# 152project

Group 5 4/24/2019

```
## Loading required package: grid

## Loading required package: Matrix

## ## Attaching package: 'Matrix'

## The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':

## expand

## Loading required package: survival

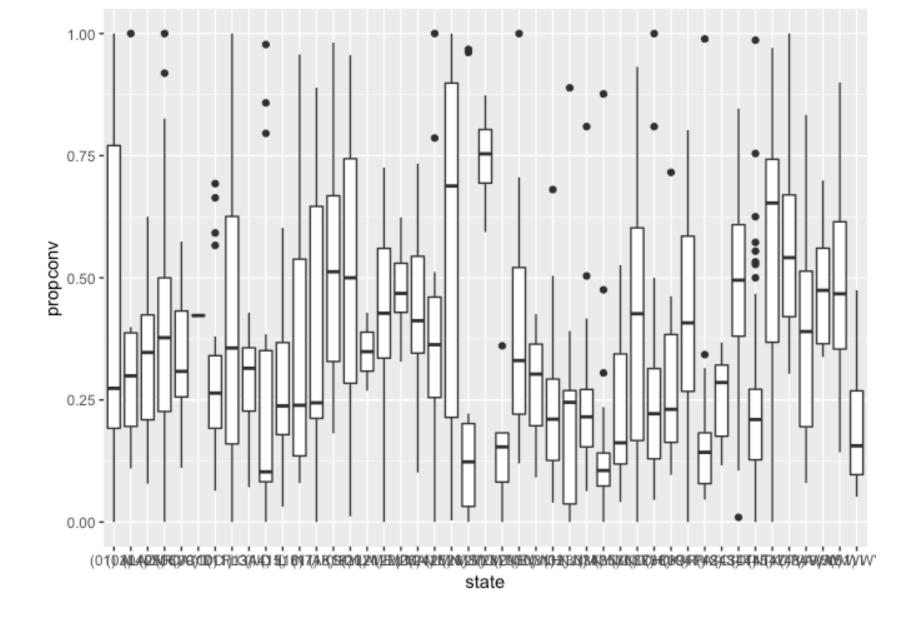
## ## Attaching package: 'survey'

## The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':
```

```
##
dotchart
```

