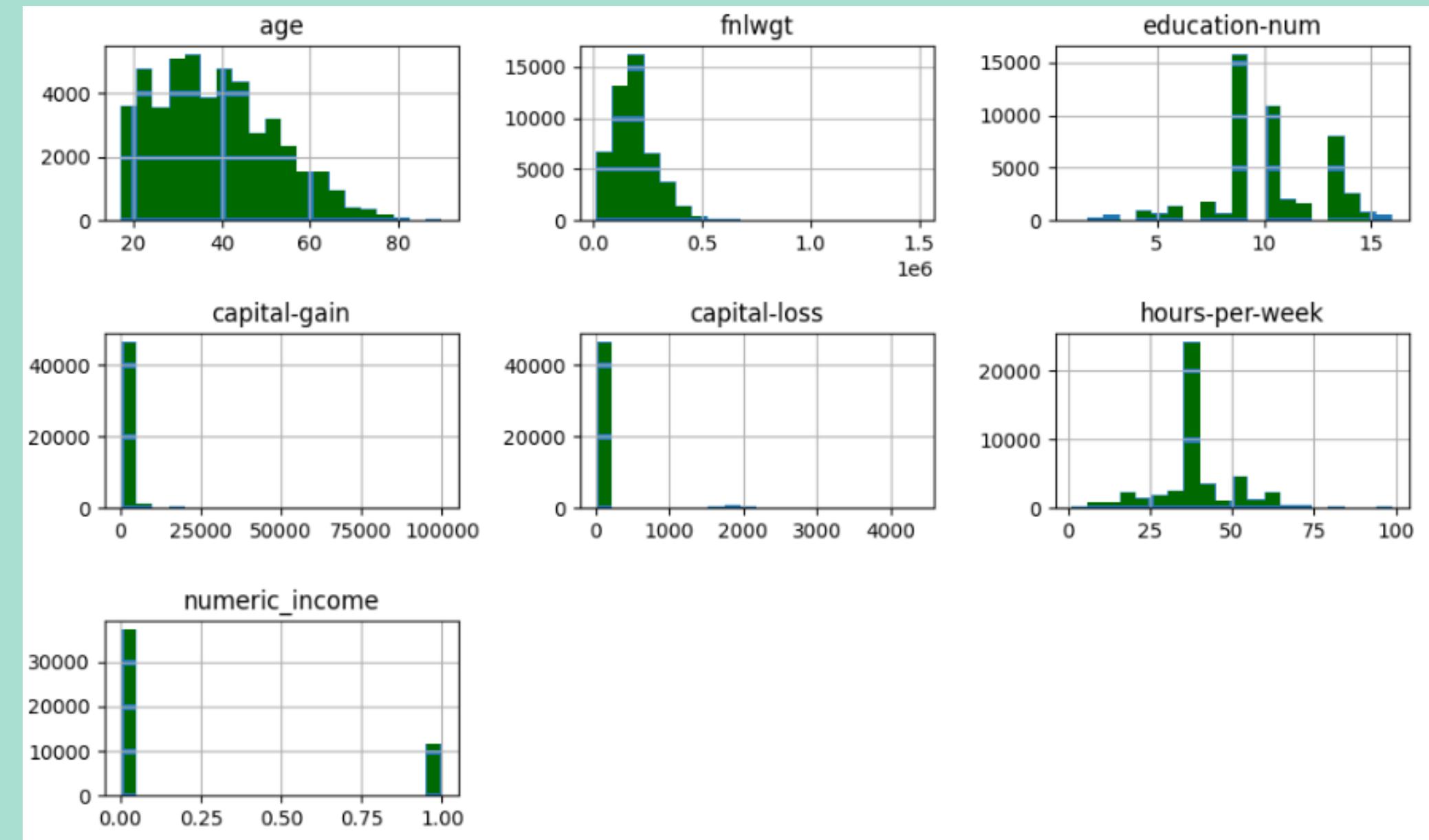


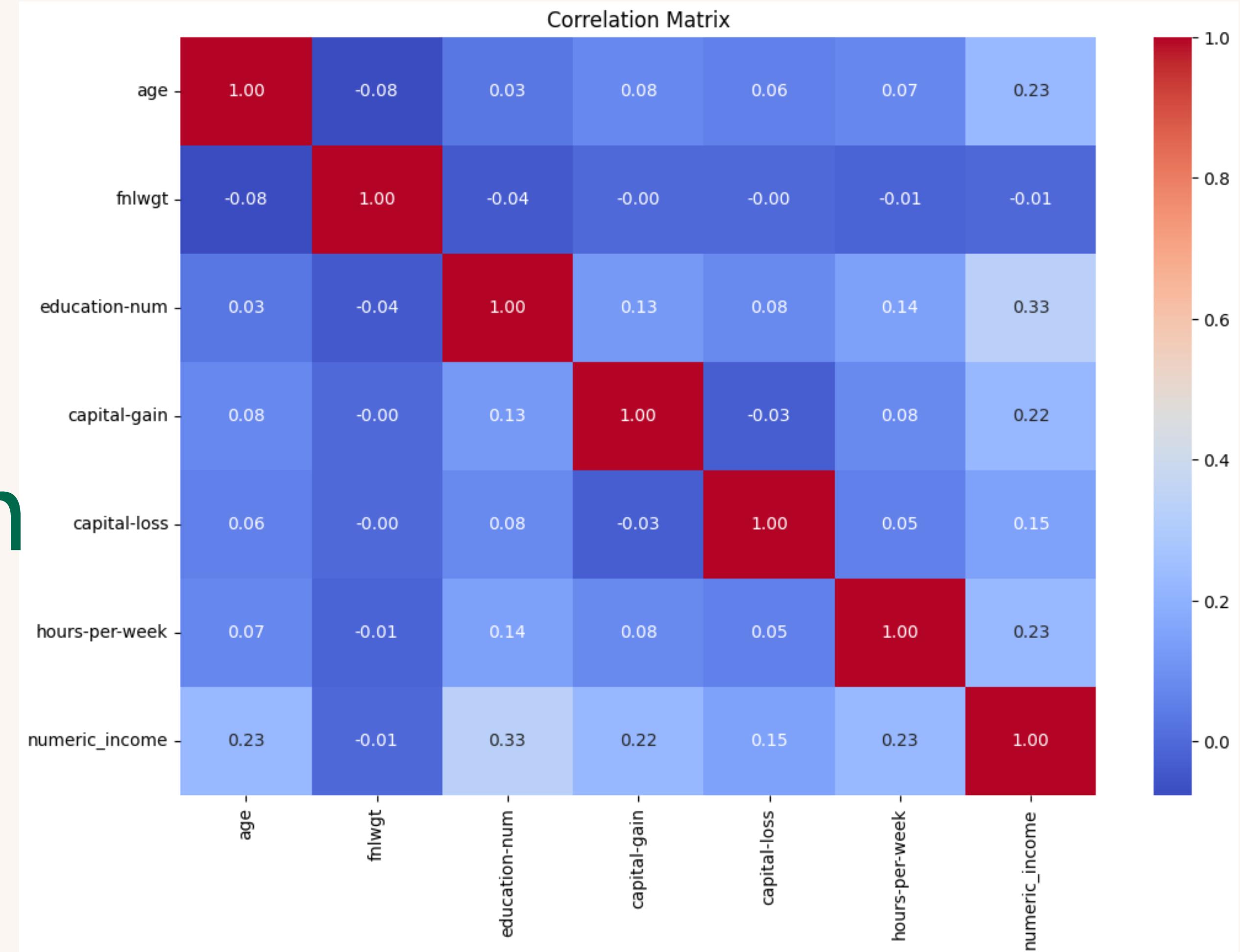
Eugene Dela Cruz

