# Lab #1, Part #1 – Entering and Structuring Data in Excel

The data on the last page of this lab are from the Florida Department of Revenue and the Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research. They include information at the county level for November and December of 2015 on population, median household income, tourist tax rates, tax collections, whether or not they are coastal counties, and whether they are on the Gulf, the Atlantic, or Landlocked. Note that only the tourist tax rate and tourist tax revenue varies from month to month. All other variables are static for the year. We'll be using this data for today's lab. **First thing's first: open Microsoft Excel on your computer.**

**Activity #1: Variables.** From the information above, begin entering the data into Excel. Remember that each **column** should represent a **variable**. Start here by making variable names as the first row of the data. It's common to abbreviate or come up with simple names for variables and avoid spaces for reasons we'll show when we get into R-Studio. For now, label your variable columns as follows:

**Month**
**Year**
**County**
**Coastal**
**Coast**
**Population**
**MedHHInc**
**TouristRate**
**TouristRev**

**Activity #2: Observations.** Now that you have your columns made, it's time to start entering each **observation**. There are 67 counties listed. Let's start simple: enter the information for each county and each variable for the **first 5** counties as a **row**. Do this by hand and be sure to type things in accurately. Are you having fun yet?

**Activity #3: Comma Separated Data.** Ok, this sucks. There's got to be an easier way! As it turns out, *someone* must have manually taken down this data at some point for us to have it in front of us. We're glad they did, and we'll build on their work by taking advantage of the commas in the text data. Instead of entering the rest manually, let's use the **copy** and **paste** functions on our computer. Highlight the 6$^{th}$ line through the end of the data on the last page. Be sure that all the data are highlighted all the way down. Hold CTRL+C (or right click and click Copy). Next, place the cursor in Excel in the top leftmost **empty** cell. Now press CTRL+V (or right click and click Paste).

**Activity #4. Delimiting Data.** A bit of a mess, eh? Thanks to the commas (and quotes around certain variables) this is an easy fix. **Highlight** all of the copied and pasted data. Now go to the tabs at the top and click **Data**. There should be a **Text to Columns** button that shows up here.

Click that, and **Delimited** should already be chosen (if not, click the Delimited box). Now click **Next**. This window is asking what you want to use to delimit your data, or in other words, spread your data across the columns. You'll want to click the **Comma** box (you can keep Tab chosen, it won't affect this). Also notice that the **Text Qualifier** is a double quote. This is important for the variables we have, such as population, income, and tourist revenue, that already have commas in them. If they did not have quotes around them, Excel would delimit our data into more columns than we want!

You can go ahead and click **Next**. This window asks you to define your different variables. Excel treats these as **General** under **Column Data Format** which means it may try to detect what sort of variable each column is. This can go really bad sometimes (dates get converted to nonsensical numbers). You should always be careful about that, but for our data, Excel does an OK job of detecting what things should be. Go ahead and click **Finish**. Your data should now be spread across columns.

Excel does not automatically adjust the column width, which means it's tough to read everything. **Click the little triangle** at the top left of your data. This will highlight all the data. Now **move your cursor** over the separation between the A and B column so that it shows little arrows pointing both left and right. Double click. All the columns should now be the correct width to show all information.

Excel has also decided which variables should be left-adjusted (numeric) and which should be right-adjusted (text). This is mostly a preference issue. Keep all the data highlighted and click the **Home** tab and then the **left-adjust** button. Things should now all be left-adjusted.

**Activity #5: Save the Data.** This is a trivial step, but one you should get used to. It's always good practice to save your progress periodically in case something goes haywire on your computer. Set up a folder on your computer for this course. I suggest naming it **KIN 395 – Quant Methods**. Within that folder, create another folder called **Lab 1**. Now, save your Excel file into the Lab 1 folder. Name it something simple without spaces like you did with your variable names (you'll see why next week) and save as an Excel Workbook for now; I suggest **TouristDat** as the file name.

**Activity #6: Reformatting Variables.** Although Excel does a decent job at dealing with numeric variables with commas, dollar signs, and percentage signs, these cause major trouble when we start using other statistical programs. For that reason, we'll want to get rid of all that stuff.