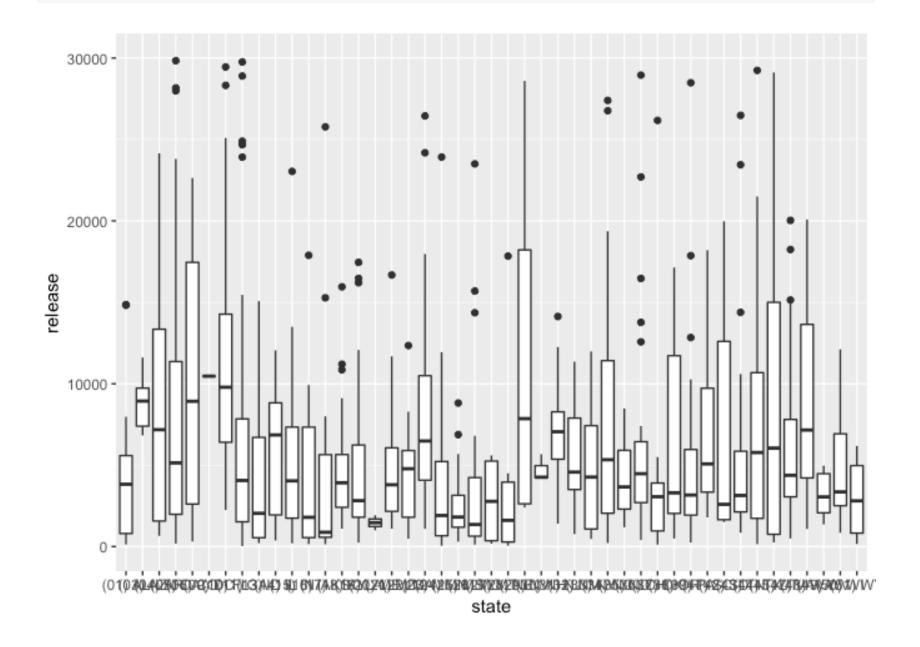
```
library(ggplot2)
load("/Users/simons/Desktop/152project/jail16/DS0001/37135-0001-Data.rda"
jail=da37135.0001
jail1=select(jail,RTIID,GID,JURISID,STATE,STRATUM,
             FINALWT, CONFPOPJUNE, CONFPOP, TOTPOP,
             NONCITZ, ADULTM, ADULTF,
             JUVM, JUVF, TOTGENDER, CONV, UNCONV, FELONY,
             MISD, OTHEROFF, TOTOFF, PEAKPOP, ADPM, ADPF, ADP,
             RELEASEM, RELEASEF, RELEASE)
#nonresponse
nrconf = nrow(jail[jail$CONFPOP FLAG=="(4) Unit imputed"|jail$CONFPOP FLA
nrmale = jail[jail$ADULTM_FLAG!="(4) Unit imputed"&jail$CONFPOP_FLAG!="(3)
#organize the data frame in 846 rows
group = jail1%>%group_by(JURISID)%>%
  summarise(n=n(), weight=max(FINALWT), strata=STRATUM[1], state = STATE[1],
            release = sum(RELEASE), convicted=sum(CONV), noncitizen=sum(NON
totm = group$male + group$juvm
totf = group$female + group$juvf
group$totm = totm
group$totf = totf
propm = (group$male + group$juvm)/group$confined
group$propm = propm
propf = (group$female + group$juvf)/group$confined
group$propf = propf
#calculate difference between gender proportions
diffprop = group$propm-group$propf
#NaN's are caused by jurisdictions with zero confined population, remove
#reason for picking the cutoff:
##First attempt
group$state = as.character(group$state)
vec = c()
for (i in 1:846){
  if (is.na(group$propm[i])) {vec = c(vec,NA)}
```

```
else {
  if (group propm[i] < 0.4) \{vec = c(vec, "rare")\}
  if (group\$propm[i] >= 0.4 \& group\$propm[i] <= 0.6) {vec = c(vec, "similar"}
  if (0.6 < \text{group} \text{propm}[i] \& \text{group} \text{propm}[i] < 0.85) {vec = c(vec, "different")
    if (group\$propm[i] >= 0.85) {vec = c(vec, "significantly different")}}
}
group$gendtype = vec
#Does not work very well because "rare" and "similar" numbers are too sma
#we decided to make them NAs so not included in chi-square test
vec = c()
for (i in 1:846){
  if (is.na(group$propm[i])|group$propm[i]<0.4) {vec = c(vec,NA)}</pre>
  else {
  if (group\$propm[i] >= 0.4 \& group\$propm[i] <= 0.6) {vec = c(vec,NA)}
  if (0.6 < \text{group} \text{propm}[i] \& \text{group} \text{propm}[i] < 0.85) {vec = c(vec, "different")
    if (group\$propm[i] >= 0.85) {vec = c(vec,"significantly different")}}
}
group$gendtype = vec
#felony, misdemeanor and other
felony_prop=group$felony/group$totoff
misd_prop=group$misd/group$totoff
other_prop=group$otheroff/group$totoff
group$felonyp = felony_prop
group$misdp = misd_prop
group$otherp = other_prop
#proportion convicted
group$propconv = group$convicted/group$confined
ggplot(group,aes(x= state,y=propconv)) + geom_boxplot()
```

