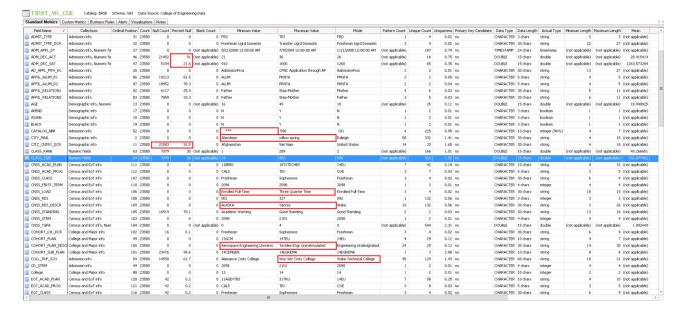
Assessment 2: Data quality profiling and standardising MA5831 – Advanced Data Processing and Analysis using SAS 13848336 Nikki Fitzherbert

Question 1

There is no definitive definition of data quality; however, one definition indicates that high quality data is accurate, complete, consistent, current and each record refers to a unique entity. This definition, data profiling in DataFlux Data Management Studio and additional contextual information led the author to conclude that the available data for first year College of Engineering students was of average quality:

- The data was accurate insofar as being largely consistent with the information within the accompanying data dictionary.
- The data was incomplete as there were 70 fields in total with missing values (and thirteen fields with a percent null value of over 60 per cent).
- There were issues with data representation consistency for sixteen of the 129 fields.
- The data was relatively old as it related to first-year students who began in the fall semester of 2009.
- There were multiple records (rows of data) for each unique student id number.

The data profile extract shows some of the issues with the data.



Data profiling indicated that there were a number of fields that required cleansing before any sort of analysis or reporting could be performed. The table lists these fields along with their identified data quality issue(s):

Field Name(s)	Field Issue(s)	Example(s)	
ADMIT_TYPE_DCR	Inconsistent capitalisation	Ugrd vs UGRD Aberdeen vs willow spring	
CITY_MAIL			
EOT_LOAD CNSS_LOAD	Inconsistent hyphenation	Full-Time vs Quarter Time	
GRADE	Categories with minor differences	A vs A- vs A+	
NEW_ID	Multiple records per unique id number	-	
CATALOG_NBR	Unexpected values	***	
STATE_MAIL		51	
STATE	Inconsistent capitalisation Unexpected values	North Carolina vs OHIO (states) vs BRAZIL (country)	
CNSS_RES_DESCR EOT_RES_DESCR TUI_RES_CD_DCR	Inconsistent capitalisation Intermixed geographic information	Scotland (country) vs ALASKA (state) vs Yancey (county)	
COHORT_PLAN_DESCR PLAN_FIRST_DCR PLAN_SECOND_DCR COLL_TRF_SCH	Inconsistent use of word abbreviations Categories with minor differences	Engr vs Engineering Cmty vs Technical	
LST_HIGH_SCHOOL	Inconsistent use of word	High School vs hs	
SUB_SECOND_DCR	abbreviations		
	Inconsistent capitalisation	Hs vs hs	

Outliers are data points that differ significantly from other observations and univariate outliers are usually defined as being some distance away from a field's mean or median. As such, the concept of outliers only applies to the numeric fields in the dataset.

Rather than using the outlier tab, which only showed a pre-specified number of minimum and maximum values for each field (the default is five), the author defined an outlier as being any value more than three standard deviations away from the mean and used visual inspection of the minimum and maximum metrics to determine the presence of possible outliers.

