Feature Selection of Post- graduation Income of College Students in United States

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Rationales

- Out-dated Literatures
  - 1980s – 1990s
  - Small sample sizes (100 - 200)
  - Limits of applied methods

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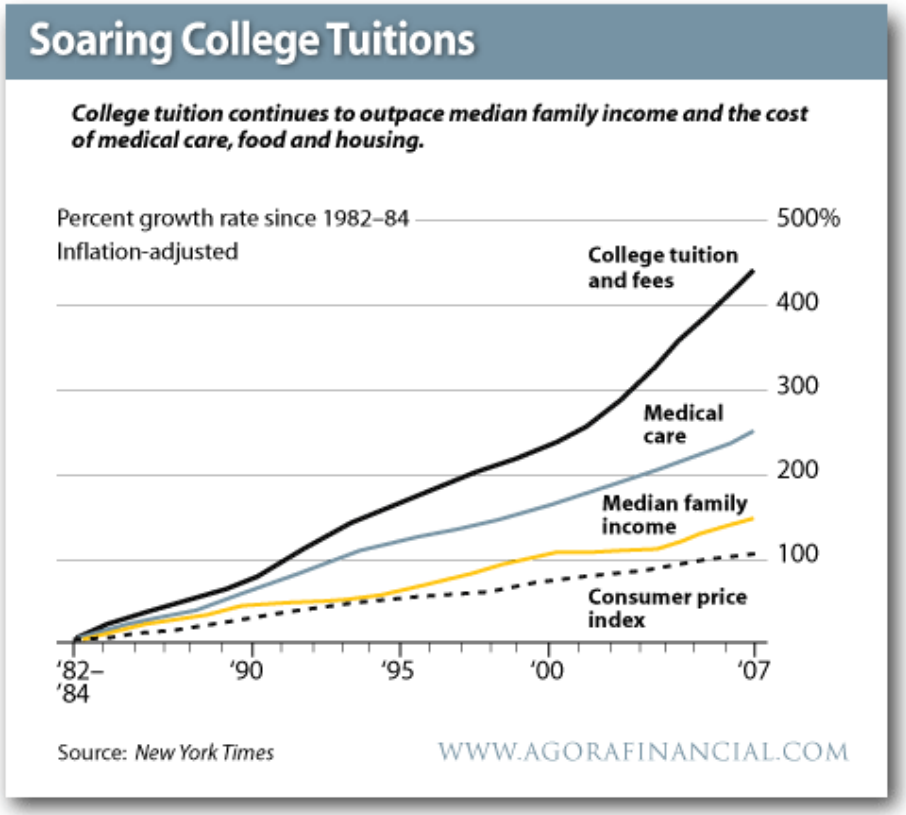
- Old Trends of Universities / Research
  - Not to focus on post-graduation income
  - Reluctant to disclose information

Rationales

- Demands from parents
  - Investment (Autor 2014; Goldin & Katz 2009; Hout 2012)
  - High cost



Rationales

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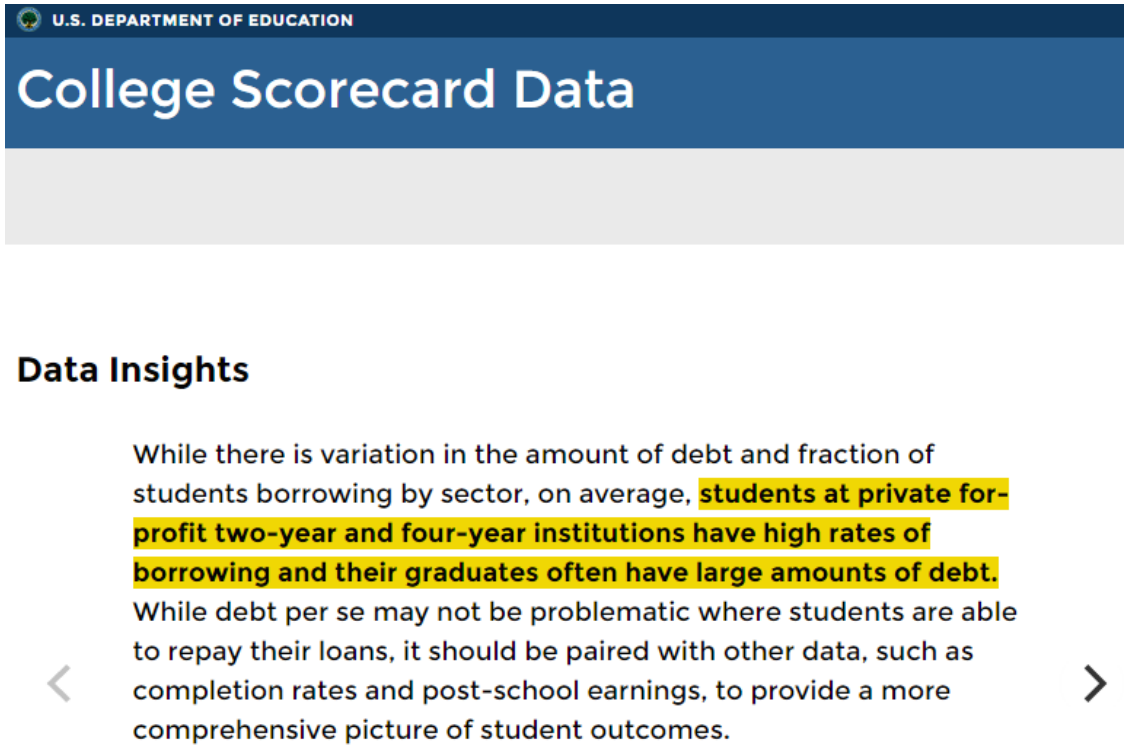
  - High cost
- Newly release data
  - U.S. Department of Education
  - College Scorecard



Research Questions

- What are the most important attributes of post-graduation income of college students who graduate with debt repayment obligations?
- To what extent can the selected attributes classify post-graduation income of college students who graduate with debt repayment obligations?

Data

- Release in October, 2015 by College ScoreCard under the United States Department of Education (https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/)
- Students who used financial aid during their college study period
- Organized by student cohorts at a university

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- Target
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  - 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003 and 2005

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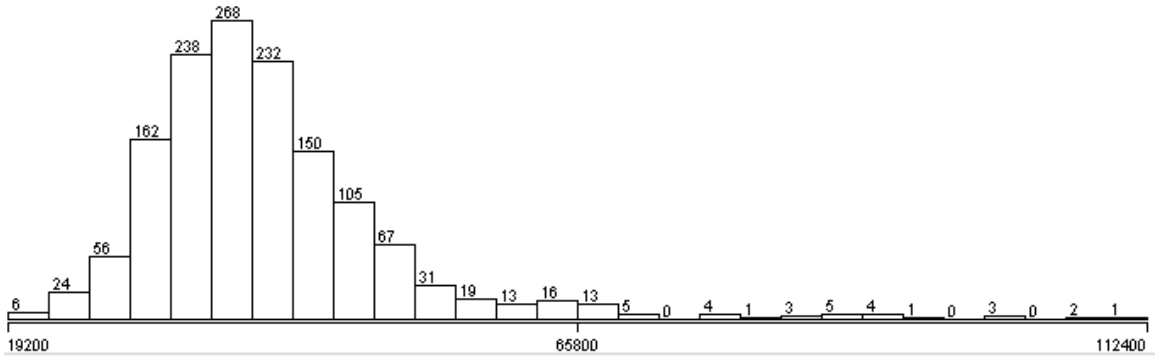
  - Discretized into four groups based on the information from American Individual Income Distribution (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010):
    1. Very low: From 0 to 25000
    2. Low: From 25000 to 37500
    3. Middle: From 37500 to 50000
    4. High: Above 50000



