Package 'segregation'

October 14, 2022

Type Package

Title Entropy-Based Segregation Indices

Version 0.6.0

Description Computes segregation indices, including the Index of Dissimilarity,
as well as the information-theoretic indices developed by
Theil (1971) <isbn:978-0471858454>, namely
the Mutual Information Index (M) and Theil's Information Index (H).
The M, further described by Mora and Ruiz-Castillo (2011) <doi:10.1111/j.1467-9531.2011.01237.x>
and Frankel and Volij (2011) <doi:10.1016/j.jet.2010.10.008>,
is a measure of segregation that is highly decomposable. The package provides
tools to decompose the index by units and groups (local segregation),
and by within and between terms. The package also provides a method to decompose
differences in segregation as described by Elbers (2021) <doi:10.1177/0049124121986204>.
The package includes standard error estimation by bootstrapping, which also corrects for
small sample bias.

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Imports data.table

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Suggests testthat, covr, knitr, rmarkdown, dplyr, ggplot2, tidycensus,
tigris

URL https://elbersb.github.io/segregation/

BugReports https://github.com/elbersb/segregation/issues

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Author Benjamin Elbers [aut, cre] (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5392-3448>)

Maintainer Benjamin Elbers <be2239@columbia.edu>

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R **topics documented:**

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dissimilarity   *Calculate Dissimilarity Index*

Description

Returns the total segregation between group and unit using the Index of Dissimilarity.

Usage

```
dissimilarity(
  data,
  group,
  unit,
  weight = NULL,
  se = FALSE,
  CI = 0.95,
  n_bootstrap = 100
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
group	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in data. Defines the first dimension over which segregation is computed. The D index only allows two distinct groups.
unit	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in data. Defines the second dimension over which segregation is computed.
weight	Numeric. (Default NULL)

se	If `TRUE`, the segregation estimates are bootstrapped to provide standard errors and to apply bias correction. The bias that is reported has already been applied to the estimates (i.e. the reported estimates are "debiased") (Default `FALSE`)
CI	If `se = TRUE`, compute the confidence (CI*100) in addition to the bootstrap standard error. This is based on percentiles of the bootstrap distribution, and a valid interpretation relies on a larger number of bootstrap iterations. (Default `0.95`)
n_bootstrap	Number of bootstrap iterations. (Default `100`)

Value

Returns a data.table with one row. The column `est` contains the Index of Dissimilarity. If `se` is set to `TRUE`, an additional column `se` contains the associated bootstrapped standard errors, an additional column `CI` contains the estimate confidence interval as a list column, an additional column `bias` contains the estimated bias, and the column `est` contains the bias-corrected estimates.

References

Otis Dudley Duncan and Beverly Duncan. 1955. "A Methodological Analysis of Segregation Indexes," American Sociological Review 20(2): 210-217.

Examples

```
# Example where D and H deviate
m1 <- matrix_to_long(matrix(c(100, 60, 40, 0, 0, 40, 60, 100), ncol = 2))
m2 <- matrix_to_long(matrix(c(80, 80, 20, 20, 20, 20, 80, 80), ncol = 2))
dissimilarity(m1, "group", "unit", weight = "n")
dissimilarity(m2, "group", "unit", weight = "n")
```

---

entropy	*Calculates the entropy of a distribution*

Description

Returns the entropy of the distribution defined by `group`.

Usage

```
entropy(data, group, weight = NULL, base = exp(1))
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
group	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in `data`.
weight	Numeric. (Default `NULL`)
base	Base of the logarithm that is used in the entropy calculation. Defaults to the natural logarithm.

Value

A single number, the entropy.

Examples

```
d <- data.frame(cat = c("A", "B"), n = c(25, 75))
entropy(d, "cat", weight = "n") # => .56
# this is equivalent to -.25*log(.25)-.75*log(.75)

d <- data.frame(cat = c("A", "B"), n = c(50, 50))
# use base 2 for the logarithm, then entropy is maximized at 1
entropy(d, "cat", weight = "n", base = 2) # => 1
```

---

ipf	*Adjustment of marginal distributions using iterative proportional fitting*

Description

Adjusts the marginal distributions for `group` and `unit` in `source` to the respective marginal distributions in `target`, using the iterative proportional fitting algorithm (IPF).