Let's start with the **Population** variable. Click the **F** column header to highlight the entire column, then right click anywhere on the highlighted column. Choose **Format Cells**. Here, you can tell Excel how to treat this variable. Click **Number** in the **Category** box. Since people can't be split into decimals, we'll want to have **0 Decimal places**, so adjust that. Notice just below this, there is

a box to click to keep the comma separator for 000s. Don't click that box, as we want them to go away. Now click **OK**. The commas should disappear.

Next, highlight the **MedHHInc** and **TouristRev** columns. To do this, you'll have to first click the **G** above MedHHInc, then hold **CTRL** while you click the **I** column for TouristRev. Right click anywhere on either highlighted column and go to the **Format Cells** menu again. Although these are both **Currency**, we'd prefer to remove the dollar signs. We should know they're in dollars (and it's good to record variable scales somewhere in a key). So instead of clicking Currency, just click **Number**. Since these values are reported in whole dollars, let's again have 0 decimal places. And again be sure **not** to click the 000s separator box. Then click **OK**. Both should now just look like generic numbers with no commas or decimals.

Lastly, we need to adjust the TouristRate variable to remove the percentage sign, just like we did the dollar sign. Since percentages can be represented as decimals, we'll do the same thing we did with the last two variables by converting them to numbers, but with one big difference: we want to have **2 decimal places**. Note that all tax rates are in whole percentages, so 2 decimal places will be sufficient here. However, if there were tax rates like 4.5%, we would want to use 3 decimal places to represent the entire rate (0.045), or even 4 decimal places if we had something like 4.25%. It's always good to check that. Try this on your own like with the previous variables and see if you can get it to work. You should end up with values such as 0.02, 0.05, and so on.

**Activity #7: Sort the Data.** Although it might be useful to have data sorted by Month, Year, and County (as they are now), sometimes it's useful to, say, group the data by some other variable. Let's do that now, and **sort** the data by the **Coast** variable. To do this, you'll want to again click the triangle in the top left of the data so that it's all highlighted. Then right click, and go to the **Data** tab, then choose **Sort**.

Let's begin by sorting by Coast. Notice that the Column names are not the names you chose, but the lettered column names. So we have to tell Excel that there are variable names (**Headers**): click **My Data Has Headers**. Then choose the pull-down in **Sort by** and choose **Coast**. Since there is no real ordering to Coast, we can just leave the **Order** option as sorting alphabetically A to Z. Click **OK**.

Excel has sorted by Coast, but also sorted by Month-Year-County as it was originally sorted. This may or may not be what we want. We might want to look at counties together, in which case we want to sort on County first. Alternatively, we might want to split months out first, and then sort by Coast. Let's do the latter. Click the top left triangle and then Sort again. Click **Add Level**. Change Coast to Month, then change the added one to Coast. For our purposes, it's nice that December is before November in the alphabet, so it will sort how we want. However, if we had a full year of data, we'd probably want to include month numbers so that they're sorted chronologically. Go ahead and click **OK**.

The data should now be sorted by Month and then Coast. This groups together months and coasts so that we can more easily compare the data within Month and across categories of Coast.

**Activity #7: Calculating Averages**. Now that our data are neat and tidy, let's calculate some averages. For this, you'll want to set up an additional table in your Excel file on a separate Sheet. Right click **Sheet1** and **Insert** a new worksheet. Here, set up a table where across the top you have headers **December** and **November**, starting at the top of column B. Next, starting at row 2 in column A, name the rows **Atlantic**, **Gulf**, and **Landlocked**.

Click the cell where December and Atlantic intersect (cell **B2**) and type an **equal sign** (=) and then **average** followed by an opening parenthetical "(". Now click on **Sheet1** and highlight the **TouristRev** column, but only for **Atlantic** counties in the month of **December** (**I2** to **I13**). Click the equation box above and close the parenthetical ")" and press **Enter**. The highlighted box in **Sheet2** should now show the average tax revenue for Atlantic counties in December.

Try this for each of the cells in Sheet2: Gulf counties in December and November, Landlocked counties in December and November, and Atlantic counties in November. Which had the highest and lowest collections in December? How about November? We'll go over this in a few minutes while I come around to assist.

**Activity #8: Changes to Revenues.** Now that we have averages across counties and over time, let's see how collections changed from month to month. For this exercise, put a new header in the **D** column called **RevChange**. (**Side Note:** Remember that if the column is not wide enough, you can click the top left triangle and double click the separators between columns to automatically adjust). Click the empty **D2** cell and type an **equal** sign "=". Now click the Atlantic November average, then a **minus** sign "-", and then click the Atlantic December average. Press **Enter**. This will give us the **change** (difference) in revenues from November to December. Did revenues increase or decrease during this time? By how much? Do the same for the Gulf and Landlocked counties on your own. Which saw the smallest/largest drop or gain?