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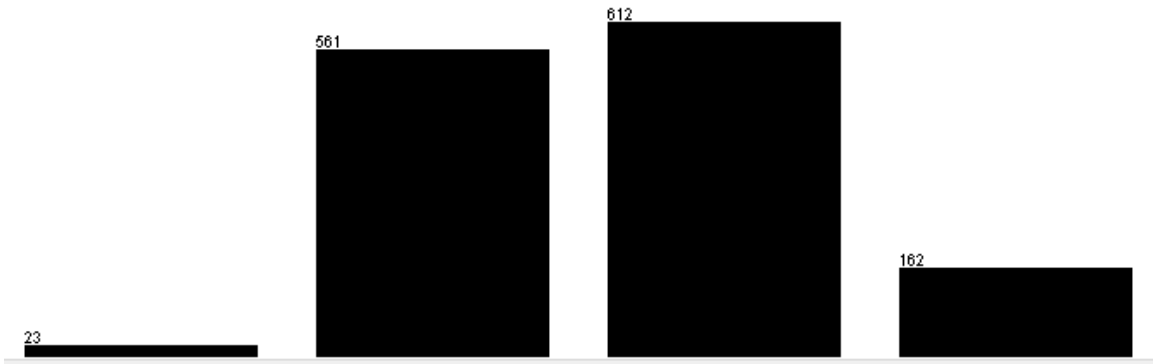

Data

- Attributes
  - Preselected based on domain knowledge
  - Exclude irrelevant attributes, such as *latitude of the institution, accreditor of the institution, or percent of students who passed away within 6 years after graduation*
  - Include 30 attributes in 5 groups:
    - School
    - Admission
    - Cost
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  - Standardization (28 numeric attributes) / One-hot encoding (2 nominal attributes)

Data

- Targets
- Attributes
- 1429 student cohorts were included

Data Analysis – Feature Selection

- **Filter methods**
- **Stepwise wrapper methods**
- **Naturally inspired algorithms**

Data Analysis – Feature Selection

- **Filter methods**
  - OneR algorithm
  - Relief-based selection
  - Chi-square selection
  - Gain-ratio-based selection
  - Information-gain-based selection
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- **Filter methods (13 Attributes)**
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- Logistic Regression
- Support Vector Machine (*Pearson VII function kernel*)

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Table 4

Comparisons among Three Selected Attribute Subsets Using Logistic Regression.

Logistic Regression	Accuracy	Weighted Average		
		Precision	Recall	F-measure
Attribute Subset Selected by Filter Methods (N = 13)	0.691	0.688	0.691	0.686
Attribute Subset Selected by Forward Selection (N = 9)	0.736	0.733	0.736	0.731
Attribute Subset Selected by Genetic Algorithm (N = 22)	0.746	0.746	0.746	0.745

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Table 5

Comparisons among Three Selected Attribute Subsets Using Support Vector Machine with Pearson VII function kernel.

Support Vector Machine with Pearson VII function kernel	Accuracy	Weighted Average		
		Precision	Recall	F-measure
Attribute Subset Selected by Filter Methods (N = 13)	0.708	0.697	0.708	0.701
Attribute Subset Selected by Forward Selection (N = 9)	0.733	0.723	0.733	0.726
Attribute Subset Selected by Genetic Algorithm (N = 22)	0.755	0.745	0.755	0.747

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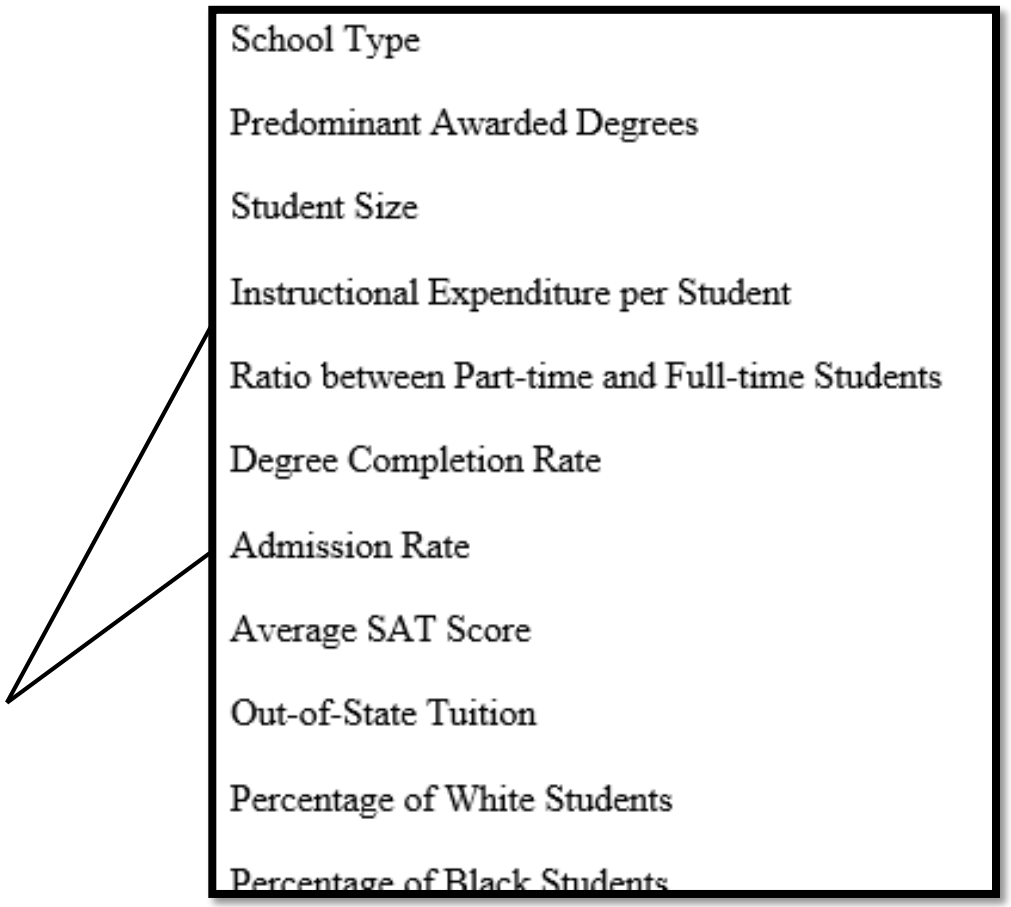


Data Analysis – Classification

- Single Learners
  - Bayes-based algorithms
  - Function-based algorithms
  - Instance-based algorithms
  - Tree-based algorithms
  - Rule-based algorithms
- Ensemble Learning
  - Bagging
  - Randomization
  - Bosting

Data Analysis – Classification

Single Learners

- ***Bayes-based algorithms***:

  Naive Bayes Update, Bayes Net

- ***Function-based algorithms***:

  Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, Multilayer Perceptron

- ***Instance-based algorithms***:

  Distance-weighted K-Nearest Neighbor

- ***Tree-based algorithms***:

