

Project Report

On

“Impact Of Family Background On career choice of students”

Submitted By

Miss.Jyoti Sutar

Miss.Shubhangi Adak

Miss.Nimisha Sambhare

Mr.Prasanna Neve

M.Sc.IIndYear ,Statistics

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

VISHWAKARMA UNIVERSITY

Kondawa,Pune



DECLARATION

We the undersigned solemnly declare the report of the project work in entitled **“Impact of Family background on career choices of the students”** is based on our own work carried out during the course of our study under the supervision of **Dr.Nazia Wahid and prof. Aarti Hakim** . We asset that the students made the conclusion drawn are an outcome of project work. We Further declare that to best of our knowledge and belief that the project report does not contain any part of any work which has been submitted for the award of any other Degree/Diploma/Certificate in this university or any other university .

Nameof the students

Signature

- Miss.Jyoti Sutar
- Miss.Shubhangi Adak
- Miss.Nimisha Sambhare
- Mr.Prasanna Neve.

VISHWAKARMA UNIVERSITY

Kondawa,Pune



C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the Project entitled “**Impact Of Family Background On career choice of students**” is successfully completed & Submitted by

Miss.Jyoti Sutar

Miss.Shubhangi Adak

Miss.Nimisha Sambhare

Mr.Prasanna Neve

M.ScIInd Year

This Project is Delivered in partial fulfillment of the award of the Degree of “**Master Of Science**” in Statistics During the academic year 2019-2021

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

TECHER IN-CHARGE

EXTERNAL EXAMINER.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It gives us an immense pleasure in submitting the project report on the topic “**Impact of family background in the career choices of students**”. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to our guide **Dr.Nazia Wahid** who not only encouraged us but also were a constant source of Guidance throughout this project. We are thankful to all our friends who Directly and indirectly help us in completing in our project.

Finally, we are also thnankful to **Prof. Aarti Hakim** and course In-Charge **Dr.Nazia Wahid** for providing all the facilities who give necessary help from time as required.

Thanking You !!!

Miss.Jyoti Sutar

Miss.Nimisha Sambhare

Miss.Shubhangi Adak

Mr.Prasanna Neve

(M.Sc IInd Year)

Introduction

This project is under the topic “Impact of Family Background on Career Decision of Students”. Motivation behind this project is that very often it happens with students that they make wrong choice of career. Wrong choice of career may lead to a lot of changes in future of students or career failure. This project is to study the factors of family background which affects to the career choice of student.

Proceeding to this study, the experience of university students who are doing their graduation/post-graduation has been recorded on several variables. The university students have already made their decision about career. So, the experience they had while making career choice can be used to study purpose. The questionnaire has been used to record student’s response.

Using this data collected from university students, we examined how family background affects to the career choice of students

Literature Review

The background of family has been influential and important factor affecting the career choice of student. Bernard **Mensah Amoako, James Divine Danyoh and Daniel K. Buku 2020** investigated some family background factors affects career decision of high school students in their research article “The impact of family background on career decisions of senior high school students: A case of Ghana”. The factors are Socio-Economic level (SE), Educational level (EL), Career of Parent (CP), SelfEfficacy (SE) with SE had not significant effect on career decision students. But this finding contradicts to Creed et al. (2007), when they found that students with higher level of confidence in career decision-making were more likely to report higher incidences of career exploration than students with lower levels of self-efficacy. The researcher then reveals that this may due to culture of the study area that children are brought up to be seen but not heard with regards to issues of their development. However, there could be other factors present about family background like Family size, Career information and guidance from parents, Parent’s expectation which may affect significantly on the career choice of students.

Effect of family on career choice of students (A case study of Asian Central Government Area of EDO state. This study is restricted to secondary school in Esan Central Local Government Area of Edo State. In realization of similar conditions facing most students in other secondary schools in Edo State, the survey shall focus on students in their first year and the final year of studies. In this research, they have studied what is immediate and remote causes of the factors hindering high standard of education, while we blame the government, teachers, and children, the family which students come from leave much to be desired. Family background factors found to have an influence on the student’s choice of career is based on parents’ socio-economic status, parents’ education, parents’ occupation, parents’ love for a child, parents’ temperament.

Aim and Objective

Aim : To study the impact of family background on career choice of students.

Objective:

To examine whether the

- parent's income influences the career choice of students .
- education level of parents influences the career choice of students .

- size of family, number of siblings influences the career choice of students.
- self esteem of student affect their career choice
- effect of Temperament and ability, expectations, Occupation of parents influences the career choice of students.

Methodology

So, we have,

One dependent variable **CDMI (Career Decision Making Scale)**

Which has four different levels:

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

And 9 independent variables **Family Size, Area, Parent's Education, Parent's Occupation, Family Income, Parent's Ability & Temperament, Career Guidance, Parent's Expectation, Self-esteem.**

So, in order to analyze/interpret the data which has more than two different levels we will use **Ordinal Logistics Regression** or **Proportional Odds Logit Regression**.

Let the dependent variable has 4 levels and let we have p number of independent variables.

The **Logit Model** is given by

$$P(Y \leq j) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\alpha_j - \sum_{i=1}^p \beta_{ij} X_i)}}$$

Here,

- The probability $(\pi \leq \pi)$ is conditional probability of at least y given x. That is $\pi(\pi \leq \pi | \pi_\pi)$
- $\pi_\pi = \sum \pi_\pi \pi_\pi = \pi_1 \pi_1 + \pi_2 \pi_2 + \dots \dots \dots \pi_\pi \pi_\pi$
- π_π is intercept value for $(\pi_\pi | \pi_{\pi+1})$

The **Odds model** is given by

$$\pi_\pi = \ln \pi(\pi \leq \pi) = \pi_\pi - \sum \pi_\pi \pi_\pi$$

Significance of variables:

Let us set the hypothesis to check the significance of the independent variable.

$$\pi_0: \pi_1 = \pi_2 = \dots \dots = \pi_\pi = 0$$

H_1 : at least one $\beta_j \neq 0$.

Data Description

Below is a short preview of the dataset after some cleaning and wrangling.

