

Class 17: Vaccination Rate Mini-Project

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Background

As we approach a period of travel and larger gatherings, let's have a look at vaccination rates across the State.

We will take data from the CA.gov site here: <https://data.ca.gov/dataset/covid-19-vaccine-progress-dashboard-data-by-zip-code>.

```
# 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                92804                Orange    Orange
## 2 2021-01-05                92626                Orange    Orange
## 3 2021-01-05                92250                Imperial  Imperial
## 4 2021-01-05                92637                Orange    Orange
## 5 2021-01-05                92155                San Diego  San Diego
## 6 2021-01-05                92259                Imperial  Imperial
##   vaccine_equity_metric_quartile          vem_source
## 1                        2 Healthy Places Index Score
## 2                        3 Healthy Places Index Score
## 3                        1 Healthy Places Index Score
## 4                        3 Healthy Places Index Score
## 5                       NA          No VEM Assigned
## 6                        1    CDPH-Derived ZCTA Score
##   age12_plus_population age5_plus_population persons_fully_vaccinated
## 1             76455.9             84200             19
## 2             44238.8             47883             NA
## 3              7098.5              8026             NA
## 4             16027.4             16053             NA
## 5               456.0               456             NA
## 6              119.0               121             NA
##   persons_partially_vaccinated percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
## 1                1282                0.000226
## 2                 NA                NA
## 3                 NA                NA
## 4                 NA                NA
## 5                 NA                NA
## 6                 NA                NA
##   percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated
```

```
## 1 0.015226
## 2 NA
## 3 NA
## 4 NA
## 5 NA
## 6 NA
## percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose
## 1 0.015452
## 2 NA
## 3 NA
## 4 NA
## 5 NA
## 6 NA
## redacted
## 1 No
## 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: The column “persons fully vaccinated” details the total number of people fully vaccinated.

Q2. What column details the ZIP code tabulation area?

Answer: The column “zip code tabulation area” details the ZIP code tabulation area.

Q3. What is the earliest date in this dataset?

```
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"
```

Answer: The earliest date in this dataset is 2021-01-05.

Q4. What is the latest date in this dataset?

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

```
## [1] "2021-11-16" "2021-11-16" "2021-11-16" "2021-11-16" "2021-11-16"
## [6] "2021-11-16"
```

Answer: The latest date in this dataset is 2021-11-16.

Let’s call the ‘skim()’ function from the **skimr** package to get a quick overview of this dataset.

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

Table 1: Data summary

Name	vax
Number of rows	81144
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	46	0
local_health_jurisdiction	0	1	0	15	230	62	0
county	0	1	0	15	230	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	17.39	00001	92257.75	3658.55	380.57	635.0	
vaccine_equity_metric	4002	0.95	2.44	1.11	1	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.0	
age12_plus_population	0	1.00	18895.04	993.94	0	1346.95	13685.11	1756.18	556.7	
age5_plus_population	0	1.00	20875.21	1106.05	0	1460.50	15364.00	1877.00	1902.0	
persons_fully_vaccinated	8256	0.90	9456.49	1498.25	1	506.00	4105.00	5859.00	1078.0	
persons_partially_vaccinated	8256	0.90	1900.62	113.07	1	200.00	1271.00	2893.00	20185.0	
percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated	8256	0.90	0.42	0.27	0	0.19	0.44	0.62	1.0	
percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated	8256	0.90	0.10	0.10	0	0.06	0.07	0.11	1.0	
percent_of_population_10_plus_0.50	8256	0.90	0.50	0.26	0	0.30	0.53	0.70	1.0	

Q5. How many numeric columns are in this dataset?

Answer: There are 9 numeric columns in this dataset.

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

Answer: There are 8,256 NA values in the person_fully_vaccinated column.

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

```
sum(is.na(vax$persons_fully_vaccinated)) / nrow(vax)
```

```
## [1] 0.101745
```

Answer: 10.17% of persons_fully_vaccinated values are missing.

Q8. [Optional] Why might this data be missing?

Answer: Optional.

Working with Dates

We will use the **lubridate** package to make life a lot easier when dealing with dates and times.

```
library(lubridate)
```

```
## Warning: package 'lubridate' was built under R version 4.1.2
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

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

```
##
```

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

```
today()
```

```
## [1] "2021-11-23"
```

Here we make our 'as_of_date' column lubridate format...

```
# Specify that we are using the year-month-day format  
vax$as_of_date <- ymd(vax$as_of_date)
```

Now I can do useful math with dates more easily.

