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R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com.

When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

summary(cars)

```
##
        speed
                          dist
##
           : 4.0
                            : 2.00
    Min.
                    Min.
##
    1st Qu.:12.0
                    1st Qu.: 26.00
##
    Median:15.0
                    Median : 36.00
##
            :15.4
                            : 42.98
    Mean
                    Mean
##
    3rd Qu.:19.0
                    3rd Qu.: 56.00
    Max.
            :25.0
                    Max.
                            :120.00
```

Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



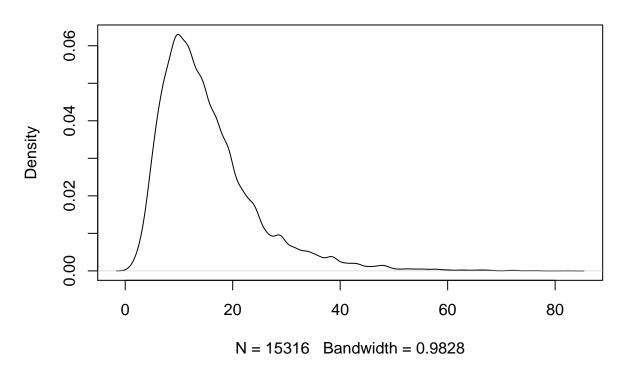
Note that the echo = FALSE parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

```
setwd("/Users/Brian/desktop/R/lab2")
data <- read.csv("cps92_08.csv")
summary(data)</pre>
```

```
bachelor
                                                              female
##
         year
                          ahe
##
            :1992
                            : 1.314
                                       Min.
                                               :0.0000
                                                         Min.
                                                                 :0.0000
    Min.
                    Min.
                    1st Qu.: 9.177
                                                         1st Qu.:0.0000
    1st Qu.:1992
                                       1st Qu.:0.0000
##
                    Median :13.462
##
    Median :2008
                                       Median :0.0000
                                                         Median :0.0000
##
    Mean
            :2000
                    Mean
                            :15.327
                                       Mean
                                               :0.4356
                                                         Mean
                                                                 :0.4295
    3rd Qu.:2008
                    3rd Qu.:19.231
                                       3rd Qu.:1.0000
                                                         3rd Qu.:1.0000
##
##
    Max.
            :2008
                    Max.
                            :82.418
                                               :1.0000
                                                                 :1.0000
                                       Max.
                                                         Max.
##
         age
            :25.00
##
    Min.
##
    1st Qu.:27.00
##
    Median :30.00
##
    Mean
            :29.64
##
    3rd Qu.:32.00
##
    Max.
            :34.00
require(ggplot2)
```

Loading required package: ggplot2

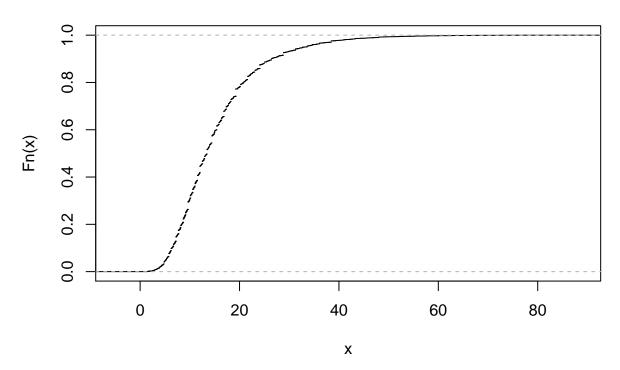
density.default(x = data\$ahe)



ggsave("ahe_pdf.pdf")

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

plot.ecdf(data\$ahe)

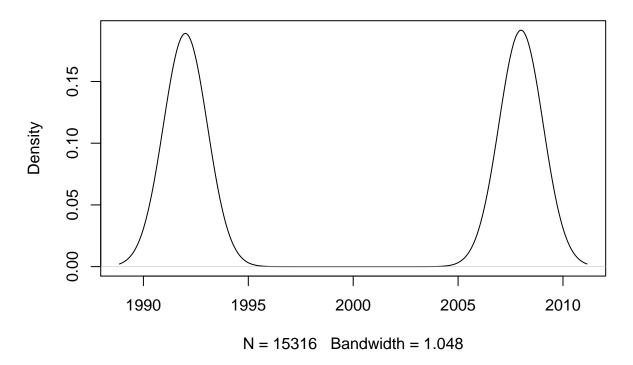


```
ggsave("ahe_ecdf.pdf")
```

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

data_year <- density(data\$year)
plot(data_year)</pre>

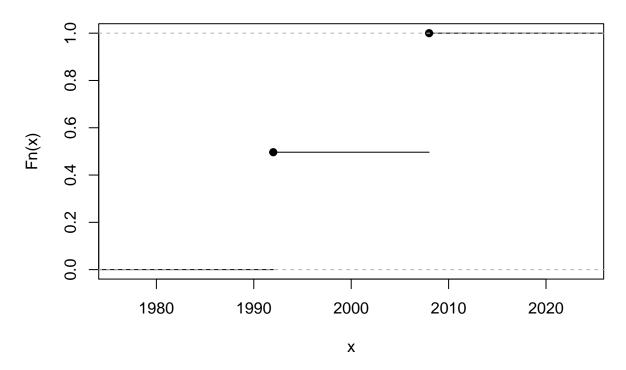
density.default(x = data\$year)



ggsave("year_density.pdf")