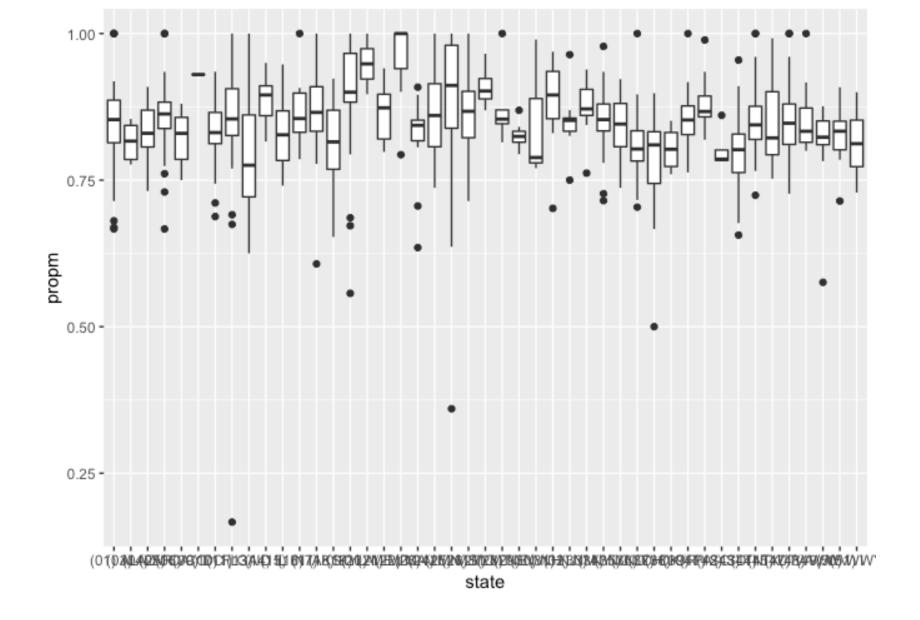


### head(group,5)

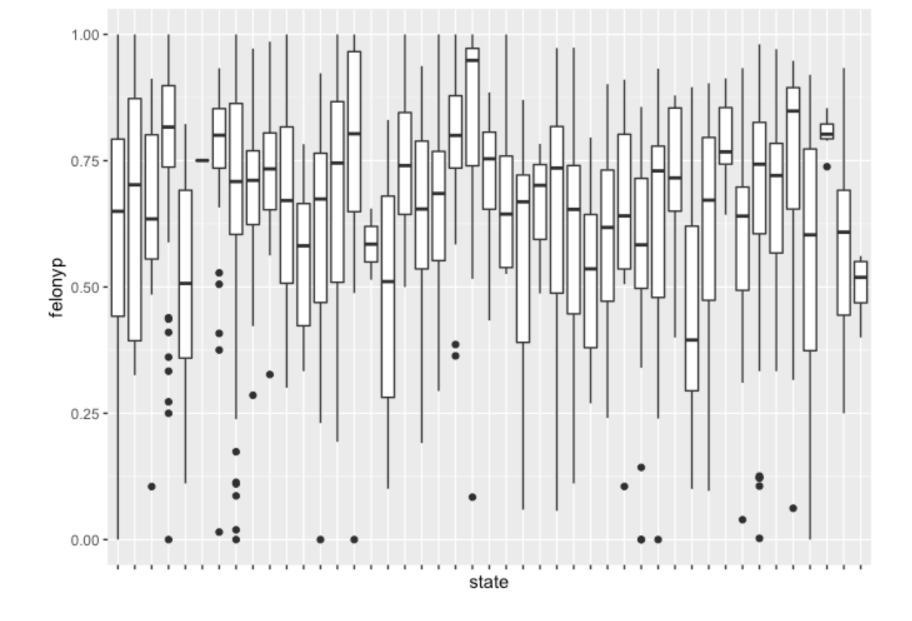
```
## # A tibble: 5 x 27
                  n weight strata state male female juvm
     JURISID
                                                              juvf totgen
##
                                                <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
     <fct>
             <int>
                     <dbl> <fct> <chr> <dbl>
                                                                      <dbl>
##
                      1.05 (01) ... (01)...
## 1 011002...
                                            382
                                                     80
                                                                        466
## 2 011004...
                      9.30 (09) ... (01)...
                                                      8
                  1
                                             61
                                                                   0
                                                                         69
  3 011015...
                    9.30 (09) ... (01)...
                                             41
                                                      9
                                                                         50
##
##
  4 011022...
                  1
                      1.30 (07) ... (01)...
                                            246
                                                     61
                                                                   0
                                                                        307
  5 011028...
                  1
                      1.05 (01) ... (01)...
                                            598
                                                     88
                                                                   0
                                                                        686
##
  # ... with 17 more variables: confined <dbl>, felony <dbl>, misd <dbl>,
##
       otheroff <dbl>, totoff <dbl>, release <dbl>, convicted <dbl>,
##
       noncitizen <dbl>, totm <dbl>, totf <dbl>, propm <dbl>, propf <dbl>
##
       gendtype <chr>, felonyp <dbl>, misdp <dbl>, otherp <dbl>,
##
       propconv <dbl>
## #
```



