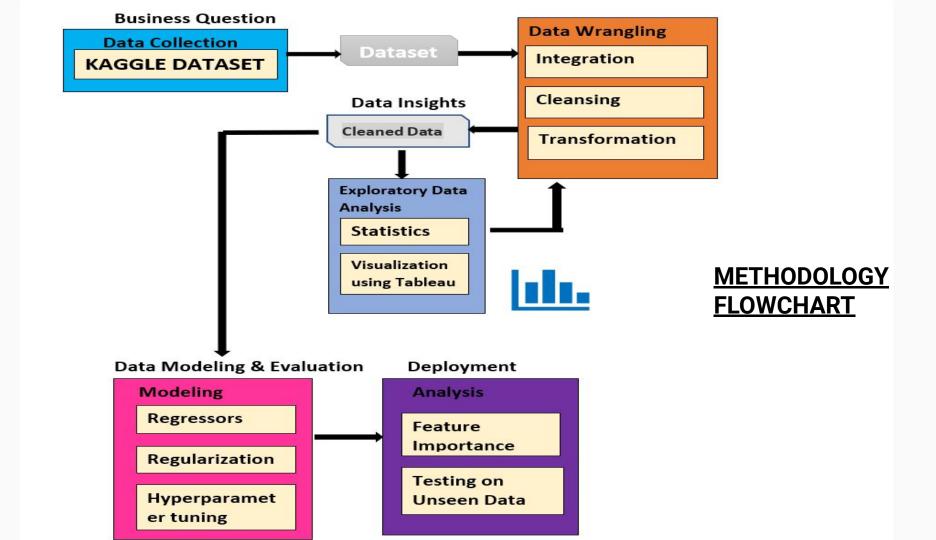


BUSINESS QUESTION:

How can I predict student's earning after their enrollment in United States institutions of higher education using machine learning?



Mission: To show institutional success rate on students from income prediction



MICROSOFT PROFESSIONAL CAPSTONE DATASET

 The data was compiled from various sources and made publicly available by the United States Department of Education

 The compiled dataset was made available by Harsh Sharma on Kaggle platform

kaggle

DATA CONTENTS:

BEFORE EDA:

- 26, 299 rows
- 297 columns of programs, degrees, SAT score, school characteristics

AFTER EDA:

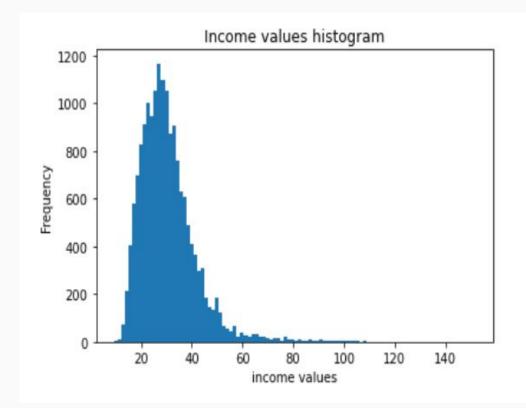
- 26,186 rows
- 73 columns



Target Variable:

INCOME DISTRIBUTION ->

*Target is continuous, so it's a regression problem



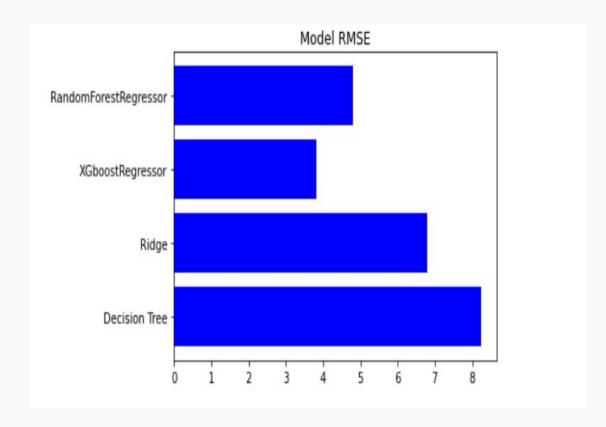


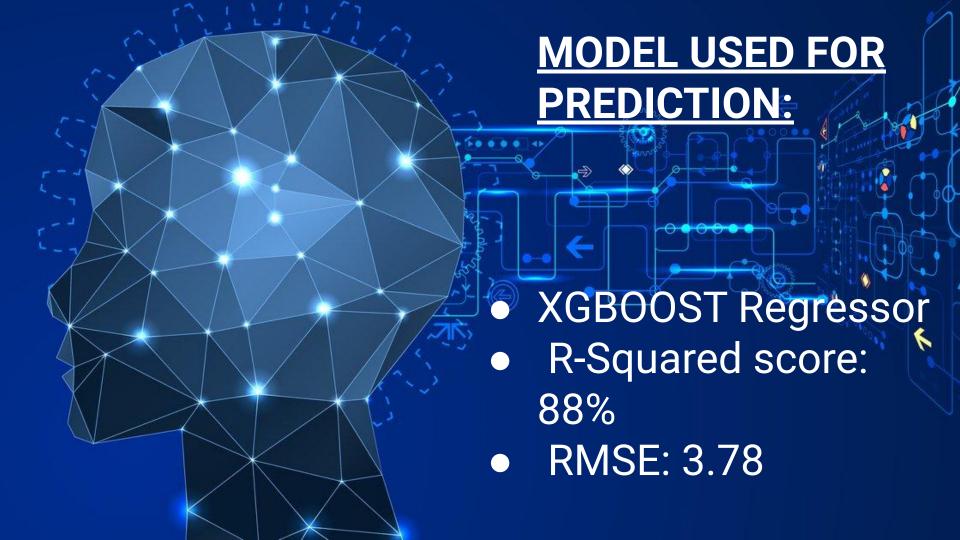
R-SQUARED SCORE

- Decision TreeRegressor: 43%
- Ridge regression: 61%
- XGBoost Regressor: 88%
- Random Forest Regressor: 81%

Loss Function

USED THE ROOT MEAN SQUARED ERROR (RMSE)

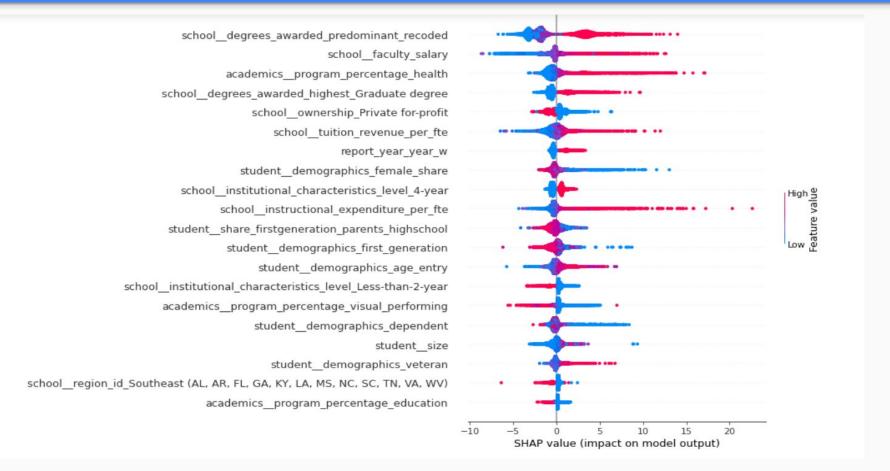




Interpreting XGBoost Regressor Model Result Using Shapley Values



Shapley value is the average marginal contribution of a feature value across all possible coalition

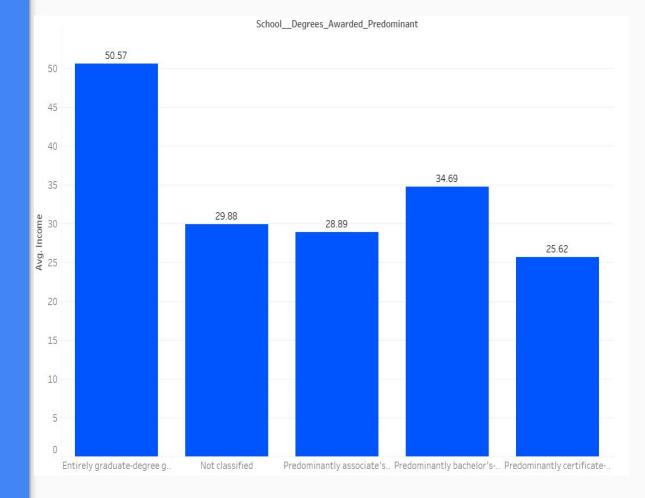


IMPORTANT FEATURES NOTED

- Degrees awarded, most importantly Graduate Degrees
- School ownership (Private for profit)
- Health Programs
- School instructional expenditure

Most Important Feature:

School degree awarded: Graduate degree has the highest income



CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

 Degrees, school characteristics, instructional expenditure allocated and health programs all influence income predictions

With the Time data encoded as categorical (year w, f..) there
was no way to evaluate the change in income predicted over the
years and also the change of features that influenced income
prediction



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