1	Careear_Decision	Student_Gender	Age	Siblings	Parents_Education_Level	Family_Size	Parents_Temperament	Area	Career	Parents_Exp	income_lakhs	parents_incom	Parents_occupation	Self_esteem
2		2 Female	22	2 Graduate		7		3 Urban	1	3	3		4 Self Employed	3
3		4 Male	23	1 Graduate		4		3 Rural	1	2	3.5		4 Service (Govt/Private)	3
4		2 Male	26	2 Graduate		5		3 Urban	1	3	4		3 Business	4
5		4 Female	23	1 Graduate		4		3 Urban	1	4	3.8		4 Self Employed	4
6		3 Male	25	1 Graduate		4		3 Rural	1	3	3		3 Business	3
7		4 Male	23	3 5th to 12th Class		8		4 Urban	1	3	2		3 Service (Govt/Private)	3
8		2 Male	24	3 Graduate		8		2 Rural	0	2	4		2 Self Employed	3
9		2 Male	22	1 Post Graduate		4		1 Urban	1	2	4		1 Business	4
10		4 Female	23	2 5th to 12th Class		5		4 Rural	0	3	1		3 Agriculture	2
11		3 Male	23	3 Graduate		8		3 Rural	0	3	3.5		4 Service (Govt/Private)	3
12		2 Female	22	1 Post Graduate		4		3 Urban	1	2	4.5		2 Service (Govt/Private)	3
13		4 Female	23	1 5th to 12th Class		4		1 Rural	1	3	1.5		1 Agriculture	4
14		4 Male	24	1 5th to 12th Class		6		3 Rural	1	3	3		3 Business	3
15		2 Female	23	1 5th to 12th Class		5		3 Urban	1	3	3		2 Agriculture	3
16		3 Female	22	3 5th to 12th Class		8		3 Rural	1	3	1.4		3 Agriculture	3
17		2 Male	25	2 5th to 12th Class		3		2 Rural	0	3	1.5		3 Agriculture	3
18		3 Female	21	2 5th to 12th Class		5		3 Rural	1	3	2.5		3 Service (Govt/Private)	3
19		4 Female	23	1 Graduate		4		4 Urban	1	3	3		4 Self Employed	3
20		4 Female	23	0 5th to 12th Class		3		3 Urban	0	3	1		2 Service (Govt/Private)	3

Only first 19 observations are shown, which contain 130 row and 14 columns
(dimension of data 130x14)

1. **Career_decision:**It indicate the openion of student about influence of family background on there career decision.It is ordinal in nature and it will consider as a dependent variable for analysis.
2. **Student_Gender:** Gender of Student Male or Female.
3. **Age:** Age of Student.
4. **Siblings:** Number of Siblings has a student.
5. **Family Size:** Total Family members of a Student.
6. **Parent Education Level:** Parents education Level(Illiterate or 5th to 12th or Graduate or Post Graduate).
7. **Area:** Area in which student is belongs (Rural or Urban).
8. **Income Lakh :** Family's annual income in Lakh.
9. **Career_Information_of_Parents:** It is related to ,any earlier Information to parents about career of Child(Yes=1,No=0).

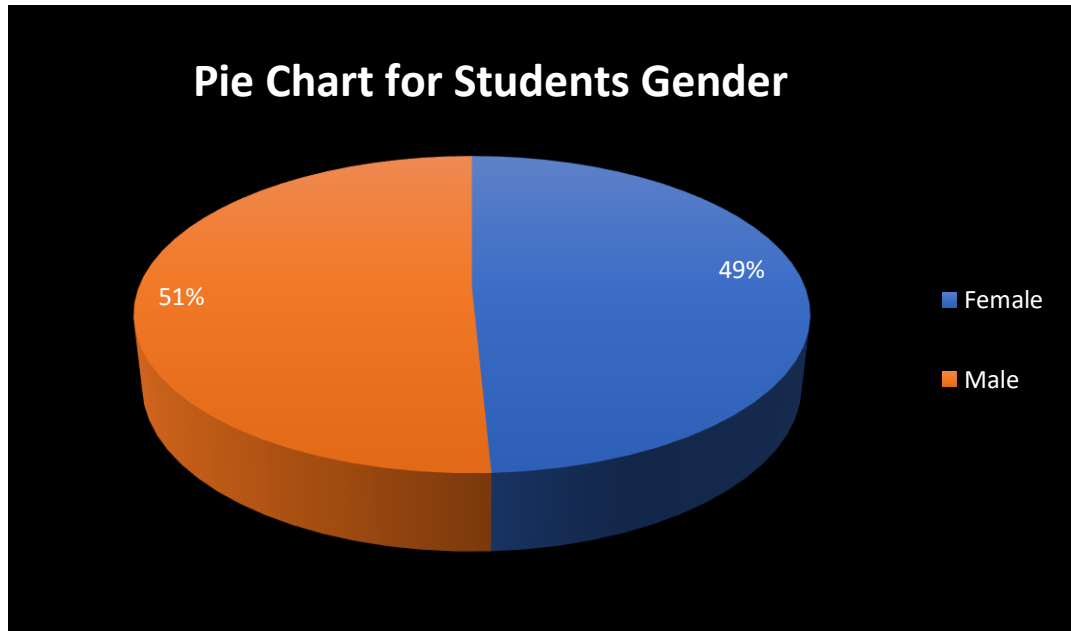
10.Parent's Occupation : It indicate parents occupation of student.

