Week 3 Plots, Tables, and Stories Work

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```
library(tidyverse)
-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
          1.1.4
                                  2.1.5
v dplyr
                    v readr
v forcats 1.0.0 v stringr 1.5.1
v ggplot2 3.5.1 v tibble 3.2.1
v lubridate 1.9.4
                    v tidyr
                                 1.3.1
          1.0.2
v purrr
-- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()
                 masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become
library(plotly)
Attaching package: 'plotly'
The following object is masked from 'package:ggplot2':
    last_plot
The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
    filter
The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':
    layout
```

library(sf)

Rows: 223995 Columns: 17

Linking to GEOS 3.12.2, GDAL 3.9.3, PROJ 9.4.1; sf_use_s2() is TRUE

wa_counties <- read_sf("C:/Users/naren/Dropbox/STATS 140XP/Week 3/Plots Tables and Stories/yeev_data <- read_csv("C:/Users/naren/Dropbox/STATS 140XP/Week 3/Plots Tables and Stories/your</pre>

demographics <- read_csv("C:/Users/naren/Dropbox/STATS 140XP/Week 3/Plots Tables and Stories

```
Rows: 39 Columns: 31
-- Column specification ------
Delimiter: ","
chr (1): County
dbl (30): Pop_18_24, Pop_18_24_Less_than_HS_grad, Pop_18_24_HS_grad_includes...
i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
```

i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

Visual idea: Find outlier counties in Seattle by earnings (after combining age groups), take median earnings, then compare those earnings to the distribution of the medians of all the counties.

Focusing on population over 25

print(colnames(ev_data))

```
[1] "VIN (1-10)"
```

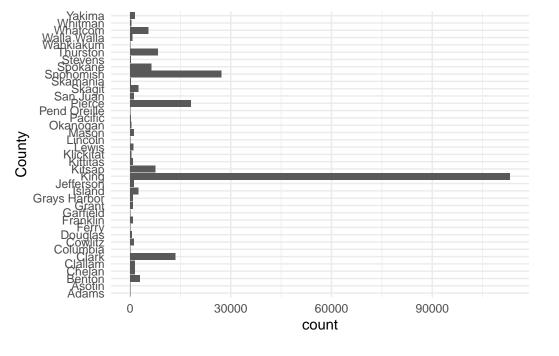
- [3] "City"
- [4] "State"

^{[2] &}quot;County"

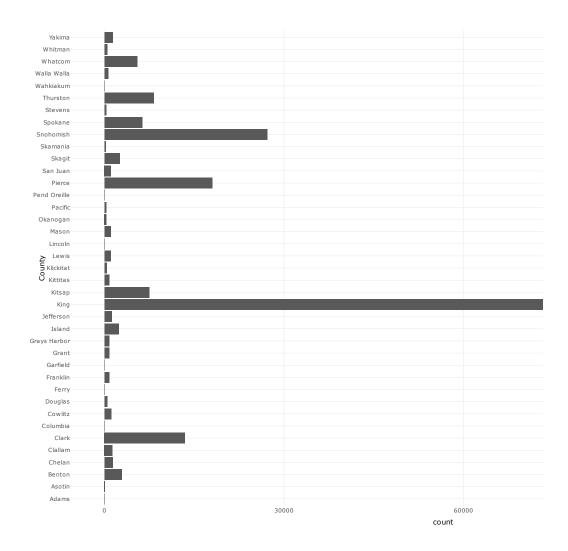
```
[5] "Postal Code"
 [6] "Model Year"
 [7] "Make"
 [8] "Model"
 [9] "Electric Vehicle Type"
[10] "Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility"
[11] "Electric Range"
[12] "Base MSRP"
[13] "Legislative District"
[14] "DOL Vehicle ID"
[15] "Vehicle Location"
[16] "Electric Utility"
[17] "2020 Census Tract"
demo <- demographics %>%
    select(c(County, Pop_25_over, MEDIAN_EARNINGS_2022_25_over))
ev_sub <- ev_data %>%
    select(c(County, `DOL Vehicle ID`))
combined <- full_join(demo, ev_sub)</pre>
Joining with `by = join_by(County)`
combined <- combined %>%
    right_join(wa_counties, by = c(County = "JURISDICT_LABEL_NM"))
print(colnames(combined))
 [1] "County"
                                     "Pop_25_over"
 [3] "MEDIAN_EARNINGS_2022_25_over" "DOL Vehicle ID"
 [5] "OBJECTID"
                                     "JURISDICT_SYST_ID"
 [7] "JURISDICT_TYPE_CD"
                                     "JURISDICT_NM"
 [9] "JURISDICT_DESG_CD"
                                     "JURISDICT_FIPS_DESG_CD"
[11] "JURISDICT_VACATED_FLG"
                                     "EDIT_DATE"
[13] "EDIT_STATUS"
                                     "EDIT_WHO"
[15] "GLOBALID"
                                     "geometry"
combined <- combined %>%
    select(County, Pop_25_over, MEDIAN_EARNINGS_2022_25_over,
        `DOL Vehicle ID`, geometry)
combined$County <- as.factor(combined$County)</pre>
```

