Demographic_analysis

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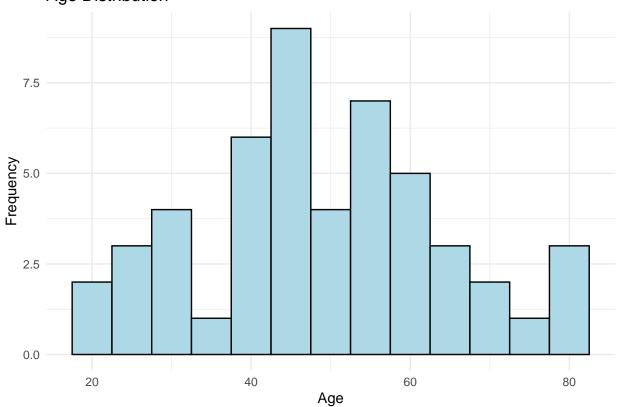
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```
#LOAD PACKAGES AND THE DATASET
#qqplot2
install.packages("ggplot2")
## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.4'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
library(ggplot2)
#tidyverse
install.packages("tidyverse")
## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.4'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v dplyr
           1.1.4 v readr
                                   2.1.5
## v forcats 1.0.0 v stringr 1.5.1
                     v tibble
## v lubridate 1.9.3
                                    3.2.1
## v purrr
             1.0.2
                        v tidyr
                                    1.3.1
                                         ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## -- Conflicts -----
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()
                    masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become error
# dataset
demographic_data <- read.csv("demographic_data.csv")</pre>
# INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME GREATER THAN 70K, EDUCATED AND OWN A HOUSE
# Logical statement
subset <- demographic_data[demographic_data$Income > 70000 &
                             demographic_data$Education == 1 &
                             demographic_data$House_Ownership == 1, ]
# print subset
print (subset)
```

```
##
      Age
            Sex Income Education Religion House_Ownership
## 3
      43
           male 80900
                                1
## 17 47 female 81955
                                1
                                         0
                                                         1
## 37 38
           male 98570
                                         1
                                                         1
                                1
## 38
      28
           male 89840
                                1
                                         0
                                                         1
## 39 65
           male 89215
                                1
                                         0
                                                         1
# INDIVIDUALS ABOVE 60 YEARS THAT DONT OWN A HOUSE
subset <-demographic_data[demographic_data$Age > 60 & demographic_data$House_Ownership==0,]
print(subset)
      Age
             Sex Income Education Religion House_Ownership
## 13 69 female 41475
                                1
                                         1
                                                         0
           male 46785
                                1
                                         0
                                                         0
## 20 62
                                0
                                                         0
## 28 80 female 63215
                                         1
## 43 68 female 37635
                                1
                                         0
                                                         0
## 47 76
           male 79320
                                1
                                         0
                                                         0
# WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND HOME OWNERSHIP
# Load library
library(dplyr)
# Calculate the mean income for each house ownership status
income_house_ownership <- demographic_data %>%
  group_by(House_Ownership) %>%
  summarize(mean_income = mean(Income))
# Print the results
# WHAT IS THE FREQUENCY OF AGE DISTRIBUTION
# Create a histogram of ages
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(demographic_data, aes(x = Age)) +
 geom_histogram(binwidth = 5, fill = "lightblue", color = "black") +
 labs(title = "Age Distribution",
      x = "Age",
      y = "Frequency") +
```

theme_minimal()





```
if (mean(demographic_data$Income) > 50000) {
   print("Income exceeds $50,000 for most individuals.")
} else if (mean(demographic_data$Income) == 50000) {
   print("Income is exactly $50,000 for most individuals.")
} else {
   print("Income is less than $50,000 for most individuals.")
}
```

```
## [1] "Income exceeds $50,000 for most individuals."
```

```
# IS THERE A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN INCOME BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES

# Calculate the mean income for each sex

income_by_sex <- demographic_data %>%
    group_by(Sex) %>%
    summarise(mean_income=mean(Income))

# Print results

print(income_by_sex)
```

```
# Perform a t-test to compare incomes of males and females
t_test_result <- t.test(Income ~ Sex, data = demographic_data)</pre>
print(t_test_result)
##
##
  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data: Income by Sex
## t = -1.0432, df = 39.962, p-value = 0.3031
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group female and group male is not equal to
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -23378.292
                 7460.459
## sample estimates:
## mean in group female mean in group male
               45542.25
                                    53501.17
 ggplot(data=demographic_data, mapping=aes(x=Income, y=Sex))+
   geom_boxplot(fill="lightblue")+
   labs(title="Income by Gender",
        x="Income",
        y="Sex")
```

Income by Gender

