Brock Pinagel

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MBA 6103 Statistics for Data Analytics and Visualization

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Assignment 2

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Sex, Age, Race, Marital, Degree, and Income, x Sex

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | level | MALE | FEMALE |
| n |  | 975 | 1171 |
| MARITAL (%) | MARRIED | 440 ( 45.1) | 480 ( 41.0) |
|  | WIDOWED | 50 ( 5.1) | 125 ( 10.7) |
|  | DIVORCED | 153 ( 15.7) | 226 ( 19.3) |
|  | SEPARATED | 31 ( 3.2) | 39 ( 3.3) |
|  | NEVER MARRIED | 301 ( 30.9) | 301 ( 25.7) |
| DEGREE (%) | NO DEGREE | 108 ( 11.1) | 115 ( 9.8) |
|  | HIGHSCHOOL | 501 ( 51.4) | 572 ( 48.8) |
|  | JUNIOR COLLEGE | 65 ( 6.7) | 117 ( 10.0) |
|  | BACHELOR | 196 ( 20.1) | 239 ( 20.4) |
|  | GRADUATE | 105 ( 10.8) | 128 ( 10.9) |
| SEX (%) | MALE | 975 (100.0) | 0 ( 0.0) |
|  | FEMALE | 0 ( 0.0) | 1171 (100.0) |
| RACE (%) | WHITE | 719 ( 73.7) | 840 ( 71.7) |
|  | BLACK | 145 ( 14.9) | 209 ( 17.8) |
|  | OTHER | 111 ( 11.4) | 122 ( 10.4) |
| INCOME (%) | <$25K | 210 ( 21.5) | 322 ( 27.5) |
|  | $25-$50K | 203 ( 20.8) | 252 ( 21.5) |
|  | $50-$75K | 181 ( 18.6) | 220 ( 18.8) |
|  | $75-$110K | 143 ( 14.7) | 168 ( 14.3) |
|  | $110-$170K | 154 ( 15.8) | 122 ( 10.4) |
|  | >$170K | 84 ( 8.6) | 87 ( 7.4) |
| AGE.CAT (%) | 18-29 | 162 ( 16.6) | 190 ( 16.2) |
|  | 30-41 | 200 ( 20.5) | 302 ( 25.8) |
|  | 42-53 | 193 ( 19.8) | 222 ( 19.0) |
|  | 54-65 | 213 ( 21.8) | 223 ( 19.0) |
|  | 66-77 | 148 ( 15.2) | 172 ( 14.7) |
|  | 78-89+ | 59 ( 6.1) | 62 ( 5.3) |

To: Dr. Colin M. Wasiloff

From: Brock Pinagel

Date: 5/19/2025

Subject: Analysis of Frequency Distribution of Sex, Age, Race, Marital, Degree, and Income, x Sex

Dr. Colin M. Wasiloff,

Table 1 shows a frequency distribution table based on data from the 2018 General Social Survey focusing on gender-based comparisons for the following categories: Age, Race, Marital Status, Education, and Income. Males and females are well represented among all age brackets with the largest group being females ages 30-41. Among all 2146 survey respondents 1559 are white making the population predominantly white across both genders. Males appear never married more often than females, however, females appear divorced more often than males. Female respondents appear to slightly outpace males in both bachelor and graduate degrees, yet women frequently fall into the <$25K category of income. Men dominate the higher income groups especially >$110K. Overall, this demographic analysis provides insight into gender-based disparities in education and income.