

# Package ‘popPyramid’

May 9, 2026

**Type** Package

**Title** Population Pyramids

**Version** 0.1.1

**Description** Functions that facilitate the elaboration of population pyramids.

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**License** GPL-3

**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**URL** <https://github.com/musajajorge/popPyramid>

**Imports** tibble, dplyr, ggplot2

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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percDF *Creates percentage of a dataframe*

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### Description

Creates a dataframe in long format and in percent

### Usage

```
percDF(df, age, sex, pop)
```

### Arguments

df	Name of dataframe
age	Age or age group. Write the parameter in quotation marks.
sex	Sex or other categorical grouping variable. Write the parameter in quotation marks.
pop	Population (in numerical value). Write the parameter in quotation marks.

### Value

The dataframe in long format and in percentage

### Examples

```
df <- popPyramid::popPER
df <- dplyr::filter(df, Year==2021)
df <- percDF(df, "Age", "Sex", "Population")
```

---

plotPercPyramid *Population percentage pyramid graph*

---

### Description

Create a population percentage pyramid graph

### Usage

```
plotPercPyramid(
  df,
  age,
  sex,
  perpop,
  labx = perpop,
  laby = age,
```

```

twocolors = c("#41ae76", "#ef6548"),
rotation = 0,
n.breaks = 20,
value.labels = TRUE,
position.value.labels = "in",
size.value.labels = 3
)

```

### Arguments

df	Name of dataframe
age	Age or age group. Write the parameter in quotation marks.
sex	Sex or other categorical grouping variable. Write the parameter in quotation marks.
perpop	Percentage of population (in numerical value). Write the parameter in quotation marks.
labx	X-axis label
laby	Y-axis label
twocolors	Two colors for the pyramid
rotation	X-axis label rotation
n.breaks	Number of breaks
value.labels	Show values in the bars. Use TRUE to include the labels in the bars. Use FALSE to not include them.
position.value.labels	Position of the values on the bars. Use "in" to display the labels inside the bars. Use "out" to display them outside the bars.
size.value.labels	Font size of the values in the bars

### Value

A graph of the pyramid of population percentage

### Examples

```

df <- popPyramid::popPER
df <- dplyr::filter(df, Year==2021)
df <- percDF(df, "gAge", "Sex", "Population")
plotPercPyramid(df=df, age="gAge", sex="Sex", perpop="perc_Population", value.labels=FALSE)

```

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plotPyramid

*Population pyramid graph*


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### Description

Create a population pyramid graph

### Usage

```
plotPyramid(
  df,
  age,
  sex,
  pop,
  labx = pop,
  laby = age,
  twocolors = c("#41ae76", "#ef6548"),
  rotation = 90,
  n.breaks = 20,
  value.labels = TRUE,
  position.value.labels = "in",
  size.value.labels = 3
)
```

### Arguments

df	Name of dataframe
age	Age or age group. Write the parameter in quotation marks.
sex	Sex or other categorical grouping variable. Write the parameter in quotation marks.
pop	Population (in numerical value). Write the parameter in quotation marks.
labx	X-axis label
laby	Y-axis label
twocolors	Two colors for the pyramid
rotation	X-axis label rotation
n.breaks	Number of breaks
value.labels	Show values in the bars. Use TRUE to include the labels in the bars. Use FALSE to not include them.
position.value.labels	Position of the values on the bars. Use "in" to display the labels inside the bars. Use "out" to display them outside the bars.
size.value.labels	Font size of the values in the bars

**Value**

A population pyramid graph

**Examples**

```
df <- popPyramid::popPER
df <- dplyr::filter(df, Year==2021)
plotPyramid(df=df, age="gAge", sex="Sex", pop="Population", value.labels=FALSE)
```

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popPER	<i>Peru population (1995-2030)</i>
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---

**Description**

Peru population (1995-2030)

**Usage**

```
popPER
```

**Format**

dataframe

**Year** chr Year

**Sex** chr Sex

**Age** chr Age

**gAge** chr Age group

**Population** dbl Population

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