





















CSE 545 Big Data Analytics
Project
SDG 4 - Quality Education

Team SPHS

#### What is it?

SDG- 4 aims to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."

## Why should one care?



- 617 million ie, around 55% lack minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics
- An estimated 50 per cent of out-of-school children of primary school age live in conflict-affected areas.



### Why big data?

- Study and analyze education quality at county level for USA
- High dimensional, wide data with rich set of features covering demographics, education streams, facilities
- Data covering colleges at zip-code level for every county
- Merged with census data for population
- Data spans years from 1997 to 2019 (we focus on years 2010-2018)
- Sparse data
- Inferences at granular levels, intuitive and non-intuitive findings
- Measure and quantify the current status of the education quality as defined by indicators

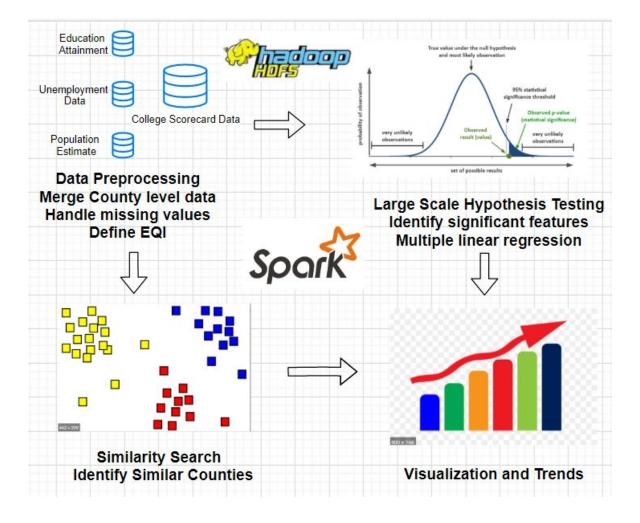
### Goals

- Analyze and quantify progress towards SDG
- Study influence of multiple factors
- Draw meaningful inferences
- Education Quality at county level for USA

### Background

- In 2019, US cities were evaluated for SDG goal according in this report "The 2019 US Cities Sustainable Development Report".
  - a. Analysis for different cities in USA
  - b. Define Indices to quantify and measure the SDG
  - c. Study encompasses all SDGs
- SDG Tracker : <a href="https://sdg-tracker.org/">https://sdg-tracker.org/</a>
  - a. Analyzed proficiency at different levels of education
  - b. Study for all countries in the world
  - c. Mainly statistical analysis and comparisons

## Process Flowchart



## **Dataset Description**

Dataset	Size	Description	Source
College Scorecard data	11 GB	Dataset describing stats for all colleges in USA from 1997-2019 with a rich feature set of over <b>1983 features</b> . Key features: Admission rate, demographic distribution (gender/race), tuition fees, passing rate, federal loan and grants, grades, streams etc.	https://collegescorecard.ed.gov/data/
Unemployment data	50 MB	Dataset with county level statistics about count of employed, unemployed, civilian labor force and unemployment rate (over <b>6 key features</b> ) spanning the years 2000-2018 (time series format data)	https://data.ers.usda.gov/report s.aspx?ID=17828
Population Estimate Data	120 MB	Dataset with county level population estimates, births, deaths (over <b>15 features</b> ) for USA over the years 2010-2019 (time series format data)	https://data.ers.usda.gov/report s.aspx?ID=17827
Educational Attainment Data	140 MB	Dataset with county level educational attainment for adults age 25 and older, over <b>8 features</b> for indicators for USA spanning the years, 1970-2018 (time series format data)	https://www.ers.usda.gov/webd ocs/DataFiles/48747/Education.x ls?v=2752.9

#### **Methods**





#### Data Preparation:

- Multiple college data per county per year.
- Aggregate data by grouping on year and county FIPS code.
- o Impute missing values by taking mean of attributes by grouping on year and county code.
- Removed columns that had more than **10%** null values.

#### Google Cloud DataProc Cluster:

- 1 master node and 2 worker nodes
- Image Version: 1.4 (Debian 9, Hadoop 2.9, Spark 2.4)
- Configuration of Assignment 3 CSE 545

#### HDFS

Distributed storage and parallel processing for the wide data with around 2000 features.

#### • Spark and Map Reduce

- Data Preprocessing and Standardization Spark RDDs and Dataframes
- Heavy transformations computations for correlation with multivariate regression analysis and finding similarities

## **Hypothesis Testing**

Goal: Determine most important features from over 2000 attributes

- Standardize the features
- Define Education Quality Index feature engineering
- Linear regression with EQI as the target
- Multiple hypothesis testing using t-statistic
- Identify features with high beta values (high positive and negative correlation coefficients) with EQI

## Some intuitive findings

Feature	Beta
Percentage of adults with a high school diploma only	-0.56163
Percentage of adults completing some college or associate's degree	0.52000
Count of undergraduate students enrolled during a 12 month period	0.12872
Net tuition revenue per full-time equivalent student	0.32836
Unemployment rate	-0.61060

## Some non intuitive findings

Feature	Beta
Percentage of undergraduates who received a Pell Grant or federal student loan	-0.23067
Total share if enrollment of undergraduate degree-seeking students who are non-resident aliens	0.15718
Instructional expenditures per full-time equivalent student	0.13373
Bachelor's degree in multi/interdisciplinary studies	0.1591
Total Share of enrollment of undergraduate degree-seeking students who are two or more races	0.25427
NET_MIG (international and domestic migration)	0.16519

### **Similarity Search**

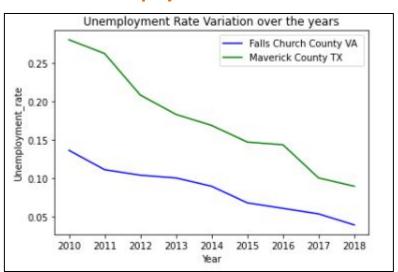
- Data normalization Min-Max Norm (Features-wise)
- Cosine Similarity used.
- Calculated similarity matrix for all the counties based on their features.

