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Data101

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Data Exploration Summary

I've been looking at a big set of data that tells us about people's lives. It has information like how old they are, what kind of job they have, how much they've studied, and how much money they make. What's interesting is that this data seems to match what we see in real life. For example, the oldest person in the data is 90 years old, which is similar to what we see in the real world. Most people in the data work around 40 hours a week, which is what we expect in the United States.

As I dug into the data, I found three really interesting things. First, I looked at how much money people make and how often they get divorced. When I made a graph, I saw that people who make less than $50,000 (shown in red) were much more likely to get divorced than people who make more than $50,000 (shown in blue). This made me wonder if having more money makes it less likely for people to get divorced. It's an important question because it might show how money affects our relationships.

Second, I looked at how many hours men and women work. I used something called "box plots" to show this. I found out that, on average, men work more hours than women. Men work about 42.42 hours per week, while women work about 36.41 hours per week. This difference is interesting because it makes us think about fairness at work. Why do men and women work different hours, and is it fair?

The third thing I found was about how old people are in different types of jobs. I looked at jobs in private companies and government jobs. Surprisingly, government jobs tend to have older workers, with an average age of 41.25 years. Private jobs, on the other hand, have a younger average age of 35. This discovery challenged what I thought because I assumed private jobs might have more older people. It's a reminder that different jobs attract different age groups.

In summary, this dataset has given me lots of things to think about. It makes me wonder how income is linked to divorce rates and if having more money means fewer divorces. It also shows that there are differences in the number of hours men and women work, which raises questions about fairness. Lastly, it challenges assumptions about the age of workers in different types of jobs. This data has opened up a world of questions and possibilities for further research into how money, work, and age impact our lives.