Springboard DSC:

Capstone Project 1 – Texas Education

*(Predicting the Percentage of Students Who Will Graduate College Within Four Years, Based on the Features of the School District They Attended High School in)*

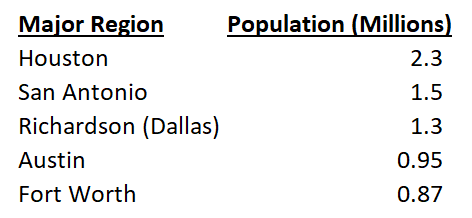
By: Rachid Rezzik

March 2019

***“Which School Districts are Proven to Contain a Higher Percentage of its Graduates Earn a College Degree Within Four Years?”***

Many parents across the country find themselves looking for an answer to this question. Their motive is simple, they are looking to provide their child with a quality education. You hear it all the time, education is key! It has been proven time and time again that a quality education can unlock doors for the average individual. It’s a common belief that having your child attend college will lead to a more comfortable life, which is what all concerned parents want for their child transitioning into adulthood.

In this study, the above question was presented to me by parents considering the move to or within the “major regions” (listed below) of Texas. These parents also noted that they would like their child to attend college within Texas. These particular regions were chosen by the clients as they represent the areas with the most economic opportunity, making them prime locations for their families and talented educators. The information provided is strictly educational in providing clients with “food for thought” ahead of a potential move. Clients may even use the data to rule out a move entirely should their current school district be the most favorable option.



When comparing the clients’ question with the more popular one amongst parents of “which school districts improve the likelihood my child will get into college?”, one may notice their intentions are much more specific. They have stated that college admission is not the goal… earning a degree is. In understanding how Texas colleges are operated, the clients are looking to avoid a situation in which their child takes more time to earn their degree (more tuition money spent) or even fails out (worst case scenario with no return on investment). In strictly focusing on Texas colleges, the clients are also looking to avoid expensive out-of-state tuition.

I approached the problem presented to me by collecting historical data on the percentage of students who earned a college degree within four years’ time after graduating high school from a particular school district. For each school district, their historical features were also collected to measure their influence on the resulting college graduation percentage.

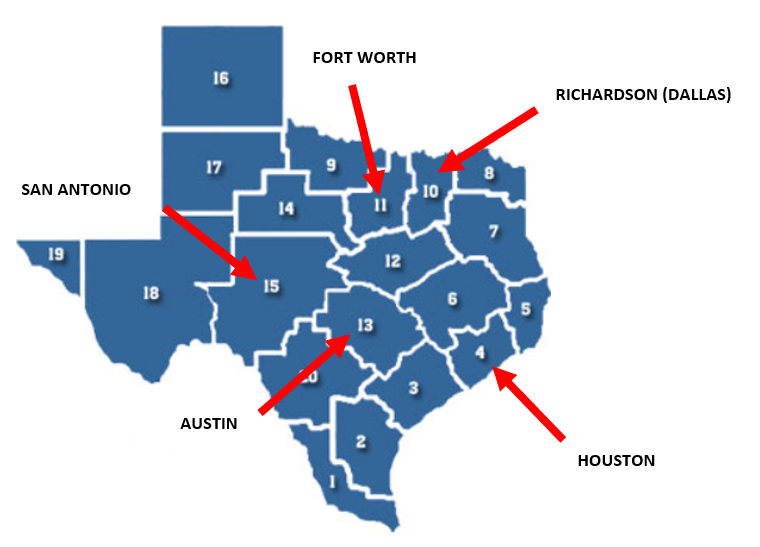
Utilizing this historical data, I aimed to build a predictive model to estimate the percentage of students going to college (from a specific school district) that will graduate within four years. Clients may use this model to explore the historical and predicted college graduation percentage for a particular district and class year, view different district results within a particular region they are considering, or predict graduation percentage from a new school district that has only been in existence for less than four years.

The code I developed for this project is available within my GitHub repository [[1]](#footnote-1).

**Data Wrangling**

Before we move further, I find it important to clarify how college enrollment and college graduation percentages are assessed for a particular high school class year. If we say the year is 2013, then the percentage of students who enrolled into colleges in the fall of 2013 is denoted as “Enrolled 4-Year (%)” and the number of students enrolling is denoted as “Enrolled 4-Year”. The percentage of those students who were able to graduate four years later (2017) is denoted as “Graduated 4-Year (%)”, the target variable I attempted to predict.

SAT, ACT, AP exam, and wealth per average daily attendance (“Wealth/ADA”) datasets were all downloaded from the Public Education Information Management System (“PEIMS”) on the Texas Education Agency’s Website [[2]](#footnote-2). The datasets on college enrollment and college graduation were downloaded from the Texas Public Education Information Resource’s (“TPEIR”) Website [[3]](#footnote-3). To give the reader a visual representation of the major regions, I have provided the figure below.



To clarify for anyone unfamiliar with the American education system, The SAT and ACT are college admission tests while AP exams offer a student the chance to earn college credit. Wealth/ADA is simply the property value of each school district divided by the average daily attendance. The property value comes from the Texas state comptroller and is the basis for each school district’s local property tax collections. At the time of this project, the latest data out was from the class of 2017 and the earliest was from the class of 2011, resulting in seven classes of full historical data for each respective school district.

From the SAT and ACT datasets, I extracted the average scores (“SAT-Total”, ”ACT-Composite”) and participation percentages (percentage of available students who took each respective test) for each school district. From the AP exam datasets, I extracted the total number of AP exams taken, and the amount of passing exams (Note: A score of a 3 or above was considered passing), and participation percentage for each respective district. The number of students who graduated high school (“Total Graduated”) and the number of students who enrolled into a four-year college that fall (“Enrolled 4-Year”) were taken from each of the respective enrollment datasets. Wealth/ADA was straightforward in just providing the figure for all districts.

For each of the different dataset types (SAT, ACT, AP, Enrollment, Wealth/ADA), I sliced the datasets to only include public school districts (those containing “ISD” in the district name) within the major regions. Some of the dataset types required further cleansing or provided room for feature engineering, which I have outlined below. Once the cleansing of each class year dataset type was finalized, it was appended to a list to later be concatenated into one total DataFrame (Ex: “Total\_SAT”) containing all the data for the classes of 2011 - 2017.

Further Cleansing:

* For the classes of 2011 – 2016, I adjusted “SAT-Total” scores to be equivalent to CollegeBoard’s new scoring system out of 1600 (previously out of 2400, new scoring introduced in 2016) using CollegeBoard’s concordance tables.
* The enrollment datasets contained district names that included an ID number (Ex: 4825170 KATY ISD). The ID number was not necessary, so I got rid of it to leave the district name in all caps. I also needed fix numerical data that was represented as “\*” (data not available) or a string with a comma (Ex: 1,244). From there I was able to calculate the percentage of graduating high school students who were able to enroll into a four-year college that fall (“Enrolled 4-Year (%)”).
* For the AP datasets, numerical approximations in the form of strings (Ex: <60) and some instances of the string with a comma problem were present. I decided to be consistent in decreasing the number by 10% for each of the “less than” cases. I was then able to calculate the average number of AP exams taken per student (“AP-Exams Per Student”) and the passing percentage (“AP- Passed (%)”) for each district.
* For the enrollment and Wealth/ADA datasets, each district’s region was not provided. Using the “Total\_SAT” dataset, I performed an inner merge to obtain the respective region names for each school district.