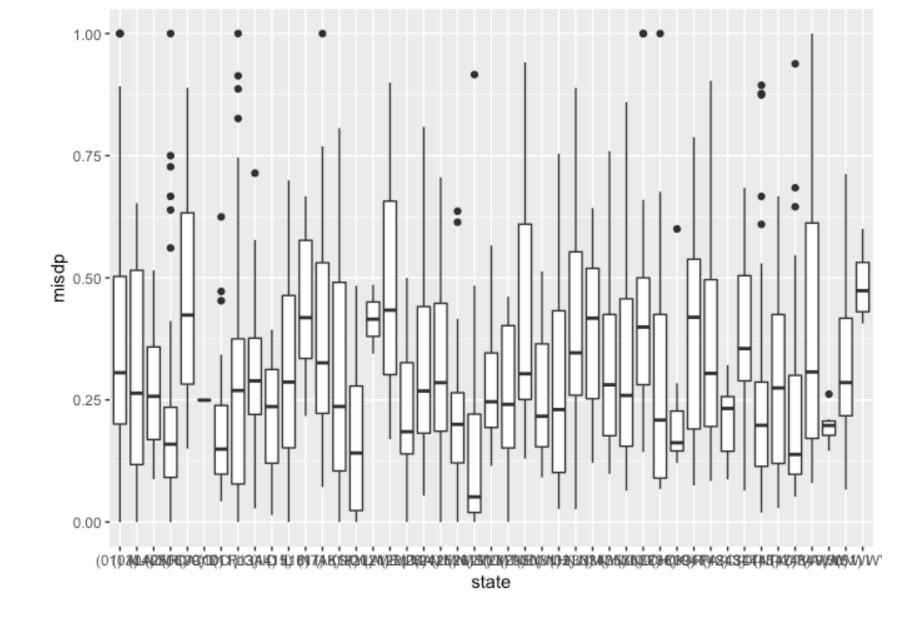
```
ggplot(group,aes(x= state,y=propm)) + geom_boxplot()
```



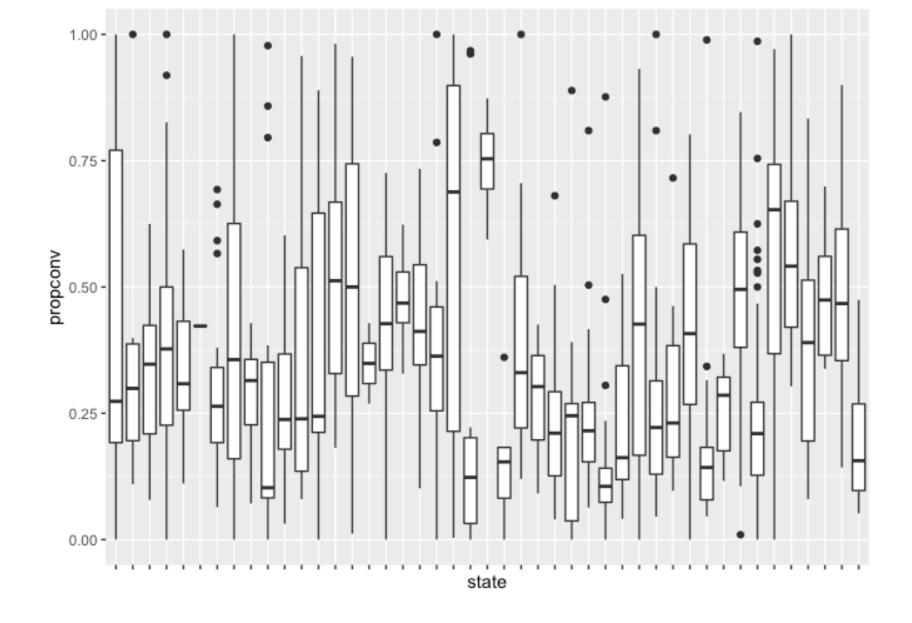
```
ggplot(group,aes(x= state,y=felonyp)) + geom_boxplot() +scale_x_discrete(
```



```
ggplot(group,aes(x= state,y=misdp)) + geom_boxplot()
```



```
ggplot(group,aes(x= state,y=propconv)) + geom_boxplot() +scale_x_discrete
```

