

Demystifying R: A Guided Tour

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R for the Rest of Us



Before We Start

Please take the survey at https://rfortherestofus.com/survey/

Demystifying R

Your familiarity with R

How familiar are you with R?

1 2 3 4 5

Not at all familiar O O O Very familiar



Logistics

Everything will be posted at https://rfortherestofus.com/presentation/vancouver/

If you have any questions, please put them in the chat (I'll stop if necessary)

There will also be time for Q&A at the end



Who Am I?



Getting Started with R



What is R?



Download and Install R

The first thing you need to do is download the R software. Go to the <u>Comprehensive R</u> <u>Archive Network (aka "CRAN") website</u> and download the software for your operating system (Windows, Mac, or Linux).









R: Engine



RStudio: Dashboard



Courtesy <u>Modern Dive</u>



Download and Install RStudio

Download RStudio at the <u>RStudio website</u>. Ignore the various versions listed there. All you need is the latest version of RStudio Desktop.





RStudio



Packages





R: A new phone



R Packages: Apps you can download



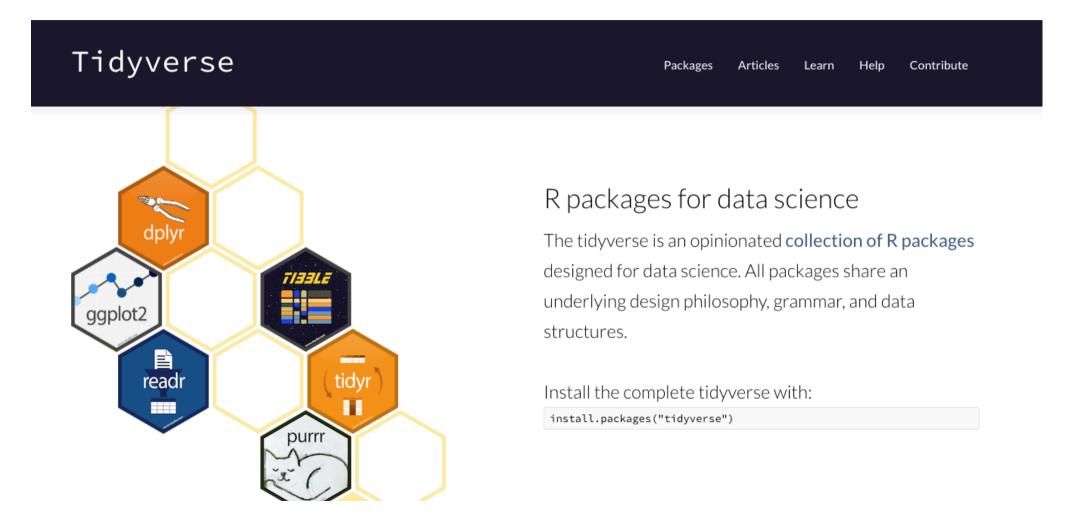


Courtesy Modern Dive

Packages



Examples of Packages





Examples of Packages

gendercodeR

The goal of gendercodeR is to allow simple recoding of freetext gender responses.

Why would we do this?

Researchers who collect self-reported demographic data from respondents occasionally collect gender using a free-text response option. This has the advantage of respecting the gender diversity of respondents without prompting users and potentially including misleading responses. However, this presents a challenge to researchers in that some inconsistencies in typography and spelling create a larger set of responses than would be required to fully capture the demographic characteristics of the sample.

For example, male participants may provide freetext responses as "male", "man", "mail", "mael". Non-binary participants may provide responses as "nonbinary", "enby", "non-binary", "non binary"

This package uses dictionaries of common misspellings to recode these freetext responses into a consistent set of responses.



Why Use R?



