Statistical overview of the “Gender” column from the dataset. Here’s what each value means:

1. **Count (2392)**: This is the number of entries in the dataset for gender. There are 2392 records.
2. **Mean (0.510869565)**: This represents the average value of the Gender variable. Since gender is typically coded as binary (e.g., 0 for male and 1 for female), the mean here is approximately 0.51. This means that, on average, the dataset has slightly more individuals coded as 1 (female) than 0 (male). Specifically, about 51% of the entries are 1, and about 49% are 0.
3. **Standard Deviation (0.499986362)**: This measures the amount of variation or dispersion from the mean. In the case of a binary variable, the standard deviation tells us how spread out the values are around the mean. A standard deviation close to 0.5 indicates that there is a roughly equal distribution of 0s and 1s. This is typical for binary data where the values are fairly evenly distributed.
4. **Min (0)**: The minimum value of the Gender variable is 0. This represents the lower end of the binary coding (e.g., male if 0 = male).
5. **25th Percentile (0)**: Also known as the first quartile. This means that 25% of the gender entries are 0 or less (i.e., 0). This percentile is the value below which 25% of the data falls. For a binary variable, it means that the first 25% of the data are all coded as 0.
6. **50th Percentile (0.5)**: Also known as the median. This is the middle value when all gender entries are sorted. For binary data, this usually means that 50% of the entries are less than or equal to 0.5. Since Gender is binary, this percentile corresponds to the midpoint between 0 and 1, reflecting an equal number of 0s and 1s.
7. **75th Percentile (1)**: Also known as the third quartile. This means that 75% of the gender entries are less than or equal to 1. For binary data, this indicates that the last 25% of the entries are all coded as 1.
8. **Max (1)**: The maximum value of the Gender variable is 1. This represents the upper end of the binary coding (e.g., female if 1 = female).

**Summary**

* **Distribution**: The gender variable is binary with values 0 and 1.
* **Mean**: The average value of 0.51 suggests a near-even distribution between the two categories (0 and 1).
* **Spread**: The standard deviation of approximately 0.50 indicates that the values are fairly evenly distributed.
* **Percentiles**:
  + 25% of the entries are 0.
  + 50% of the entries are 0 or 1, reflecting an even split in binary data.
  + 75% of the entries are 1.

This summary gives insight into the distribution of gender in the dataset and how balanced it is between the two categories.