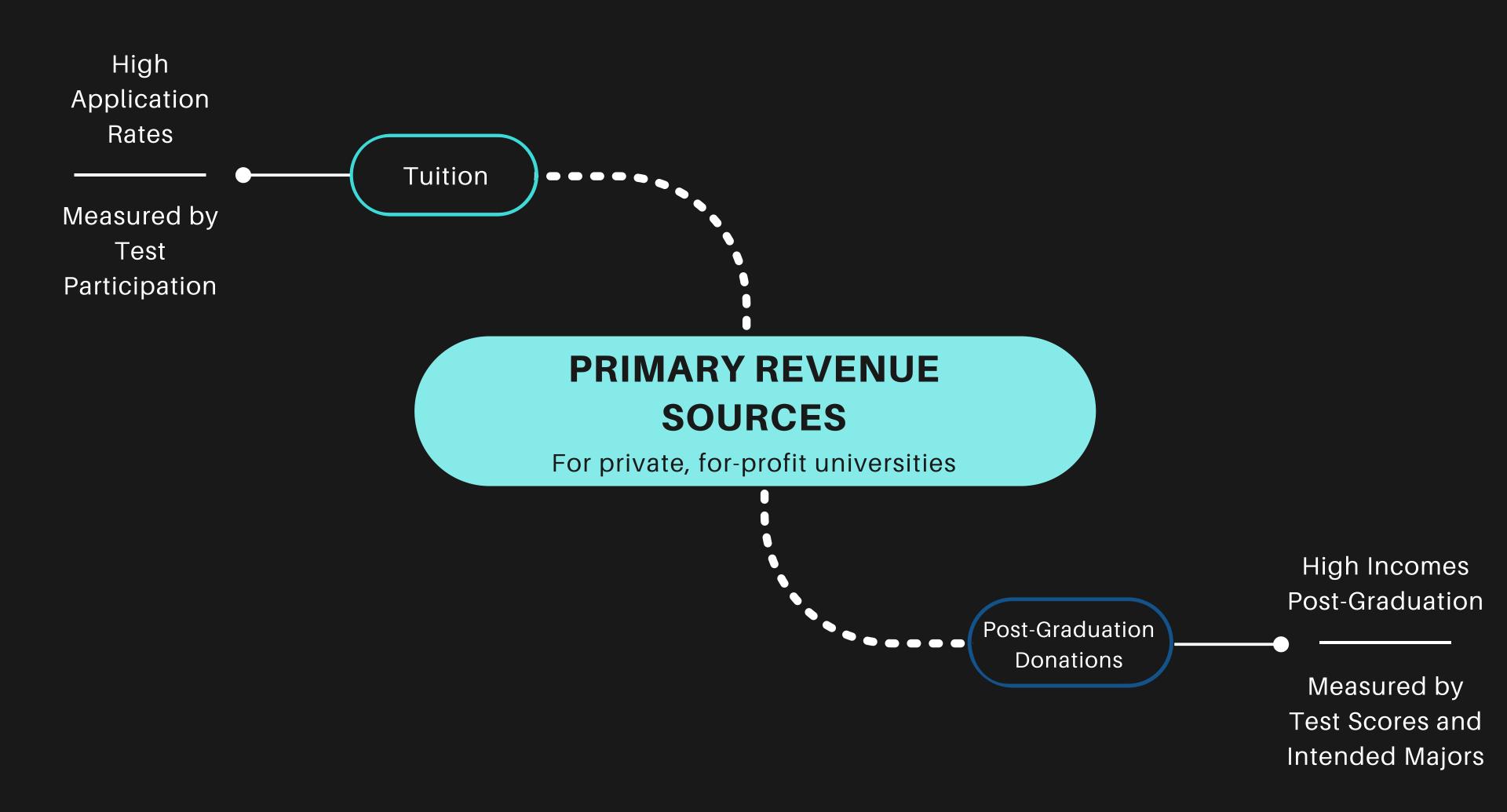
DATASCIENCE - UNIVERSITY MARKET RESEARCH