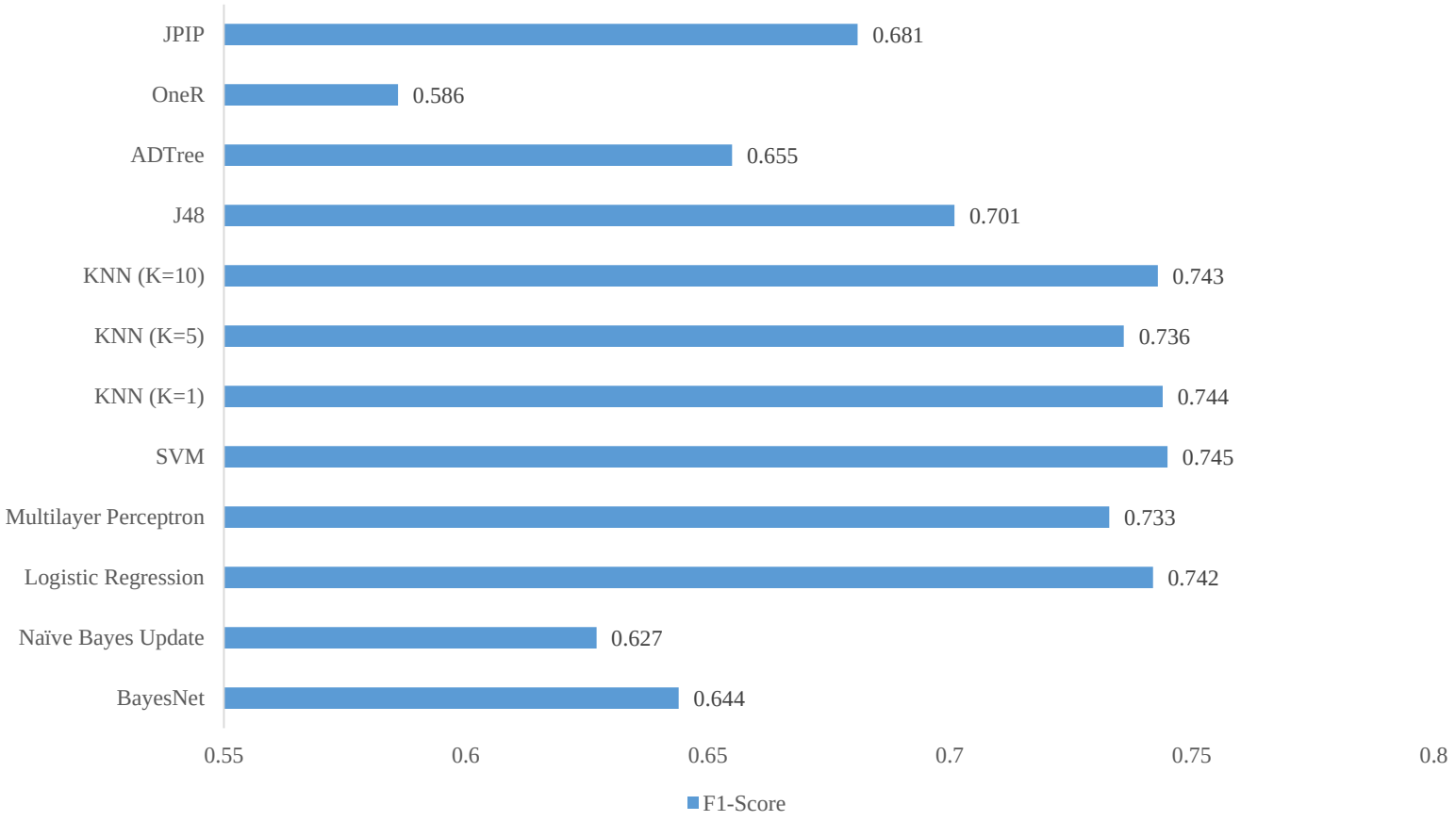
  J48, Multiclass Alternating Decision Tree

- ***Rule-based algorithms***:

  OneR, JRIP

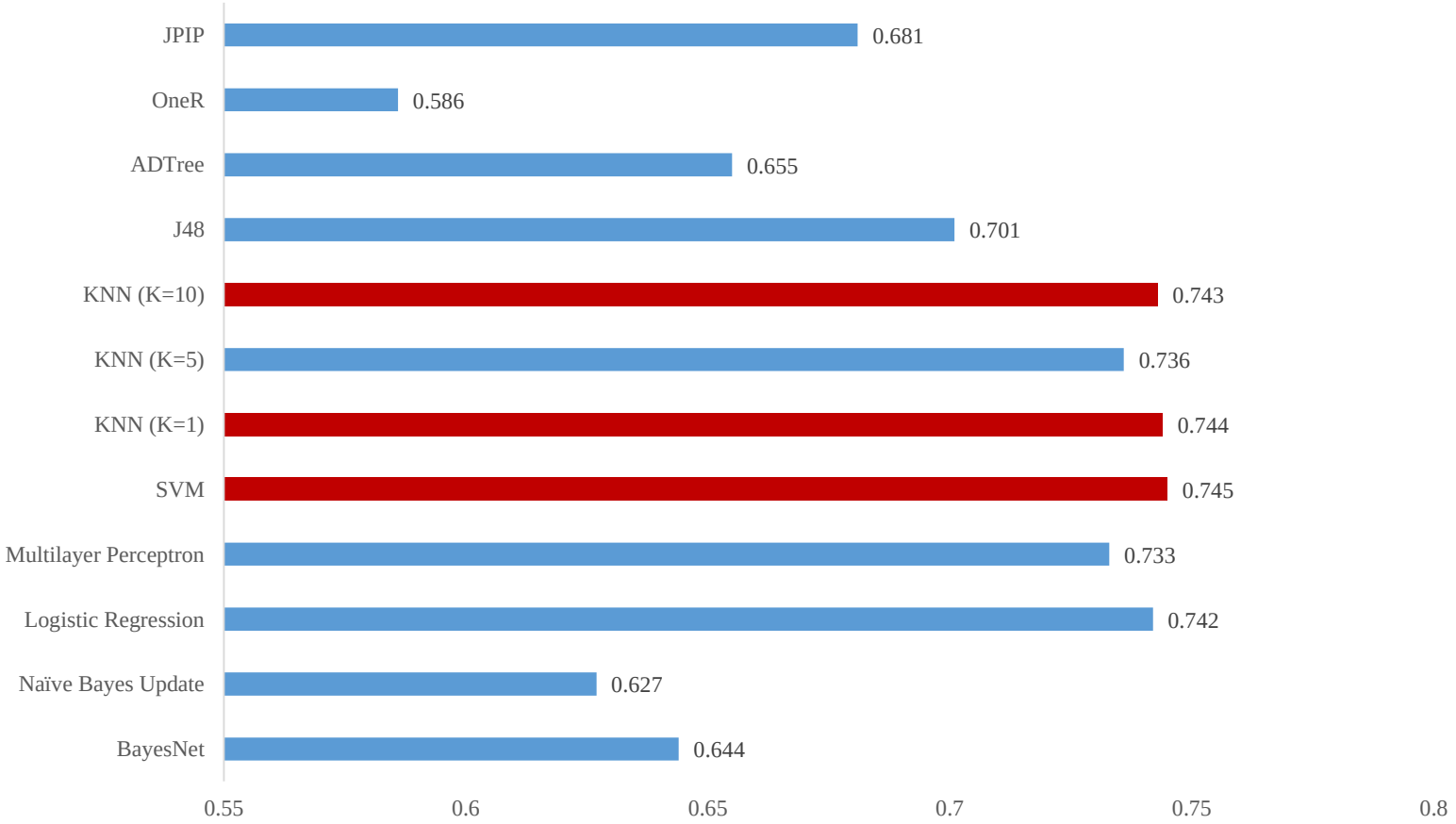
Data Analysis – Classification

- Single Learners



Data Analysis – Classification

- Single Learners



Data Analysis – Classification

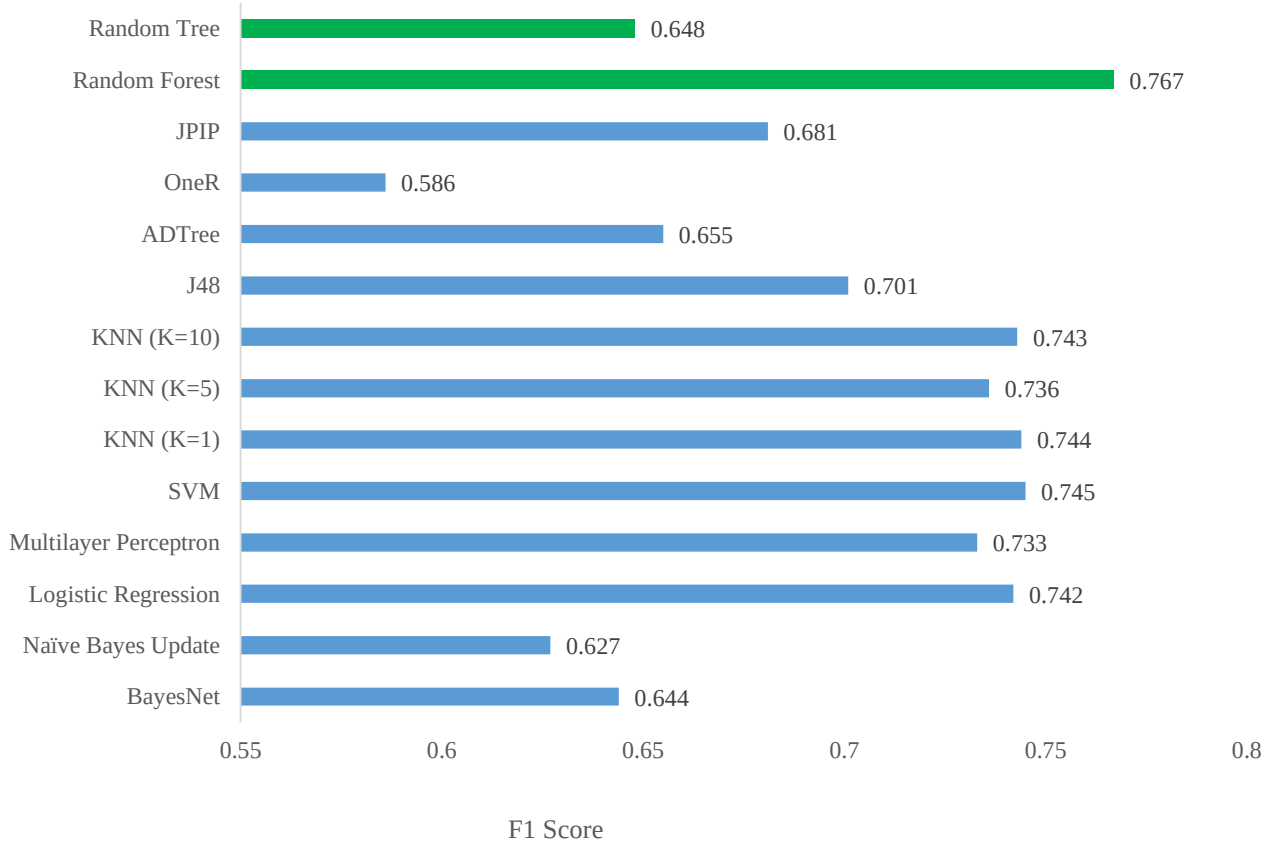
Table 6.