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

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

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

```
## Time difference of 315 days
```

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

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

```
## Time difference of 7 days
```

Answer: It has been 7 days since the last entry.

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

```
length(unique(vax$as_of_date))
```

```
## [1] 46
```

Answer: There are 46 unique dates in the dataset.

Working with ZIP Codes

```
library(zipcodeR)
```

```
## Warning: package 'zipcodeR' was built under R version 4.1.2
```

```
# Find centroid of La Jolla 92037 ZIP code area  
geocode_zip('92037')
```

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

```
# Calculate distance between centroids of any two ZIP codes  
zip_distance('92037', '92109')
```

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

More usefully, we can pull census data about ZIP code areas (including median household income, etc.).

```
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>
```

We can use this `reverse_zipcode()` to pull census data later on for any or all ZIP code areas we might be interested in.

Focus on San Diego Area

```
table(vax$county)
```

```
##
##           Alameda      Alpine      Amador      Butte
##           230      2254      46      552      828
## Calaveras      Colusa      Contra Costa      Del Norte      El Dorado
##           828      322      1978      184      1012
##           Fresno      Glenn      Humboldt      Imperial      Inyo
##           2530      276      1610      690      460
##           Kern      Kings      Lake      Lassen      Los Angeles
##           2254      322      644      598      13340
##           Madera      Marin      Mariposa      Mendocino      Merced
##           552      1288      368      1196      874
##           Modoc      Mono      Monterey      Napa      Nevada
##           506      322      1288      460      552
##           Orange      Placer      Plumas      Riverside      Sacramento
##           4048      1334      736      3220      2484
##           San Benito      San Bernardino      San Diego      San Francisco      San Joaquin
##           184      4094      4922      1242      1472
## San Luis Obispo      San Mateo      Santa Barbara      Santa Clara      Santa Cruz
##           1012      1334      1058      2668      782
##           Shasta      Sierra      Siskiyou      Solano      Sonoma
##           1196      322      966      690      1656
##           Stanislaus      Sutter      Tehama      Trinity      Tulare
##           1104      414      598      598      1518
##           Tuolumne      Ventura      Yolo      Yuba
##           598      1242      782      506
```

We will subset with base R.

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

```
##   as_of_date zip_code_tabulation_area local_health_jurisdiction   county
## 5  2021-01-05           92155           San Diego San Diego
## 14 2021-01-05           92147           San Diego San Diego
## 16 2021-01-05           92124           San Diego San Diego
## 24 2021-01-05           92145           San Diego San Diego
## 34 2021-01-05           91935           San Diego San Diego
## 36 2021-01-05           92102           San Diego San Diego
##   vaccine_equity_metric_quartile      vem_source
## 5      NA      No VEM Assigned
## 14      NA      No VEM Assigned
## 16      3 Healthy Places Index Score
## 24      NA      No VEM Assigned
```

```

## 34          3 Healthy Places Index Score
## 36          1 Healthy Places Index Score
##   age12_plus_population age5_plus_population persons_fully_vaccinated
## 5          456.0          456          NA
## 14          518.0          518          NA
## 16          25422.4          29040          29
## 24          1603.5          1821          NA
## 34          7390.0          8101          NA
## 36          37042.3          41033          29
##   persons_partially_vaccinated percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
## 5          NA          NA
## 14          NA          NA
## 16          573          0.000999
## 24          NA          NA
## 34          NA          NA
## 36          1495          0.000707
##   percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated
## 5          NA
## 14          NA
## 16          0.019731
## 24          NA
## 34          NA
## 36          0.036434
##   percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose
## 5          NA
## 14          NA
## 16          0.020730
## 24          NA
## 34          NA
## 36          0.037141
##                                     redacted
## 5 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
## 14 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
## 16                                     No
## 24 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
## 34 Information redacted in accordance with CA state privacy requirements
## 36                                     No

```

But let's use the **dplyr** package and its **filter()** function.

```
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

```

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

```
## [1] 4922
```

Using **dplyr** is more convenient when we are subsetting across multiple criteria. For example:

```
sd.10 <- filter(vax, county=="San Diego" & age5_plus_population>10000)
```

Q11. How many distinct ZIP codes are listed for San Diego County?

