

class16

Victor Yu

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

	as_of_date	zip_code_tabulation_area	local_health_jurisdiction	county
1	2021-01-05	93609	Fresno	Fresno
2	2021-01-05	94086	Santa Clara	Santa Clara
3	2021-01-05	94304	Santa Clara	Santa Clara
4	2021-01-05	94110	San Francisco	San Francisco
5	2021-01-05	93420	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo
6	2021-01-05	93454	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara
	vaccine_equity_metric_quartile		vem_source	
1		1	Healthy Places Index Score	
2		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
3		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
4		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
5		3	Healthy Places Index Score	
6		2	Healthy Places Index Score	
	age12_plus_population	age5_plus_population	tot_population	
1	4396.3	4839	5177	
2	42696.0	46412	50477	
3	3263.5	3576	3852	
4	64350.7	68320	72380	
5	26694.9	29253	30740	
6	32043.4	36446	40432	
	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated		
1	NA	NA		
2	11	640		
3	NA	NA		
4	18	1262		
5	NA	NA		
6	NA	NA		

	percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated		
1	NA		
2	0.000218		
3	NA		
4	0.000249		
5	NA		
6	NA		
	percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated		
1	NA		
2	0.012679		
3	NA		
4	0.017436		
5	NA		
6	NA		
	percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose	booster_recip_count	
1	NA	NA	
2	0.012897	NA	
3	NA	NA	
4	0.017685	NA	
5	NA	NA	
6	NA	NA	
	bivalent_dose_recip_count	eligible_recipient_count	
1	NA	1	
2	NA	11	
3	NA	6	
4	NA	18	
5	NA	4	
6	NA	5	
			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		
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		

Q1. What column details the total number of people fully vaccinated? Answer: Column 10

Q2. What column details the Zip code tabulation area? Answer: Column 2

Q3. What is the earliest date in this dataset? Answer: 2021-01-05

```
#Use table to look at all the dates and find th earliest one. It's already in order
```

```
table(vax["as_of_date"])
```

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

Q4. What is the latest date in this dataset?

Answer: 2023-03-07

```
#Table is already in order by dates/ We can just observe the last row  
tail(vax)
```

	as_of_date	zip_code	tabulation_area	local_health_jurisdiction
201091	2023-03-07		93662	Fresno
201092	2023-03-07		94801	Contra Costa
201093	2023-03-07		93668	Fresno
201094	2023-03-07		93704	Fresno
201095	2023-03-07		94510	Solano
201096	2023-03-07		93726	Fresno

	county	vaccine_equity_metric_quartile	vem_source
201091	Fresno	1	Healthy Places Index Score
201092	Contra Costa	1	Healthy Places Index Score
201093	Fresno	1	CDPH-Derived ZCTA Score
201094	Fresno	1	Healthy Places Index Score
201095	Solano	4	Healthy Places Index Score
201096	Fresno	1	Healthy Places Index Score

	age12_plus_population	age5_plus_population	tot_population
201091	24501.3	28311	30725
201092	25273.6	29040	31210
201093	1013.4	1199	1219
201094	24803.5	27701	29740
201095	24819.2	27056	28350
201096	33707.7	39067	42824

	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated
201091	20088	2150
201092	27375	2309
201093	644	74
201094	17887	1735
201095	22648	2264
201096	24121	2682

	percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
201091	0.653800
201092	0.877123
201093	0.528302
201094	0.601446
201095	0.798871
201096	0.563259

	percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated
201091	0.069976

```

201092                0.073983
201093                0.060705
201094                0.058339
201095                0.079859
201096                0.062628
      percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose booster_recip_count
201091                0.723776                10072
201092                0.951106                14782
201093                0.589007                 312
201094                0.659785                10435
201095                0.878730                16092
201096                0.625887                12104
      bivalent_dose_recip_count eligible_recipient_count redacted
201091                2578                20066         No
201092                5342                27282         No
201093                 66                 644         No
201094                4154                17822         No
201095                8797                22501         No
201096                3585                24062         No

```

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

```
[1] "2023-03-07"
```

```

#Quick overview of dataset
skimr::skim(vax)

