

Swiss Fertility and Socioeconomic Indicators (1888)

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The Data

This data set contains 47 observations and 6 variables:

1. Fertility
2. Agriculture
3. Examination
4. Education
5. Catholic
6. Infant.Mortality

All variables are in percentage in a Range from [0; 100]

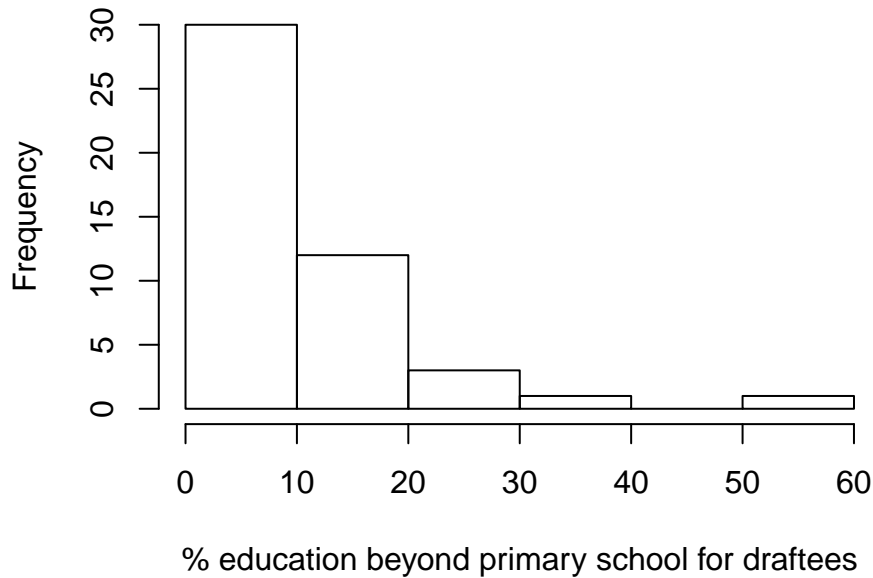
Correlation Matrix

```
##           F A Ex Ed C I
## Fertility      1
## Agriculture    . 1
## Examination    , , 1
## Education      , , , 1
## Catholic       . . . 1
## Infant.Mortality .          1
## attr("legend")
## [1] 0 ' ' 0.3 '.' 0.6 ',' 0.8 '+' 0.9 '*' 0.95 'B' 1
```

As observed in the matrix, Education and Agriculture have a high negative correlation of around 0.6 points.

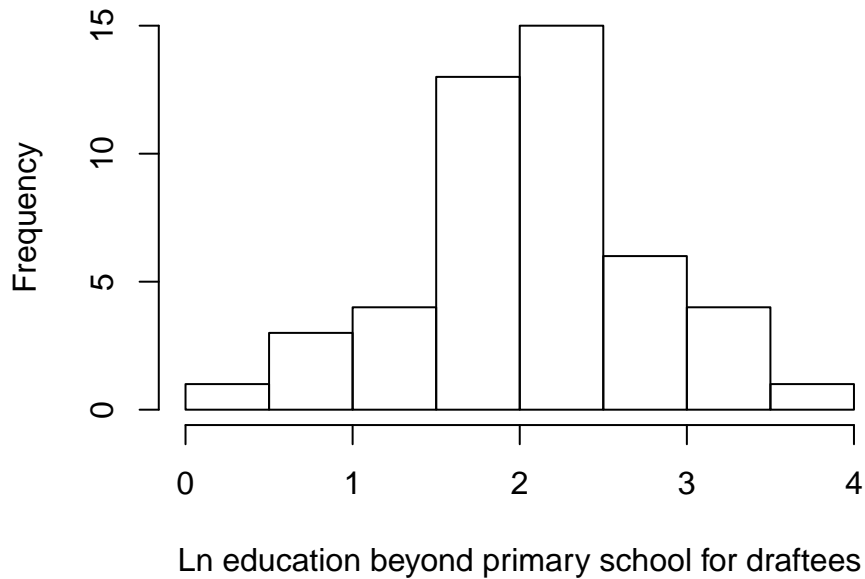
Distribution of Education attainment in Swiss Cantons (1888)