With all the respective DataFrames containing class of 2011 – 2017 data for public school districts in the major regions of Texas, I then merged them all into one DataFrame (“Feature\_Target\_Data”).

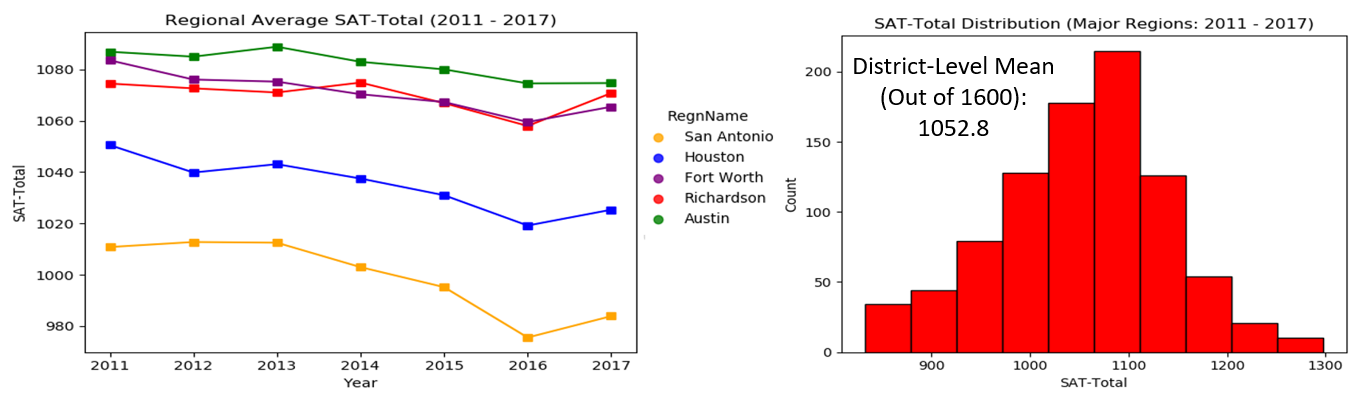
For the college graduation data (the target), I manually inputted the number of students who were able to earn their college degree within four years of 2011 – 2014. This can be read as the number of students who earned their college degree in 2015 – 2018 that belonged to the high school classes of 2011 – 2014. With the number of students graduating college within four years and the number of students who enrolled into college, I was then able to calculate the percentage of students who were able to earn their degree (“Graduated 4-Year (%)”).

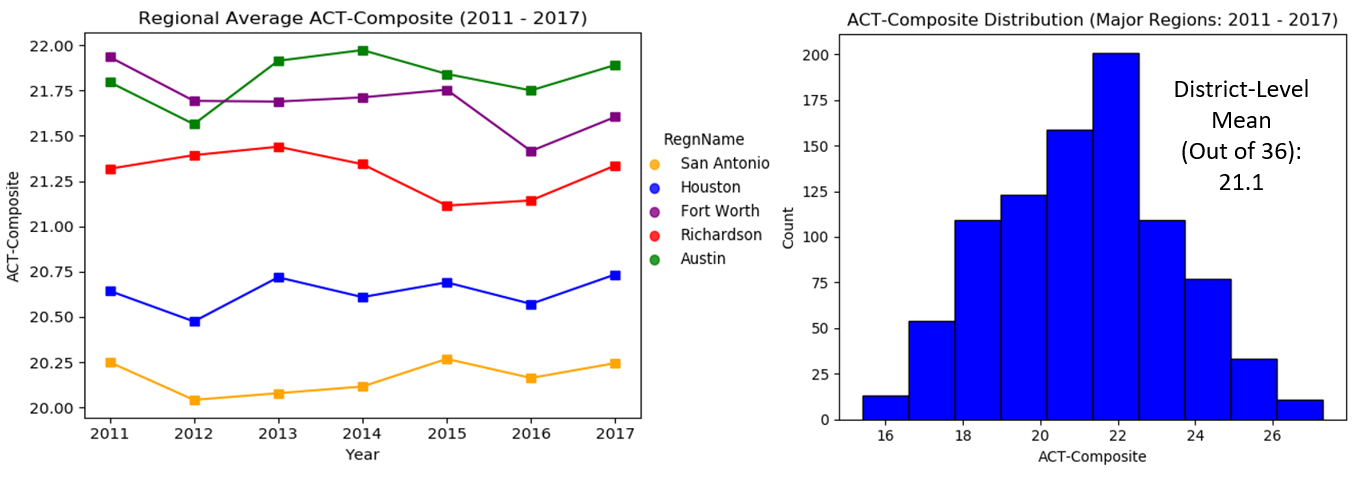
I was left with a dataset that included all the feature and target data for the classes of 2011 – 2014. For 2015 – 2017, only the feature data was available and the target data (college graduation percentage in 2019 – 2021) is unknown. Later, I will attempt to predict the target for these class years after establishing a satisfactory machine learning model.

**Data Storytelling / Inferential Statistics**

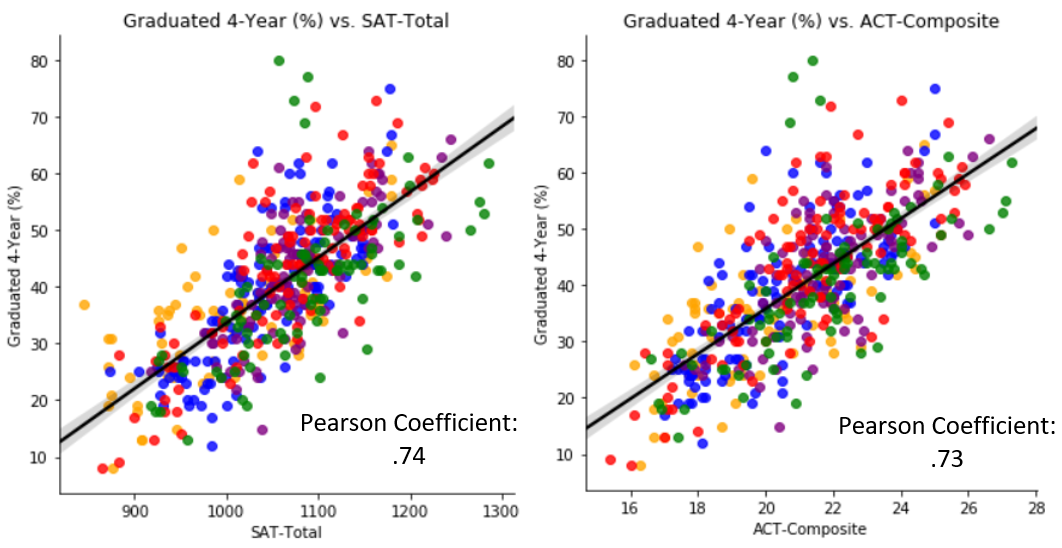
*(SAT & ACT)*

Let’s start of by viewing the regional averages for each class year and the distribution of district-level scores for both the SAT and ACT.



