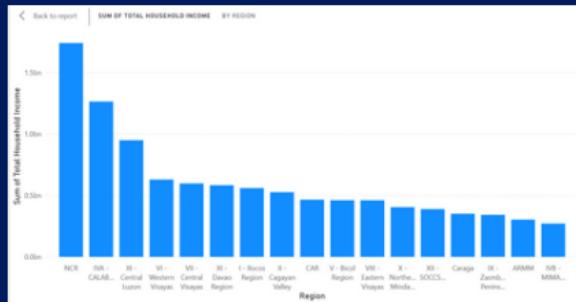# Finals Project
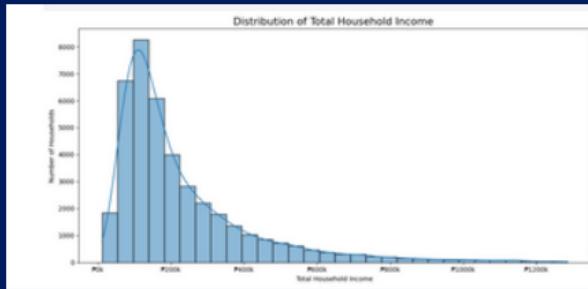
ALABADO, RODERICK L. | ALCOREZA, KEN LLOYD
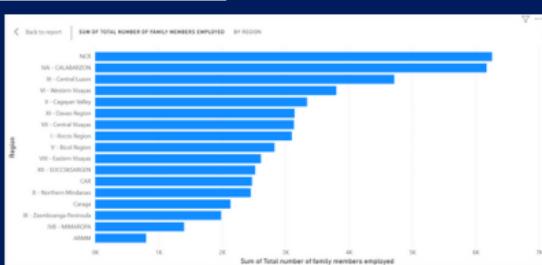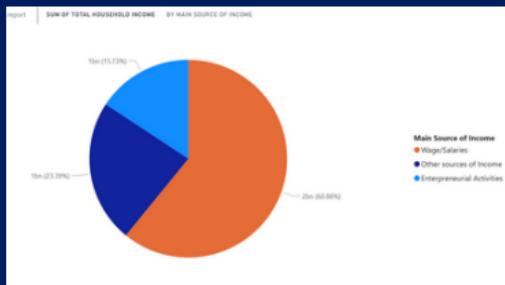BSIT–3A

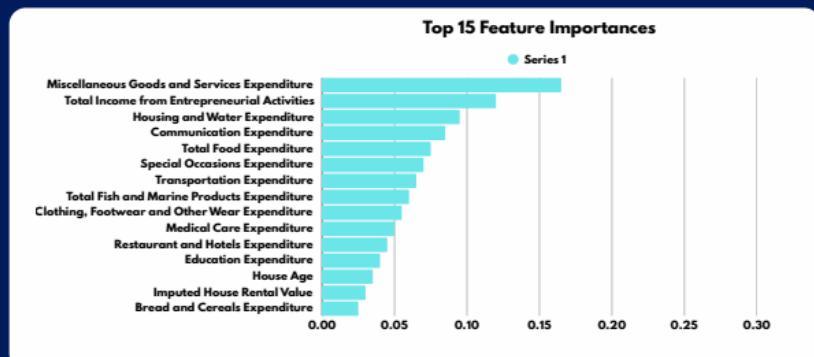**I T E L E C 3 0 3**

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYTICS

Distribution of Total Household Income

SUM OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME   BY REGION

DIAGNOSTIC ANALYTICS

SUM OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME   BY MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME

Main Source of Income
- Wage/Salaries
- Other sources of income
- Entrepreneurial Activities

61%
Wage/Salaries

23%
Enterpreneurial Activities

16%
Other Source of Income

89%
NCR

88%
IV–A CALABARZON

67%
III– CENTRAL LUZON

SUM OF TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED   BY REGION

PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

Top 15 Feature Importances

- Series 1

Miscellaneous Goods and Services Expenditure
Total Income from Entrepreneurial Activities
Housing and Water Expenditure
Communication Expenditure
Total Food Expenditure
Special Occasions Expenditure
Transportation Expenditure
Total Fish and Marine Products Expenditure
Clothing, Footwear and Other Wear Expenditure
Medical Care Expenditure
Restaurant and Hotels Expenditure
Education Expenditure
House Age
Imputed House Rental Value
Bread and Cereals Expenditure

0.00   0.05   0.10   0.15   0.20   0.25   0.30

The model predicts that households who spend more on meat and rice usually belong to higher income groups. Transportation expenses also strongly show income level because families who travel more for work or own vehicles tend to earn more. Households with more home appliances are predicted to have steadier and higher income. However, when food spending is high but income is low, it can lead to financial pressure. Lastly, regular utility bills help predict long-term income stability and show how consistent a household's earnings are.