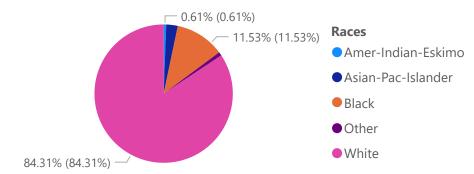
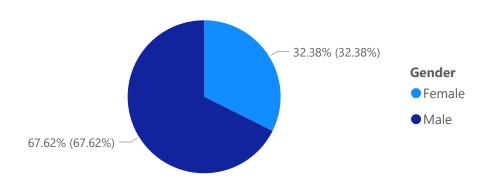
Business Query 1: How was the General Demography of US in 1994?

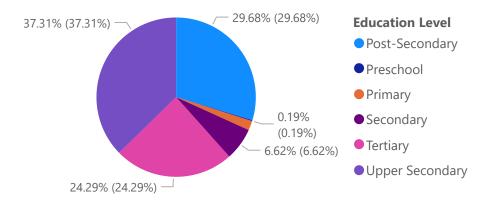
Percentage of Races in US



Percentage of Male & Female in US



% Distribution of Education Level in US



The pie charts on the left provided insights on US demography in 1994.

1) Regarding Races:

- ·84.31% of Americans are White,
- •11.53% of them are Black and the remaining (less than 5%) are other races.

2) Regarding Gender:

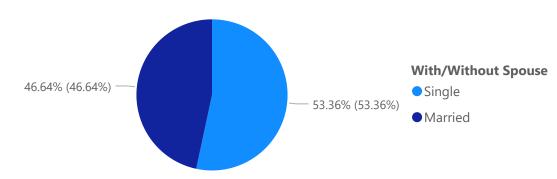
- .67.62% are Male
- •32.38% are Female.

3) Regarding Education Level:

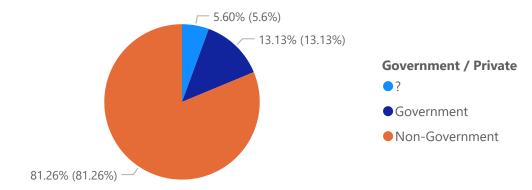
- · 24.29% have completed Tertiary Education,
- 29.68% have completed Post-Secondary education,
- · 37.31% have completed High School,
- 6.62% attended Secondary School but did not complete High School
- The rest attended Primary or Preschool only.

Business Query 1: How was the General Demography of US in 1994?

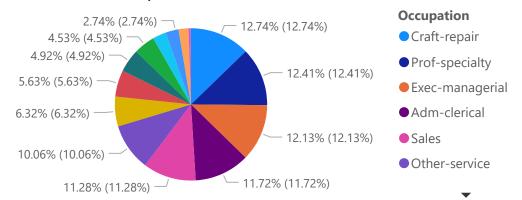
% Distribution of Marital Status in US



% Distribution of Private & Government Employees in US



% Distribution of Occupations in US



The pie charts on the left provided insights on US demography in 1994.

4) Regarding Marital Status:

- ·46.64% are Married with Spouse
- 53.36% are Single (including Widows & Divorced)

5) Regarding Government & Private Employee ratio:

- ·81.26% are Male
- •13.13% are Female
- 5.6% are Unknown.

6) Regarding Occupation:

Refer to table below:

| Occupation.Occupation | %GT Counts |
|-----------------------|------------|
| ? | 5.63% |
| Adm-clerical | 11.72% |
| Armed-Forces | 0.03% |
| Craft-repair | 12.74% |
| Exec-managerial | 12.13% |
| Farming-fishing | 2.74% |
| Handlers-cleaners | 4.53% |
| Machine-op-inspct | 6.32% |
| Other-service | 10.06% |
| Priv-house-serv | 0.48% |
| Prof-specialty | 12.41% |
| Protective-serv | 2.12% |
| Sales | 11.28% |
| Tech-support | 2.88% |
| Transport-moving | 4.92% |
| Total | 100.00% |

Business Query 1: How was the General Demography of US in 1994?

