







KOSTAT-UNFPA Summer Seminar on Population

Workshop 1. Demography in R

Day 2: The tidy data approach

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1 Tidy data

1.1 Definition

Tidy data follows a standard structure where each column is a variable, each row is an observation, and each cell is a value. Anything else is messy. It's literally that straightforward. A more complete definition can be found here: https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/tidyr/vignettes/tidy-data.html Demographic data is often delivered in a tidy format. When it is not, then it can be reshaped into a tidy format.

Tidyverse packages work well together because they share a standard approach to formatting and working with datasets. Tidy datasets processed using tidyverse tools allow for fast and

understandable analyses that in many cases require no *programming*, whereas it often takes a certain amount of head-scratching (programming) to analyze not-tidy datasets.

Tidy datasets can also be visualized without further ado using a systematic *grammar* (Wilkinson 2012) implemented in the ggplot2 package (Wickham (2016), this loads automatically with tidyverse). Today we will do just basic examples, but this will be made more explicit as the workshop progresses.

1.2 Example

The so-called **gapminder** dataset is an example of *tidy* data that allows to demonstrate some of the basic **tidyverse** concepts. Let's install this package and have a look. Remember to comment out the installation line of code using # after you install it once!

install.packages("gapminder")

Wickham, Hadley. 2016. Ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. Springer.

Wilkinson, Leland. 2012. "The Grammar of Graphics." In *Handbook of Computational Statistics*, 375–414. Springer.