Chart Story

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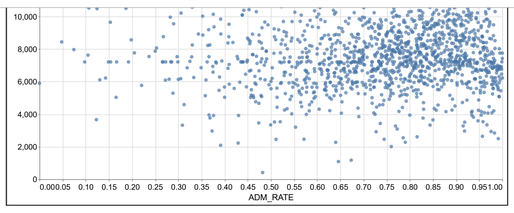
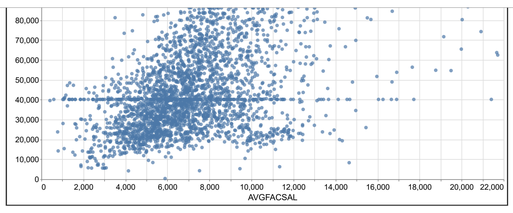
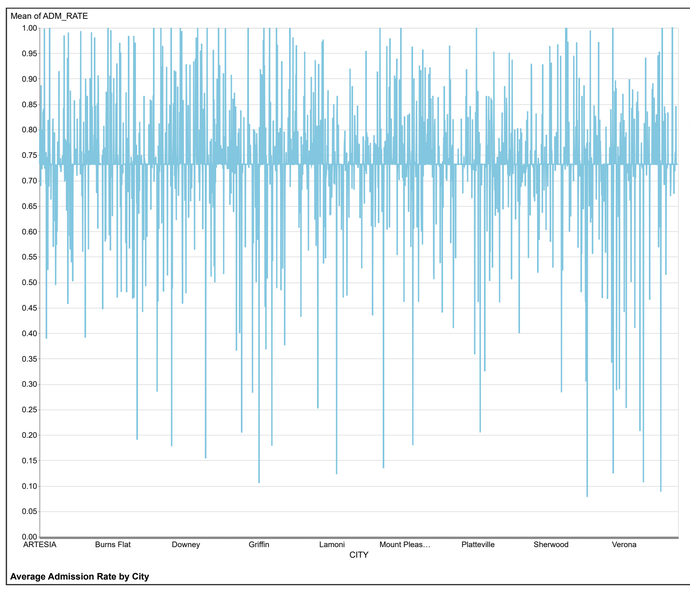
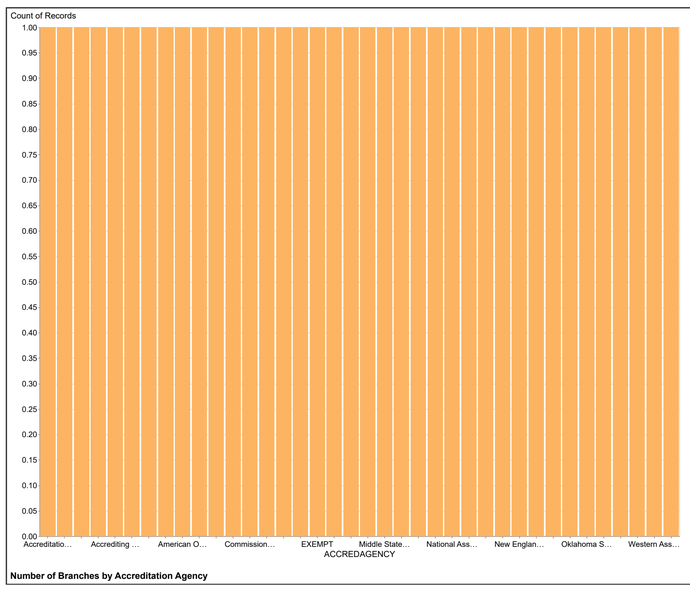