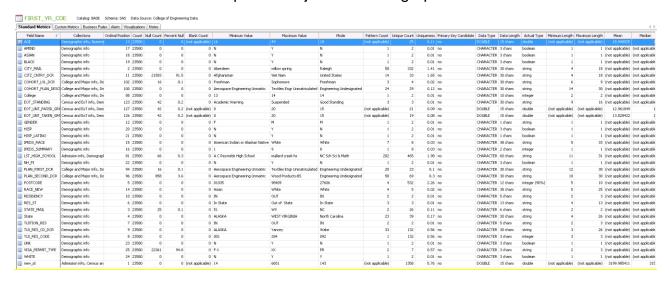
The table indicates the outliers identified using this approach:

Field	Lower bound	Upper bound
ACT_ENGL	35	36
ACT_WRITING	32	35
AGE	29	49
CLASS_RANK	176	289
CLASS_SIZE	757	883
EOT_TOT_PASSD_PRGRSS	133	247
EOT_TOT_TAKEN_PRGRSS	134	247
EOT_UNT_PASSD_GPA	0	3
EOT_UNT_PASSD_PRGRSS	0	4
EOT_UNT_TAKEN_GPA	0	5
EOT_UNT_TAKEN_PRGRSS	1	8 (also 21)
HS_GPA	2.83	2.99
PERCENTILE	37	95
SAT_VERBAL	320	357
SAT_WRITING	220	341
TOTAL_SAT	860	871
TRF_SUMM_ATTEMP	118	194
TRF_SUMM_COMP	113	168

For this case study, 33 fields (plus the student id field) were classified as demographic data. It was concluded that seven fields contained unexpected values, of which some have already been mentioned in the response to question two:

- Student ages ranging from as young as 16 to as old as 49.
- The minimum value for EOT_UNT_PASSD_GPA being 0, which indicated that at least one student failed to pass a single subject that semester.
- The pattern count for the STATE_MAIL and POSTCODE fields being more than one (the presence of a two-digit number pattern for the former and non-five-digit number patterns for the latter).
- Multiple records with the same student id number.
- A large number of missing values for CITZ_CNTRY_DCR (91.5 per cent).
- Categories for EOT_STANDING inconsistent with what was suggested by the data dictionary.

Below is an extract of the data profile for just the demographic fields.



Given that data quality issues had been identified for approximately 21 per cent of fields classified as demographic data (or 27 per cent if the eight Boolean race fields are considered a single field), it was concluded that the fields containing demographic data were not suitable for analysis and reporting. This was because the identified data quality issues would likely obscure any trends in the data and lead to misleading conclusions about the demographics of first-year students.

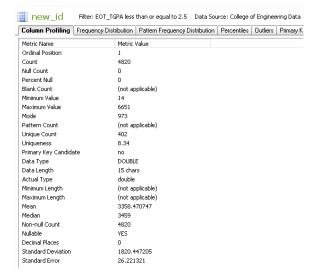
In order to increase the suitability of the data for the analysis and reporting of at-risk firstyear students, the dataset needed to undergo a data-cleaning process. This involved making a number of changes to the data, including:

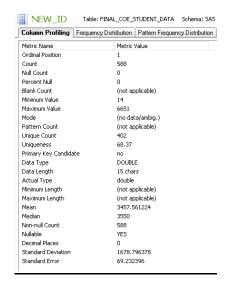
- Separating or otherwise identifying the different types of geographic information in fields such as STATE
- Correcting for inconsistent capitalisation and word abbreviations
- Consolidation of categories in fields such as PLAN_SECOND_DCR
- Data correction such as for POSTCODE
- Record consolidation so each student id appeared only once, and
- Data enrichment (if possible) to reduce the number of missing values.

Question 6

At-risk students were defined as first-year students with an end-of-term grade point average (EOT_GPA) value of 2.5 or less. Initial data profiling suggested that there were 4,820 at-risk students; however, a closer examination indicated that only 402 records had unique student ids. A profile of the data after it had undergone data cleansing and entity consolidation reduced the total number of records down to 588 but still showed a unique count of 402 (as per the images below). Therefore, the author concluded that the true number of at-risk students in the data was somewhere between 402 and 588.

