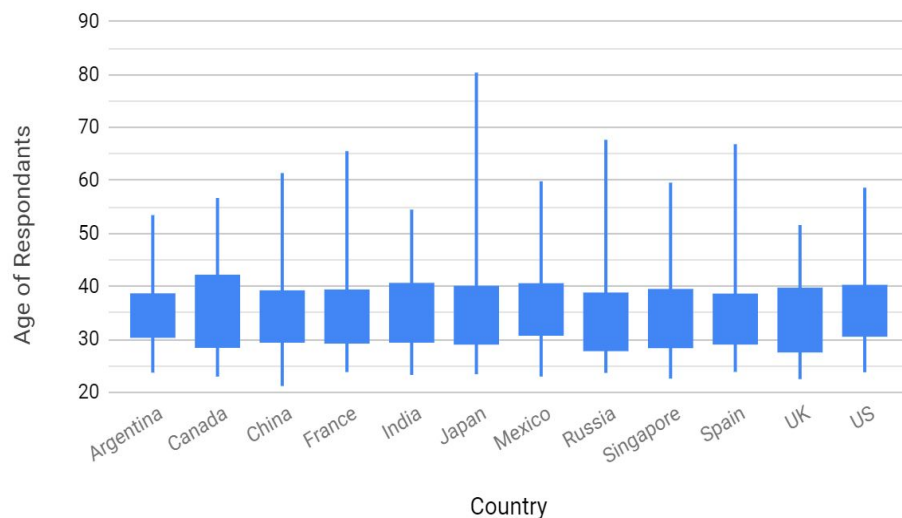


How do the student differ in terms of Age per country?

Boxplot of Ages for different Countries



Comparing the countries in terms of age, there are some differences and similarities in between. Russia, Canada and Singapore have a lot of young students ($Q1 < 29$ yrs), whereas Canada, India and Mexico tend to have older students ($Q3 > 40$). The IQR of Canada is the biggest with 13.2 yrs. The median across countries is in between 31.5 (UK) and 35 (India), stating 50% of students are older than this number.

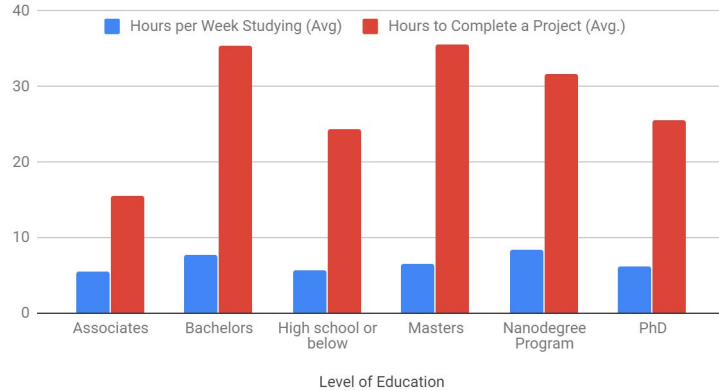
The Mode of UK is 27, it's therefore the youngest among all countries. Unlike UK, Japan has a mode of 39. The oldest among all countries. This is also true for the range: UK has a range for 29 (smallest) and Japan 57 years (highest), although this is due to outliers. The mean for each country is approximately similar, in between 33.5 and 36 years for each. From this we can presume, that most students are in their mid 30s.

In this boxplot the Median is missing, because Google Sheets doesn't support this feature.

** All data is from the sample of Survey Respondents and not from the entire Udacity population. **

Do the students learn differently based on their education?

Students Study time per week & Project time



Associates are fast learners. According to the stats, they learn on average 5.58hrs per week and complete a project on average in less than 16 hrs. Bachelors and Nanodegree Program holders invest more time per week for studying and need more than twice the time to complete a project in comparison to Associates.

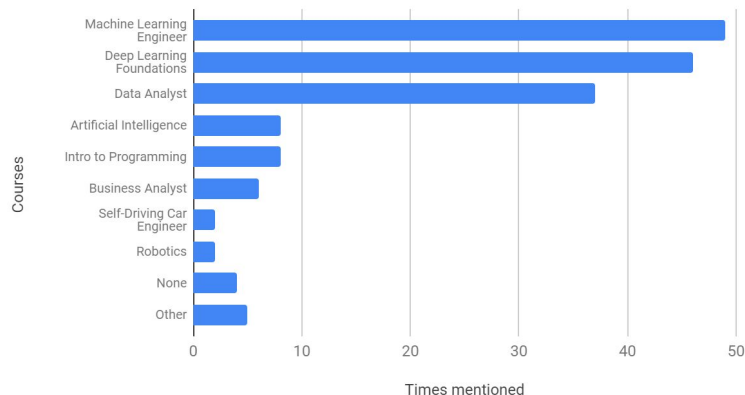
The Standard Deviation for Study Hours per Week are similar across the Levels, in between 5-8 hrs. They are spread about the same.