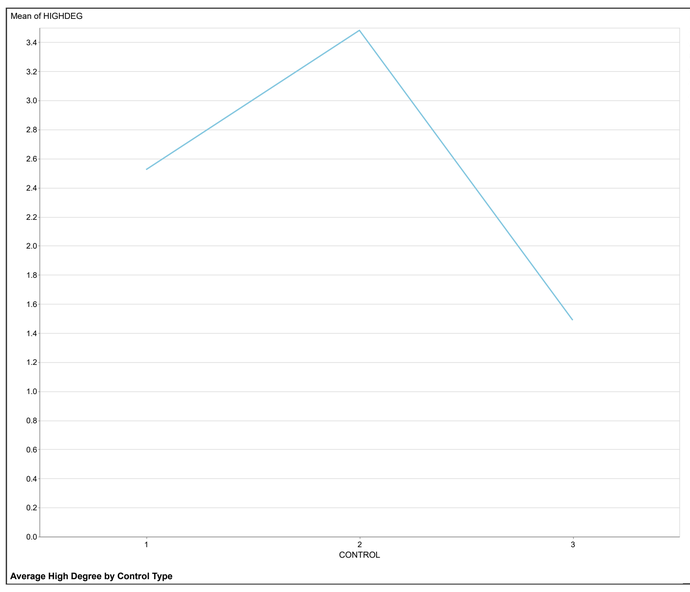
The dataset contains 2,238 entries of cities with their corresponding admission rates (ADM_RATE), ranging from approximately 0.684 to 0.999. The average admission rate is around 0.931, with a standard deviation of about 0.025, indicating a relatively tight spread around the mean. Notably, the city of Ada has the lowest admission rate at 0.684, while Aberdeen has the highest at 0.999, marking a significant difference of 0.110 between these two outliers. Future trends may indicate a potential convergence of admission rates as cities with lower rates may adopt strategies to increase their rates, while those with higher rates could face pressures to standardize.

Average Admission Rate by City



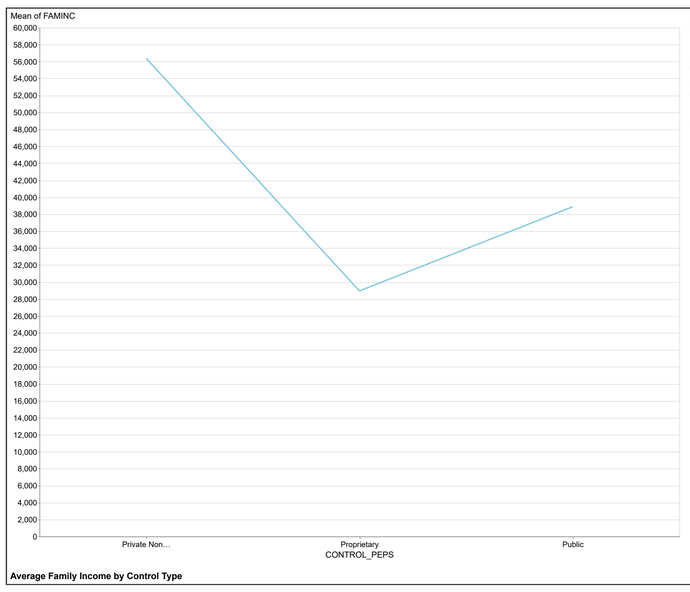
The data reveals that the Higher Learning Commission has the highest number of accredited branches at 1,024, followed by the National Accrediting Commission of Career Arts and Sciences with 903 branches, indicating a concentration of accredited institutions within these agencies. Notably, the Accrediting Commission of Career Schools and Colleges has a significant presence with 481 branches, while several agencies, such as the American Osteopathic Association and the Midwifery Education Accreditation Council, have very few branches, with counts of 3 and 2, respectively, highlighting potential outliers in the accreditation landscape. The spread of accredited branches across agencies varies widely, with some having over 500 branches and others having only 1 or 2, suggesting a disparity in the reach and influence of different accrediting bodies. Future developments may involve a closer examination of these outliers to understand their impact on educational standards and the potential for growth in less represented areas.

