Lab 2 - Data wrangling

Ayden Frost

2026-02-12

```r
library(tidyverse)
```

Questions

Part 1

Question 1

```r
midwest |>
  count(state, sort = TRUE)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 2
  state     n
  <chr> <int>
1 IL      102
2 IN       92
3 OH       88
4 MI       83
5 WI       72
```

Illinois has the highest number of counties with 102, while Wisconsin has the lowest number of counties with only 72.

Question 2

```
midwest |>
  count(county, state) |>
  count(county, name = "nstates") |>
  filter(nstates == 5)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 2
  county    nstates
  <chr>       <int>
1 CRAWFORD        5
2 JACKSON         5
3 MONROE          5
```

Question 3

```
midwest |>
  filter(popdensity > 25000) |>
  select(county, state, popdensity, poptotal, area) |>
  arrange(desc(popdensity))
```

```
# A tibble: 9 x 5
  county     state popdensity poptotal  area
  <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>    <int> <dbl>
1 COOK       IL        88018.  5105067 0.058
2 MILWAUKEE  WI        63952.   959275 0.015
3 WAYNE      MI        60334.  2111687 0.035
4 CUYAHOGA   OH        54313.  1412140 0.026
5 DU PAGE    IL        39083.   781666 0.02
6 MARION     IN        34659.   797159 0.023
7 HAMILTON   OH        34649.   866228 0.025
8 FRANKLIN   OH        28278.   961437 0.034
9 MACOMB     MI        25621.   717400 0.028
```

```
midwest |>
  filter(popdensity == max(popdensity)) |>
  select(county, state, popdensity, poptotal, area)
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 5
  county state popdensity poptotal  area
  <chr>  <chr>      <dbl>    <int> <dbl>
1 COOK   IL        88018.  5105067 0.058
```

Question 4

```r
midwest |>
  summarize(
    median(popdensity),
    q1 = quantile(popdensity, 0.25),
    q3 = quantile(popdensity, 0.75)
  )
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 3
  `median(popdensity)`    q1    q3
                 <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1                1156.  622.  2330
```

The distribution of population density of counties is unimodal and extremely right-skewed. A typical Midwestern county has population density of 1156 people per unit area. The middle 50% of the counties have population densities between 622 to 2330 people per unit area.

Question 5

```
midwest |>
  count(state, inmetro) |>
  group_by(state) |>
  mutate(prop = n / sum(n))
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 4
# Groups:   state [5]
   state inmetro     n  prop
   <chr>   <int> <int> <dbl>
 1 IL          0    74 0.725
 2 IL          1    28 0.275
 3 IN          0    55 0.598
 4 IN          1    37 0.402
 5 MI          0    58 0.699
 6 MI          1    25 0.301
 7 OH          0    48 0.545
 8 OH          1    40 0.455
 9 WI          0    52 0.722
10 WI          1    20 0.278
```

