

Practico 1

sábado, 13 de abril de 2019 19:38

Práctico I - Estadística

Análisis y Visualización de Datos - 2019

Durante este práctico vamos a trabajar sobre el dataset [Human Freedom Index 2018](#) de el instituto Cato.

Este índice mide en detalle lo que entendemos como libertad, utilizando 79 indicadores de libertad personal y económica en distintos aspectos, hasta obtener un hermoso numerito del 1 al 10.

Usaremos una [versión ya limpia del dataset](#) que pueden descargar desde Kaggle.

Las variables más importantes sobre las que trabaja el dataset son:

- Rule of Law
- Security and Safety
- Movement
- Religion
- Association, Assembly, and Civil Society
- Expression and Information
- Identity and Relationships
- Size of Government
- Legal System and Property Rights
- Access to Sound Money
- Freedom to Trade Internationally
- Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business

Nosotros centraremos nuestro análisis en variables relacionadas a Identity and Relationships en países de Latinoamérica, y los compararemos con las estadísticas globales.

La pregunta a responder es simple: ¿Qué niveles de libertad se viven en Latinoamérica, específicamente en cuanto libertades de identidad?

Sin embargo, para hacer un análisis de los datos tenemos que plantear también estas sub preguntas:

1. ¿Qué significa tener un puntaje de 4.5? Hay que poner los puntajes de la región en contexto con los datos del resto del mundo.
2. ¿Cuál es la tendencia a lo largo de los años? ¿Estamos mejorando, empeorando?
3. En este estudio, la libertad se mide con dos estimadores principales: hf_score que hace referencia a Human Freedom, y ef_score que hace referencia a Economic Freedom. Estos dos estimadores, ¿se relacionan de la misma manera con la libertad de identidad?

Identity and Relationships

Last, we measure what we broadly categorize as freedoms to establish one's own identity and to have intimate and familial relationships with others. One of the most personal decisions individuals can make regards their sexual and gender identity.

Legal gender measures the degree to which people are free to legally change their sex and gender.

Parental rights refers to the extent to which women have equal rights based in law and custom regarding "legal guardianship of a child during a marriage and custody rights over a child after divorce." Because this indicator does not assess the nature of those rights but rather the equality of rights between genders, it is a proxy of one aspect of women's freedom rather than a direct measure of freedom.

The next component rates the **freedom of individuals to establish same-sex relationships**. It is composed of two variables from the International Lesbian and Gay Association: a male-to-male relationship indicator that gauges the extent to which sexual relationships between men are legal and a female-to-female indicator that gauges the same for relationships between women. The last component measures "whether women and men have the same rights to initiate divorce."

pf_identity_legal	The component is based on the measures for sex/gender marker change. A rating of 10 was assigned to countries with no more restrictions and requirements for sex/gender marker change. A rating of 7 was assigned to countries with hormonal treatment, sterilization, and genital surgery. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where sex/gender marker change is illegal.
pf_identity_parental_marriage	This subcomponent measures whether women and men have the same parental authority during marriage. A rating of 10 was assigned to countries with equal legal rights for women and men. A rating of 7 was assigned to countries that guarantees the same parental authority to women and men during marriage. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries with legal practices that discriminate against women. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where women have no parental authority to women and men during marriage or where women have no parental authority during marriage.
pf_identity_parental_divorce	This subcomponent measures whether women and men have the same parental authority after divorce. A rating of 10 was assigned to countries with equal legal rights for women and men. A rating of 7 was assigned to countries where the law guarantees the same parental authority to women and men after divorce. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where traditional, or religious practices that discriminate against women. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where women do not guarantee the same parental authority to women and men after divorce.
pf_identity_parental	<i>Parece ser el promedio de los 2 anteriores</i>
pf_identity_sex_male	This subcomponent is based on the International Lesbian and Gay Rights Index. A rating of 10 was assigned to countries where male-to-male relationships are legal. A rating of 7 was assigned to countries where male-to-male relationships are legal only in some areas of the country. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where male-to-male relationships are illegal.
pf_identity_sex_female	This subcomponent is based on the International Lesbian and Gay Rights Index. A rating of 10 was assigned to countries where female-to-female relationships are legal. A rating of 7 was assigned to countries where female-to-female relationships are legal only in some areas of the country. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where female-to-female relationships are illegal.
pf_identity_sex	<i>Parece ser el promedio de los 2 anteriores</i>
pf_identity_divorce	This component measures the extent to which women and men have the same rights to initiate divorce. A rating of 10 was assigned to countries where the law guarantees the same rights to initiate divorce to both men and women. A rating of 7 was assigned to countries where the law guarantees the same rights to initiate divorce to both men and women. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where traditional, or religious practices that prevent or restrict some women's ability to initiate divorce. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where the law does not guarantee the same rights to initiate divorce to men and women.
pf_identity	Parece ser el promedio de: Pf_identity_legal pf_identity_parental, pf_identity_sex Pf_identity_divorce

change, upon which rating intervals were constructed. Countries with received lower ratings. A rating of 10 was assigned to countries with assigned to countries with prohibitive medical requirements, including 0 is assigned to countries without a possibility for sex/gender marker
same right to be the legal guardian of a child during marriage. A rating and men. A rating of 5 was assigned to countries where the law g marriage but where there are some customary, traditional, or religious ned to countries where the law does not guarantee the same parental ve no rights to parental authority
same right to be the legal guardian of and have custody rights over a equal legal rights for women and men. A rating of 5 was assigned to women and men after divorce but where there are some customary, A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where the law does not vorce or where women have no rights to parental authority
Association's Sexual Orientation Laws Dataset on 385 male-to-male -to-male relationships are legal. A rating of 5 was assigned to countries he country. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where male-to-male
Association's Sexual Orientation Laws Dataset on female-to-female le-to-female relationships are legal. A rating of 5 was assigned to me areas of the country. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where
ve the same rights to initiate divorce. A rating of 10 was assigned to orce to both women and men. A rating of 5 was assigned to countries th men and women, but where there are some customary, traditional, to initiate divorce. A rating of 0 was assigned to countries where the and women or where women have no rights to initiate divorce at all.