



IMPACT OF PARENT'S EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND ON CHILD'S ACADEMIC ABILITIES

Prepared by: Kiran Neupane



JUNE 28, 2023

THANKOT, KATHMANDU
Kiran10neupane@gmail.com

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to analyze the impact of Parent's Educational Background on Child's Academic Abilities using a dataset obtained from a public school. The study will focus on two key parameters: Parent's Education and Child's Cumulative Test Score. The data will be cleaned, visualized and analyzed using Python programming language and its associated libraries, including pandas, NumPy and Plotly.

Dataset Description

The data set contains more than 30K entries which are divided into 15 categories as follows:

Gender: Gender of the student (male/female)

EthnicGroup: Ethnic group of the student (group A to E)

ParentEducation: Parent(s) education background (from some_highschool to master's degree)

LunchType: School lunch type (standard or free/reduced)

TestPrep: Test preparation course followed (completed or none)

ParentMaritalStatus: Parent(s) marital status (married/single/widowed/divorced)

PracticeSport: How often the student practice sport (never/sometimes/regularly))

IsFirstChild: If the child is first child in the family or not (yes/no)

NrSiblings: Number of siblings the student has (0 to 7)

TransportMeans: Means of transport to school (schoolbus/private)

WklyStudyHours: Weekly self-study hours (less that 5hrs; between 5 and 10hrs; more than 10hrs)

MathScore: math test score(0-100)

ReadingScore: reading test score(0-100)

WritingScore: writing test score(0-100)

***CumulativeTestScore:** Average of MathScore, ReadingScore and WritingScore(0-100)

*New column **CumulativeTestScore** was manually concatenated in the dataset

Data Cleaning

1. Finding Null Values in the dataset

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Gender	0
EthnicGroup	1840
ParentEduc	1845
LunchType	0
TestPrep	1830
ParentMaritalStatus	1190
PracticeSport	631
IsFirstChild	904
NrSiblings	1572
TransportMeans	3134
WklyStudyHours	955
MathScore	0
ReadingScore	0
WritingScore	0
dtype:	int64

2. Replacing Null Values in the dataset

```
cat = (df.dtypes == 'object')
cat_obj = list(cat[cat].index)
for i in cat_obj:
    df[i] = df[i].fillna(method = 'bfill')
```

```
num = (df.dtypes != 'object')
num_obj = list(num[num].index)
for i in num_obj:
    df[i] = df[i].fillna(df[i].mean())
```

3. Calculating CumulativeTestScore

```
# Combining Maths, Reading and Writing Scores for a cumulative average "Test Score"
df["CumulativeTestScore"] = df[["MathScore", "ReadingScore", "WritingScore"]].mean(axis=1).astype(int)
print(df.head())
```

	Gender	EthnicGroup	ParentEduc	LunchType	TestPrep	\
0	female	group C	bachelor's degree	standard	none	
1	female	group C	some college	standard	none	
2	female	group B	master's degree	standard	none	
3	male	group A	associate's degree	free/reduced	none	
4	male	group C	some college	standard	none	

	ParentMaritalStatus	PracticeSport	IsFirstChild	NrSiblings	TransportMeans	\
0	married	regularly	yes	3.0	school_bus	
1	married	sometimes	yes	0.0	school_bus	
2	single	sometimes	yes	4.0	school_bus	
3	married	never	no	1.0	school_bus	
4	married	sometimes	yes	0.0	school_bus	

	WklyStudyHours	MathScore	ReadingScore	WritingScore	CumulativeTestScore
0	< 5	71	71	74	72
1	5 - 10	69	90	88	82
2	< 5	87	93	91	90
3	5 - 10	45	56	42	47
4	5 - 10	76	78	75	76

4. Calculating Correlation Matrix

```
# Example dataframe with numerical and encoded categorical columns
data_encoded2 = data_encoded[["CumulativeTestScore", "associate's degree", "bachelor's degree",
                              "high school", "master's degree", "some college", "some high school" ]]

# Calculate correlation coefficients
correlation_matrix = data_encoded2.corr()

# Print correlation coefficients
print(correlation_matrix)
```