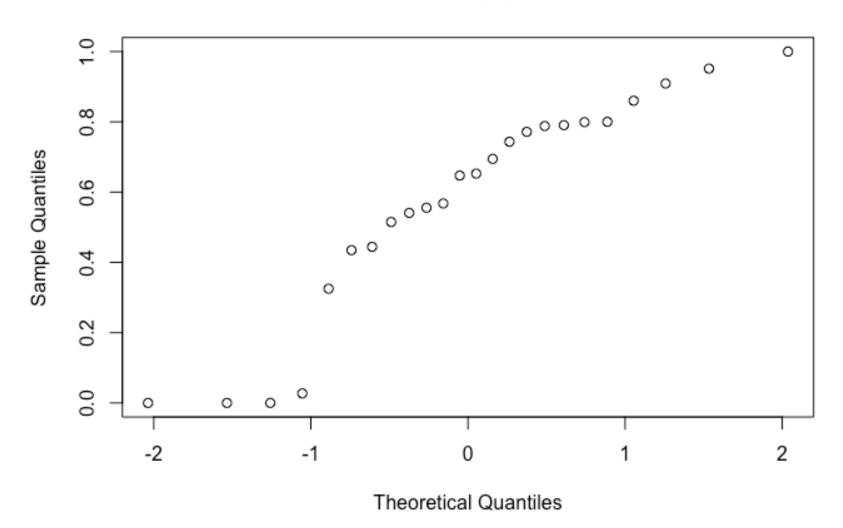


```
#create the survey object
design = svydesign(id= ~1, strata = ~strata, weights=~weight, data = group)
#Appendix
```

Now we explore the distribution of gender across states by performing a chi-square test within the survey object

```
#explore felony
qqnorm(group$felonyp[group$state=="(01) AL"])
```

## Normal Q-Q Plot



#choosing one state as an example, the distribution of felony proportion
svyranktest(felonyp~state,design,test="KruskalWallis")

```
##
## Design-based KruskalWallis test
##
## data: felonyp ~ state
## df = 44, Chisq = 858.57, p-value < 2.2e-16</pre>
```

```
#p-value is really small, so we concluded that there are certain states w
#explore gender distributions
svyranktest(propm~state,design,test="KruskalWallis")
```

```
##
## Design-based KruskalWallis test
##
```

```
## data: propm ~ state
## df = 44, Chisq = 1795.8, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
#make a contingency table using the column of categories
gendertbl=round(svytable(~state+gendtype,design))
summary(gendertbl,statistic="Chisq")
```