11. Parents _Temperament _& _Ability **12. parents_incom** **13.Self esteem**

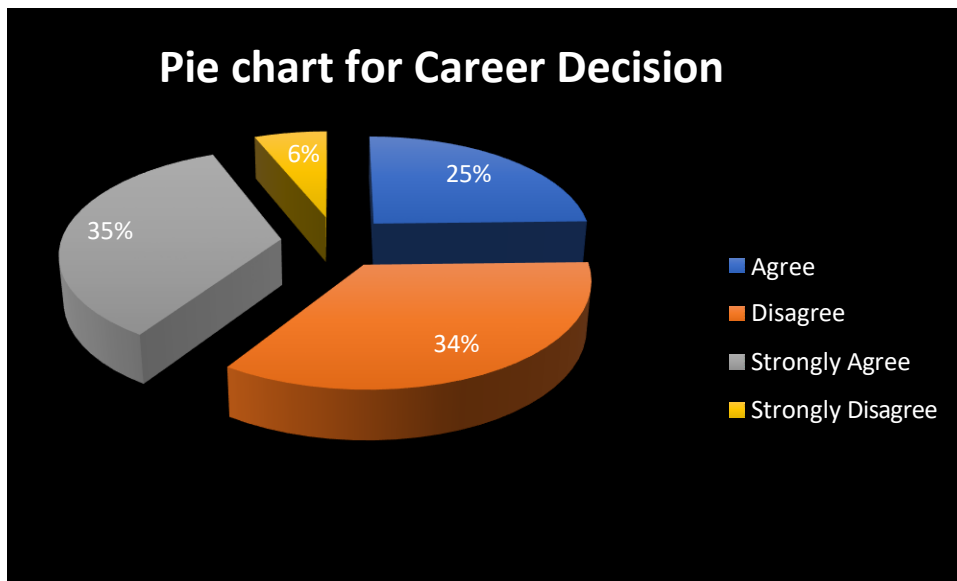
14.Parents expectations

(11,12 ,13& 14 are the opinion of students about effect of Parents _Temperament _& _Ability , parents_incom, Parents expectations & Self esteem on their career choice decision.)

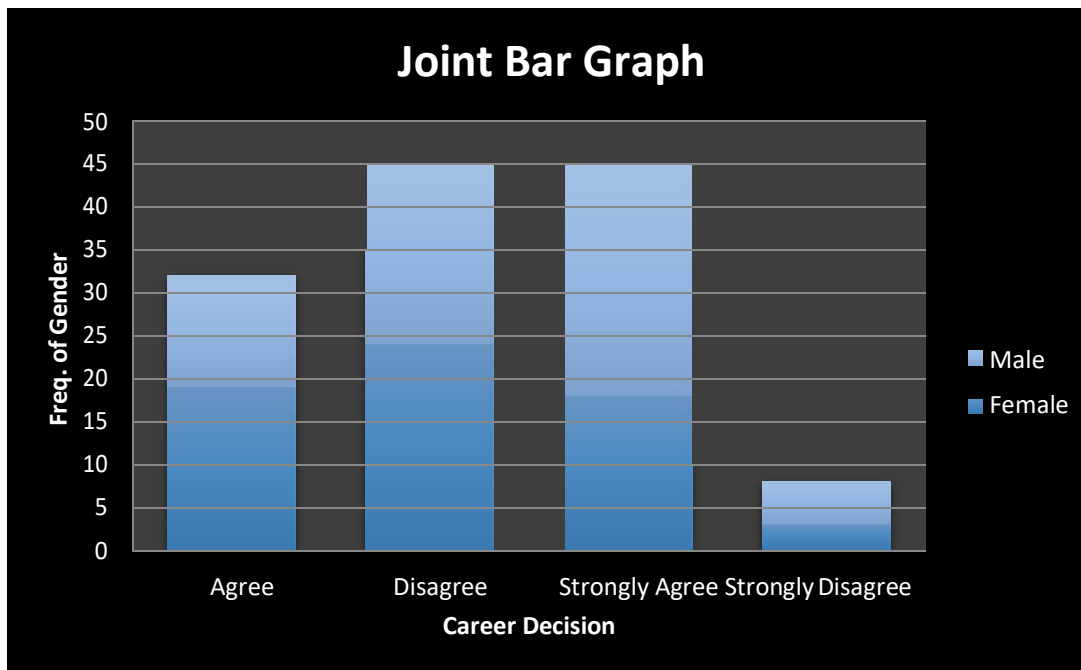
Data Visualization



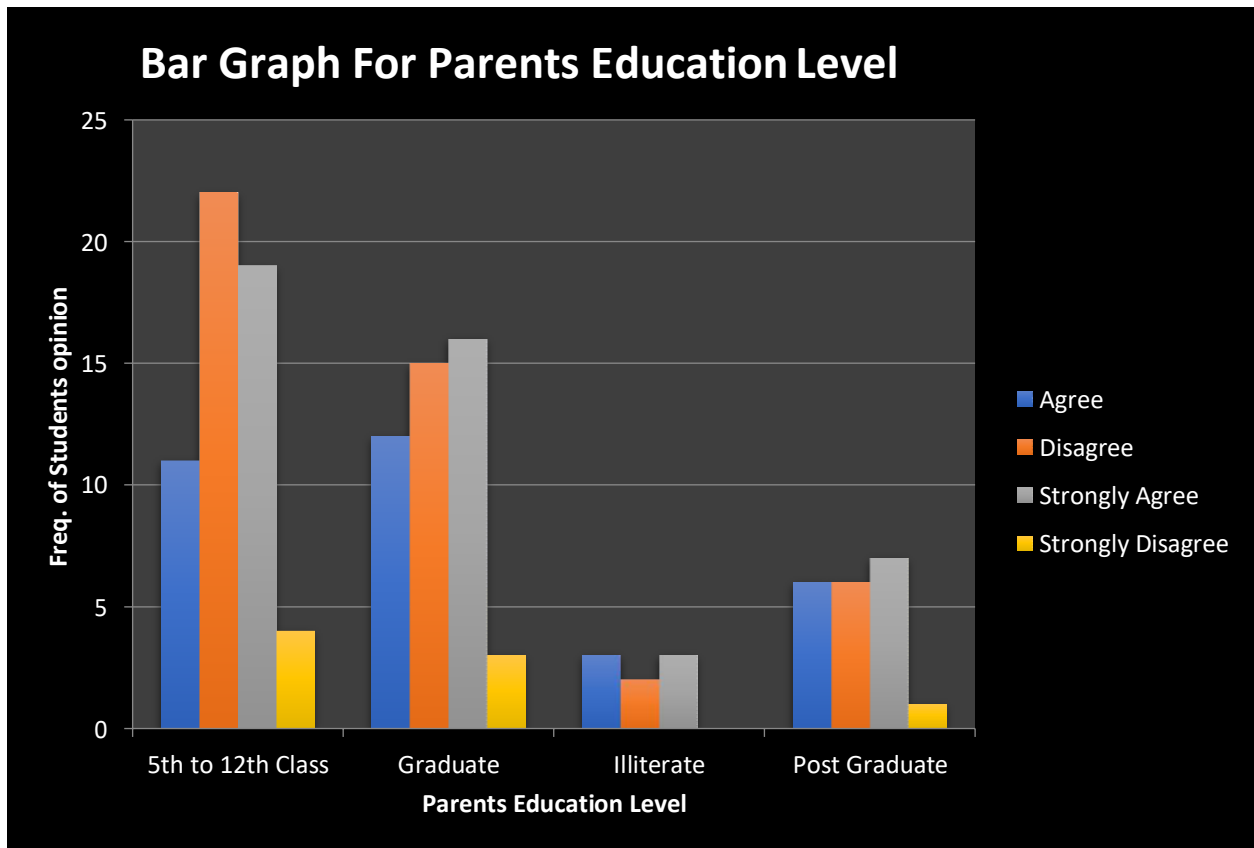
Conclusion: There are **49% Female** and **51% Male** students in the data.