Data profile reports prior to (LHS) and after (RHS) entity consolidation



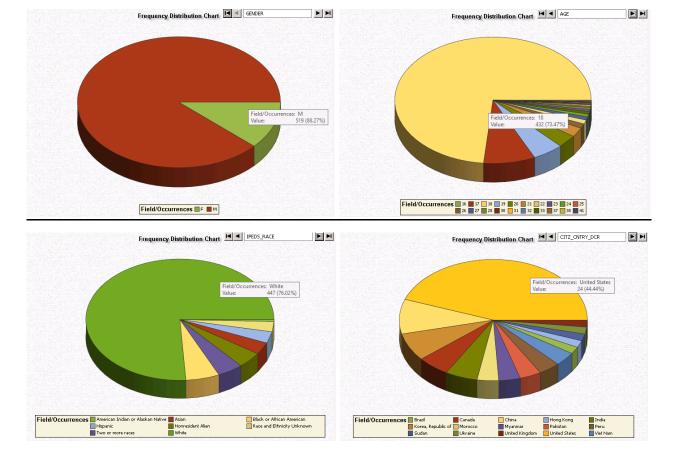


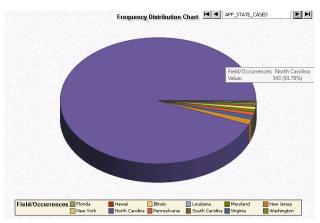
Analysis of the data indicated the presence of several notable demographic patterns for at-risk students:

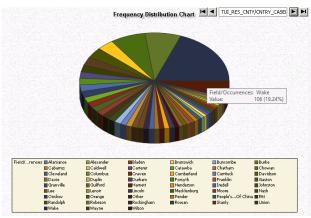
- Most were male (88.3 per cent).
- Close to 90 per cent were aged between 17 and 19 years of age, with most (73.5 per cent) being 18 years old.
- About three-quarters identified as white.
- Just less than half (44.4 per cent) were citizens of the United States.
- Most (over 90 per cent) were local to North Carolina.
- Approximately two-thirds resided in Wake, Guilford or Mecklenburg counties, or the state of New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania or Maryland.
- Approximately two-thirds had listed the cities of Raleigh, Greensboro or Charlotte on their application.
- Most were freshmen (85.0 per cent).
- Just over half (56.6 per cent) were in good academic standing at the end of term.

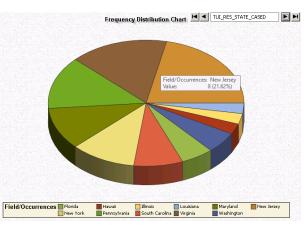
However, it must be noted that it was not investigated as to whether these demographic patterns were also shared with the overall first-year College of Engineering student cohort.

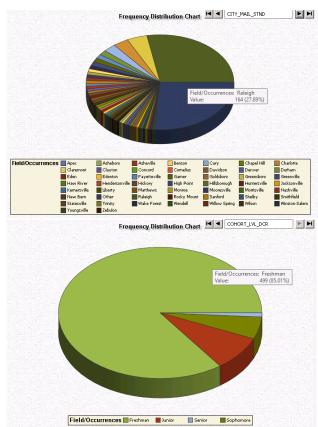
The frequency distribution charts for these insights are below:

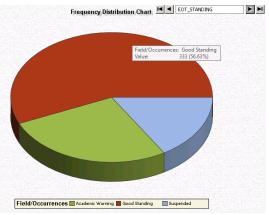












In order to improve the quality of data to be used in reports, it needs to undergo datacleansing (including consolidation) and enrichment processes. This involves one or more sub-processes depending on the particular issues with a dataset and includes:

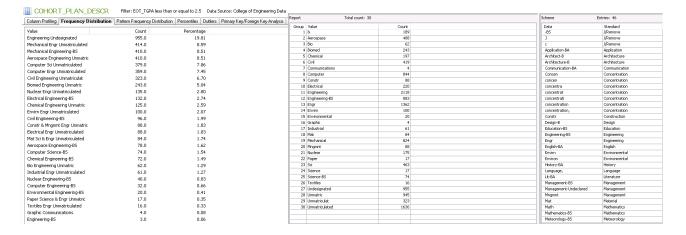
- Parsing to separate text strings into component tokens,
- Standardising data to present it in a consistent manner and/or preferred style,
- Correcting data values using other data within the dataset or external information,
- Re-ordering and/or selecting only relevant fields,
- · Identifying the type of data within a field,
- Dealing appropriately with missing data, and
- Matching and consolidating data records so the same physical object is represented once in the dataset.

