

Descriptive statistics paper



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Descriptive Statistics Descriptive Statistics Statistics on the profile of the labor force are banked each month by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The department gathers pertinent data about working conditions such as employment and unemployment rates, demographic, economic and social characteristics which are derived from the Current Population Survey. Data and statistical analysis about the work force may also be conducted or investigated by interested individual or group. The presented data and analysis below are derived from the research conducted from 100 respondents, whose profiles and other demographic characteristics were gathered and carefully recorded.

Data Collection

Figure 1. Chart on the Percentage of Observers: Female vs. Male in 2008
(Source: Lind, Marchal, and Wathen, 2008, Statistical Techniques in Business and Economics)

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In the preceding page is a pie chart that shows a set of nominal data of respondents according to gender. Notice that there are more females (52%) than the male respondents (48%). This differences in frequency in terms of population may affect the the result of data. Based on models, the disparities can be due to related factors such as demographic data and skills of the workers (Autor, Katz and Kearney, 2008), that demographic as well as factors that are non-economic can greatly affect the wages.

Figure 2. Average Years of Experience between Male and Female
(Source: Lind, Marchal, and Wathen, 2008, Statistical Techniques in Business and Economics)

The second chart above reveals the average years of work experiences between males and females. There is difference in the said years of experience according to gender and this is reflected on the chart. More female was found to have higher work experiences (21. 11%) than the males (19. 74%).

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Figure 3 presents the box plot chart shows that average wage per industry in areas of construction (\$ 42, 225. 07), manufacturing (\$26, 402. 29) and others (\$31, 347. 88) have variations. For these industries, employees in the construction had the highest wages followed by those in the field of manufacturing and the rest of other industries.

Figure 3. Average Wage per Industry

(Source: Lind, Marchal, and Wathen, 2008, Statistical Techniques in Business and Economics)

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Finally, figure 5 below depicts the fact that men receive salary far from the amount received by females. Comparison can be considered serious due to the continuous increase in gap between the wages of the male and female members of the workforce (Welch, 2000). The said study presents one of the specific problematic areas related to wage and wage earners.

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