Question 6

```
midwest |>
  filter(percbelowpoverty >= 40,
         percollege <= 10) |>
  select(county, state,
         percbelowpoverty,
         percollege)
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 4
  county    state percbelowpoverty percollege
  <chr>     <chr>            <dbl>      <dbl>
1 MENOMINEE WI               48.7       7.34
```

```
midwest |>
  filter(percollege >= 40,
         percbelowpoverty <= 20) |>
  select(county, state,
         percbelowpoverty,
         percollege)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 4
  county    state percbelowpoverty percollege
  <chr>     <chr>            <dbl>      <dbl>
1 CHAMPAIGN IL               15.6       41.3
2 DU PAGE   IL                2.71      42.8
3 HAMILTON  IN                3.59      42.1
4 WASHTENAW MI               12.2       48.1
5 DANE      WI               10.5       43.6
```

```
midwest |>
  filter(
    (percbelowpoverty >= 40 & percollege <= 10) |
    (percbelowpoverty <= 20 & percollege >= 40)
  ) |>
  select(county, state,
         percbelowpoverty,
         percollege)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 4
  county     state percbelowpoverty percollege
  <chr>      <chr>            <dbl>      <dbl>
1 CHAMPAIGN  IL                15.6       41.3
2 DU PAGE    IL                 2.71      42.8
3 HAMILTON   IN                 3.59      42.1
4 WASHTENAW  MI                12.2       48.1
5 DANE       WI                10.5       43.6
6 MENOMINEE  WI                48.7        7.34
```

```r
midwest |>
  mutate(
    potential_outlier = if_else(
    (percbelowpoverty >= 40 & percollege <= 10) |
    (percbelowpoverty <= 20 & percollege >= 40),
      "Yes",
      "No"
    )
  ) |>
  select(county, state,
         percbelowpoverty,
         percollege,
         potential_outlier) |>
  arrange(potential_outlier)
```
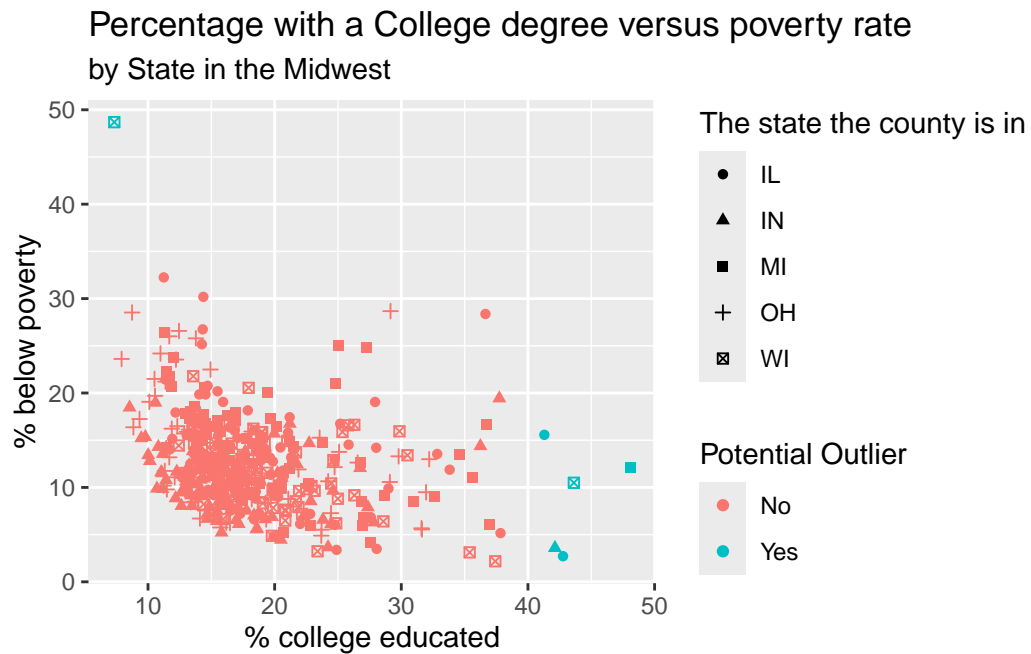
```
# A tibble: 437 x 5
   county    state percbelowpoverty percollege potential_outlier
   <chr>     <chr>            <dbl>      <dbl> <chr>
 1 ADAMS     IL                13.2       19.6 No
 2 ALEXANDER IL                32.2       11.2 No
 3 BOND      IL                12.1       17.0 No
 4 BOONE     IL                 7.21      17.3 No
 5 BROWN     IL                13.5       14.5 No
 6 BUREAU    IL                10.4       18.9 No
 7 CALHOUN   IL                15.1       11.9 No
 8 CARROLL   IL                11.7       16.2 No
 9 CASS      IL                13.9       14.1 No
10 CHRISTIAN IL                11.7       13.6 No
# i 427 more rows
```

```
midwest |>
  mutate(
  potential_outlier = if_else (
(percbelowpoverty >= 40 & percollege <= 10) |
(percbelowpoverty <= 20 & percollege >= 40),
"Yes",
"No")) |>
ggplot (aes (x = percollege, y = percbelowpoverty, colour = potential_outlier, shape = state)
geom_point() +
  labs (
  x= "% college educated",
  y = "% below poverty",
  colour = "Potential Outlier",
  shape = "The state the county is in",
  title = "Percentage with a College degree versus poverty rate",
  subtitle = "by State in the Midwest")
```


Percentage with a College degree versus poverty rate
by State in the Midwest

Question 7

Question 8

Part 2

Question 9