Question 9 - Standardisation

Data standardisation is a broad term describing any process generating a standard representation of data values through the use of a definition or scheme. The columns of demographic data that required data standardisation were:

- COHORT PLAN DESCR
- LST_HIGH_SCHOOL
- PLAN FIRST DCR
- PLAN_SECOND_DCR
- POSTCODE
- STATE_MAIL

The following is an example of a field that required standardisation and an extract of the schema used:

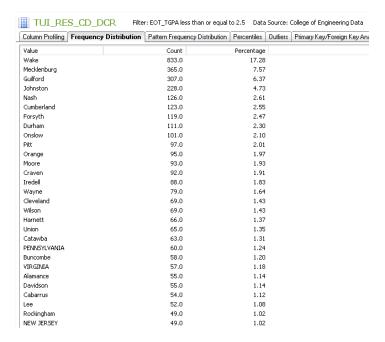


Question 10 - Casing

Casing involves the application of context-sensitive case rules to text strings. The columns of demographic data that required a case change for consistency were:

- CITY_MAIL
- LST_HIGH_SCHOOL
- STATE
- TUI_RES_CD_DCR

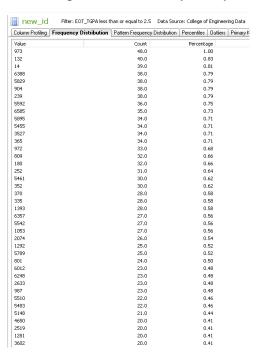
The following is an example of a field that required casing:



Question 11 – Entity resolution

Entity resolution involves using user-specified match rules to identify and merge records that belong to the same physical object. For the College of Engineering data, records were clustered on NEW_ID and then the record with the highest value for EOT_UNT_TAKEN_GPA and ADM_APPL_DATE was chosen at the surviving record for the cluster.

The image illustrates why entity resolution was required:

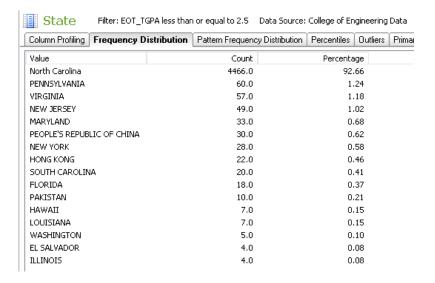


Question 12 - Parsing

Parsing separates text strings into semantically-atomic tokens. The four columns for which parsing could have potentially added to the value of the data were:

- COHORT_PLAN_DESCR
- PLAN_FIRST_DCR
- STATE
- TUI_RES_CD_DCR

The image illustrates one such example:



Question 13

The process of standardising the data and in particular the right-fielding of the geographical information fields very much highlighted the incompleteness of the first-year College of Engineering demographic data. This was also supported by the discovery that the entity resolution process to produce a dataset containing only one record per unique student id was not fully successful despite multiple attempts using different field combinations. As a result, the author concluded that full data for the relevant (demographic) fields for analysis and reporting was not available.

This conclusion meant that the identification of notable demographic trends for at-risk students had to be treated with some caution, particularly decisions were made based on these results.

In order to assist with data analysis, data enrichment would be of significant assistance. This would involve using external data from other university datasets to attempt to complete the records containing missing information and finishing the entity resolution process. Examples of suitable data could include a student's full mailing address or contact phone number.

Word count: 1,568 words