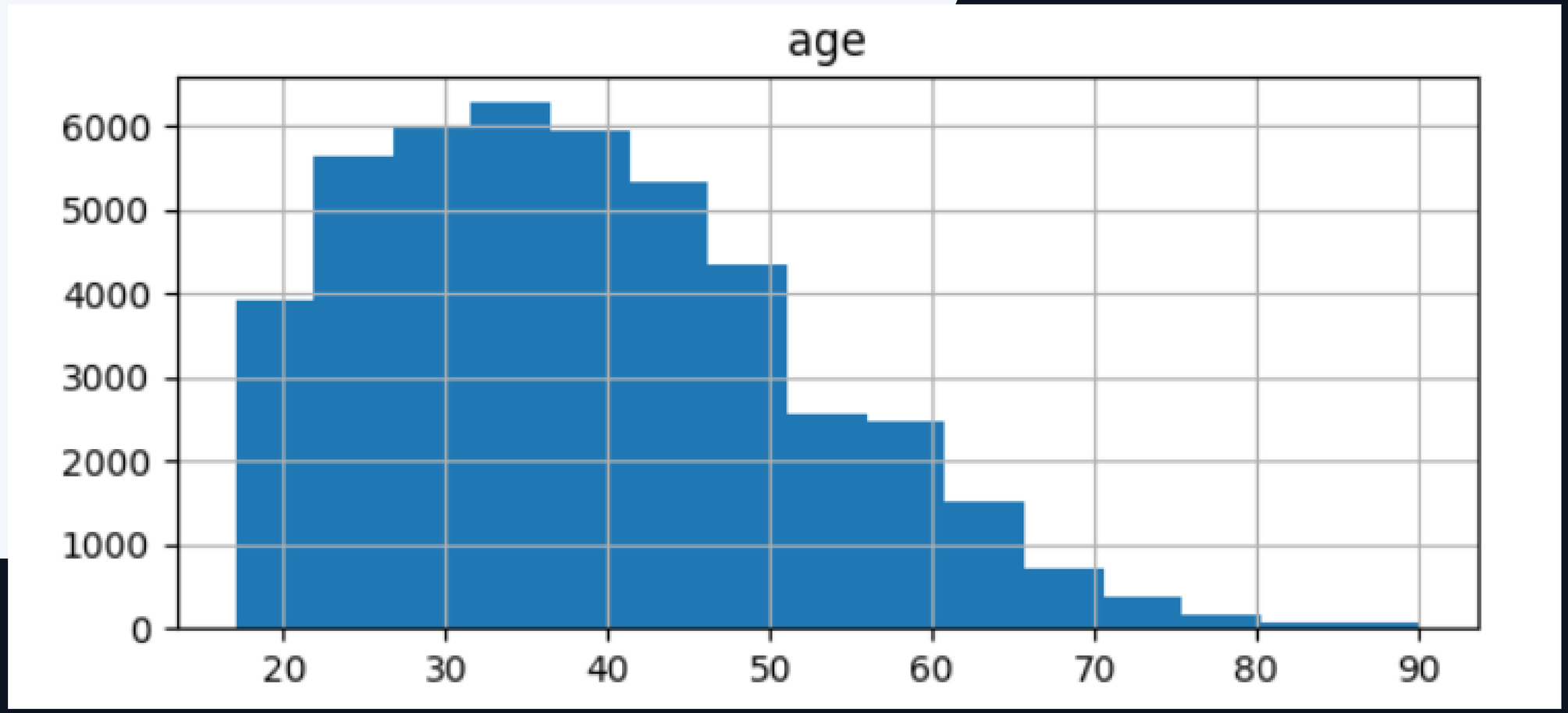
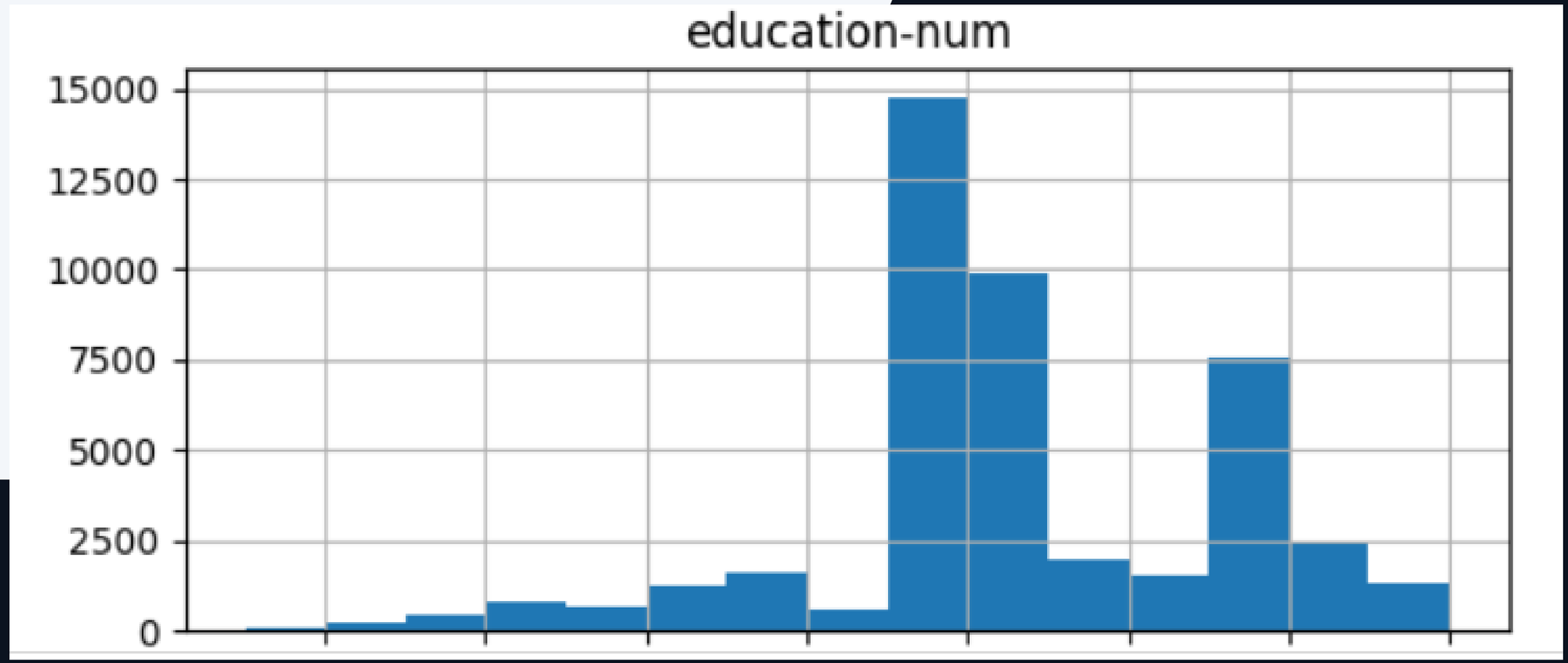
CENSUS INCOME

DATASET