	CumulativeTestScore	associate's degree	\
CumulativeTestScore	1.000000	0.059129	
associate's degree	0.059129	1.000000	
bachelor's degree	0.097962	-0.178479	
high school	-0.078112	-0.242149	
master's degree	0.120917	-0.134162	
some college	-0.005759	-0.268132	
some high school	-0.132815	-0.237893	

	bachelor's degree	high school	master's degree	\
CumulativeTestScore	0.097962	-0.078112	0.120917	
associate's degree	-0.178479	-0.242149	-0.134162	
bachelor's degree	1.000000	-0.180738	-0.100138	
high school	-0.180738	1.000000	-0.135861	
master's degree	-0.100138	-0.135861	1.000000	
some college	-0.200132	-0.271527	-0.150439	
some high school	-0.177562	-0.240905	-0.133473	

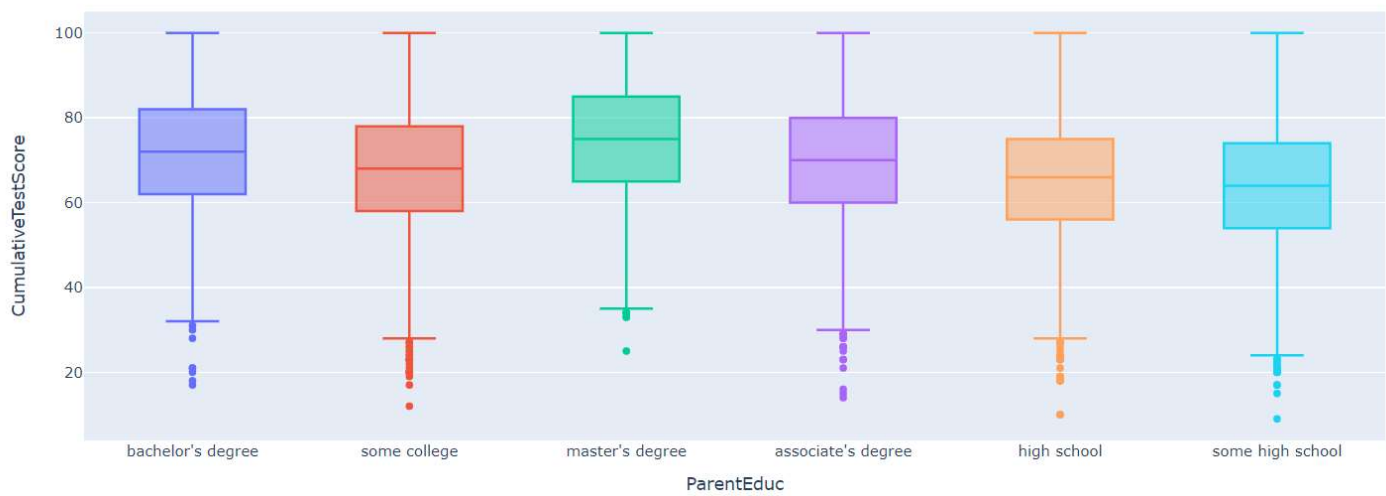
	some college	some high school
CumulativeTestScore	-0.005759	-0.132815
associate's degree	-0.268132	-0.237893
bachelor's degree	-0.200132	-0.177562
high school	-0.271527	-0.240905
master's degree	-0.150439	-0.133473
some college	1.000000	-0.266755
some high school	-0.266755	1.000000

Data Visualization

```
# Plot ParentEducation against CumulativeTestScore.  
fig = px.box(df, x = 'ParentEduc', y = 'CumulativeTestScore', color = 'ParentEduc', title = 'Test Score Distribution Based on Parents Education')  
fig.show()
```

- **Box Plot**

Test Score Distribution Based on Parents Education



Source: [Plotly.com](https://plotly.com)

Data Analysis

Impact of Parent's Education Background on Students' Cumulative Test Scores

- A **Positive** Correlation between ParentEducation and CumulativeTestScore was observed among Parents with a degree (i.e. Master's, Bachelor's or Associate's).
- A **Negative** Correlation between ParentEducation and CumulativeTestScore was observed among Parents without a degree (i.e. high school, some college or some high school).

Conclusion

These findings underscore the importance of parental education as a significant factor in shaping students' academic success. It highlights the need for educational institutions and policymakers to focus on providing support and resources to students from families with lower educational backgrounds, as they may face additional challenges in achieving academic excellence.

References

- [1] "Plotly." Available online: <https://plotly.com/>. [Accessed: June 28, 2023].
- [2] "Kaggle." Available online: <https://www.kaggle.com/>. [Accessed: June 28, 2023].