

```
## Error: there is no package called 'FactoMiner'
```

```
load("./cache/sims.porcentaje.RData")
load("./cache/tea.2.RData")

round(100 * prop.table(table(tea.2$gpo, tea.2$sex),
  margin = 2))

##
##           F  M
## [-1.034,-0.156) 26 44
## [-0.156, 0.142) 34 34
## [ 0.142, 0.945] 40 22

round(100 * prop.table(table(tea.2$gpo, tea.2$age_Q),
  margin = 2))

##
##           15-24 25-34 35-44 45-59 +60
## [-1.034,-0.156)   35   36   38   30  26
## [-0.156, 0.142)   38   36   22   34  29
## [ 0.142, 0.945]   27   28   40   36  45
```

¿Cambia la composición dentro de las mujeres con la edad?

```
table(tea.2$sex, tea.2$age_Q)

##
##      15-24 25-34 35-44 45-59 +60
## F      65    26    25    39  23
## M      27    43    15    22  15

round(100 * prop.table(table(tea.2$gpo, interaction(tea.2$sex,
  tea.2$age_Q)), margin = 2))

##
##           F.15-24 M.15-24 F.25-34 M.25-34 F.35-44 M.35-44 F.45-59
## [-1.034,-0.156)   29    48    31    40    24    60    21
## [-0.156, 0.142)   42    30    38    35    20    27    31
## [ 0.142, 0.945]   29    22    31    26    56    13    49
##
##           M.45-59 F.+60 M.+60
## [-1.034,-0.156)   45    22    33
## [-0.156, 0.142)   41    26    33
## [ 0.142, 0.945]   14    52    33
```

```
difsig(100 * prop.table(table(tea.2$gpo, interaction(tea.2$sex,
tea.2$age_Q)), margin = 2), as.numeric(table(tea.2$sex, tea.2$age_Q)))
```

	F.15-24 a	M.15-24 b	F.25-34 c	M.25-34 d	F.35-44 e	M.35-44 f
## [-1.034, -0.156)	"29.2"	"48.1gi"	"30.8"	"39.5"	"24"	"60giea"
## [-0.156, 0.142)	"41.5e"	"29.6"	"38.5"	"34.9"	"20"	"26.7"
## [0.142, 0.945]	"29.2"	"22.2"	"30.8"	"25.6"	"56fhdba"	"13.3"

	F.45-59 g	M.45-59 h	F.+60 i	M.+60 j
## [-1.034, -0.156)	"20.5"	"45.5g"	"21.7"	"33.3"
## [-0.156, 0.142)	"30.8"	"40.9"	"26.1"	"33.3"
## [0.142, 0.945]	"48.7hfdb"	"13.6"	"52.2hfdb"	"33.3"

¿Cómo saber? No se pueden hacer diferencias significativas (bases chicas) Sin embargo, es posible hacer un análisis con cuidado:

```
resumen.p <- ddply(sims.porcentaje, c("Var1", "Var2",
"Var3"), summarise, sim.media = mean(Porc.sim, na.rm = TRUE),
superior = quantile(Porc.sim, 0.9, na.rm = TRUE), inferior =
quantile(Porc.sim,
0.1, na.rm = TRUE), sim.sd = sd(Porc.sim, na.rm = TRUE),
obs = mean(Porc.obs), .drop = FALSE)
#resumen.p
resumen.p[resumen.p$Var1 == "+60", "Var1"] <- "60+"
ggplot(resumen.p, aes(x = Var3, y = 100 * sim.media,
ymin = 100 * inferior, ymax = 100 * superior, colour = Var1,
group = Var1)) + geom_point() + facet_grid(Var1 ~ Var2) +
geom_linerange(size = 1) + geom_line() + geom_point(aes(x = Var3,
y = 100 * obs), size = 3)
```

