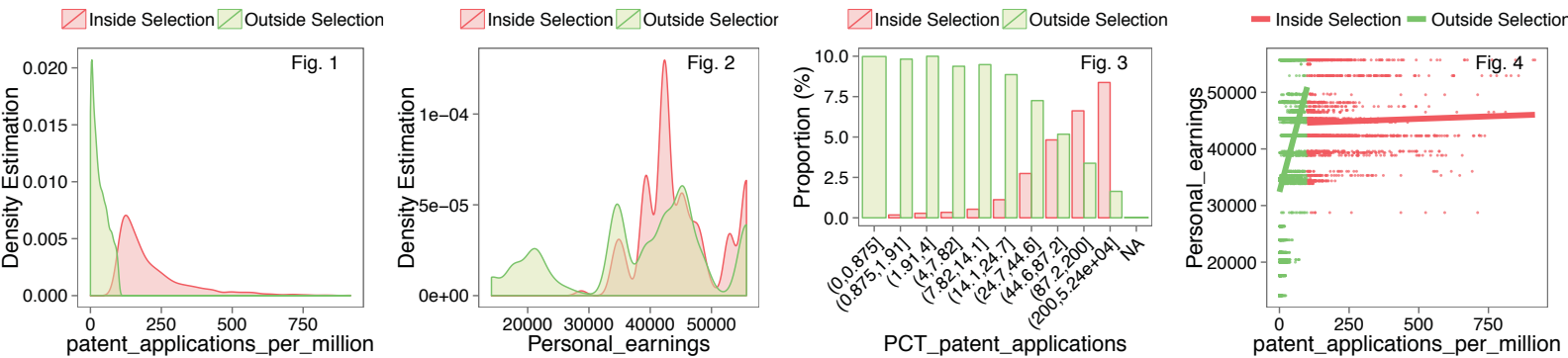


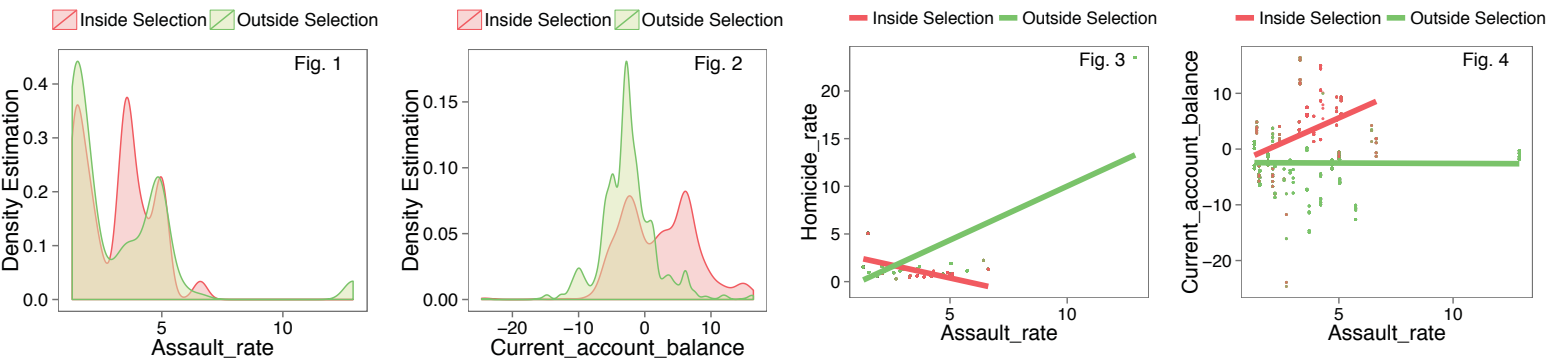
Observe the following columns: *patent\_applications\_per\_million*, *PCT\_patent\_applications*, and *Personal\_earnings*.



On *patent\_applications\_per\_million*, the selection has a high average but also a high variance (Fig.1). On *Personal\_earnings*, your tuples are concentrated around a higher value (Fig. 2). On column *PCT\_patent\_applications*, the value (0,0.875] is underrepresented, while (200,5.24e+04] is overrepresented (Fig. 3).

Between columns *patent\_applications\_per\_million* and *Personal\_earnings*, the positive correlation is either weaker or reversed (Fig. 4).

Take a look at columns *Assault\_rate*, *Current\_account\_balance*, and *Homicide\_rate*.



On *Assault\_rate*, the average is similar, but the tuples are particularly concentrated (Fig. 1). Additionally, on column *Current\_account\_balance*, the selection has a high average but also a high variance (Fig. 2). On *Homicide\_rate*, the data is concentrated around a low value.

Between columns *Assault\_rate* and *Current\_account\_balance*, the negative correlation changes direction (Fig. 3). Also, between columns *Assault\_rate* and *Homicide\_rate*, the positive correlation is inverted (Fig. 4). Finally, between columns *Current\_account\_balance* and *Homicide\_rate*, the negative correlation seems stronger.

I discarded 1 effect, considered as weak. Click [here](#) to see it.