### Assignment 2, Social Science Inquiry II (SOSC13200-W24-6)

(Make sure you wrote your name in!)

Tuesday 1/16/22 at 5pm

```
Packages
```

## [1] 15.2

```
library(ggplot2)

Read in the data.
# (this next row is really long; there's no easy way to get it to wrap-but let
# me know if you figure something out!)
file <- "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/UChicago-pol-methods/SOSC13200-W23/main/data/card-krueger.cs
dat <- read.csv(file, as.is = TRUE)</pre>
```

## 1. Reproduce the reported means from table 2 of the Card and Krueger paper, for 1a-e, 2a, and 3a.

You do not need to reproduce the test of equality of means in the far right column, or the standard errors in parentheses.

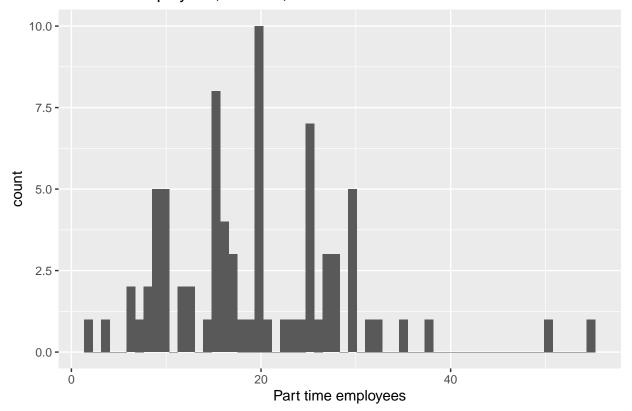
```
1.a
# NJ
round(mean(dat$bk[which(dat$nj==1 & dat$d == 0)])*100,1)
## [1] 41.1
# PA
round(mean(dat$bk[which(dat$nj==0 & dat$d == 0)])*100,1)
## [1] 44.3
1.b
# NJ
round(mean(dat$kfc[which(dat$nj==1 & dat$d == 0)])*100,1)
## [1] 20.5
# PA
round(mean(dat$kfc[which(dat$nj==0 & dat$d == 0)])*100,1)
```

```
1.c
# NJ
round(mean(dat$roys[which(dat$nj==1 & dat$d == 0)])*100,1)
## [1] 24.8
round(mean(dat$roys[which(dat$nj==0 & dat$d == 0)])*100,1)
## [1] 21.5
1.d
round(mean(dat$wendys[which(dat$nj==1 & dat$d == 0)])*100,1)
## [1] 13.6
# PA
round(mean(dat$wendys[which(dat$nj==0 & dat$d == 0)])*100,1)
## [1] 19
1.e
# NJ
round(mean(dat$co_owned[which(dat$nj==1 & dat$d == 0)])*100,1)
## [1] 34.1
round(mean(dat$co_owned[which(dat$nj==0 & dat$d == 0)])*100,1)
## [1] 35.4
2.a
# N.J
round(mean(dat$fte[which(dat$nj==1 & dat$d == 0)], na.rm = TRUE),1)
## [1] 20.4
round(mean(dat$fte[which(dat$nj==0 & dat$d == 0)], na.rm = TRUE),1)
## [1] 23.3
3.a
round(mean(dat$fte[which(dat$nj==1 & dat$d == 1)], na.rm = TRUE),1)
## [1] 21
# PA
round(mean(dat$fte[which(dat$nj==0 & dat$d == 1)], na.rm = TRUE),1)
## [1] 21.2
```

## 2a. Make separate histograms showing the number of part time employees in each state, in the first wave only. Label your plots.

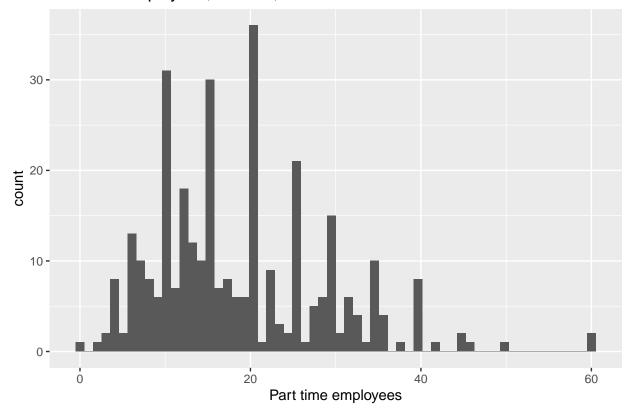
```
ggplot(dat[which(dat$d == 0 & dat$nj == 0),], aes(x = pt)) +
geom_histogram(bins = max(dat$pt, na.rm = TRUE), na.rm = TRUE) +
xlab('Part time employees') +
ggtitle('Part time employees, Wave 1, PA')
```

