**DIVORCED**:  
From the graph, I noticed that there has consistently been a far greater amount of non-divorcee population compared to a divorcee population. I guess this was consistent with what I thought, but I did expect there to be more divorced people as the years grew due to changing social climates, but they stayed very consistent. Surprisingly, there were a growing number of 'inapplicables', which tell me that more people have decided to stay single compared to married, or thus divorced. This could be indicative of people understanding that marriage isn't necessary, and that people feel better off single than legally with someone.

**MARITAL**:

It appears that out of all, a lot of people are married versus anything else. The trend of marriage is strong before 1980 but takes a dip between 1980 to 1990 before finding an all-time high in the early 2000s. The trend then stays relatively constant between then and now. I'll also note that the trends of each other category follows the trend of the married populations. It's strange, but because of this, there was a massive peak in all categories in 2006, which I can't explain. Maybe there was panic right before the recession that cause marriage rates to increase, and therefore the couples that rushed to get married would divorce at higher rates?

**WIDOWED**:  
I'm not sure why, but the YES widowed trend is very similar to that of NON widowed over time. Of course, there's a lot more NON widowed people over time. This is also interesting, however, because it appears the rate of becoming widowed is a lot less than I thought, at least in this dataset. In the Inapplicable data, it seems people took a break from even becoming married from 1885 to 1995. This may be because the early 1990's and late 80's were dedicated to a large 'hippie' trend, where people might've valued independence over being a relationship. In terms of the other categories, these were either that people can't choose a choice or didn't respond, so I'm curious why so many didn't choose a choice or couldn't respond from the late 80s to early 2000s.

**SPDEG:**

Okay, one thing I've noticed is that there's sometimes a peak in 2006 responses across all categories in almost all variables. I'm not sure why this could be since it feels very random. It could be related to the recession 2 years later, but it feels too early to have a real impact. Also, if it was because of the incoming recession, then why don't the numbers stay consistently high until 2008? Disregarding this point, it seems like the Inapplicable in this case has stayed largely influential across all years for spdeg. I'm not sure what this means since the other categories give the commonly appropriate responses. I believe that the person might not have a spouse yet and that they can't really report their spouse's degree. This makes sense since a large population of respondents might not have a spouse yet.I will note, that after 2020, there's a drop in almost all categories. This might be related to the pandemic and how it impacted people's educations. For example, mothers might have been forced to stay home to care for the kids during lockdown, since that's often the duty that falls to them (something that's been historically consistent since the 50s)."

**HOMPOP:**

It appears that the data is right skewed. There are data points that are large in the 8+ persons per household range, but there are quite a few in this ranges compared to from 0-7 range. Based on the plot, I feel like household with less people are more common, but that there exist quite a few household with many people with varying number of sizes.