exploratory data analysis

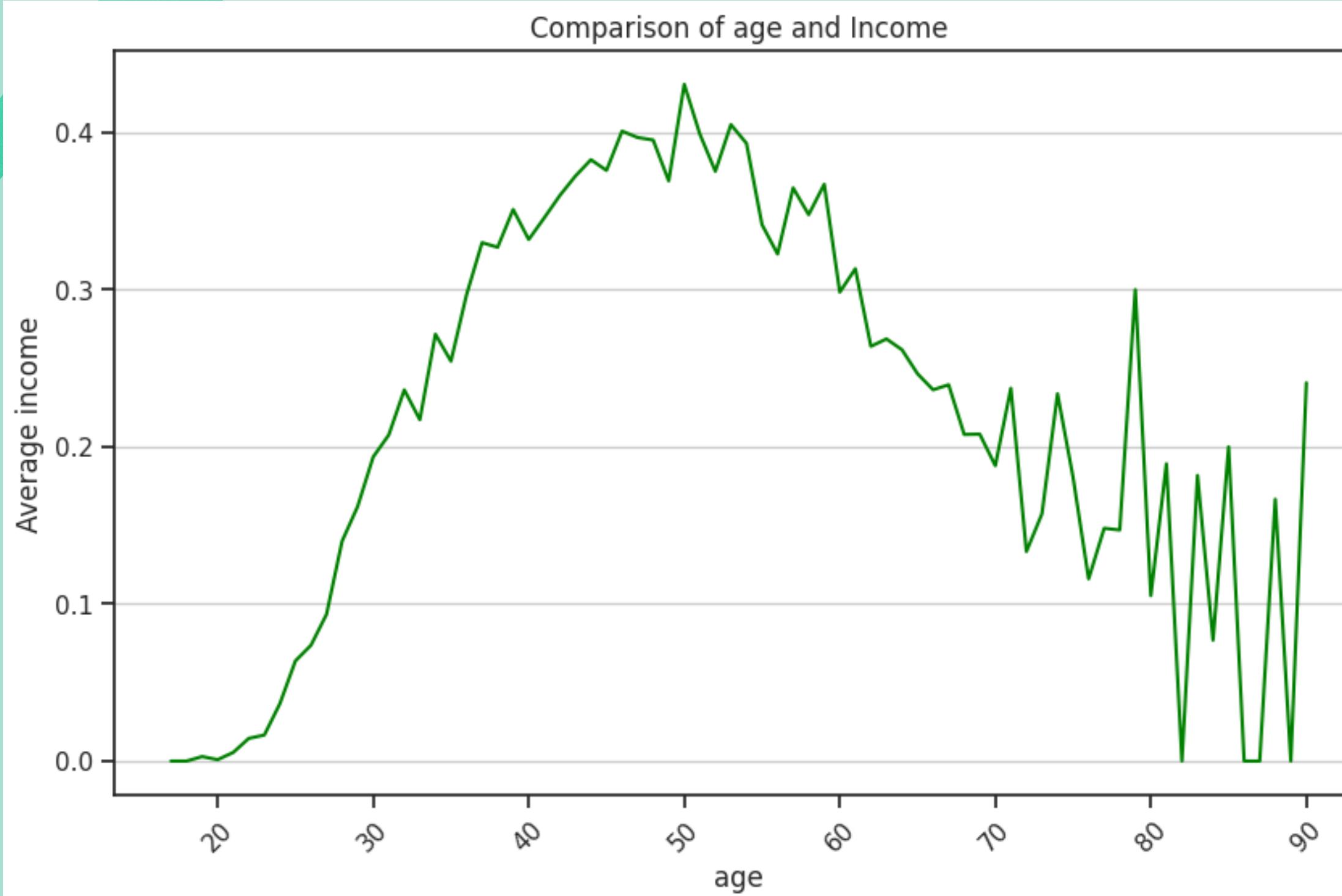
histograph of each integer values of data