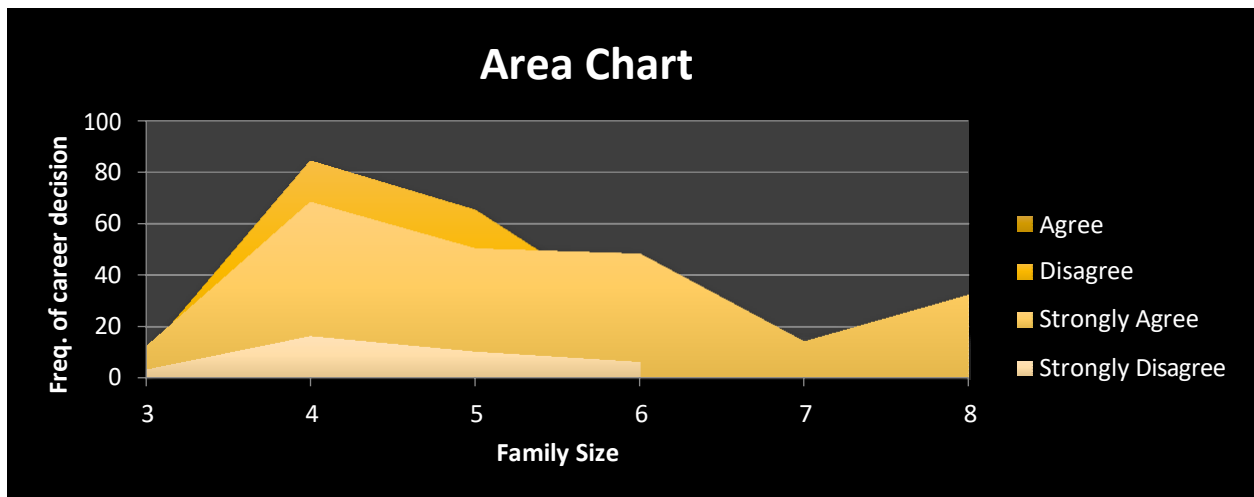
Conclusion: There are **35%** students who are **Strongly Agree** about career decision is depends on family background whereas **34%** are **Disagree** , **25%** **Agree** and **6%** **Strongly Disagree**.



Conclusion: Mostly **Male** Students are strongly agree about effect of Students gender while choosing career whereas most of **Female** students Disagree.

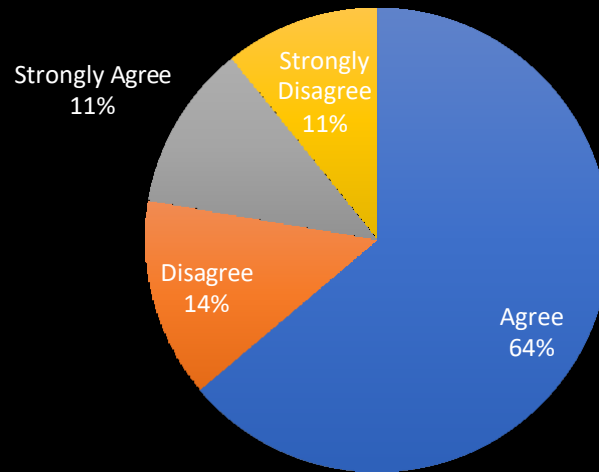


Conclusion: Students are almost **strongly agree** about effect of parents education level on their career choice . It means Parents education level may affect students career choice.

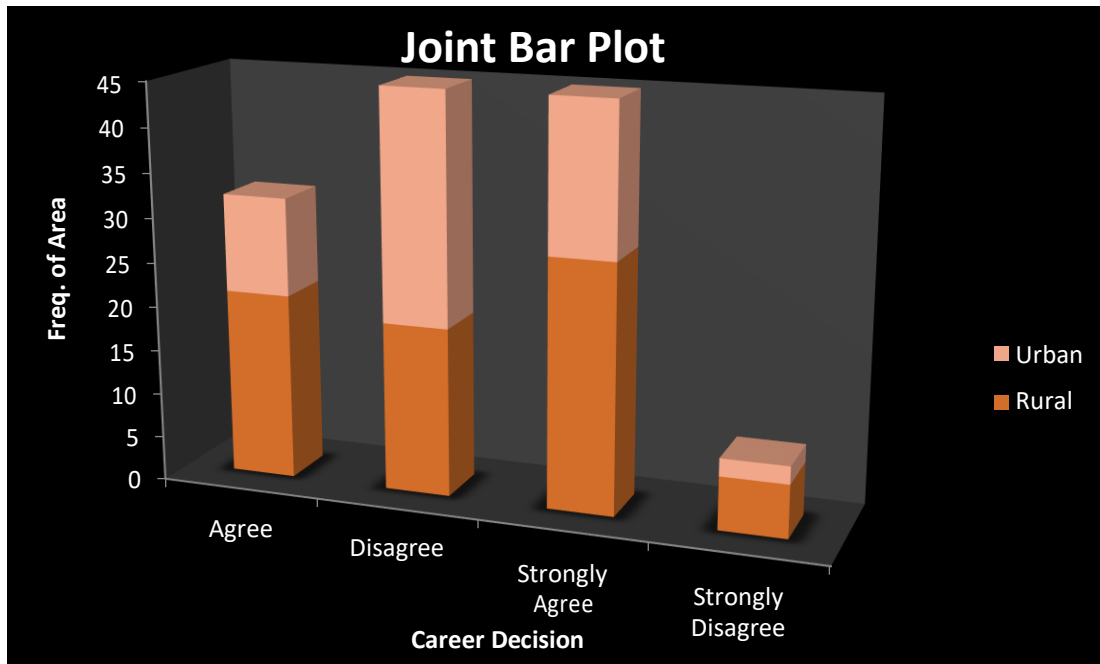


Conclusion: Major Area of family size 3 - 8 filled with **Strongly Agree and Agree** opinion of students about influence of family size on their career decision.