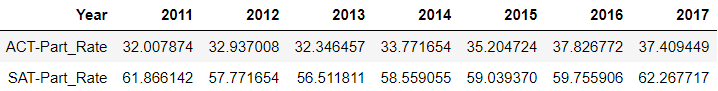


We can see that Austin performed the best while Fort Worth and Richardson were close (especially for the SAT). The gap between the top region and San Antonio is quite large for both tests. Now that we have seen how the different regions performed, let’s see how increasing district-level scores affected the college graduation percentage for the classes of 2011 – 2014.

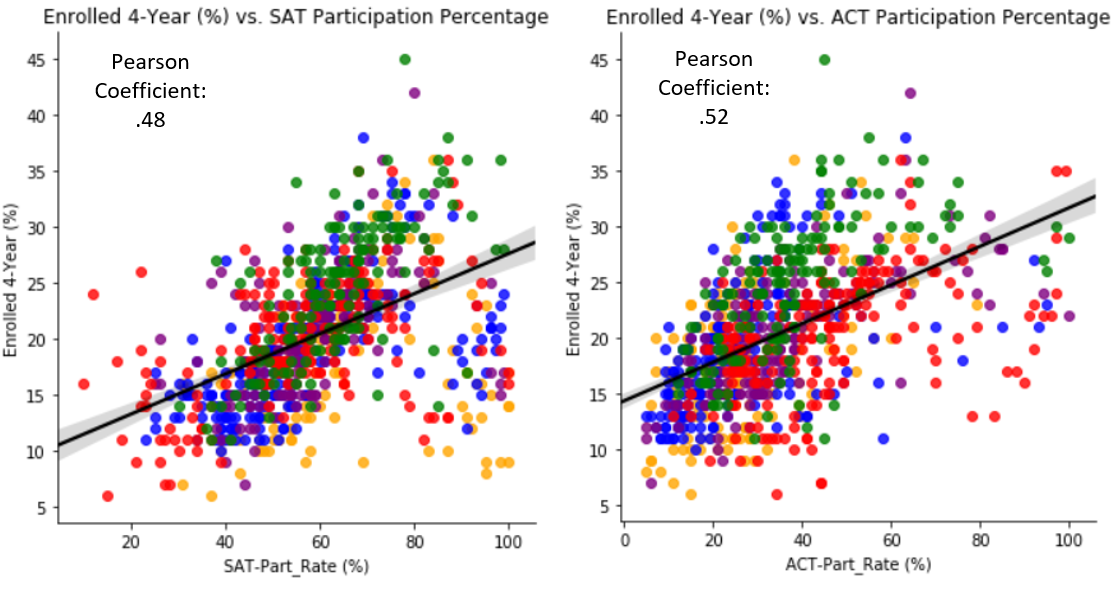


The SAT and ACT both contained a strong positive correlation with college graduation percentage. The correlations make complete sense when taking into account that colleges use these tests to identify students that they believe are more likely to do well at their institution.

*(SAT/ACT Participation %)*



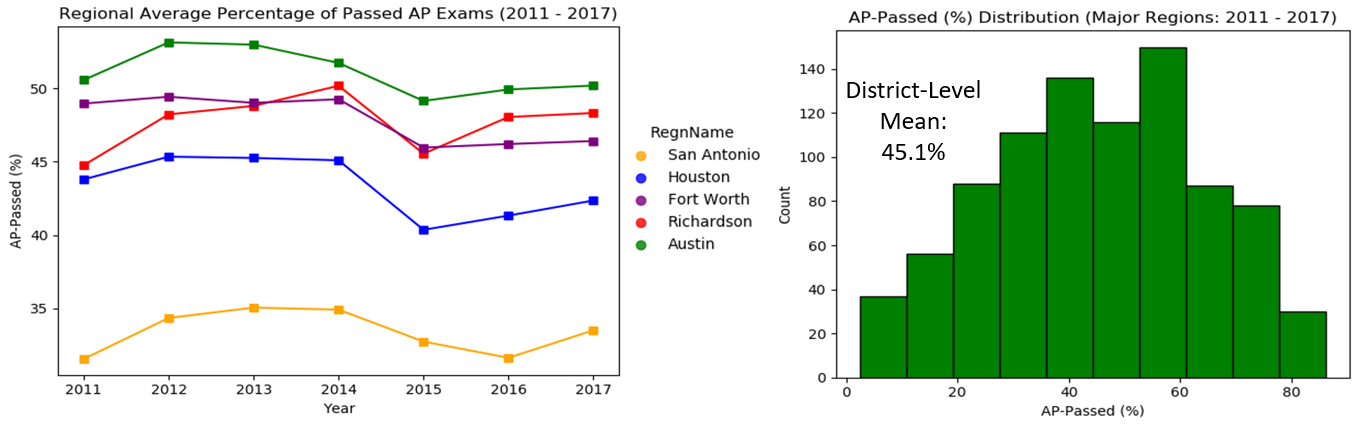
Something interesting I discovered is when looking at the classes of 2011 – 2017, is that a greater percentage of students consistently chose to take the SAT compared to the ACT. Why is this? Well, we could see if choosing to take the SAT historically contained a stronger correlation with college enrollment percentage. If that was the case, this trend would be so surprising. Let’s take a look.



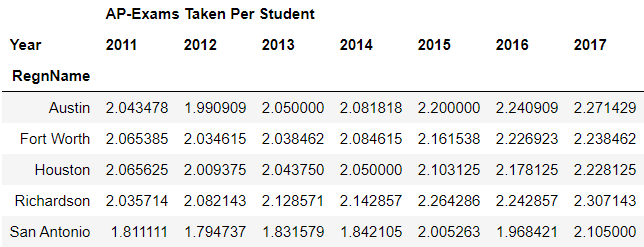
Above we see that SAT participation did not contain a stronger correlation with college enrollment than ACT participation. The correlations were actually quite similar with ACT participation even containing a slightly stronger correlation.

As it relates to the client’s question/goal, the first part of earning a college degree is being admitted into college. The above figures indicate that taking both of the college admission tests would be a good idea in helping a student achieve college admission.