Correlation matrix that includes the columns with numerical values only



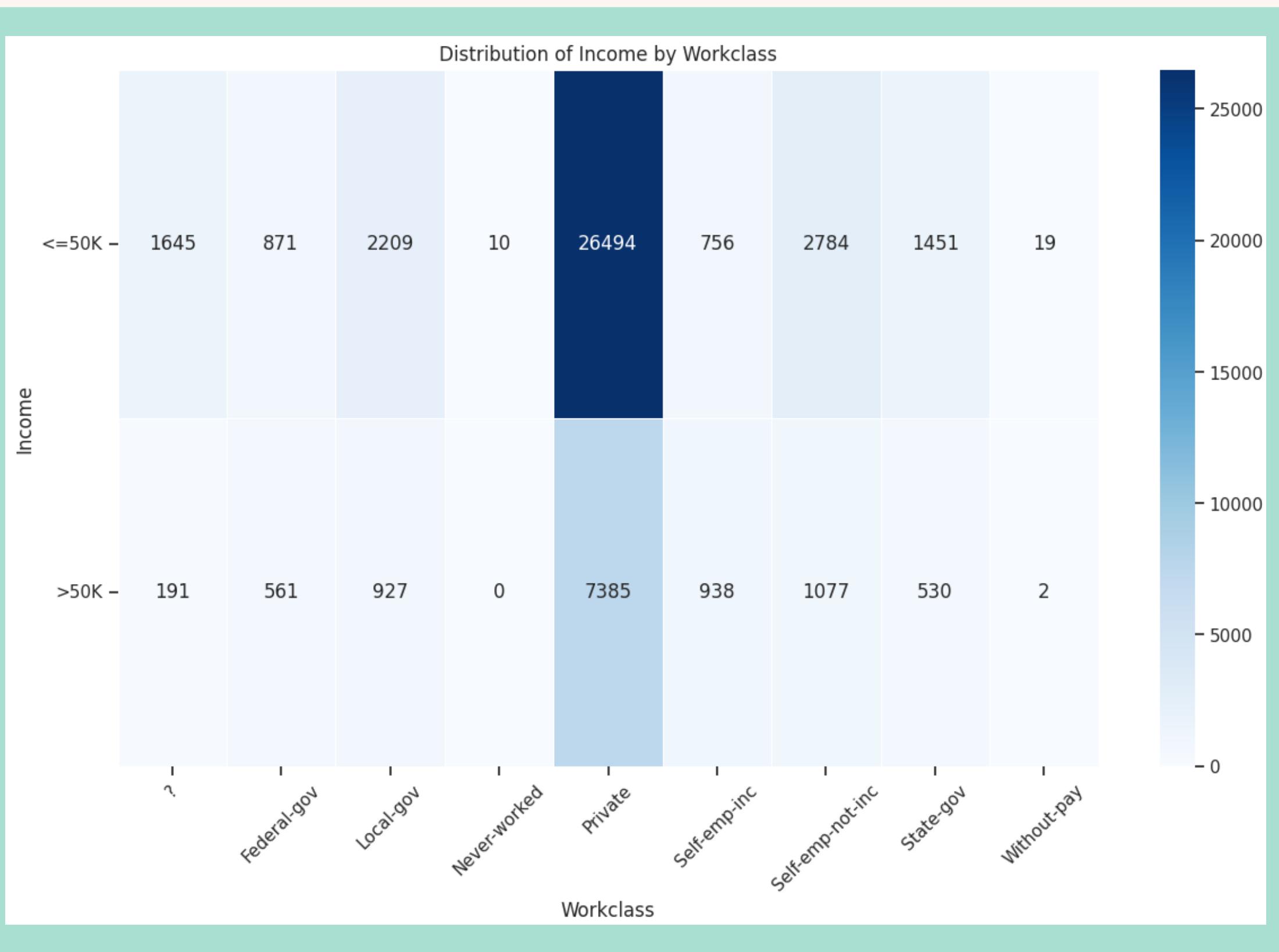
Comparison of age and Income



Correlation between age and income

The graph illustrates the correlation between age and income, revealing how income tends to vary with age, providing insights into potential trends or patterns in earnings over the lifespan.

Note: The 0 on income shows <=50K while the 1 shows the >50K



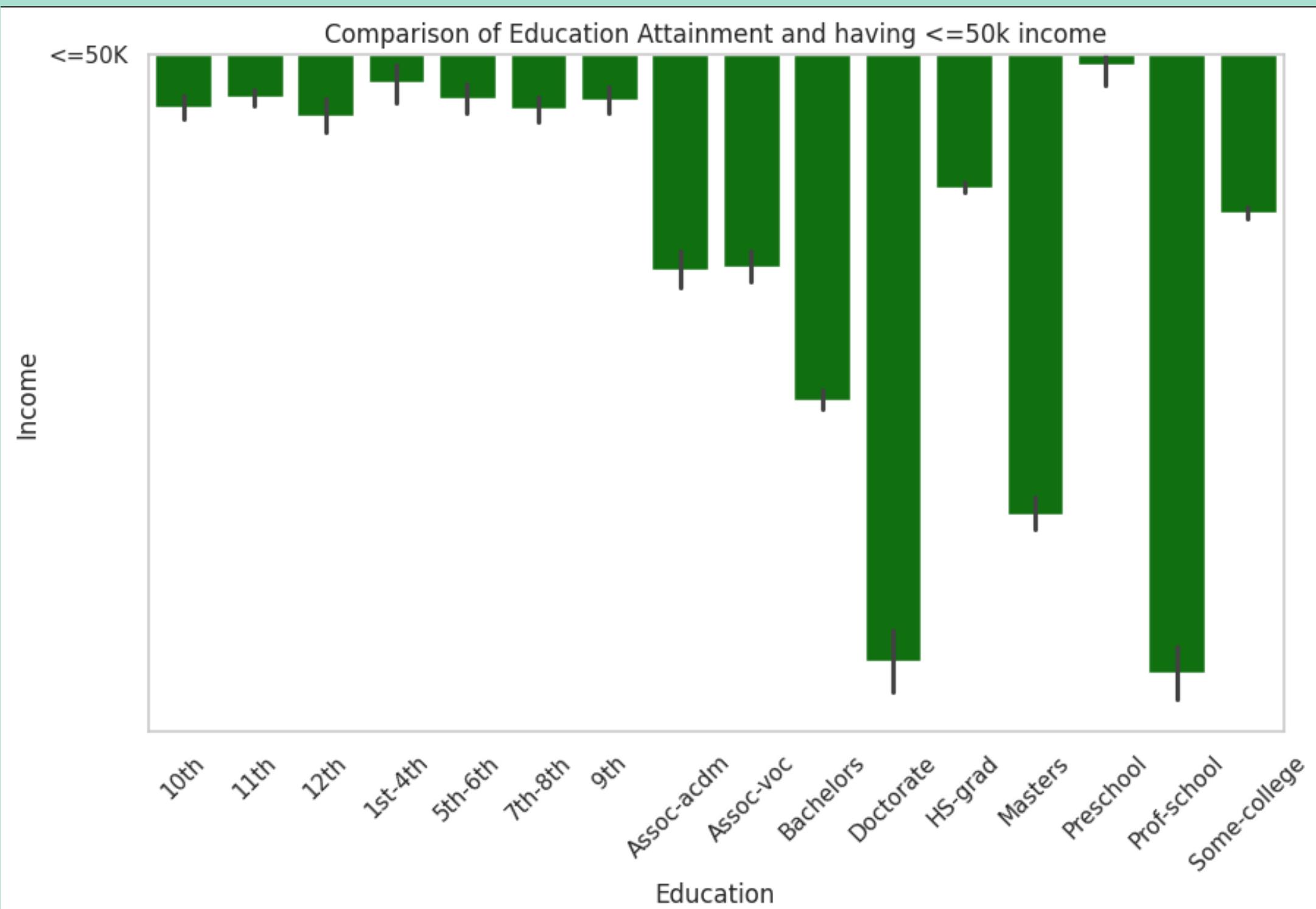
Correlation between workclass and income

The graph reveals insights into the relationship between individuals' employment status and their earnings. A positive correlation suggests that certain workclass categories may be associated with higher income levels, while a negative correlation may indicate lower income levels.

