

COVID_Vax_Analysis

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Import vax data

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

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

5	NA	NA
6	NA	NA
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated		
1	NA	
2	NA	
3	NA	
4	NA	
5	NA	
6	NA	
percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated		
1	NA	
2	NA	
3	NA	
4	NA	
5	NA	
6	NA	
percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose booster_recip_count		
1	NA	NA
2	NA	NA
3	NA	NA
4	NA	NA
5	NA	NA
6	NA	NA
bivalent_dose_recip_count eligible_recipient_count		
1	NA	0
2	NA	1
3	NA	0
4	NA	1
5	NA	0
6	NA	0

redacted

1 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements

2 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements

3 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q2. What column details the Zip code tabulation area? # zip_code_tabulation_area

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

Q4. What is the latest date in this dataset? # 2022-11-15

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

Table 1: Data summary

Name	vax
Number of rows	172872
Number of columns	18
Column type frequency:	
character	5
numeric	13
Group variables	
None	

Variable type: character

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	min	max	empty	n_unique	whitespace
as_of_date	0	1	10	10	0	98	0
local_health_jurisdiction	0	1	0	15	490	62	0
county	0	1	0	15	490	59	0
vem_source	0	1	15	26	0	3	0
redacted	0	1	2	69	0	2	0

Variable type: numeric

skim_variable	n_missing	complete	mean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100	hist
zip_code_tabulation_area	0	1.00	93665.18	1739000	0	12257.73	658.95	380.90	635.0	
vaccine_equity_metrics	8526	0.95	2.44	1.11	1	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.0	
age12_plus_population	0	1.00	18895.08	993.88	0	1346.95	3685.30	756.82	556.7	
age5_plus_population	0	1.00	20875.24	105.98	0	1460.50	5364.34	877.00	1902.0	
tot_population	8428	0.95	23372.77	628.52	0	2126.00	8714.38	168.00	1165.0	
persons_fully_vaccinated	15440	0.91	13309.15	740.07	0	859.00	7687.00	2253.80	305.0	
persons_partially_vaccinated	15440	0.91	1679.18	993.86	0	157.00	1158.00	483.00	201.0	
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated	1898	0.89	0.54	0.26	0	0.36	0.58	0.73	1.0	
percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated	1898	0.89	0.08	0.09	0	0.05	0.06	0.08	1.0	
percent_of_population_with_dose1	1822	0.89	0.60	0.26	0	0.42	0.64	0.79	1.0	
booster_recip_count	70642	0.59	5701.06	972.68	1	276.00	2546.00	513.00	58301.0	
bivalent_dose_recip_count	156937	0.09	1512.91	994.71	1	101.00	662.00	236.00	6790.0	
eligible_recipient_count	0	1.00	12114.80	551.90	0	438.00	520.00	714.80	817.0	

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

Q6. Note that there are “missing values” in the dataset. How many NA values there in the persons_fully_vaccinated column? # There are 15440 missing values in the in the fully vaccinated column.

Q7. What percent of persons_fully_vaccinated values are missing (to 2 significant figures)? # 8.9% of the persons fully vaccinated values are missing

```
(15440/172872)*100
```

```
[1] 8.931464
```

Q8. [Optional]: Why might this data be missing? # These data may be missing according to the reporting conditions/limitations from the CDC as stated at the beginning of the document. “These data do NOT include doses administered by the following federal agencies who received vaccine allocated directly from CDC: Indian Health Service, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Defense, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.”

Working with dates

```
library(lubridate)
```

Attaching package: 'lubridate'

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

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

```
today()
```

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

```
#specify ymd format
```

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

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

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

Time difference of 686 days

```
#How many days did the dataset span?
```

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

Time difference of 679 days

Q9. How many days have passed since the last update of the dataset? # 6 days have passed since the last update to the dataset, 2022-11-15.

