R for Empirical Economics Research Homework 2

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Contents

Calculation of the state graduation rate

Set up library

```
Sys.setenv(LANG = "en")
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(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages --------------------------------------- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.5     v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.5     v stringr 1.4.0
## v tidyr   1.1.4     v forcats 0.5.1
## v readr   2.0.2
```

```
## -- Conflicts ---------------------------------------- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

```
library(ggplot2)
library(griffen)
```

```
## Loading required package: magrittr
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'magrittr'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##     set_names
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':
##
##     extract
```

```
## Loading required package: lubridate
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

To see what variables we have

```
options(width = 100)
# show what variables we have
names(cps)
```

```
##  [1] "age"                "year"               "wage"               "hours_lastweek"
##  [5] "employed"           "education_category" "educ_years"         "black"
##  [9] "white"              "female"             "married"            "single"
## [13] "divorced"           "state"              "region"             "sampling_weight"
```

dplyr:select

Select the variables we need

```
options(width = 100)
# we need to select the variables we need
new_df <- cps %>% select(state, education_category)
new_df
```

```
## # A tibble: 691,069 x 2
##    state        education_category
##    <chr>        <chr>
##  1 Ohio         highschool
##  2 Mississippi  highschool
##  3 Alaska       somecollege
##  4 North Dakota somecollege
##  5 Ohio         highschool
##  6 Kentucky     highschool
##  7 New Jersey   highschool
##  8 Michigan     somecollege
##  9 Delaware     highschool
## 10 Idaho        highschool
## # ... with 691,059 more rows
```

dplyr:group_by

Calculate the frequency of each categorical class for each state

```
options(width = 100)

# group by the state and educatio_category and count all the categories

#count_df <- new_df %>% group_by(state, education_category) %>% summarise(n = n()).count()

count_df <- count(new_df %>% group_by(state, education_category))

count_df
```

```
## # A tibble: 153 x 3
## # Groups:   state, education_category [153]
##    state    education_category     n
##    <chr>    <chr>              <int>
##  1 Alabama  college             1355
##  2 Alabama  highschool          5117
##  3 Alabama  somecollege         2182
##  4 Alaska   college             2006
##  5 Alaska   highschool          4234
##  6 Alaska   somecollege         3431
##  7 Arizona  college             1768
##  8 Arizona  highschool          4414
##  9 Arizona  somecollege         2886
## 10 Arkansas college             1148
## # ... with 143 more rows
```

dplyr:filter; dplyr:summarise; dplyr:mutate

loop to get graduation rate for each state

```
options(width = 100)
# get the unique states
unique_state <- unique(new_df["state"])[[1]]
```

```
# create an empty list
desired_length <- 1
graduation_rate <- rep(NA, desired_length)

for (i in unique_state) {
    # group by the dataframe
    group_df <- count_df %>% filter(state == i)
    # get the summation of all frequency of (college, others)
    total_number_df <- group_df %>% summarise(total_num = sum(n))
    # get the total population in this state
    total_number <- as.integer(total_number_df["total_num"] %>%
                    summarise(total_student = sum(total_num)))
    # get the precentage for each class
    graduation_rate_df <- count_df %>% filter(state == i) %>%
                    mutate(graduation_rate = n / total_number)
    # insert the graduation rate within in a list
    state_graduation_rate <- graduation_rate_df["graduation_rate"][[1]][1]
    graduation_rate <- c(graduation_rate, state_graduation_rate)
}

# remove the first na value in the list
graduation_rate <- graduation_rate[-1]
graduation_rate
```

```
##  [1] 0.1806519 0.1464154 0.2074243 0.2089841 0.1814624 0.2450819 0.1874676 0.2410952 0.1809235
## [10] 0.1947045 0.2203958 0.1825258 0.2241121 0.2103692 0.2706426 0.1565750 0.2456805 0.2159098
## [19] 0.2048812 0.2916188 0.3048440 0.1940942 0.2448820 0.2661879 0.1796601 0.1827148 0.4054960
## [28] 0.2118800 0.1809694 0.2202383 0.3026216 0.1734301 0.1405062 0.1742669 0.1997349 0.1949713
## [37] 0.2722555 0.1464659 0.2659961 0.2248695 0.2754799 0.3145783 0.1940869 0.1673764 0.1839734
## [46] 0.2495575 0.2138614 0.2235216 0.1615628 0.1829787 0.2144050
```

Make a dataframe for drawing the figure

used :factor

```
options(width = 100)
# make a new dataframe
final_df <- data.frame(unique_state, graduation_rate)
# order the dataframe
final_df <- final_df[order(graduation_rate,
 decreasing = FALSE),]
# rename the index
rownames(final_df) <- 1 : length(rownames(final_df))
# avoid the ggplot sort the geom_point automaticlly
final_df$unique_state <- factor(final_df$unique_state,
    levels = final_df$unique_state)
final_df
```

```
##           unique_state graduation_rate
## 1         West Virginia       0.1405062
```

```
## 2           Mississippi       0.1464154
## 3              Arkansas       0.1464659
## 4               Alabama       0.1565750
## 5             Louisiana       0.1615628
## 6               Indiana       0.1673764
## 7             Tennessee       0.1734301
## 8                Nevada       0.1742669
## 9               Wyoming       0.1796601
## 10                 Ohio       0.1806519
## 11                Idaho       0.1809235
## 12                Texas       0.1809694
## 13             Kentucky       0.1814624
## 14           New Mexico       0.1825258
## 15       North Carolina       0.1827148
## 16       South Carolina       0.1829787
## 17             Oklahoma       0.1839734
## 18             Michigan       0.1874676
## 19              Montana       0.1940869
## 20         South Dakota       0.1940942
## 21         Pennsylvania       0.1947045
## 22              Arizona       0.1949713
## 23             Missouri       0.1997349
## 24              Florida       0.2048812
## 25               Alaska       0.2074243
## 26         North Dakota       0.2089841
## 27                 Iowa       0.2103692
## 28                 Utah       0.2118800
## 29            Wisconsin       0.2138614
## 30                Maine       0.2144050
## 31           California       0.2159098
## 32             Illinois       0.2202383
## 33             New York       0.2203958
## 34             Nebraska       0.2235216
## 35              Georgia       0.2241121
## 36               Oregon       0.2248695
## 37             Delaware       0.2410952
## 38               Kansas       0.2448820
## 39           New Jersey       0.2450819
## 40                Hawaii       0.2456805
## 41           Washington       0.2495575
## 42         Rhode Island       0.2659961
## 43        Massachusetts       0.2661879
## 44            Minnesota       0.2706426
## 45              Vermont       0.2722555
## 46             Virginia       0.2754799
## 47             Colorado       0.2916188
## 48        New Hampshire       0.3026216
## 49             Maryland       0.3048440
## 50          Connecticut       0.3145783
## 51 District of Columbia       0.4054960
```

Draw the figure

used :fct_reorder

```
p <- ggplot(data = final_df,
 mapping = aes(x = fct_reorder(unique_state, graduation_rate, .desc = FALSE),
           y = graduation_rate)) +
  geom_point() + coord_flip() + labs(y = "College Graduation Rate", x = "")
p
```