Pie Chart for parents Temperament & Ability

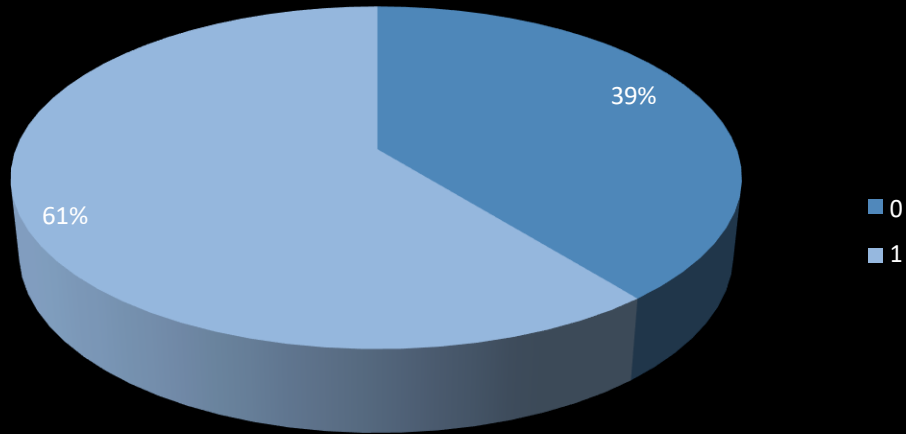


Conclusion: There are **64% students Agree** and **11% students are strongly Agree** about dependency of career decision on parents Temperament & Ability whereas **14% Disagree** and only **11% are Strongly Disagree**.



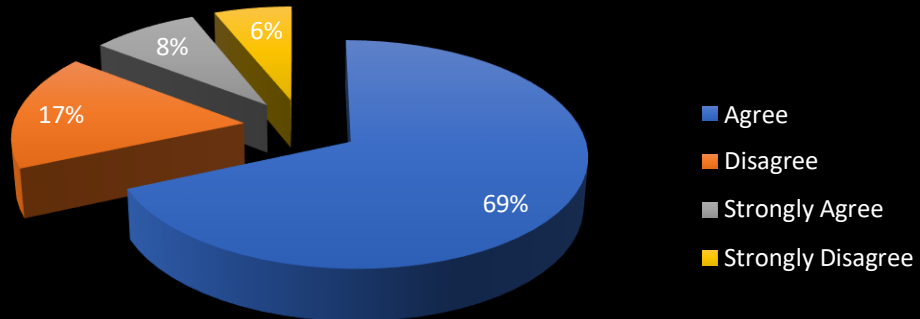
Conclusion: The students who are from **Rural area are mostly strongly Agree and Agree** about influence of area on their career decision as compare to students from Urban area.

Pie Chart for Career Information of Parents

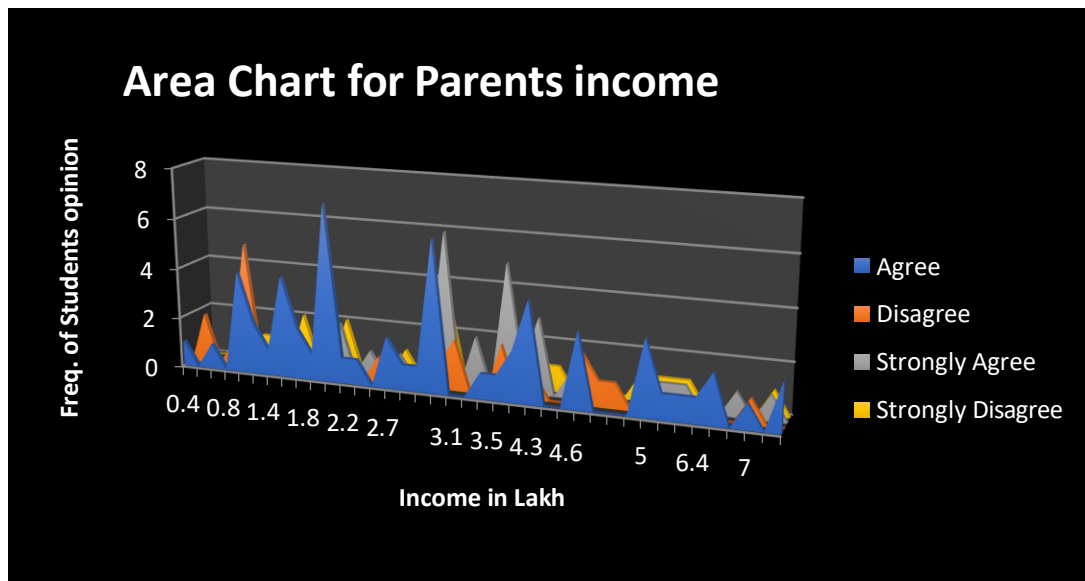


Conclusion: Here 61% students who got career information and guidance from their parents whereas 39% students don't.

