Prepared by:

Abhishek Arya

NET ID :axa220149

HOMEWORK 1

Descriptive/Diagnostic Analysis Case: Chilean College Admissions.

Introduction

This project focuses on analyzing the Chilean college admissions dataset and exploring various factors related to demographics, income levels, education, and test scores. The analysis involves data cleaning, transformation, and visualization to derive meaningful insights.

The Column Descriptions of the CSV:

- •MRUN: Application number.
- •DOB: date of birth.
- •Gender: Male or Female
- •Family size: number of people that live with the student.
- •How many in your family work: number of people that work within the family.
- •Income level: categorical variable representing monthly income, as detailed in the next

Table:

Category	From	То
1	0	350
2	350	1045
3	1045	1750
4	1750	2450
5	2450	3125
6	3125	more

•Level education father/mother: categorical variable representing the maximum level of education attained by the parents, as detailed in the next table:

Category	Highest Level of Education
0	No data
1	No education
2	Elementary incomplete
3	Elementary complete
4	Hish-school incomplete
5	High-school complete
6	Technical school incomplete
7	Technical school complete
8	University incomplete
9	University complete
10	Other

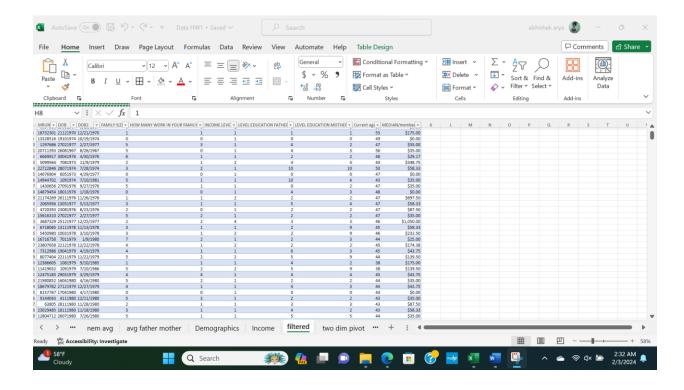
[•]High School Type: The type of Highschool student is from i.e. 2-Public, 3-voucher, 4-Private.

These are the steps that were followed to conduct the analysis and derive the insights:

For question 1, 2 and 3 I did the following processes:

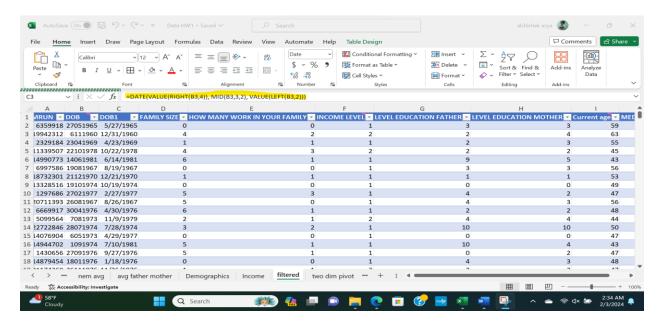
Separated Demographics data into columns using text-to-columns with a delimiter. Converted the data into a table for better organization and analysis. Filtered irrelevant, wrong, or duplicated data, **such as DOB with 0 and income level zero**.

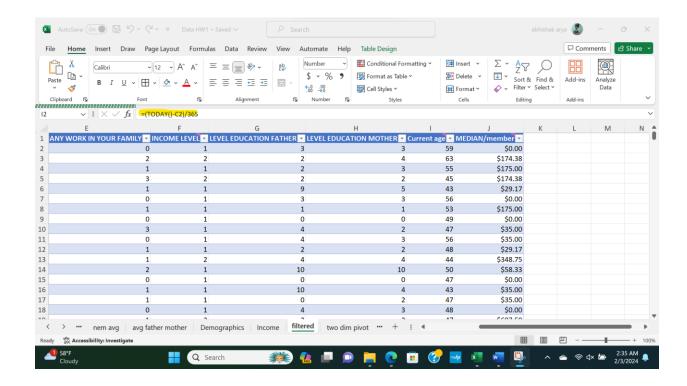
[•]Scores: NEM, LYC, MATE, HYCS, CIEN scores of applicants.



