Statistical overview of the “Absences” column from the dataset. Here’s what each value means:

1. **Count (2392):** This is the total number of data points or records. In this case, there are 2,392 observations of absences.
2. **Mean (14.54138796):** The average number of absences. You calculate it by summing all the absence counts and then dividing by the total number of records. Here, the mean is approximately 14.54.
3. **Standard Deviation (std 8.46741738):** This measures the amount of variation or dispersion in the absence data. A higher standard deviation means that the absence counts are more spread out from the mean. In this case, the standard deviation is approximately 8.47.
4. **Minimum (min 0):** The smallest number of absences recorded. In this dataset, the minimum value is 0.
5. **25th Percentile (25% 7):** This means that 25% of the data points have 7 or fewer absences. It’s a measure of the lower end of the distribution.
6. **50th Percentile (50% 15):** Also known as the median, this indicates that 50% of the data points have 15 or fewer absences. It’s the middle value of the dataset.
7. **75th Percentile (75% 22):** This means that 75% of the data points have 22 or fewer absences. It represents the upper end of the distribution.
8. **Maximum (max 29):** The highest number of absences recorded. In this case, the maximum value is 29.

In summary, these statistics provide a detailed description of the distribution of absences in the dataset, showing both central tendencies and variations.