# Adult Census Income Analysis Team 6

Lecturer: Dr. Arash Azarfar

#### Team members:

Dina Omidvar Tehrani, Niloofar Tavakolian Nastaran Naseri, SeyedehMojdeh Haghighat Hosseini



#### Overview of the problem

Have you ever wondered what key factors could propel your income to the next level?

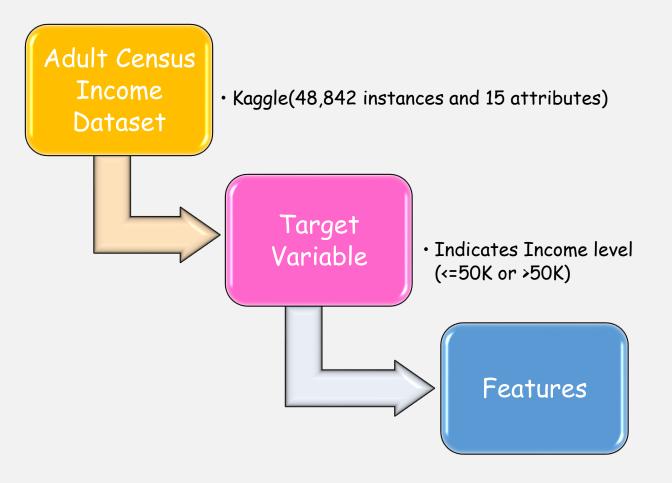
Income Patterns Dissecting Adult Income Factors

Income Prediction Lighting Up Inequality & Empowerment

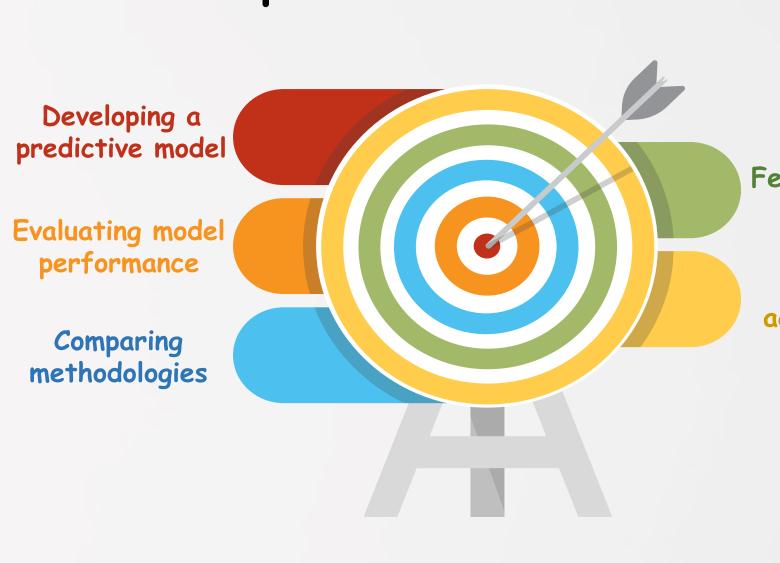
Demographic Insights **Probing Socioeconomic Dynamics** 



#### Dataset Selection

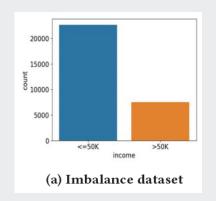


# Expectations and Goals



Feature importance analysis

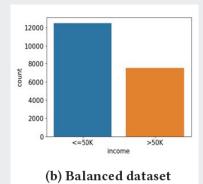
Generating actionable insights



# Pre-processing

Dealing with class imbalance
Handling missing values
Dealing with categorical features





### Supervised Learning: Decision Tree classification

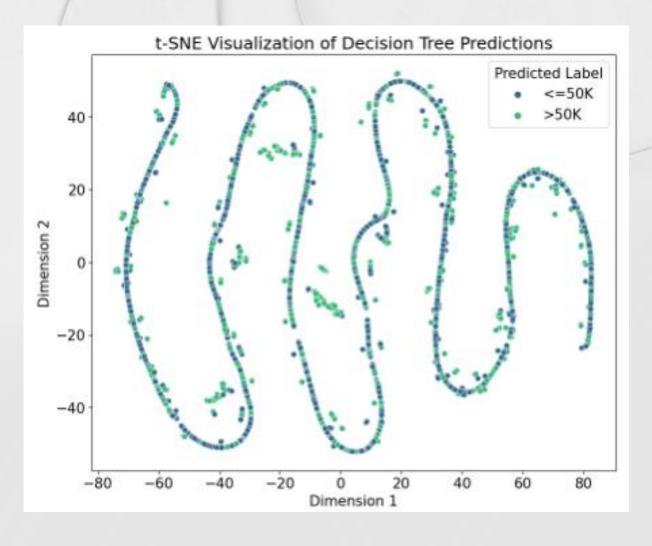
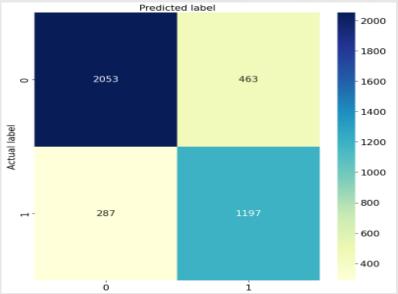


