

Econometrics

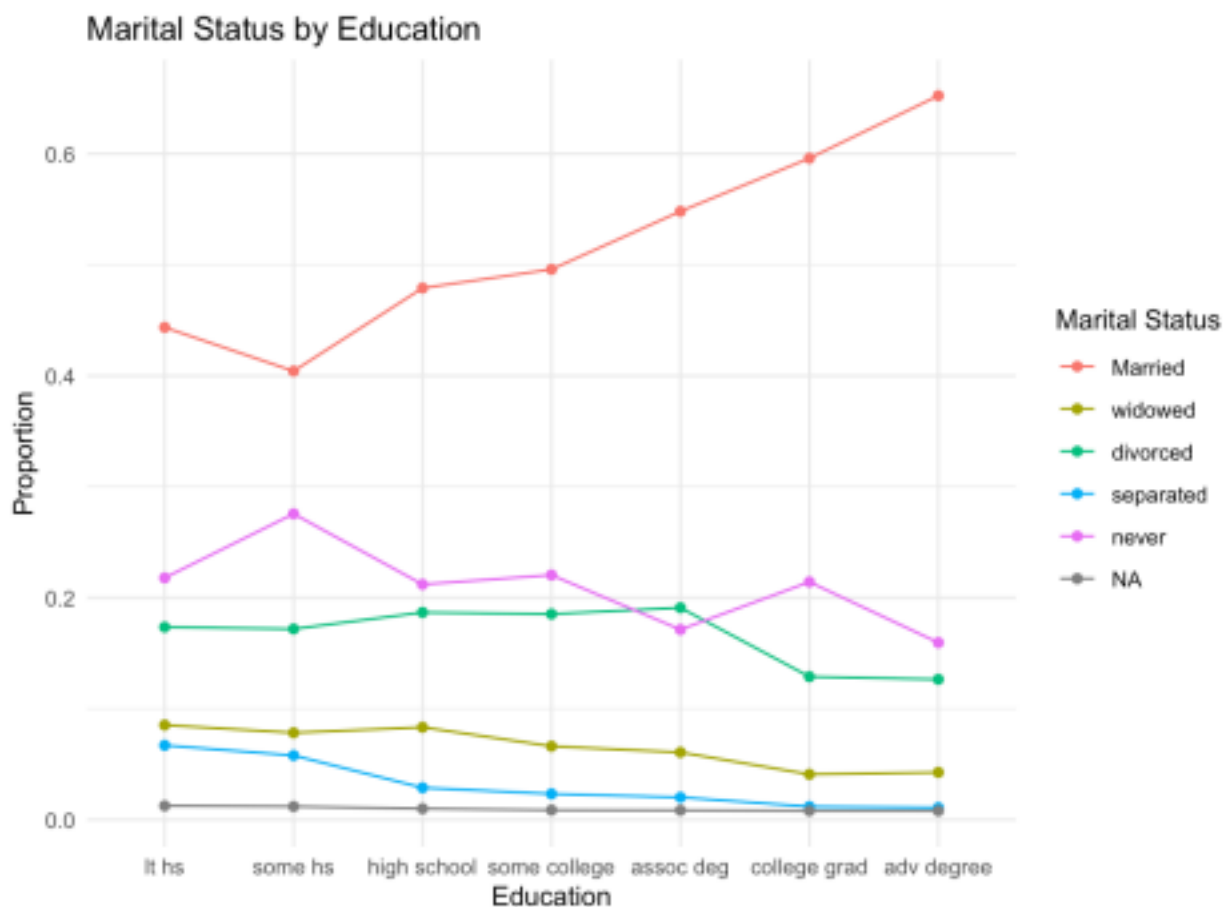
Homework #4

