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Employment Changes in Great Britain by Industry

<https://public.tableau.com/s/resources?qt-overview_resources=1>

My dataset displays the change in jobs in Great Britain in 2011 and 2014 by city and by industry in the 1-digit sheet aggregated at industry level. It does this through 8 different variables: city, country, SIC code, industry, jobs in 2011, jobs in 2014, change in jobs, and percent change in jobs. This data comes in a Microsoft Excel Workbook (.xlsx) file type. The data type for the city, country, and industry are a string. The data type for the SIC code is a character. The data type for the jobs in 2011, 2014, and change in jobs are all integers. The percent change in jobs is a double. The independent variables (the variable being changed) are the year, the industry, and the city. The dependent variable (the variable being recorded) is the change and percent change.

Evaluation rubric:

Timeliness/currency: 1, purpose: 2, audience: 2, agenda: 2, authority: 1, type of Publisher: 1, quality control: 1, logical Fallacies: 1, research methods: 2, accuracy: 2. Total: 15 points.

The audience may be the UK government, working individuals, and industry professionals. An assumption I am making is that this dataset might not be the most accurate because the SIC codes don’t seem to match up to regular SIC codes. Standard Industrial Classification codes are 4-digit numerical codes meant to categorize companies by their business activities. Since the SIC codes in the data set are classified by letters or character data types, I don’t know if it is entirely accurate because that is not the standard form SIC codes come in. The information tells me that in most cities, there was an equal amount of negative and positive percentage changes, in most cases there were a higher number of positive percent changes meaning that the number of jobs increased in that specific industry and city from 2011 to 2014.

US Unemployment Rate by country, 1990-2016

<https://www.kaggle.com/jayrav13/unemployment-by-county-us>

This dataset displays the unemployment rate in different counties in the US. It does this through 5 variables: year, month, state, county, and rate. This data comes in a .csv file type. The data type for the year is an integer. The data type for the month, state, and county are strings. The data type for the rate in a double. The independent variables are the year, month, state, and county. The dependent variable is the unemployment rate.

Evaluation rubric:

Timeliness/currency: 2, purpose: 2, audience: 1, agenda: 2, authority: 0, type of Publisher: 0, quality control: 0, logical Fallacies: 1, research methods: 1, accuracy: 2. Total: 11 points.

The audience may be the US government, and US citizens in every county recorded. An assumption I am making is that this is not an accurate representation of the unemployment rate in all of the US because the states recorded are primarily south-eastern states which have a much different economy than the US as a whole. The information tells me that in most of these counties across these south-eastern states, the unemployment rate is about 5% or higher.

French Employment, Salaries, Population per town

<https://www.kaggle.com/etiennelq/french-employment-by-town?select=base_etablissement_par_tranche_effectif.csv>

This dataset displays the total number of firms, number of firms with 1-5 employees, 6-9 employees, 10-19 employees, 20-49 employees, 50-99 employees, 100-199 employees, 200-499 employees, and 500 employees in each location in France based on the geographic code, town name, region number, and department number. This data comes in a .csv file type. The datatype for the geographic code, region number, department number, total number of firms, and all variables detailing firms with 1-500 employees are integers. The data type for the town name is a string. The independent variables are the geographic code, town name, region number, and department number. The dependent variables are the number of firms and all variables detailing the number of firms with 1-500 employees.

Evaluation rubric:

Timeliness/currency: 2, purpose: 1, audience: 2, agenda: 2, authority: 1, type of Publisher: 0, quality control: 0, logical Fallacies: 1, research methods: 2, accuracy: 2. Total: 13 points.

The audience is probably the French government and French workers. An assumption I am making about this dataset is that it was probably gathered by a small testing group because the numbers of firms with an x number of employees are very small especially in comparison to the UK employment changes dataset. The information in this dataset tells me that there is a correlation in the number of firms with a certain number of employees. There are more firms with fewer employees than firms with higher employees no matter the geographic location in France.