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

Time difference of 7 days

Q10. How many unique dates are in the dataset (i.e. how many different dates are detailed)?
There are 98 unique dates in the dataset.

```
library(dplyr)
```

Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.1.3

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
```

```
n_distinct(vax$as_of_date)
```

```
[1] 98
```

Working with zip codes

```
library(zipcodeR)
```

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

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

```
# distance between 2 centroids
zip_distance('92037','92109')
```

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

```
# census data
reverse_zipcode(c('92037','92109'))
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 24
  zipcode zipcode_~1 major~2 post_~3 common_c~4 county state lat lng timez~5
  <chr>   <chr>       <chr>   <chr>      <blob> <chr>  <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
1 92037   Standard   La Jol~ La Jol~ <raw 20 B> San D~ CA    32.8 -117. Pacific
```

```

2 92109    Standard    San Di~ San Di~ <raw 21 B> San D~ CA      32.8 -117. Pacific
# ... with 14 more variables: radius_in_miles <dbl>, area_code_list <blob>,
#   population <int>, population_density <dbl>, land_area_in_sqmi <dbl>,
#   water_area_in_sqmi <dbl>, housing_units <int>,
#   occupied_housing_units <int>, median_home_value <int>,
#   median_household_income <int>, bounds_west <dbl>, bounds_east <dbl>,
#   bounds_north <dbl>, bounds_south <dbl>, and abbreviated variable names
#   1: zipcode_type, 2: major_city, 3: post_office_city, ...

```

Focus on SD area

```

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

```

```
[1] 10486
```

Q11. How many distinct zip codes are listed for San Diego County? # There are 107 distinct zip codes in SD county.

```

n_distinct(sd$zip_code_tabulation_area)

```

```
[1] 107
```

Q12. What San Diego County Zip code area has the largest 12 + Population in this dataset? # Zip code 92154 has the largest 12+ population in SD.

```

sd$zip_code_tabulation_area[which.max(sd$age12_plus_population)]

```

```
[1] 92154
```

Q13. What is the overall average “Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated” value for all San Diego “County” as of “2022-11-15”? # On average, 73.8% percent of the SD population is fully vaccinated as of 2022-11-25.

```

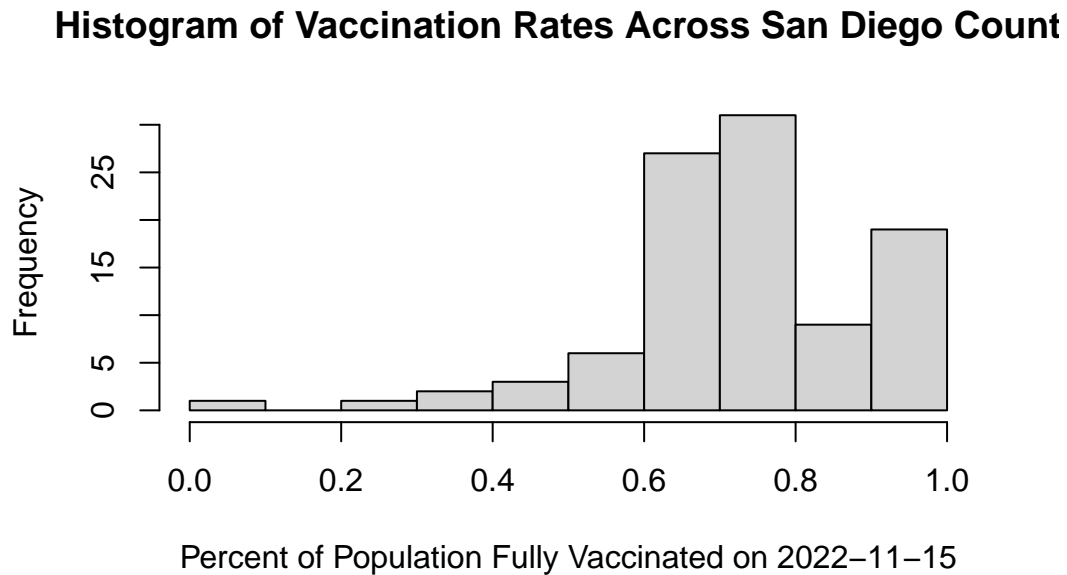
date_20221115 <- filter(sd, as_of_date == '2022-11-15')
mean(date_20221115$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated, na.rm = TRUE)

```

```
[1] 0.7381765
```

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”? #

```
hist(date_20221115$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated, main = "Histogram of Vaccination
```



Focus on UCSD/La Jolla

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