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

plot.ecdf(data\$year)



```
ggsave("year_cdf.pdf")
```

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

By oberserving the density function, we know that "ahe" is continuously dis tributed, while "year" is a discrete variable.

(above are the graph of Probability distribution function & Cumulative distribution function)

```
summary(data$ahe)

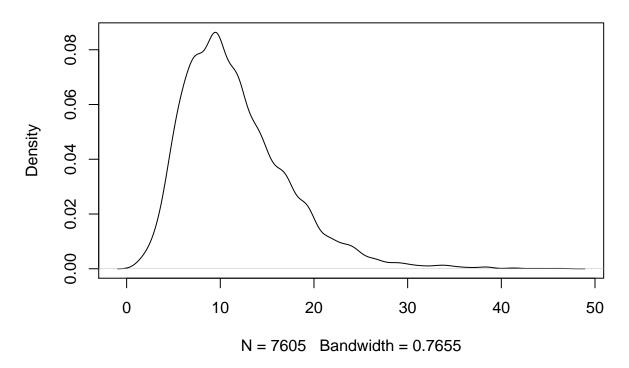
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 1.314 9.177 13.460 15.330 19.230 82.420

sd(data$ahe)
```

[1] 8.994762

```
newdata92 <- subset(data, year == 1992)
newdata08 <- subset(data, year == 2008)
data_ahe_92 <- density(newdata92$ahe)
plot(data_ahe_92)</pre>
```

density.default(x = newdata92\$ahe)

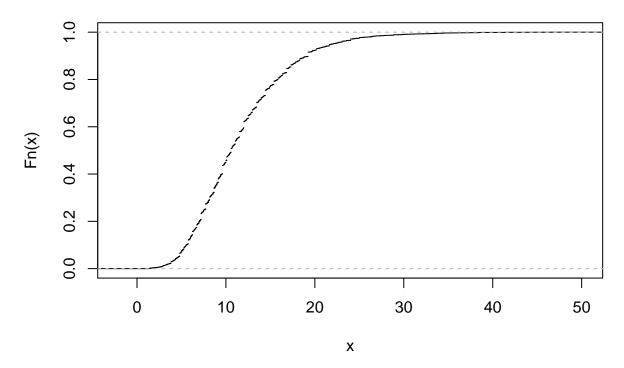


```
ggsave("ahe_92_density.pdf")
```

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

plot.ecdf(newdata92\$ahe)



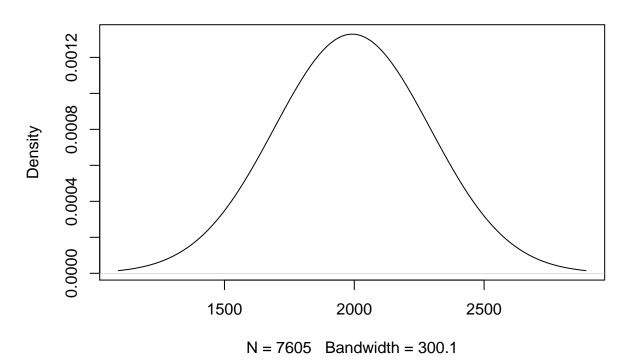


```
ggsave("ahe_cdf_92.pdf")
```

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

```
data_year_92 <- density(newdata92$year)
plot(data_year_92)</pre>
```

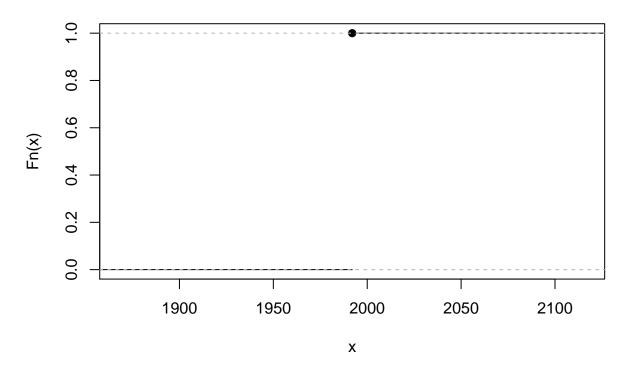
density.default(x = newdata92\$year)



ggsave("92_pdf_year.pdf")