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

```
## [1] 107
```

Answer: There are 107 distinct ZIP codes listed for San Diego County.

Q12. What San Diego County ZIP code area has the largest 12+ population in this dataset?

```
which.max(sd$age12_plus_population)
```

```
## [1] 23
```

```
sd$zip_code_tabulation_area[23]
```

```
## [1] 92154
```

Answer: The San Diego County ZIP code area of 92154 has the largest 12+ population in this dataset.

Using **dplyr**, select all San Diego “county” entries on “as_of_date” “2021-11-09”.

```
sd.11.09 <- filter(vax, county=="San Diego" & as_of_date=="2021-11-09")
```

Q13. What is the overall average “Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated” value for all San Diego “County” as of “2021-11-09”?

```
mean(sd.11.09$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated, na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 0.6727567
```

Answer: The overall average “Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated” value is 67.27567%.

We can look at the 6-number summary.

```
summary(sd.11.09$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```



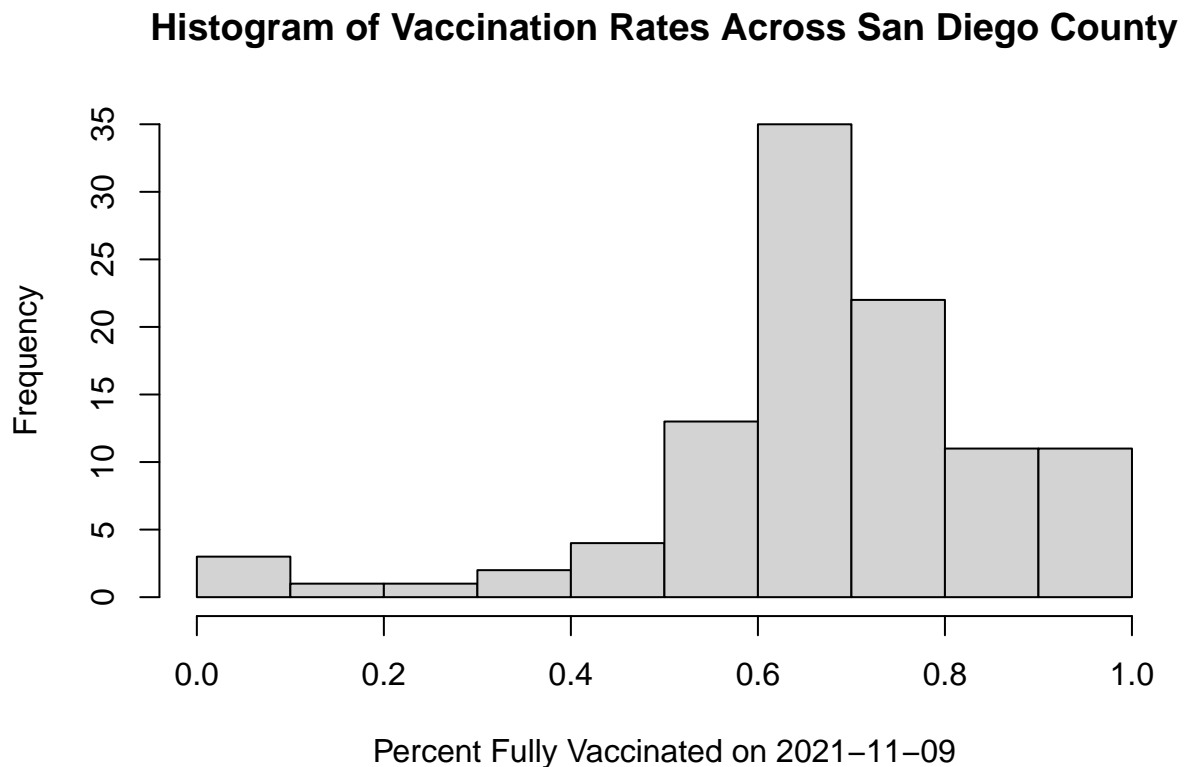
```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.     NA's
## 0.01017 0.60776 0.67700 0.67276 0.76164 1.00000      4
```

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 “2021-11-09”.

Answer:

Using base R plots