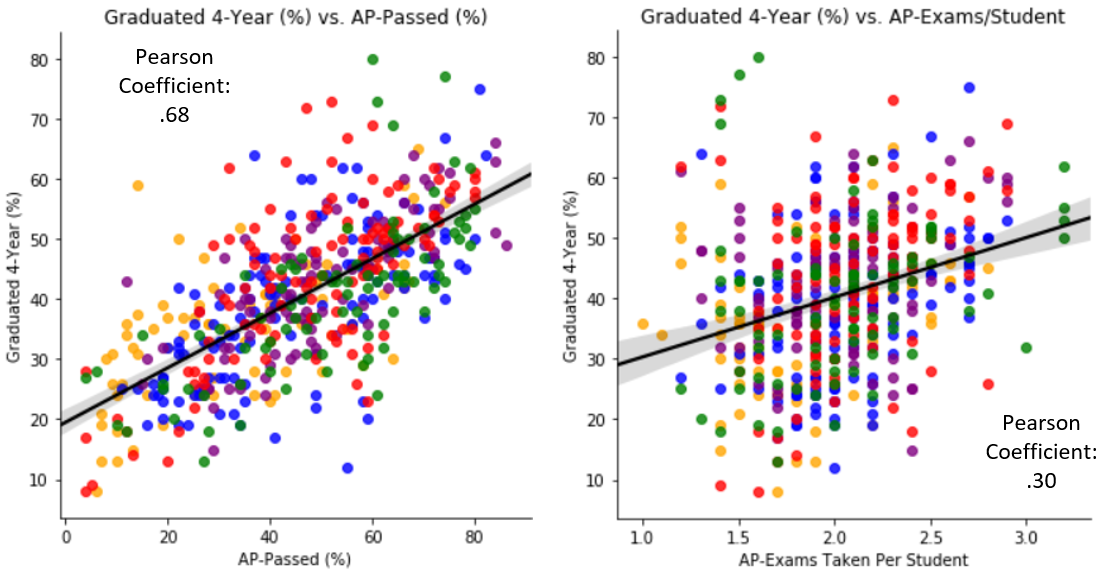
*(AP Exams)*



The regions of Austin, Richardson (Dallas), and Fort Worth appear to contain the best passing percentages. I found it interesting to also take a look at the availability of AP classes to students. One could argue that more availability to AP classes would result in a student being able to take more exams and earn more college credit/gain more college-level exposure.

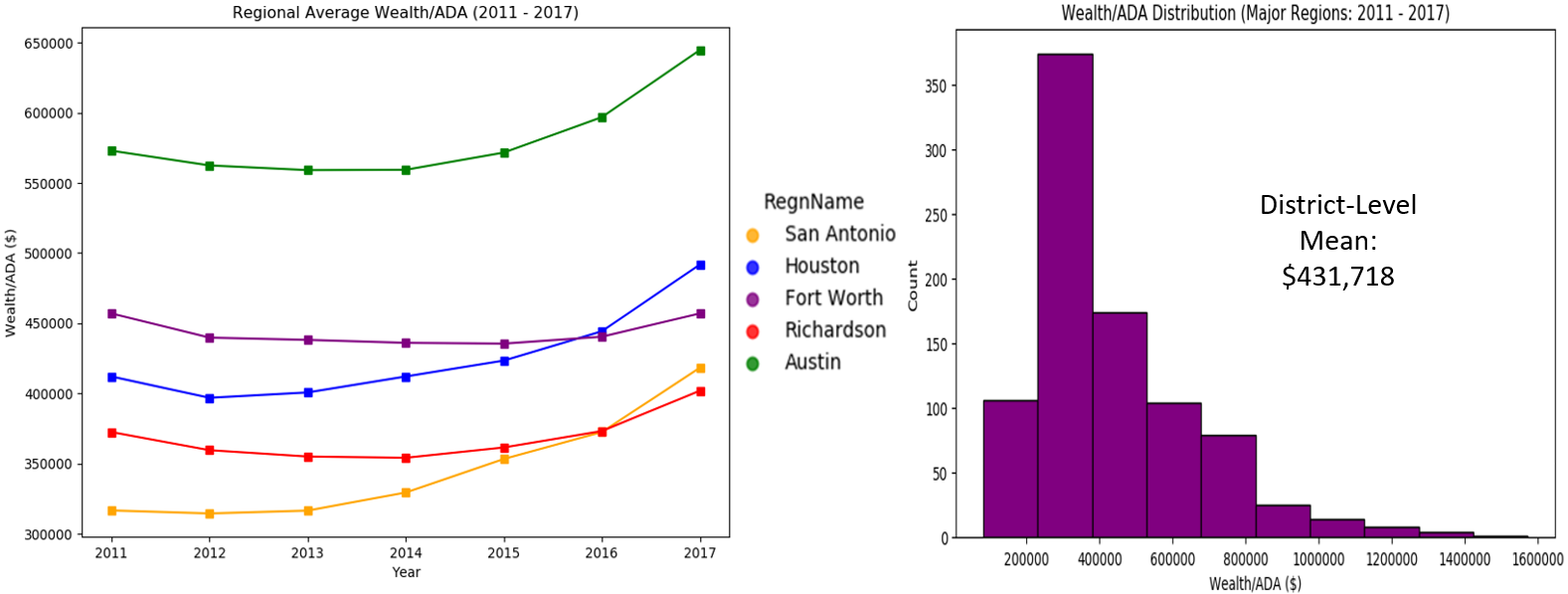


From the standpoint of AP class/exam availability, students attending high school in Richardson (Dallas) had the most opportunity to gain exposure to college-level courses and earn college credit. For the two AP exam – related features mentioned above, let’s view their respective correlations with college graduation percentage.



When logically thinking about the two AP exam – related features, it’s no surprise that the passing percentage contained the stronger correlation with college graduation percentage. What good is having access to more AP classes/exams if the student isn’t prepared to prove they contain a college-level understanding of the material? Though its correlation is weaker with the target variable, the amount of AP exams taken per student still has some importance to the clients as it allows them the opportunity to further save money on college while giving their child more college-level exposure.

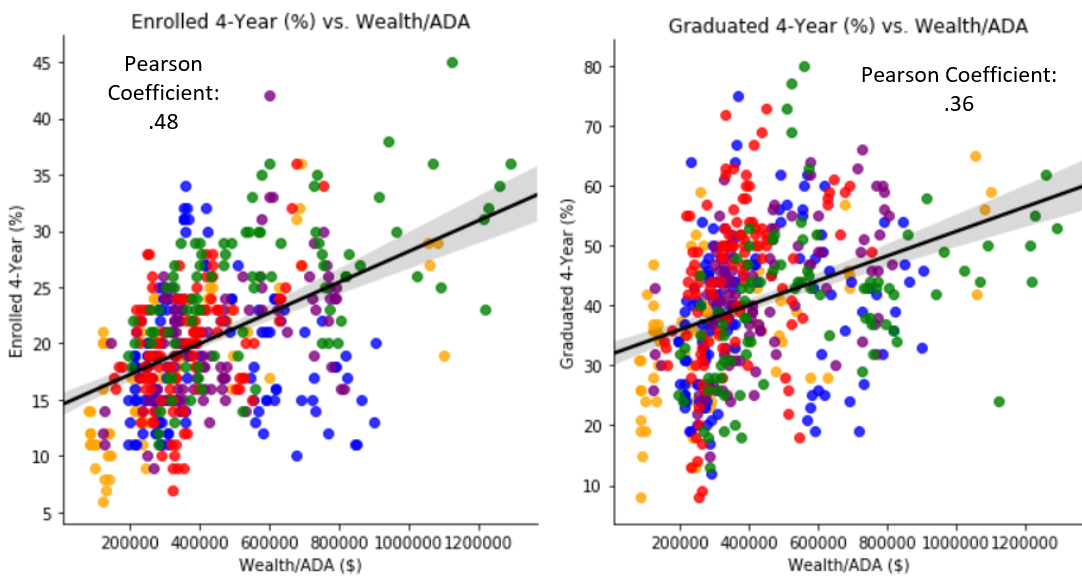
*(Wealth/ADA)*



Austin held a healthy lead over its nearest competitors in Fort Worth and Houston. Overall, it appears that Wealth/ADA has been increasing in recent years. Something we could later choose to explore is the average property tax for homes in each region.