```
[1] 36144
```

Q15. Using ggplot make a graph of the vaccination rate time course for the 92037 ZIP code area

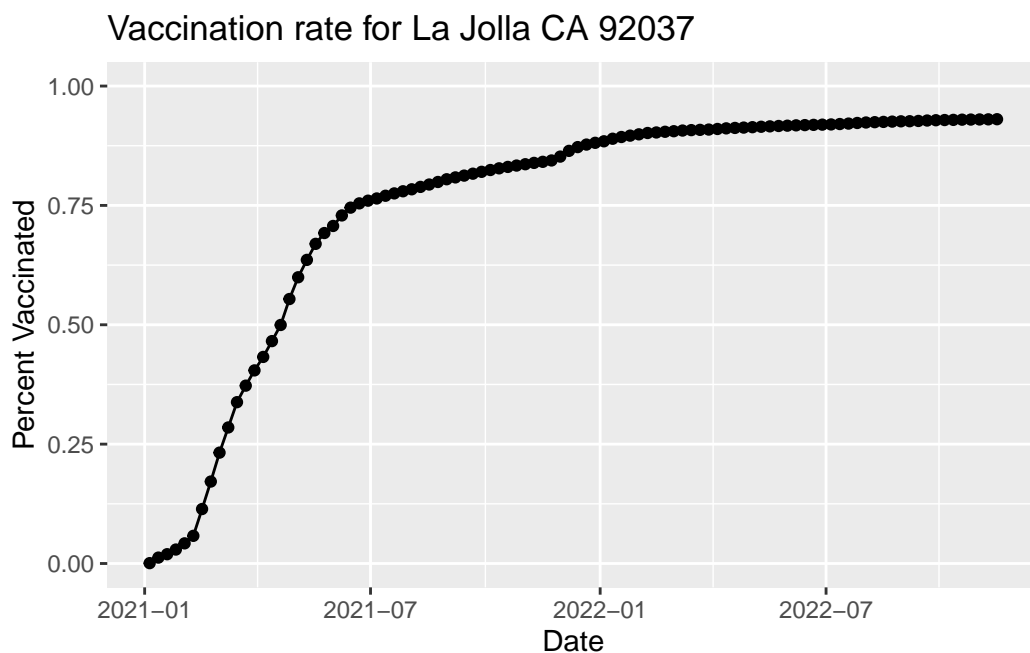
```
library(ggplot2)
```

Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.1.3


```

p <- 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", title = "Vaccination rate for La Jolla CA 92037")
p

```



Comparing to similar sized areas