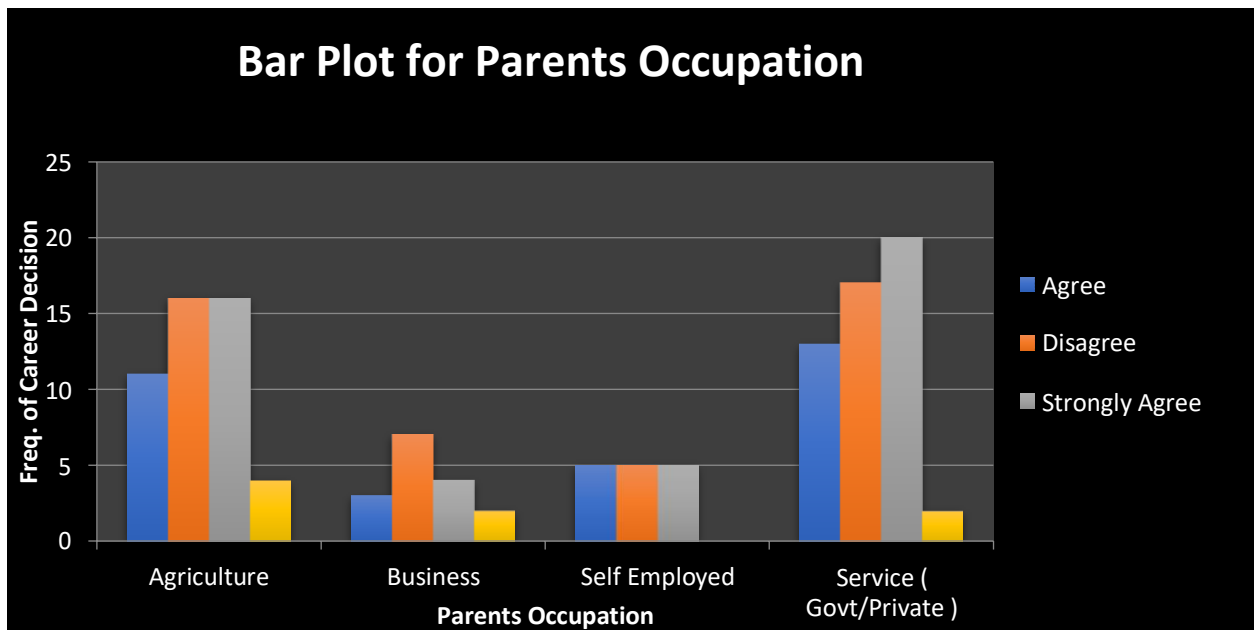
Pie Chart for Parents Expectations



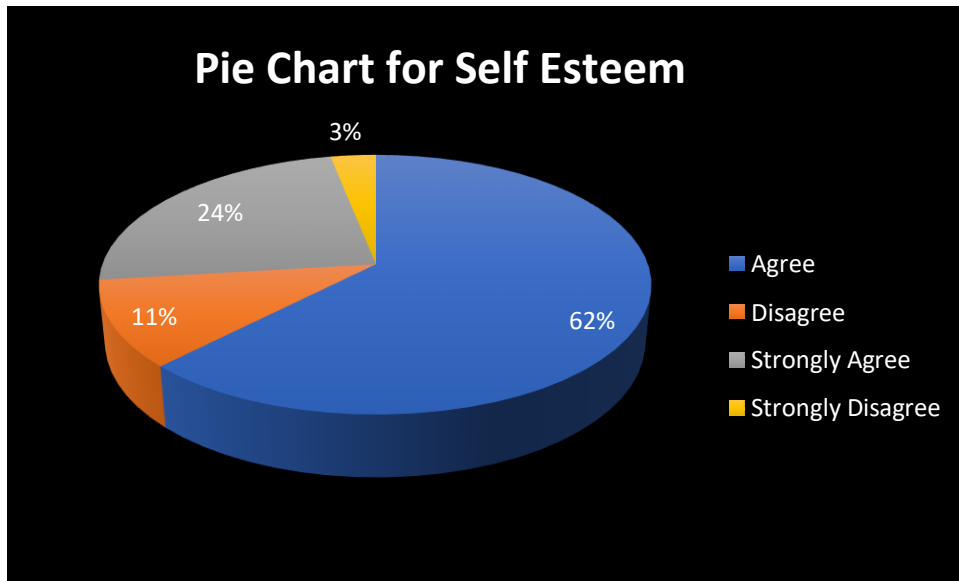
Conclusion: There are $69\% + 8\% = 78\%$ students whose parents expectations and career choice matches .



Conclusion: The major area is filled with Agree and Strongly Agree opinion of students about positive impact of family income on career decision .



Conclusion: Most of students are **Strongly Agree as well as Disagree** at each filed of parents occupation about affect of Parents occupation on their career choice . i.e Parents occupation **may or may not be** affect the career choice of students.



Conclusion: Here , $62\% + 24\% = 84\%$ students who are confident while making career decision.

Preliminary Analysis on the Dataset in R

```
attach(pdata)
```

```
colnames(pdata)
```

```
[1] "Careear _Decision"          2"Student_Gender"  
[3] "Age"                        4" Siblings"  
[5] "Parents_Education_Level"    6"Family_Size"  
[7] "Parents_Temperament _& _Ability " 8"Area"  
[9] "Careear_Information _of_ Parents " 10"Parents_Expectations"  
[11] "income_lakhs"              12"parents_incom"  
[13] "Parents_occupation"        14"Self_esteem"
```

Strcture of data

```
str(pdata)
```

```
tibble [130 x 14] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
```

```
$ Career _Decision      : num [1:130] 2 4 2 4 3 4 2 2 4 3  
$ Student_Gender        : chr [1:130] "Female" "Male" "Male"  
$ Age                   : num [1:130] 22 23 26 23 25 23 24  
$ Siblings               : num [1:130] 2 1 2 1 1 3 3 1 2 3  
$ Parents_Education_Level : chr [1:130] "Graduate" "Graduate" "Graduate"  
$ Family_Size            : num [1:130] 7 4 5 4 4 8 8 4 5 8  
$ Parents_Temperament _& _Ability: num [1:130] 3 3 3 3 3 4 2 1 4 3  
$ Area                   : chr [1:130] "Urban" "Rural" "Urban"  
$ Careear_Information _of_ Parents: num [1:130] 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0  
$ Parents_Expectations   : num [1:130] 3 2 3 4 3 3 2 2 3 3  
$ income_lakhs           : num [1:130] 3 3.5 4 3.8 3 2 4 4  
$ parents_incom          : num [1:130] 4 4 3 4 3 3 2 1 3 4  
$ Parents_occupation     : chr [1:130] "Self Employed" "Servie"  
$ Self_esteem            : num [1:130] 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 4 2 3
```

Fitting of Ordinal Logistic Regression Model

The reason for doing the analysis with Ordinal Logistic Regression is that the dependent variable is categorical and ordered. The dependent variable of the dataset is *Career Decision*, which has four ranked levels — ***Strongly Disagree=1, Disagree=2, Agree=3, Strongly Agree=4***. Ordinal Logistic Regression takes account of this order and return the contribution information of each independent variable which are continues as well as ordered in nature.

