## Exam Two

## Herrington

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```
#Loading the dataset into a dataframe
\#1 and 2
library(rio)
library(dplyr)
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(doBy)
## Attaching package: 'doBy'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       order_by
library(devtools)
## Loading required package: usethis
library(remotes)
##
## Attaching package: 'remotes'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:devtools':
##
##
       dev_package_deps, install_bioc, install_bitbucket, install_cran,
##
       install_deps, install_dev, install_git, install_github,
##
       install_gitlab, install_local, install_svn, install_url,
       install_version, update_packages
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:usethis':
##
##
       git_credentials
```

```
library(remote)
## Loading required package: Rcpp
## Loading required package: raster
## Loading required package: sp
##
## Attaching package: 'raster'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
     select
library(WDI)
library(data.table)
## Attaching package: 'data.table'
## The following object is masked from 'package:raster':
##
##
     shift
## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
     between, first, last
library(countrycode)
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching packages -----
                                                      ----- tidyverse 1.3.0 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.1
                 v purrr
                         0.3.4
## v tibble 3.0.1
                 v stringr 1.4.0
## v tidyr
         1.1.0
                  v forcats 0.5.0
## v readr
          1.3.1
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse conflicts() --
## x data.table::between() masks dplyr::between()
## x tidyr::extract()
                  masks raster::extract()
## x dplyr::filter()
                    masks stats::filter()
## x data.table::first() masks dplyr::first()
## x dplyr::lag()
                     masks stats::lag()
## x data.table::last()
                     masks dplyr::last()
## x doBy::order_by()
                     masks dplyr::order_by()
## x raster::select()
                     masks dplyr::select()
## x purrr::transpose()
                     masks data.table::transpose()
inequality_data <- import("inequality.xlsx")</pre>
attach(inequality_data)
#3 The data is cross sectional, it is all from 2015. What follows are pulled years, all 2015
print(year)
```

```
#4 Gini scores for Sweden and Denmark
ginisub <- subset(inequality_data, select = c("inequality_gini"))</pre>
sweGini <-filter(ginisub,country=="Sweden")</pre>
denmGini <-filter(ginisub,country=="Denmark")</pre>
#printing
print(paste("Sweden:",sweGini,"and Denmark:",denmGini))
## [1] "Sweden: 29.2 and Denmark: 28.2"
#5 Brazil Inequality Gini Score
brazGini <- filter(ginisub,country=="Brazil")</pre>
print(paste("Brazil:",brazGini))
## [1] "Brazil: 51.9"
#6 It seems to be better to have a generally lower gini score
#7
head(inequality_data)
   iso2c country inequality_gini year
##
## 1
    AL Albania
                 32.9 2015
## 2
    AM Armenia
                 32.4 2015
## 3
    AT Austria
                 30.5 2015
## 4
    BY Belarús
                 25.6 2015
                 27.7 2015
## 5
    BE Belgium
    BZ Belize
## 6
                   NA 2015
#8
accent.remove <- function(n)</pre>
{
 inequality_data$country[inequality_data$country=="Belarús"] = "Belarus"
accent.remove()
#9 sort
inequality_data = inequality_data[order(inequality_data$inequality_gini),]
head(inequality_data)
            country inequality_gini year
##
    iso2c
                       25.4 2015
## 161
     SI
           Slovenia
## 190
     UA
            Ukraine
                       25.5 2015
## 4
     BY
            Belarús
                       25.6 2015
```

```
## 39
       CZ Czech Republic
                                25.9 2015
## 92
       XK
                                26.5 2015
                 Kosovo
                                26.5 2015
## 160
       SK Slovak Republic
#10 Mean gini score
mean(inequality_gini,na.rm = TRUE)
## [1] 36.81375
The mean iniequality gini score is 36.81375
#11
ifelse(test = inequality_data$inequality_gini > mean(inequality_gini,na.rm = TRUE),
     yes = high_inequality <- 0, no = low_inequality <- 1)</pre>
##
            1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
                                  1
                                    1
                                       1
                                         1
                                                1
   [26]
                 1
                        1
                                1
                                  1
                                    1
##
          1
            1
                                       1
                                         1
                                            1
                                              1
                                                1
                                                   1
              0 0 0 0 0 0
                                           0
                                                0
                                                  0 0
##
  [51] 0
          0
            0
                               0
                                  0
                                    0 0
                                         0
                                              0
                                                       0 0
## [201] NA NA NA
#12 Cross Tabulation
#summaryBy(high_inequality ~ low_inequality, data=inequality_data, FUN=c(mean,length))
orgs <- c('World Bank', 'African Development Bank', 'Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation')
for (i in orgs){
 print(i)
}
## [1] "World Bank"
## [1] "African Development Bank"
## [1] "Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation"
#14 I picked income share held by the lowest 20%. I feel that this is a good indicator because the lower that
income share is the higher inequality would likely be as wealth would be accumulating above that 20%.
#15
WDI_D = WDI(country = "all",
indicator = c("SI.DST.FRST.20"), start = 2015, end = 2015, extra = FALSE, cache = NULL)
#16 Rename the variable
setnames(WDI_D,"SI.DST.FRST.20", "Income Share Lowest 20%")
#17
#assign country codes and filter
WDI_D$country_code = countrycode(sourcevar = WDI_D$iso2c,
origin = "iso2c", destination = "iso3c", warn = TRUE)
## Warning in countrycode(sourcevar = WDI_D$iso2c, origin = "iso2c", destination = "iso3c", : Some valu
```

```
WDI_D <- WDI_D %>% dplyr::filter(!(country_code=="NA"))
WDI_D <-
WDI_D %>% dplyr::filter(!(country_code=="NA"))
#merging
#merged_df = left_join(x=inequality_data, y=WDI_D, by =c("country_code", "year"))
#18
```