```

Table 1: Data summary

Name	vax
Number of rows	201096
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	114	0
local_health_jurisdiction	0	1	0	15	570	62	0
county	0	1	0	15	570	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	1817.38	0	192257.75	3658.50	5380.50	7635.0	
vaccine_equity_metric_0018tile	0	0.95	2.44	1.11	1	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.0	
age12_plus_population	0	1.00	18895.04	8993.87	0	1346.95	13685.13	1756.18	8556.7	
age5_plus_population	0	1.00	20875.24	1105.97	0	1460.50	15364.06	1877.00	1902.0	
tot_population	9804	0.95	23372.77	2628.50	12	2126.00	18714.08	168.00	1165.0	
persons_fully_vaccinated	16621	0.92	13990.39	5073.66	1	932.00	8589.00	23346.08	7575.0	
persons_partially_vaccinated	16621	0.92	1702.31	2033.32	11	165.00	1197.00	2536.00	9973.0	
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated	20965	0.90	0.57	0.25	0	0.42	0.61	0.74	1.0	
percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated	20965	0.90	0.08	0.09	0	0.05	0.06	0.08	1.0	
percent_of_population_1_plus_dose	20965	0.89	0.63	0.24	0	0.49	0.67	0.81	1.0	
booster_recip_count	72997	0.64	5882.76	219.00	11	300.00	2773.00	9510.00	9593.0	
bivalent_dose_recip_count	158776	0.21	2978.23	3633.03	11	193.00	1467.50	1730.25	7694.0	
eligible_recipient_count	0	1.00	12830.83	4928.64	0	507.00	6369.00	22014.08	7248.0	

```
#vax$persons_fully_vaccinated
```

Q5. How many numeric columns are in this dataset? Answer: 13 columns

Q6: Note that there are “missing values” in the dataset. How many NA values there in the persons_fully_vaccinated column? Answer: 16621 NA vales

```
#Use 'is.na' to give a T/F matrix
#table () it to give you the count of each

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

```
FALSE    TRUE
184475   16621
```

```
#sum () adds up the number of TRUE. We can store this into n.missing to use it
n.missing <- sum (is.na(vax$persons_fully_vaccinated))
round ((n.missing / nrow(vax))*100, 2)
```

[1] 8.27

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

8.27

WORKING WITH DATES

```
library (lubridate)
```

Attaching package: 'lubridate'

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

```
date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
today()
```

[1] "2023-03-10"

```
#Specify that we are using the year-month-day format
#For funsies. This will give an Error! today() - vax$as_of_date[1] need vax$as_of_date first
vax$as_of_date <- ymd (vax$as_of_date)
```

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

Time difference of 794 days

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

Time difference of 791 days

```
#Find the most recent date in the data set
today() - ymd (vax$as_of_date[nrow(vax)])
```

Time difference of 3 days

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

Answers: 3 days (as of 3/10/2023)

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

Answer: 114 unique dates

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

```
[1] 114
```

Zip Codes

```
#installed zipcodeR package
library("zipcodeR")
```

```
#geocode_zip gives certain zip
geocode_zip('92037')
```

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

```
#Inputting 2 zip codes with zip_distance gives you the distance between them (IN MILES)
zip_distance('92037', '92109')
```

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



```
# reverse_zipcode pulls out all the related information tied to the zip code
# we can store this in zip_data
zip_data <- reverse_zipcode(c('92037', "92109"))

#Method 1: Subset SD county
sd <- vax$county == "San Diego"
sd_x <- vax[sd,]

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

```
#Method 2

sd.2 <- filter(vax, county == "San Diego")
nrow(sd.2)
```

[1] 12198

```
#Keep in mind: sd2 & sd_x both "San Diego-sorted" dataframes
nrow(table(sd_x$zip_code_tabulation_area))
```

[1] 107

Q11. How many distinct zip codes are listed for San Diego County? Answer: 107 zip codes in SD

```
#Find index of row largest tot_population
#Use the index to find the zip code is matches with

high <- which.max(sdx$age12_plus_population)
sdx[high, "zip_code_tabulation_area"]
```

```
[1] 92154
```

Q12. What San Diego County Zip code are ahas the largest 12+ population in this dataset?
 Answer: 92154 largest population in dataset

```
#Using dplyr to filter the df
sd.date <- filter (vax, county == "San Diego" & as_of_date == "2023-02-28")

#Remove NA row first & new df for ease

sd.ppfv <- sd.date[is.na(sd.date$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated) == 0,]

#take average new dataframe without NA rows

mean(sd.ppfv$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
[1] 0.7401687
```