```
hist(sd.11.09$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated,
     main="Histogram of Vaccination Rates Across San Diego County",
     xlab="Percent Fully Vaccinated on 2021-11-09",
     ylab="Frequency")
```

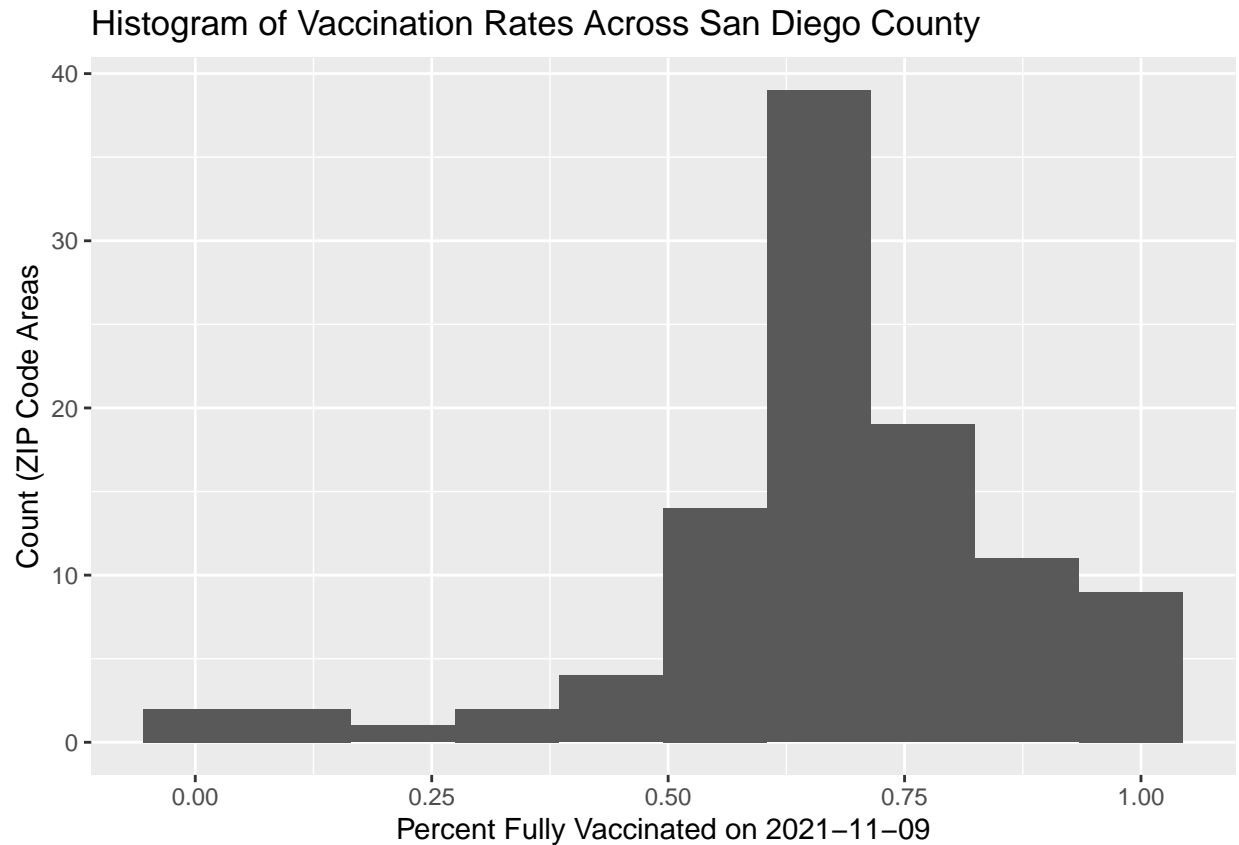


Using ggplot

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(sd.11.09) +
  aes(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated) +
  geom_histogram(bins=10) +