Note: The 0 on income shows <=50K while the 1 shows the >50K

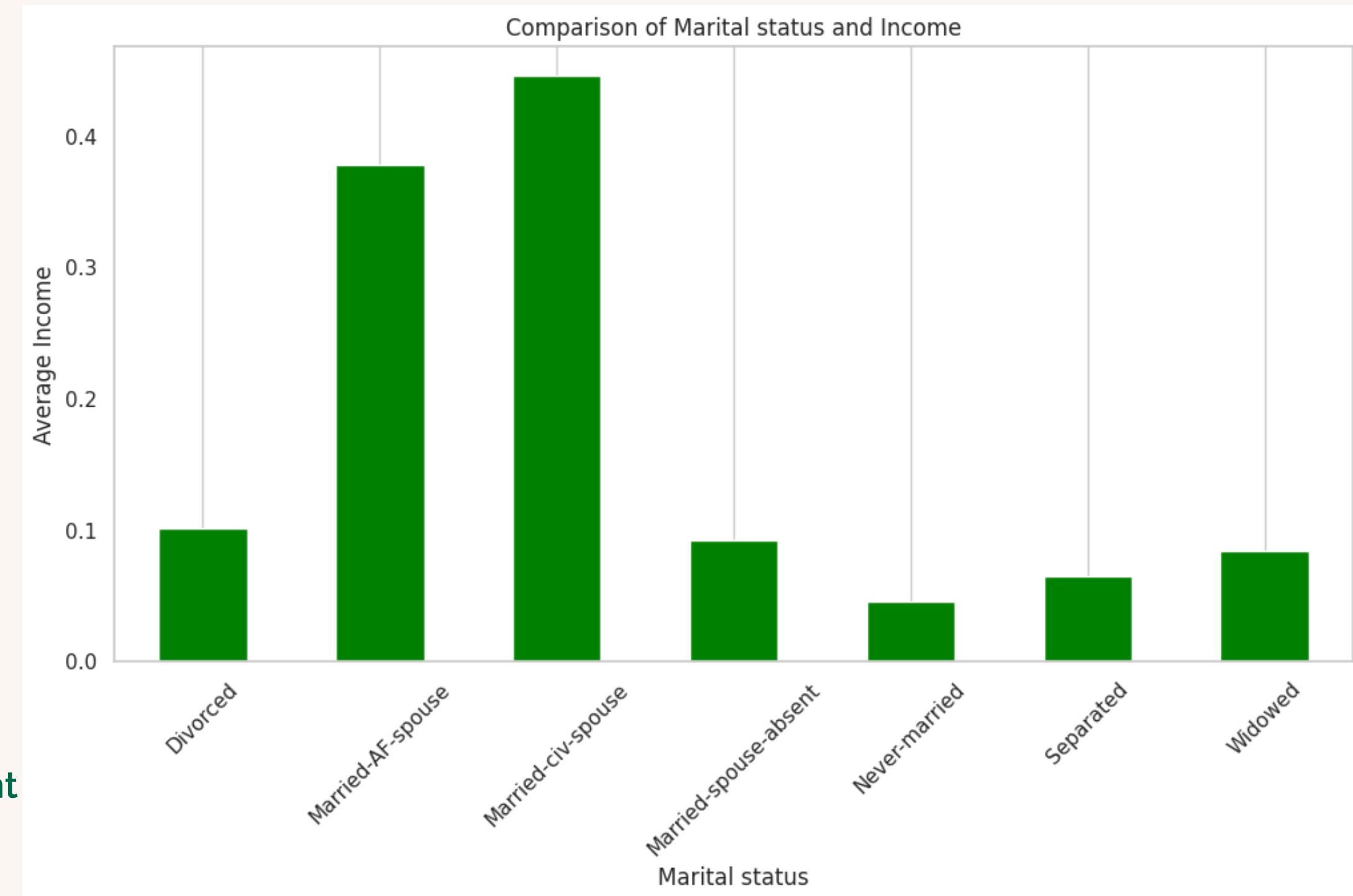
Correlation between education and income

The graph illustrates the correlation between education level and the likelihood of earning less than or equal to 50,000 annually. Each education level is represented on the x-axis, while the proportion of individuals earning $\leq \$50k$ income is depicted on the y-axis. The visual comparison highlights any trends or disparities in income across different education levels, offering insights into the relationship between educational attainment and income stability.