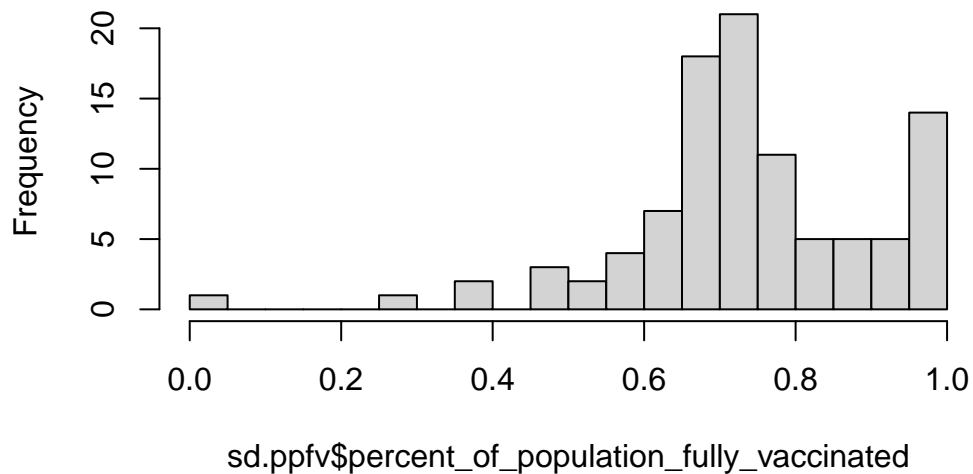
Q13. What is the overall average “Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated” value for all San Diego “County” as of “2023-02-28”

Answer: 0.7401687

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”?

```
#Base R plots
hist(sd.ppfv$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated, breaks=20)
```

Histogram of sd.ppfv\$percent_of_population_fully_vaccina



UCSD & La Jolla

```
#dplyr filter by area code
#T/F dataframe & sdx acutal dataframe that's sorted

ucsd <- filter(sdx, 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:

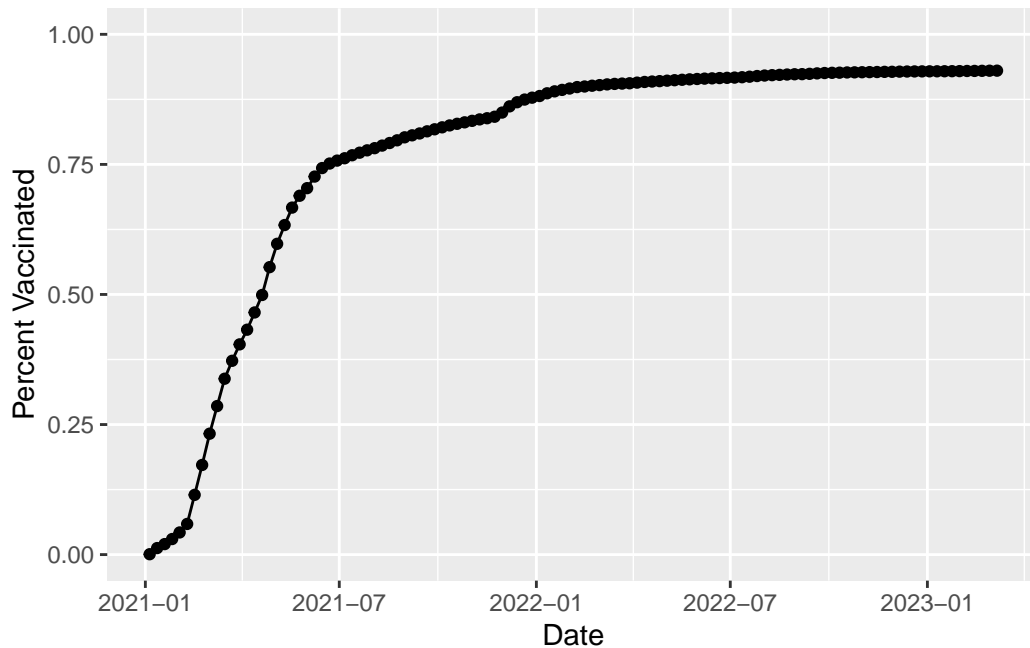
```
library (ggplot2)

# Fill in the ggplot code from the lab manual
ucsdplot <- ggplot(ucsd) +
  aes(as_of_date,
    percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated) +
  geom_point() +
```

```

geom_line(group=1) +
ylim(c(0,1)) +
labs(x="Date", y="Percent Vaccinated")
ucsdplot

```



