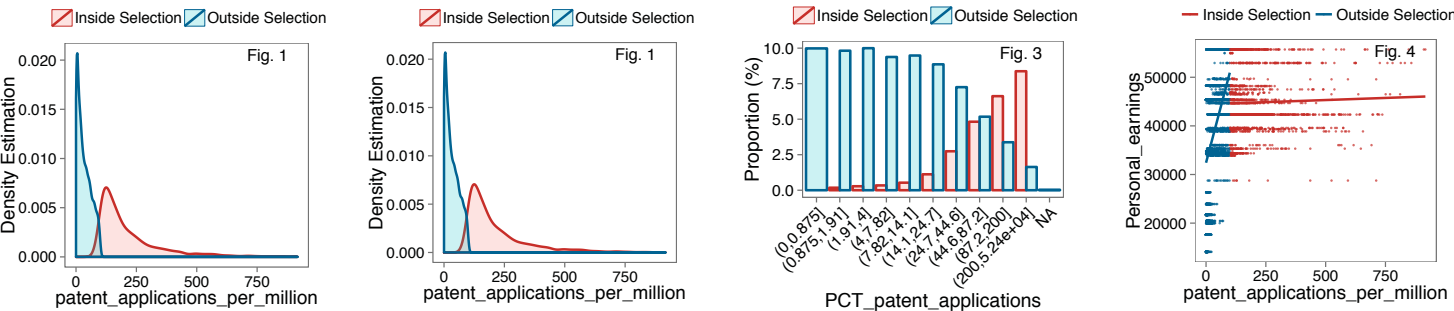


**Observe the following columns: patent\_applications\_per\_million, PCT\_patent\_applications, and Personal\_earnings.**

On `patent_applications_per_million`, your 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.

