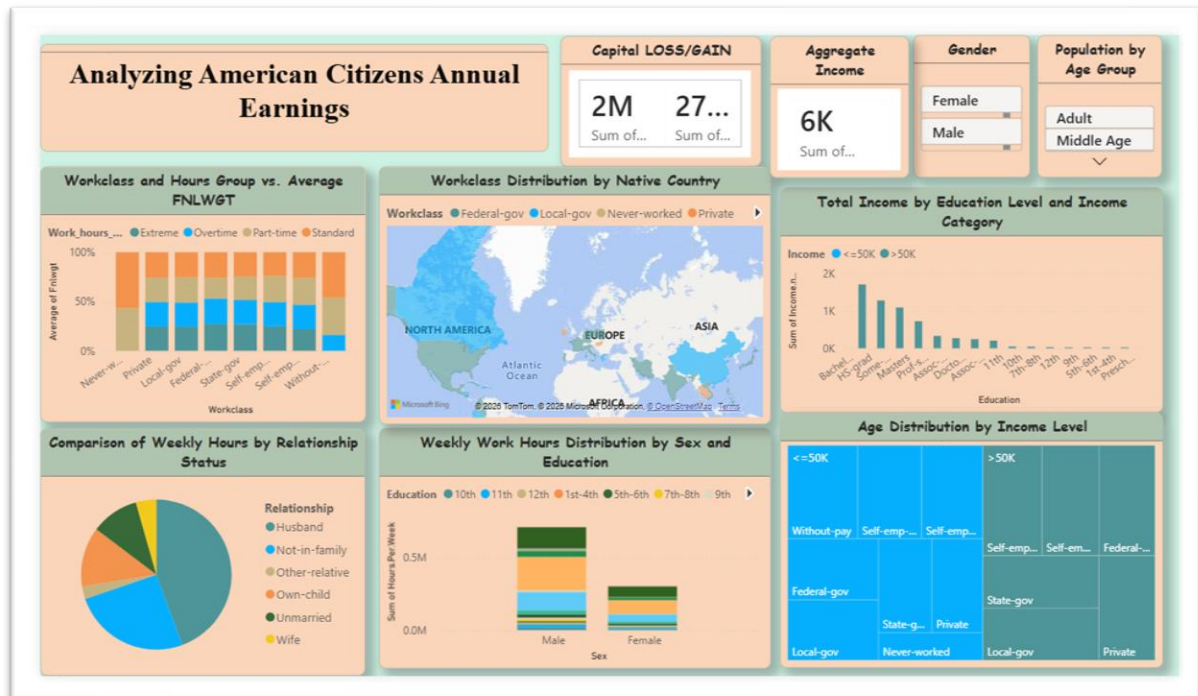


Analyzing American Citizens Annual Earnings



Descriptive Analysis (What happened?)

- Analysed individuals across age, education, workclass, and income categories.
- Higher education levels generally align with higher income.
- Males tend to work longer hours per week than females.
- Most individuals fall into mid-age groups with moderate working hours.

Diagnostic Analysis (Why did it happen?)

- Higher income among educated individuals due to better job opportunities.
- Longer working hours for males linked to occupational roles and workclass distribution.
- Mid-age groups dominate workforce participation due to career stability.
- Capital gain/loss concentrated among fewer individuals due to investment patterns.

Predictive Analysis (What will happen?)

- Individuals with higher education and longer working hours are more likely to fall into higher income categories.
- Demand for skilled jobs will continue to favor educated groups.
- Income inequality may persist due to differences in workclass and capital gains.
- Mid-age individuals will remain the largest workforce segment.

Prescriptive Analysis (What should be done?)

- Promote education and skill development to improve income opportunities.
- Balance work hours across genders by encouraging flexible work policies.
- Provide financial literacy programs to broaden capital gain opportunities.
- Tailor workforce policies to support mid-age employees while preparing younger groups for career growth.

Conclusion:

This dashboard analyzes workforce and demographic data to uncover income drivers. Education, age, workclass, weekly hours, and capital gain/loss strongly influence earnings. Interactive charts reveal disparities across gender, relationship status, and native country. Python and Power BI transformed raw data into clear actionable insights. The findings support skill development, equitable policies, and socio-economic progress.