Top Three Performers of Single Learners.

Algorithm	Accuracy	Weighted Average		
		Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Support Vector Machine (*kernel = Pearson VII function*)	0.753	0.743	0.753	0.745
K-Nearest Neighbor (*distance weight = 1/distance; K = 1*)	0.745	0.744	0.745	0.744
K-Nearest Neighbor (*distance weight = 1/distance; K = 10*)	0.747	0.748	0.747	0.743

Data Analysis – Classification

- Randomization



Data Analysis – Classification

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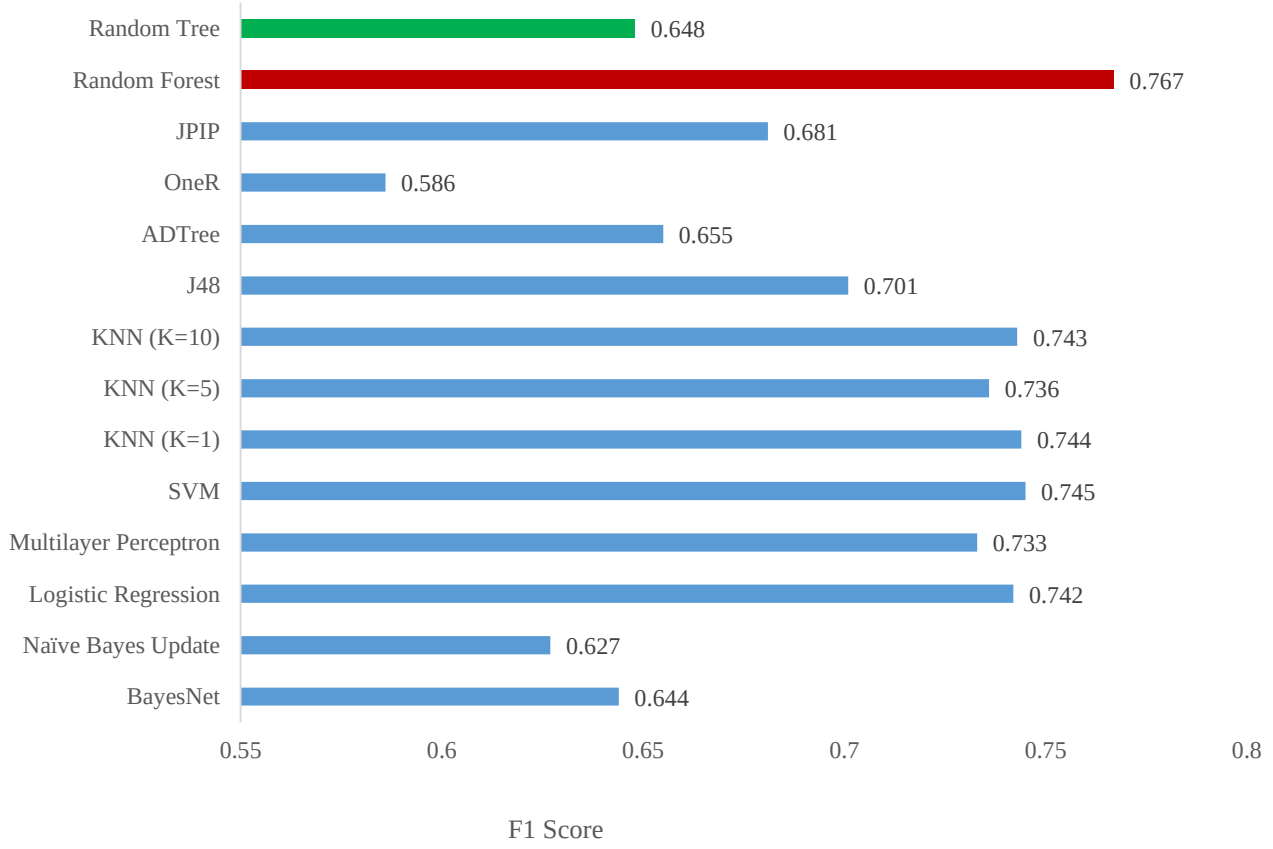
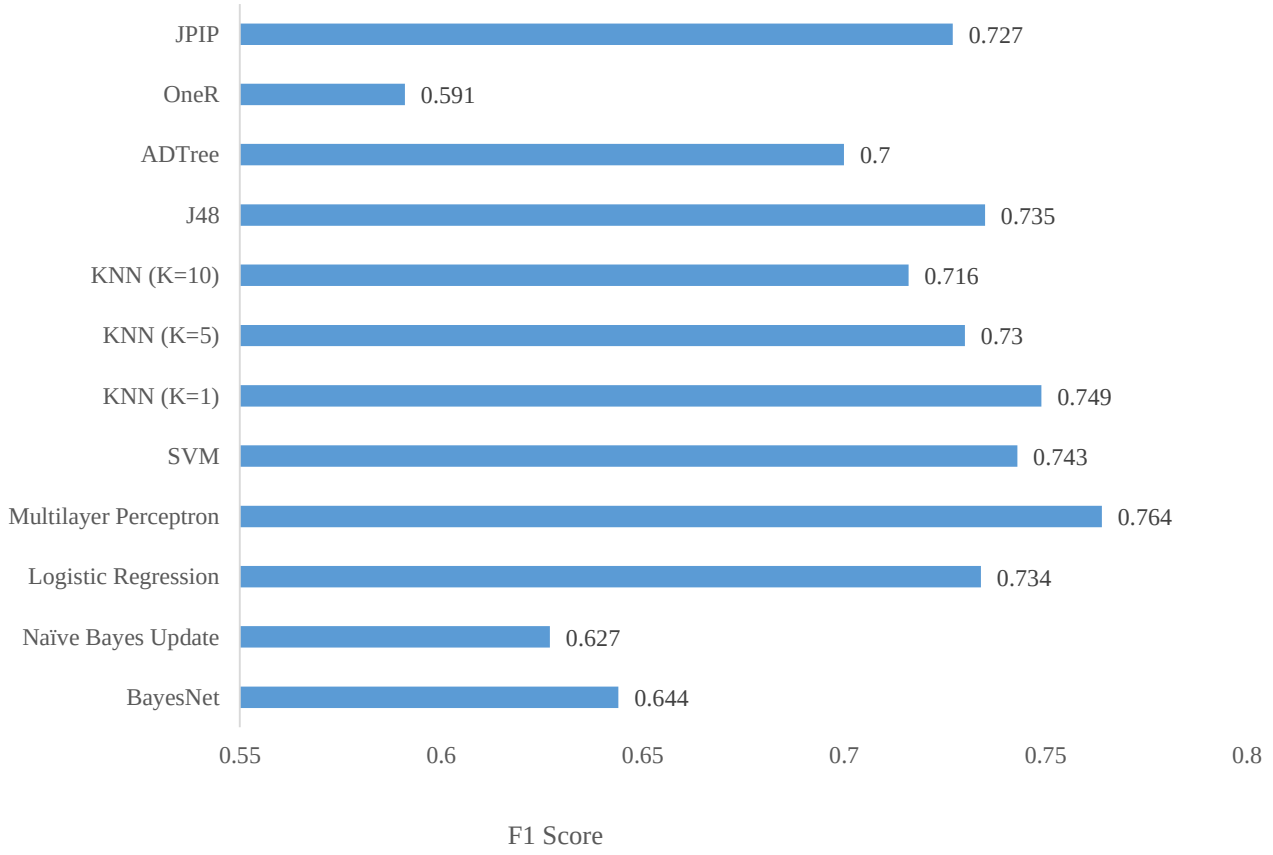