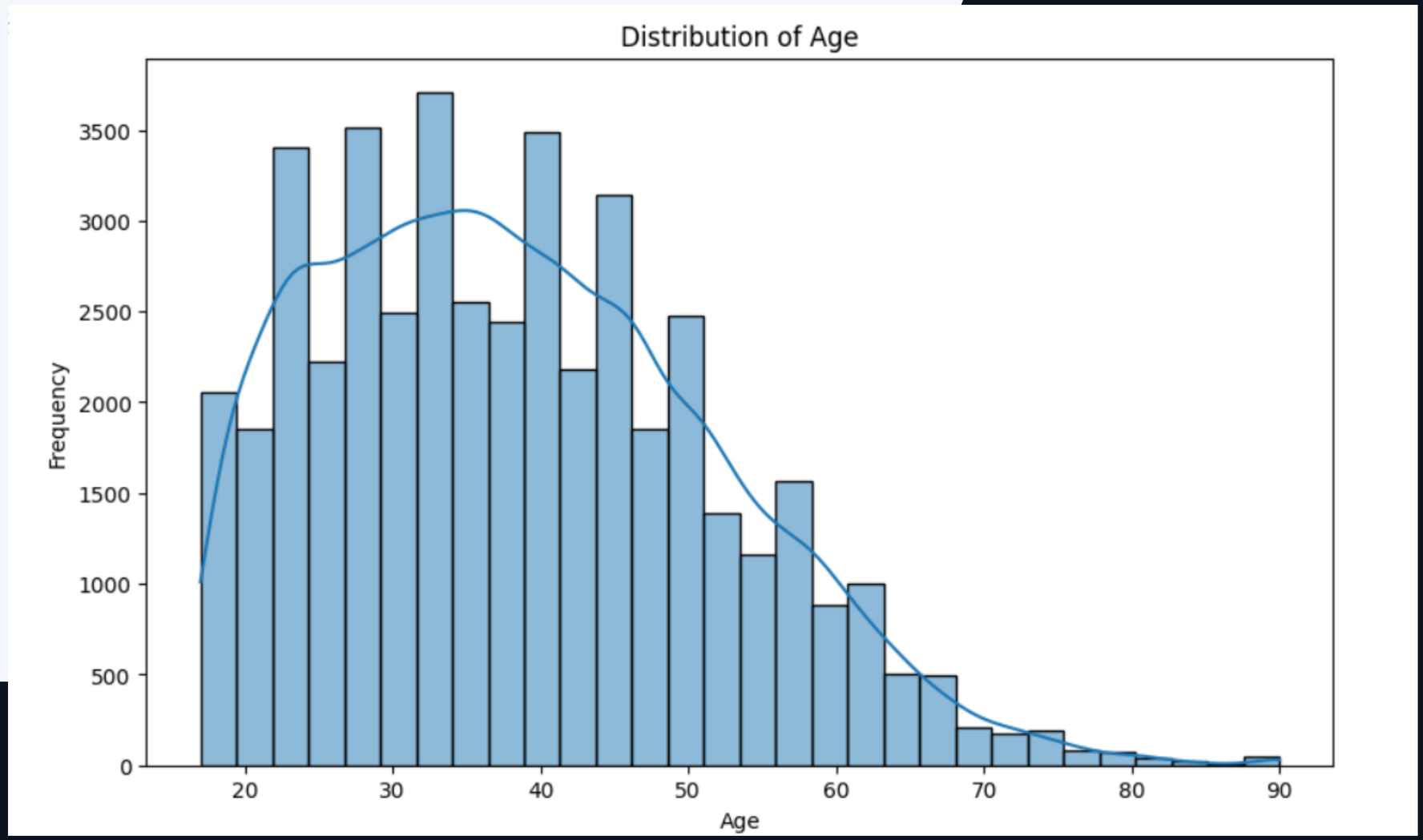
PRESENTATION



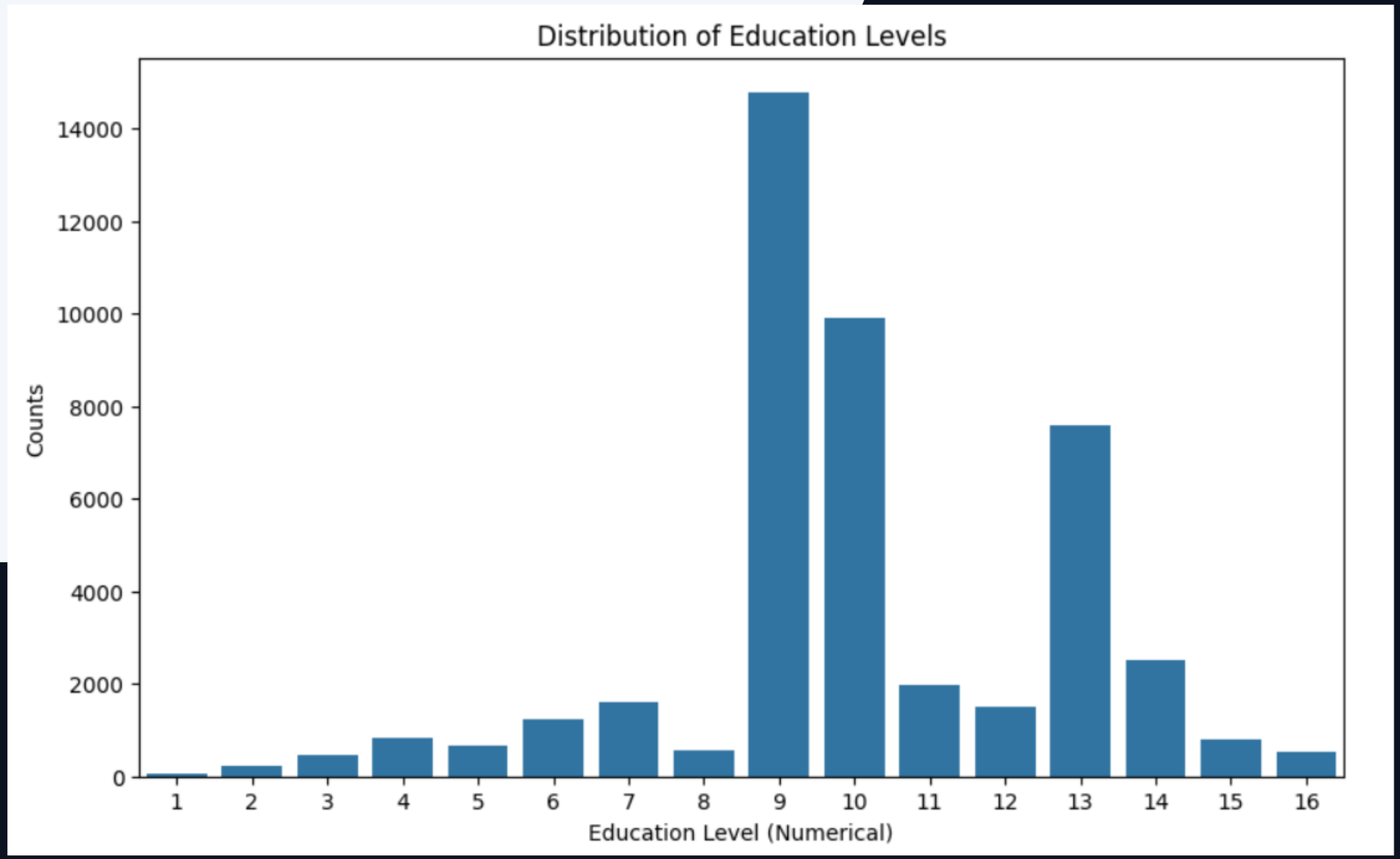
It’s a line graph that shows the distribution of people by age. The x-axis of the graph is labeled "age" and the y-axis is labeled with numbers from 0 to 6000. The vertical bars on the graph represent the number of people in each age group.