Usage

```
ipf(
  source,
  target,
  group,
  unit,
  weight = NULL,
  max_iterations = 100,
  precision = 1e-04
)
```

Arguments

source	A "source" data frame. The marginals of this dataset are adjusted to the marginals of `target`.
target	A "target" data frame. The function returns a dataset where the marginal distributions of `group` and `unit` categories are approximated by those of `target`.
group	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in `source` and `target`. Defines the first distribution for adjustment.
unit	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in `source` and `target`. Defines the second distribution for adjustment.
weight	Numeric. (Default `NULL`)
max_iterations	Maximum number of iterations used for the IPF algorithm.

| precision | Convergence criterion for the IPF algorithm. In every iteration, the ratio of the source and target marginals are calculated for every category of group and unit. The algorithm converges when all ratios are smaller than 1 + precision. |

Details

The algorithm works by scaling the marginal distribution of group in the source data frame towards the marginal distribution of target; then repeating this process for unit. The algorithm then keeps alternating between group and unit until the marginals of the adjusted data frame are within the allowed precision. This results in a dataset that retains the association structure of source while approximating the marginal distribution of target. If the number of unit and group categories is different in source and target, the data frame returns the combination of unit and group categories that occur in both datasets. Zero values are replaced by a small, non-zero number (1e-4). Note that the values returned sum to the observations of the source data frame, not the target data frame. This is different from other IPF implementations, but ensures that the IPF does not change the number of observations.

Value

Returns a data frame that retains the association structure of source while approximating the marginal distributions for group and unit of target. The dataset identifies each combination of group and unit, and categories that only occur in either source or target are dropped. The adjusted frequency of each combination is given by the column n, while n_target and n_source contain the zero-adjusted frequencies in the target and source dataset, respectively.

References

W. E. Deming and F. F. Stephan. 1940. "On a Least Squares Adjustment of a Sampled Frequency Table When the Expected Marginal Totals are Known". Annals of Mathematical Statistics. 11 (4): 427–444.

T. Karmel and M. Maclachlan. 1988. "Occupational Sex Segregation — Increasing or Decreasing?" Economic Record 64: 187-195.

Examples

```
# adjusts the marginals of group and unit categories so that
# schools00 has similar marginals as schools05
adj <- ipf(schools00, schools05, "race", "school", weight = "n")

# check that the new "race" marginals are similar to the target marginals
# (the same could be done for schools)
aggregate(adj$n, list(adj$race), sum)
aggregate(adj$n_target, list(adj$race), sum)

# note that the adjusted dataset contains fewer
# schools than either the source or the target dataset,
# because the marginals are only defined for the overlap
# of schools
length(unique(schools00$school))
length(unique(schools05$school))
length(unique(adj$school))
```

---

matrix_to_long   *Turns a contingency table into long format*

Description

Returns a data.table in long form, such that it is suitable for use in [mutual_total](#), etc. Colnames and rownames of the matrix will be respected.

Usage

```
matrix_to_long(
  matrix,
  group = "group",
  unit = "unit",
  weight = "n",
  drop_zero = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

matrix	A matrix, where the rows represent the units, and the column represent the groups.
group	Variable name for group. (Default group)
unit	Variable name for unit. (Default unit)
weight	Variable name for frequency weight. (Default weight)
drop_zero	Drop unit-group combinations with zero weight. (Default TRUE)

Value

A data.table.

Examples

```
m = matrix(c(10, 20, 30, 30, 20, 10), nrow = 3)
colnames(m) <- c("Black", "White")
long = matrix_to_long(m, group = "race", unit = "school")
mutual_total(long, "race", "school", weight = "n")
```

---

mutual_difference   *Decomposes the difference between two M indices*

Description

Uses one of three methods to decompose the difference between two M indices: (1) "shapley" / "shapley_detailed": a method based on the Shapley decomposition with a few advantages over the Karmel-Maclachlan method (recommended and the default, Deutsch et al. 2006), (2) "km": the method based on Karmel-Maclachlan (1988), (3) "mrc": the method developed by Mora and Ruiz-Castillo (2009). All methods have been extended to account for missing units/groups in either data input.

Usage