One could fit a **Multinomial Logistic Regression model** for this dataset, however the Multinomial Logistic Regression does not preserve the ranking information in the dependent variable when returning the information on contribution of each independent variable.

Another method that comes in mind when talking about “most important variables” is the **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)**. However PCA doesn’t take account of the response variable, it only consider the variance of the independent variables, so we won’t be using it here as the result could be meaningless.

Hypothesis to be testing

Since the outcome variable is categorized and ranked, we can perform an Ordinal Logistic Regression analysis on the dataset. We set the $\alpha = 0.05$ and the hypothesis as follows:

H0: there is no statistically significant factors between the variables that influence the *career choice of Students*.

H1: there is at least one statistically significant factor between the variables that influence the *career choice of Students*.

Below is the R code for fitting the Ordinal Logistic Regression and get its coefficient table with p-values

```
##Conversion of Character variable into orderd
```

```
pdata$`Careear _Decision`<-as.ordered(pdata$`Careear _Decision`)
```

```
##partition of data
```

```
ind<-sample(2,nrow(pdata),replace = TRUE,prob=c(0.8,0.2))
```

```
train<-pdata[ind==1,]
```

```
test<-pdata[ind==2,]
```

```
##Ordinal logistic regression
```

```
library("MASS")
```

```
ma<-polr(`Careear _Decision`~ . -Age,train,Hess=TRUE)
```

Call:

```
polr(formula = `Careear _Decision` ~ -Age, data = train, Hess = TRUE)
```

No coefficients

Intercepts:

	Value	Std. Error	t value
1 2	-2.6288	0.3914	-6.7170
2 3	-0.5108	0.2025	-2.5220
3 4	0.5938	0.2048	2.8990

summary(ma)

Call:

```
polr(formula = `Careear _Decision` ~ . - Age, data = train, Hess = TRUE)
```

Coefficients:

	Value	Std. Error	t value
Student_GenderMale	0.716578	0.4662	1.53700
Siblings	0.250984	0.2144	1.17048
Parents_Education_LevelGraduate	-0.087403	0.5117	-0.17081
Parents_Education_LevelIlliterate	0.135330	0.8035	0.16842
Parents_Education_LevelPost Graduate	0.180406	0.7432	0.24274
Family_Size	0.304175	0.1780	1.70860
`Parents _Temperament _& _Ability`	0.676633	0.3267	2.07114
AreaUrban	-0.064483	0.5084	-0.12684
`Careear_Information_of_Parents`	0.464603	0.4678	0.99323
Parents_ExpectationsDisagree	0.025375	0.6818	0.03722
Parents_ExpectationsStrongly Agree	0.176052	0.7774	0.22645
Parents_ExpectationsStrongly Disagree	0.343886	0.8209	0.41893
income_lakhs	-0.006288	0.1361	-0.04619
parents_incom	-0.419299	0.2929	-1.43139
Parents_occupationBusiness	-0.528010	0.6693	-0.78886
Parents_occupationSelf Employed	0.346052	0.7935	0.43611
Parents_occupationService (Govt/Private)	0.161225	0.5800	0.27797
Self_esteem	1.468171	0.3532	4.15629

Intercepts:

	Value	Std. Error	t value
1 2	4.3584	1.6994	2.5647
2 3	7.0645	1.7575	4.0197
3 4	8.5498	1.8119	4.7187

Residual Deviance: 220.759

AIC: 262.759

pvalues

```
ctable<-coef(summary(ma))
```

```
pval <- pnorm(abs(ctable[, "t value"]),lower.tail = FALSE)* 2
```

```
ctable <- cbind(ctable, "p value" = round(pval,3))
```

ctable

Ctable

	Value	Std. Error	t value	p value
Student_GenderMale	0.716578103	0.4662196	1.53699698	0.124
Siblings	0.250983719	0.2144272	1.17048435	0.242
Parents_Education_LevelGraduate	-0.087403483	0.5117098	-0.17080673	0.864
Parents_Education_LevelIlliterate	0.135329724	0.8035261	0.16841983	0.866
Parents_Education_LevelPost Graduate	0.180405596	0.7432176	0.24273589	0.808
Family_Size	0.304174804	0.1780257	1.70860037	0.028
Parents_Temperament_&_Ability`	0.676632676	0.3266951	2.07114450	0.038
AreaUrban	-0.064482822	0.5083903	-0.12683725	0.899
`Careear_Information_of_Parents`	0.464602531	0.4677684	0.99323204	0.321
Parents_ExpectationsDisagree	0.025374938	0.6818107	0.03721698	0.370
Parents_ExpectationsStrongly Agree	0.176052238	0.7774350	0.22645268	0.521
Parents_ExpectationsStrongly Disagree	0.343886440	0.8208652	0.41893168	0.675
income_lakhs	-0.006287938	0.1361200	-0.04619406	0.663
parents_incom	-0.419299381	0.2929307	-1.43139422	0.015
Parents_occupationBusiness	-0.528010313	0.6693310	-0.78886278	0.430
Parents_occupationSelf Employed	0.346051532	0.7934913	0.43611258	0.663
Parents_occupationService (Govt/Private)	0.161225332	0.5800071	0.27797131	0.781
Self_esteem	1.468170538	0.3532407	4.15628964	0.000
1 2	4.358448826	1.6994003	2.56469815	0.010
2 3	7.064490202	1.7574823	4.01966511	0.000
3 4	8.549789226	1.8118914	4.71870958	0.000

Interpretation :

since $\alpha=0.05$, *only* Family Size(0.028) ,Parent's Temperament & Ability(0.038),Parents income(0.015) and Self esteem(0.00) have p-value less than 0.05, and thus only these four variables are statistically significant. Since there is at least one variable that is statistically significant, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. It means from family background these factors are more affect the career choice of students.