Data Analysis – Classification

- Bagging



Data Analysis – Classification

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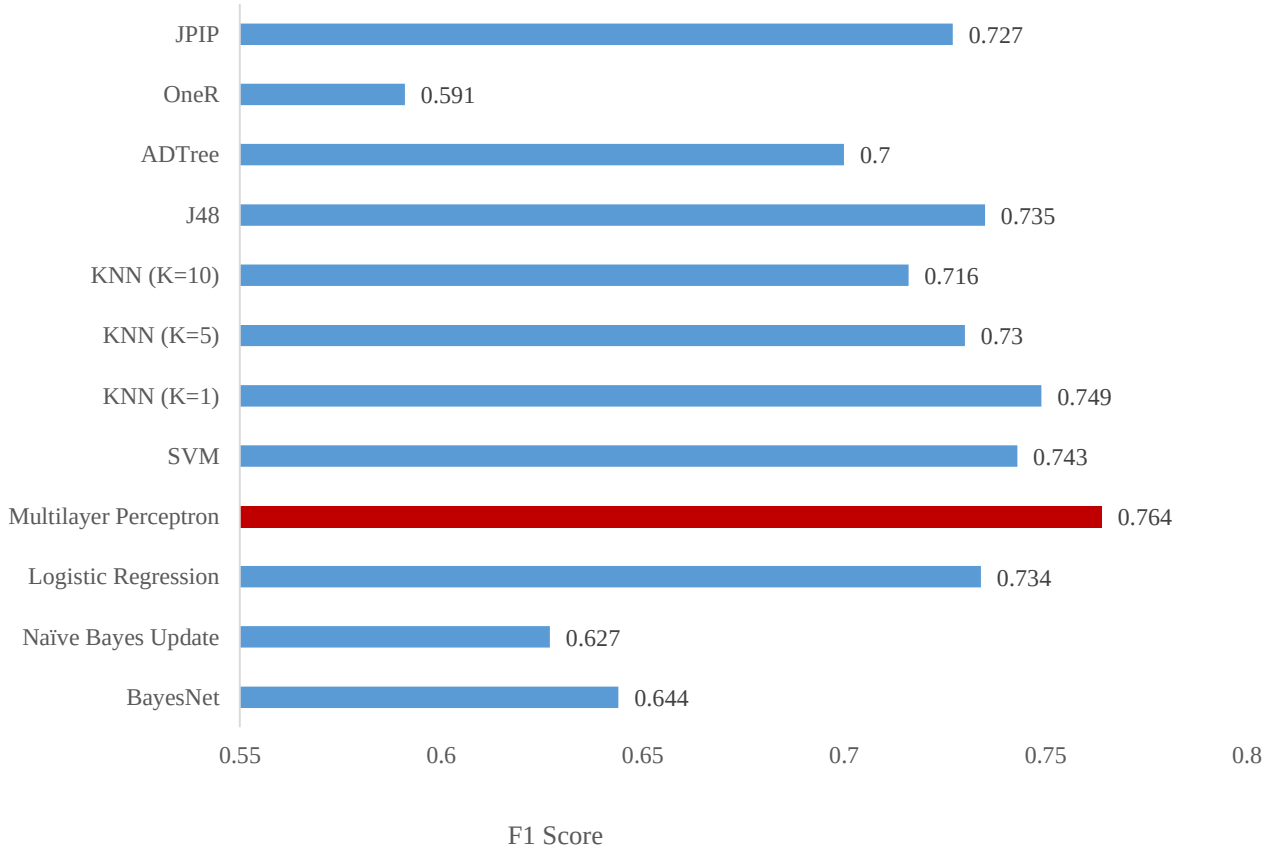

Data Analysis – Classification

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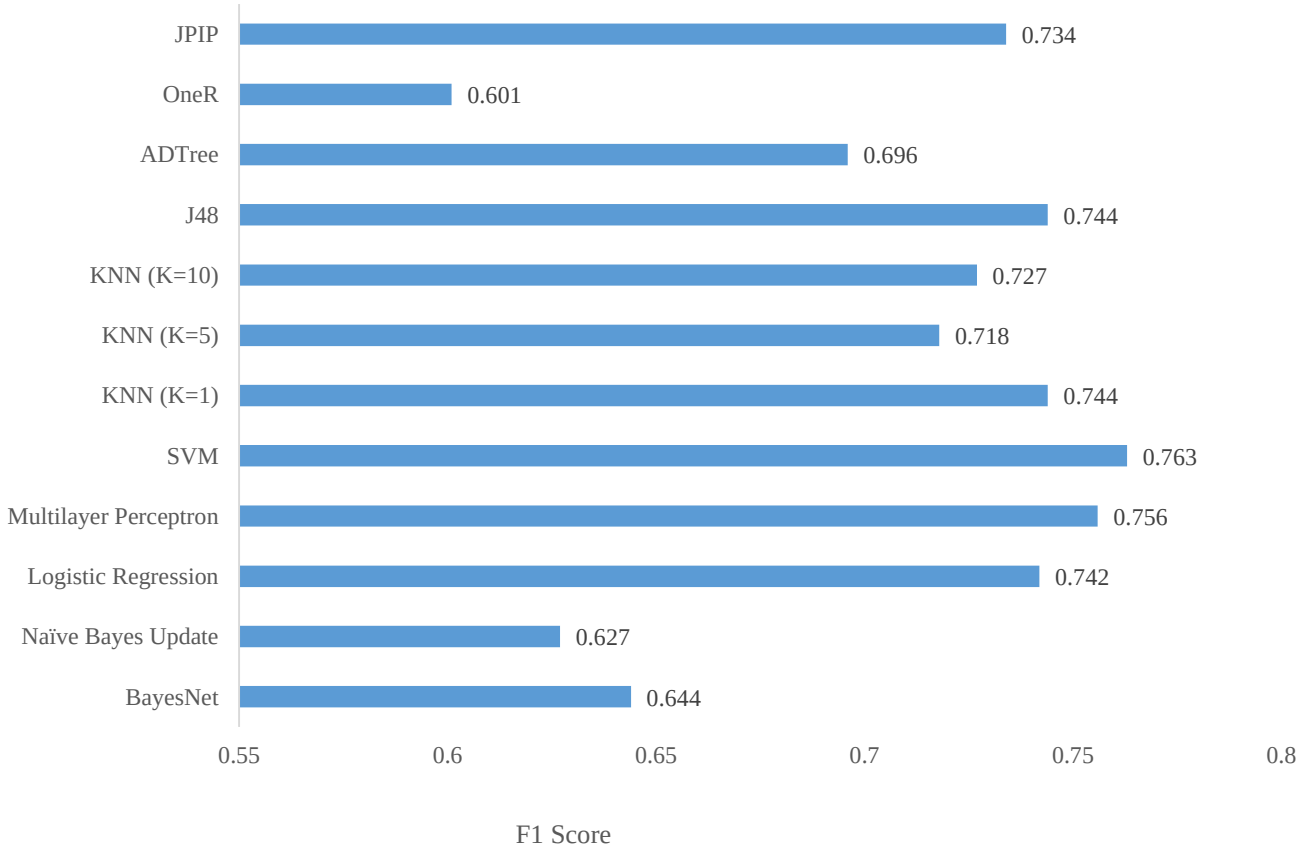