```
mutual_difference(
  data1,
  data2,
  group,
  unit,
  weight = NULL,
  method = "shapley",
  se = FALSE,
  CI = 0.95,
  n_bootstrap = 100,
  base = exp(1),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data1	A data frame with same structure as data2.
data2	A data frame with same structure as data1.
group	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in data. Defines the first dimension over which segregation is computed.
unit	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in data. Defines the second dimension over which segregation is computed.
weight	Numeric. (Default NULL)
method	Either "shapley" (the default), "km" (Karmel and Maclachlan method), or "mrc" (Mora and Ruiz-Castillo method).
se	If TRUE, the segregation estimates are bootstrapped to provide standard errors and to apply bias correction. The bias that is reported has already been applied to the estimates (i.e. the reported estimates are "debiased") (Default FALSE)
CI	If se = TRUE, compute the confidence (CI*100) in addition to the bootstrap standard error. This is based on percentiles of the bootstrap distribution, and a valid interpretation relies on a larger number of bootstrap iterations. (Default 0.95)

n_bootstrap   Number of bootstrap iterations. (Default 100)

base   Base of the logarithm that is used in the calculation. Defaults to the natural
               logarithm.

...   Only used for additional arguments when when method is set to shapley or km.
               See ipf for details.

Details

The Shapley method is an improvement over the Karmel-Maclachlan method (Deutsch et al. 2006).
It is based on several margins-adjusted data inputs and yields symmetrical results (i.e. data1 and
data2 can be switched). When "shapley_detailed" is used, the structural component is further
decomposed into the contributions of individuals units.

The Karmel-Maclachlan method (Karmel and Maclachlan 1988) adjusts the margins of data1 to be
similar to the margins of data2. This process is not symmetrical.

The Shapley and Karmel-Maclachlan methods are based on iterative proportional fitting (IPF), first
introduced by Deming and Stephan (1940). Depending on the size of the dataset, this may take a
few seconds (see ipf for details).

The method developed by Mora and Ruiz-Castillo (2009) uses an algebraic approach to estimate the
size of the components. This will often yield substantively different results from the Shapley and
Karmel-Maclachlan methods. Note that this method is not symmetric in terms of what is defined as
group and unit categories, which may yield contradictory results.

A problem arises when there are group and/or unit categories in data1 that are not present in
data2 (or vice versa). All methods estimate the difference only for categories that are present in
both datasets, and report additionally the change in M that is induced by these cases as additions
(present in data2, but not in data1) and removals (present in data1, but not in data2).

Value

Returns a data.table with columns stat and est. The data frame contains the following rows
defined by stat: M1 contains the M for data1. M2 contains the M for data2. diff is the difference
between M2 and M1. The sum of the five rows following diff equal diff.

additions contains the change in M induces by unit and group categories present in data2 but
not data1, and removals the reverse.

All methods return the following three terms: unit_marginal is the contribution of unit composi-
tion differences. group_marginal is the contribution of group composition differences. structural
is the contribution unexplained by the marginal changes, i.e. the structural difference. Note that the
interpretation of these terms depend on the exact method used.

When using "km", one additional row is returned: interaction is the contribution of differences
in the joint marginal distribution of unit and group.

When "shapley_detailed" is used, an additional column "unit" is returned, along with six additional
rows for each unit that is present in both data1 and data2. The five rows have the following
meaning: p1 (p2) is the proportion of the unit in data1 (data2) once non-intersecting units/groups
have been removed. The changes in local linkage are given by ls_diff1 and ls_diff2, and their
average is given by ls_diff_mean. The row named total summarizes the contribution of the unit
towards structural change using the formula .5 * p1 * ls_diff1 + .5 * p2 * ls_diff2. The sum
of all "total" components equals structural change.

If se is set to TRUE, an additional column se contains the associated bootstrapped standard errors, an additional column CI contains the estimate confidence interval as a list column, an additional column bias contains the estimated bias, and the column est contains the bias-corrected estimates.

References

W. E. Deming, F. F. Stephan. 1940. "On a Least Squares Adjustment of a Sampled Frequency Table When the Expected Marginal Totals are Known." The Annals of Mathematical Statistics 11(4): 427-444.

T. Karmel and M. Maclachlan. 1988. "Occupational Sex Segregation — Increasing or Decreasing?" Economic Record 64: 187-195.

