

# R dplyr Evaluate Function Do Anything Group Stack Results

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### MxQ to MxP Rows

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**MxQ to Mx1 Rows: Within Group Gini** There is a Panel with  $M$  individuals and each individual has  $Q$  records/rows. A function generate an individual specific outcome given the  $Q$  individual specific inputs, along with shared parameters and arrays across the  $M$  individuals.

For example, suppose we have a dataframe of individual wage information from different countries, each row is an individual from one country. We want to generate country specific gini based on the individual data for each country in the dataframe. But additionally, perhaps the gini formula requires not just individual income but some additional parameters or shared dataframes as inputs.

Given the within  $m$  income observations, we can compute gini statistics that are individual specific based on the observed distribution of incomes. For this, we will use the [ff\\_dist\\_gini\\_vector\\_pos.html](#) function from [REconTools](#).

To make this more interesting, we will generate large dataframe with more  $M$  and more  $Q$  each  $m$ .

**Large Dataframe** There are up to ten thousand income observation per person. And there are ten people.

```
# Parameter Setups
it_M <- 10
it_Q_max <- 10000
fl_rnorm_mu <- 1
ar_rnorm_sd <- seq(0.01, 0.2, length.out=it_M)
ar_it_q <- sample.int(it_Q_max, it_M, replace=TRUE)

# N by Q varying parameters
mt_data = cbind(ar_it_q, ar_rnorm_sd)
tb_M <- as_tibble(mt_data) %>% rowid_to_column(var = "ID") %>%
  rename(sd = ar_rnorm_sd, Q = ar_it_q) %>%
  mutate(mean = fl_rnorm_mu)
```

**Compute Group specific gini, NORMAL** There is only one input for the gini function `ar_pos`. Note that the gini are not very large even with large SD, because these are normal distributions. By Construction, most people are in the middle. So with almost zero standard deviation, we have perfect equality, as standard deviation increases, inequality increases, but still pretty equal overall, there is no fat upper tail.

Note that there are three ways of referring to variable names with dot, which are all shown below:

1. We can explicitly refer to names
2. We can use the [dollar dot structure](#) to use string variable names in do anything.
3. We can use dot bracket, this is the only option that works with string variable names

```
# A. Normal Draw Expansion, Explicitly Name
set.seed('123')
tb_income_norm_dot_dollar <- tb_M %>% group_by(ID) %>%
  do(income = rnorm(. $Q,
                    mean = . $mean,
                    sd = . $sd)) %>%
  unnest(c(income)) %>%
  left_join(tb_M, by="ID")

# Normal Draw Expansion again, dot dollar differently with string variable name
set.seed('123')
tb_income_norm_dollar_dot <- tb_M %>% group_by(ID) %>%
  do(income = rnorm(`$`(. , 'Q'),
                    mean = `$`(. , 'mean'),
                    sd = `$`(. , 'sd')) %>%
  unnest(c(income)) %>%
  left_join(tb_M, by="ID")

# Normal Draw Expansion again, dot double bracket
set.seed('123')
svr_mean <- 'mean'
svr_sd <- 'sd'
svr_Q <- 'Q'
tb_income_norm_dot_bracket_db <- tb_M %>% group_by(ID) %>%
  do(income = rnorm(. [[svr_Q]],
                    mean = . [[svr_mean]],
                    sd = . [[svr_sd]])) %>%
  unnest(c(income)) %>%
  left_join(tb_M, by="ID")

# display
sum(sum(tb_income_norm_dollar_dot - tb_income_norm_dot_dollar - tb_income_norm_dot_bracket_db))

## [1] -493416029

# display
head(tb_income_norm_dot_dollar, 20)
```

```
## # A tibble: 20 x 5
##       ID income      Q      sd  mean
##   <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1     1     1 0.994 5603 0.01     1
## 2     1     1 0.998 5603 0.01     1
## 3     1     1 1.02  5603 0.01     1
## 4     1     1 1.00  5603 0.01     1
## 5     1     1 1.00  5603 0.01     1
## 6     1     1 1.02  5603 0.01     1
## 7     1     1 1.00  5603 0.01     1
## 8     1     1 0.987 5603 0.01     1
## 9     1     1 0.993 5603 0.01     1
## 10    1     1 0.996 5603 0.01     1
## 11    1     1 1.01  5603 0.01     1
```

```
## 12      1  1.00   5603  0.01      1
## 13      1  1.00   5603  0.01      1
## 14      1  1.00   5603  0.01      1
## 15      1  0.994   5603  0.01      1
## 16      1  1.02   5603  0.01      1
## 17      1  1.00   5603  0.01      1
## 18      1  0.980   5603  0.01      1
## 19      1  1.01   5603  0.01      1
## 20      1  0.995   5603  0.01      1
```

```
# Gini by Group
```

```
tb_gini_norm <- tb_income_norm_dollar_dot %>% group_by(ID) %>%
  do(inc_gini_norm = ff_dist_gini_vector_pos(.$income)) %>%
  unnest(c(inc_gini_norm)) %>%
  left_join(tb_M, by="ID")
```

```
## see REconTools for formula: DIST GINI--Compute Gini Inequality Coefficient Given Data Vector (One Va
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```

```
# display
```

```
kable(tb_gini_norm) %>%
  kable_styling_fc()
```

| ID | inc_gini_norm | Q    | sd        | mean |
|----|---------------|------|-----------|------|
| 1  | 0.0055921     | 5603 | 0.0100000 | 1    |
| 2  | 0.0176426     | 9693 | 0.0311111 | 1    |
| 3  | 0.0294306     | 4576 | 0.0522222 | 1    |
| 4  | 0.0415049     | 3783 | 0.0733333 | 1    |
| 5  | 0.0532419     | 7831 | 0.0944444 | 1    |
| 6  | 0.0651498     | 5967 | 0.1155556 | 1    |
| 7  | 0.0776071     | 9301 | 0.1366667 | 1    |
| 8  | 0.0887634     | 7816 | 0.1577778 | 1    |
| 9  | 0.1018649     | 9267 | 0.1788889 | 1    |
| 10 | 0.1134874     | 1386 | 0.2000000 | 1    |