**Activity #9: Saving as a CSV.** The point of this exercise was to simply get a handle on poking around in Excel and structure data in a way that will be useful for the rest of this course. From here on, we'll work in R (**R-Studio**). R does not have the point and click and manual entry capabilities that Excel does, but it does other things that are quite powerful. Excel can do many more things than we've done today, and I would suggest working in it on your own. It has some basic graphical functions, among other ways to summarize and understand your data. But the implementation can be a bit clunky, and there are better ways to analyze and understand your data.

We'll use this data next week in R, but first we'll want to save it as a new file type. File types can be quite important when working with data. Some file types, like Excel Workbooks, are proprietary to Microsoft. If Microsoft goes out of business or stops making Excel (or makes new versions of Excel unable to read old Excel files), you won't be able to access your data anymore! So we will save our data here as a generic **Comma Separated File** (.csv).

Go back to **Sheet1** where your data are. Now got to **File → Save As**. Choose your **Lab 1** folder, and go to the **Save as type** menu and click **CSV (comma delimited)**. (**Side Note:** there are other options that begin with CSV, but we **do not** want those). You can keep the file name as **TouristDat**

and then click **Save**. Click **OK** when you get the error window: this is just telling you that when you save as a CSV, it will not save both of your worksheets (only the worksheet you are currently looking at). This is good, as we're not interested in saving Sheet2. Notice that Excel has now changed the name of **Sheet1** to **TouristDat**.

Lastly, go to your folder and make sure it's saved there. You should see two TouristDat files: one **Excel Workshet** and one **Excel Comma Separated Values File**. Close the currently open file (it will ask if you want to Save, but just click no since you just saved it), then double click the new **CSV** file to open it back up (it will open in Excel). Everything should be intact as before (and you can adjusted column width as you did previously). Note that, if you had equations in your Excel worksheet, a CSV version will not save those equations or other formatting. It only saves the file as plain text. This allows other programs to read it easily and separate things out using commas like you did manually before.

Next week, we'll use this TouristDat file to get acquainted with some basic functions in R. For now, please answer the following questions on your own related to today's lab.

**Lab 1-1 Review Questions.**

1. What were the variables used today for the lab? As you list them, tell me what type of variable each one is (numeric, categorical and then discrete, continuous, ordinal, or nominal).

2. What was the level of observation for each row in the data? In other words, what does each row represent, specifically, in the data?

3. If you were to think about asking the relationship between the tax rate, population, income, and tax revenue, which variables would you consider explanatory and which would you consider the response? Also exhibit this by posing a specific research question. Does it require all variables to answer? Why or why not?

4. Go back into your data file (the Excel Worksheet version). Calculate the overall mean tax revenue for December and November for all counties and report them here. Which is higher?

5. Now calculate the mean tax rate for all counties using just the December data. Also calculate the median (you can use the function "=median()") and mode (using the function "=mode()" for December. Report them here. Are they the same? Given the result, what does this say about the distribution of tax rates? In other words, is it symmetric, left-skewed, or right-skewed?