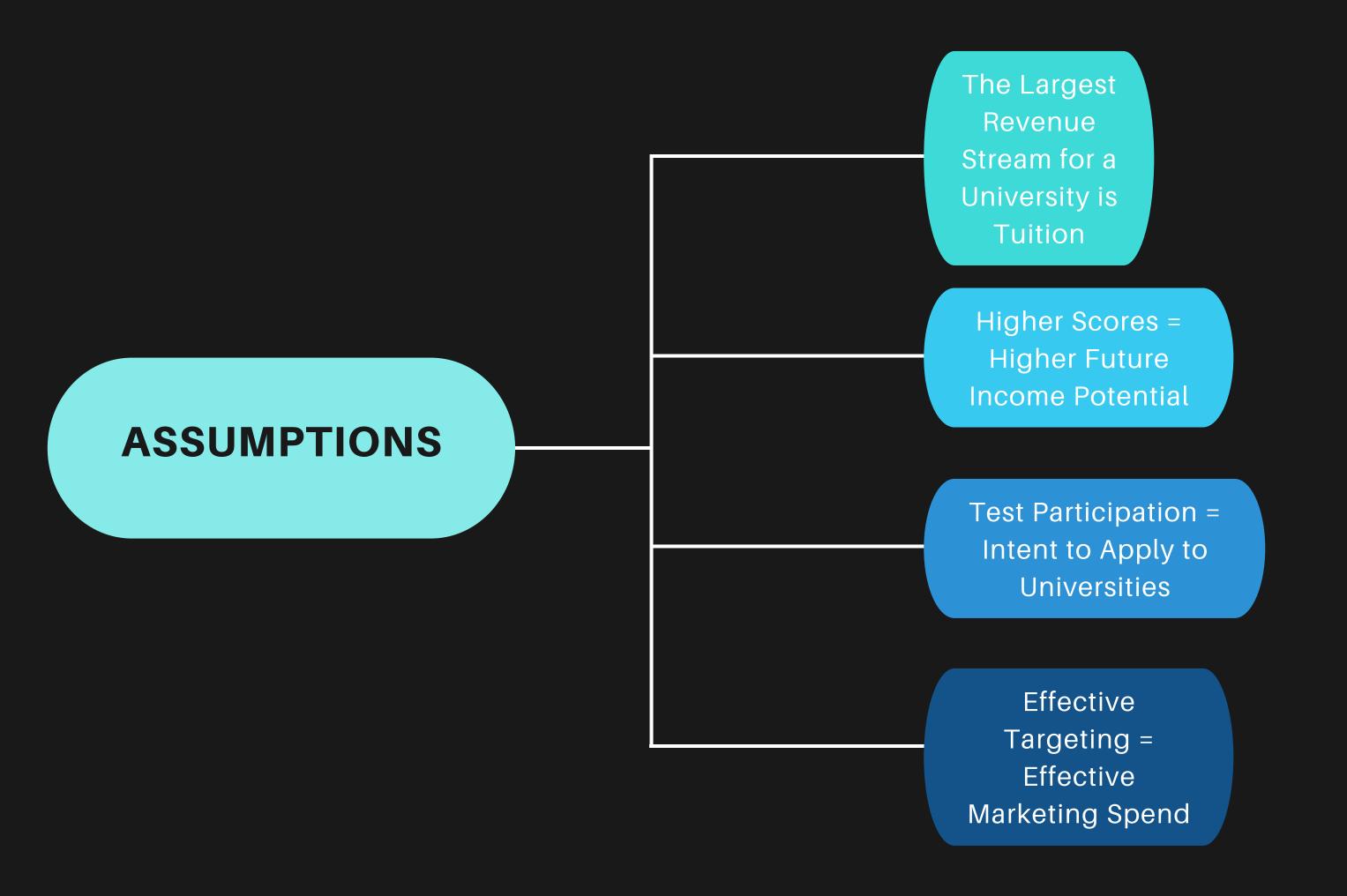
Using SAT / ACT Data
Joshua Lin

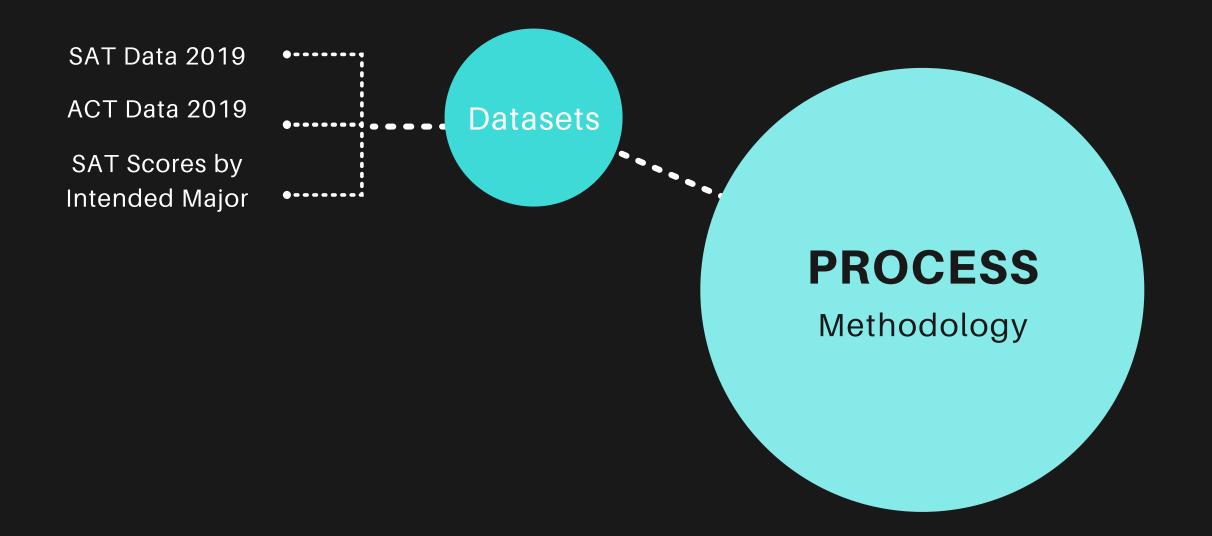
Narrowing down an effective target market

