Econometrics Homework

Professor: Kevin Foster

Student: Aqib Shahzad

Group members: Ageel Choudhry, Ege Yanik

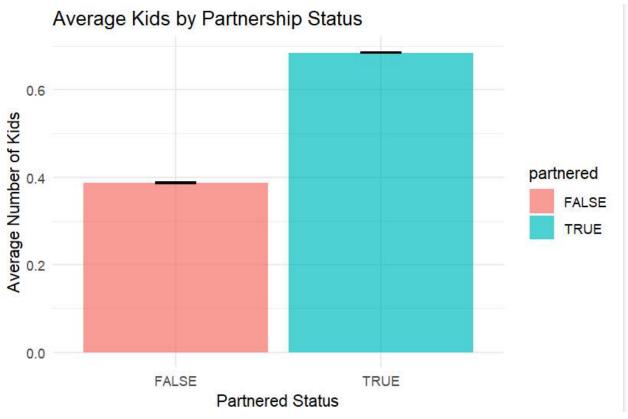
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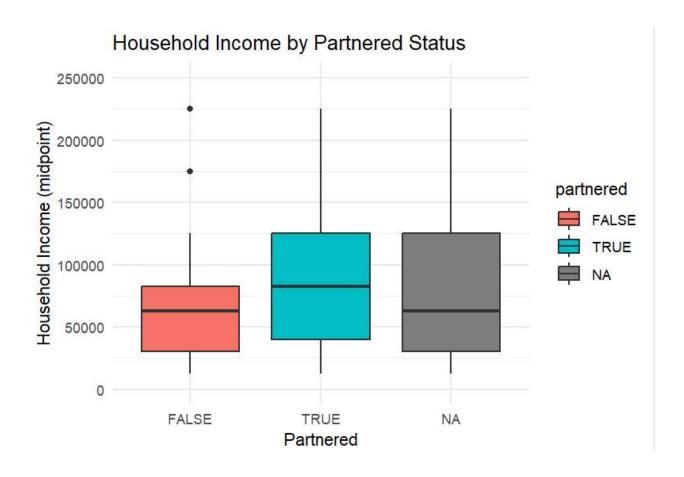
Possible Variables for Co-relation in Household Data

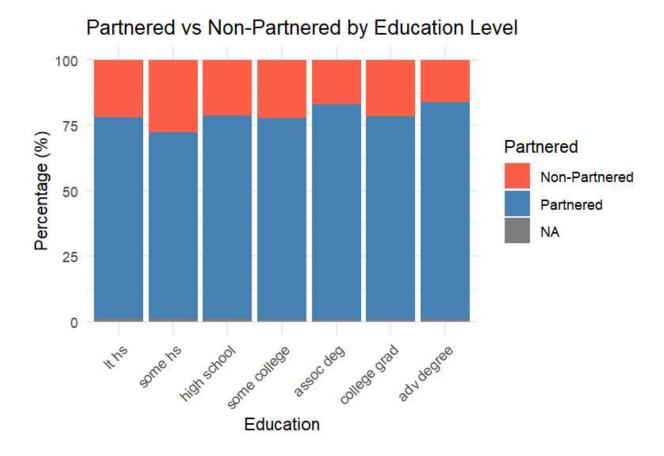
Hypothesis: Strong correlating variables may include Income, the number of kids per household, and education level

Analysis

```
summary(d HHP2020 24)
d HHP2020 24$partnered <- (d HHP2020 24$Mar Stat == "Married") |
(d HHP2020 24$Mar Stat == "widowed") |
(d HHP2020 24$Mar Stat == "divorced") |
(d HHP2020 24$Mar Stat == "separated")
library(tidyverse)
d partnered <- d HHP2020 24 %>%
mutate (
partnered = Mar Stat %in% c("Married", "widowed", "divorced", "separated"),
partnered num = as.integer(partnered) # 1 if TRUE, 0 if FALSE
corr out <- d partnered %>%
summarise(
correlation = cor(partnered num, Number kids HH, use = "complete.obs")
d partnered %>%
group by (partnered) %>%
summarise(
mean kids = mean(Number kids HH, na.rm = TRUE),
se = sd(Number kids HH, na.rm = TRUE) / sqrt(n()),
.groups = "drop"
ggplot(aes(x = partnered, y = mean kids, fill = partnered)) +
geom\ col(alpha = 0.7) +
geom errorbar (aes (ymin = mean kids - se, ymax = mean kids + se), width = 0.2) +
labs(
x = "Partnered Status",
y = "Average Number of Kids",
title = "Average Kids by Partnership Status"
) +
theme minimal()
```







Results: After further analysis we've discovered that partnered households tend to have more children per household than non partnered. Partnered households tend to have higher incomes than non partnered households on average. Partnered households also tend to have higher education levels than non partnered as a percentage with advanced degrees being higher as well (shocking)