In Contrast, the Standard Deviations for the “Hours to Complete a project” are different across the Levels: From 17.6 hrs for Associates (lowest) to 84.9hrs for Bachelors (highest). The time to complete a project is more spread for “Bachelors” and “Masters”. For “Associates” or “High School and below”, the data is closer spread to the mean.

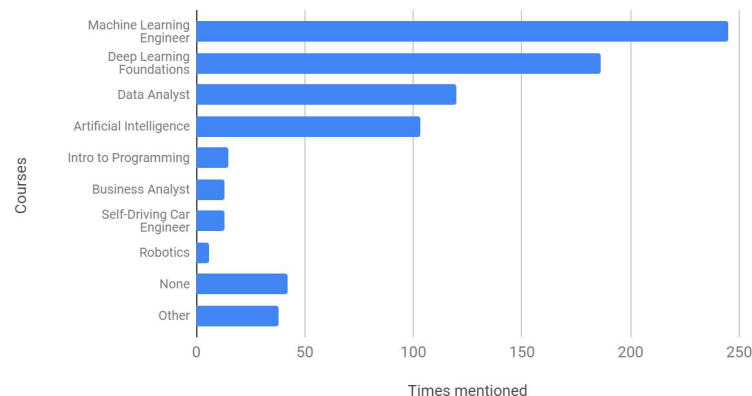
Level of Education	AVERAGE of StudyHrsWeek	STDEV of StudyHrsWeek	AVERAGE of YrsExperience	STDEV of YrsExperience	AVERAGE of HoursCompleteProject	STDEV of HoursCompleteProject	AVERAGE of AvgBooksYear
Associates	5.58	6	10.6	9.1	15.5	17.6	7
Bachelors	7.73	8	7.0	6.9	35.4	84.9	12
High school or below	5.75	5	8.0	7.7	24.3	29.6	16
Masters	6.55	5	8.8	7.3	35.5	83.2	13
Nanodegree Program	8.42	8	7.1	7.7	31.7	54.3	13
PhD	6.25	5	8.7	6.8	25.5	42.9	13

Do the students differ in the course they choose based on their employment status?

What courses students select if unemployed



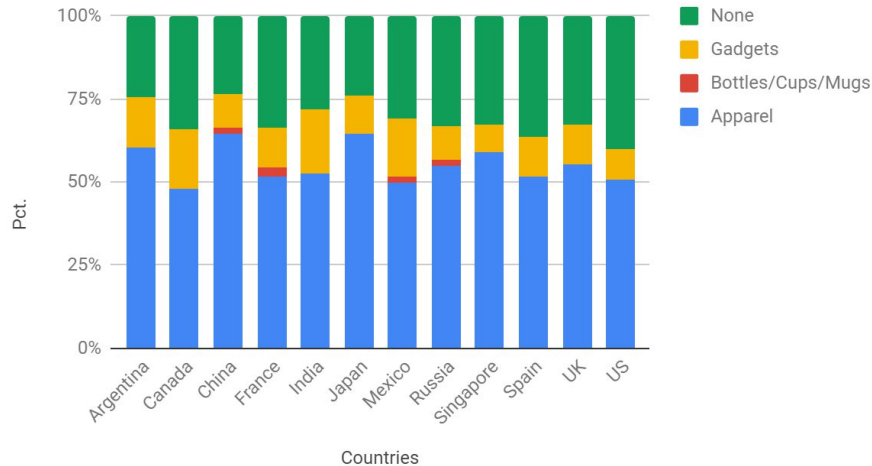
What courses students select if employed



About the same percentage of students choose “Machine Learning Engineer” or “Deep LLearning Foundations”, regardless of their employment status. Those are the two favourites within the respondents. There is a difference in choosing Artificial Intelligence: Only 6% of the unemployed students choose this course, whereas 17% of the employed choose AI.

Is there a difference of choosing Udacity swag between the countries?

Swag of Udacity per Country



The majority of respondents would choose apparel as a swag from udacity. Keep in mind this accounts for the sample, not for the population of all Udacity students. China and Japan are really eager to get apparel, whereas Canada and India have the most supporters of gadgets. The US have a big group of students, who wouldn't choose any swag from Udacity. Overall, this is the highest amount of students denying any swag.

Swag of Udacity	Argentina	Canada	China	France	India	Japan	Mexico	Russia	Singapore	Spain	UK	US	Grand Total
Apparel	60%	48%	65%	51%	53%	65%	50%	55%	59%	52%	55%	51%	56%
Bottles / Cups / Mugs			1%	3%			1%	1%					1%
Gadgets	15%	18%	10%	12%	19%	11%	18%	10%	8%	12%	12%	9%	13%
None	25%	34%	24%	34%	28%	24%	31%	33%	33%	36%	33%	40%	31%