R. Mora and J. Ruiz-Castillo. 2009. "The Invariance Properties of the Mutual Information Index of Multigroup Segregation." Research on Economic Inequality 17: 33-53.

J. Deutsch, Y. Flückiger, and J. Silber. 2009. "Analyzing Changes in Occupational Segregation: The Case of Switzerland (1970–2000)." Research on Economic Inequality 17: 171–202.

Examples

```
# decompose the difference in school segregation between 2000 and 2005,
# using the Shapley method
mutual_difference(schools00, schools05, group = "race", unit = "school",
    weight = "n", method = "shapley", precision = .1)
# => the structural component is close to zero, thus most change is in the marginals.
# This method gives identical results when we switch the unit and group definitions,
# and when we switch the data inputs.

# the Karmel-Maclachlan method is similar, but only adjust the data in the forward direction...
mutual_difference(schools00, schools05, group = "school", unit = "race",
    weight = "n", method = "km", precision = .1)

# ...this means that the results won't be identical when we switch the data inputs
mutual_difference(schools05, schools00, group = "school", unit = "race",
    weight = "n", method = "km", precision = .1)

# the MRC method indicates a much higher structural change...
mutual_difference(schools00, schools05, group = "race", unit = "school",
    weight = "n", method = "mrc")

# ...and is not symmetric
mutual_difference(schools00, schools05, group = "school", unit = "race",
    weight = "n", method = "mrc")
```

---

mutual_expected   *Calculate expected values when true segregation is zero*

Description

When sample sizes are small, one group has a small proportion, or when there are many units, segregation indices are typically upwardly biased, even when true segregation is zero. This function simulates tables with zero segregation, given the marginals of the dataset, and calculates segregation. If the expected values are large, the interpretation of index scores might have to be adjusted.

Usage

```
mutual_expected(
  data,
  group,
  unit,
  weight = NULL,
  fixed_margins = TRUE,
  n_bootstrap = 100,
  base = exp(1)
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A data frame.
`group`	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in `data`. Defines the first dimension over which segregation is computed.
`unit`	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in `data`. Defines the second dimension over which segregation is computed.
`weight`	Numeric. (Default `NULL`)
`fixed_margins`	Should the margins be fixed or simulated? (Default `TRUE`)
`n_bootstrap`	Number of bootstrap iterations. (Default `100`)
`base`	Base of the logarithm that is used in the calculation. Defaults to the natural logarithm.

Value

A data.table with two rows, corresponding to the expected values of segregation when true segregation is zero.

Examples

```
# the schools00 dataset has a large sample size, so expected segregation is close to zero
mutual_expected(schools00, "race", "school", weight = "n")

# but we can build a smaller table, with 100 students distributed across
# 10 schools, where one racial group has 10% of the students
small <- data.frame(
        school = c(1:10, 1:10),
        race = c(rep("r1", 10), rep("r2", 10)),
        n = c(rep(1, 10), rep(9, 10)))
mutual_expected(small, "race", "school", weight= "n")
```

```
# with an increase in sample size (n=1000), the values improve
small$n <- small$n * 10
mutual_expected(small, "race", "school", weight= "n")
```

---

mutual_local   *Calculates local segregation indices based on M*

Description

Returns local segregation indices for each category defined by `unit`.

Usage

```
mutual_local(
  data,
  group,
  unit,
  weight = NULL,
  se = FALSE,
  CI = 0.95,
  n_bootstrap = 100,
  base = exp(1),
  wide = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
group	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in `data`. Defines the dimension over which segregation is computed.
unit	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in `data`. Defines the group for which local segregation indices are calculated.
weight	Numeric. (Default `NULL`)
se	If `TRUE`, the segregation estimates are bootstrapped to provide standard errors and to apply bias correction. The bias that is reported has already been applied to the estimates (i.e. the reported estimates are "debiased") (Default `FALSE`)
CI	If `se = TRUE`, compute the confidence (CI*100) in addition to the bootstrap standard error. This is based on percentiles of the bootstrap distribution, and a valid interpretation relies on a larger number of bootstrap iterations. (Default `0.95`)
n_bootstrap	Number of bootstrap iterations. (Default `100`)
base	Base of the logarithm that is used in the calculation. Defaults to the natural logarithm.
wide	Returns a wide dataframe instead of a long dataframe. (Default `FALSE`)

Value

Returns a data.table with two rows for each category defined by unit, for a total of 2*(number of units) rows. The column est contains two statistics that are provided for each unit: ls, the local segregation score, and p, the proportion of the unit from the total number of cases. If se is set to TRUE, an additional column se contains the associated bootstrapped standard errors, an additional column CI contains the estimate confidence interval as a list column, an additional column bias contains the estimated bias, and the column est contains the bias-corrected estimates. If wide is set to TRUE, returns instead a wide dataframe, with one row for each unit, and the associated statistics in separate columns.