4. Age Calculation

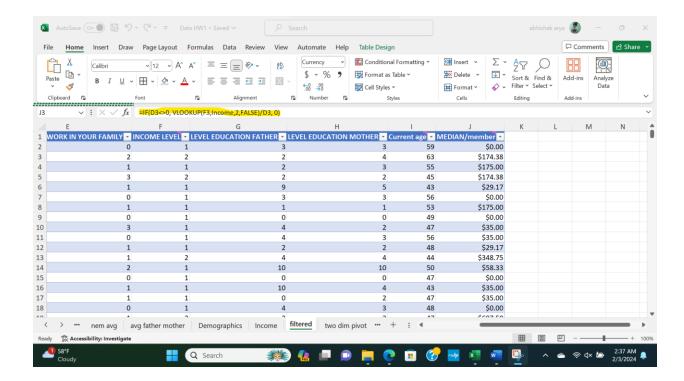
Computed the current age of each student using their date of birth (DOB) in the DMMYYYY format using the DATEDIF function.





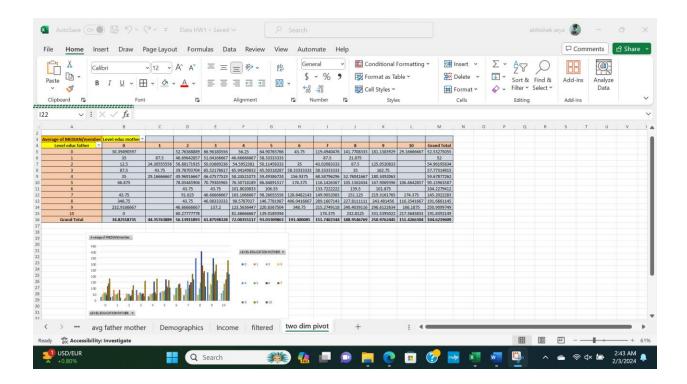
5. Median Monthly Income Analysis

Calculated the median monthly income for each income level, considering the middle point for each range



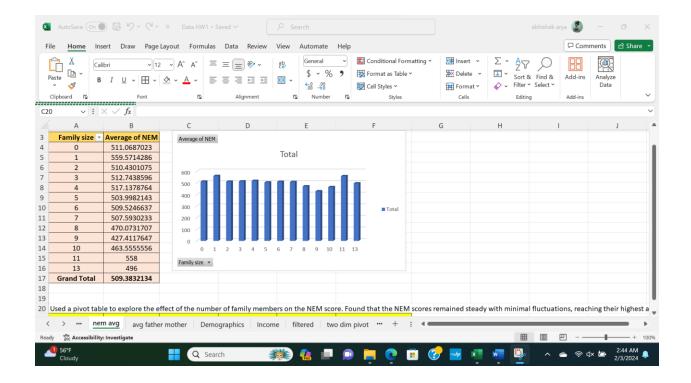
6. Relation between Income and Parent's Education Level

Analyzed the relationship between the median monthly income per family member and the level of education of the father and mother using a pivot table. Identified that education levels were proportional to median monthly income, with fluctuations and a peak at level 8.