```

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

```

	as_of_date	zip_code_tabulation_area	local_health_jurisdiction	county
1	2022-11-15	92127	San Diego	San Diego
2	2022-11-15	92201	Riverside	Riverside
3	2022-11-15	92111	San Diego	San Diego
4	2022-11-15	92122	San Diego	San Diego

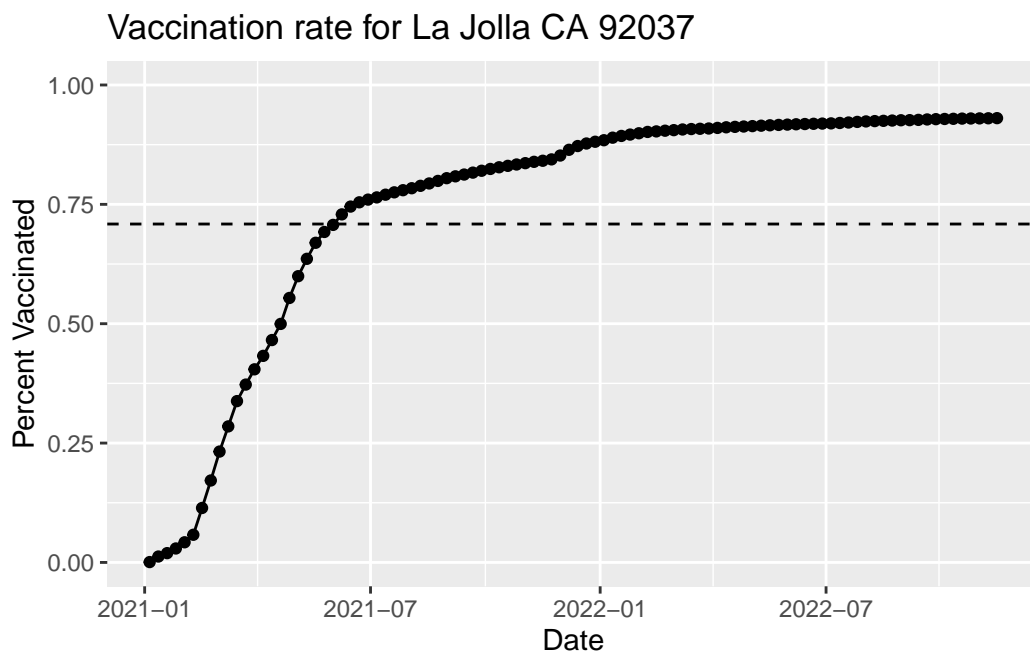
5	2022-11-15	92129	San Diego	San Diego
6	2022-11-15	94561	Contra Costa	Contra Costa
	vaccine_equity_metric_quartile		vem_source	
1		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
2		1	Healthy Places Index Score	
3		3	Healthy Places Index Score	
4		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
5		4	Healthy Places Index Score	
6		3	Healthy Places Index Score	
	age12_plus_population	age5_plus_population	tot_population	
1	38942.3	46080	49935	
2	55960.9	61733	65726	
3	44075.0	48160	50693	
4	44091.1	45951	48071	
5	46449.1	51493	54762	
6	34548.9	39272	42473	
	persons_fully_vaccinated	persons_partially_vaccinated		
1	41150	3362		
2	44078	7311		
3	34968	3524		
4	37846	5167		
5	43573	3337		
6	32347	1804		
	percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated			
1	0.824071			
2	0.670633			
3	0.689799			
4	0.787294			
5	0.795679			
6	0.761590			
	percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated			
1	0.067328			
2	0.111235			
3	0.069517			
4	0.107487			
5	0.060936			
6	0.042474			
	percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose	booster_recip_count		
1	0.891399	27742		
2	0.781868	21043		
3	0.759316	21623		
4	0.894781	26519		
5	0.856615	29989		

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

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

```
h_line <- mean(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated, na.rm = TRUE)

p + geom_hline(yintercept = h_line, linetype = 2)
```



Q17. What is the 6 number summary (Min, 1st Qu., Median, Mean, 3rd Qu., and Max) of the “Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated” values for ZIP code areas with a population as large as 92037 (La Jolla) as_of_date “2022-11-15”?

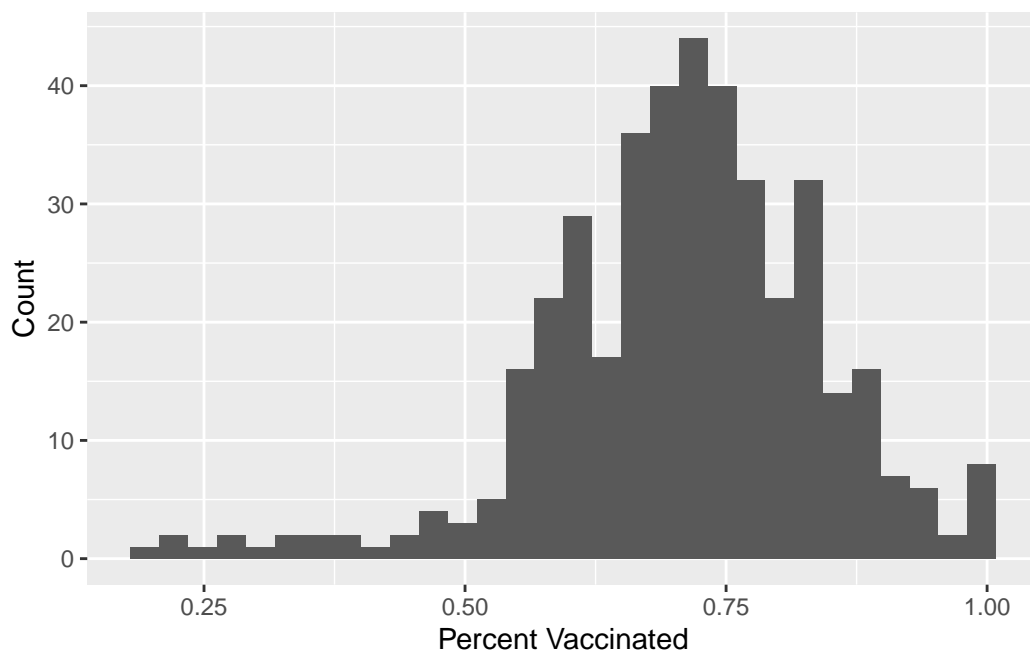
```
sum_stats <- summary(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
sum_stats
```

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

Q18. Using ggplot generate a histogram of this data.