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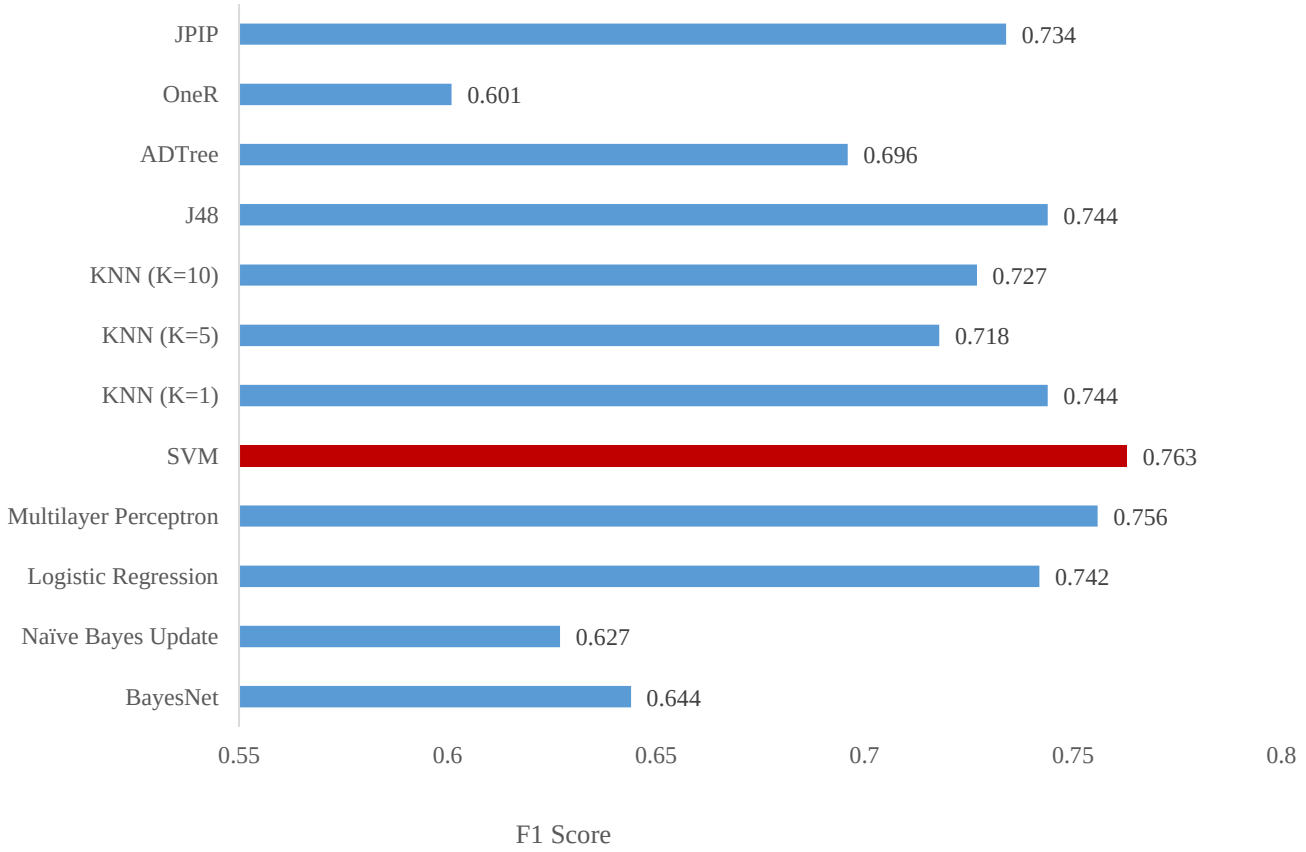


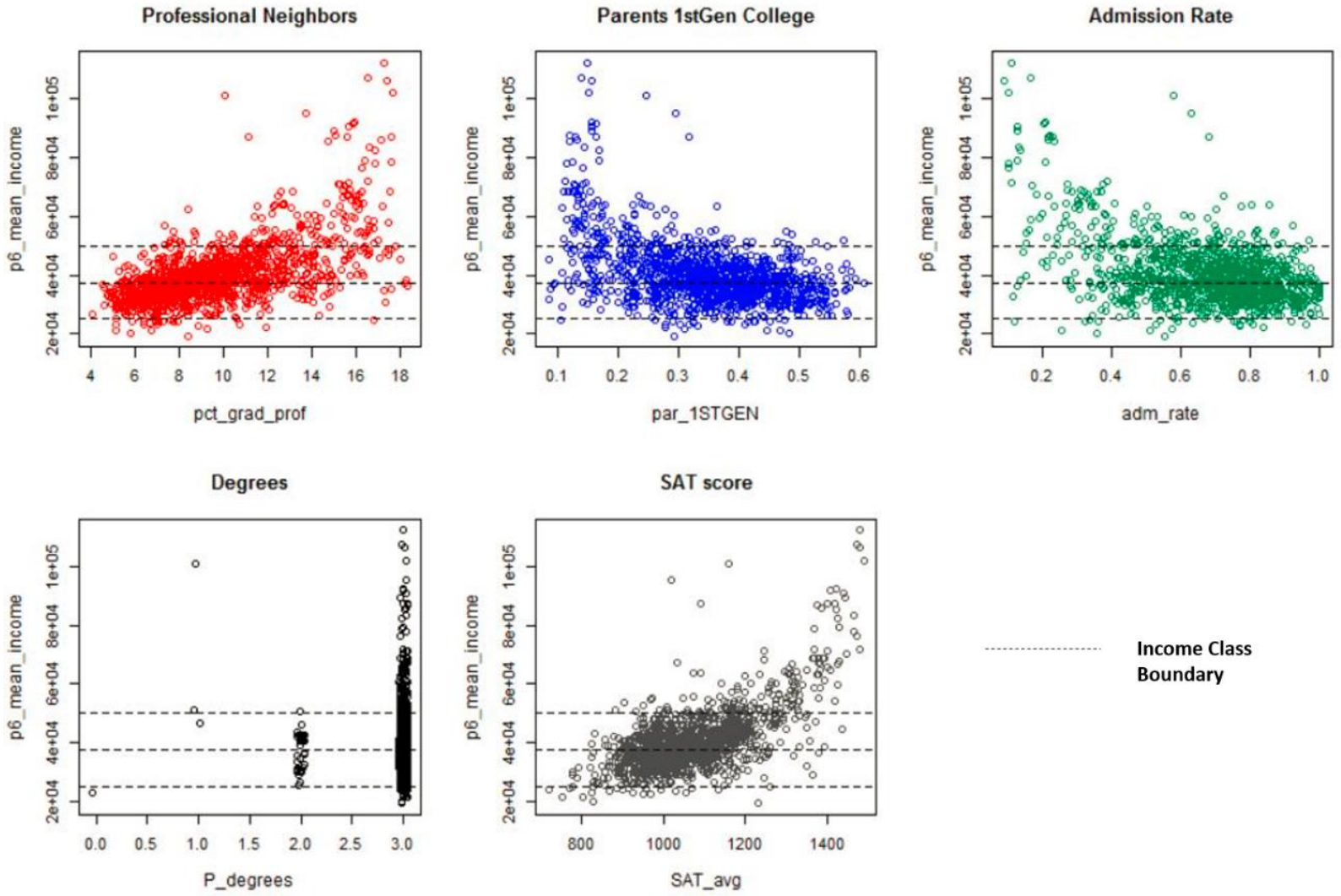
Data Analysis – Classification

Table 7.

Top Three Performers with Ensemble Learning.