Data Analysis in a Snap

gender	education	marital_status	height
male	High School	Married	164.7
male	High School	Married	164.7
male	High School	Married	164.7
male	NA	NA	105.4
female	Some College	LivePartner	168.4
male	NA	NA	133.1
male	NA	NA	130.6
female	College Grad	Married	166.7
female	College Grad	Married	166.7
female	College Grad	Married	166.7



Data Analysis in a Snap

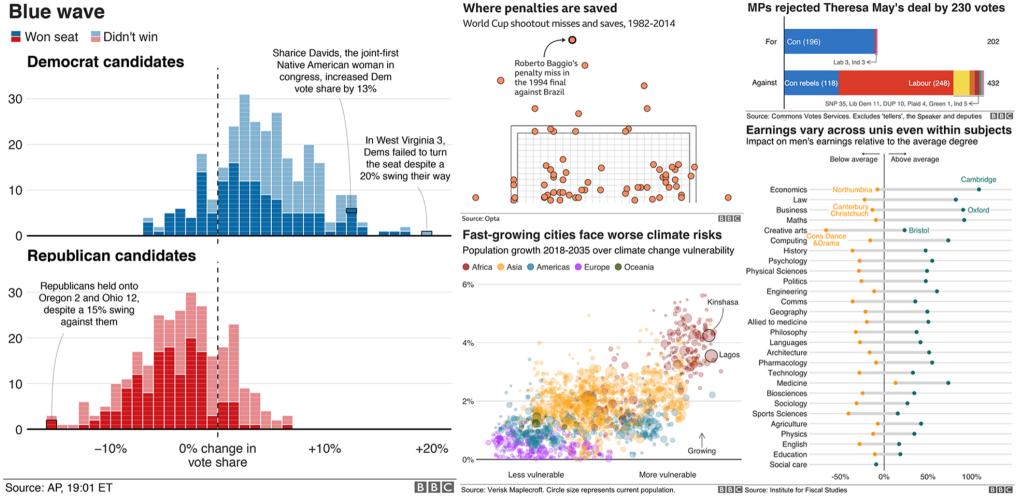
```
nhanes %>%
  group_by(gender) %>%
  drop_na(height) %>%
  summarize(mean_height = mean(height))
```

gender	mean_height
female	156.6159
male	167.1913



High-Quality Data Visualization





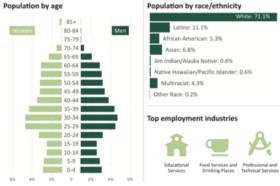


MULTNOMAH









MEDIAN INCOME

Definition: The household income value at which 50% of households in the county earn less and 50% earn more.

Median household income in this report provides a measure of the typical or "middle" income level in a country as well as the overall economic wellbeing for residents. One key drawback is that this measure treats all households equally regardless of the number of people in the household. The size of the household has a big impact on how the income is distributed to individuals. Nonetheless, median household income remains a broadly used measure. It is useful in tracking income growth, which is associated with the ability of residents to meet their needs, and comparing economic conditions across counties.



Rank	County	Amount
1	Washington	\$69,743
2	Clackamas	\$68,915
3	Multnomah	\$57,449
4	Hood River	556,581
5	Columbia	\$55,146
6	Yamhill	\$54,951
7	Morrow	\$54,441
8	Deschutes	\$54,211
9	Palk	\$54,010
	Oregon	\$53,270
10	Benton	\$52,015
11	Marion	\$50,775
12	Umatilla	\$49,287
13	Clatsop	\$47,492
14	Jefferson	\$47,063
15	Wasco	\$46,814
16	Linn	\$46,782
17	Jackson	\$46,343
18	Union	\$45,564
19	Lane	\$45,222
20	Tillamook	\$43,777
21	Wallowa	\$42,349
22	Douglas	\$42,052
23	Klamath	\$41,951
24	Baker	\$41,722
25	Sherman	\$41,389
26	Lincoln	\$41,303
27	Gilliam	\$40,556
28	Grant	\$40,193
29	Crook	\$39,583
30	Coos	\$39,110
31	Curry	\$38,661
32	Harney	\$38,431
33	Josephine	\$37,867
34	Malheur	\$34,720
35	Lake	\$33,453
36	Wheeler	\$33,400
America	25 Census Bureau, n Community Surve 9013, 2012-2016, 5	

TOP EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

Definition: The three industries with the greatest number of employees in each county, using the 3-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes.

Identifying the top three employment industries in each county provides insight about the structure of the local economy. Employment industries have different average wage levels, so the top three figure prominently in determining the total wage earnings of a county. Examining this indicator across the state and between counties suggests notable employment trends and could point to policy opportunities. [Note: Each county profile shows the top three employment industries in ranked order from left to right.]



