NAME: SIA JIA YONG

SECTION: 2

2) (iii)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| age of respondent | education in years | working status | country of respondent | marital status | spouse years in school |
| 28 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| 28 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| 46 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 28 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 |

3) (ii)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **marital status** | **Average of age of respondent** |
| divorced | 46 |
| married | 46 |
| #N/A | 48 |
| separated | 43 |
| single | 30 |
| widowed | 67 |
| **average** | **44** |

(iii)

According to the table we found that the marital status which contain highest average of age of respondent is widowed which is 67 years old, while the lowest is single, which is 30 years old.

Other marital status such as divorced, married and separated which contain average age of respondent 46, 46 and 43 years old.

Missing marital status which contains average of age of respondent is 48 years old.

4) (i)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **marital status** | **Count of age of respondent** |
| divorced | 784 |
| married | 8129 |
| #N/A | 142 |
| separated | 124 |
| single | 2442 |
| widowed | 946 |
| **average** | **12567** |

(ii)

The number of respondent is highest which contain by married marital status, is 8129. The lowest is separated status which is 124.

Other status such as divorced, single and widowed contain the number of respondent of 784, 2442 and 946.

The missing marital status contains the number of respondent of 142.

5) (i)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **marital status** | **number of respondent not in labour force** |
| divorced | 529 |
| separated | 90 |
| single | 1712 |
| widowed | 169 |
| **average** | **2500** |

By put the marital status variable in the row labels box and working status variable in the values box.

And summarize the data in number of respondent not in labour force by sum.

The code of “not working” is 1. By summing it up, we can get the sum of respondent who are not in labour force.

The sum of the value in each marital status is represents to the number of respondent who are not in labour force.

6) (i)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **status of labour force** | **number of respondent** |  |
| **Country** | **working** | **not working** | **Grand Total** |
| Australia | 555 | 1108 | 1663 |
| Austria | 450 | 522 | 972 |
| Britain | 434 | 778 | 1212 |
| Hungary | 1009 | 1597 | 2606 |
| Netherland | 865 | 773 | 1638 |
| others | 606 | 1486 | 2092 |
| Switzerland | 290 | 697 | 987 |
| West Germany | 803 | 594 | 1397 |
| **Grand Total** | **5012** | **7555** | **12567** |

(ii)clustered bar chart

Stacked bar chart

(ii)

From clustered bar chart, we can conclude that there are only two country which the number of employed is more than unemployed, which is West Germany and Netherland, while Switzerland, Hungary, Britain, Austria, Australia and others country have more respondent who is unemployed than employed.

From stacked bar chart, we can conclude that the number of respondent is highest for Hungary and lowest for Austria. Others country which also included in this data are West Germany, Switzerland, Australia, Britain, Netherland and others.

7) (ii)

From age data graph, we found that the graph is near to line of best fit, so it means that the graph is almost normal. The gradient of the lines of best fit of the graph is more lean.

While from lnage data graph, we found that the graph is also near to line of best fit, so it mean that the graph is almost normal. The gradient of the lines of best fit of the graph is less lean.