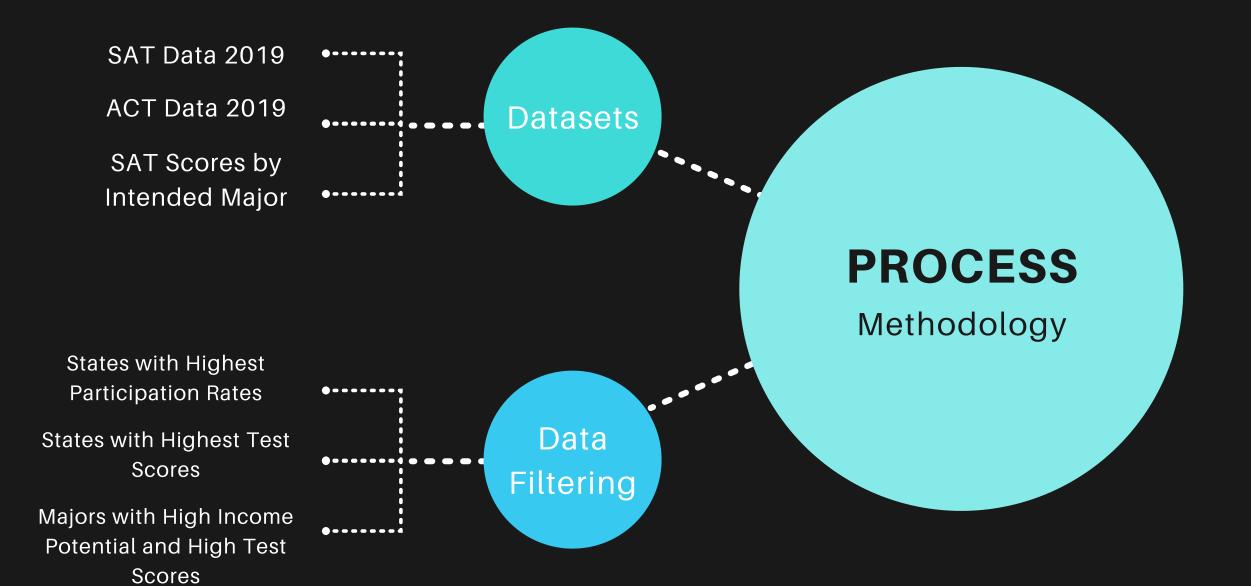
PROBLEM STATEMENT

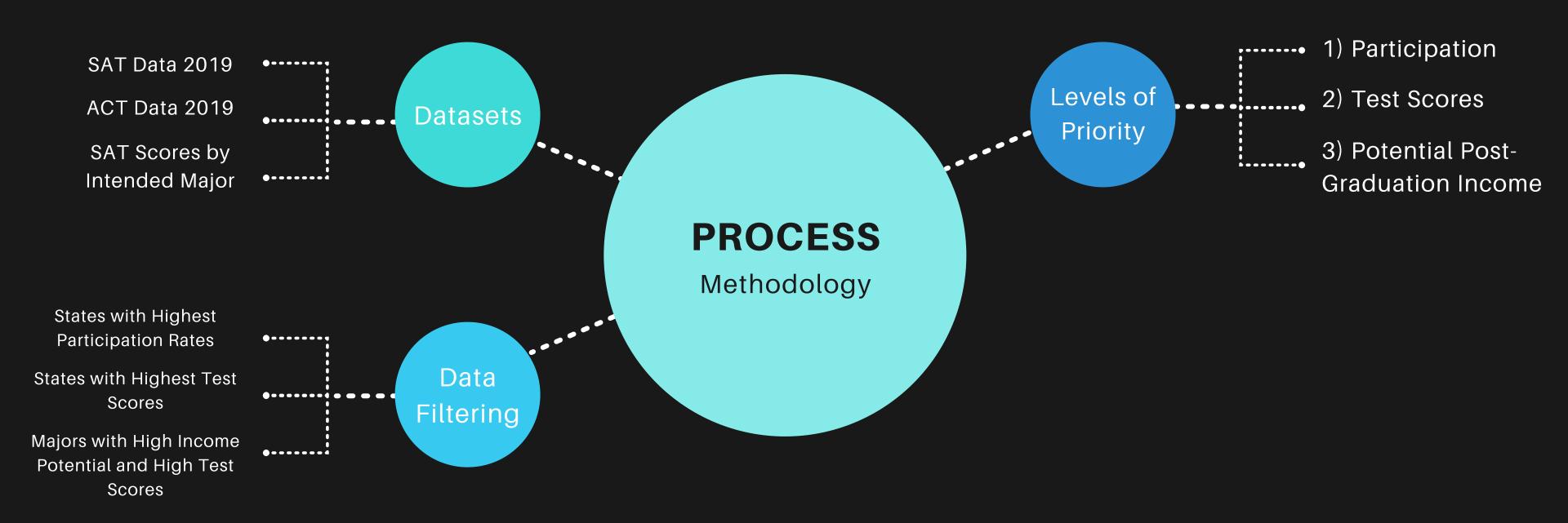
A university's bottom line metric is revenue, primarily dictated by tuition. This project aims to use SAT and ACT data to find the optimal target demographics so that universities can reevaluate the targeting in their marketing strategies, thus resulting in maximizing revenues.

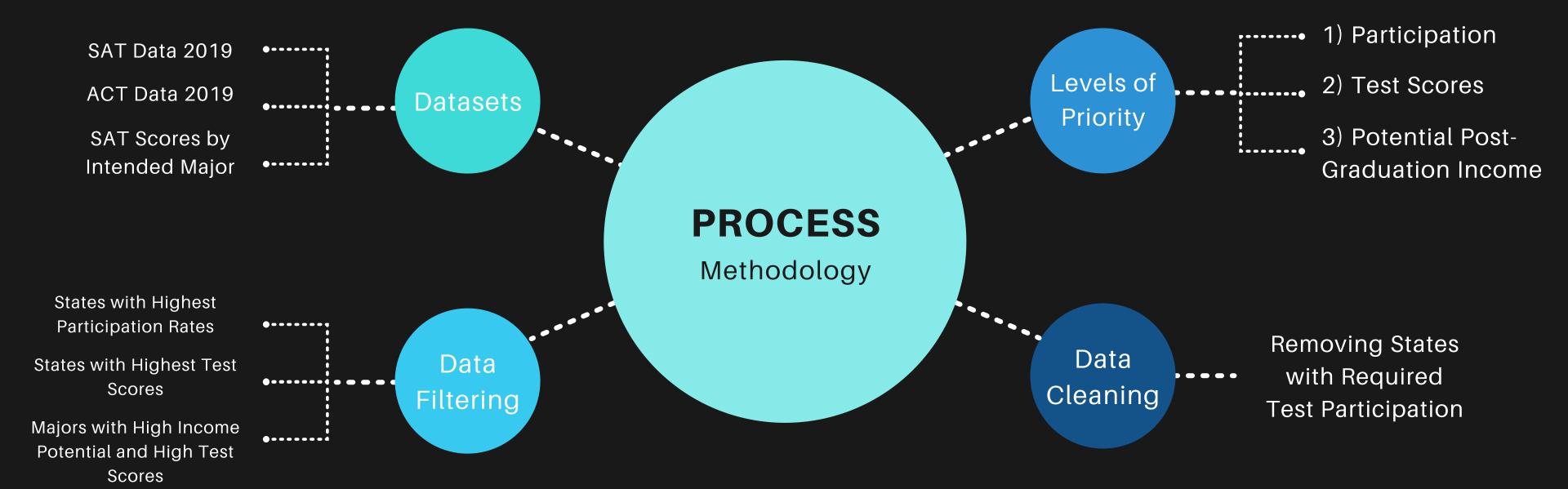












Primary Findings

ACT Findings:

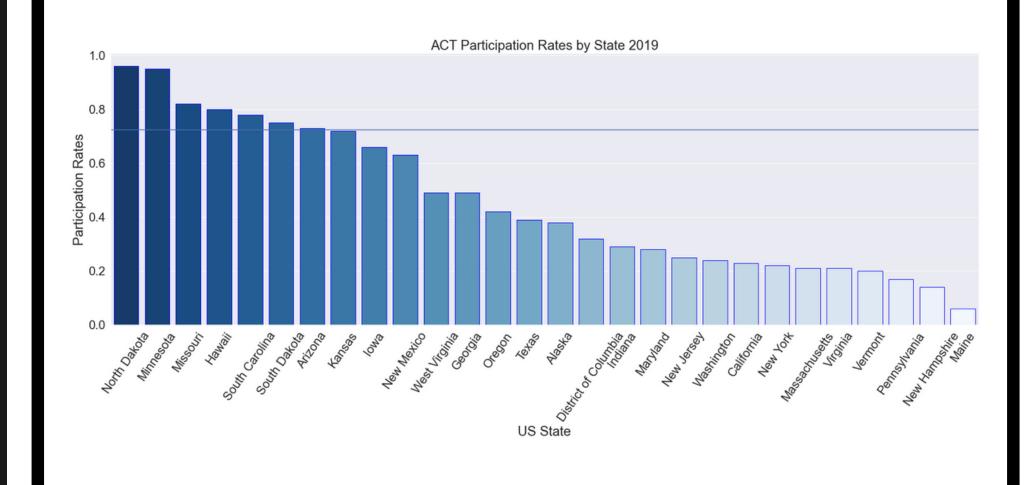
States with Highest ACT Participation and Scores:

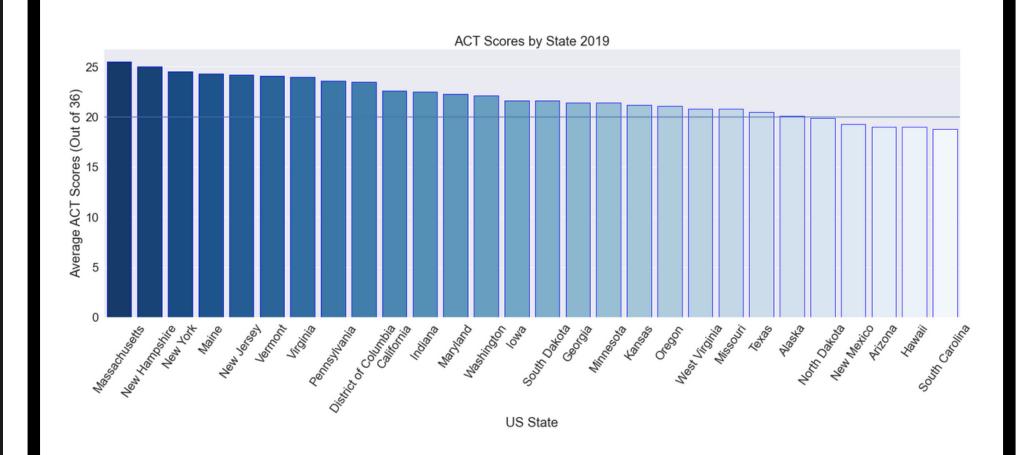
- Minnesota
- Missouri, and
- South Dakota

Correlative Findings:

There is a negative correlation (-0.88) between the amount of students that participate in the SAT / ACT and the average scores in those states.