*(Wealth/ADA’s Influence on College Enrollment (%) Versus College Graduation (%))*

Did Wealth/ADA contain a greater positive correlation with college enrollment percentage or college graduation percentage? Let’s see what we can extract from the classes of 2011 – 2014.



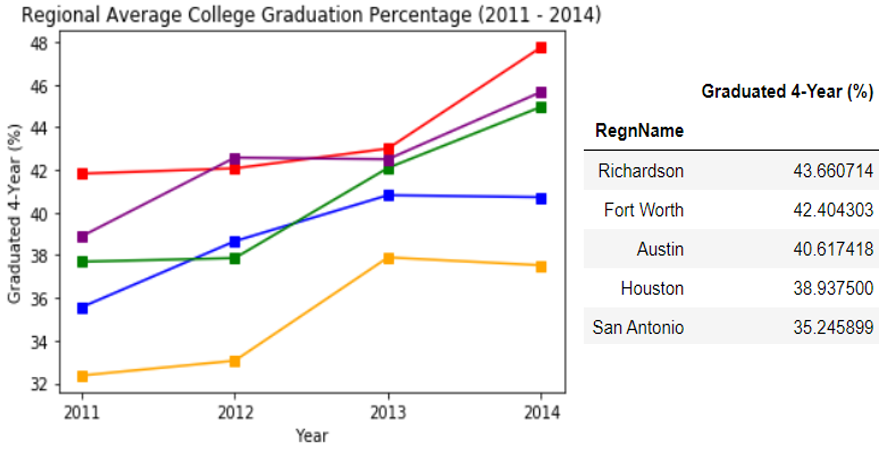
Above, we can see that the pearson correlation between Wealth/ADA and college enrollment percentage was roughly 0.48, indicating a moderate positive relationship between the two variables. Though it certainly isn’t the only variable influencing college enrollment percentage, wealth does increase an individual’s ability to afford college tuition.

The pearson correlation between Wealth/ADA and college graduation percentage was roughly 0.36, indicating that the wealth of the district a student attends high school in has less influence on college graduation percentage than college enrollment percentage.

When it comes to the popular question among parent about their child getting into college, these statistics tell us that wealth will contribute more to their desired outcome. But when maintaining focus on the client’s question, Wealth/ADA contains less influence in predicting college graduation percentage.

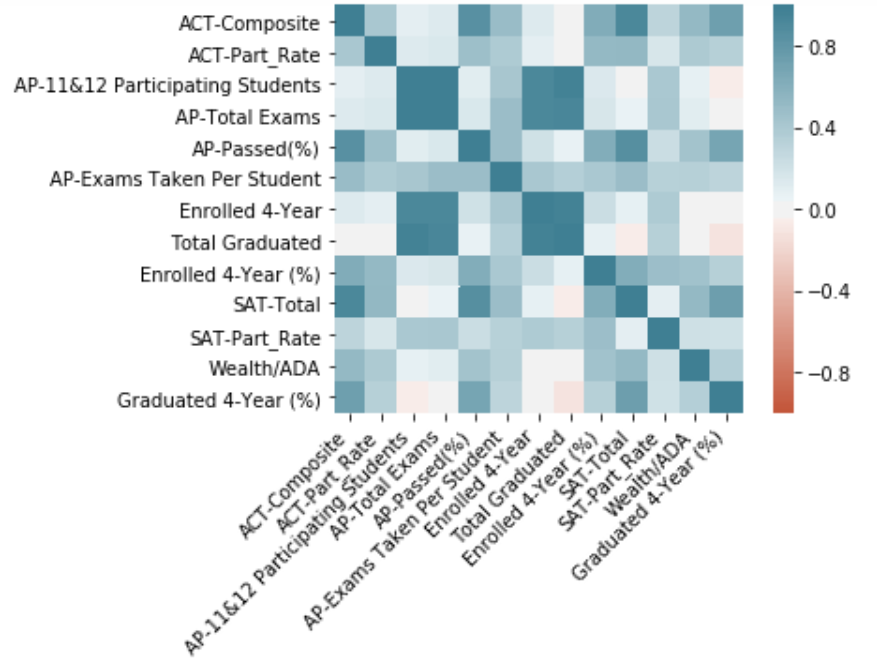
**Data Analysis: Percent of Students Earning a College Degree Within Four Years**

For the classes of 2011 – 2014, let’s look at the average percentage of students who were able to earn their college degree within four years by region.



Richardson (Dallas) contained the highest percentage of students who were able to earn their college degree within four years. There’s roughly an 8% difference between Richardson (Dallas) and San Antonio, which isn’t too much of a surprise as San Antonio, on average, contained poor school district features.

It’s also important to consider that our school district features contain some influence on each other. Some of the features above are a bit redundant as they were used to engineer other features (mentioned in the data wrangling section). This could present some multicollinearity issues in building a regression model to predict our target.

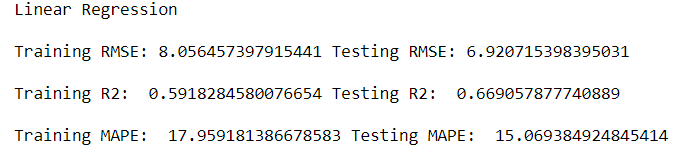


Some of the features above are a bit redundant as they were used to engineer other features (mentioned in the data wrangling section). From the above figure, the features that are prime candidates to be dropped are “Total Graduated”, “AP-11&12 Participating Students”, and “AP-Total Exams”. These features contained slightly negative correlation / no correlation with college graduation percentage while also containing strong correlation with features they helped engineer. In the machine learning section, I’ll further explore feature importance to determine if dropping certain features will aid in model performance.

