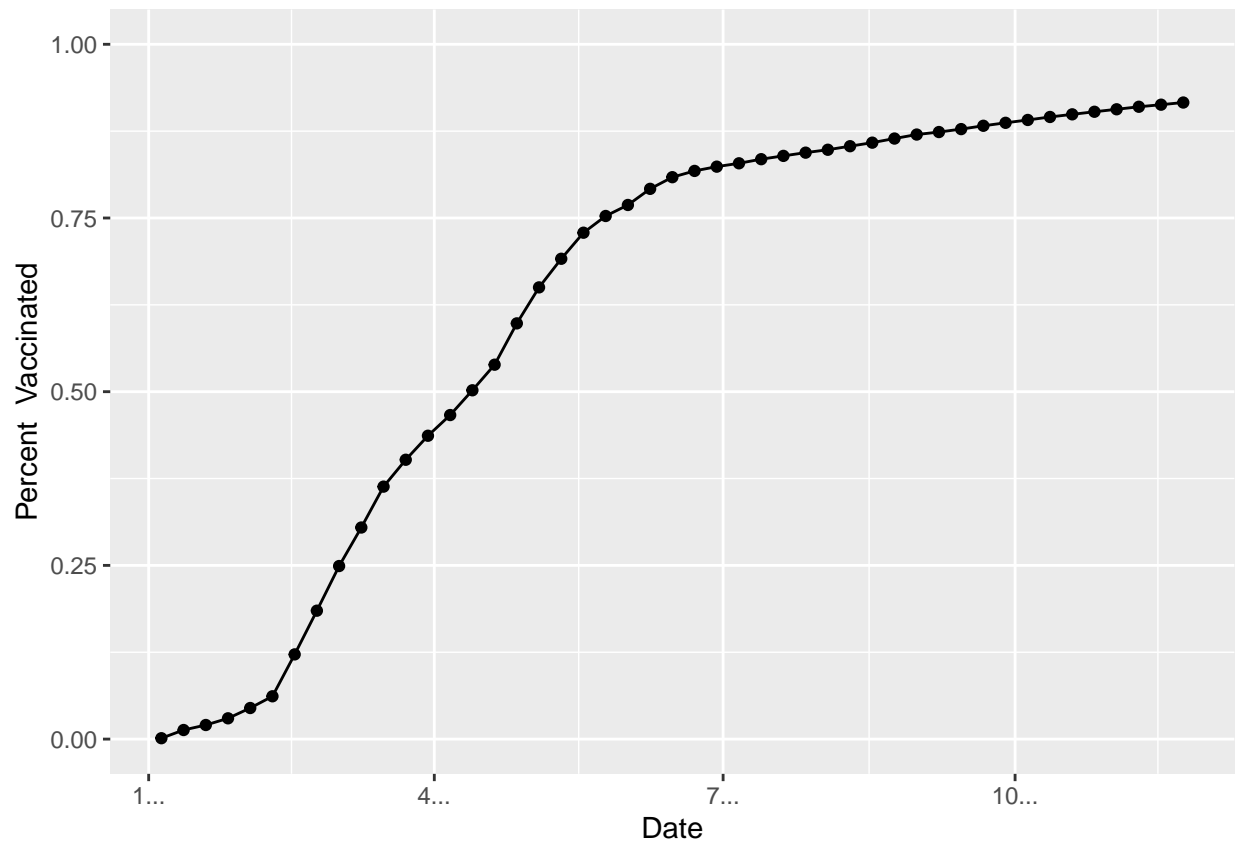
```
## [1] 0.771474
```

Time series of vaccination rate for a given ZIP code area.

Using ggplot make a graph of the vaccination rate time course for the 92037 ZIP code area

```
Lj <- filter(vax, zip_code_tabulation_area=="92037")
```

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(Lj) +
  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")
```



Let's make this plot for all San Diego County ZIP code areas that have a population as least as large as 92037.

```
sd.36 <- filter(vax, county=="San Diego",
                 age5_plus_population>36144)
head(sd.36)
```

```
##   as_of_date zip_code_tabulation_area local_health_jurisdiction   county
## 1 2021-01-05                92058             San Diego San Diego
## 2 2021-01-05                92078             San Diego San Diego
## 3 2021-01-05                92019             San Diego San Diego
## 4 2021-01-05                92117             San Diego San Diego
## 5 2021-01-05                92057             San Diego San Diego
## 6 2021-01-05                91913             San Diego San Diego
```



