## Graduation Rate by Country

The boxplot you provided represents the Graduation Rate (%) by Country for six countries: Australia, Canada, China, India, Russia, and the USA.

Australia, Canada, China, Russia, and the USA have high graduation rates, clustered around 90-100%.

India's lower graduation rate indicates a possible area of concern, as it consistently falls below the others.

## Unemployment vs Qualified Students in the USA
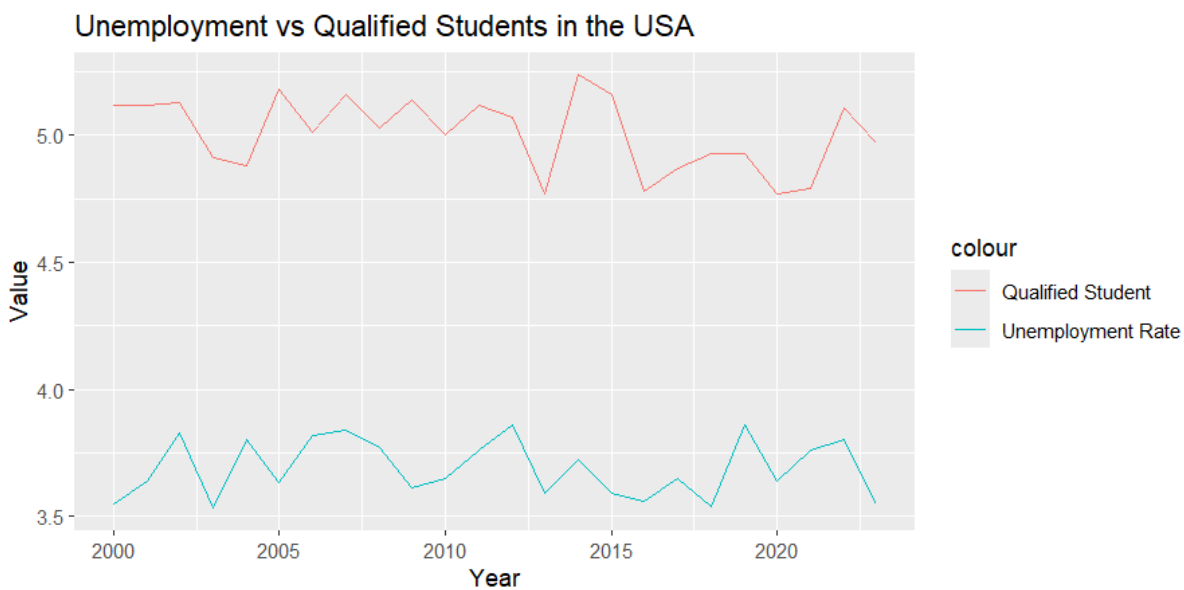
The plot you provided compares Unemployment Rate and Qualified Students in the USA over time from 2000 to around 2022.

The lines for qualified students and unemployment rate seem to follow the same pattern directly, indicating that the number of qualified students strongly correlate with unemployment trends in the USA over time.

2008-2010: A spike in unemployment around the global financial crisis is visible, but qualified student numbers remain relatively stable.

2020: Another rise in unemployment coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic, yet qualified student levels remain more stable, with a slight dip.

Distribution of Graduation Rate
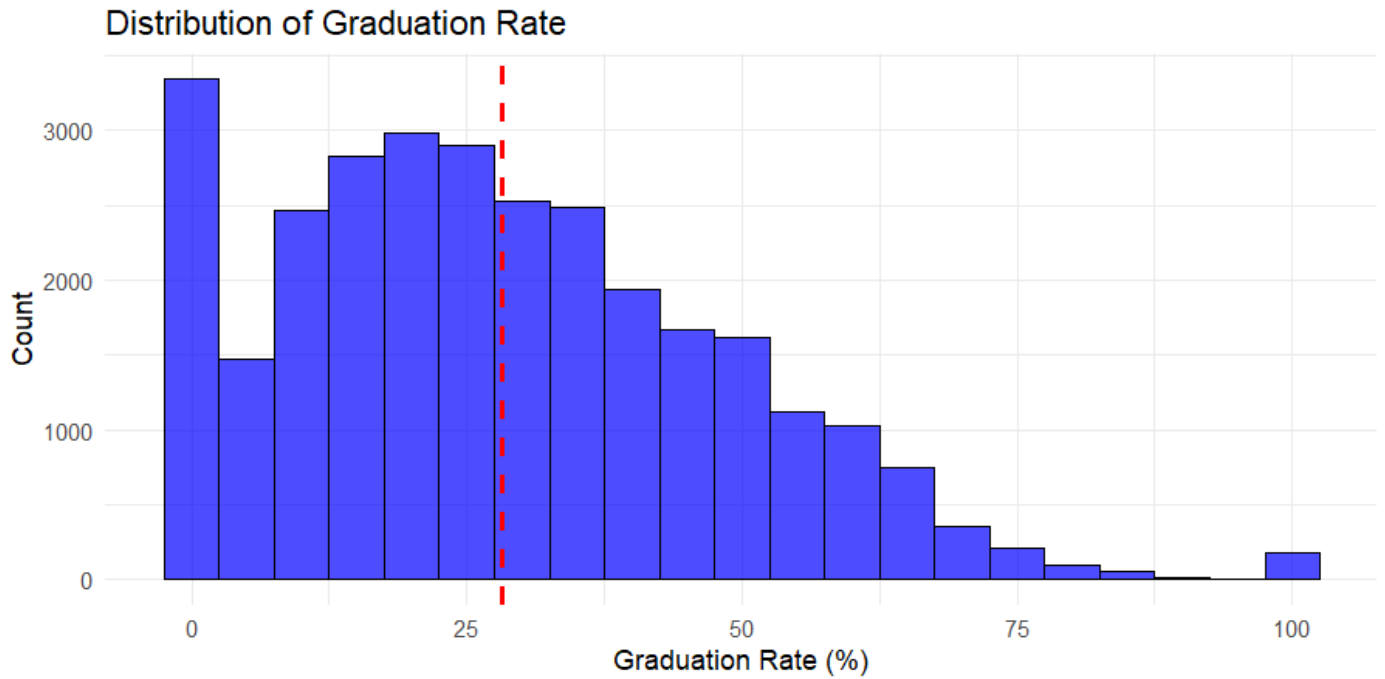
The histogram shows the distribution of graduation rates (in percentage) across different institutions or entities