There is a negative correlation (-0.8) between the amount of students that participate in the SAT versus the ACT and vice versa.





Primary Findings

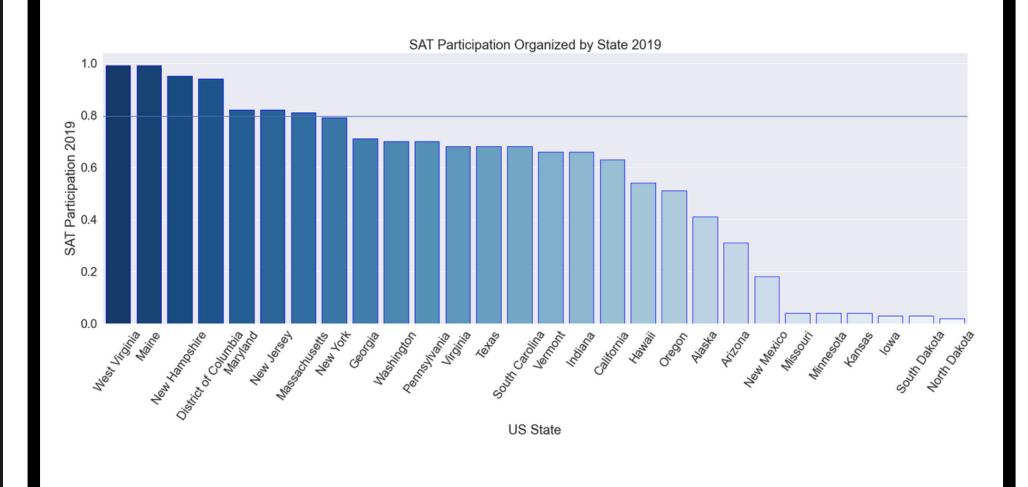
SAT Findings:

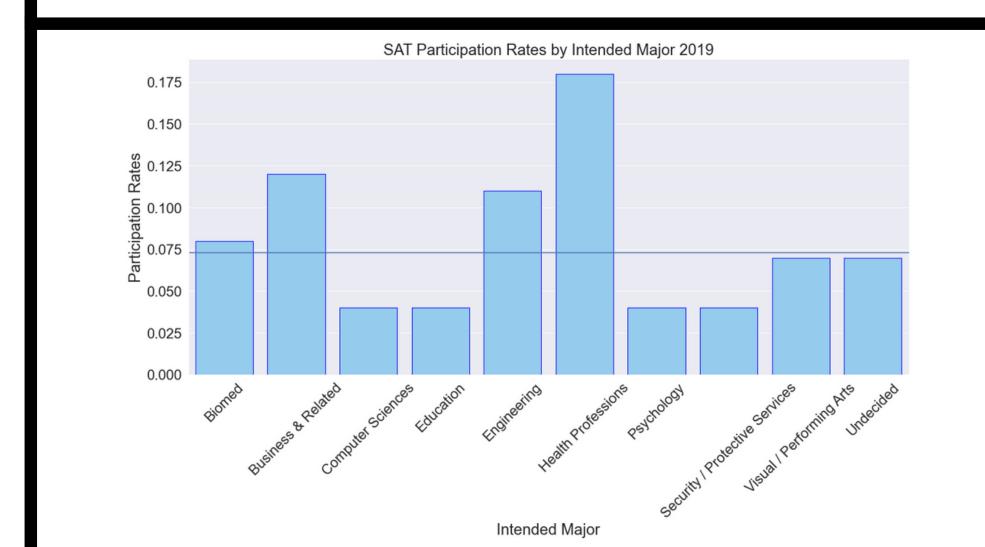
States with Highest SAT Participation and Scores:

- Massachusetts
- New Jersey
- New Hampshire
- Maryland
- Maine

High-Earning Intended Majors with the Highest SAT Participation and Scores:

- Biological and Biomedical Sciences,
- Business, Management, Marketing, Related Studies, and
- Engineering





STATE DEMOS TO TARGET

- Maine,
- New Hampshire,
- Maryland,
- New Jersey,
- Massachusetts,
- Minnesota,
- Missouri, and
- South Dakota

INTENDED MAJORS TO TARGET

- Biological and Biomedical Sciences,
- Business,
 Management,
 Marketing, and
 Related Studies,
 and
- Engineering

Conclusions and Recommendations

If a private for-profit university wants to maximize revenue through tuition and post-graduate donations, while optimizing marketing spend, the left classifications should be included and prioritized in the target demographic and incorporated into the existing marketing strategy.