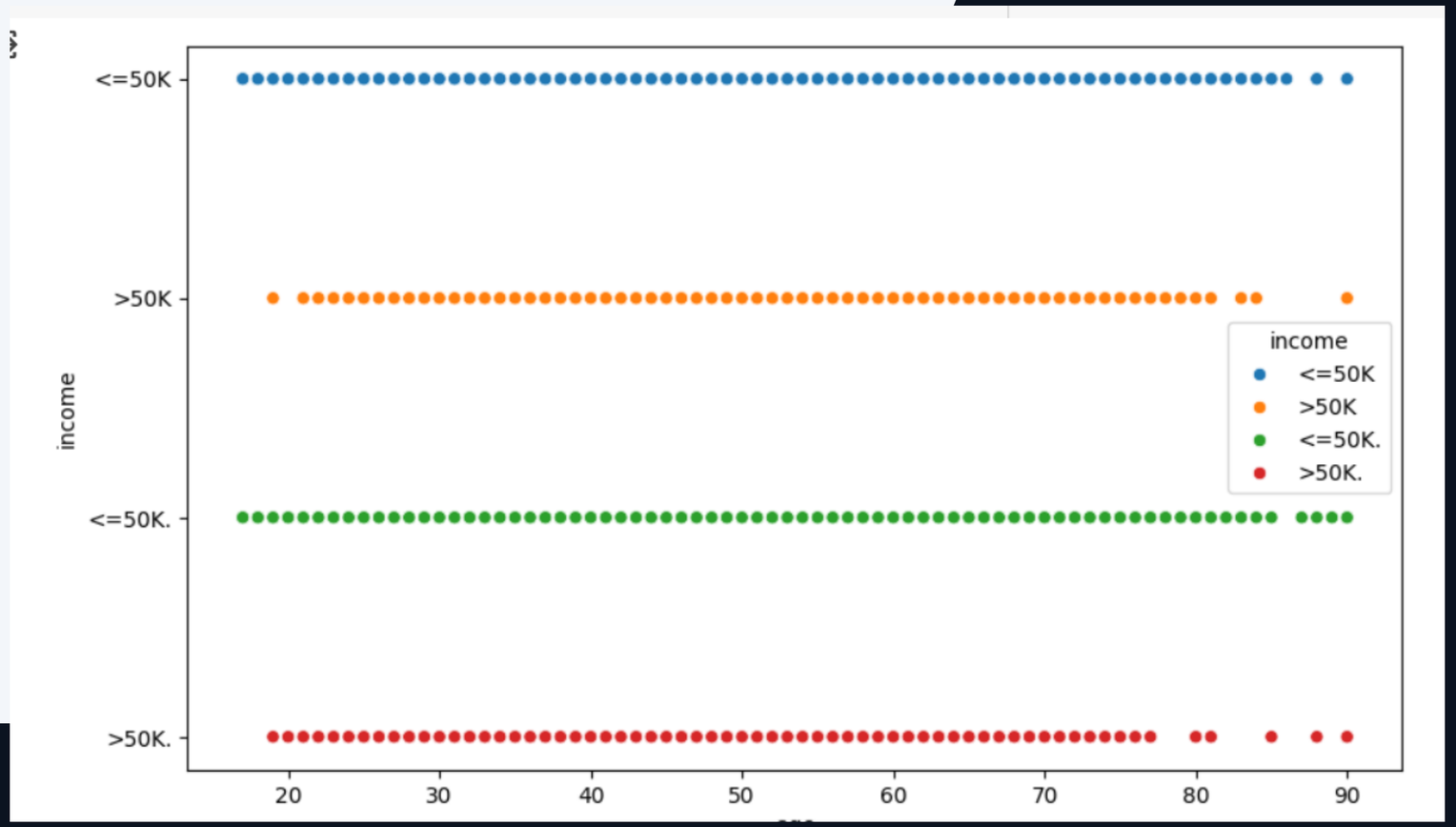


a graph showing the number of people with a certain level of education. The y-axis labeled "education-num" represents the number of people and the x-axis shows the level of education.