Number of Branches by Accreditation Agency



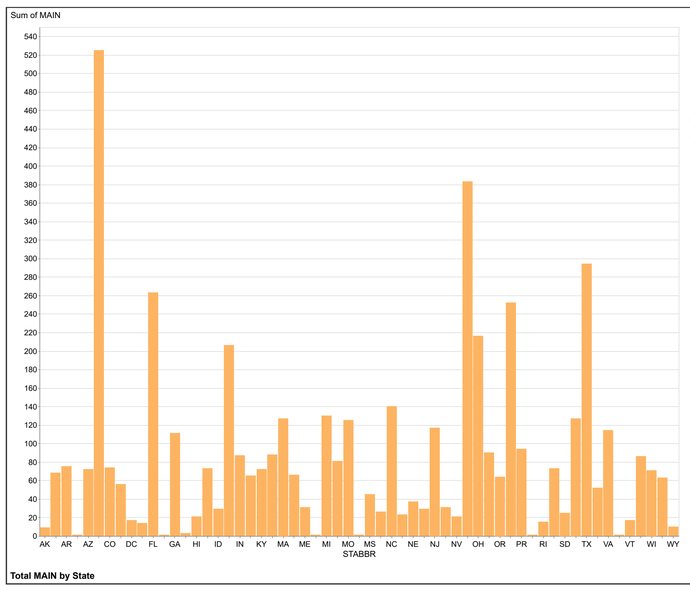
The data shows a range of values for the variable HIGHDEG, with values of 2.524144, 3.482225, and 1.488643 corresponding to CONTROL values of 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The mean of HIGHDEG is approximately 2.498484, indicating a central tendency, while the spread is significant, with a standard deviation of about 0.748, suggesting variability in the data. Notably, the value of 1.488643 at CONTROL 3 is an outlier, being significantly lower than the other two values, which could indicate a potential anomaly or a shift in trend. Future developments may warrant further investigation into the factors influencing this outlier, as it could represent a change in underlying conditions or behaviors.

Average High Degree by Control Type



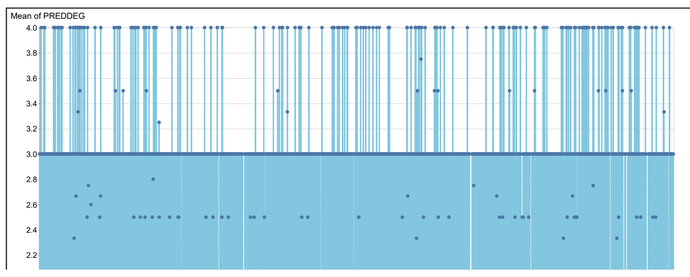
The data presents three categories of educational institutions—Private Nonprofit, Proprietary, and Public—with corresponding family income (FAMINC) figures of approximately $56,384, $28,950, and $38,834, respectively. The Private Nonprofit sector shows a significantly higher average family income, indicating a potential trend of wealthier families opting for these institutions. The Proprietary sector stands out as an outlier with a notably lower income figure, suggesting it may cater to a different demographic or face challenges in attracting higher-income families. Future developments may involve addressing these disparities to enhance enrollment and financial stability across all institution types.

Average Family Income by Control Type



The dataset reveals a wide range of values in the "MAIN" column, with a total count of 1,000 across various states, where California (CA) has the highest value at 525, while several states, including Alaska (AK), American Samoa (AS), and others, report minimal counts of 1. The mean value is approximately 85.5, with a standard deviation of about 78.5, indicating significant variability in the data. Notably, outliers include California (CA) and New York (NY) with counts of 525 and 383, respectively, while states like Alaska (AK) and American Samoa (AS) show anomalies with counts of just 1, suggesting potential areas for further investigation or targeted interventions. Future developments may focus on understanding the factors contributing to these disparities and addressing the needs of states with lower counts.

Total MAIN by State



The dataset contains 5,240 entries of BIP codes paired with a corresponding predictive degree (PREDDEG) ranging from 1.0 to 3.0. The average PREDDEG is approximately 1.5, indicating a tendency towards lower predictive degrees, with a standard deviation of around 0.5, suggesting moderate variability. Notably, there are outliers such as BIP 00604-1309 with a PREDDEG of 3.0, which is significantly higher than the majority, while several entries like BIP 00603-0000 and 00612-0000 have a PREDDEG of 1.0, indicating potential areas of concern or interest. Future developments may focus on understanding the factors contributing to these higher predictive degrees and addressing the anomalies to improve overall predictive accuracy.