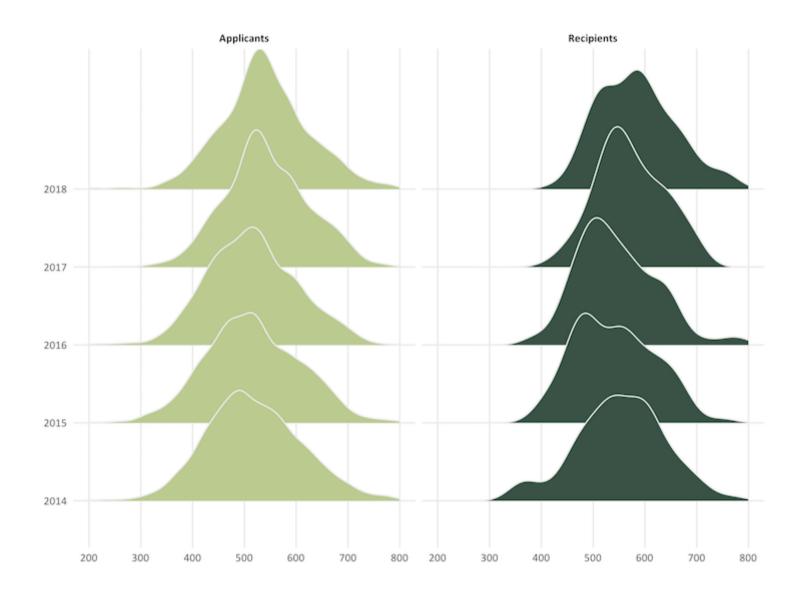
Department, Economic Data 2016, updated annually. Released 2017.