DATASCIENCE - UNIVERSITY MARKET RESEARCH

Using SAT / ACT Data
Joshua Lin

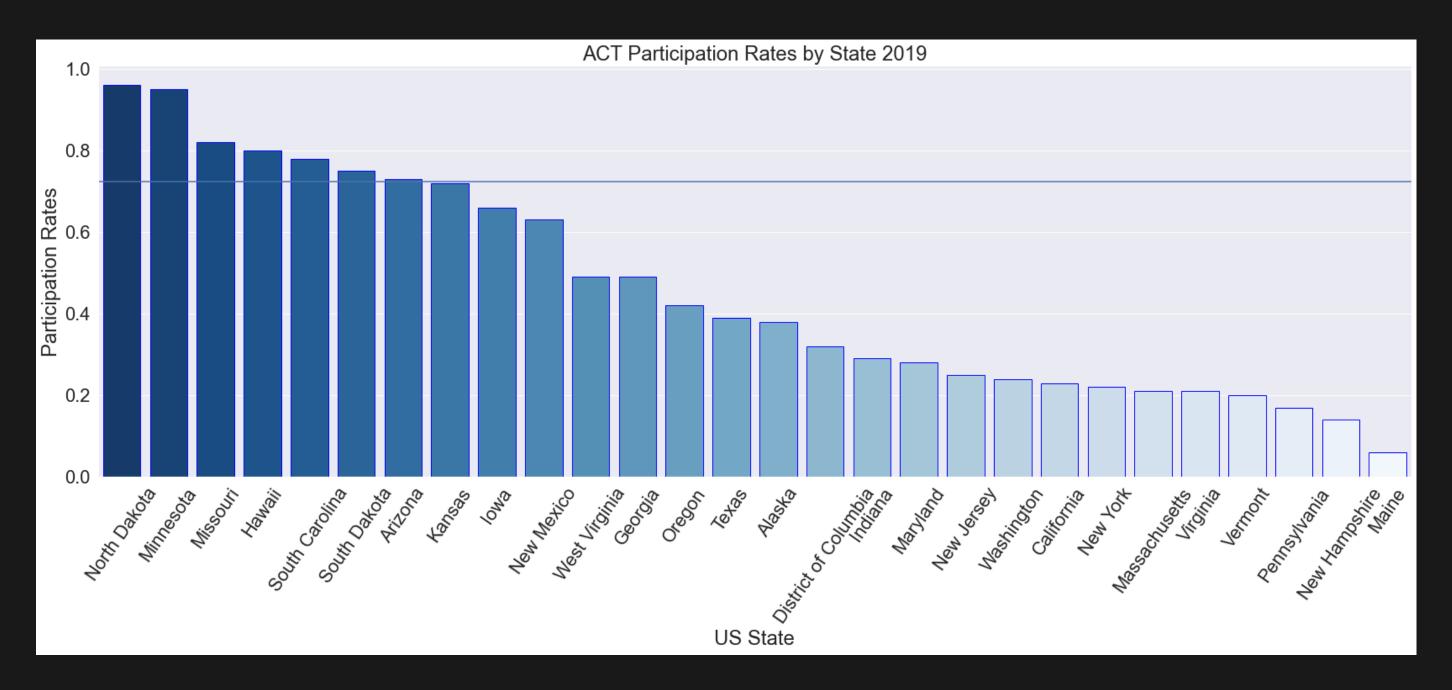


Fig. 1, ACT Participation Rates by State, Seperator at 0.75th Quartile

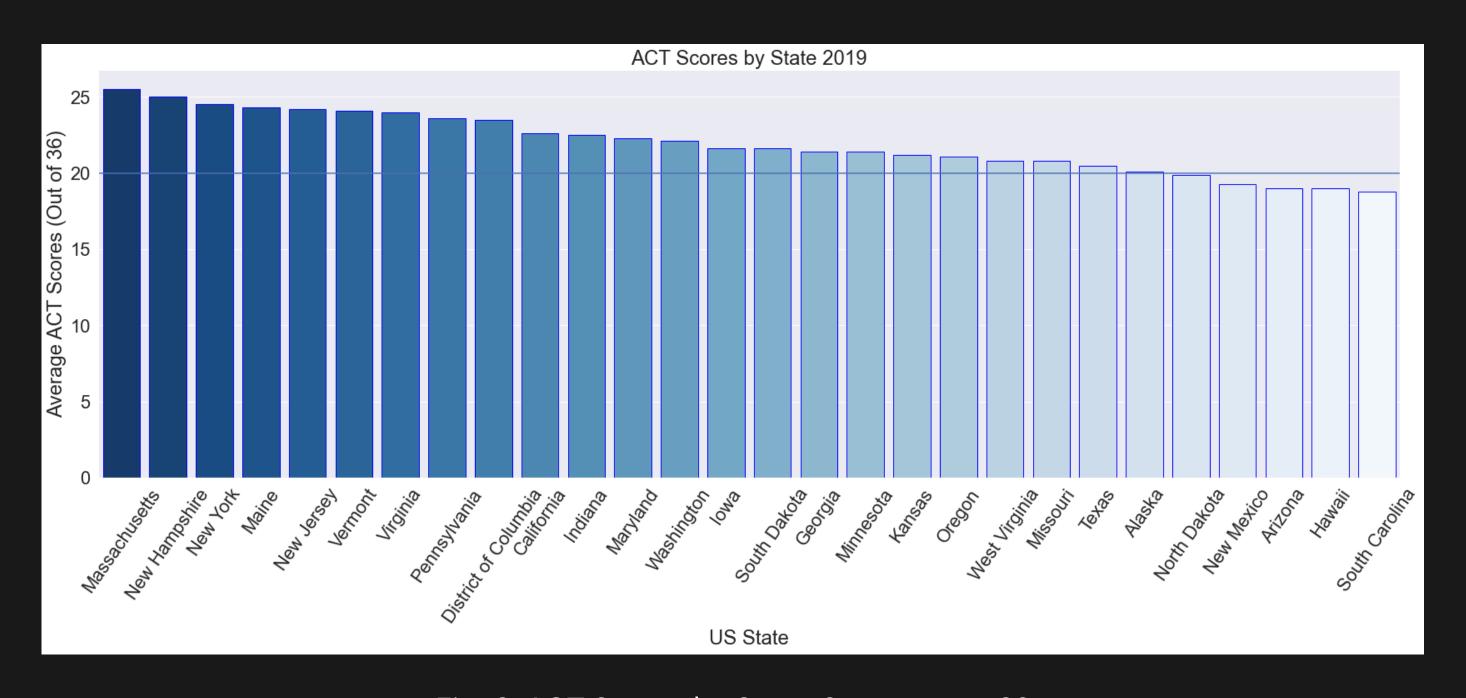


Fig. 2, ACT Scores by State, Separator at 20

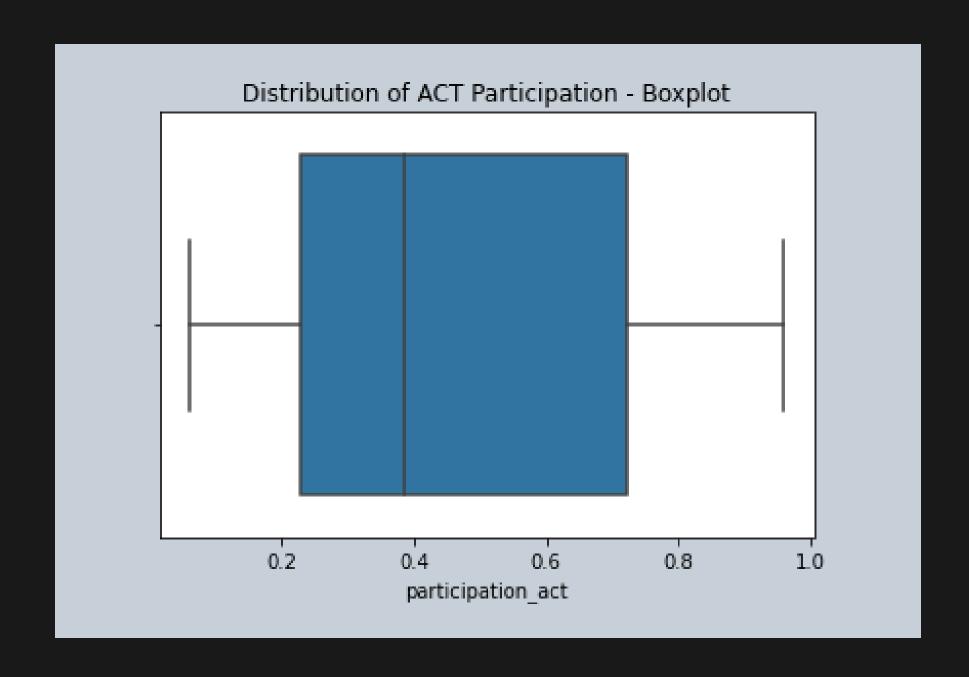