References

Henri Theil. 1971. Principles of Econometrics. New York: Wiley.

Ricardo Mora and Javier Ruiz-Castillo. 2011. "Entropy-based Segregation Indices". Sociological Methodology 41(1): 159–194.

Examples

```
# which schools are most segregated?
(localseg = mutual_local(schools00, "race", "school",
                         weight = "n", wide = TRUE))

sum(localseg$p) # => 1

# the sum of the weighted local segregation scores equals
# total segregation
sum(localseg$ls * localseg$p) # => .425
mutual_total(schools00, "school", "race", weight = "n") # M => .425
```

---

mutual_total   *Calculate total segregation for M and H*

Description

Returns the total segregation between group and unit. If within is given, calculates segregation within each within category separately, and takes the weighted average. Also see mutual_within for detailed within calculations.

Usage

```
mutual_total(
  data,
  group,
  unit,
  within = NULL,
  weight = NULL,
  se = FALSE,
```

```
    CI = 0.95,
    n_bootstrap = 100,
    base = exp(1)
)
```

Arguments

data	A data frame.
group	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in data. Defines the first dimension over which segregation is computed.
unit	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in data. Defines the second dimension over which segregation is computed.
within	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in data. The variable(s) should be a superset of either the unit or the group for the calculation to be meaningful. If provided, segregation is computed within the groups defined by the variable, and then averaged. (Default NULL)
weight	Numeric. (Default NULL)
se	If TRUE, the segregation estimates are bootstrapped to provide standard errors and to apply bias correction. The bias that is reported has already been applied to the estimates (i.e. the reported estimates are "debiased") (Default FALSE)
CI	If se = TRUE, compute the confidence (CI*100) in addition to the bootstrap standard error. This is based on percentiles of the bootstrap distribution, and a valid interpretation relies on a larger number of bootstrap iterations. (Default 0.95)
n_bootstrap	Number of bootstrap iterations. (Default 100)
base	Base of the logarithm that is used in the calculation. Defaults to the natural logarithm.

Value

Returns a data.table with two rows. The column est contains the Mutual Information Index, M, and Theil's Entropy Index, H. The H is the the M divided by the group entropy. If within was given, M and H are weighted averages of the within-category segregation scores. If se is set to TRUE, an additional column se contains the associated bootstrapped standard errors, an additional column CI contains the estimate confidence interval as a list column, an additional column bias contains the estimated bias, and the column est contains the bias-corrected estimates.

References

Henri Theil. 1971. Principles of Econometrics. New York: Wiley.

Ricardo Mora and Javier Ruiz-Castillo. 2011. "Entropy-based Segregation Indices". Sociological Methodology 41(1): 159–194.

Examples

```
# calculate school racial segregation
mutual_total(schools00, "school", "race", weight = "n") # M => .425
```

```
# note that the definition of groups and units is arbitrary
mutual_total(schools00, "race", "school", weight = "n") # M => .425

# if groups or units are defined by a combination of variables,
# vectors of variable names can be provided -
# here there is no difference, because schools
# are nested within districts
mutual_total(schools00, "race", c("district", "school"),
             weight = "n") # M => .424

# estimate standard errors and 95% CI for M and H
## Not run:
mutual_total(schools00, "race", "school", weight = "n",
             se = TRUE, n_bootstrap = 1000)

## End(Not run)

# estimate segregation within school districts
mutual_total(schools00, "race", "school",
             within = "district", weight = "n") # M => .087

# estimate between-district racial segregation
mutual_total(schools00, "race", "district", weight = "n") # M => .338
# note that the sum of within-district and between-district
# segregation equals total school-race segregation;
# here, most segregation is between school districts
```

---

mutual_within | *Calculate detailed within-category segregation scores for M and H*

Description

Calculates the segregation between `group` and `unit` within each category defined by `within`.

