Educational Attainment in Honduras

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This file contains background mapping and graphing work for our final project for Public Policy

599 Winter 2019

```
## Clear the workspace
rm(list = ls())
# Set working directory and bring in the
# data and libraries
library(MASS)
library(maps)
library(RColorBrewer)
library(maptools)
library(sp)
library(spdep)
library(ggplot2)
library(rgdal)
library(foreign)
library(haven)
library(expss)
library(histogram)
library(raster)
# We will use three data frames for this
# descriptive analysis: a csv file
# containing our variables of interest
# and two shapefiles for representing our
# descriptive variables graphically
hn_data <- read.csv("https://github.com/arsell/599-Project/blob/master/data/cleandata.csv?raw=true")
# hn_spatial <- readOGR(dsn</pre>
# = 'https://github.com/arsell/599-Project/blob/master/maps/HNGE61FL.shp')
hn spatial <- readOGR(dsn = "C:/users/arsell/documents/github/599-Project/maps/HNGE61FL.shp")
## OGR data source with driver: ESRI Shapefile
## Source: "C:\Users\arsell\documents\GitHub\599-Project\maps\HNGE61FL.shp", layer: "HNGE61FL"
## with 1148 features
## It has 20 fields
# SpatialPointsDataFrame
# These data are from the GADM country
# codes, a set of codes for most
# countries which provides spatial
# polygon data. The data can be found at:
```



Latitude

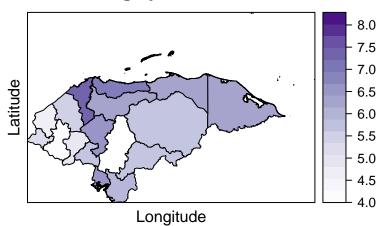
Figure 1: Map of SDRs for Honduras 2011

```
# https://gadm.org/download_country_v3.html
hn_map1 <- readOGR("C:/users/arsell/documents/github/599-project/maps/gadm36_HND_1.shp") #SpatialPolyg
## OGR data source with driver: ESRI Shapefile
## Source: "C:\Users\arsell\documents\GitHub\599-project\maps\gadm36_HND_1.shp", layer: "gadm36_HND_1"
## with 18 features
## It has 10 fields
# Honduras has 18 administrative departments, outlined here
plot(hn_map1, ylab = "Longitude", xlab = "Latitude", col = "deepskyblue")</pre>
```

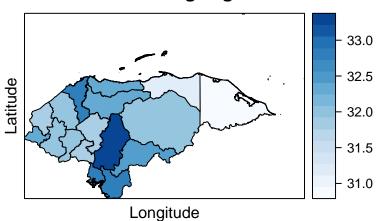
I would like to append a couple of vectors to the honduras_map shape file

```
## Because our covariate data are at a
## different level of observation than the
## shapefile data we will aggregate to
## average data by region. Here we are
## interested in age, education, and
## wealth
avg_wealthDec <- aggregate(hn_data$wealthDec,
    list(hn_data$region), mean)
avg_age <- aggregate(hn_data$age, list(hn_data$region),
    mean)</pre>
```