**Data.** Note that the data are listed in order for each Month-County row in order of the variable names at the top.

**Month,Year,County,Coastal,Coast,Population,MedHHInc,TouristRate,TouristRev**
December,2015,Alachua,No,Landlocked,"254,893","$47,023",5.0%,"$459,120"
December,2015,Baker,No,Landlocked,"27,017","$50,883",3.0%,"$2,712"
December,2015,Bay,Yes,Gulf,"173,310","$47,745",5.0%,"$432,759"
December,2015,Bradford,No,Landlocked,"27,310","$40,879",4.0%,"$9,694"
December,2015,Brevard,Yes,Atlantic,"561,714","$50,352",5.0%,"$700,824"
December,2015,Broward,Yes,Atlantic,"1,827,367","$53,624",5.0%,"$5,581,266"
December,2015,Calhoun,No,Landlocked,"14,549","$36,062",0.0%,$0
December,2015,Charlotte,Yes,Gulf,"167,141","$45,495",5.0%,"$160,881"
December,2015,Citrus,Yes,Gulf,"141,501","$39,982",3.0%,"$54,935"
December,2015,Clay,No,Landlocked,"201,277","$59,244",3.0%,"$47,348"
December,2015,Collier,Yes,Gulf,"343,802","$62,385",4.0%,"$1,320,621"
December,2015,Columbia,No,Landlocked,"68,163","$43,303",5.0%,"$118,680"
December,2015,DeSoto,No,Landlocked,"34,777","$34,380",3.0%,"$4,414"
December,2015,Dixie,Yes,Gulf,"16,468","$35,749",2.0%,"$2,138"
December,2015,Duval,Yes,Atlantic,"905,574","$49,565",4.0%,"$915,917"
December,2015,Escambia,Yes,Gulf,"306,944","$45,735",4.0%,"$407,658"
December,2015,Flagler,Yes,Atlantic,"101,353","$50,347",4.0%,"$116,610"
December,2015,Franklin,Yes,Gulf,"11,840","$38,220",2.0%,"$75,085"
December,2015,Gadsden,No,Landlocked,"48,315","$36,637",2.0%,"$13,626"
December,2015,Gilchrist,No,Landlocked,"16,839","$39,342",2.0%,"$2,185"
December,2015,Glades,No,Landlocked,"12,853","$40,215",2.0%,$756
December,2015,Gulf,Yes,Gulf,"16,346","$41,320",5.0%,"$51,098"
December,2015,Hamilton,No,Landlocked,"14,630","$33,497",3.0%,"$2,110"
December,2015,Hardee,No,Landlocked,"27,645","$35,850",0.0%,$0
December,2015,Hendry,No,Landlocked,"38,096","$39,320",3.0%,"$7,455"
December,2015,Hernando,Yes,Gulf,"176,819","$43,103",5.0%,"$66,785"
December,2015,Highlands,No,Landlocked,"100,748","$34,691",2.0%,"$28,462"
December,2015,Hillsborough,Yes,Gulf,"1,325,563","$51,710",5.0%,"$1,970,940"
December,2015,Holmes,No,Landlocked,"19,902","$35,202",2.0%,"$2,686"
December,2015,Indian River,Yes,Atlantic,"143,326","$49,887",4.0%,"$176,911"

December,2015,Jackson,No,Landlocked,"50,458","$36,751",4.0%,"$22,423"
December,2015,Jefferson,Yes,Gulf,"14,519","$42,210",2.0%,"$3,795"
December,2015,Lafayette,No,Landlocked,"8,664","$40,345",0.0%,$0
December,2015,Lake,No,Landlocked,"316,569","$49,711",4.0%,"$197,303"
December,2015,Lee,Yes,Gulf,"665,845","$50,713",5.0%,"$2,178,740"
December,2015,Leon,No,Landlocked,"284,443","$46,405",5.0%,"$416,881"
December,2015,Levy,Yes,Gulf,"40,448","$36,005",2.0%,"$16,109"
December,2015,Liberty,No,Landlocked,"8,698","$39,623",0.0%,$0
December,2015,Madison,No,Landlocked,"19,200","$34,360",3.0%,"$9,069"
December,2015,Manatee,Yes,Gulf,"349,334","$50,728",5.0%,"$967,909"
December,2015,Marion,No,Landlocked,"341,205","$40,053",4.0%,"$185,958"
December,2015,Martin,Yes,Atlantic,"150,062","$53,459",5.0%,"$122,719"
December,2015,Miami-Dade,Yes,Atlantic,"2,653,934","$43,687",3.0%,"$3,295,399"
December,2015,Monroe,Yes,Gulf,"74,206","$58,332",4.0%,"$2,632,709"
December,2015,Nassau,Yes,Atlantic,"76,536","$55,707",4.0%,"$288,297"
December,2015,Okaloosa,Yes,Gulf,"191,898","$55,391",5.0%,"$390,078"
December,2015,Okeechobee,No,Landlocked,"40,052","$35,787",3.0%,"$14,115"
December,2015,Orange,No,Landlocked,"1,252,396","$50,593",6.0%,"$20,573,800"
December,2015,Osceola,No,Landlocked,"308,327","$45,127",6.0%,"$3,507,239"
December,2015,Palm Beach,Yes,Atlantic,"1,378,417","$56,638",6.0%,"$4,777,922"
December,2015,Pasco,Yes,Gulf,"487,588","$46,080",2.0%,"$77,972"
December,2015,Pinellas,Yes,Gulf,"944,971","$47,591",5.0%,"$2,811,910"
December,2015,Polk,No,Landlocked,"633,052","$44,024",5.0%,"$658,713"
December,2015,Putnam,No,Landlocked,"72,756","$32,351",4.0%,"$21,011"
December,2015,Santa Rosa,Yes,Gulf,"162,925","$59,289",5.0%,"$91,285"
December,2015,Sarasota,Yes,Gulf,"392,090","$55,882",5.0%,"$1,026,914"
December,2015,Seminole,No,Landlocked,"442,903","$57,357",5.0%,"$393,636"
December,2015,St. Johns,Yes,Atlantic,"213,566","$71,896",4.0%,"$598,358"
December,2015,St. Lucie,Yes,Atlantic,"287,749","$45,918",5.0%,"$228,383"
December,2015,Sumter,No,Landlocked,"115,657","$54,592",2.0%,"$35,792"
December,2015,Suwannee,No,Landlocked,"44,452","$37,368",3.0%,"$16,031"
December,2015,Taylor,Yes,Gulf,"22,824","$39,116",3.0%,"$15,206"
December,2015,Union,No,Landlocked,"15,918","$41,078",0.0%,$0