| ## |       | (  | gendtype  |               |           |
|----|-------|----|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| ## | state |    | different | significantly | different |
| ## | (01)  | AL | 58        |               | 60        |
| ## | (03)  | ΑZ | 8         |               | 1         |
| ## | (04)  | AR | 10        |               | 17        |
| ## | (05)  | CA | 24        |               | 40        |
| ## | (06)  | C0 | 46        |               | 15        |
| ## | (09)  | DC | 0         |               | 1         |
| ## | (10)  | FL | 29        |               | 11        |
| ## | (11)  | GA | 93        |               | 77        |
| ## | (13)  | ID | 46        |               | 41        |
| ## | (14)  | IL | 26        |               | 30        |
| ## | (15)  | IN | 57        |               | 27        |
| ## | (16)  | IA | 28        |               | 52        |
| ## | (17)  | KS | 48        |               | 63        |
| ## | (18)  | KY | 35        |               | 17        |
| ## | (19)  | LA | 10        |               | 53        |
| ## | (20)  | ME | 0         |               | 2         |
| ## | (21)  | MD | 12        |               | 15        |
| ## | (22)  | MA | 1         |               | 10        |
| ## | (23)  | MI | 36        |               | 28        |
| ## | (24)  | MN | 64        |               | 64        |
| ## | (25)  | MS | 23        |               | 24        |
| ## | (26)  | M0 | 52        |               | 102       |
| ## | (27)  | MT | 0         |               | 24        |
| ## | (28)  | NE | 24        |               | 21        |
| ## | (29)  | NV | 23        |               | 1         |
| ## | (30)  | NH | 2         |               | 3         |
| ## | (31)  | NJ | 5         |               | 17        |
| ## | (32)  | NM | 16        |               | 11        |
| ## | (33)  | NY | 10        |               | 26        |
| ## | (34)  | NC | 37        |               | 43        |
| ## | (35)  | ND | 7         |               | 8         |
| ## | (36)  | OH | 93        |               | 9         |
| ## | (37)  | 0K | 68        |               | 12        |
| ## | (38)  | 0R | 25        |               | 1         |

```
(41) SC
                                             35
##
                     6
##
     (42) SD
                    33
                                              7
     (43) TN
                                             14
##
                   108
     (44) TX
##
                   146
                                            123
     (45) UT
##
                    14
                                             16
     (47) VA
                                             34
##
                    25
     (48) WA
                    45
                                             34
##
##
     (49) WV
                     6
                                              3
     (50) WI
##
                    66
                                             20
     (51) WY
##
                    12
                                             15
##
    Pearson's X^2: Rao & Scott adjustment
##
##
          svychisq(~state + gendtype, design = design, statistic = "Chisq
## X-squared = 131.79, df = 44, p-value = 0.005418
svychisq(~state+gendtype,design,statistic="Chisq")
##
##
    Pearson's X^2: Rao & Scott adjustment
##
          svychisq(~state + gendtype, design, statistic = "Chisq")
## data:
## X-squared = 131.79, df = 44, p-value = 0.005418
#reject the null, states have different distribution of male and female
#offensetbl=round(svytable(~state+offense,design))
#svychisq(~state+offense,design,statistic="Chisq")
svyranktest(propconv~state,design,test="KruskalWallis")
##
    Design-based KruskalWallis test
##
##
## data: propconv ~ state
## df = 44, Chisq = 705.81, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

33

(39) PA

42

##

```
summary(jail1$STRATUM)
```

```
## (01) 1: certainty jails: large jails and california jails
##
                                                            352
##
                            (02) 2: 264 =< adp < 500 & juv >0
##
                            (03) 3: 141 =< adp < 264 & juv >0
##
##
                                                             18
                             (04) 4: 79 =< adp < 141 & juv >0
##
##
##
                               (05) 5: 0 =< adp < 79 & juv >0
##
                                                             12
                           (07) 7: 227 =< adp < 750 & juv = 0
##
##
                                                            214
                           (08) 8: 103 =  adp < 227 & juv = 0
##
##
                                                             78
##
                            (09) 9: 40 =< adp < 103 & juv = 0
##
                                                             61
                               (10) 10: =< adp < 40 & juv = 0
##
##
                                                             58
##
                                       (12) 12: regional jails
##
                                                             67
```

#### summary(jail1\$CONFPOP)

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 0.0 129.2 325.0 578.1 671.5 15754.0
```