```
## vaccine_equity_metric_quartile vem_source
## 1 1 Healthy Places Index Score
## 2 3 Healthy Places Index Score
## 3 3 Healthy Places Index Score
## 4 3 Healthy Places Index Score
## 5 2 Healthy Places Index Score
## 6 3 Healthy Places Index Score
## age12_plus_population age5_plus_population persons_fully_vaccinated
## 1 34956.0 39695 NA
## 2 41789.5 47476 37
## 3 37439.4 40464 25
## 4 50041.6 53839 42
## 5 51927.0 56906 22
## 6 43514.7 50461 37
## persons_partially_vaccinated percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
## 1 NA NA
## 2 688 0.000779
## 3 610 0.000618
## 4 1143 0.000780
## 5 691 0.000387
## 6 1993 0.000733
## percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated
## 1 NA
## 2 0.014492
## 3 0.015075
## 4 0.021230
## 5 0.012143
## 6 0.039496
## percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose
## 1 NA
## 2 0.015271
## 3 0.015693
## 4 0.022010
## 5 0.012530
## 6 0.040229
## redacted
## 1 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
## 2 No
## 3 No
## 4 No
## 5 No
## 6 No
```

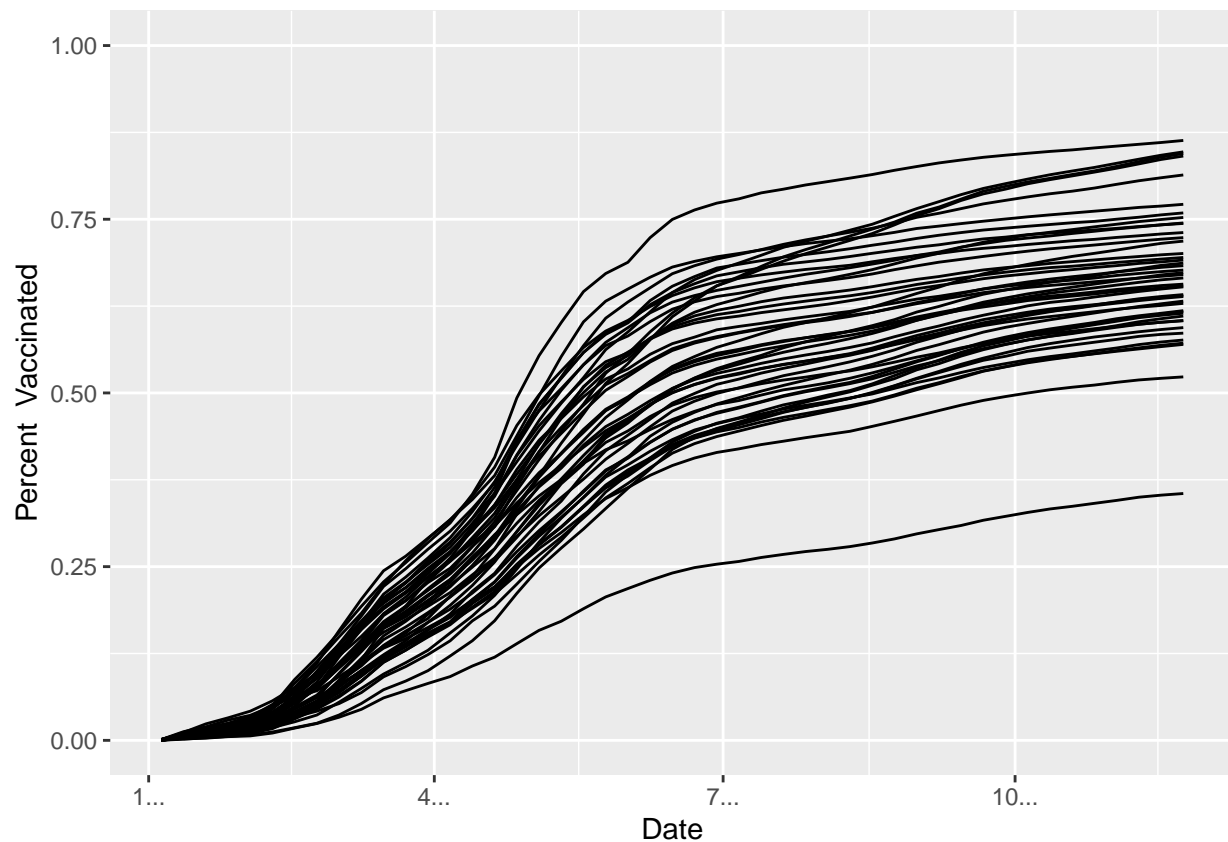
How many ZIP code areas in San Diego county have a population larger than 92037?