Algorithm	Accuracy	Weighted Average		
		Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Random Forest	0.770	0.769	0.77	0.767
Multilayer Perceptron (*one hidden layer and 13 neurons*) with Bagging	0.768	0.763	0.768	0.764
Support Vector Machine (*kernel = Pearson VII function*) with Boosting	0.767	0.763	0.767	0.763

Discussion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pct_grad_prof
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par_1STGEN
Admission Rate
adm_rate
Degrees
P_degrees
SAT score
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Income Class Boundary

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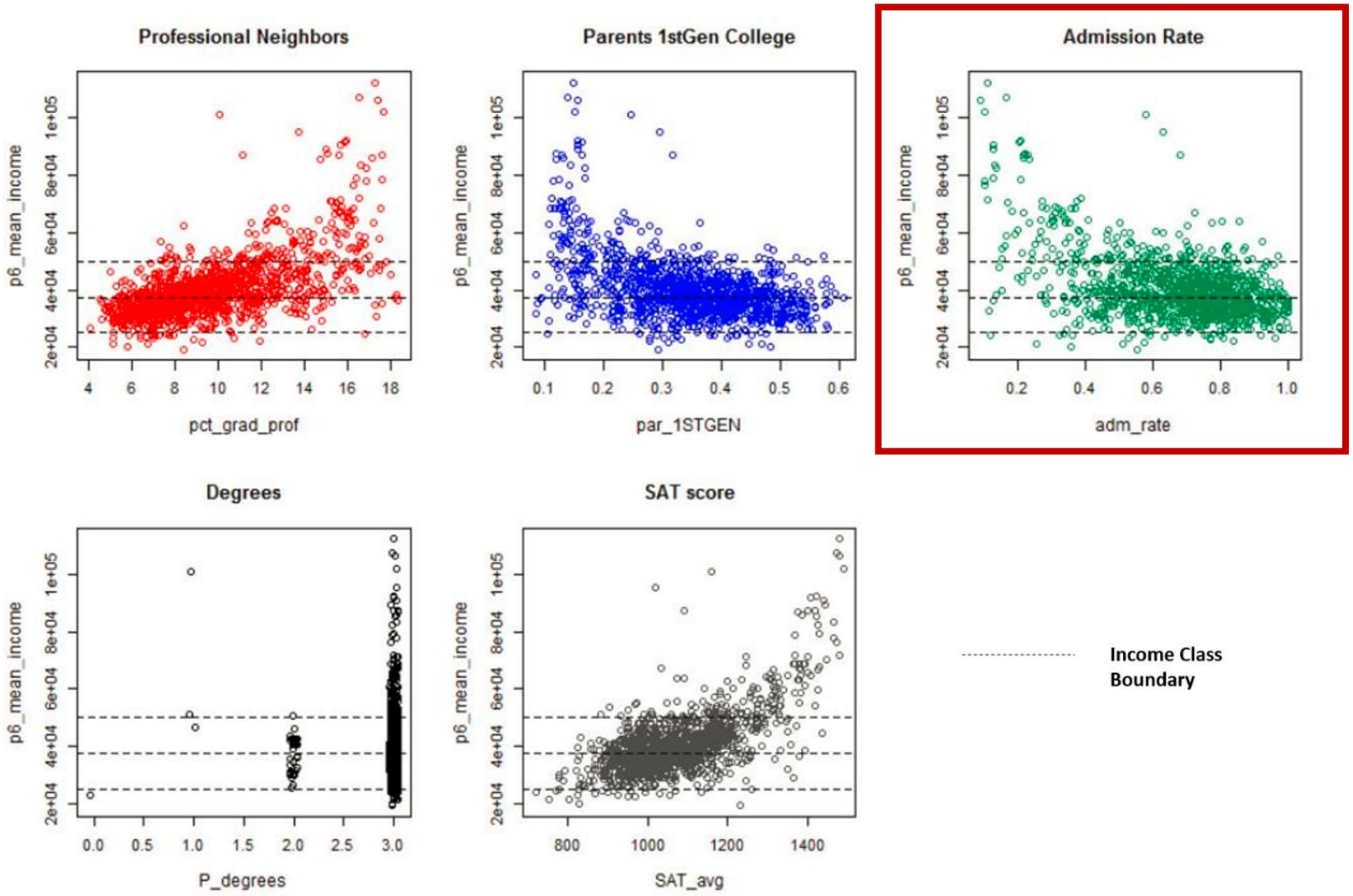
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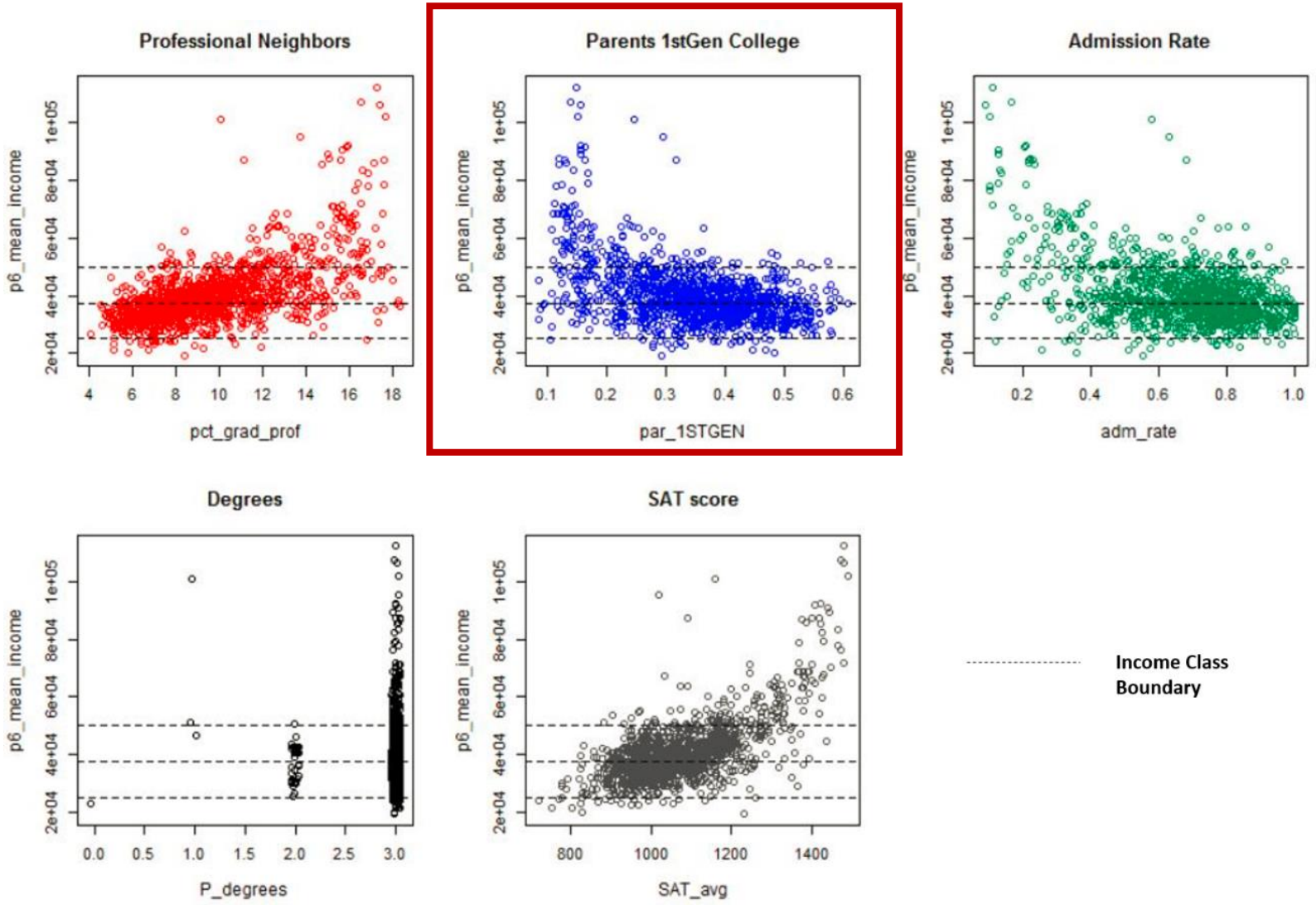
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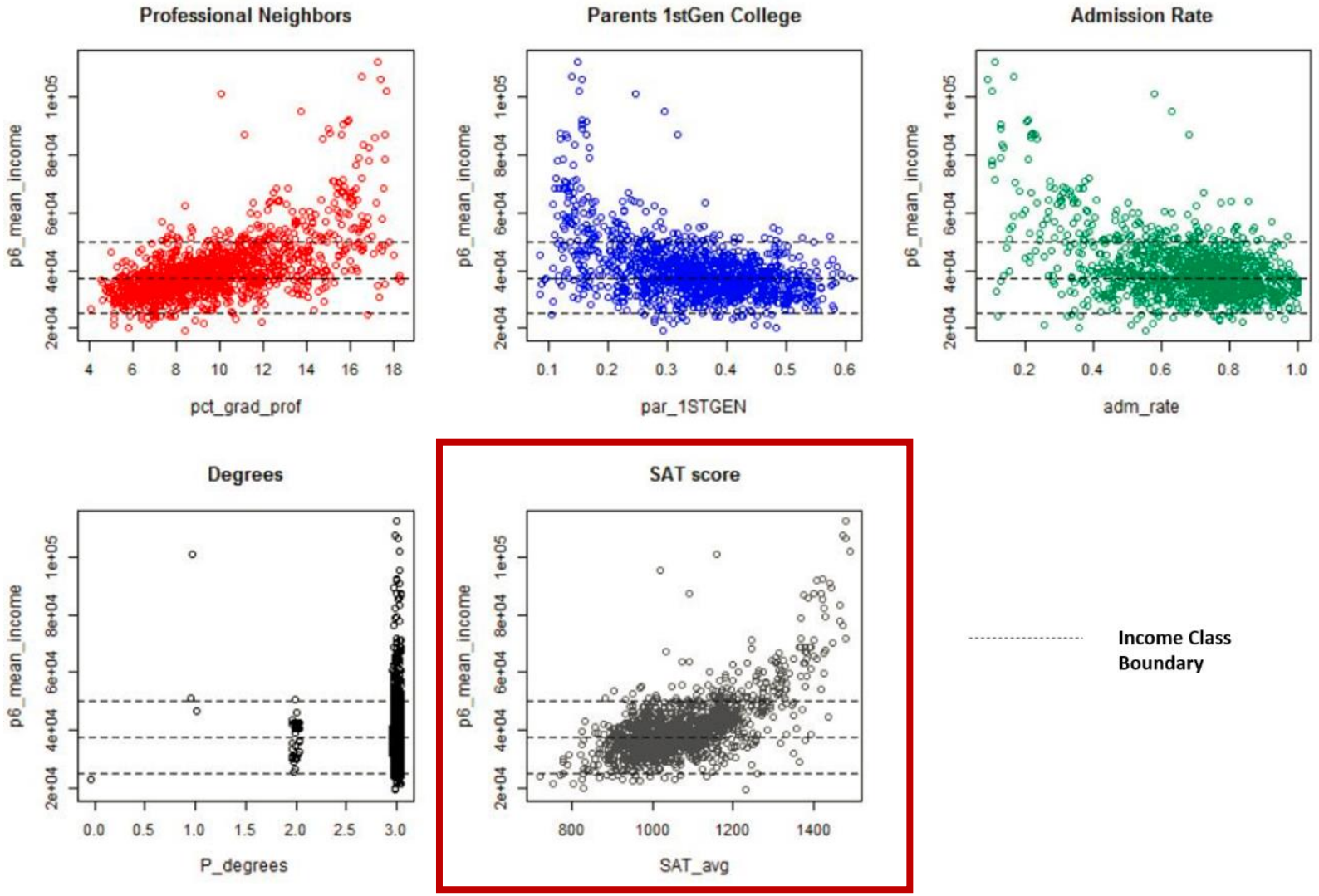
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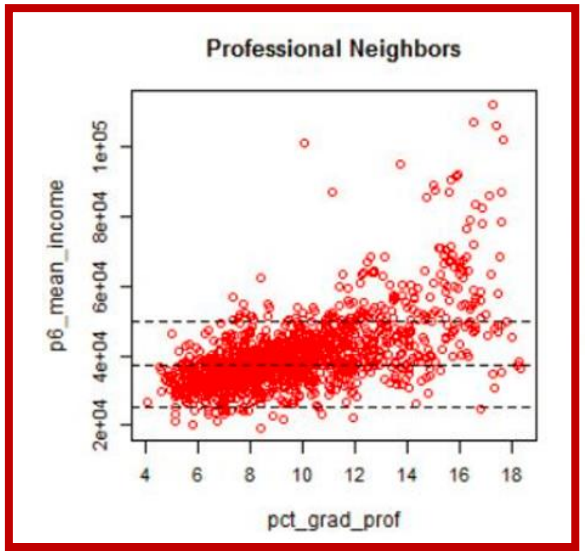