Now, we have to convert the log of odds into odds ratio for easier comprehension. One can also calculate the 95% confidence intervals for each coefficient.

log odd coefficients

```
> or <- round(coef(ma), 4)
> # convert coefficients into odds ratio, combine with CIs
> round(exp(cbind(OR = or, ci)), 4)
```

	OR	2.5 %	97.5 %
Student_Gender	1.5650	0.6866	3.6107
Siblings	1.0190	0.7060	1.4746
Parents_Education_Level	0.9482	0.5380	1.6636
Family_Size	1.1229	0.8125	1.5641
Parents_Temperament_&_Ability	1.3647	0.7605	2.4831
Area	0.7428	0.3125	1.7667
Careear_Information_of_Parents	1.4823	0.6102	3.6313
Parents_Expectations	1.1403	0.5870	2.2538
income_lakhs	1.0214	0.8014	1.3064
parents_incom	1.1912	0.7106	2.0182
Parents_occupation	1.0275	0.6885	1.5362
Self_esteem	3.1775	1.6056	6.4689

Interpretation :

Above output is the coefficient parameters converted to proportional odds ratios and their 95% confidence intervals. The interpretation for such is “**for a one unit increase in Family size , the odds of moving from Strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree are 1.1229 times greater**, given that the other variables in the model are held constant”. It means, if more the family size students couldn’t chose independently their career.

For another statistically significant variables have proportional odds ratio :

Parents Temperament & Ability (1.3647) ,these will read as for one unit increase in Parents income , the odds of moving from strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree are 1.3647 times greater, Parents Temperament & Ability given that the other variables in the model are held constant. In other word higher Parents Temperament & Ability ,higher will be chances of independent career choice of students.

Parents income (1.1912) ,these will read as for one unit increase in Parents income , the odds of moving from strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree are 1.1912 times greater, Parents income given that the other variables in the model are held constant.

i.e The students who are having high family income could chose their career independently .

Self esteem(3.1 775) ,for one unit increase in self esteem , the odds of moving from strongly Disagree to Strongly Agree are 3.1775 times greater, Self esteem given that the other variables in the model are held constant. It means ,students can independently decide their career, if he/she is more confident about their career choice.

Assumptions of Ordinal Logistic Regression

Since the Ordinal Logistic Regression model has been fitted, now we need to check the assumptions to ensure that it is a valid model. The assumptions of the Ordinal Logistic Regression are as follow and should be tested in order:

1. The dependent variable are ordered:

In this model we have one multi-class ordered dependant variable **CDMI (Career Decision Making Scale)**

Which has four different levels:

- Strongly Disagree = 1
- Disagree=2
- Agree=3
- Strongly Agree=4

2. One or more of the independent variables are either continuous, categorical or ordinal.

We have the following independent variables

1. **Student_Gender**: Gender of Student Male or Female.
2. **Siblings**: Number of Siblings has a student.
3. **Family Size**: Total Family members of a Student.

4. **Parent Education Level:** Parents education Level(Illiterate or 5th to 12th or Graduate or Post Graduate).

5. **Area:** Area in which student is belongs (Rural or Urban).

6. **Income Lakh :** Family's annual income in Lakh.

7. **Career_Information _of_ Parents:** It is related to ,any earlier Information to parents about career of Child(Yes=1,No=0).

8.**Parent's Occupation :** It indicate parents occupation of student.

9. **Parents _Temperament _& _Ability** 10. **parents_incom** 11.**Self esteem**

12.**Parents expectations**

(11,12 ,13& 14 are the opinion of students about effect of Parents _Temperament _& _Ability , parents_incom, Parents expectations & Self esteem on their career choice decision.)

3. No multi-collinearity.

A Variance Inflation Factor test should be performed to check multi-collinearity in our data.

```
library("rms")
> vif(ma)
```

Student_Gender	2. 621188	Siblings	3. 967158	Parents_Education_Level	7. 943608
Area	8. 594731	Parents_Expectations	2. 732853	income_lakhs	6. 099758
parents_incom	1. 742443	Parents_occupation	7. 513191	Self_esteem	4. 297265
	1 2		2 3		3 4
	5. 663095		7. 730124		6. 551705

The general rule of thumbs for VIF test is that if the VIF value is greater than 10, then there is multi-collinearity. Since non of the VIF values are greater than 10 according to above output (not even close to), we conclude that there is no multi-collinearity in the dataset and assumption 3 is met.

4. Proportional odds

Now we should conduct the Brant Test to test the last assumption about proportional odds. This assumption basically means that the relationship between each pair of outcome groups has to be the same.

To test:

H0: Model holds parallel regression assumption

V/S

H1: Model does not hold parallel regression assumption

```
library("brant")
```

```
brant(ma)
```

Test for		X2	df	probability
Omnibus		-68.45	30	1
Student_GenderMale		1.39	2	0.5
Siblings		2.42	2	0.3
Parents_Education_LevelGraduate		2.5	2	0.29
Parents_Education_LevelIlliterate		1.8	2	0.41
Parents_Education_LevelPost Graduate	2.66	2	6	
AreaUrban		8.06	2	0.2
Parents_ExpectationsDisagree		0.52	2	0.77
Parents_ExpectationsStrongly Agree		48.55	2	0
Parents_ExpectationsStrongly Disagree	-48.88	2	1	
income_lakhs		0.19	2	0.91
parents_incom		0.2	2	0.9
Parents_occupationBusiness		0.41	2	0.82
Parents_occupationSelf Employed		0.64	2	0.73
Parents_occupationService (Govt/Private)		1.56	2	0.46
Self_esteem		2.95	2	0.23

H0: Parallel Regression Assumption holds

Above is the Brant Test result for this dataset. We conclude that the parallel assumption holds since the probability (p-values) for all variables are greater than $\alpha=0.05$. The output also contains an Omnibus variable, which stands for the whole model, and it is still greater than 0.05. Therefore the proportional odds assumption is not violated and the model is a valid model for this

Conclusion

The preliminary analysis and Ordinal Logistic Regression analysis are conducted for **“Impact of Family Background On Career Choice Of Students”**. Based on the result of the analysis, we can conclude that **Family Size, Parents Temperament & Ability, Parents Income and Self Esteem** are the main influential factors that affect the *Career Choice of students* .

It means, if more the **family size** students couldn't chose independently their career. Higher the **Parents Temperament & Ability** ,higher will be chances of independent career choice of students. The students who are having high **family income** could chose their career independently and also can independently decide their career, if he/she is more confident(**Self esteem**) about their career choice.

- **Future Scope of Study**
- **References**