December,2015,Volusia,Yes,Atlantic,"510,494","$42,334",3.0%,"$526,370"
December,2015,Wakulla,Yes,Gulf,"31,283","$48,703",4.0%,"$12,922"
December,2015,Walton,Yes,Gulf,"60,687","$47,875",4.0%,"$534,048"
December,2015,Washington,No,Landlocked,"24,975","$36,328",3.0%,"$6,517"
November,2015,Alachua,No,Landlocked,"254,893","$47,023",5.0%,"$413,825"
November,2015,Baker,No,Landlocked,"27,017","$50,883",3.0%,"$2,712"
November,2015,Bay,Yes,Gulf,"173,310","$47,745",5.0%,"$564,021"
November,2015,Bradford,No,Landlocked,"27,310","$40,879",4.0%,"$8,284"
November,2015,Brevard,Yes,Atlantic,"561,714","$50,352",5.0%,"$715,894"
November,2015,Broward,Yes,Atlantic,"1,827,367","$53,624",5.0%,"$4,725,906"
November,2015,Calhoun,No,Landlocked,"14,549","$36,062",0.0%,$0
November,2015,Charlotte,Yes,Gulf,"167,141","$45,495",5.0%,"$144,132"
November,2015,Citrus,Yes,Gulf,"141,501","$39,982",3.0%,"$57,964"
November,2015,Clay,No,Landlocked,"201,277","$59,244",3.0%,"$51,105"
November,2015,Collier,Yes,Gulf,"343,802","$62,385",4.0%,"$1,003,718"
November,2015,Columbia,No,Landlocked,"68,163","$43,303",5.0%,"$73,598"
November,2015,DeSoto,No,Landlocked,"34,777","$34,380",3.0%,"$5,069"
November,2015,Dixie,Yes,Gulf,"16,468","$35,749",2.0%,"$2,283"
November,2015,Duval,Yes,Atlantic,"905,574","$49,565",4.0%,"$1,001,420"
November,2015,Escambia,Yes,Gulf,"306,944","$45,735",4.0%,"$625,801"
November,2015,Flagler,Yes,Atlantic,"101,353","$50,347",4.0%,"$112,012"
November,2015,Franklin,Yes,Gulf,"11,840","$38,220",2.0%,"$75,779"
November,2015,Gadsden,No,Landlocked,"48,315","$36,637",2.0%,"$7,648"
November,2015,Gilchrist,No,Landlocked,"16,839","$39,342",2.0%,"$2,502"
November,2015,Glades,No,Landlocked,"12,853","$40,215",2.0%,$547
November,2015,Gulf,Yes,Gulf,"16,346","$41,320",5.0%,"$51,897"
November,2015,Hamilton,No,Landlocked,"14,630","$33,497",3.0%,"$1,617"
November,2015,Hardee,No,Landlocked,"27,645","$35,850",0.0%,$0
November,2015,Hendry,No,Landlocked,"38,096","$39,320",3.0%,"$12,505"
November,2015,Hernando,Yes,Gulf,"176,819","$43,103",5.0%,"$61,415"
November,2015,Highlands,No,Landlocked,"100,748","$34,691",2.0%,"$26,896"
November,2015,Hillsborough,Yes,Gulf,"1,325,563","$51,710",5.0%,"$2,311,198"
November,2015,Holmes,No,Landlocked,"19,902","$35,202",2.0%,"$1,786"