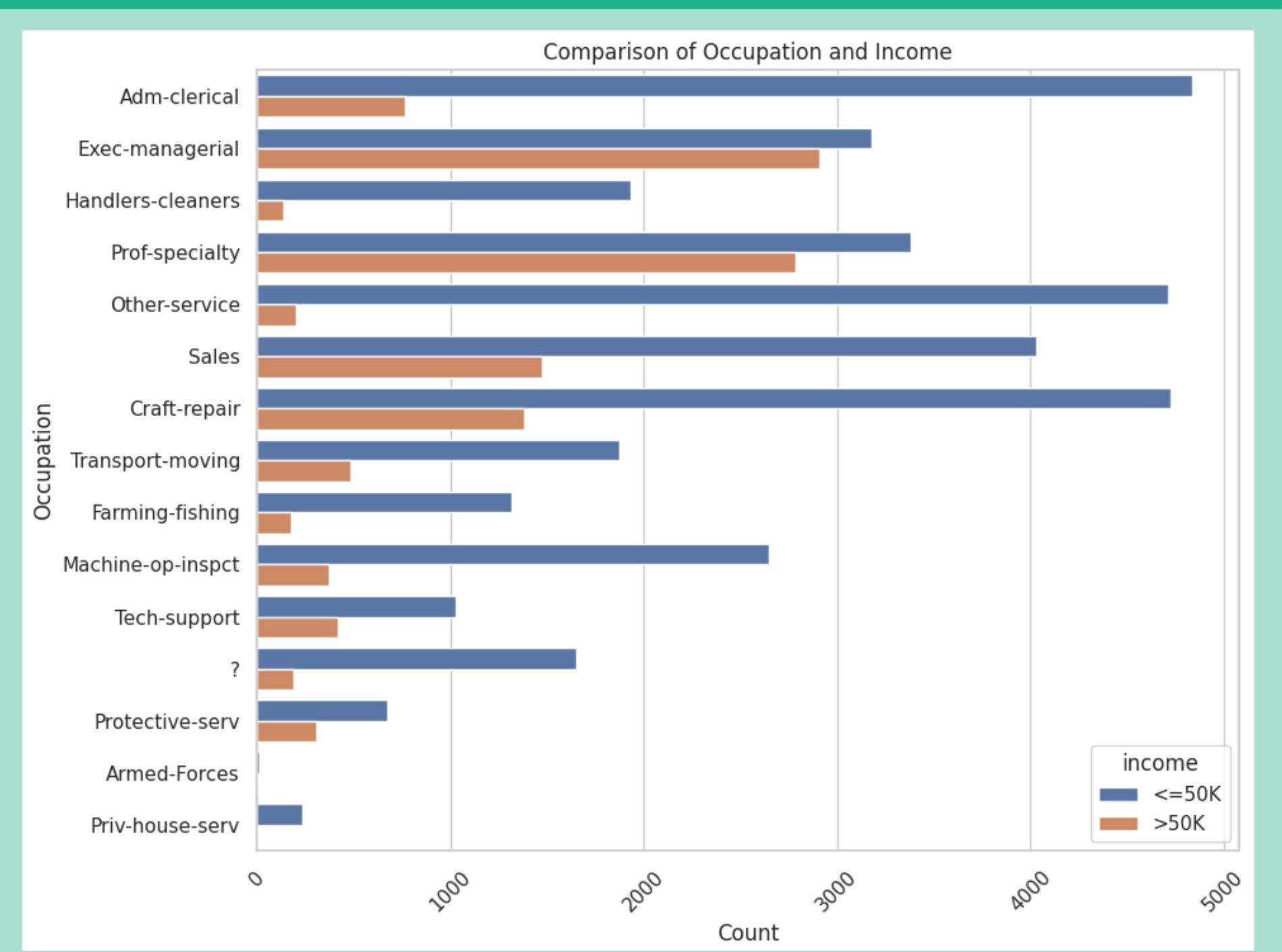
Correlation between marital-status and income

illustrates the correlation between marital status and income levels within the dataset. Each marital status category is represented along the x-axis, while the y-axis depicts the average income associated with each category. By visually comparing income across different marital statuses, the graph highlights any trends or disparities in income based on marital status. This provides valuable insights into how marital status may influence earning potential or socioeconomic status within the population studied.



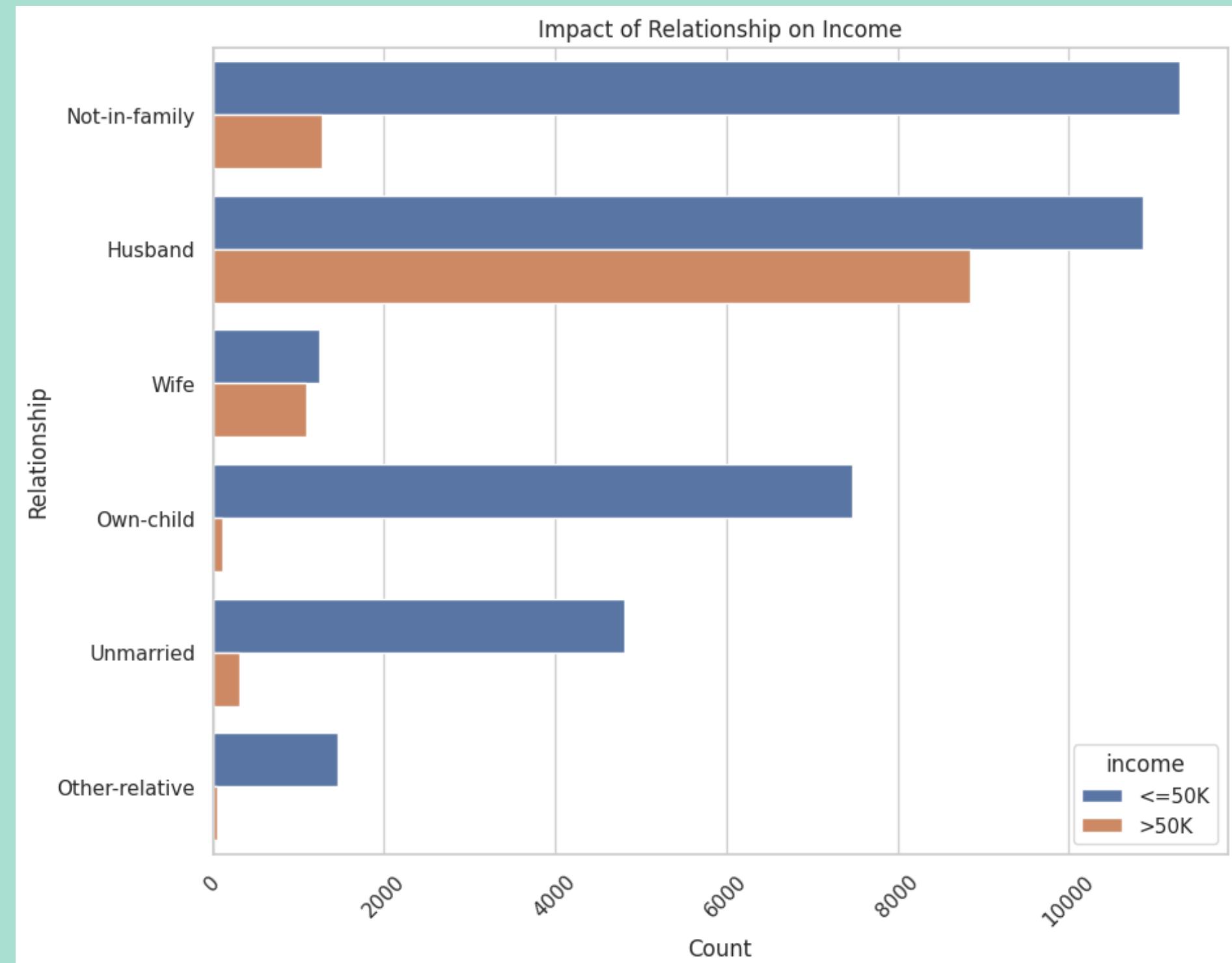
Correlation of Occupation and Income

The graph illustrates the correlation between occupation and income levels within the dataset. By visually comparing income proportions across different occupations, the graph highlights any trends or disparities in income based on occupation type. This provides valuable insights into how occupation may influence earning potential or socioeconomic status within the population studied.