```

# Subset to all CA areas with a population as large as 92037
vax.36 <- filter(vax, age5_plus_population > 36144 &
  as_of_date == "2023-02-28")

head(vax.36)

```

	as_of_date	zip_code_tabulation_area	local_health_jurisdiction	county
1	2023-02-28	91710	San Bernardino	San Bernardino
2	2023-02-28	92231	Imperial	Imperial
3	2023-02-28	93436	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara
4	2023-02-28	95037	Santa Clara	Santa Clara
5	2023-02-28	92234	Riverside	Riverside
6	2023-02-28	95120	Santa Clara	Santa Clara

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

3		2 Healthy Places Index Score	
4		4 Healthy Places Index Score	
5		1 Healthy Places Index Score	
6		4 Healthy Places Index Score	
	age12_plus_population	age5_plus_population	tot_population
1	79765.1	86612	91773
2	32448.6	36867	40064
3	46236.9	52318	56323
4	43786.2	48583	51994
5	46401.1	51202	54357
6	32743.9	36636	38122
	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated	
1	53009	4698	
2	71106	39909	
3	34961	4161	
4	43309	2824	
5	38397	4954	
6	35627	2201	
	percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated		
1	0.577610		
2	1.000000		
3	0.620723		
4	0.832961		
5	0.706386		
6	0.934552		
	percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated		
1	0.051192		
2	0.996131		
3	0.073877		
4	0.054314		
5	0.091138		
6	0.057736		
	percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose	booster_recip_count	
1	0.628802	30093	
2	1.000000	29254	
3	0.694600	19444	
4	0.887275	29756	
5	0.797524	21318	
6	0.992288	28307	
	bivalent_dose_recip_count	eligible_recipient_count	redacted
1	10464	52875	No
2	5301	70768	No
3	7056	34857	No

4	12364	43137	No
5	7771	38367	No
6	14895	35476	No

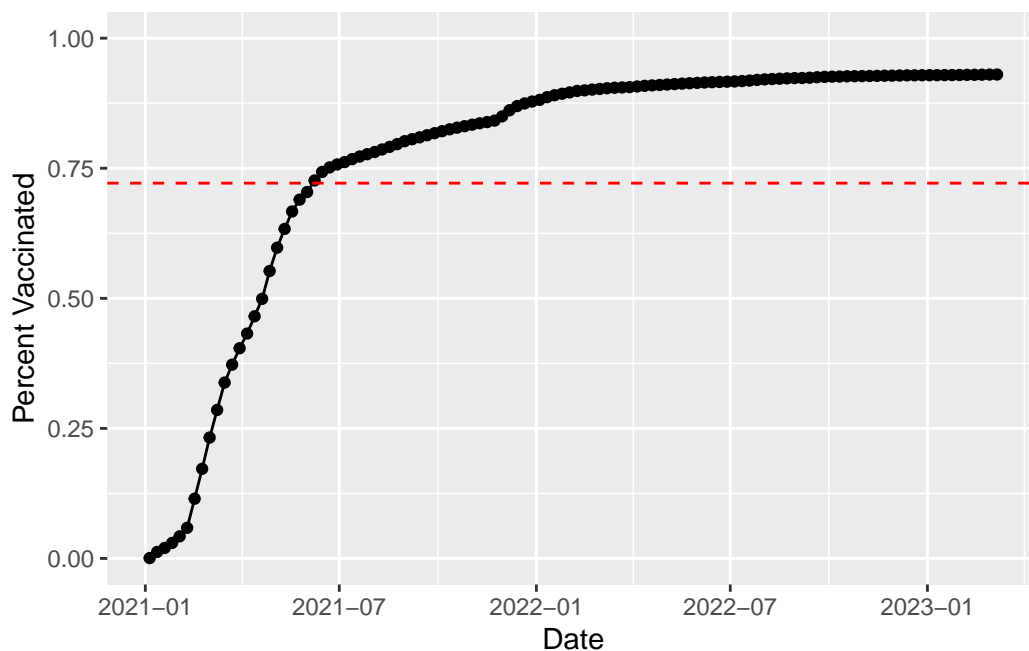
Q16. Calculate the mean “Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated” for ZIP code areas with a population as large as 92037 (La Jolla) as_of_date “2023-02-28”. Add this as a straight horizontal line to your plot from above with the `geom_hline()` function?

Answer: 0.72149

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

```
[1] 0.7213907
```

```
#Adding existing ucsd.plot with geom_hline()
ucsdplot + geom_hline(yintercept = mean(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated), color = "red", linetype = "dashed")
```



Q17 What is the 6 number summary (Min, 1st Qu., Median, Mean, 3rd Qu., and Max) of the “Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated” values for ZIP code areas with a population as large as 92037 (La Jolla) as_of_date “2023-02-28”?