Table 2: Evaluation of Model's Performance (Supervised learning Classification with Decision Trees) [8]

|              | Precision | Recall | F1-score | Support |
|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| ≤50K         | 0.88      | 0.82   | 0.85     | 2516    |
| >50K         | 0.72      | 0.81   | 0.76     | 1484    |
| Accuracy     |           |        | 0.81     | 4000    |
| Macro Avg    | 0.80      | 0.81   | 0.80     | 4000    |
| Weighted Avg | 0.82      | 0.81   | 0.81     | 4000    |

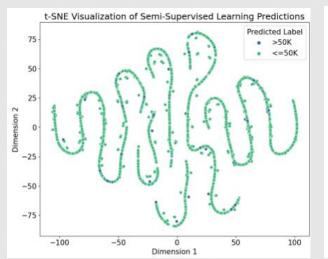


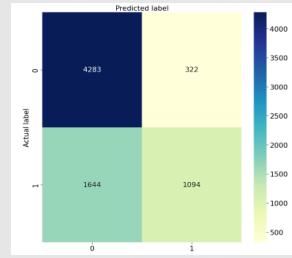
# Semi-supervised Learning Using a Decision Tree Classifier



Table 4: Evaluation of Model's Performance (Semi-supervised learning Classification with Decision Trees) [8]

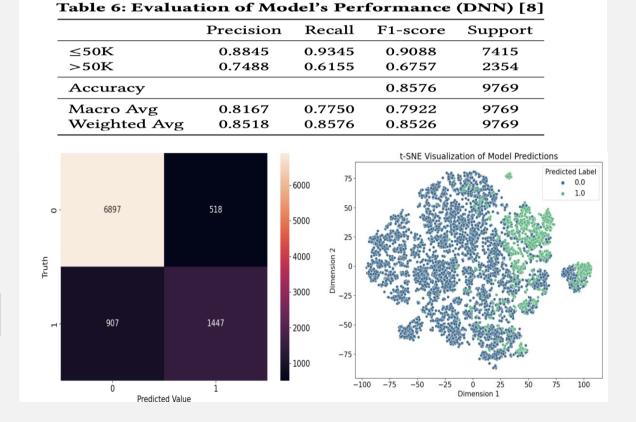
|              | Precision | Recall | F1-score | Support |
|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| ≤50K         | 0.72      | 0.93   | 0.81     | 4605    |
| >50K         | 0.77      | 0.40   | 0.53     | 2738    |
| Accuracy     |           |        | 0.73     | 7343    |
| Macro Avg    | 0.75      | 0.66   | 0.67     | 7343    |
| Weighted Avg | 0.74      | 0.73   | 0.71     | 7343    |





### Supervised Learning: Classification with a Deep Learning Model

|                 | Layers    |                |                   |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------------|
| Fully connected | FC1,ReLU  | Featues in:34  | Features out: 64  |
| Dropout         | DO1       | <b>)</b>       | <b>→</b>          |
| Fully connected | FC2. ReLU | Featues in:64  | Features out: 128 |
| Dropout         | DO2 >     | <b>)</b>       | <b>)</b>          |
| Fully connected | FC3. ReLU | Featues in:128 | Features out: 64  |
| Dropout         | DO3       | <b>+</b>       | <b>•</b>          |
|                 | FC4. BCE  | Featues in:64  | Features out: 1   |



#### Conclusion

Data pre-processing:

Handling missing values, imbalanced dataset, and categorical features

**Decision Tree** 

Accuracy: 81.1

**Predicting Income** 

Semi-Supervised Learning

Accuracy:73.24

DNN Model

Accuracy:85.76

#### Refrences

- "Adult census income," kaggle, https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/uciml/adult- censusincome?resource=download.
- "Handling missing data," scikit-learn documentation, 2023, https://scikit-learn. org/stable/modules/impute.html.
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- "Resampling methods," scikit-learn documentation, 2023, https://scikit-learn. org/stable/modules/classes.html#module- sklearn.utils.
- J. Brownlee, "Why one-hot encode data in machine learning?" 2020, https://machinelearningmastery.com/why-one-hot-encode-data-in-machine-learning/.