Shape of the Distribution: The distribution is right-skewed, meaning that a majority of the institutions have lower graduation rates. Most of the counts are clustered towards the left side of the graph, indicating lower graduation rates.

Mode: The highest bar is near the 0-10% graduation rate interval, suggesting that the most common graduation rate among the institutions is between 0% and 10%.

Red Dotted Line: This line appears to represent a threshold or an average graduation rate, approximately around 35%. This could be a benchmark or a point of interest for the analysis.

The graph indicates that most institutions have relatively low graduation rates, with a significant number of them having a graduation rate below 35%. Only a small number of institutions achieve higher graduation rates, up to 100%.

Unemployment Rate by Student Experience Levels

Education.Group
- Low
- Medium
- High
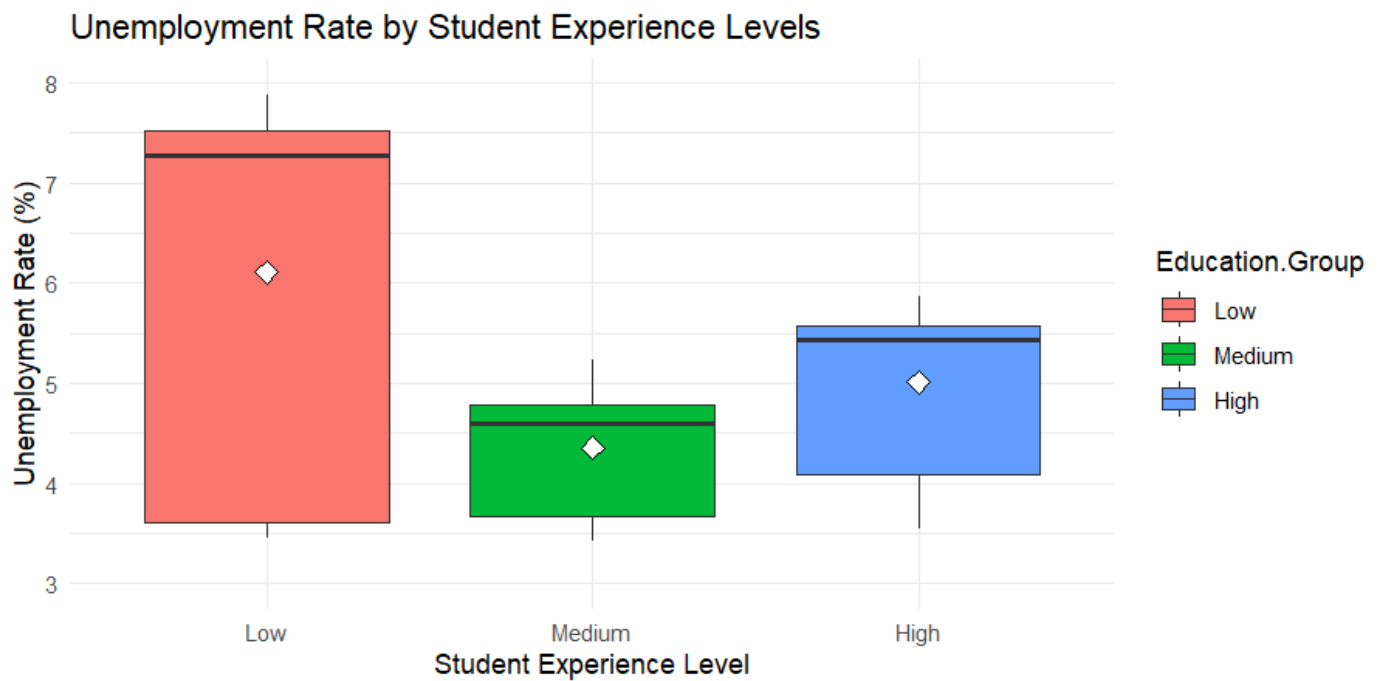
Low Experience:

The unemployment rate for students with low experience is the highest, centered around 7%, with a small variation.