November,2015,Indian River,Yes,Atlantic,"143,326","$49,887",4.0%,"$152,638"
November,2015,Jackson,No,Landlocked,"50,458","$36,751",4.0%,"$21,139"
November,2015,Jefferson,Yes,Gulf,"14,519","$42,210",2.0%,"$2,339"
November,2015,Lafayette,No,Landlocked,"8,664","$40,345",0.0%,$0
November,2015,Lake,No,Landlocked,"316,569","$49,711",4.0%,"$188,465"
November,2015,Lee,Yes,Gulf,"665,845","$50,713",5.0%,"$1,859,661"
November,2015,Leon,No,Landlocked,"284,443","$46,405",5.0%,"$603,392"
November,2015,Levy,Yes,Gulf,"40,448","$36,005",2.0%,"$13,235"
November,2015,Liberty,No,Landlocked,"8,698","$39,623",0.0%,$0
November,2015,Madison,No,Landlocked,"19,200","$34,360",3.0%,"$6,342"
November,2015,Manatee,Yes,Gulf,"349,334","$50,728",5.0%,"$616,520"
November,2015,Marion,No,Landlocked,"341,205","$40,053",4.0%,"$91,634"
November,2015,Martin,Yes,Atlantic,"150,062","$53,459",5.0%,"$102,305"
November,2015,Miami-Dade,Yes,Atlantic,"2,653,934","$43,687",3.0%,"$2,722,944"
November,2015,Monroe,Yes,Gulf,"74,206","$58,332",4.0%,"$2,190,857"
November,2015,Nassau,Yes,Atlantic,"76,536","$55,707",4.0%,"$362,255"
November,2015,Okaloosa,Yes,Gulf,"191,898","$55,391",5.0%,"$356,655"
November,2015,Okeechobee,No,Landlocked,"40,052","$35,787",3.0%,"$10,607"
November,2015,Orange,No,Landlocked,"1,252,396","$50,593",6.0%,"$18,812,700"
November,2015,Osceola,No,Landlocked,"308,327","$45,127",6.0%,"$3,262,689"
November,2015,Palm Beach,Yes,Atlantic,"1,378,417","$56,638",6.0%,"$3,640,904"
November,2015,Pasco,Yes,Gulf,"487,588","$46,080",2.0%,"$60,731"
November,2015,Pinellas,Yes,Gulf,"944,971","$47,591",5.0%,"$2,285,109"
November,2015,Polk,No,Landlocked,"633,052","$44,024",5.0%,"$759,506"
November,2015,Putnam,No,Landlocked,"72,756","$32,351",4.0%,"$21,324"
November,2015,Santa Rosa,Yes,Gulf,"162,925","$59,289",5.0%,"$79,680"
November,2015,Sarasota,Yes,Gulf,"392,090","$55,882",5.0%,"$984,587"
November,2015,Seminole,No,Landlocked,"442,903","$57,357",5.0%,"$300,861"
November,2015,St. Johns,Yes,Atlantic,"213,566","$71,896",4.0%,"$713,167"
November,2015,St. Lucie,Yes,Atlantic,"287,749","$45,918",5.0%,"$190,949"
November,2015,Sumter,No,Landlocked,"115,657","$54,592",2.0%,"$23,784"
November,2015,Suwannee,No,Landlocked,"44,452","$37,368",3.0%,"$18,311"
November,2015,Taylor,Yes,Gulf,"22,824","$39,116",3.0%,"$21,481"

November,2015,Union,No,Landlocked,"15,918","$41,078",0.0%,$0
November,2015,Volusia,Yes,Atlantic,"510,494","$42,334",3.0%,"$509,505"
November,2015,Wakulla,Yes,Gulf,"31,283","$48,703",4.0%,"$10,009"
November,2015,Walton,Yes,Gulf,"60,687","$47,875",4.0%,"$566,118"
November,2015,Washington,No,Landlocked,"24,975","$36,328",3.0%,"$6,553"