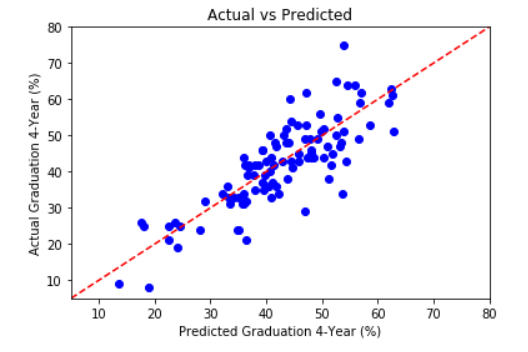
**Machine Learning:**

(*Model 1: Linear Regression*)

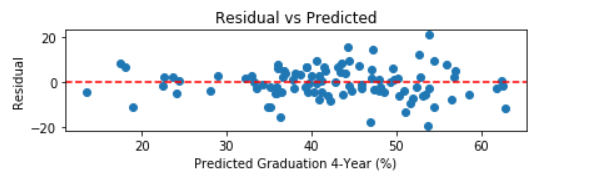
Utilizing sklearn’s Linear Regression [[4]](#footnote-4), I trained the model with an 80 – 20 split (my dataset was on the smaller side with 508 records). To evaluate how the model performed on the training and test splits, I printed out the respective r-squared (“R2”), root-mean-squared-error (“RMSE”), and mean-absolute-percentage-error (“MAPE”) experienced.

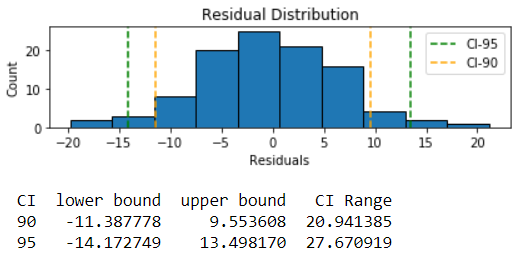


With the performance of the test set, I didn’t deem it necessary to include a Ridge or Lasso regression as the model did not appear to be overfitting the training data. To get a better visualization of my base model’s performance on the test set, I printed out an “Actual vs. Predicted” scatterplot.



Continuing my performance evaluation on the test set, I also printed out a “Residual vs Predicted” scatterplot and the residual distribution. The distribution includes confidence intervals of 90% and 95%, with upper and lower bounds being specified in the table provided below. With these plots and table, I was able to get a better feel of the residuals I could anticipate when utilizing this particular model in predicting the target.



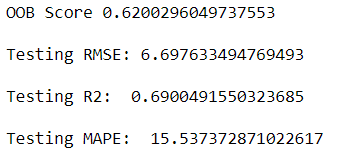


(*Model 2:* *Random Forest Regressor, Without HyperParameter Tuning*)

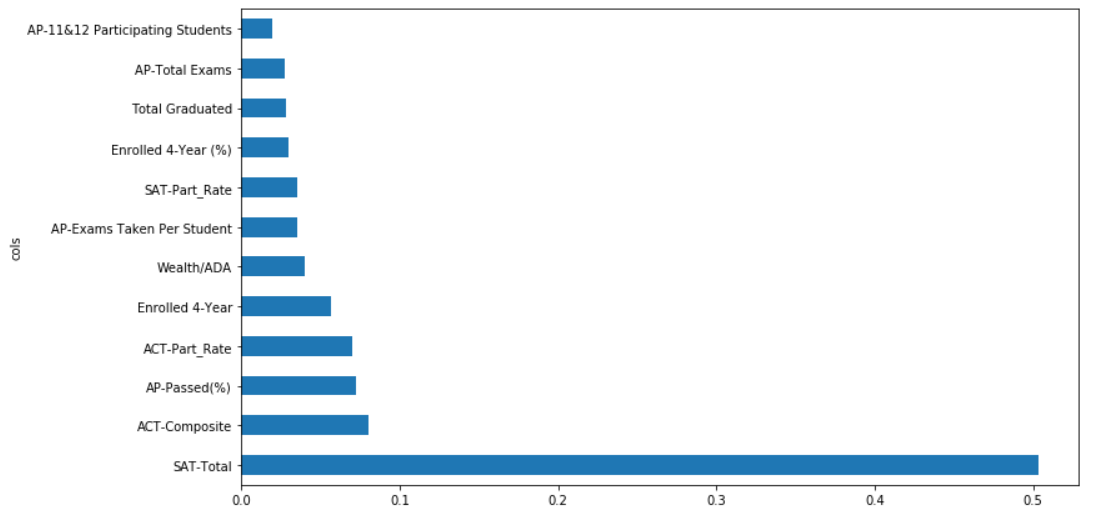
The Linear Regression model above served as a base model that I aimed to improve on. To do so, I chose to utilize a sklearn’s Random Forest Regressor (“RFR”) [[5]](#footnote-5) and evaluate the resulting performance in comparison to the base model. I believed the RFR would help solve my concerns with the size of the dataset when generating splits, adding a further element of randomness to prevent overfitting.

The number of features that can be split on at each node is limited to some percentage of the total, which also helps to ensure that the ensemble model doesn’t rely too heavily on any individual feature. This makes fair use of all potentially predictive features and helps the issue of multicollinearity.

In training my first RFR, I did not tune any parameters and used all features. I also specified the use of 1000 estimators (number of decision trees in the random forest). The resulting RMSE, R2, and MAPE on the test set are provided below along with the out-of-bag (“OOB”) score. In the implementation of the RFR algorithm, each tree is trained on roughly 2/3 of the total training set. As the forest is being constructed, each tree can then be tested on the data not used in building that tree. This results in an OOB score that we can use as another comparison metric for model performance between RFRs.



In previously stating concerns about redundant features that don’t add much value to our model, I thought it would be a good idea to view the resulting feature importance plot after implementing the base RFR model.



In the next model I trained (Model 3), I dropped the bottom four features shown in the figure. These particular features are indeed redundant with some of the other features.

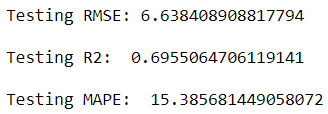
(*Model 3:* *Random Forest Regressor, HyperParameter Tuning & Feature Selection*)

In addition to the feature selection mentioned above, I also decided to tune the number of trees included in the random forest (“n\_estimators”: [100, 200, 600, 1000]), the maximum number of features to consider for splitting a node (“max\_features”: [“sqrt”, “log2”, 0.5, None]), and the minimum number of data points allowed in a leaf node (“min\_samples\_leaf”: [5, 3, 2, 1]) to improve on Model 2’s performance. I performed four-fold cross-validation on the training set and utilized GridSearchCV to provide me the best estimator (based on best average R2 score for all possible hyperparameter combinations). Below are the hyperparameters of the best estimator found.



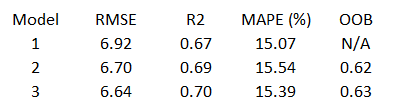
Utilizing the above hyperparameters, the model had the following OOB score and performance on the test set.