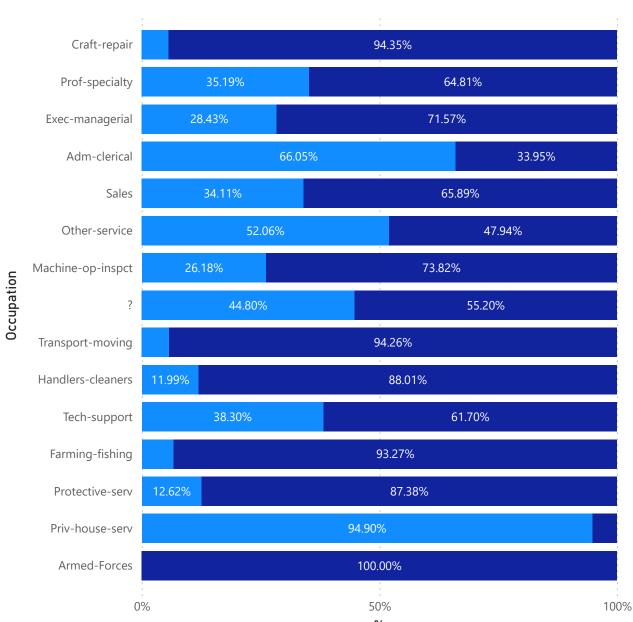
Native Countries of US Residents in 1994



| Native Countries | Percentage |
|----------------------------|------------|
| ? | 1.82% |
| Cambodia | 0.06% |
| Canada | 0.35% |
| China | 0.22% |
| Columbia | 0.21% |
| Cuba | 0.38% |
| Dominican-Republic | 0.22% |
| Ecuador | 0.08% |
| El-Salvador | 0.44% |
| England | 0.27% |
| France | 0.09% |
| Germany | 0.42% |
| Greece | 0.07% |
| Guatemala | 0.27% |
| Haiti | 0.15% |
| Holand-Netherlands | 0.00% |
| Honduras | 0.05% |
| Hong | 0.07% |
| Hungary | 0.04% |
| India | 0.27% |
| Iran | 0.13% |
| Ireland | 0.05% |
| Italy | 0.21% |
| Jamaica | 0.28% |
| Japan | 0.19% |
| Laos | 0.06% |
| Mexico | 3.01% |
| Nicaragua | 0.16% |
| Outlying-US(Guam-USVI-etc) | 0.05% |
| Peru | 0.14% |
| Philippines | 0.53% |
| Total | 100.00% |

% Distribution of Gender by Occupation





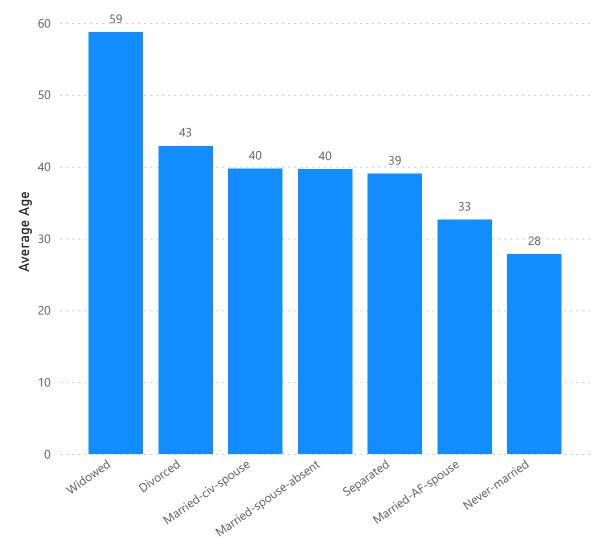
B. How was the distribution of gender in different occupation in US in 1994?

In 1994, the occupational landscape in the United States reflected broader demographic trends, with most professions showing a higher proportion of males, except for private household services and administration/clerical jobs. This gender disparity mirrored the overall demographic imbalance, with 67.62% of the population being male and 32.38% female.