  labs(x="Percent Fully Vaccinated on 2021-11-09", y="Count (ZIP Code Areas)",
       title="Histogram of Vaccination Rates Across San Diego County")
```

```
## Warning: Removed 4 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```



Focus on UCSD/La Jolla

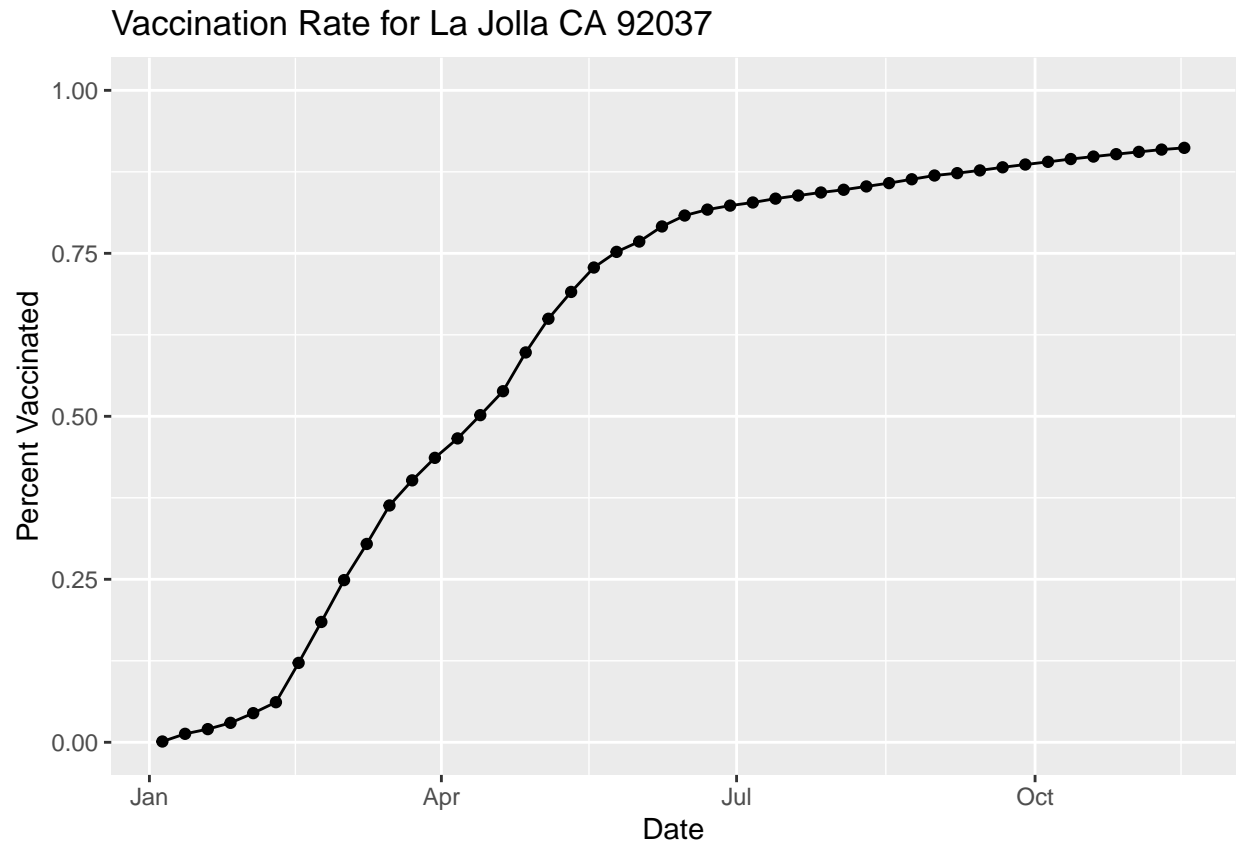
```
ucsd <- filter(sd, zip_code_tabulation_area=="92037")
ucsd[1,]$age5_plus_population
```

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

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

Answer:

```
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")
```



Comparing 92037 to Other Similar Sized Areas?

Let's return to the full dataset and look across every ZIP code area with a population at least as large as that of 92037 on "2021-11-16".

```
# Subset to all CA areas with a population as large as 92037
vax.36 <- filter(vax, age5_plus_population>36144 & as_of_date=="2021-11-16")
head(vax.36)
```

```
##   as_of_date zip_code_tabulation_area local_health_jurisdiction      county
## 1 2021-11-16           92833                Orange            Orange
## 2 2021-11-16           92234                Riverside          Riverside
## 3 2021-11-16           92507                Riverside          Riverside
## 4 2021-11-16           92555                Riverside          Riverside
## 5 2021-11-16           92345          San Bernardino San Bernardino
## 6 2021-11-16           91306                Los Angeles          Los Angeles
##   vaccine_equity_metric_quartile      vem_source
## 1                             3 Healthy Places Index Score
## 2                             1 Healthy Places Index Score
## 3                             1 Healthy Places Index Score
## 4                             2 Healthy Places Index Score
## 5                             1 Healthy Places Index Score
## 6                             2 Healthy Places Index Score
##   age12_plus_population age5_plus_population persons_fully_vaccinated
```

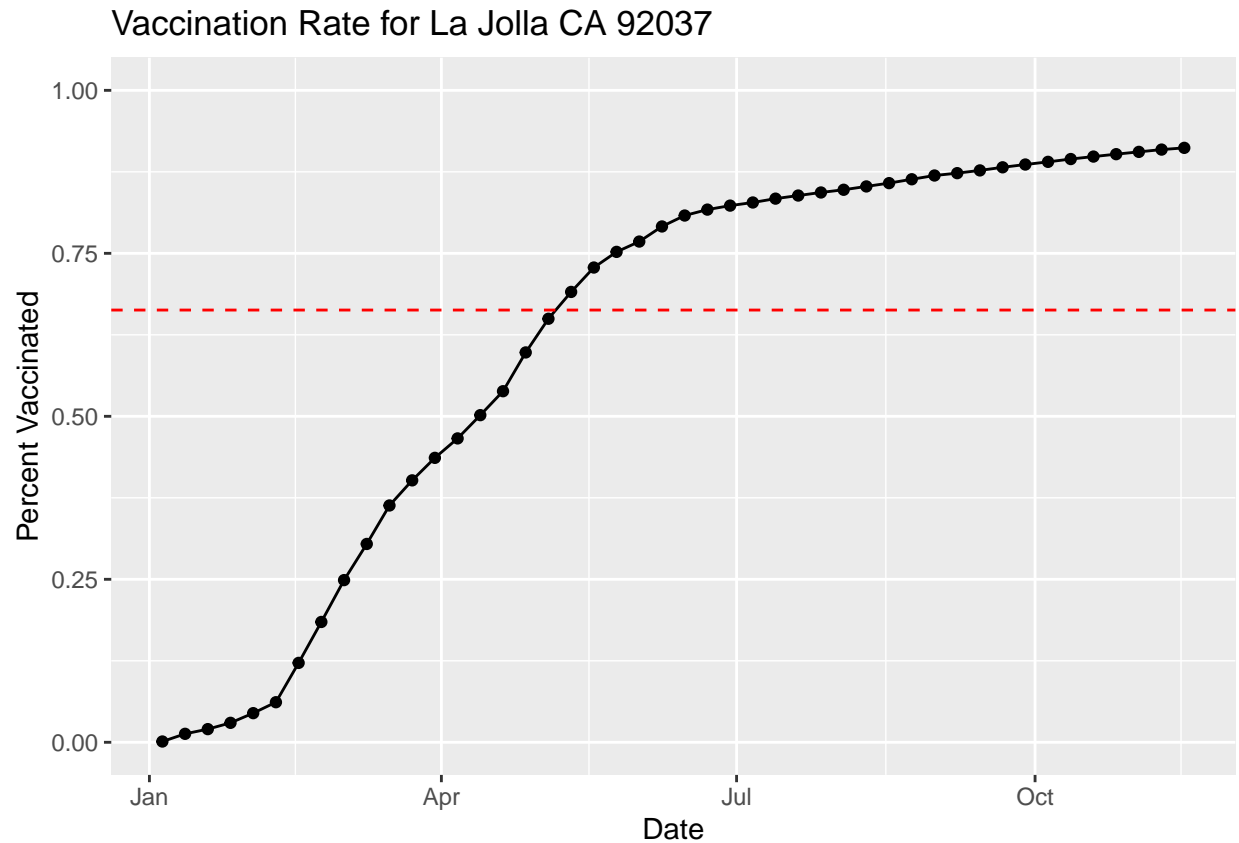
```
## 1          43985.4          48623          34668
## 2          46401.1          51202          34191
## 3          51432.5          55253          31704
## 4          36725.7          41446          23776
## 5          66047.5          75539          35332
## 6          42671.1          46573          31858
##  persons_partially_vaccinated percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
## 1              3377              0.712996
## 2              3966              0.667767
## 3              3434              0.573797
## 4              2424              0.573662
## 5              4428              0.467732
## 6              3372              0.684044
##  percent_of_population_partially_vaccinated
## 1              0.069453
## 2              0.077458
## 3              0.062150
## 4              0.058486
## 5              0.058619
## 6              0.072402
##  percent_of_population_with_1_plus_dose redacted
## 1              0.782449      No
## 2              0.745225      No
## 3              0.635947      No
## 4              0.632148      No
## 5              0.526351      No
## 6              0.756446      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 “2021-11-16”. Add this as a straight horizontal line to your plot from above with the `geom_hline()` function.

```
vaccination.36 <- mean(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

Answer:

```
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") +
  geom_hline(yintercept=vaccination.36, 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 “2021-11-16”?