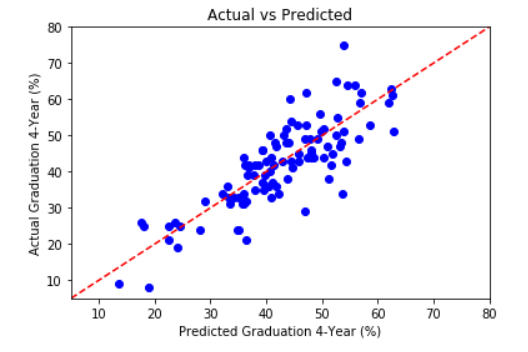
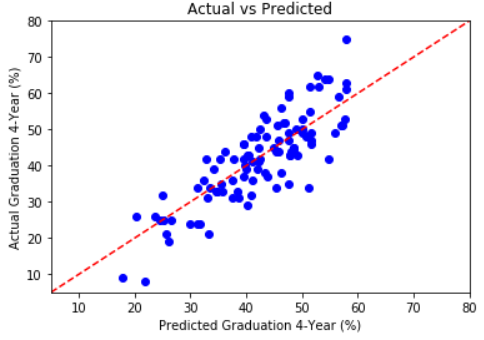
*(Model Selection – Summary)*

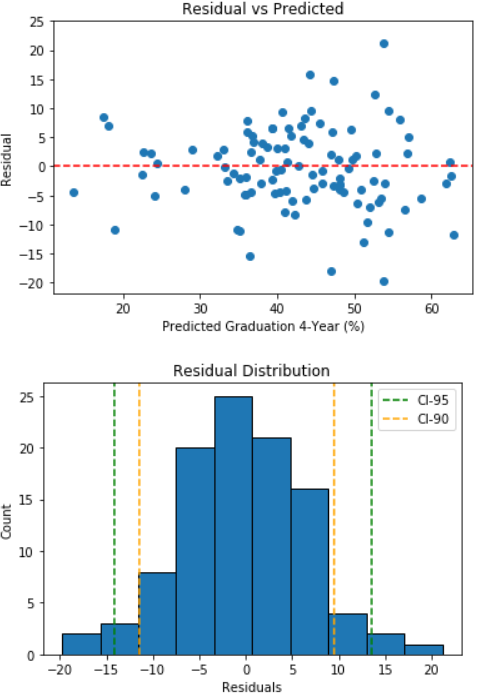
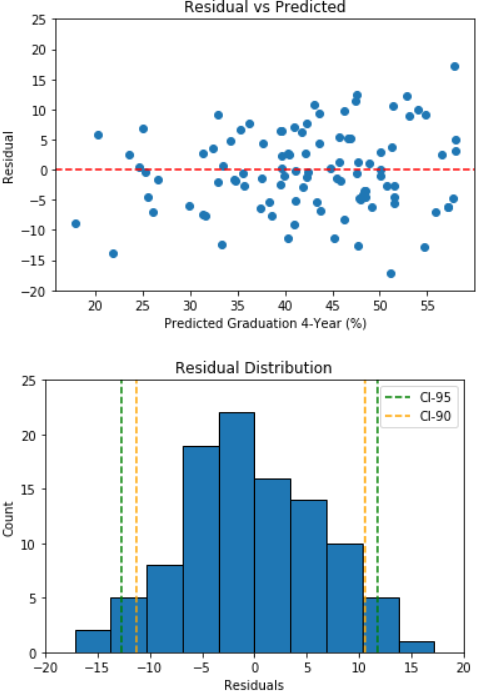
To make things a bit easier for the reader, I have summarized each model’s performance on the test set.

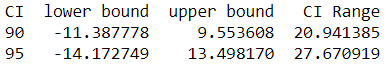
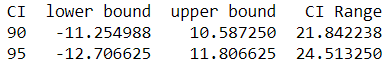


While these performance results led me to favor Model 3, it would also be a good exercise to compare its “Actual vs Predicted”, “Residual vs Predicted”, and residual distribution with the base model (Model 1).

Model 1 Model 3

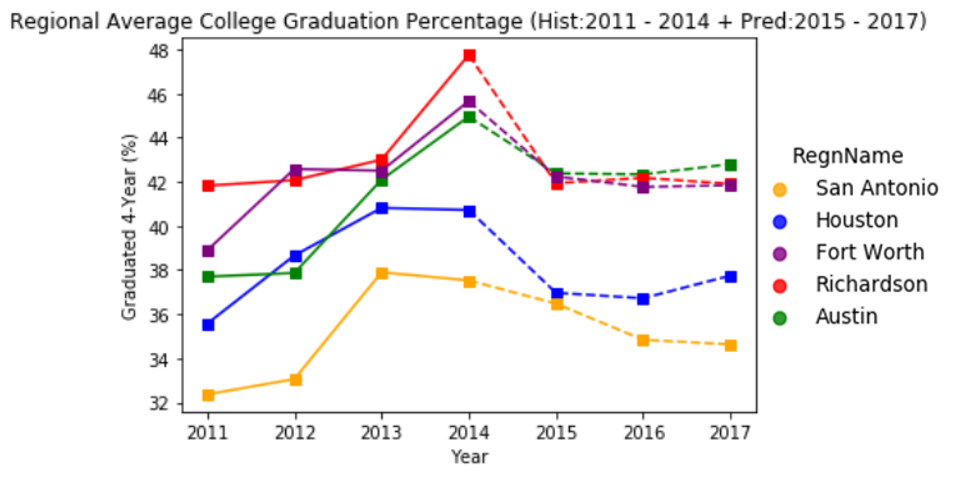
 

In attempting to predict the percentage of students who graduated within four years, I favor Model 3’s performance in decreasing the range of residuals, tightening the CI-95 range, and containing a more symmetric CI-90 lower/upper bound pair. While both models tend to underestimate the actual college graduation percentages a bit, it was more severe with Model 1. The range of residuals in Model 1 indicates to me that there are certain features/combinations of features that can cause greater residual. This is also apparent in the different R2 values for the two models, with Model 3 explaining a better proportion of the variance caused by the features in the regression model. These cases where the features/combinations of features increased the residual also helps explain why the 95% confidence interval range is larger compared to Model 3. While Model 1 does contain a slightly tighter CI-90 range, it is not as symmetric as Model 3’s.

I favor having the tighter confidence interval range for 95% of the residuals than 90%. With Model 1, the select problem cases mentioned above could misinform parents, swaying their interest towards or away from interest in a particular school district based on the poorly predicted college graduation percentages. The less symmetric distribution of residuals could also cause a larger difference in the prediction of two school districts with one being underestimated (which is more likely for Model 1, as shown by the left skew in its residual distribution & CI-95 range) and one being overestimated, unjustly influencing parents to favor one school district over the other.

*(Conclusions)*

If you remember from the data wrangling section, I collected school district features for the classes of 2015 – 2017, but not the actual target (2019 – 2021 college graduation percentage). This gave an opportunity to put my selected model to use in predicting all these missing graduation percentages (summarized below).