Fig. 3, ACT Participation Distribution / Boxplot

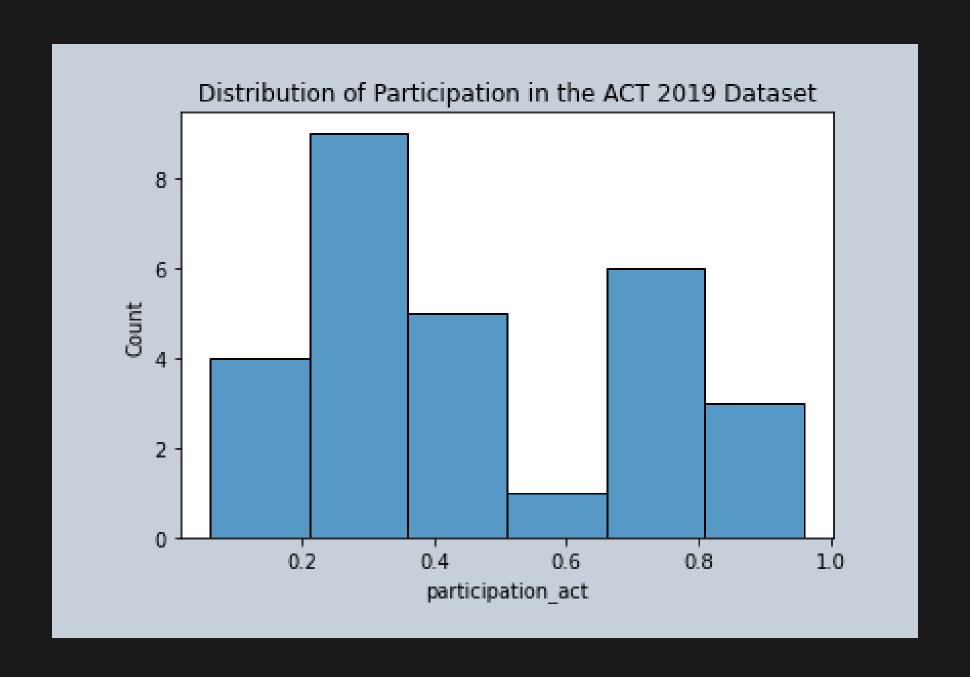


Fig. 3, ACT Participation Distribution / Histogram

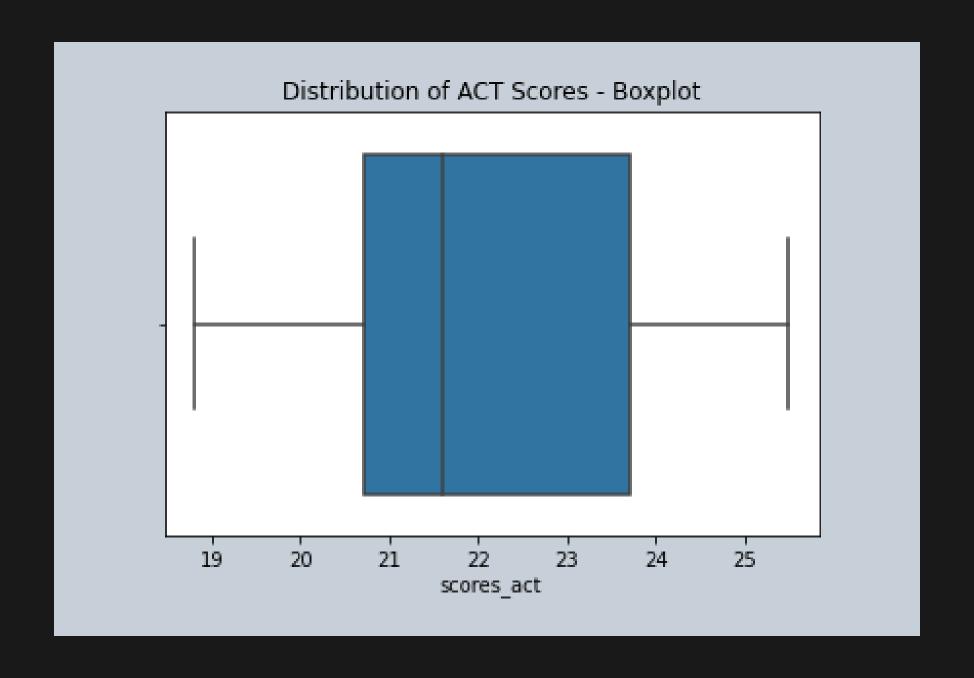


Fig. 5, ACT Scores Distribution / Boxplot

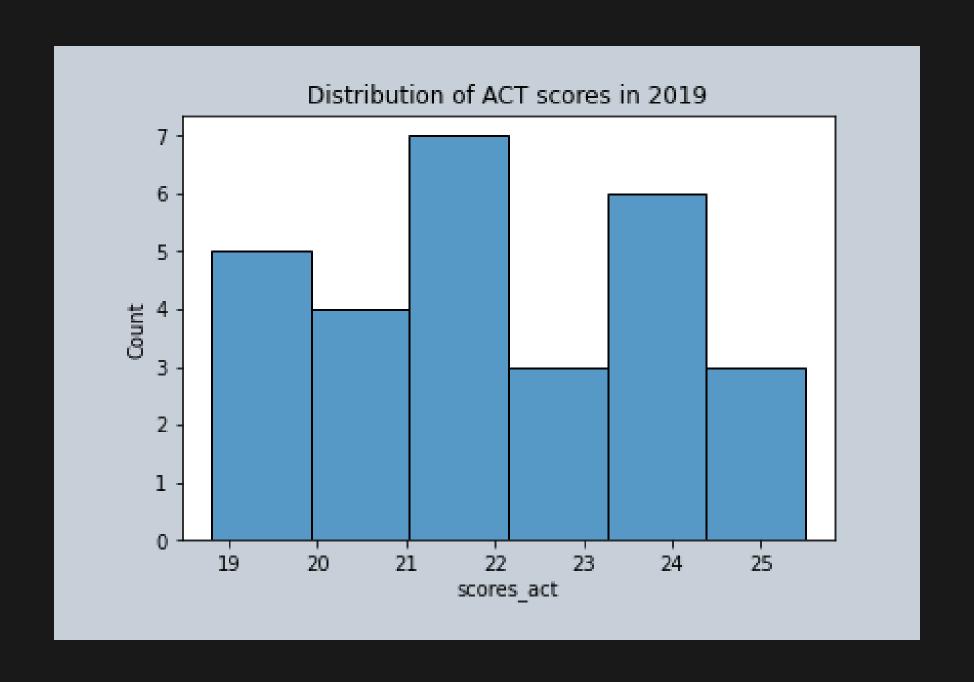