```
ggplot(vax.36) +
  aes(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated) +
  geom_histogram() +
  labs(x="Percent Vaccinated", y="Count")
```

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



Q19. Is the 92109 and 92040 ZIP code areas above or below the average value you calculated for all these above? # Both zipcodes 92109 and 92040 are below the calculated average of the “Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated” values for ZIP code areas with a population as large as 92037 (La Jolla) as_of_date “2022-11-15”.

```
vax_92040 <- vax %>% filter(as_of_date == "2022-11-15") %>%
  filter(zip_code_tabulation_area=="92040") %>%
  select(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
vax_92040
```

```
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
1 0.547251
```

```
vax_92109 <- vax %>% filter(as_of_date == "2022-11-15") %>%
  filter(zip_code_tabulation_area=="92109") %>%
  select(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
vax_92109
```

```
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
1 0.695676
```

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

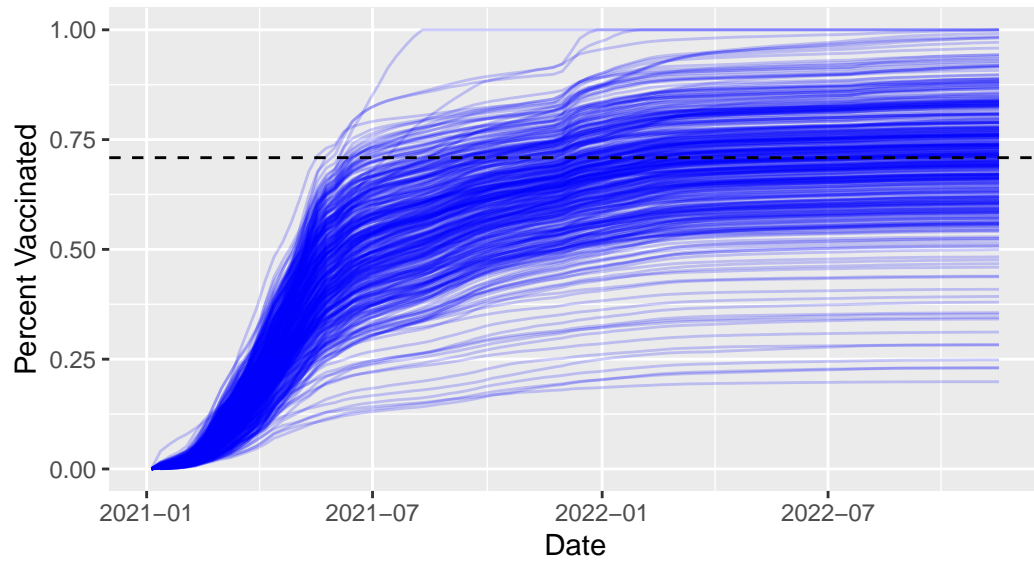
```
vax.36.all <- filter(vax, age5_plus_population > 36144)

ggplot(vax.36.all) +
  aes(as_of_date,
      percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated,
      group=zip_code_tabulation_area) +
  geom_line(alpha=0.2, color="blue") +
  ylim(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 = h_line, linetype=2)
```

Warning: Removed 183 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).

Vaccination rate across California

Only areas with a population above 36k are shown.



Q21. How do you feel about traveling for Thanksgiving Break and meeting for in-person class afterwards? # I'm staying in SD for break so I don't mind meeting in person for class.