**Slide 1: Title Slide**

* "Analyzing Employment Sectors Using Adult Census Income Data" By Altab Tamboli
* Hello , today I'll be presenting an analysis of employment sectors using the Adult Census Income dataset.

**Slide 2: About the Project**

* The primary objective of this project is to analyze the employment distribution among individuals using the Adult Census Income dataset.
* Specifically, the project aims to determine the number of individuals working in the private sector

**Slide 3: Key Questions**

* To guide our analysis, we considered several key questions:
  1. Which age group has a high income?
  2. What is the relationship between education level and income?
  3. What is the average number of hours worked per week across different occupations?
  4. How many individuals work in each work class and which one has the highest number?
  5. What are the highest 5 individual Native Countries?
  6. Which work class has high capital gains and low capital gains?
  7. Which gender has higher income?
  8. What is the average final weight for each race?
  9. What is the average age for each marital status category?
  10. Who are the top 10 individuals ranked by their education numbers?
  11. Which genders gained and lost how much capital?
  12. What is the average hours worked per week by gender?
  13. How many individuals work in each occupation?
  14. How many individuals work in each work class by hours worked per week?
  15. What is the average hours worked per week by race?

**Slide 4: Age Groups with the Highest Income**

* This chart shows the distribution of income across different age groups.
* We can see that the age group 37-46 has the highest number of individuals earning more than $50K, followed by the 47-56 age group.
* This indicates that middle-aged individuals tend to have higher incomes.

**Slide 5: Income by Education Level**

* This chart illustrates the relationship between education level and income.
* Individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher tend to have a significantly higher income.
* This highlights the importance of higher education in achieving higher income levels.

**Slide 6: Average Weekly Work Hours by Occupation**

* The chart shows the average number of hours worked per week across various occupations.
* Executive managerial and farming-fishing occupations have the highest average work hours, while other services have the lowest.
* This provides insight into the work demands of different occupations.

**Slide 7: Individuals by Work Class**

* This chart breaks down the number of individuals in each work class.
* The majority of individuals are in the private sector, with a significant number also self-employed.
* This highlights the predominance of the private sector in the workforce.

**Slide 8: Top 5 Native Countries**

* The chart shows the top 5 native countries of individuals in the dataset.
* The majority are from the United States, followed by the Philippines and Mexico.
* This provides insight into the diverse backgrounds of individuals in the dataset.

**Slide 9: Work Classes with High vs. Low Capital Gains**

* This chart compares the capital gains and losses across different work classes.
* Individuals in the private sector and self-employed incorporated have the highest capital gains.
* This indicates the financial benefits of private sector and entrepreneurial activities.

**Slide 10: Income by Gender**

* The chart shows the distribution of income by gender.
* Males have a higher representation in higher income categories compared to females.
* This highlights the gender disparity in income.

**Slide 11: Average Final Weight by Race**

* This chart illustrates the average final weight of individuals by race.
* It shows the distribution of population weights, which is useful for understanding demographic representation.

**Slide 12: Average Age by Marital Status**

* The chart shows the average age of individuals by marital status.
* Widowed individuals have the highest average age, while never-married individuals have the lowest.
* This provides insight into the age demographics of different marital status groups.

**Slide 13: Top 10 Individuals by Education Level**

* This chart ranks the top 10 individuals based on their education numbers.
* High school graduates and individuals with some college education have the highest numbers.
* This highlights the common educational attainment levels in the dataset.

**Slide 14: Capital Gains and Losses by Gender**

* The chart shows the total capital gains and losses by gender.
* Males have significantly higher capital gains and losses compared to females.
* This provides insight into financial activities by gender.

**Slide 15: Average Weekly Hours by Gender**

* The chart shows the average hours worked per week by gender.
* Males work more hours on average compared to females.
* This highlights the gender differences in work hours.

**Slide 16: Number of Individuals in Each Occupation**

* The chart shows the number of individuals in each occupation.
* Adm-clerical and craft-repair occupations have the highest numbers.
* This provides an overview of occupational distribution.

**Slide 17: Work Class Breakdown by Weekly Hours Worked**

* The chart shows the breakdown of work classes based on weekly hours worked.
* The private sector has the highest total hours worked, indicating its dominance in the workforce.

**Slide 18: Average Weekly Hours Worked by Race**

* The chart shows the average weekly hours worked by individuals of different races.
* It provides insight into work patterns across different racial groups.

**Slide 19: Conclusion**

* In this project, the Adult Census Income dataset was analyzed to determine the number of individuals working in the private sector.
* Using Excel's PivotTable feature, the analysis was efficient and straightforward.
* The PivotTable revealed that there are 22,696 individuals employed in the private sector.
* This demonstrates the effectiveness of PivotTables in quickly summarizing and analyzing categorical data, providing valuable insights into employment distribution within the dataset.

**Slide 20: Thank You**

* Thank you for your attention.