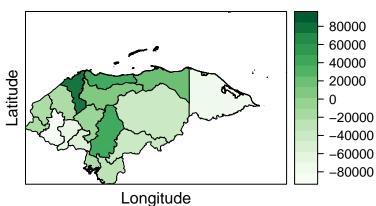
Average years of education



Average age



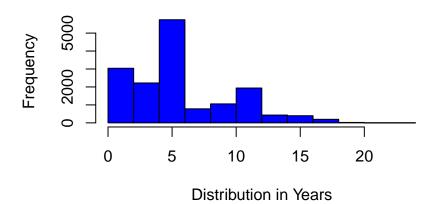
Average wealth



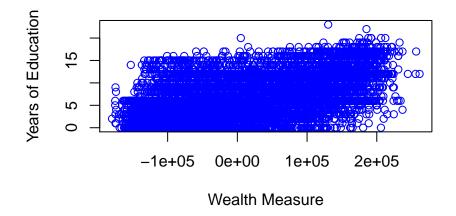
Let's send the plots to a pdf in the working directory, titled "avgs_by_region"
pdf("avgs_by_region.pdf", height=6, width=6)

```
spplot(hn_map1, "avg_educ", col.regions=colorRampPalette(brewer.pal(8, "Purples"))(50), main="Average e
       xlab="Longitude", ylab="Latitude")
spplot(hn_map1, "avg_age", col.regions=colorRampPalette(brewer.pal(8, "Blues"))(50),
       main="Average age",
       xlab="Longitude", ylab="Latitude")
spplot(hn_map1, "avg_wealthDec", col.regions=colorRampPalette(brewer.pal(8, "Greens"))(50),
       main="Average wealth",
       xlab="Longitude", ylab="Latitude")
dev.off()
## pdf
##
## Tables and Summary Statistics
## This is more for internal analysis rather than for displaying to an audience
cro(hn_data$region, hn_data$educ)
cro(hn_data$region, hn_data$religion)
## Summaries of key variables
summary(hn data)
summary(hn_data$region)
summary(hn_data$wealthCat)
summary(hn_data$educ)
hist(hn_data$educ,main="Honduras: Years of Education 2011",xlab ="Distribution in Years", col = "blue")
```

Honduras: Years of Education 2011



This plot uses the full data of approximately 15,800 observations. It is difficult to ## get a sense of the possible relationship. We'll look at another plot aggregated to the ## department level

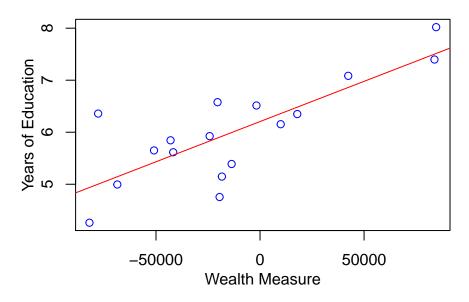


```
## Let's display the relationship between avg years of education and avg wealth
par(mgp=c(2,1,0), mar=c(3,3,1,1))

# Fit regression line
reg <- lm(avg_educ ~ avg_wealthDec, data = hn_map1)
coeff=coefficients(reg)

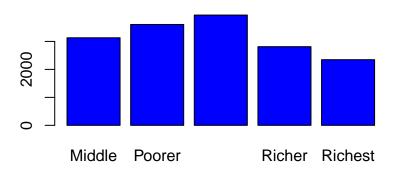
# equation of the line :
equation = paste0("y = ", round(coeff[2],1), "*x ", round(coeff[1],1))

# plot
plot(hn_map1$avg_educ ~ hn_map1$avg_wealthDec , ylab="Years of Education",xlab="Wealth Measure",col="bl'abline(reg, col="red")</pre>
```



```
#plot(hn_data$educ ~ hn_data$wealthDec , ylab="Years of Education",xlab="Wealth Measure",col="blue")
barplot(table(hn_data$wealthCat), main = "Wealth Category", col="blue")
```

Wealth Category



```
## This chunk contains exploratory code that I'll work on over the week coming after
## discussing with the team.
## Subsets
hn_urban <- hn_data[which(hn_data$urban==1), ]</pre>
hn_rural <- hn_data[which(hn_data$urban==0), ]</pre>
hn_dense <- hn_data[which(hn_data$region == 'Cortes' | hn_data$region == 'Francisco Morazan'), ]</pre>
summary(hn_dense$age)
library(randomcoloR)
library(reshape)
## Attaching package: 'reshape'
## The following object is masked from 'package:Matrix':
##
##
       expand
## Merging the two data frames by the unique cluster value
# region boundaries
hn_region <- hn_data[, c('region', 'DHSCLUST')]</pre>
hn_region <- unique(hn_region)</pre>
# wealth categories
hn_wc <- hn_data[, c('DHSCLUST', 'wealthCat')]</pre>
hn_wc <- unique(hn_wc)</pre>
```

