**Camden Beck’s Analysis**

I worked on analyzing data that pertains to the homelessness and unemployment rates in the United States over the last 20 years. Here’s what I found.

**Homelessness**

Throughout the 50 states, there has been a total number of 374,702 homeless people reported from 2007-2023. In the analysis, the number was divided by state in order to determine which states were worse than others.

I found that the 3 states with the most homelessness were:

1. New York: 78,920
2. California: 57,468
3. Florida: 21,121

I also found that the 3 states with the lowest amount of homelessness were:

1. Wyoming: 405
2. North Dakota: 548
3. Mississippi: 626

The total range of this dataset was 78,515.

**Unemployment Rates**

I calculated the mean and the median of the unemployment rates for each state every year from 2004-2024. I noticed that the average rates were typically higher than the median rates across most states.

After aggregating all the states’ unemployment rates, I was able to graph the entire country's rate throughout the last 20 years.

Unemployment rates seemed to skyrocket immediately following the 2008 crash, hitting its peak around 2010. After this, it steadily declined until 2020, where it had another spike, possibly due to Covid-19, and then dropped back down in the next years.

I was also interested to see whether there was any relationship between the median unemployment rate and the median income for the country. But after running the numbers, I found that there was almost no correlation in the data, with the R-value being 0.296. I also got a similar result when I calculated the correlation between the median unemployment rate and the median homeownership rate. The R-value for this relationship was 0.257, also a very weak correlation. Based on these findings, the unemployment rates don’t seem to have much of an effect on income or homeownership rates in the United States.