Medium Experience:

Students with medium experience have a lower unemployment rate, centered around 5%. There is less variation compared to low experience.

High Experience:

Students with high experience also have an unemployment rate around 5%, but with slightly more variation than the medium experience group.

Experience Matters: The graph shows a clear relationship where students with low experience face higher unemployment rates, while medium and high experience groups have much lower rates.

Impact of Experience Level: Both medium and high experience groups are almost similar in terms of unemployment rates, suggesting that gaining some experience (even if not extensive) significantly improves job prospects.

Average Graduation Rate Over Time by Control
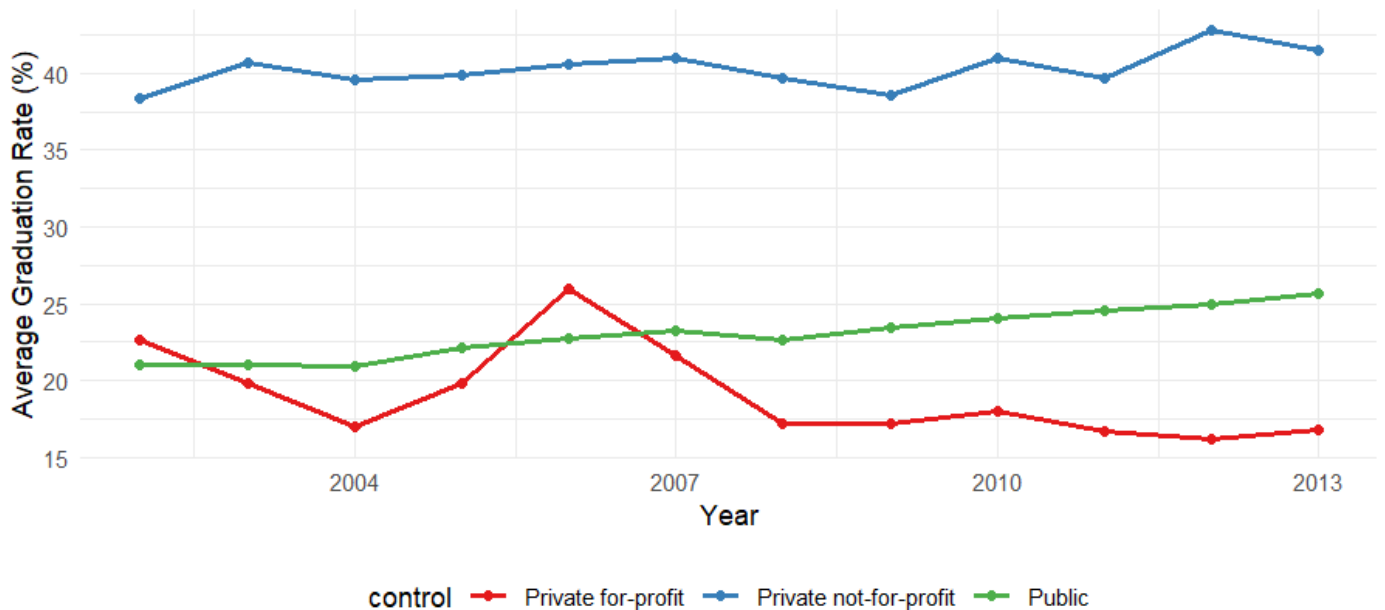
1. *Public Institutions (Blue Line):
   - Consistently have the highest average graduation rates among the three types.
   - The graduation rate starts around 40% in 2000 and fluctuates slightly over the years, maintaining a relatively stable trend around 40% until 2013.

2. Private Not-for-Profit Institutions (Green Line):
   - Have a moderate average graduation rate compared to the other two types.
   - The graduation rate starts just below 25% in 2000 and shows a slight upward trend over the years, reaching close to 30% by 2013.

3. *Private For-Profit Institutions (Red Line):
   - Have the lowest average graduation rates among the three types.
   - The graduation rate starts around 23% in 2000, shows some fluctuations, and tends to decline over the years, reaching slightly above 20% by 2013.

 Overall Trends:
-Public Institutions: Generally, maintain a higher and stable average graduation rate throughout the years.
-Private Not-for-Profit Institutions: Show a gradual improvement in their average graduation rates.
-Private For-Profit Institutions: Exhibit lower and declining average graduation rates over the period.

In summary, public institutions consistently perform better in terms of average graduation rates compared to private not-for-profit and private for-profit institutions, with private for-profit institutions showing the least favorable trends.