

HW 04 - What should I major in?

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Load packages and data

```
library(tidyverse)
library(scales)
library(fivethirtyeight)
library(moments)
```

Exercises

Exercise 1

```
college_recent_grads %>%
  arrange(desc(sharewomen)) %>%
  select(major, total, sharewomen) %>%
  top_n(3)

## Selecting by sharewomen

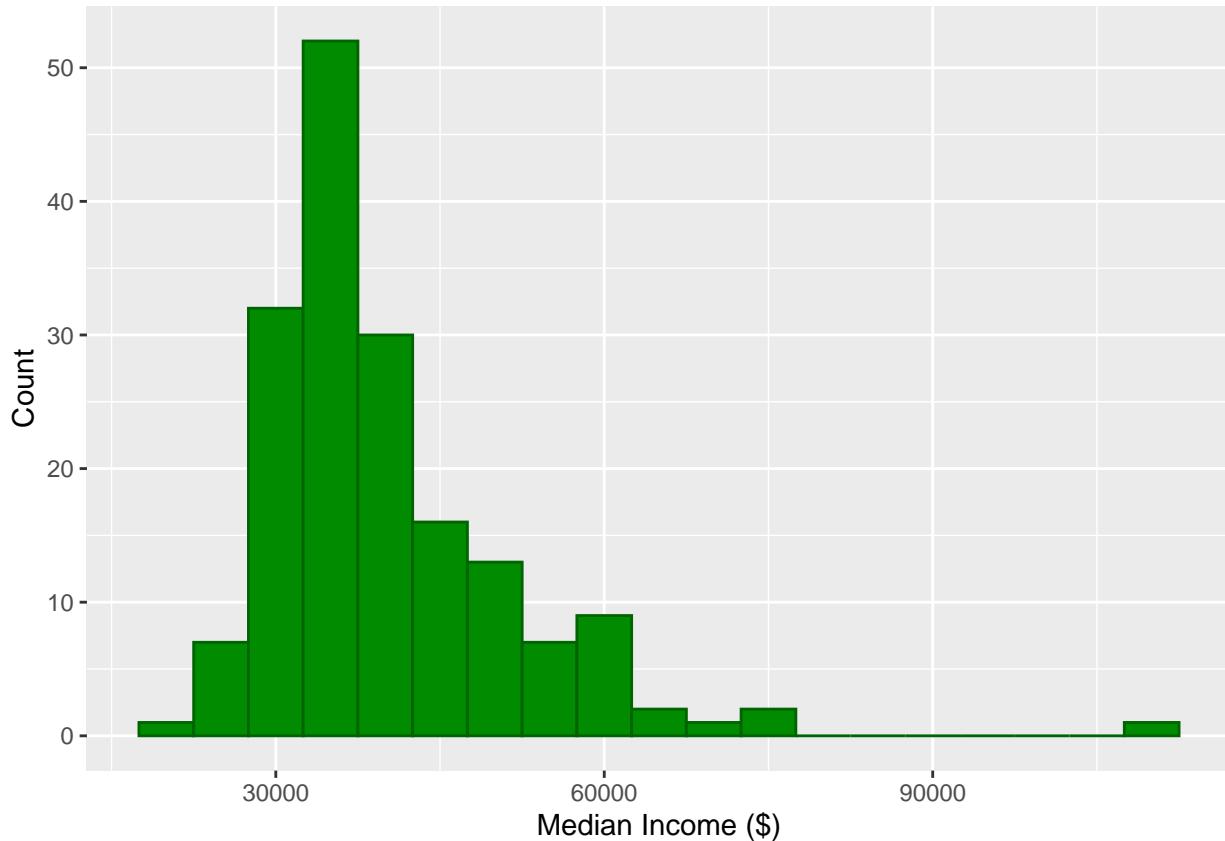
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   major                      total  sharewomen
##   <chr>                    <int>     <dbl>
## 1 Early Childhood Education    37589     0.969
## 2 Communication Disorders Sciences And Services 38279     0.968
## 3 Medical Assisting Services      11123     0.928
```

Exercise 2

We often choose the median, rather than the mean, to describe the typical income of a group of people because the median is not as affected by outliers, extreme values, and skewed data as the mean is.