#### Results

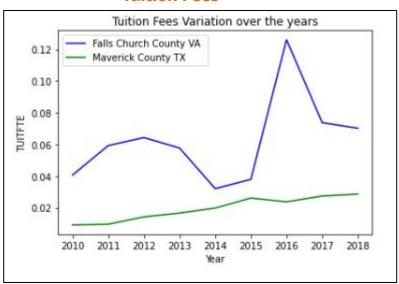
- We found the similarity matrix of counties.
- Verified results by:
  - Selecting 2 county which had maximum difference in their EQI values.
  - Finding their similarity values from Similarity matrix. (Ex: Similarity(Falls Church & Maverick County) -0.91)
  - Visualizing various features of those 2 counties.
  - The choice of features is done using the results from Hypothesis testing and choosing feature with different correlations

### Feature variation over the years

#### **Unemployment Rate**



#### **Tuition Fees**

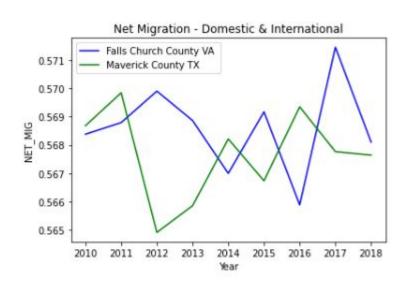


Falls Church County, VA EQI: 0.74373

Maverick County, TX EQI: 0.34091

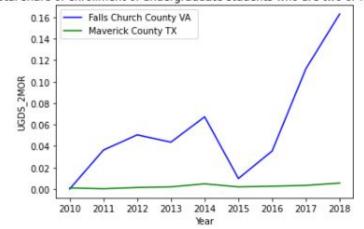
### Feature variation over the years -

#### **Net Migration**



#### **Undergraduate Enrollment Stats**

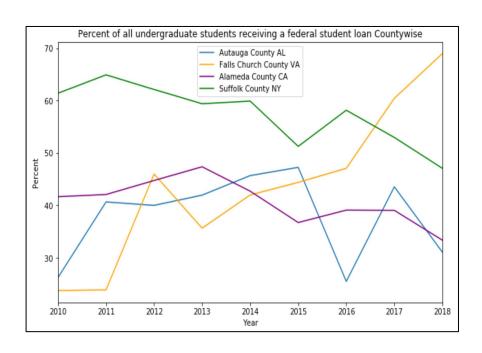


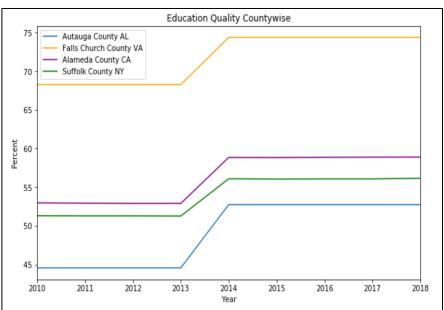


Falls Church County, VA EQI: 0.74373

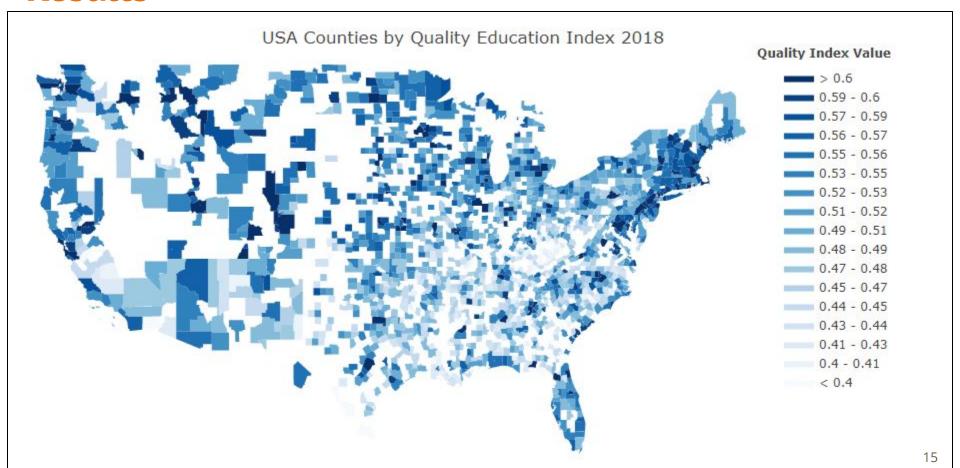
Maverick County, TX EQI: 0.34091

### **Results: Single Feature Different Counties**





### Results



#### **Conclusion**

- Successfully identified factors significantly affecting Education Quality Index.
- Analyzed data over a decade to observe trends in features impacting education quality.
- Successfully identified similar counties and compared trends in features for such counties.
- Suggest improvements by contrasting counties with high and low EQI.

# Thank You