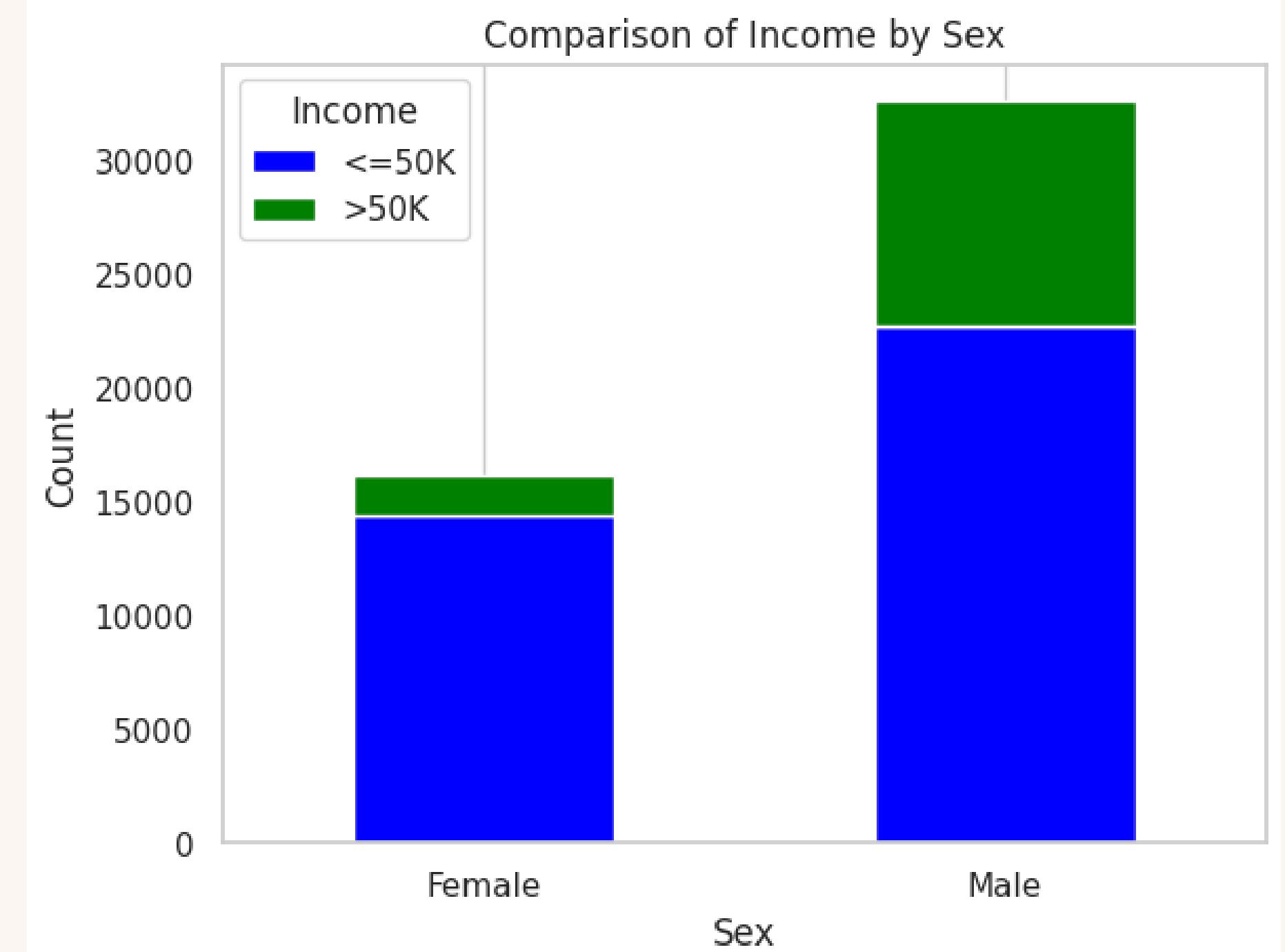
Correlation between relationship and income

The graph shows how being in different types of relationships relates to how much money people make. Each type of relationship is shown on the left side, and the average amount of money earned is shown on the bottom. By looking at this graph, we can see if there's a connection between the type of relationship someone has and how much they earn.



