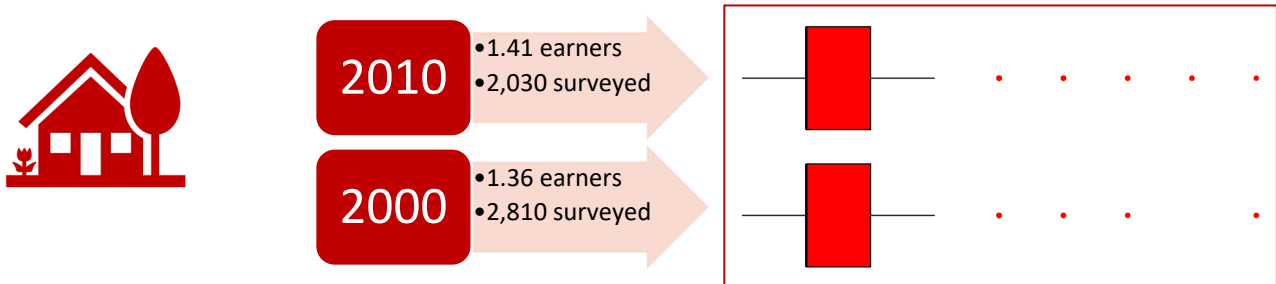
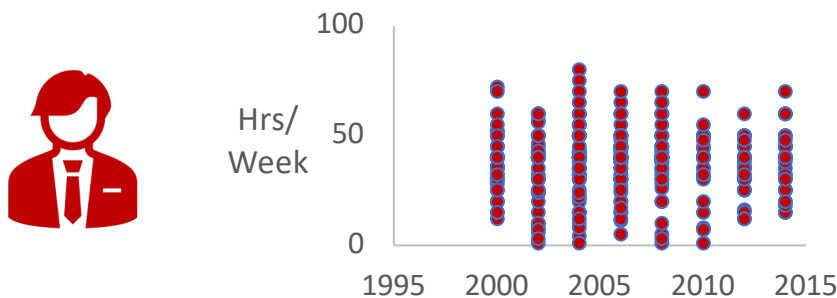


Introduction: With a changing economy like the one we have experienced, many lifestyles have changed. GSS, also known as the General Social Survey has been collecting data on socioeconomic issues –such as the shift in our economy– for decades. GSS has been one of the leading factors in policy-making for politicians at all levels, as it reflects the unbiased viewpoints of the American people. We used their data in an attempt to effectively use the GSS data to answer the following three questions about economic and labor trends in America:

Is the average number of household members who earn money significantly larger in 2010 than in 2000?




Are respondents working more hours per week?



For every increase of 1 year, we can expect a **decrease** of about .078 weekly hours, **after adjusting for respondent's age.**

Is there an association between income group and highest level of education achieved?



Income Category	<High School	High School	Associate's/JC	Bachelor's	Graduate
<\$25,000	0.73	0.50	0.36	0.26	0.15
\$25,000 or more	0.27	0.47	0.57	0.74	0.85

We find **significant** evidence that the type of degree obtained is **associated** with whether or not one makes more or less than \$25,000 per year

Conclusion: Results of our tests **failed** to show a **significant increase** in the number of household earners between 2000 and 2010. It is **plausible to assume that within the first decade of the 2000s the average number of household earners was consistently under 1.5 in the United States.** In context, this is time period experienced the recession of 2008, which many would expect to influence the number of household earners necessary from home to home. However, our analysis reveals otherwise. A slightly more complex model factoring in age of respondent was made, and the individual t-test for year **did show a significant effect of year on weekly hours** after adjusting for age. However, much like our first test we did not see what we expected, as weekly reported hours saw about a .078 hour decrease with every increase of 1 year. This shows a negative trend in weekly hours worked from 2000-2014. Finally, a chi-squared test of independence yielded very strong evidence that there was an association between degree obtained and whether or not an individual made more than \$25,000 for their annual income.