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

plot.ecdf(newdata92\$year)

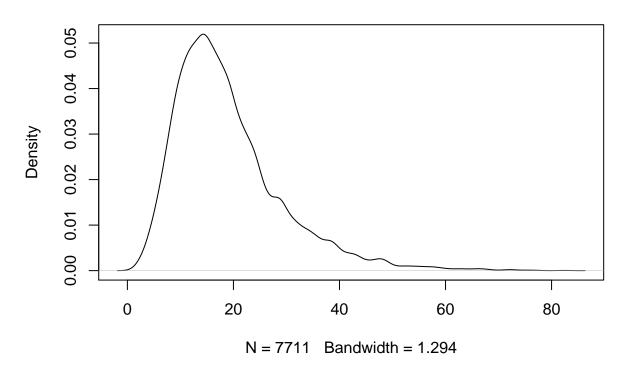


```
ggsave("year_92_cdf.pdf")
```

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

data_ahe_08 <- density(newdata08\$ahe)
plot(data_ahe_08)</pre>

density.default(x = newdata08\$ahe)

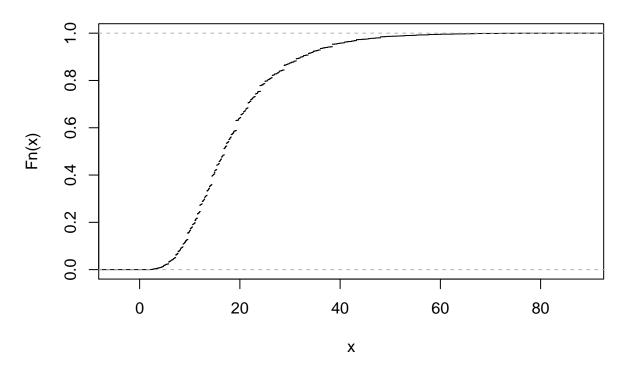


ggsave("pdf_ahe_08.pdf")

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

plot.ecdf(newdata08\$ahe)



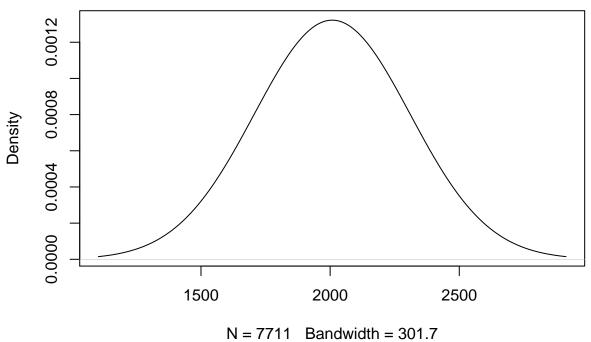


```
ggsave("ahe_cdf_08.pdf")
```

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

data_year_08 <- density(newdata08\$year)
plot(data_year_08)</pre>

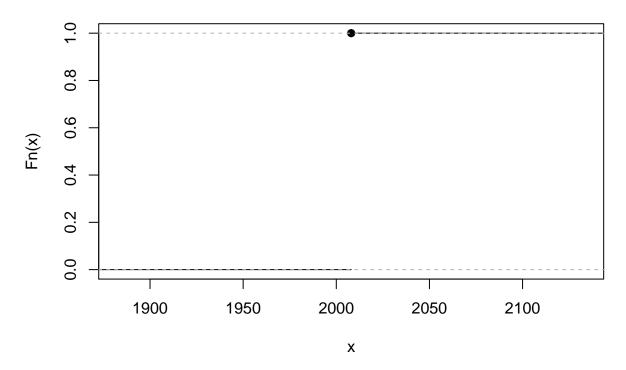
density.default(x = newdata08\$year)



ggsave("pdf_year_08.pdf")