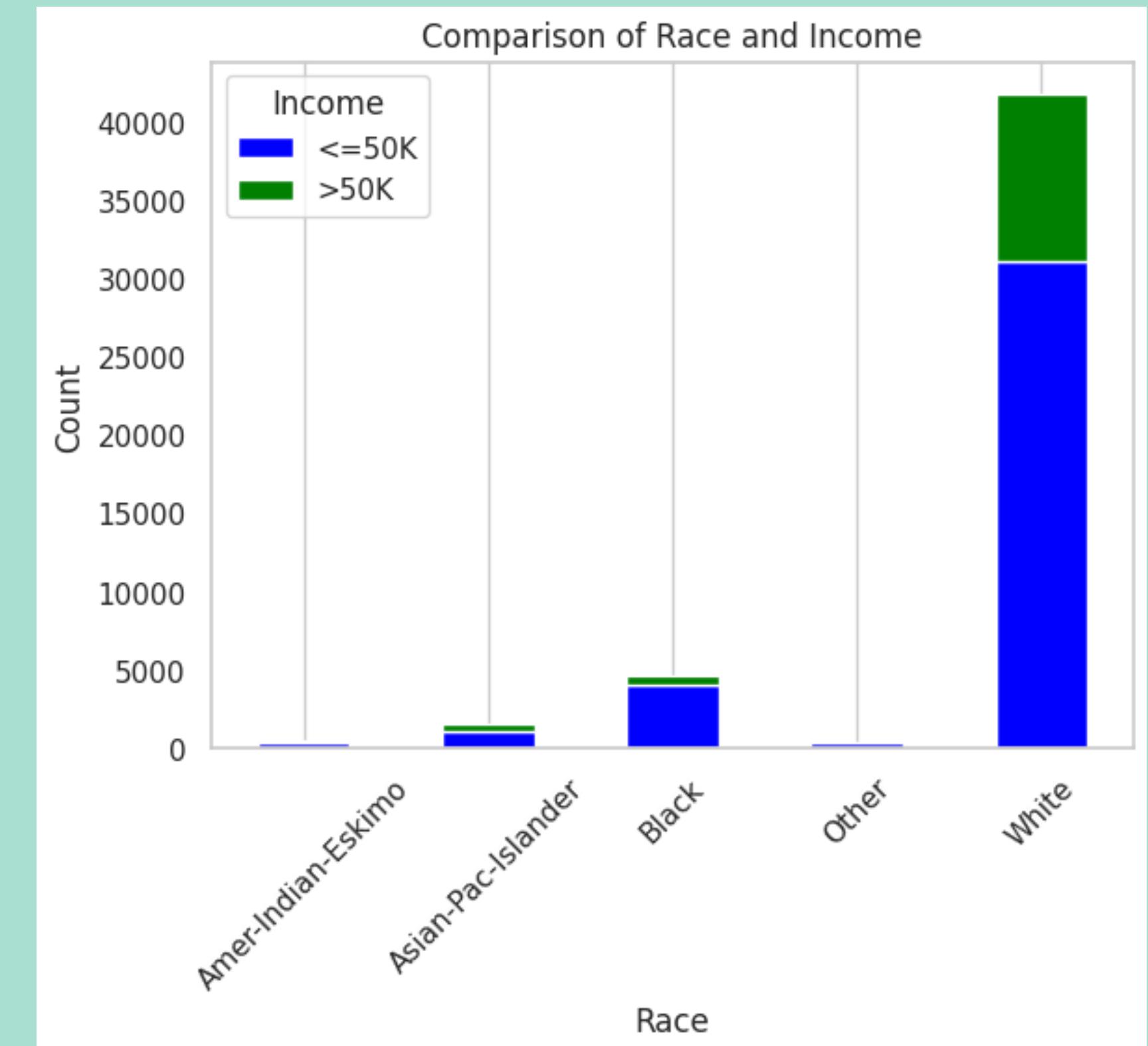
Correlation of income by sex

The graph illustrates the correlation between sex and income levels within the Census Income dataset. Each bar represents the count of individuals categorized by sex, with segments showing the proportion earning less than or equal to 50k ($\leq 50K$) and those earning more than 50k ($>50K$).



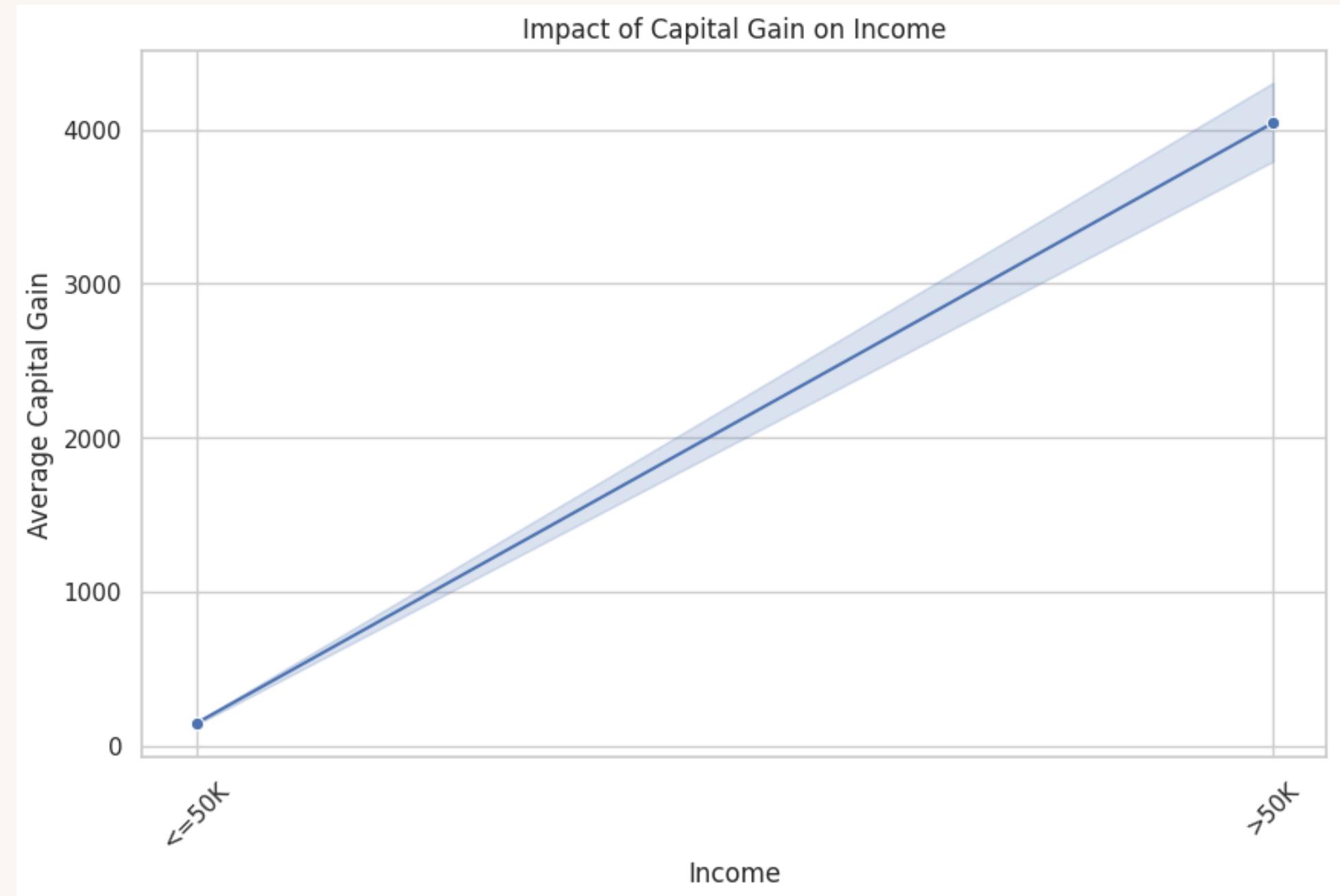
Correlation between race and income

The graph visualizes the impact of race on income levels within the dataset. Each bar represents the average income associated with a specific race category. By examining the heights of the bars, we can observe any disparities or patterns in income distribution across different racial groups.