However, certain occupations deviated significantly from these averages. For instance, the armed forces primarily recruited males, and physically demanding jobs like craft repair, transportation, and farming/fishing sectors were overwhelmingly male-dominated, with over 90% male workers. Conversely, private household services had a strikingly high proportion of females, at 94.90%.

To pinpoint areas of significant imbalance and inform interventions to address societal norms and structural barriers, statistical studies such as hypothesis testing can be conducted. This approach involves examining whether the gender ratio mean in certain jobs significantly differs from the overall demographic mean, providing valuable insights into gender disparities within specific occupations.

Average Age by Marital Status Subgroups



Marital Status Subgroups

C. How was the distribution of age in different Marital sub-groups?

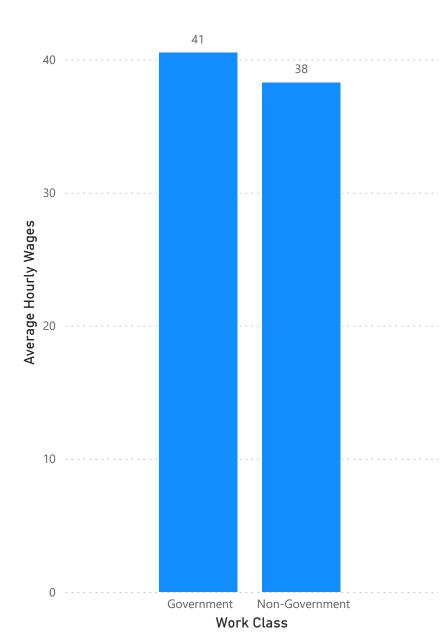
The widowed subgroup has the highest average age of 59, which is understandable since older individuals are more likely to have lost their spouse due to death.

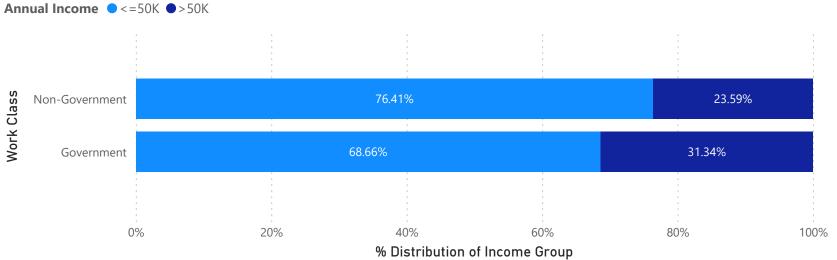
Married, separated, and divorced individuals exhibit similar average ages.

Never-married individuals have the lowest average age.

Average Hourly Wages by Work Class

% Distribution of Income Group by Work Class and Annual Income





D. How was the differences in income among Private and Government Employees?

Interestingly, government servants have higher average hourly wages and a higher percentage of them earn more than \$50,000 annually.

It appears that, back in 1994, government servants tended to earn more than private employees.

Average Hourly Wages by Gender % Distribution of Income Group by Gender and Annual Income

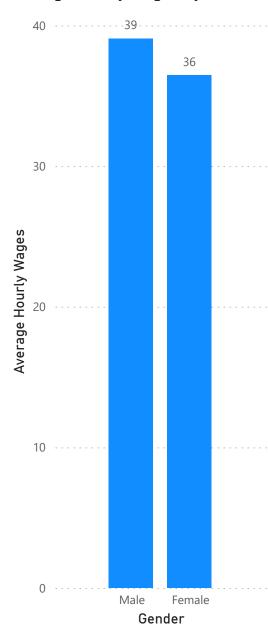
20%

Male

Female

0%

Gender



E. How is the difference in Income among different gender in 1994 in US?

69.90%

Back in 1994, males seemed to earn more. There were three times more males earning more than \$50,000 annually, and males earned higher hourly wages on average.