Looking at the high school class of 2015, we can see a predicted drop in college graduation percentage for all the major regions. When analyzing the previously provided feature importance plot, the top three features were “SAT-Total”, “ACT-Composite”, and “AP-Passed (%)”. For the class of 2015, regional-average SAT scores all worsened, with Richardson suffering the greatest decrease from its peak with the class of 2014. For ACT scores, the regions of Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio all improved while Richardson and Austin worsened. All regions also experienced a drop in the percentage of their students who passed their AP exams, with Houston and Richardson suffering the largest drops.

Also interesting is that the gap between Houston and San Antonio got tighter in the prediction for the class of 2015. Again, taking a feature importance point of view, the SAT score decrease was similar, but Houston suffered a much steeper drop in AP passing percentage and San Antonio also had a better improvement in their ACT scores. Does all this warrant the gap closing as much as predicted? I guess only time will tell when the data is released, but I feel it’s a tad bit overestimated. It’s possible that features I’m not considering or don’t have access to in this study helped the historical gap. Many things can occur on a student’s path to a college degree that can influence things one way or another. For the classes of 2016 and 2017, the gap in percentage is predicted to open up again.

(Future Work)

When the high school class of 2015 graduation percentage data comes out, this will give me more historical data to train my model on, leading to better predicting power on unseen data. With time I could also possibly find/engineer new features that could add some predictive power. I have also not yet utilized a neural network, which may outperform Model 3 in combination with more historical data.

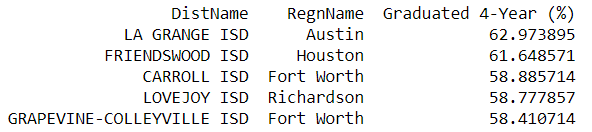
This project could also be replicated for other states as well, introducing some interesting results when comparing different states across the country. A client may not only be considering Texas as a state they would like to live in. I would just need to be consistent in only considering students who went to college within the state they attended high school in.

Should data come out for those who were able to graduate from a specific Texas college (Ex: “University of Texas” / “Texas A&M”) within four years after graduating high school in a specific district, this could lead to a project that would provide greater value to the clients who already had those colleges in mind for their child.

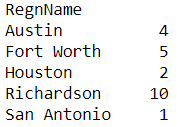
(Recommendations to the Clients)

Utilizing the “Hist\_Pred\_Data” dataset in my Github repo and Model 3, I have outlined some useful ways the client can approach finding the school district that best meets their requirements.

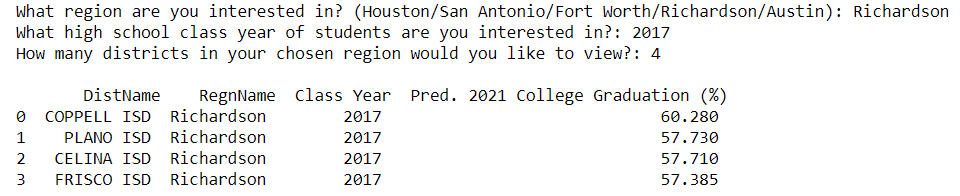
Let’s assume the client is simply considering a move within the major regions and has not yet settled on a particular region. The client simply wants to focus on the top five districts that are historically proven and predicted (classes of 2011 – 2017) to average a greater college graduation percentage. The top five options are presented below. (Top 20 options printed at end of Machine\_Learning notebook)



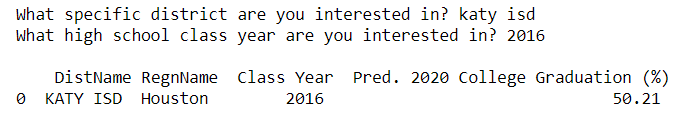
Any of these top districts would be of value to the client’s goals for their child. Should housing prices, employment opportunities, commute, etc. in the above districts not be favorable for the client, they could expand the number of top districts in their consideration or narrow their focus on a particular region. Below I have presented the count of districts in each region that are predicted to contain an average college graduation percentage above 50% for the classes of 2011 – 2017.



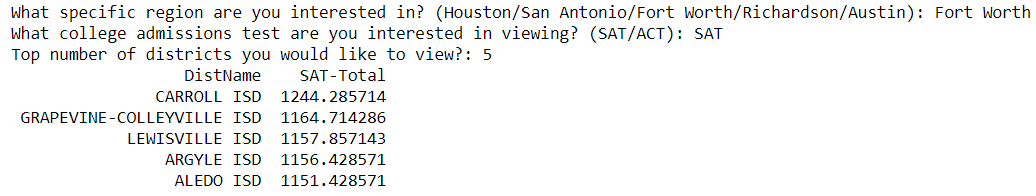
From the viewpoint of quality options, the client would be advised to explore school districts in Richardson (Dallas). For any region the client has chosen to focus on, they can provide the amount of top options they’d like to view. The client could also choose to just focus on the class of 2017 (as shown below). Class of 2017 may be favorable for some due to the recency provided.

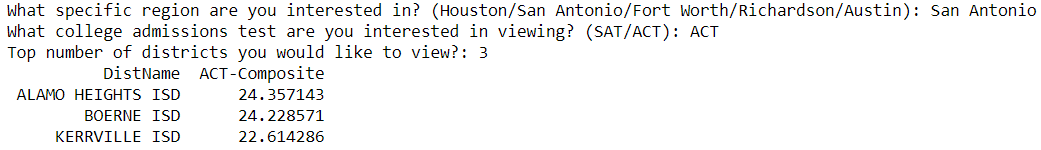


A client may already be living in a particular school district within the major regions and are not yet sure if a move is in their child’s best interest. They can simply provide their current school district and the class year or years (2011 – 2017) they are interested in looking at.

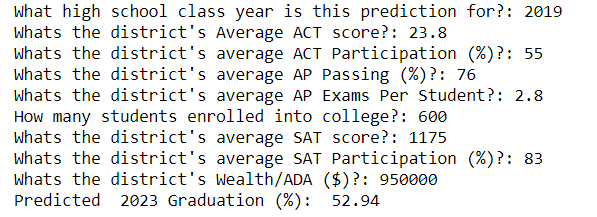


* *View which districts historically performed the best on certain tests like the SAT or ACT for a certain region. These tests can earn a student valuable scholarship money!*





Let’s say there’s a new school district (population growth is very apparent in the major regions of Texas) that’s been in operation for less than four years. If we have the school district’s test results/features from its first graduating class, we can predict the percentage of those students who will earn a college degree within four years after enrolling into a Texas college.



With the new district’s predicted graduation percentage, one could compare it with the other districts in that particular region or all the major regions. Depending on the results, a family may find the new district to be their most attractive option.

*(Consulted Resources)*

Packages:

* Pandas -
* Numpy -
* Sklearn -
* Matplotlib -
* Glob -
* Functools -

Internet Resources:

* TowardsDataScience
* StackOverflow
* DataCamp

1. <https://github.com/RachidRezzik/Texas_GradPercent_Predictor/tree/master/Project_Deliverables> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://tea.texas.gov/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.texaseducationinfo.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.linear_model.LinearRegression.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.ensemble.RandomForestRegressor.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)