Usage

```
mutual_within(
  data,
  group,
  unit,
  within,
  weight = NULL,
  se = FALSE,
  CI = 0.95,
  n_bootstrap = 100,
  base = exp(1),
  wide = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	A data frame.
`group`	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in `data`. Defines the first dimension over which segregation is computed.
`unit`	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in `data`. Defines the second dimension over which segregation is computed.
`within`	A categorical variable or a vector of variables contained in `data` that defines the within-segregation categories.
`weight`	Numeric. (Default `NULL`)
`se`	If `TRUE`, the segregation estimates are bootstrapped to provide standard errors and to apply bias correction. The bias that is reported has already been applied to the estimates (i.e. the reported estimates are "debiased") (Default `FALSE`)
`CI`	If `se = TRUE`, compute the confidence (CI*100) in addition to the bootstrap standard error. This is based on percentiles of the bootstrap distribution, and a valid interpretation relies on a larger number of bootstrap iterations. (Default `0.95`)
`n_bootstrap`	Number of bootstrap iterations. (Default `100`)
`base`	Base of the logarithm that is used in the calculation. Defaults to the natural logarithm.
`wide`	Returns a wide dataframe instead of a long dataframe. (Default `FALSE`)

Value

Returns a data.table with four rows for each category defined by `within`. The column `est` contains four statistics that are provided for each unit: `M` is the within-category M, and `p` is the proportion of the category. Multiplying `M` and `p` gives the contribution of each within-category towards the total M. `H` is the within-category H, and `ent_ratio` provides the entropy ratio, defined as EW/E, where EW is the within-category entropy, and E is the overall entropy. Multiplying `H`, `p`, and `ent_ratio` gives the contribution of each within-category towards the total H. If `se` is set to `TRUE`, an additional column `se` contains the associated bootstrapped standard errors, an additional column `CI` contains the estimate confidence interval as a list column, an additional column `bias` contains the estimated bias, and the column `est` contains the bias-corrected estimates. If `wide` is set to `TRUE`, returns instead a wide dataframe, with one row for each `within` category, and the associated statistics in separate columns.

References

Henri Theil. 1971. Principles of Econometrics. New York: Wiley.

Ricardo Mora and Javier Ruiz-Castillo. 2011. "Entropy-based Segregation Indices". Sociological Methodology 41(1): 159–194.

Examples

```
(within <- mutual_within(schools00, "race", "school", within = "state",
                         weight = "n", wide = TRUE))
# the M for state "A" is .409
# manual calculation
```

```
schools_A <- schools00[schools00$state=="A",]
mutual_total(schools_A, "race", "school", weight = "n") # M => .409

# to recover the within M and H from the output, multiply
# p * M and p * ent_ratio * H, respectively
sum(within$p * within$M) # => .326
sum(within$p * within$ent_ratio * within$H) # => .321
# compare with:
mutual_total(schools00, "race", "school", within = "state", weight = "n")
```

---

schools00   *Ethnic/racial composition of schools for 2000/2001*

Description

Fake dataset used for examples. Loosely based on data provided by the National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, with information on U.S. primary schools in three U.S. states. The original data can be downloaded at https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/.

Usage

```
schools00
```

Format

A data frame with 8,142 rows and 5 variables:

state either A, B, or C

district school agency/district ID

school school ID

race either native, asian, hispanic, black, or white

n n of students by school and race

---

schools05   *Ethnic/racial composition of schools for 2005/2006*

Description

Fake dataset used for examples. Loosely based on data provided by the National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, with information on U.S. primary schools in three U.S. states. The original data can be downloaded at https://nces.ed.gov/ccd/.

Usage

```
schools05
```

Format

A data frame with 8,013 rows and 5 variables:

state either A, B, or C

district school agency/district ID

school school ID

race either native, asian, hispanic, black, or white

n n of students by school and race

---

segregation	*segregation: Entropy-based segregation indices*

Description

Calculate and decompose entropy-based, multigroup segregation indices, with a focus on the Mutual Information Index (M) and Theil's Information Index (H). Provides tools to decompose the measures by groups and units, and by within and between terms. Includes standard error estimation by bootstrapping.

See Also

<https://elbersb.com/segregation>

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