89.18%

% Distribution of Income Group

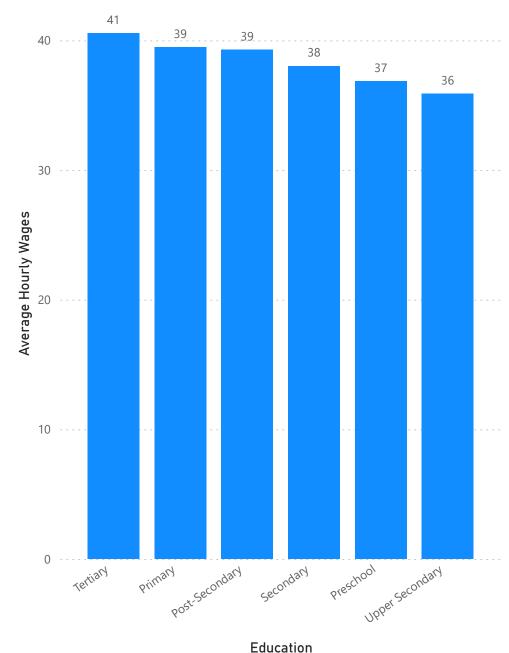
60%

30.10%

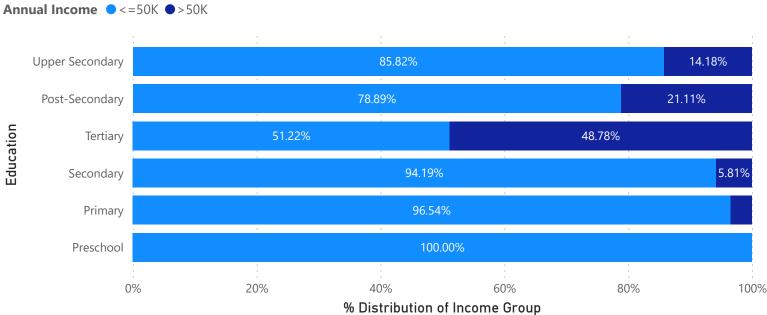
10.82%

100%

Average Hourly Wages by Education



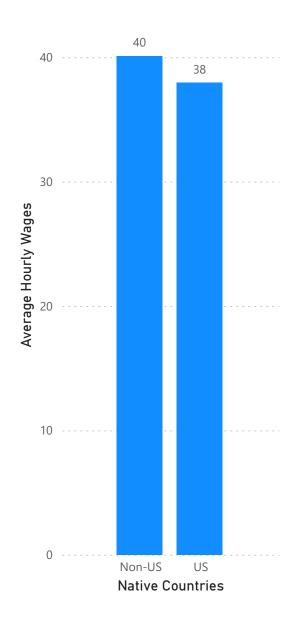
% Distribution of Income Group by Education and Annual Income



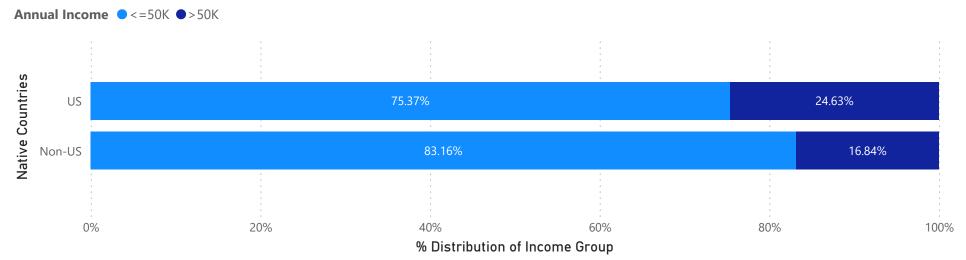
F. How does Education Level affect income?

It seems that back in 1994, education did have a very obvious positive impact on earnings. The higher the education level, the higher the average hourly wage and the percentage of people earning more than \$50,000 a year.