## summary(jail1\$propm)

```
## Length Class Mode
## 0 NULL NULL
```

#### summary(jail1\$propf)

## Length Class Mode

```
## 0 NULL NULL

data(api)
xtabs(~sch.wide+stype, data=apipop)

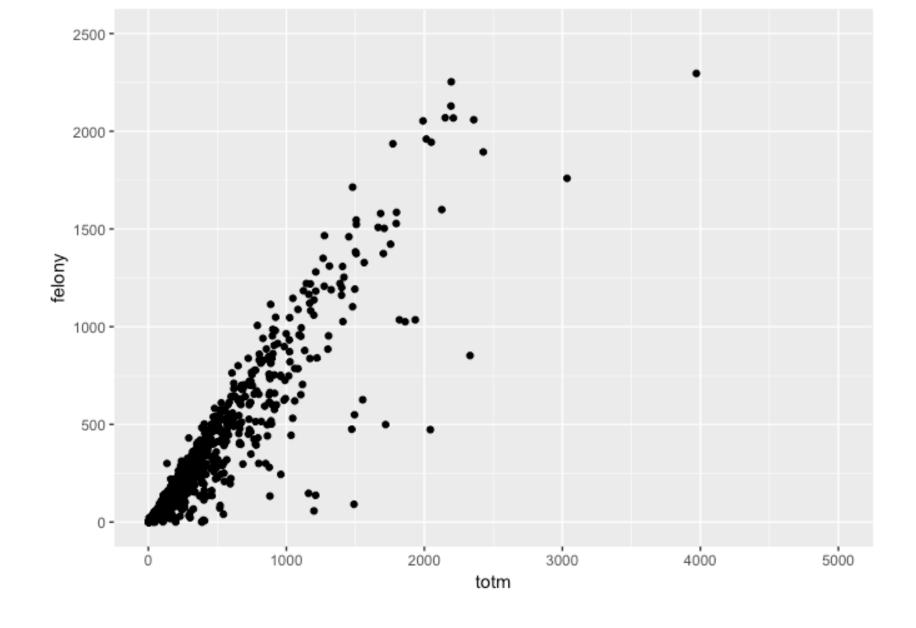
## stype
## sch.wide E H M
## No 472 334 266
## Yes 3949 421 752

diffprop = group$propm-group$propf

scatter plots
```

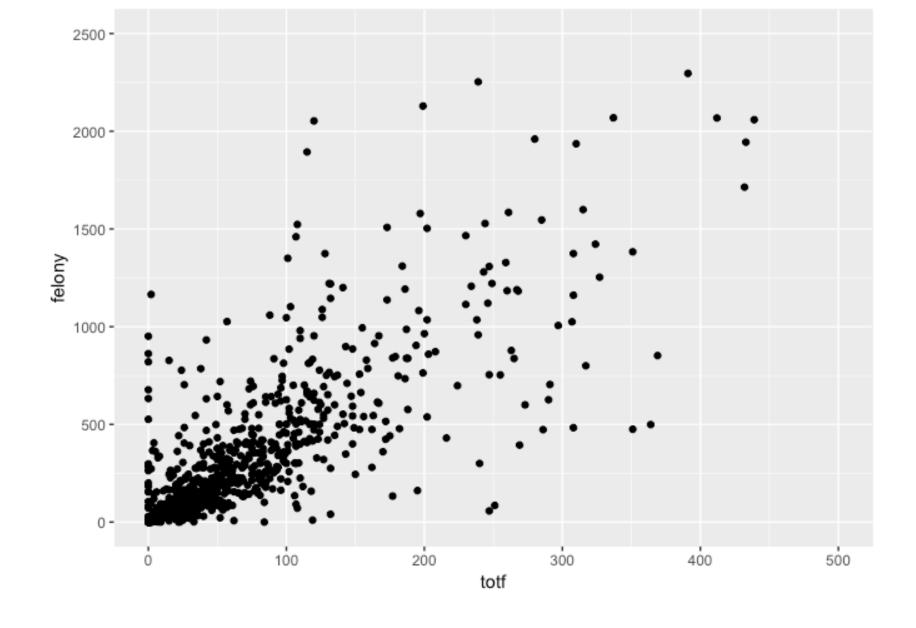
```
#male
ggplot(group,aes(x= totm,y=felony)) + geom_point()+xlim(0,5000)+ylim(0,25

## Warning: Removed 19 rows containing missing values (geom_point).
```