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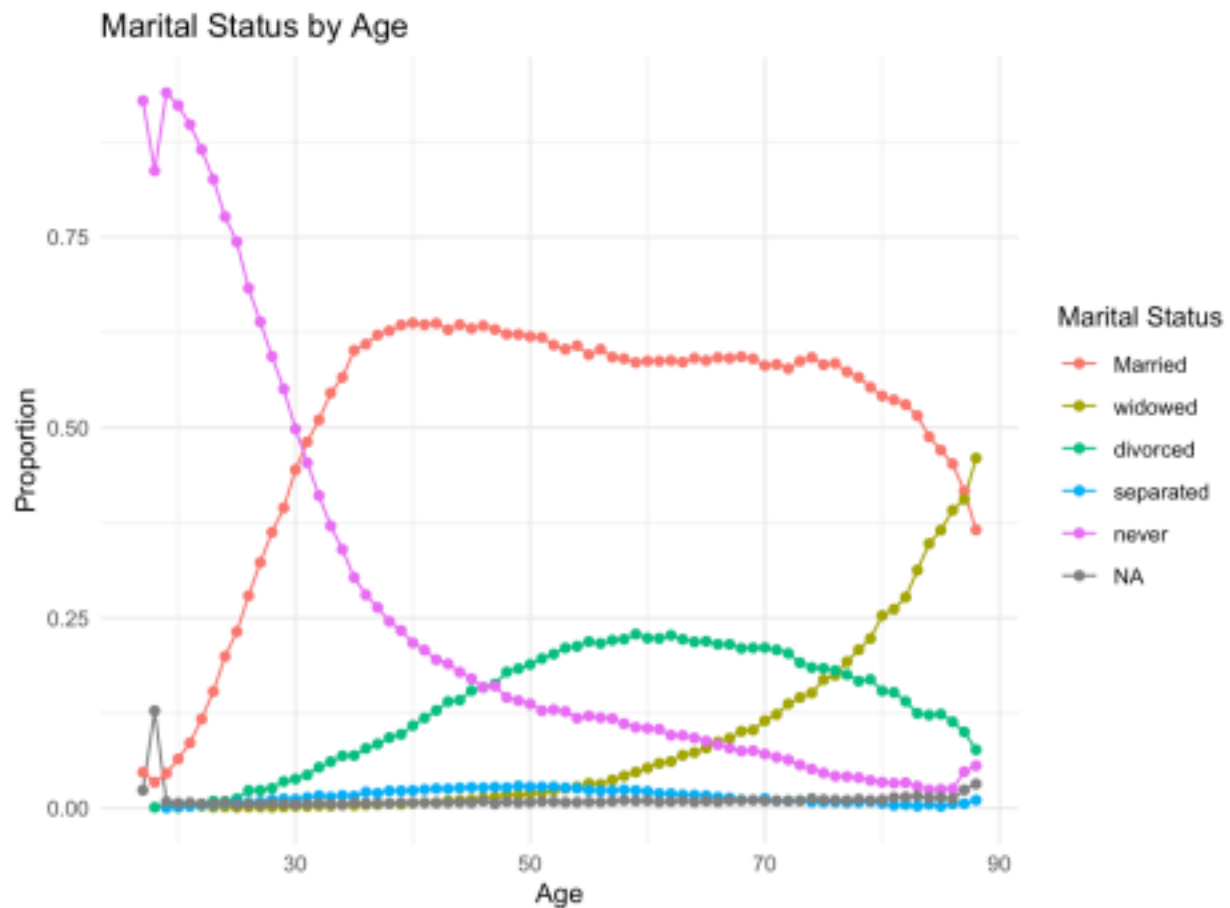
9/25/2025



Explanation:

