EDA_slanum

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Introduction

- I will be exploring the 'depression' data set, which studies 37 variables. The variables under observation will be age and yearly income.
 - Of the 194 individuals in the study, does it appear that there is a correlation between age and income? Is there any noticeable pattern of depression among the top earners compared to the low earners?

depression <- read.table("/Users/sarah/Desktop/math130/data/Depress.txt", header=TRUE, sep="\t")</pre>

Univariate Exploration:

summary(depression\$AGE)

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
18.00 28.00 42.50 44.41 59.00 89.00

hist(depression\$AGE, main = "Frequency of depression for age range", xlab = "Number of participants", y



Frequency of depression for age range

• Ages in the data set range from 18 years old to 89 years old with an average of 44.41 years.

summary(depression\$INCOME)
Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
2.00 9.00 15.00 20.57 28.00 65.00

hist(depression\$INCOME, main = "Frequency of depression across income range", xlab = "Number of particip")



Frequency of depression across income range

• Rates of depression are higher for individuals with low income. Income ranges from \$2,000-\$65,000 with an average of \$20,570.

Bivariate Exploration:

library(ggplot2)
ggplot(depression, aes(x = AGE, y = INCOME)) + geom_point(color = "pink") + labs(title = "Scatter Plot of the sector of



• The results of comparing age to income within the depression data set revealed a correlation between low income and depression, while age appears to have less impact on depression rates.

Conclusion:

• The question I was exploring had to do with patterns found in the data of comparing age and the income of depressed individuals. As mentioned above, I did not notice a correlation between income. The scatter plot above shows that a majority of the participants have low income.