Average Hourly Wages by Native Countries



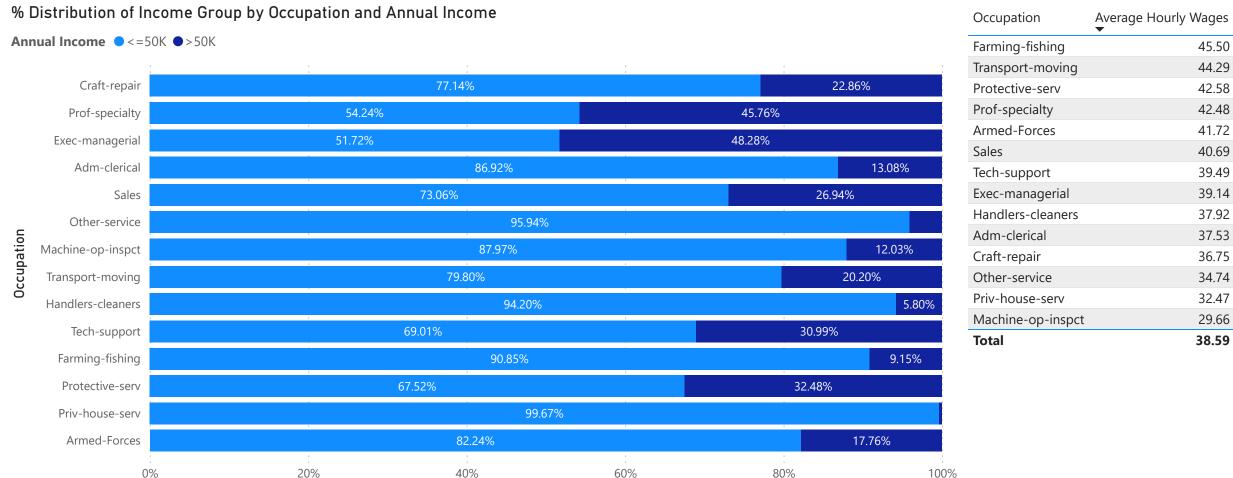
% Distribution of Income Group by Native Countries and Annual Income



G. How was the differences in Income among Native and Non-Native in US back in 1994?

It appears that back in 1994, citizens native to the US earned more than those whose native countries were not the US.

A higher percentage of US natives earned more than \$50,000 a year, and US natives also earned higher average hourly wages.

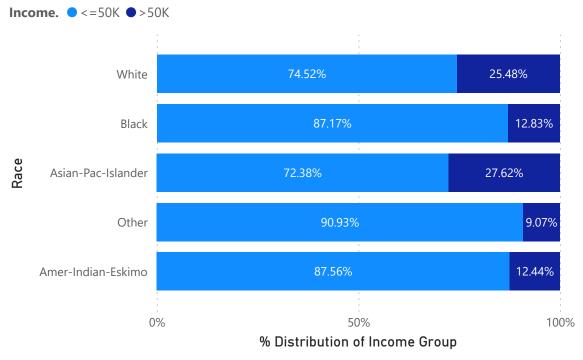


% Distribution of Income Group H. What was the highest paid jobs in US back then in 1994?

Interestingly, while executive managerial roles have the highest percentage (48.28%) of people earning more than \$50,000 annually, employees in the farming/fishing industry earn the highest average hourly wages. However, despite having the highest average hourly wage rate, 90.85% of employees in the farming/fishing industry earn less than \$50,000 a year.

| Total | 100.00% |
|--------------|---------|
| >50K | 23.86% |
| <=50K | 76.14% |
| Income Group | % ▼ |

% Distribution of Income Group by Race and Income.



| Total | 38.22 | 100.00% |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| White | 38.07 | 84.31% |
| Other | 39.21 | 0.86% |
| Black | 38.67 | 11.53% |
| Asian-Pac-Islander | 40.18 | 2.69% |
| Amer-Indian-Eskimo | 40.69 | 0.61% |
| Race | AverageHourlyWages | % |

I. How was the differences in Income among different races?

Back then in 1994, White and Asian-Pacific-Islander have more % that were earning more than \$50,000 annually.

However, oddly, White has the lowest Average Hourly Wages which contradicts with the fact that White has the second highest % of people earning more than \$50,000 a year.

One the plausible explanation for such contradiction might be due to the low population of non-white races back then, where white constitute to 84.31% of the general population.

In such circumstances, a few extremely high earning individual among the non-white races will push up the Average Hourly Wages. In such circumstances, a Median Hourly Wages might be able to paint a better picture.