```
EV_totals <- combined \%>\%
   group_by(County) %>%
   summarise(EV_count = n()) %>%
   arrange(desc(EV_count))
EV_totals
# A tibble: 39 x 2
  County EV_count
  <fct>
               <int>
 1 King
              113169
 2 Snohomish 27186
 3 Pierce
              18026
 4 Clark
              13452
 5 Thurston
              8252
 6 Kitsap
               7476
 7 Spokane
                6294
8 Whatcom
                5447
9 Benton
                2892
10 Skagit
                2523
# i 29 more rows
plot1 <- combined %>%
    ggplot(aes(y = County)) + geom_histogram(stat = "count") +
    theme_minimal()
Warning in geom_histogram(stat = "count"): Ignoring unknown parameters:
`binwidth`, `bins`, and `pad`
```

plot1

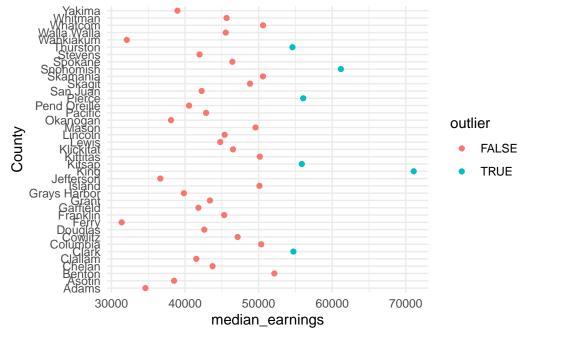


ggplotly(plot1, show_legend = TRUE)

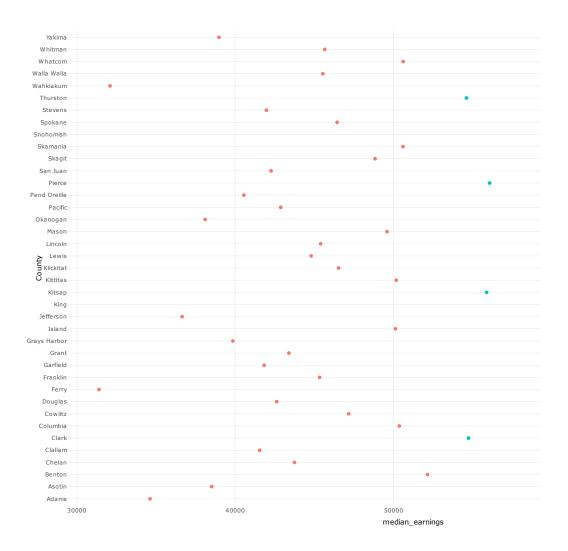


Formally identifying outliers

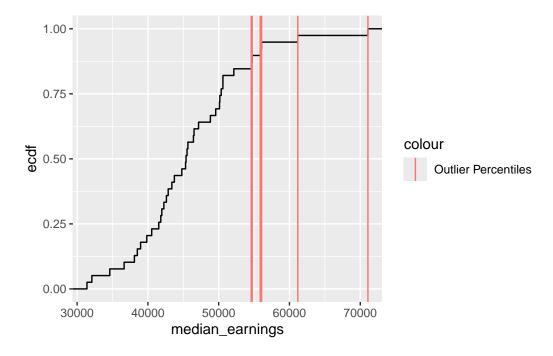
```
median <- median(EV_totals$EV_count)</pre>
iqr <- IQR(EV_totals$EV_count)</pre>
EV_totals <- EV_totals %>%
    mutate(scale = (EV_count - median)/iqr)
outlier_df <- EV_totals %>%
    filter(abs(scale) > 3)
outliers <- outlier_df$County
outlier_df
# A tibble: 6 x 3
  County EV_count scale
<fct> <int> <dbl>
1 King 113169 51.3
2 Snohomish 27186 12.0
3 Pierce 18026 7.86
4 Clark 13452 5.77
5 Thurston 8252 3.39
6 Kitsap 7476 3.04
county_data <- combined %>%
    group_by(County) %>%
    summarise(median_earnings = mean(MEDIAN_EARNINGS_2022_25_over))
outlier_data <- county_data %>%
    filter(County %in% outliers)
county_data <- county_data %>%
    mutate(outlier = (County %in% outliers))
plot2 <- county_data %>%
    ggplot(aes(y = County, x = median_earnings, colour = outlier)) +
    geom_point() + theme_minimal()
plot2
```



ggplotly(plot2, show_legend = TRUE)

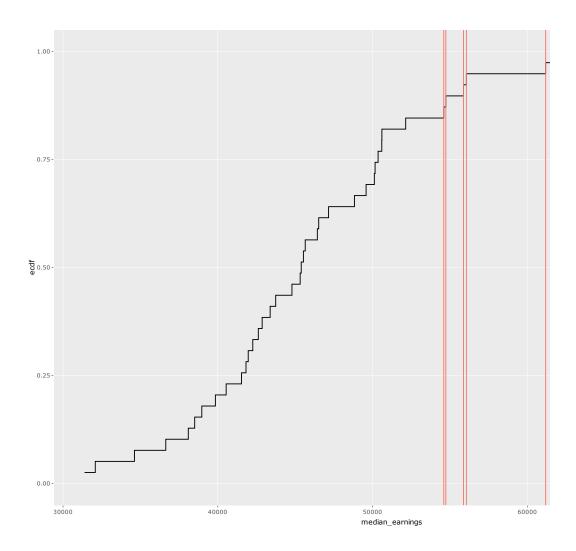


Making a distribution of the medians:



```
ggplotly(p3)
```

 $file:///C:\Users\naren\AppData\Local\Temp\Rtmp\W2niFa\file322878e33c0d\widget3228510b3790.htm. The property of the property$



```
quant <- ecdf(county_data$median_earnings)

county_data <- county_data %>%
    mutate(median_percentile = quant(median_earnings))

final <- wa_counties %>%
    left_join(county_data, by = c(JURISDICT_LABEL_NM = "County"))

f <- final %>%
    ggplot(aes(fill = median_percentile)) + geom_sf() + scale_fill_gradient(low = "pink",
    high = "purple") + theme_minimal() + xlab("Longitude") +
    ylab("Latitude") + ggtitle("Median Incomes in Washington State by Percentile")
```

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ggplotly(f, show_legend = TRUE)

Median Incomes in Washington State by Percentile