#### Part time employees, Wave 1, PA



```
ggplot(dat[which(dat$d == 0 & dat$nj == 1),], aes(x = pt)) +
geom_histogram(bins = max(dat$pt, na.rm = TRUE), na.rm = TRUE) +
xlab('Part time employees') +
ggtitle('Part time employees, Wave 1, NJ')
```

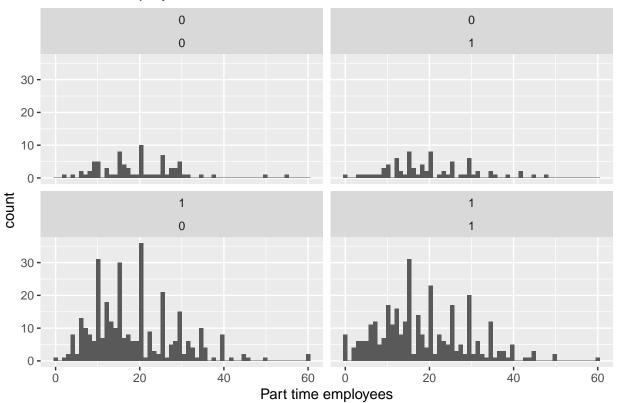
#### Part time employees, Wave 1, NJ



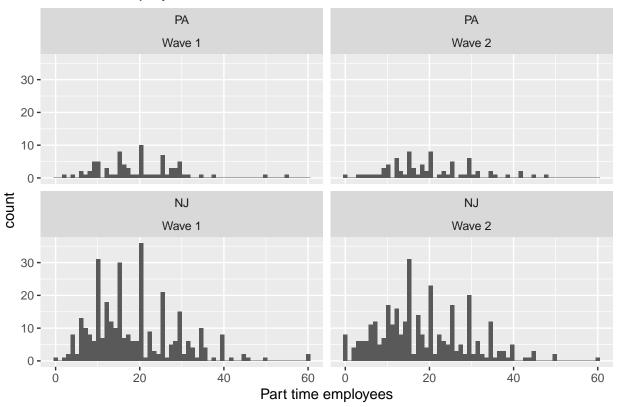
# 2b. Using facet\_wrap(), make the same figure for each state and both waves in the same plot.

```
ggplot(dat, aes(x = pt)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = max(dat$pt, na.rm = TRUE), na.rm = TRUE) +
  facet_wrap(vars(nj, d)) +
  xlab('Part time employees') +
  ggtitle('Part time employees')
```

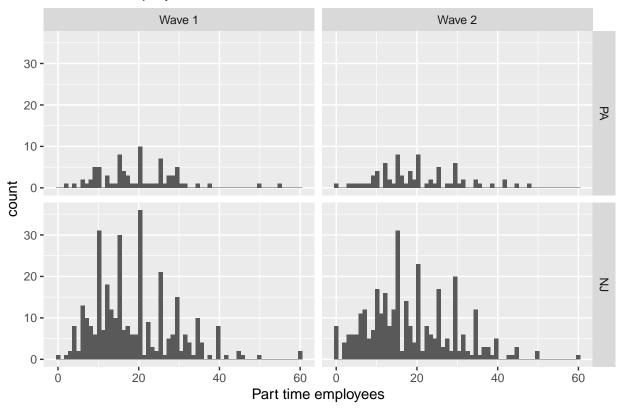
#### Part time employees



#### Part time employees



#### Part time employees



# 3. Using geom\_boxplot(), create a box and whiskers plot of the distribution of full time employees.

Include wave as a secondary aesthetic, and state as color, so that you should have two paired plots for each wave.

```
ggplot(dat, aes(x=ft, y=as.factor(d+1), fill=as.factor(nj))) +
  geom_boxplot(na.rm = TRUE) +
  scale_fill_discrete(name = 'State', labels = c('PA', 'NJ')) +
  xlab('Full time employees') +
  ylab('Wave') +
  ggtitle('Full time employees')
```

### Full time employees