Answer:

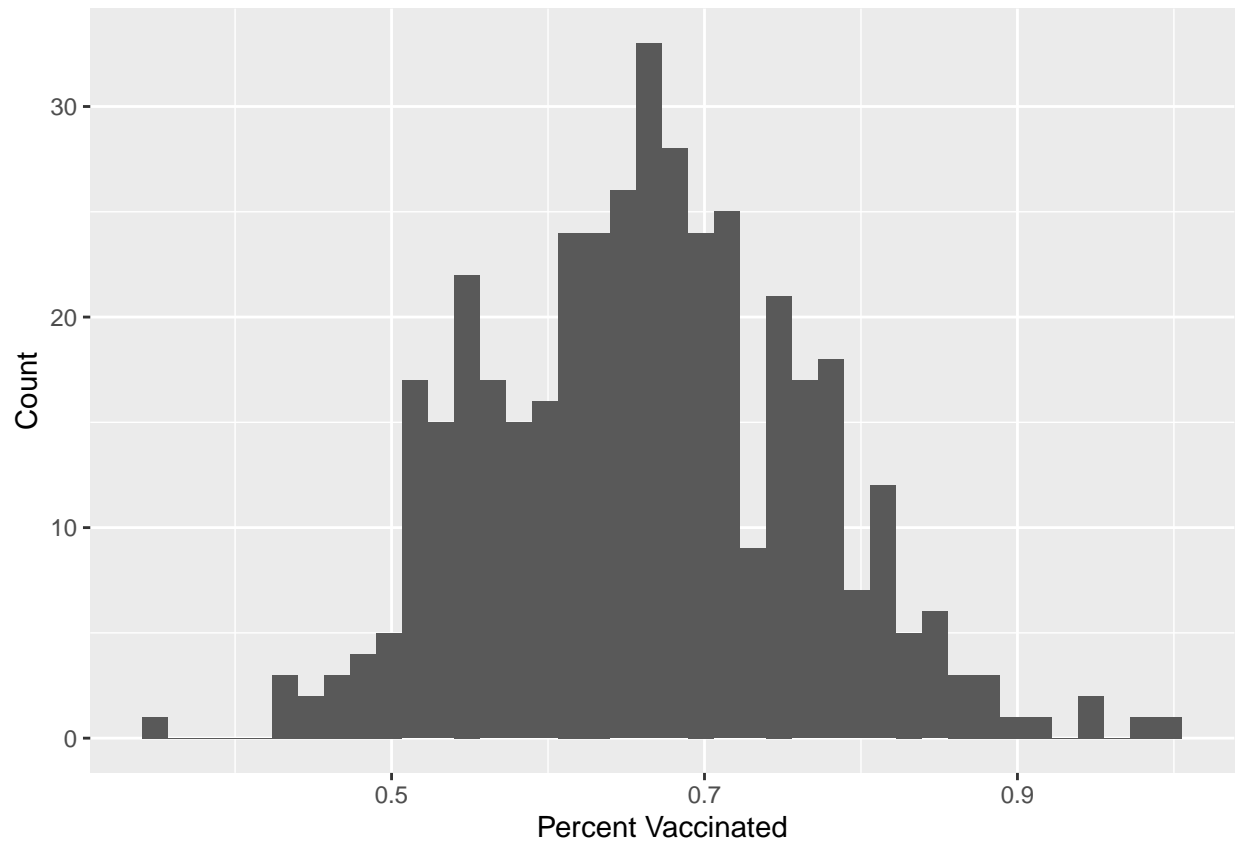
```
summary(vax.36$percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
## 0.3519  0.5891  0.6649  0.6630  0.7286  1.0000
```

Q18. Using ggplot, generate a histogram of this data.