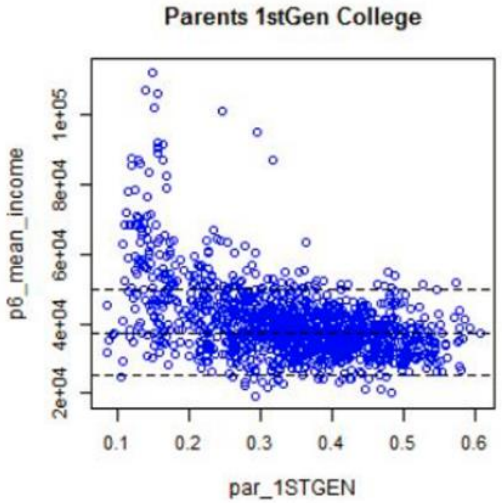

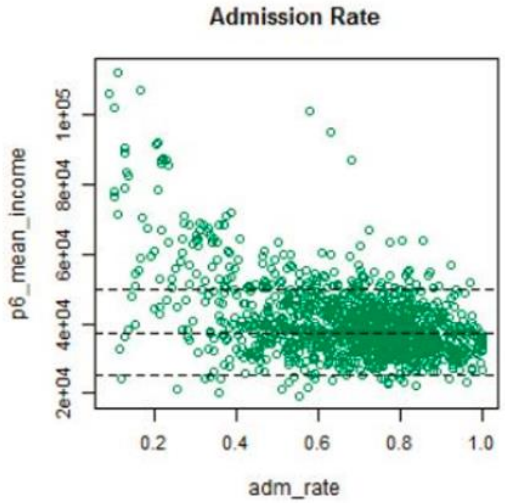

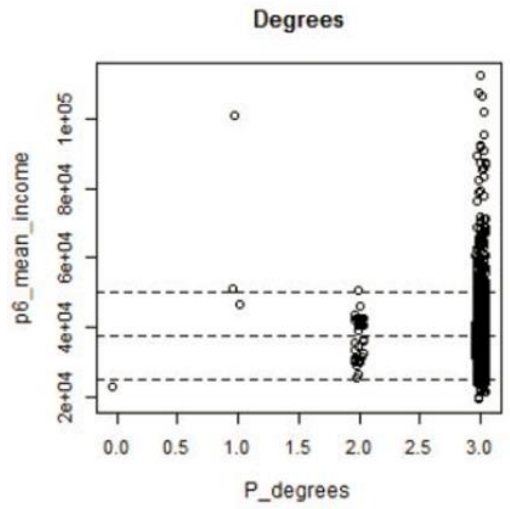

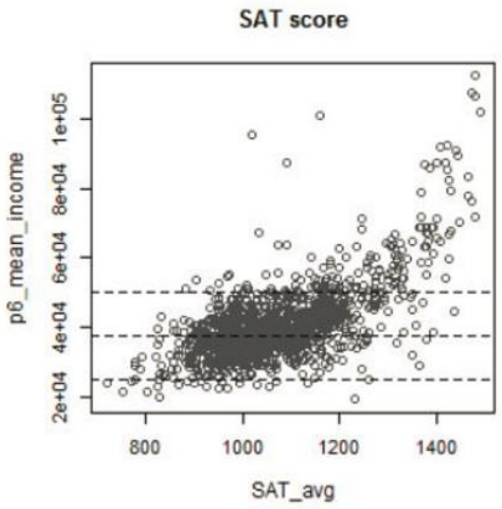

Income Class Boundary

Thanks!