Exercise 3

```
ggplot(data = college_recent_grads, mapping = aes(x = median)) +
  geom_histogram(fill="green4", color="darkgreen", binwidth=5000) +
  labs(y="Count", x="Median Income ($)")
```



I went with a binwidth of 5000 because while a binwidth of 1000 showed the data with more precision it was also harder to read and interpret.

Exercise 4

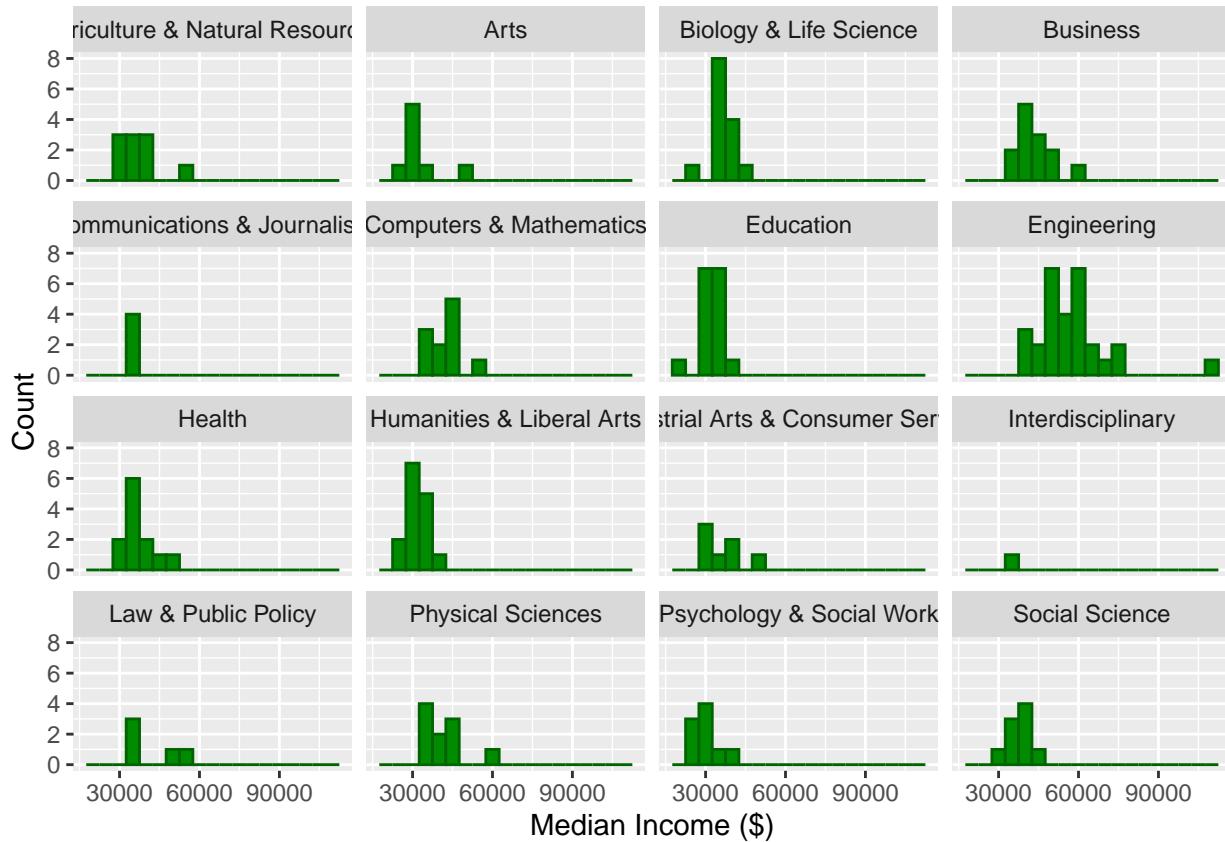
```
college_recent_grads %>%
  summarise(min = min(median),
            q1 = quantile(median, probs = 0.25),
            med = median(median),
            q3 = quantile(median, probs = 0.75),
            max = max(median),
            iqr = q3 - q1,
            lwr = q1 - 1.5 * iqr,
            upr = q3 + 1.5 * iqr,
            outliers = sum(median < lwr | median > upr),
            mean = mean(median),
            sd = sd(median),
            skew = skewness(median))

## # A tibble: 1 x 12
##       min     q1    med     q3    max    iqr    lwr    upr outliers   mean     sd   skew
##       <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 22000 33000 36000 45000 110000 12000 15000 63000       6 40151. 11470.  2.02
```