Answer:

```
ggplot(vax.36) +
  aes(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated) +
  geom_histogram(bins=40) +
  labs(x="Percent Vaccinated", y="Count")
```



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

```
vax %>% filter(as_of_date=="2021-11-16") %>%
  filter(zip_code_tabulation_area=="92109") %>%
  select(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
## percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
## 1 0.687763
```

```
vax %>% filter(as_of_date=="2021-11-16") %>%
  filter(zip_code_tabulation_area=="92040") %>%
  select(percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated)
```

```
## percent_of_population_fully_vaccinated
## 1 0.520463
```

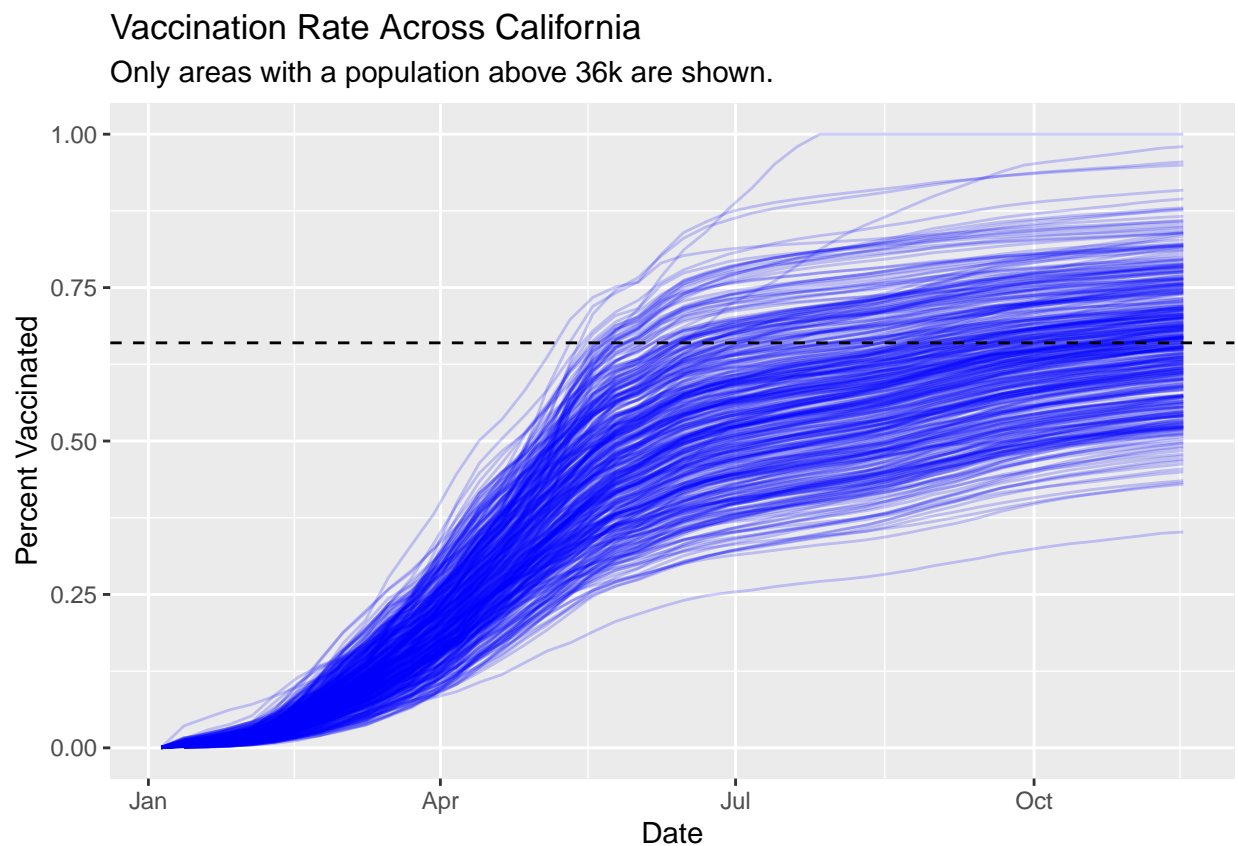
Answer: The 92109 ZIP code area is above the average value of 0.6630 I calculated for all these above. However, the 92040 ZIP code area is below the average value.

Q20. Finally make a time course 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=0.66, linetype="dashed")
```

Warning: Removed 180 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).



**Q21*. How do you feel about traveling for Thanksgiving and meeting for in-person class next week?

Answer: Considering the trend of rising cases in the U.S. as well as other countries and the lower-than-expected vaccination rates analyzed through this activity, I feel apprehensive about traveling for Thanksgiving and meeting for in-person class next week.