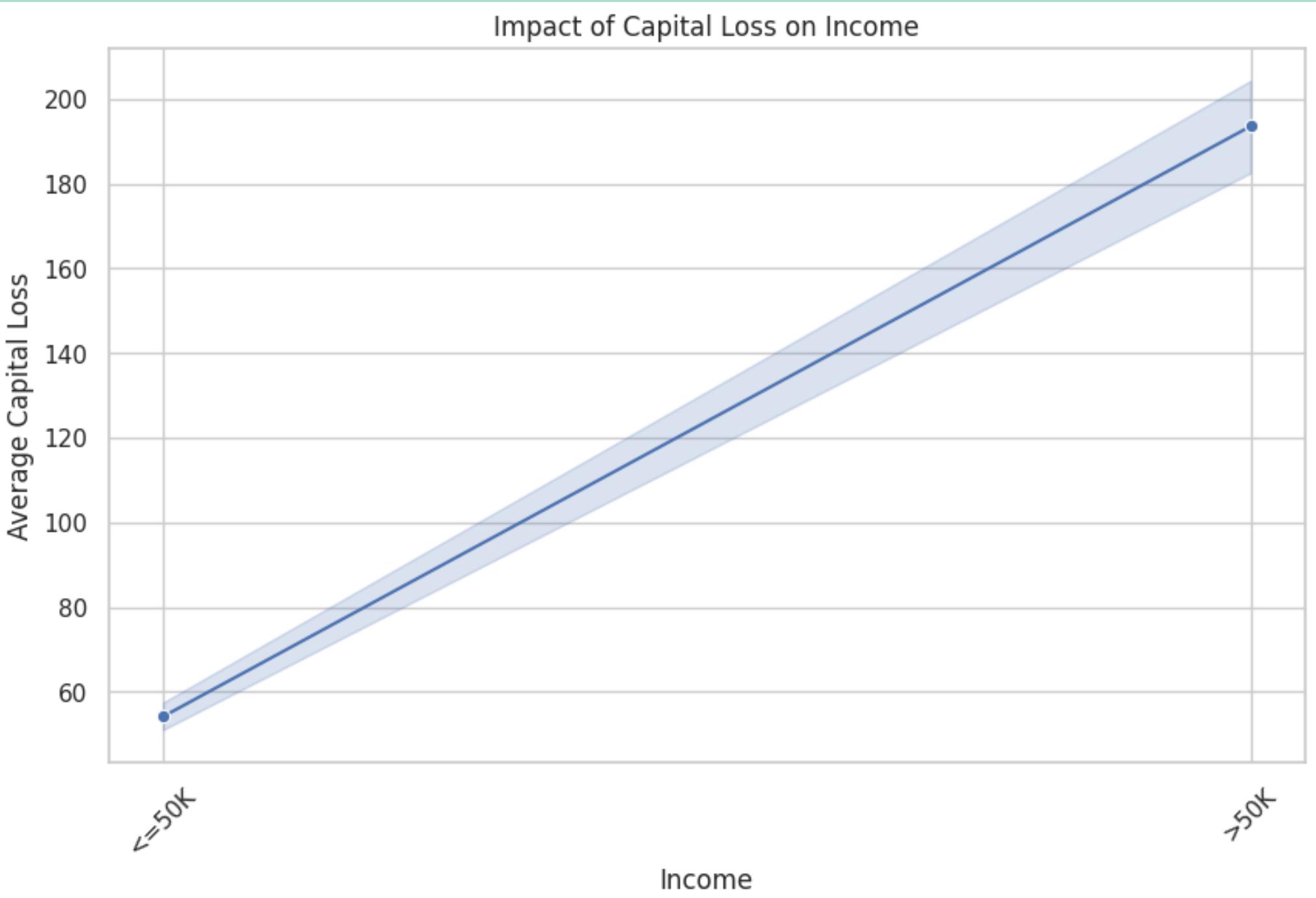
Correlation between capital-gain and income

This graph looks at how capital gains relate to different income levels. It helps us see how money earned from investments affects how much money people have overall and how they build up their wealth. Understanding this connection can give us ideas about how to plan our finances and make smart investment choices.



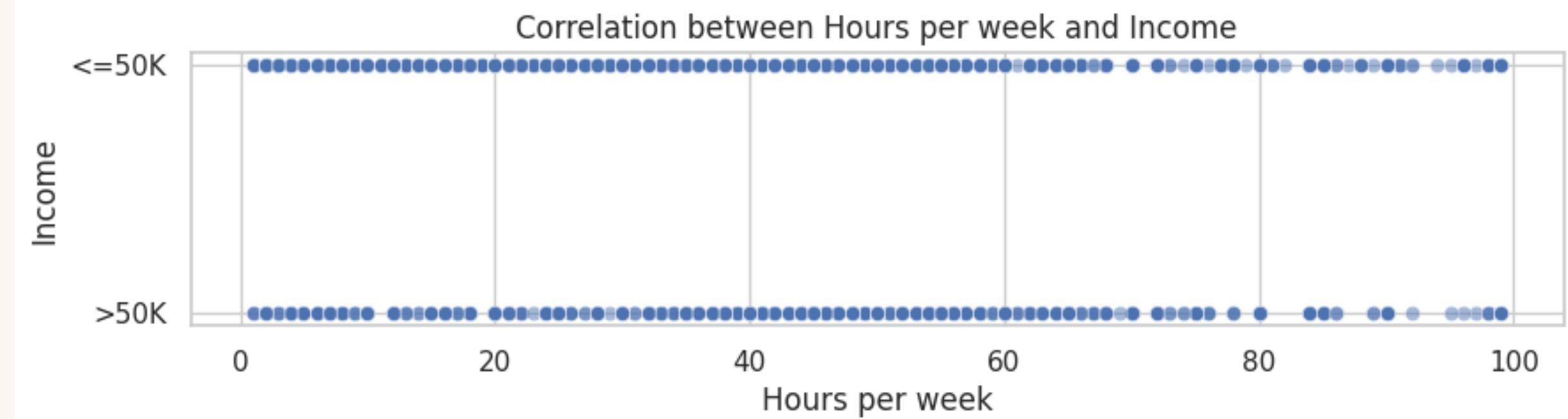
Correlation between capital-loss and income

This graph looks at how losing money in investments relates to different income levels. It helps us see how losing money affects overall income and financial stability. Understanding this connection can help us manage risks better and make smarter investment decisions.



Correlation between hours-per-week and income

displays the relationship between hours worked per week and income levels within the dataset. Each point represents an individual, with their weekly work hours on the x-axis and their income on the y-axis. The plot allows us to visually examine whether there's a correlation between working longer hours and earning higher income.



Correlation between native-country and income