This distribution shows a moderately wide distribution of values, with a mean of about 40,151 and noticeable right skew due to high outliers. The median (36,000) is lower than the mean, reinforcing the skew. Overall, the data are centered around the mid-30,000s but stretched upward by a few extreme values.

Exercise 5

```
ggplot(data = college_recent_grads, mapping = aes(x = median)) +  
  geom_histogram(fill="green4",color="darkgreen",binwidth=5000) +  
  facet_wrap(~major_category) +  
  labs(y="Count",x="Median Income ($)")
```



Exercise 6

```
college_recent_grads %>%  
  group_by(major_category) %>%  
  summarise(median = median(median)) %>%  
  arrange(desc(median)) %>%  
  top_n(1)
```

```
## Selecting by median  
## # A tibble: 1 x 2  
##   major_category   median  
##   <chr>           <dbl>  
## 1 Engineering     57000
```

Engineering has the highest typical median income.

Exercise 7

```
college_recent_grads %>%  
  count(major_category) %>%
```

```

arrange(n) %>%
  slice_min(order_by = n, n=1)

## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   major_category      n
##   <chr>              <int>
## 1 Interdisciplinary     1

```

Exercise 8

```

stem_categories <- c("Biology & Life Science",
                     "Computers & Mathematics",
                     "Engineering",
                     "Physical Sciences")

college_recent_grads <- college_recent_grads %>%
  mutate(major_type = ifelse(major_category %in% stem_categories, "stem", "not stem"))

college_recent_grads %>%
  filter(
    major_type == "stem",
    median <= median(median)
  ) %>%
  arrange(desc(median)) %>%
  select(major,p25th,median,p75th)

## # A tibble: 11 x 4
##   major                      p25th  median  p75th
##   <chr>                    <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 Geosciences                21000   36000   41000
## 2 Environmental Science       25000   35600   40200
## 3 Multi-Disciplinary Or General Science 24000   35000   50000
## 4 Physiology                  20000   35000   50000
## 5 Communication Technologies  25000   35000   45000
## 6 Neuroscience                 30000   35000   44000
## 7 Atmospheric Sciences And Meteorology 28000   35000   50000
## 8 Miscellaneous Biology        23000   33500   48000
## 9 Biology                      24000   33400   45000
## 10 Ecology                     23000   33000   42000
## 11 Zoology                     20000   26000   39000