```
#Fivenum() functions work on data., Releases a output of min, lowerQ, median, upperQ, max
fivenum(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
[1] 0.3804340 0.6458120 0.7181270 0.7907105 1.0000000
```

```
#Mean
vax36.mean <- mean(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)

sixnum <- c(fivenum(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated), vax36.mean)

summary (vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

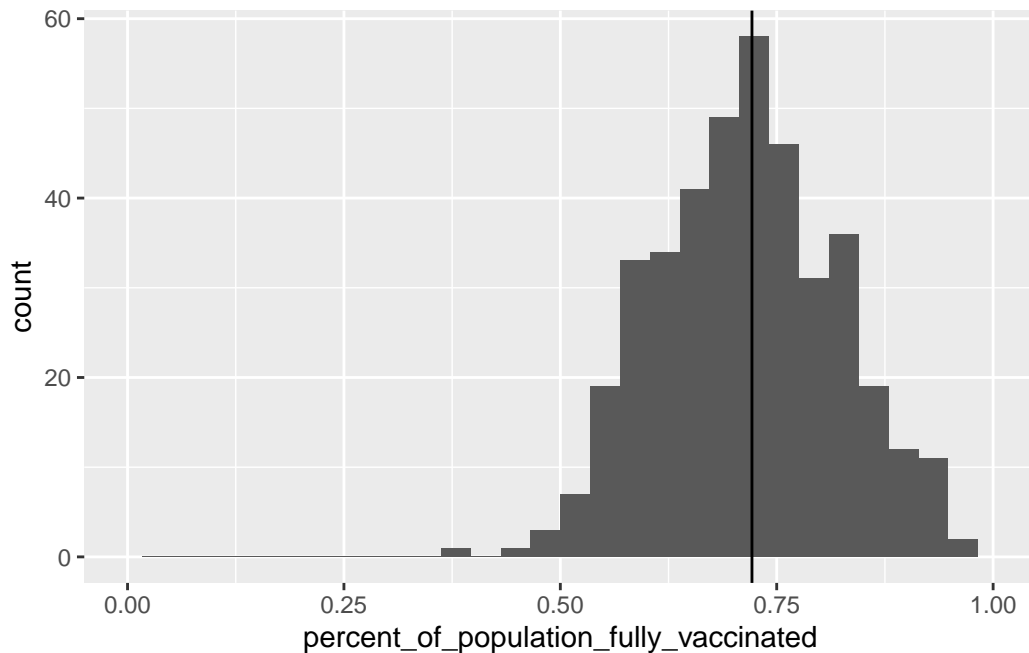
```
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
0.3804  0.6458  0.7181  0.7214  0.7907  1.0000
```

Q18. Using ggplot generate a histogram of this data.

```
vax36.plot <- ggplot(vax.36) +
  aes(x=percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated) +
  xlim(0,1) +
  geom_histogram() + geom_vline(aes(xintercept=vax36.mean))
vax36.plot
```

```
`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```

```
Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_bar()`).
```



```
#Average for 92040
```

```
vax %>% filter(as_of_date == "2023-02-28") %>%
  filter (zip_code_tabulation_area == "92040") %>%
  select(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
1                                0.550469
```

```
#Average for 92109
```

```
vax %>% filter(as_of_date == "2023-02-28") %>%
  filter (zip_code_tabulation_area == "92109") %>%
  select(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
1                                0.69453
```

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

Answer: The two averages are .550469, .69453 which are both below average

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

```
vax36.all <- filter(vax, age5_plus_population > 36144)
ggplot(vax36.all) +
  aes(as_of_date,
    percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated,
    group=zip_code_tabulation_area) +
  geom_line(alpha=0.2, color="blue") +
  ylim(0,1) +
  labs(x="Date", y="Percent Vaccinated",
    title="Vaccination Rates Across CA",
    subtitle="only areas with population above 36k are shown") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = vax36.mean, linetype="dashed")
```

Warning: Removed 183 rows containing missing values (`geom_line()`).