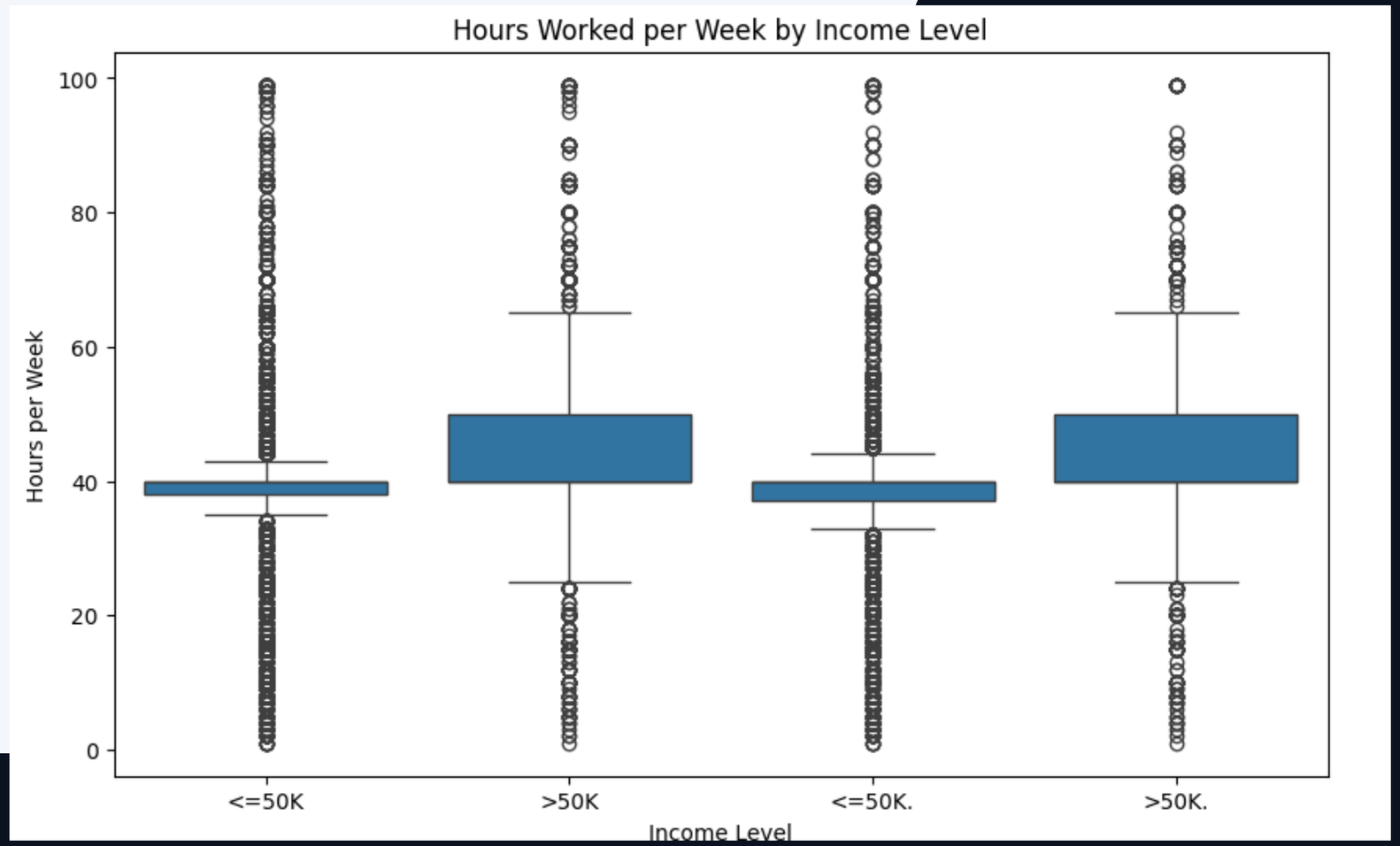


The x-axis of the graph is labeled "Age" and goes from 0 to 90. The y-axis is labeled "Frequency" and goes from 0 to 3500. Each vertical bar on the graph represents the number of people in that age group. For example, the bar at age 30 is the tallest, so there are more 30-year-olds in the population than any other age group shown in the graph.

