Identifying State Literacy Rates

Using CART Models

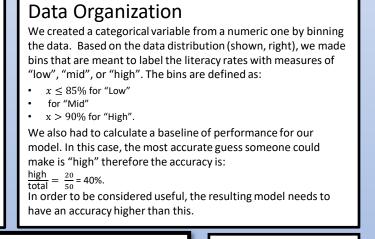
Introduction

This project investigates factors that impact an area's education rate. This includes:

- Population
- Population Density
- Average Annual temperature in Fahrenheit Poverty Rate
- Crime rate

If we were to determine a solid relationship

between an area's knowledge and other factors, we could engineer some of the factors to better suit education and/or see what other effects a rise in education could have in an area. For example, if there is a connection between temperature and education, adjusting the temperature in class could help improve it.





Overall Accuracy: 66%

Low: Accuracy = 77% Sensitivity = 70% Specificity = 93%Mid: Accuracy = 53% Sensitivity = 69% Specificity = 68%High: Accuracy = 75% Sensitivity = 60% Specificity = 87%

pred.10			
			high
low	7	2	1
mid	2	9	2
high	0	6	9

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Conclusions

The overall accuracy for this model is a 26% improvement on the baseline model, a significant improvement over our baseline model.

Looking at the resulting model (shown, bottom left), we can see:

- Any state with an average temp of 59F or higher is about 78% likely to have a low literacy rate
- Of the states with temperatures below 59, any with populations higher than 2,700,000 are 53% likely to have a lieracy rate and any with lower populations 75% are likely to have a high one

It's worth noting that these rules are not absolute. Alaska, for example is a state with a low literacy that breaks both rules.

It's also worth noting that only two variables were used in the final model. Recall that this model took multiple other variables into account which could have had an effect. This includes all of the variables mentioned in the introduction, but only temperature and total population were decent predictors.

Overall, this model is a useful method of determining a state's literacy rate via its population and annual temperature. Now there's the question "Could this be of use in today's education?"

References

ds\$it Rate

The specificity rates were usually the highest

of the three statistics and the sensitivity was

always the lowest statistic of the data. High

specificity with low sensitivity means these

this means our model is better at predicting

models are biased toward false positives,

what literacy rate a state isn't rather than

The main problem with this model is that it

is geared toward labeling a state's literature

rate "mid" when it's actually "low" or

"high". This might mean that the "mid"

section that was defined when binning the

allocated room to the two extremes, the overall accuracy would increase. The overall

accuracy for the extremes, however, was

higher than the total accuracy. Given that

important to track, this seems ok.

extremes in literacy rates are slightly more

variable was too large and if there was more

the rate it is.

Population and literacy rate: https://nces.ed.gov/naal/estimates/StateEstimates.aspx

Population Density: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of states and territories of the United State s by population density

Poverty Rate: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List of U.S. states and territories by poverty rat e

Temperature: https://www.currentresults.com/Weather/US/average-annualstate-temperatures.php