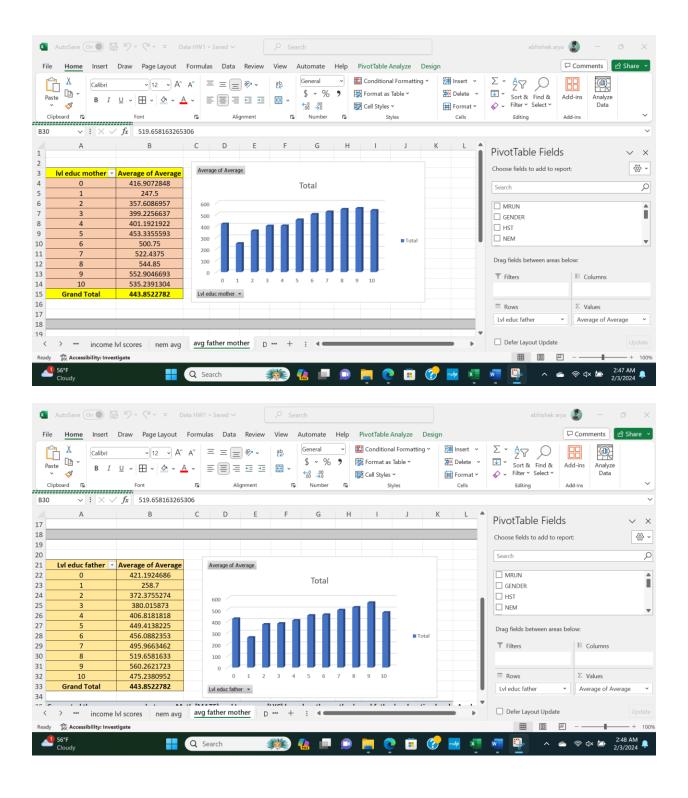
7. Effect of Family Size on NEM Score

Used a pivot table to explore the effect of the number of family members on the NEM score. Found that the NEM scores remained steady with minimal fluctuations, reaching their highest average scores at 1 and 11 family members.



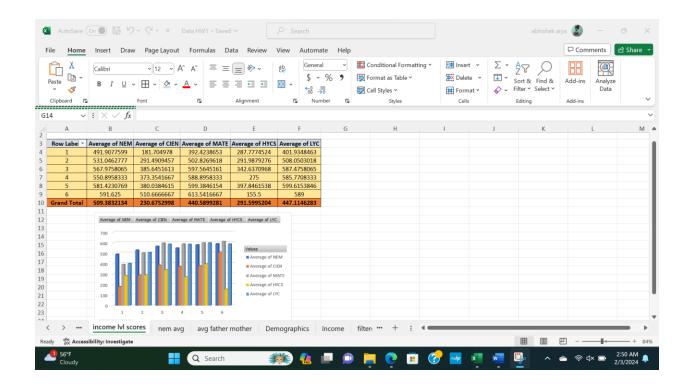
8. Impact of Parent's Education Level on Test Scores

Computed the average scores between Math (MATE) and Language (LYC) based on the mother's and father's education levels. Analyzed that the mother's scores had a bigger effect than the father's on the average scores, particularly with the increase in income.



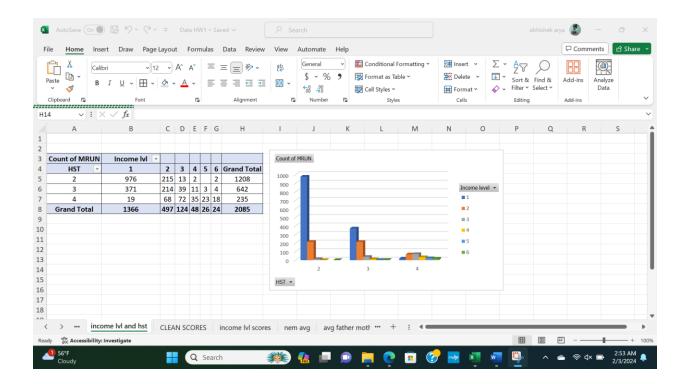
9. Effect of Income Level on Test Scores

Examined the effect of the level of income on NEM, MATE, CIEN, HYC, and LYC average scores. Observed a steady increase with fluctuations, reaching their peak at specific income levels.



10. Relationship between High School Type and Income Level

Explored the relationship between high school types (HST) and income levels. Identified that students with income levels 1 and 2 predominantly opted for public schools (HST-2), while higher-income students preferred private schools (HST-4).



Conclusion:

The analysis of the Chilean college admissions dataset revealed key insights. Higher education levels were correlated with increased median monthly income. Family size was found to impact NEM scores, with mothers' education levels showing a stronger influence on test scores. The study also identified a connection between income levels and test scores, as well as a preference for specific high school types based on income. Overall, these findings provide valuable understanding of the relationships among income, education, family dynamics, and academic performance.