Informe Técnico: Indicadores Socioeconómicos de EE.UU.

Valeria Mora

2025-08-27

install.packages(“tinytex”) tinytex::install_tinytex()

library(tidyverse) library(knitr)

Cargar base depurada

data_clean <- read_csv(“Base_de_datos_depurada.csv”) %>% rename(label = 1, estimate = 2, percent = 4) %>% mutate(estimate = as.numeric(gsub(“,”, “ “, estimate)), percent = as.numeric(gsub(”%“,” “, percent)))

indicadores <- data_clean %>% filter(label %in% c(“Population 16 years and over”, “In labor force”, “Employed”, “Unemployed”, “Median household income (dollars)”)) %>% select(label, estimate, percent)

kable(indicadores, caption = “Tabla 1. Indicadores clave de población y economía”)

fig_labor <- data_clean %>% filter(str_detect(label, “In labor force|Employed|Unemployed”))

ggplot(fig_labor, aes(x = label, y = estimate, fill = label)) + geom_bar(stat = “identity”) + labs(title = “Indicadores de Fuerza Laboral”, x = “ “, y =”Número de Personas”) + theme_minimal() + theme(legend.position = “none”)

total_hogares <- data_clean %>% filter(label == “Total households”) %>% pull(estimate)

hogares_bajo_15000 <- data_clean %>% filter(label %in% c(“Less than $10,000”, “$10,000 to $14,999”)) %>% summarise(total = sum(estimate, na.rm=TRUE)) %>% pull(total)

pct_bajo_15000 <- round(hogares_bajo_15000 / total_hogares * 100, 1) pct_encima_15000 <- 100 - pct_bajo_15000

Pie char

ggplot(data.frame(grupo = c(“En pobreza (<$15,000)”, “No en pobreza”), valor = c(pct_bajo_15000, pct_encima_15000)), aes(x=“ “, y=valor, fill=grupo)) + geom_bar(stat=”identity”, width=1) + coord_polar(theta=“y”) + labs(title=“Aproximación de Incidencia de Pobreza”) + theme_void() + theme(legend.title=element_blank())