Swiss Canton Education Attainment (1888)



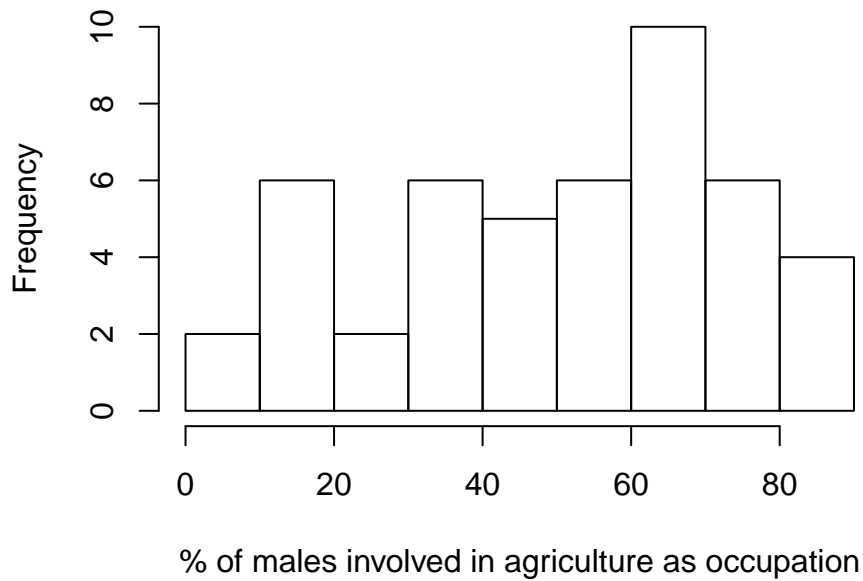
We need to adjust the distribution for Education. This is done by using the natural logarithm of Education.

Swiss Education Adjusted



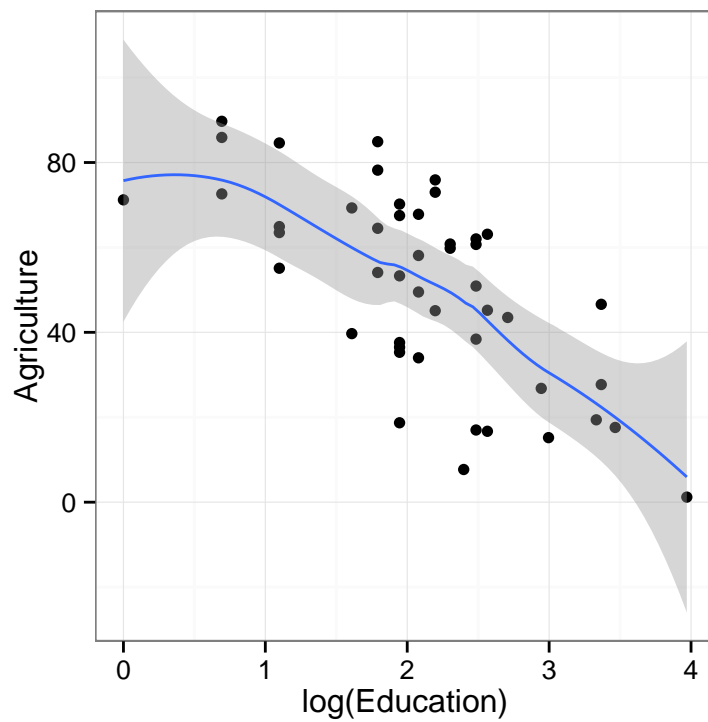
Now the Agriculture frequency distribution.

Swiss Canton Males in agriculture occupation (1888)



Relation between natural logarithm of Education and Agriculture occupation

geom_smooth: method="auto" and size of largest group is <1000, so using loess. Use 'method = x' to change the smoothing method.



As seen in the plot, the negative relation between percentage of population with education above primary and the percentage of the population occupied in the agriculture sector.