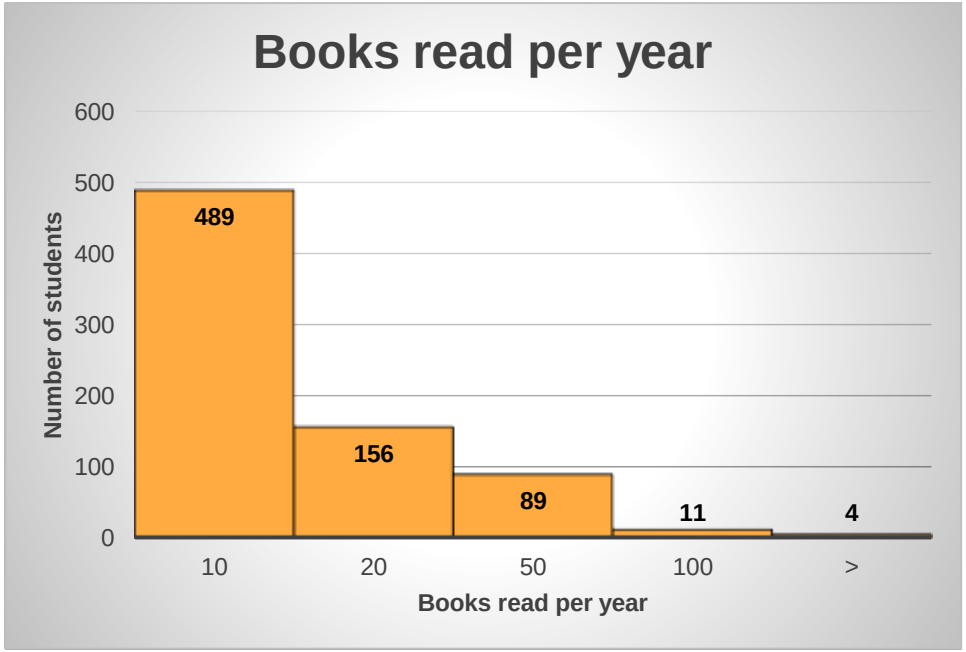
UDACITY

Project 2: Analyze Survey Data

** The data is from Survey Respondents and not from the entire Udacity Student population**

What are the Reading habits among students?

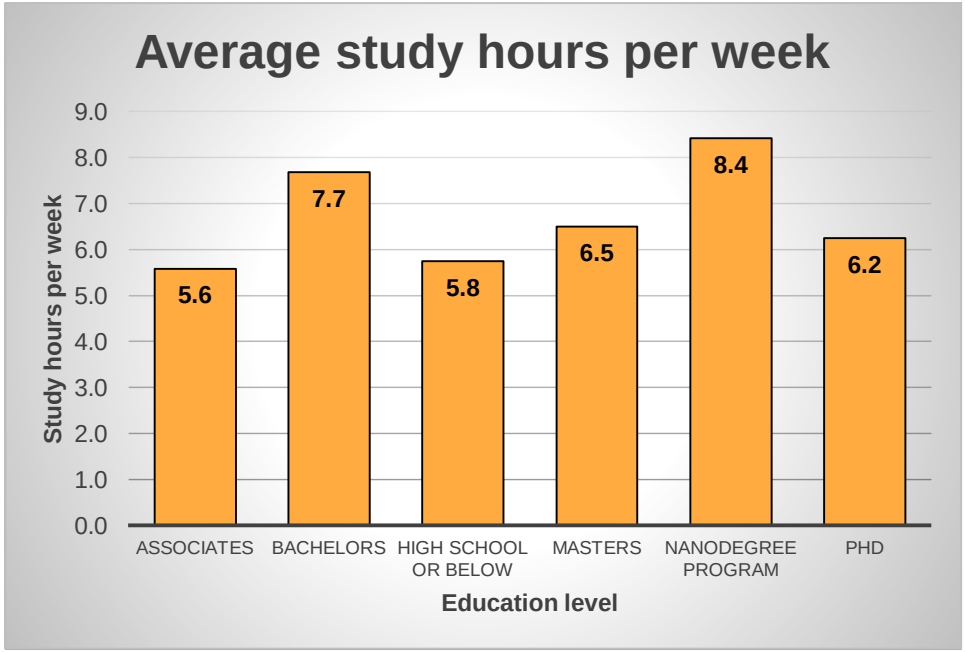


Here is a histogram that shows how many books the students read in a year.

The distribution appears to be right-skewed meaning that the mean is higher than the median. Data also supports this. The mean number of books read per year is 12,32 whilst the median is 8. The most common (mode) number of books read per year was 10. The standard deviation is 16,27 which is quite high. This means that a student either reads a lot or barely anything at all.

The standard deviation told us that just a couple of people are reading a lot of books whilst the majority of people barely reads. This can be explained by summing up the average hours of sleeping, commuting, studying and applying knowledge. This already consumes on average 15 hours a day only leaving 9 hours free for reading. It seems quite logical that not a lot of people spend their free 9 hours on reading.

Which group of students studies the most?