```

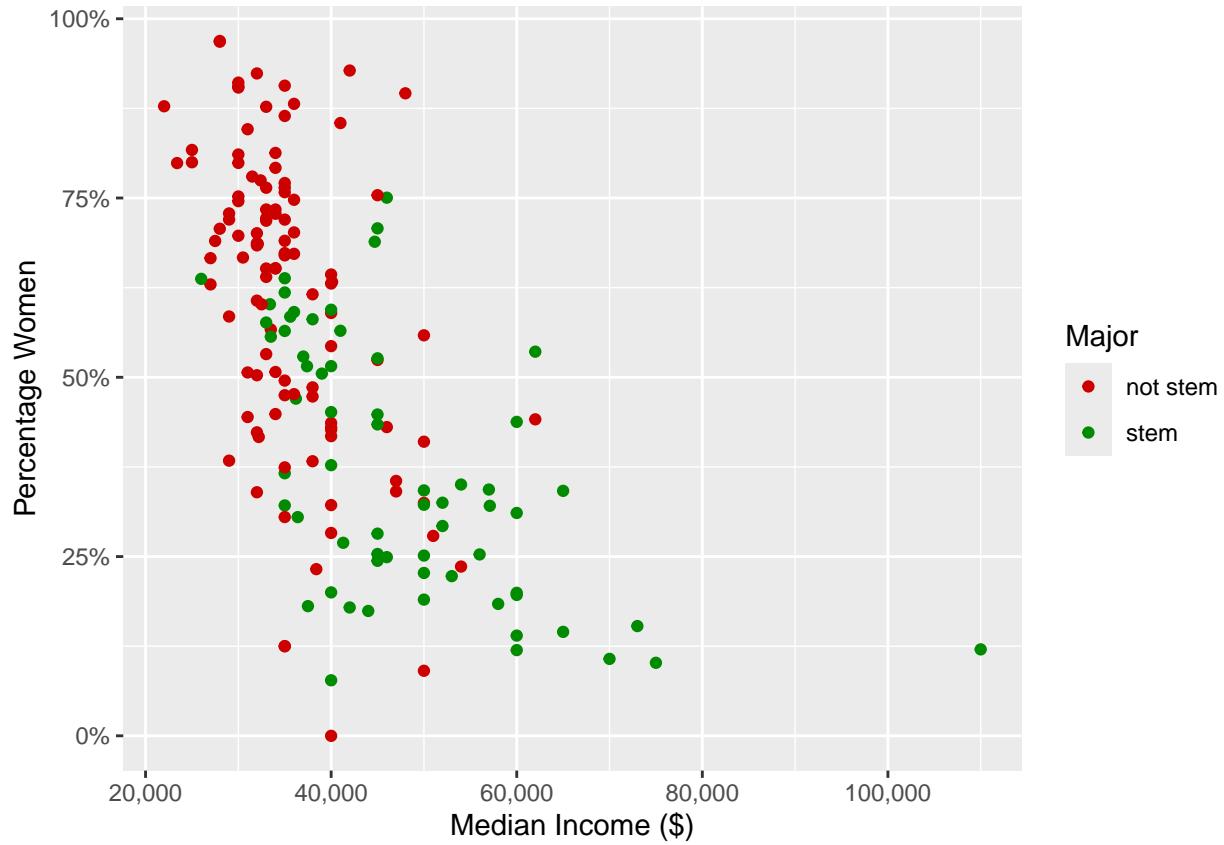
Exercise 9

```

ggplot(college_recent_grads,aes(x=median,y=sharewomen,color=major_type)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_color_manual(values=c("stem"="green4","not stem"="red3")) +
  scale_x_continuous(labels=comma) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels=percent) +
  labs(x="Median Income ($)",y="Percentage Women",color="Major")

## Warning: Removed 1 row containing missing values or values outside the scale range
## (`geom_point()`).

```



The majors that are not stem majors typically have a low median income. The higher percentage of women a major has the more likely it is that it is not a stem major and has a low median income.

Exercise 10

Which categories of majors have the highest and lowest unemployment rates?

```
college_recent_grads %>%
  group_by(major_category, major_type) %>%
  summarise(median_unemp = median(unemployment_rate), .groups = "drop") %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = reorder(major_category, -median_unemp),
             y = median_unemp,
             fill = major_type)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("stem" = "green4", "not stem" = "red3")) +
  labs(x = "Major Category", y = "Median Unemployment Rate", fill = "Major Type") +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1))
```