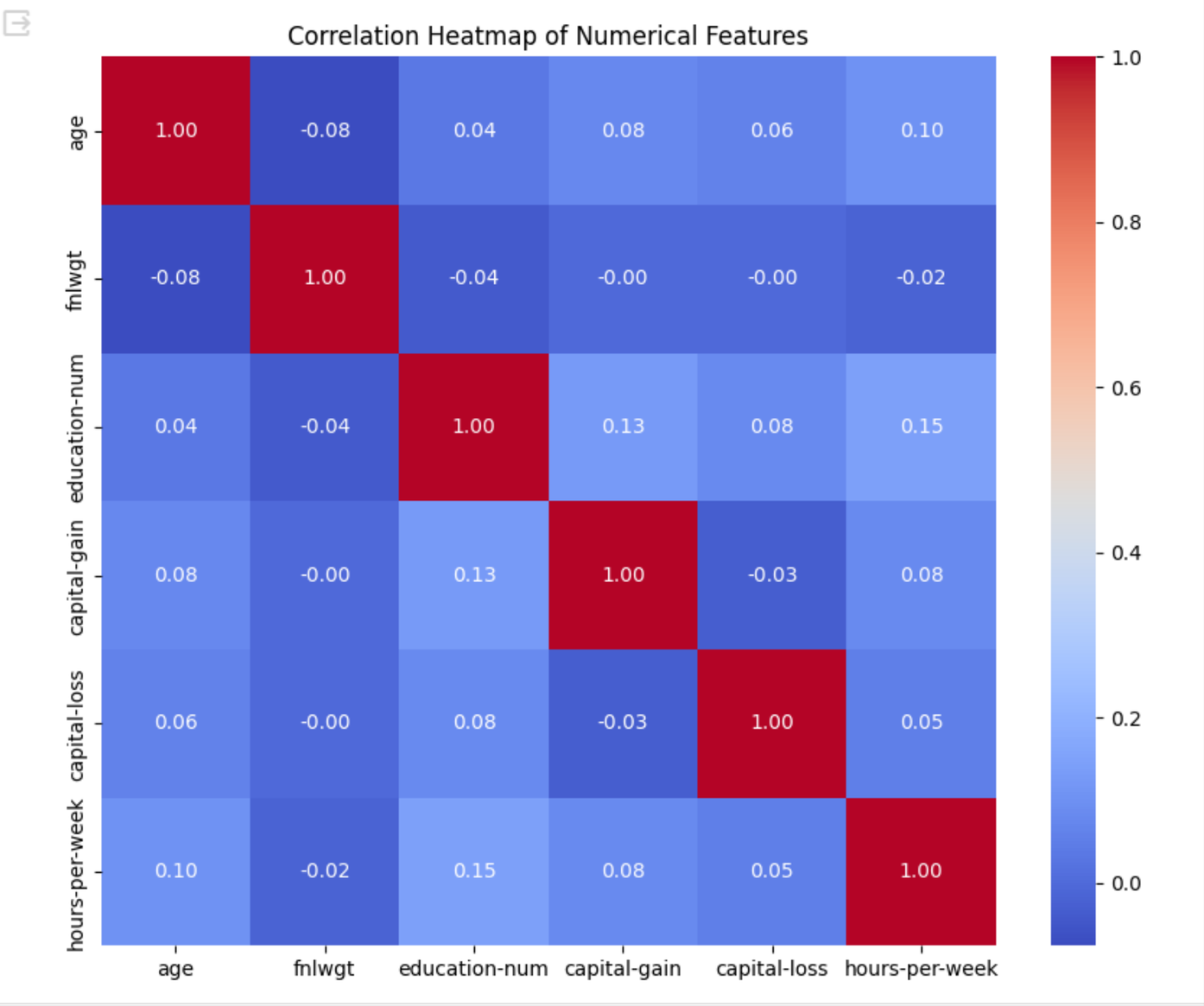

Distribution of Education Levels
Counts
0
2000
4000
6000
8000
10000
12000
14000
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
Education Level (Numerical)



it shows the distribution of educational attainment in the United States. The x-axis labeled "Education Level" shows the levels of education but it doesn't specify what the numbers correspond to. It could be high school diploma, bachelor's degree, or some other unit of measurement. The y-axis labeled "Counts" shows the number of people in each educational level.



The x-axis of the graph represents the percentage of the population, starting at 0% and going up to 100% on the right. The y-axis represents the percentage of total income, also starting at 0% and going up to 100% at the top. The diagonal line at a 45-degree angle represents perfect income equality, where everyone has the same amount of income.



the heatmap shows a positive correlation between capital gain and capital loss (0.15). This means that when capital gain increases, capital loss also tends to increase, and vice versa. The heatmap also shows a negative correlation between capital gain and age (-0.4). This means that there is a tendency for capital gain to decrease as age increases.