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

plot.ecdf(newdata08\$year)



```
ggsave("year_08_cdf.pdf")
```

Saving 6.5×4.5 in image

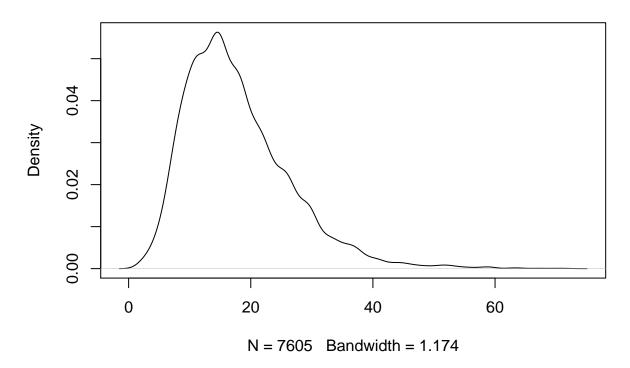
We cannot directly compare earnings in 1992 and 2008 because they are nomin al values, and doesn't reflect real earnings. Inflations rate, CPI in 1992 = 140.3, 2018 = 215.2

```
adj_ahe <-newdata92$ahe/140.3*215.2
sd(adj_ahe)

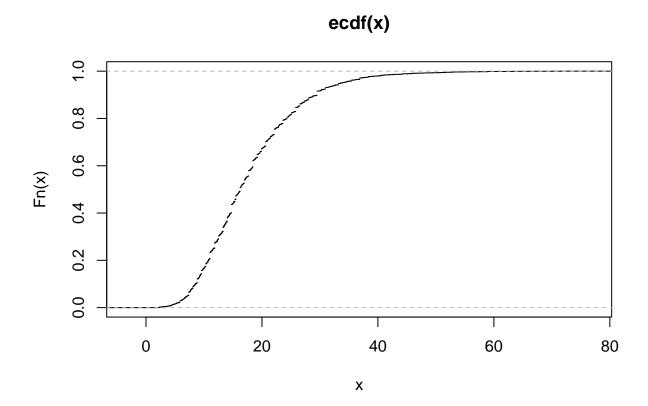
## [1] 8.609951

data_adjahe <- density(adj_ahe)
plot(data_adjahe)</pre>
```

density.default(x = adj_ahe)

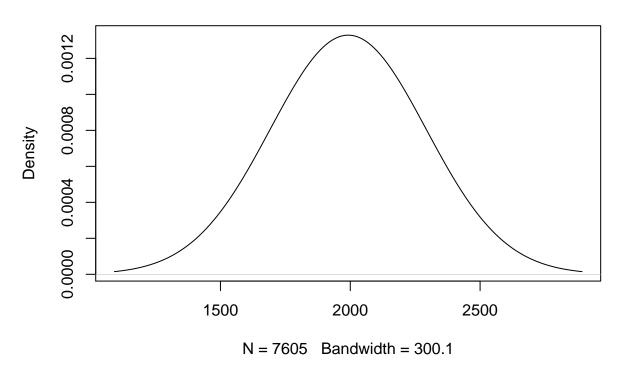


plot.ecdf(adj_ahe)

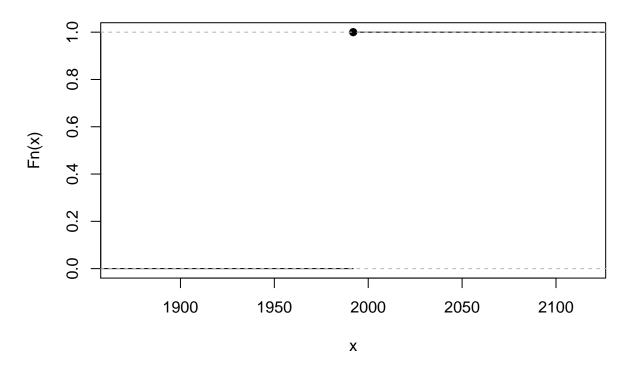


data_year_adjahe <- density(newdata92\$year)
plot(data_year_adjahe)</pre>

density.default(x = newdata92\$year)



plot.ecdf(newdata92\$year)



the difference between the average earnings in 2008 and 1992 (measured in 2008 dollars)

```
Diff_bw_ahe_in_2008_1992 = mean(newdata08$ahe) - mean(adj_ahe)
Diff_bw_ahe_in_2008_1992
```

[1] 1.142922

#account for the education level of the workers. # Compute D_hs the difference between the average earnings in 2008 and #1992 (measured in 2008 dollars) for high school graduates. # ComputeD_cthedifference between the average earnings in 2008 and #1992 (measured in 2008 dollars) for college graduates. # Compute g92 the gap between earnings of college and high school #graduates in 1992 (measured in 2008 dollars). # Compute g08 the gap between earnings of college and high school #graduates in 2008 (measured in 2008 dollars).

```
newdata92hs <- subset(newdata92, bachelor == 0)
newdata92c <- subset(newdata92, bachelor == 1)
newdata08hs <- subset(newdata08, bachelor == 0)
newdata08c <- subset(newdata08, bachelor == 1)
D_hs <- mean(newdata92hs$ahe) - mean(newdata08hs$ahe)
D_c <- mean(newdata92c$ahe) - mean(newdata08c$ahe)
g92 <- mean(newdata92c$ahe) - mean(newdata92hs$ahe)
g08 <- mean(newdata08c$ahe) - mean(newdata08hs$ahe)</pre>
D_hs
```

[1] -5.348237

D_c

[1] -8.706751

g92

[1] 4.21808

g08

[1] 7.576594