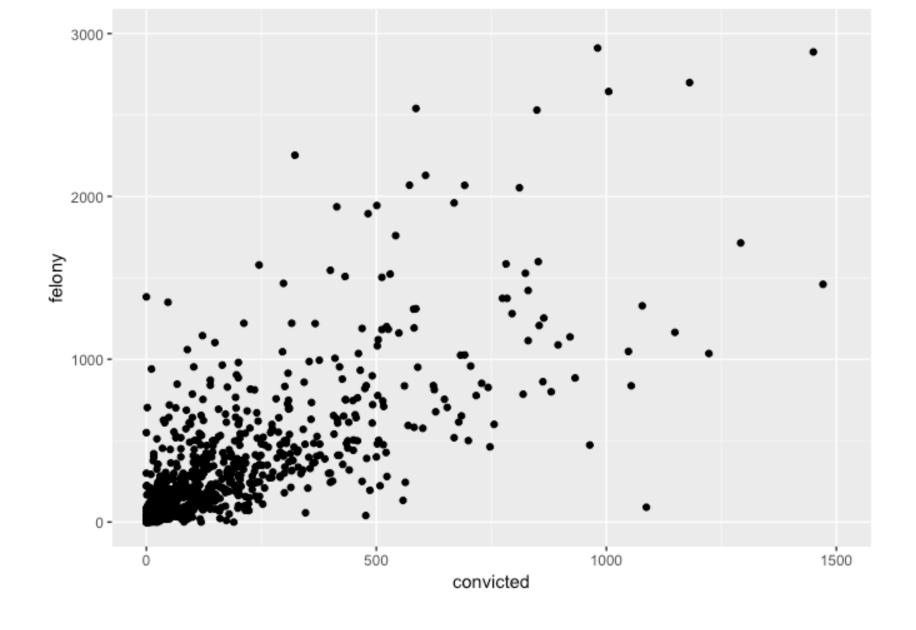
```
#female
ggplot(group,aes(x= totf,y=felony)) + geom_point()+xlim(0,500)+ylim(0,250
```

## Warning: Removed 20 rows containing missing values (geom\_point).



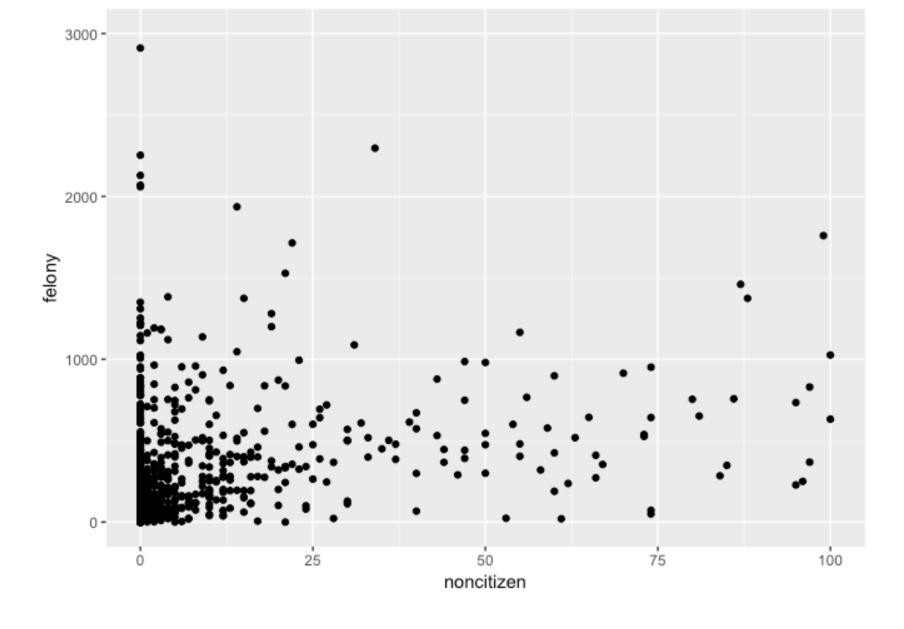
```
#convicted
ggplot(group,aes(x= convicted,y=felony)) + geom_point()+xlim(0,1500)+ylim
```

## Warning: Removed 15 rows containing missing values (geom\_point).



```
#noncitizen
ggplot(group,aes(x= noncitizen,y=felony)) + geom_point()+xlim(0,100)+ylim
```

## Warning: Removed 99 rows containing missing values (geom\_point).



```
#survey estimations
svymean(~propm,design,na.rm=T)
```

```
## mean SE
## propm 0.8376 0.0064
```

```
svymean(~felonyp,design,na.rm=T)
```

```
## mean SE
## felonyp 0.60914 0.0149
```

```
svymean(~propconv,design,na.rm=T)
```

## mean SE

```
svymean(~propf,design,na.rm=T)
```

```
## mean SE
## propf 0.1624 0.0064
```

## propconv 0.34342 0.0149