Fig. 6, ACT Scores Distribution / Histogram

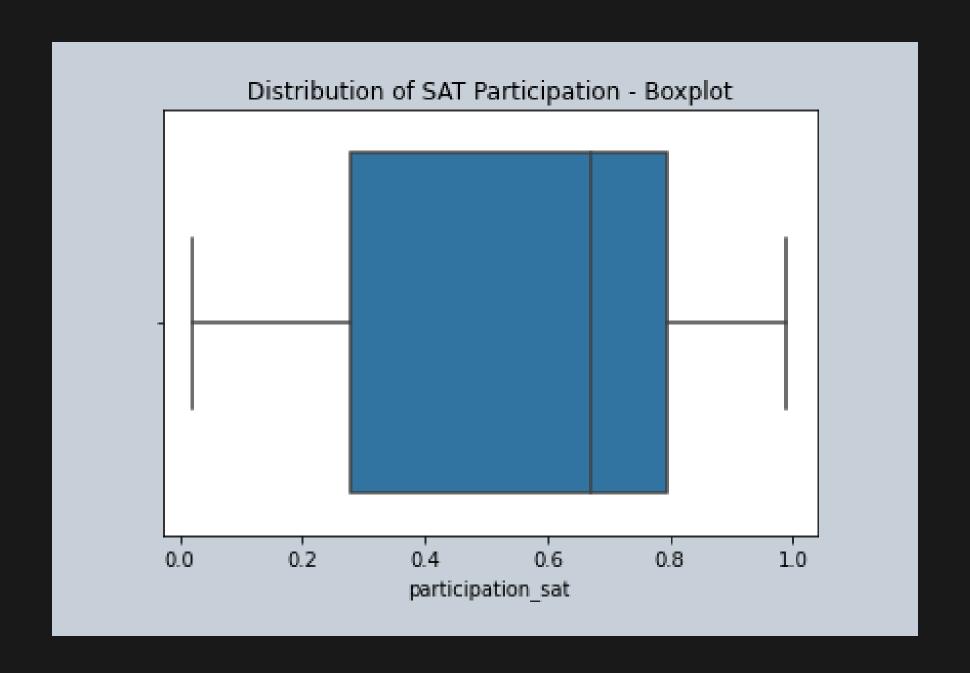


Fig. 7, SAT Participation Distribution / Boxplot

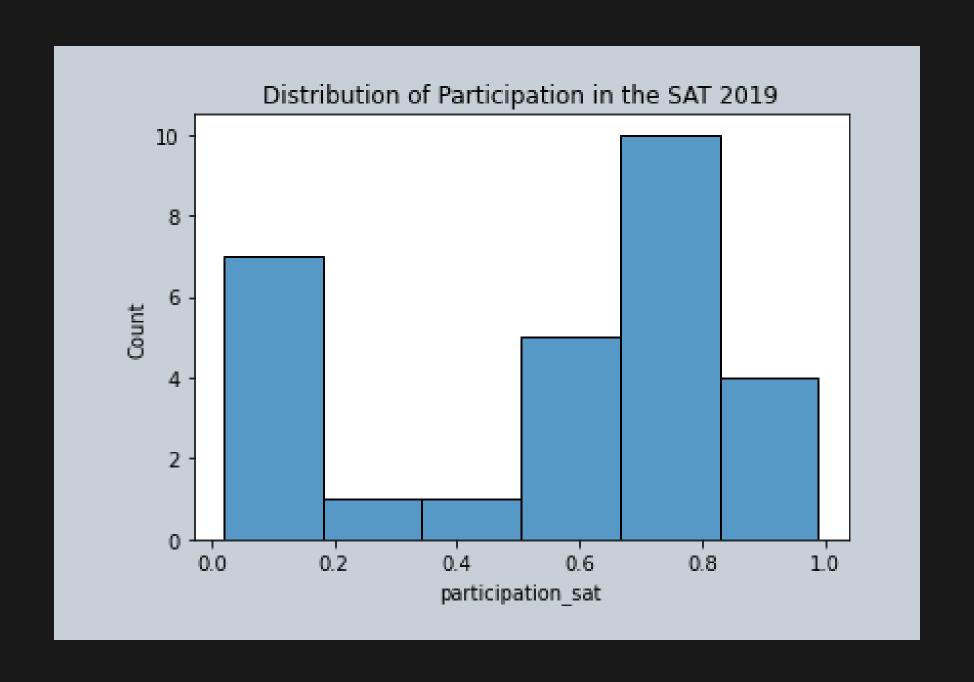


Fig. 8, SAT Participation Distribution / Histogram

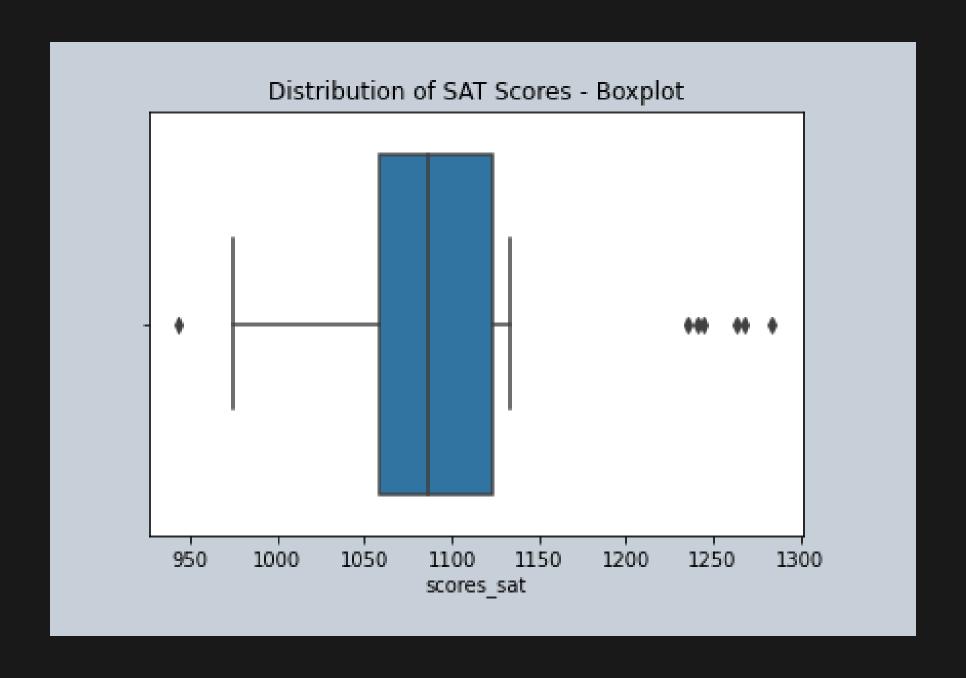


Fig. 9, SAT Scores Distribution / Boxplot

