



# Statistical Exploration of Higher Institutions in the United States

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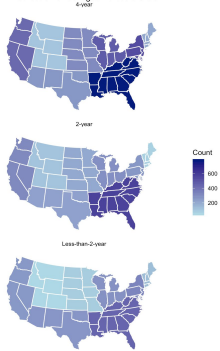


## Dataset Overview

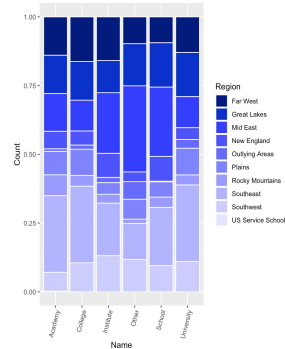
Our dataset comes consists of all available higher institution data in the United States of America including student and school demographic information, completion rates, debt, loan repayment, earnings, and more from October 2018.

## Regional Analysis

Distribution of Colleges Across the US



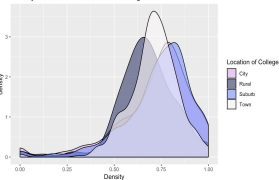
Breakdown of Names of Schools Based on Region



This graph displays the distribution of types of colleges across the US. It is evident that higher education is most common in the Southeast region.

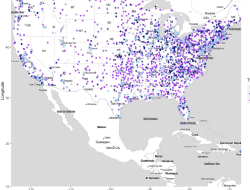
"Names" refer to how different types of higher education institutions name themselves. We can see that the distribution varies per region.

Density of Retention Rate Across College Locale



Colleges in rural locations have the lowest retention rate (% of individuals that return after the first year), while colleges in suburban locales have the highest.

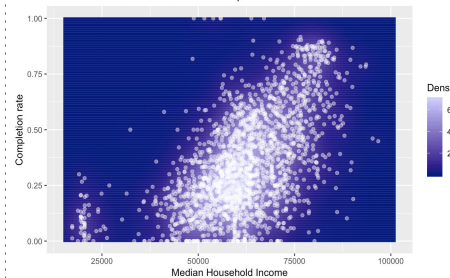
Distribution of Types of Universities Across the US



The majority of all colleges lie on the Eastern side of the US. The Midwest and Southwest regions are made up of mostly public schools, while the East contains more of an even mix.

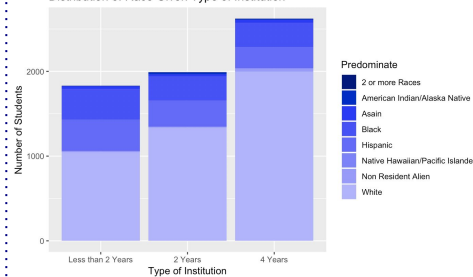
## Demographic Analysis

Median Household Income and Completion Rate



In this graph, we can see that higher institutions with greater household incomes have generally higher student completion (graduation) rates.

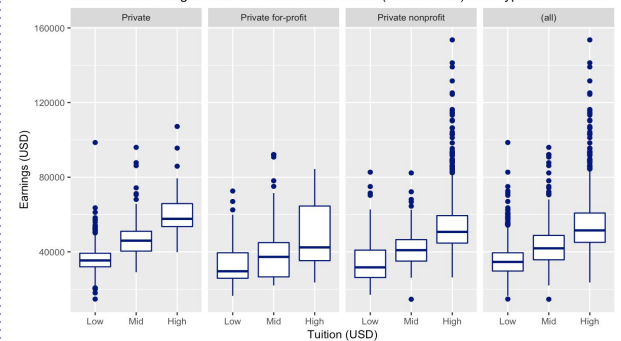
Distribution of Race Given Type of Institution



From the graph above, we can see the most common type of institution is a 4 year institution. The graph shows that the majority of undergraduates in college, regardless of the type of institution, are predominately white, followed by Hispanic and Black.

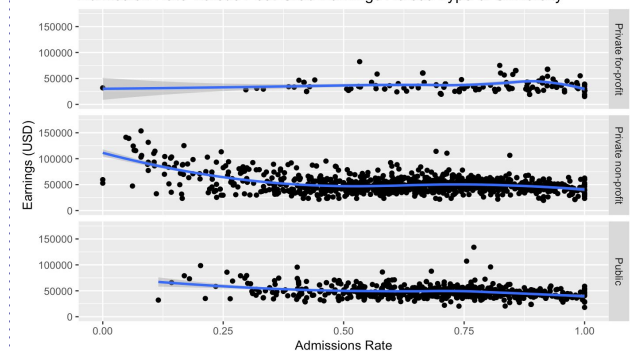
## Post-Graduation Analysis

Distribution of Wages After 10 Years Given Tuition (Out of State) and Type of Institution



In this graph, we can see that students who attend universities with higher tuitions make more money than their lower tuition peers regardless of the institution type.

Admission Rate Versus Post-Grad Earnings Across Type of University



It is evident that students who attend universities with lower admission rates make more money after graduation. This is most pronounced with private non-profit universities, where each incremental decrease in percent means a much larger increase in earnings.