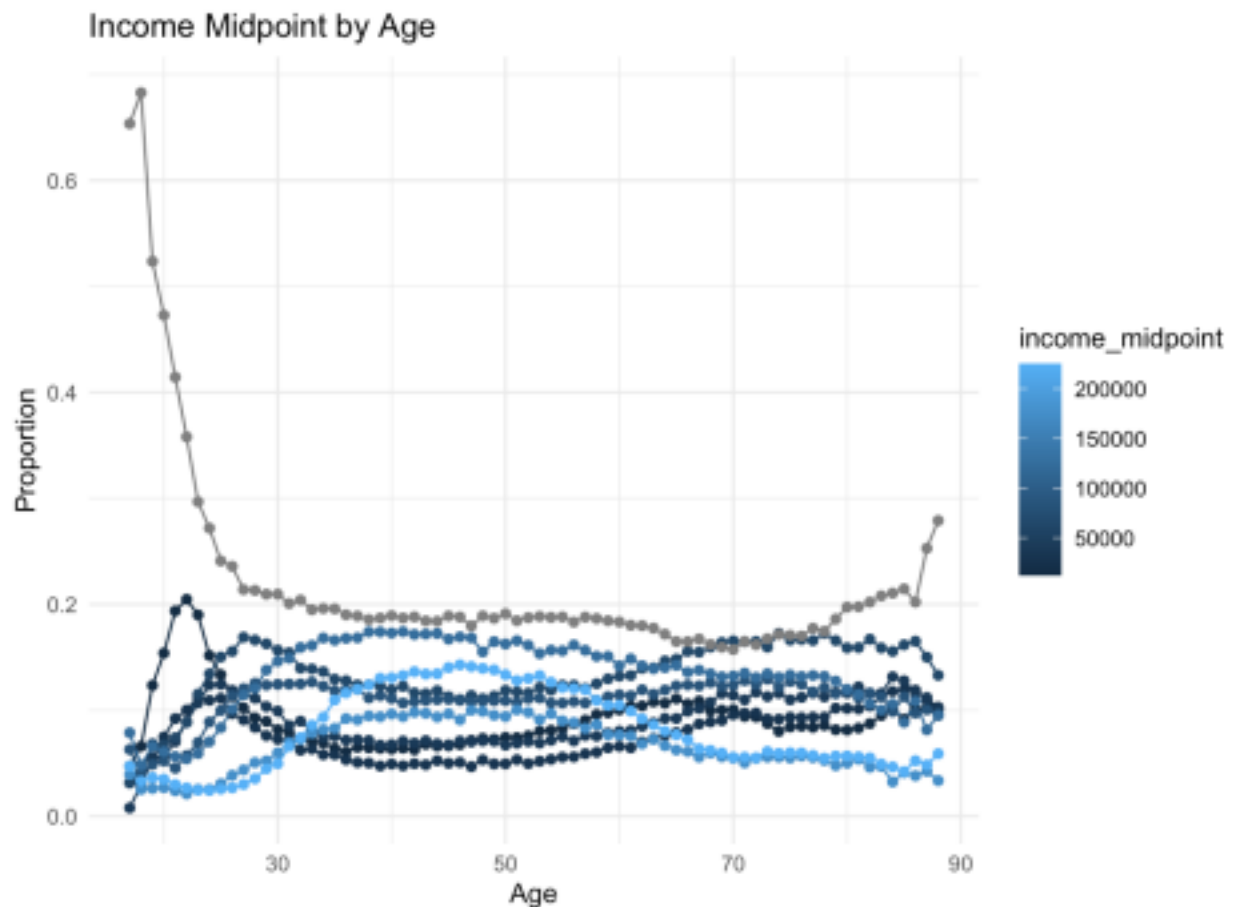
We grouped the dataset by Education and Marital Status and calculated proportions within each education level. The resulting graph shows how marital status distribution shifts across different education levels. Interesting finding: individuals with advanced degrees are more likely to be married compared to those with lower education levels. Divorce

appears more evenly spread across lower and mid-level education categories. Another interesting factor is that between widowed education vs married there is a large gap, which makes us think why?? Why is there such a large gap?



Explanation:

We next grouped the data by Age and Marital Status, again computing proportions. The line graph highlights the evolution of marital status as people age. Interesting finding: marriage rates rise steeply in the late 20s and 30s, peaking around middle age, while divorce has a noticeable uptick in the mid-30s to 40s. This matches common life cycle expectations.



Explanation:

Finally, we grouped by Age and Income Midpoint and calculated the proportions. The graph shows the distribution of income brackets by age. Interesting finding: younger individuals (20s) are concentrated in lower income brackets, but proportions in higher brackets grow steadily into the 40s and 50s. However, the curve flattens near the late 50s, suggesting income growth slows toward the end of the working years.