Oregon by the Numbers
66

Oregon by the Numbers

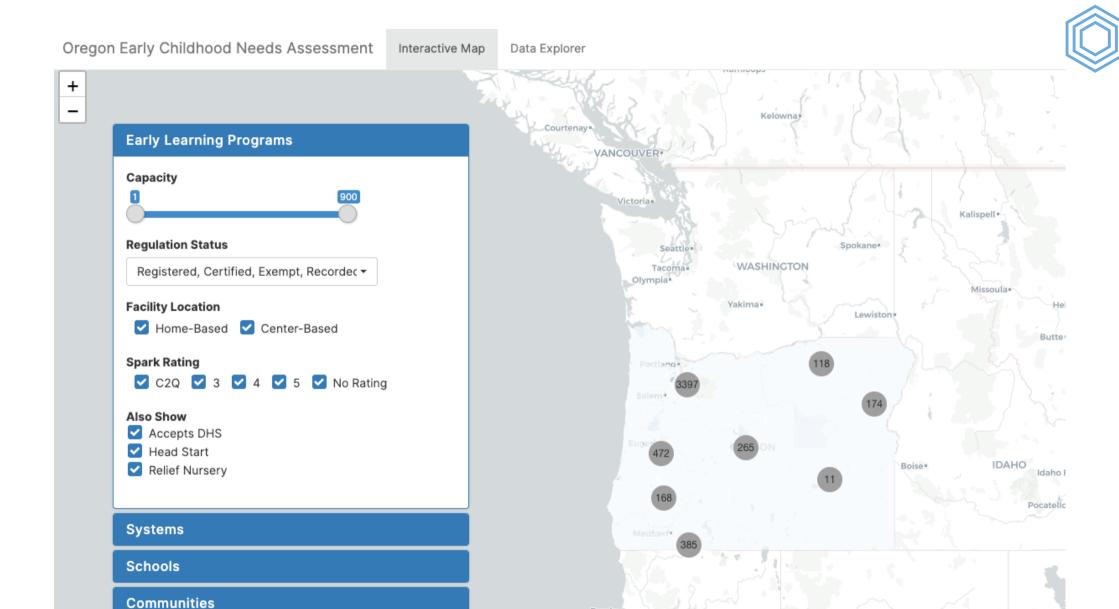
Oregon by the Numbers 106







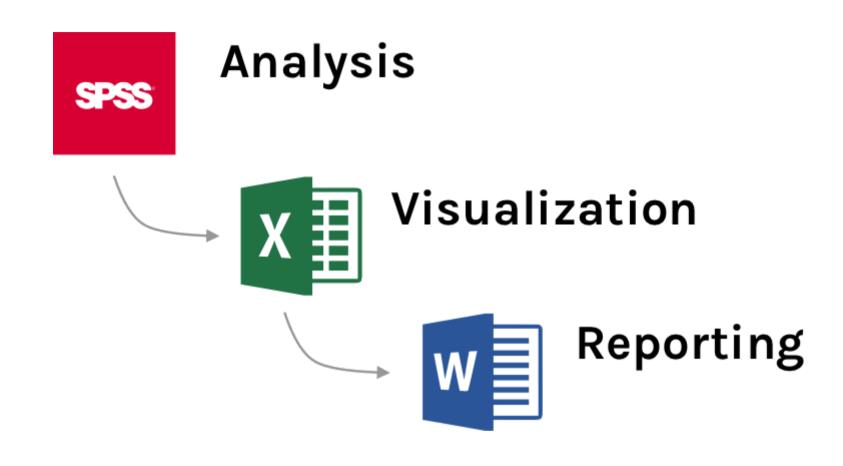
Unique Reporting Possibilities





R's Killer Feature: RMarkdown





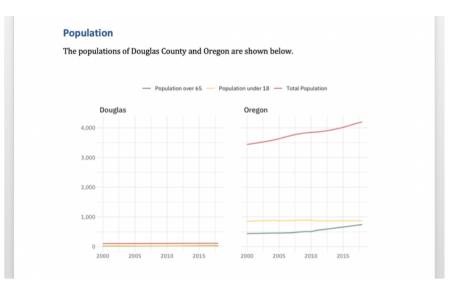




```
77 → # Population
78
79 The populations of Douglas County and Oregon are shown below.
81 - ```{r}
82 population <- read_excel("data/dc-data.xlsx",
                             sheet = "Population") %>%
83
       clean_names() %>%
85
       gather("geography", "number", -c(indicator, year)) %>%
86
       mutate(number = number / 1000) %>%
       dk_replace_dc() %>%
88
       mutate(group = paste(indicator, geography))
89
90
     ggplot(population, aes(year, number,
91
                           group = indicator,
92
                           color = indicator)) +
93
       geom_line() +
       facet_wrap(~geography) +
       scale_y_continuous(labels = comma_format()) +
96
       dk_remove_color_title +
97
       dk_set_colors
98
99
100
```



RMarkdown



Word



[A] II the work is done up front and then for every session ... I only need to spend 15 minutes generating the report and sending it to them.

<u>Using R for Immediate Reporting in Evaluation by Dana Wanzer</u>



R Familiarity Survey



The Best Reason to Learn R





Questions?



Start Your R Journey



Materials

All **materials** from this webinar will be posted at https://rfortherestofus.com/presentation/vancouver/





R for the Rest of Us





Had a great small workshop on #rstats this week with @dgkeyes. If you want sharp, patient #data instruction you'll actually use/retain, I highly recommend @rfortherest. He's on the road a bunch, so he's probably coming to a city near you ->



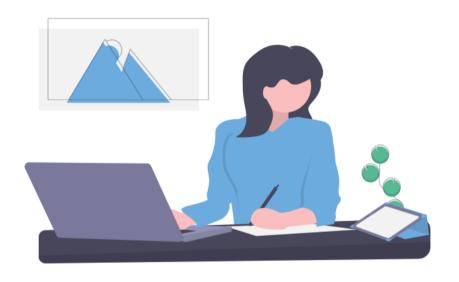
Workshops - R for the Rest of Us

What You'll Learn My Introduction to R workshops will take you from from "I've heard of R" to "Wow, I can use R!" They are a live ... & rfortherestofus.com

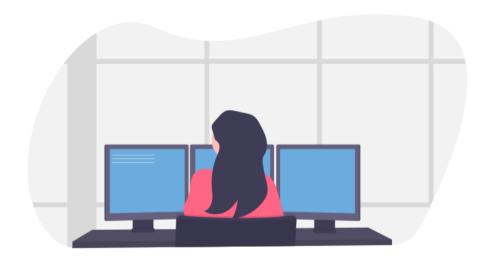
6:54 AM · Oct 23, 2019 · Twitter Web Client



Online Courses



Getting Started with R



Fundamentals of R





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