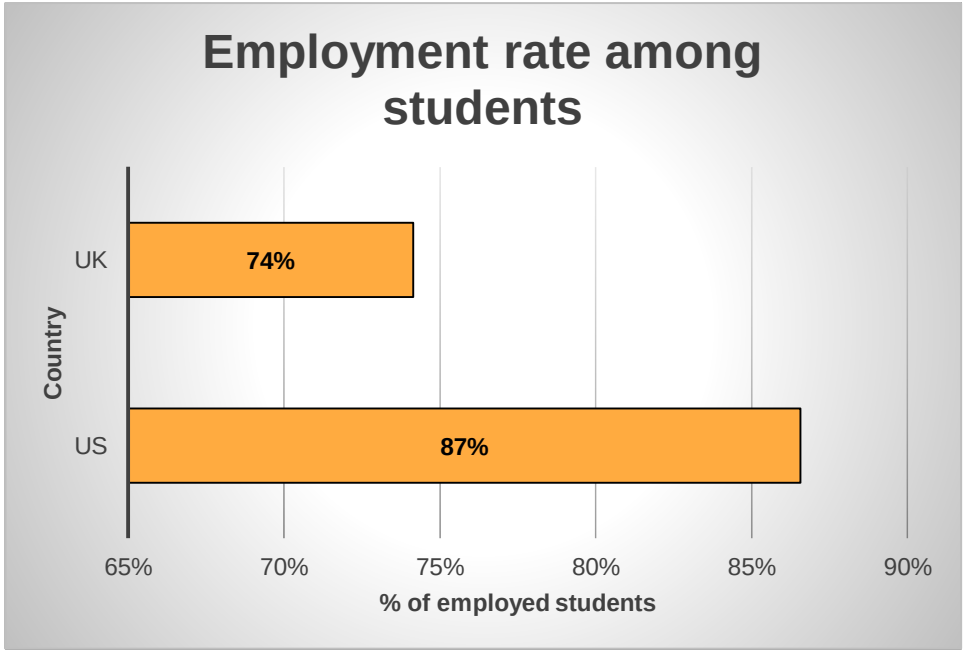
Here is a column chart that shows how many hours on average students study.

Students who said that an associates degree was their highest form of education studied the least amount of time a week (5.6) and students who said that a nanodegree program was their highest form of education studied most (8.4). This means the range is 2.8. Such a small range means that there aren't really outliers in the provided data.

The mean study time per week was 7 hours and the median was 6.4 hours. The mode was 6 hours. The standard deviation was 1.1 meaning that the deviation from the mean was pretty insignificant.

By analyzing this data we can conclude that students who only finished a nanodegree. study more hours than anyone with a degree from a traditional school. This might be because of the lack of general education a traditional school provides.

Which country has more unemployment?



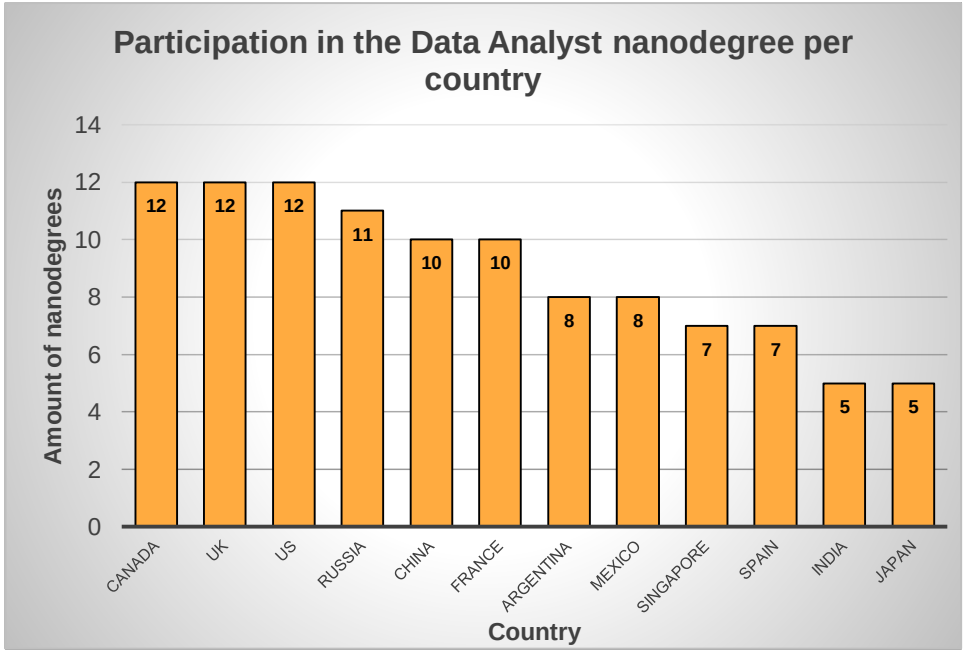
Here is a bar chart that shows the employment rate of students from the US and the UK.

87% of the American students are employed. They have the highest employment rate among students. 74% of the students from the UK are employed. They have the lowest employment rate.

The average employment rate amongst students is 82%. This means that the UK's employment rate is below average and the US's is above average. The median is 84% so it's pretty close to the mean. The standard deviation is 4% which is pretty small. This means that there aren't any outliers. The range is 13% (87%-74%).

The reason why the employment rate in the UK is lower than in the US is hard to explain since there can be a lot of factors. One factor can be that the US is a lot bigger than the UK meaning that there are more and better job opportunities. Brexit can also be a reason why people in the UK have a harder time finding a job or maybe there are just a lot less jobs available/needed in the UK.

Which country has the most people enrolled in the Data Analyst nanodegree?



Here is a column chart that shows the participation in the Data Analyst nanodegree per country.

Canada, the UK and the US have the most students enrolled in the Data analyst nanodegree. They all have 12 people enrolled. The average of people enrolled in the course is 9. The mode is 12 and the range is 7. The range is quite high because Japan and India only had 5 students enrolled, which is way below the average. The standard deviation was 2.61 which isn't crazy. This means that there weren't any significant outliers.

The Western countries (Canada, UK, US, Russia, France) have higher participation rates than the Asian and South-American countries (China, Argentina, Mexica, Singapore). This can be explained by the fact that the western countries are more developed and thus have a higher demand for data analysts.