Data Cleaning Checklist

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September 22, 2022

- 1. Convert file formats, as necessary.
- 2. Import data and wrangle into a tidy layout.
- 3. Remove irrelevant, garbage, or empty columns and rows.
- 4. **Identify the primary key**, or define a surrogate key.
- 5. **Resolve duplicates** (remove true duplicates, or redefine the primary key).
- 6. Understand the definition, origin, and units of each variable, and document as necessary.
- 7. Rename variables as necessary, to be succinct and descriptive.
- 8. Understand patterns of missing values.
 - Find out why they're missing.
 - Make sure they are not more widespread than you expect.
 - Convert other intended designations (i.e., -1 or -999) to NA.
 - Distinguish between missing values and true zeros.
- 9. Convert to numeric when variables are inappropriately stored as strings. Correct typos as necessary.
- 10. Convert to date/time format where appropriate.
- 11. **Recode binary variables** as 0/1 as necessary. (Often stored as "Yes"/"No" or 1/2.)
- 12. Convert to factors when strings take a limited set of possible values.
- 13. Make units and scales consistent. Avoid having in the same variable:
 - Some values in meters and others in feet.
 - Some values in USD and others in GBP.
 - Some percentages as 40% and others as 0.4.
 - Some values as millions and others as billions.

14. Perform logical checks on quantitative variables:

- Define any range restrictions each variable should satisfy, and check them.
- Correct any violations that are indisputable data entry mistakes.
- Create a flag variable to mark remaining violations.
- 15. Clean string variables. Some common operations:
 - Make entirely uppercase or lowercase
 - Remove punctuation
 - Trim spaces (extra, starting, ending)
 - Ensure order of names is consistent
 - Remove uninformative words like "the" and "a"
 - Correct spelling inconsistencies (consider text clustering packages)

- 16. **Literally look at your data** tables regularly, throughout the entire process, to spot issues you haven't thought of.
- 17. Save your clean data to disk before further manipulation (merging dataframes, transforming variables, restricting the sample). Think of the whole wrangling/cleaning/analysis pipeline as 2 big phases:
 - Taking messy data from external sources and making a nice, neat table that you are likely to use for multiple purposes in analysis.
 - Taking that nice, neat table and doing all kinds of new things with it.

Guidelines that apply throughout:

- Record all steps in a script.
- Never overwrite the original raw data file.
- Whenever possible, make changes to values ONLY by logical conditions on one or more substantive variables not by observation ID, another key, or (even worse) row number. You want the changes you make to be rule-based, for 2 reasons:
 - So that they're general able to handle upstream changes to the data.
 - So that they're principled no one can accuse you of cherry-picking.