```
length(unique(sd.36$zip_code_tabulation_area))
```

```
## [1] 43
```

Let's make the plot

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(sd.36) +
  aes(as_of_date,
      percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated, group=zip_code_tabulation_area) +
  geom_line() +
  ylim(c(0,1)) +
  labs(x="Date", y="Percent Vaccinated")
```



Q. Make a plot like this for the all ZIP code areas in the State with a population at least as large as LJ.

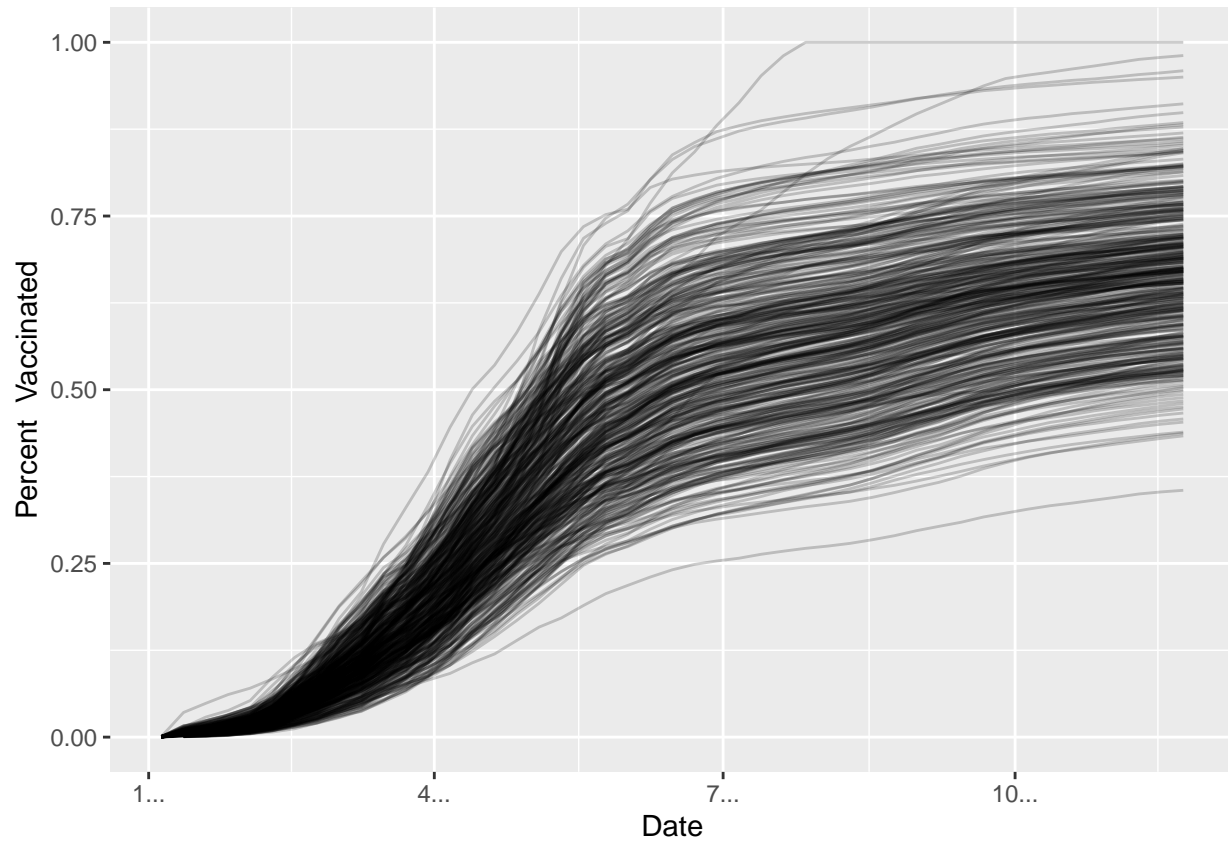
Subset to all CA areas with a population as large as 92037

```
ca <- filter(vax, age5_plus_population > 36144)
```

```
length(unique(ca$zip_code_tabulation_area))
```

```
## [1] 411
```

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(ca) +
  aes(as_of_date,
      percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated, group=zip_code_tabulation_area) +
  geom_line(alpha=0.2) +
  ylim(c(0,1)) +
  labs(x="Date", y="Percent Vaccinated")
```



Q. What is the mean across the state for these 36k+ population area?

```
ca.now <- filter(ca, as_of_date=="2021-11-23")
summary(ca.now$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## 0.3552  0.5939  0.6696  0.6672  0.7338  1.0000
```

```
ggplot(ca) +
  aes(as_of_date,
      percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated,
      group=zip_code_tabulation_area) +
  geom_line(alpha=0.2, color="blue") +
  ylim(c(0,1)) +
  labs(x="Date", y="Percent Vaccinated",
       title="Vaccination Rate Across California",
```

```
    subtitle="Only areas with a population above 36k are shown") +  
    geom_hline(yintercept = 0.75, color="red")
```

