

Statistics on further studies of students in IIT H

MA4240 Applied Statistics

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Introduction

This project is based on further studies of students studying at IITH. We have used statistics to deduce few conclusions from the given data, assuming that the data is random sample population.

We used sampling, more specifically volunteer sampling for collection of data through mail from students at IITH but only a few of them volunteered to respond. The data was collected from 114 students, and it is diverse with data from different years of UG.

Variables of interest

- ① Which department?
- ② Gender?
- ③ Annual family income
- ④ CGPA?
- ⑤ Interested in further studies (if yes)
 - After how many years of work experience?
 - Which degree?(Masters/ PhD/ MBA)
 - Location?
 - In which department(Same as bachelors or different?)
- ⑥ Interested in further studies(if no)
 - Are you interested in civils?
 - Are you interested in software development?

Data visualization

Hypothesis Testing

Case 1: Comparing CGPA of students who are willing to pursue higher studies with students who don't want to pursue

We assume our null hypothesis to be that average CGPA of students willing to go for higher studies is greater than those who don't want to. Let $\alpha = 0.05$.

\bar{x}_1 = sample mean of CGPA of people willing to go for higher studies

\bar{x}_2 = sample mean of CGPA of people who don't want to go for higher studies

s_1^2 = sample standard deviation of CGPA of people willing for higher studies

s_2^2 = sample standard deviation of CGPA of people who don't want

For Hypothesis Testing we make the following statements:

$$H_0 = \mu_1 - \mu_2 \geq 0$$

$$H_a = \mu_1 - \mu_2 < 0$$

Hypothesis testing

Case 1 continued:

Information:

$$\bar{x}_1 = 8.4447 \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 8.3919 \quad (2)$$

$$s_1^2 = 0.7694 \quad (3)$$

$$s_2^2 = 0.5672 \quad (4)$$

$$n_1 = 88 \quad (5)$$

$$n_2 = 26 \quad (6)$$

since $\frac{s_1^2}{s_2^2} < 4$, we can assume the population variances would be equal.

Degrees of freedom,

$$dof = n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 112$$

Hypothesis testing

Case 1 continued:

The pooled variance will be:

$$s_p^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2} = 0.5317 \quad (7)$$

The test statistic is given by:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 - 0}{s_p \sqrt{\frac{n_2 + n_1}{n_1 n_2}}} = 0.3244 \quad (8)$$

Using the rejection region approach, we reject H_0 if $t_{0.05,112} \geq -t$ where $t_{0.05,112} = -1.6586$. we have enough statistical evidence to reject null hypothesis since observed t is lesser than 1.6586

Hypothesis Testing

Case 2: Hypothesized testing if students want an average work experience of more than 1 year before going for further studies

Let us assume the null hypothesis as the average work experience of students willing to go for higher studies is less than 1 year. Let $\alpha = 0.05$. The hypotheses are:

$$H_0 = \mu \leq \mu_0$$

$$H_a = \mu > \mu_0$$

where $\mu_0 = 1$

\bar{X} = Average years of work experience before going for further studies

S^2 = Sample standard deviation of number of years of work experience of students willing to go for higher studies

n = Number of students planning to go for further studies

Hypothesis testing

Case 2 continued:

Information:

$$\bar{X} = 1.33 \quad (9)$$

$$S^2 = 1.74 \quad (10)$$

$$n = 87 \quad (11)$$

$$df = n - 1 = 86 \quad (12)$$

The test static is given by:

$$t^* = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu_0}{S/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1.33 - 1}{\frac{\sqrt{1.74}}{\sqrt{87}}} = 2.34 \quad (13)$$

Using the rejection region approach, we reject H_0 if $t^* \geq t_{0.05,86}$ where $t_{0.05,86} = 1.6628$. Hence, we have enough statistical evidence to reject null hypothesis H_0 .

Hypothesis testing

Case 4: Hypothesized proportion testing if there is enough evidence that the proportions of people opting for masters, MBA, Phd are not all equal

Sample data :

Masters	MBA	PhD	Total
50	24	13	87

Let P_{Ms} , P_{MBA} , P_{PhD} denote proportions of students willing to pursue Masters, MBA, PhD for higher studies

$$H_0 : P_{Ms} = P_{MBA} = P_{PhD} = \frac{1}{3} \quad H_a : \text{atleast one } P \neq \frac{1}{3} \quad \alpha = 0.05$$

Also,

$$E = \frac{1}{3} \times 87 = 29 \quad (14)$$

and,

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} \quad (15)$$

Case 4 continued:

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^2 &= \frac{(50 - 29)^2}{29} + \frac{(24 - 29)^2}{29} + \frac{(13 - 29)^2}{29} \\ &= 15.2 + 0.862 + 8.827 \\ &= 24.889\end{aligned}\tag{16}$$

At $df = 3 - 1 = 2$, $p \text{ value} = 0.0001$

$p \text{ value} < \alpha = 0.05$

Hence there is enough evidence that population proportions are not all equal.