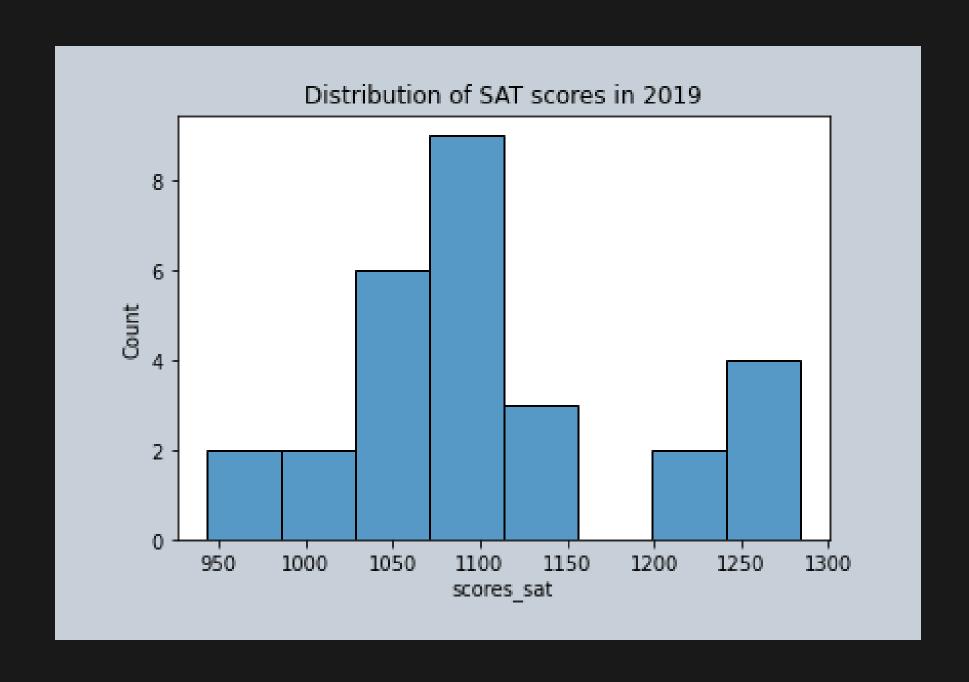


Fig. 10, SAT Scores Distribution / Histogram

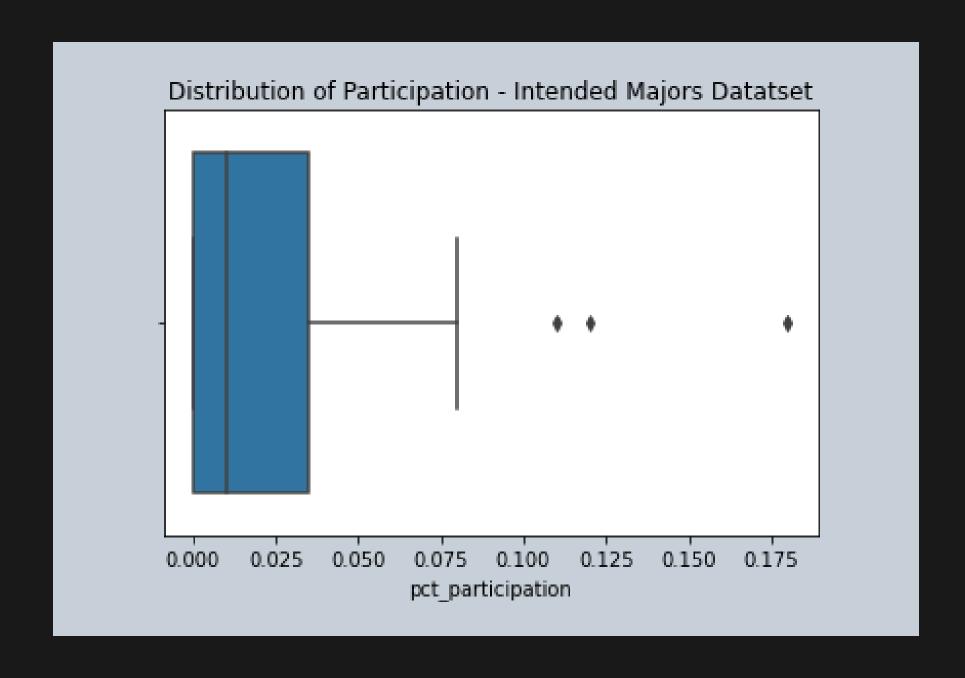


Fig. 11, SAT Participation Distribution by Intended Major / Boxplot

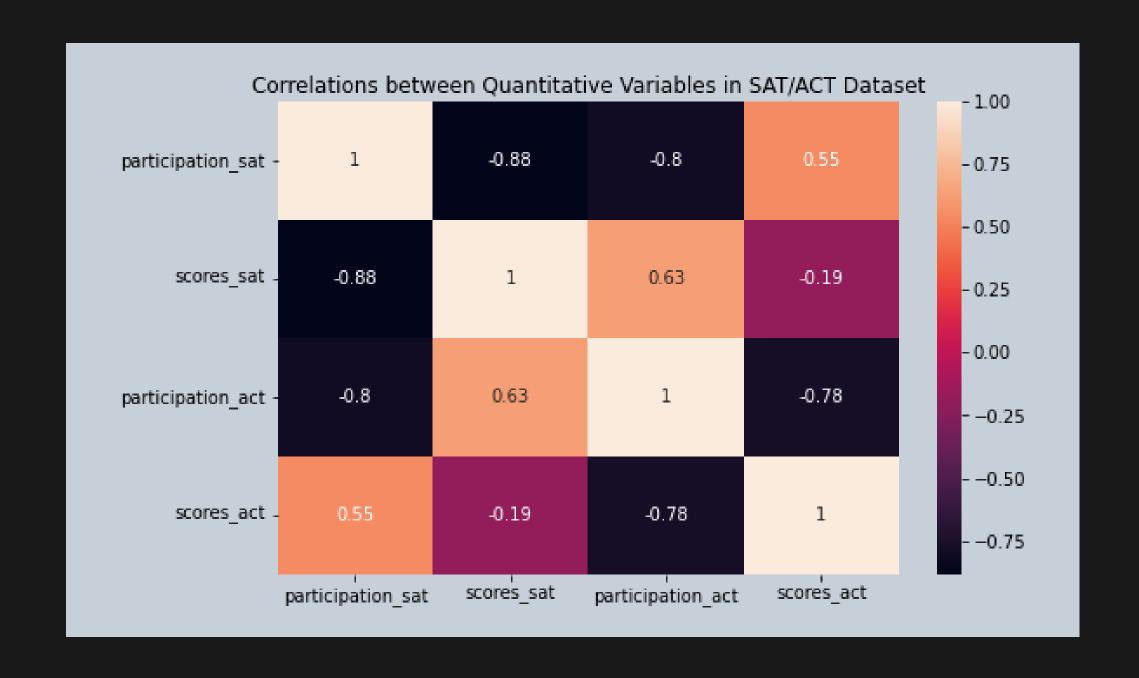


Fig. 12, SAT / ACT Quantitative Variables Correlations

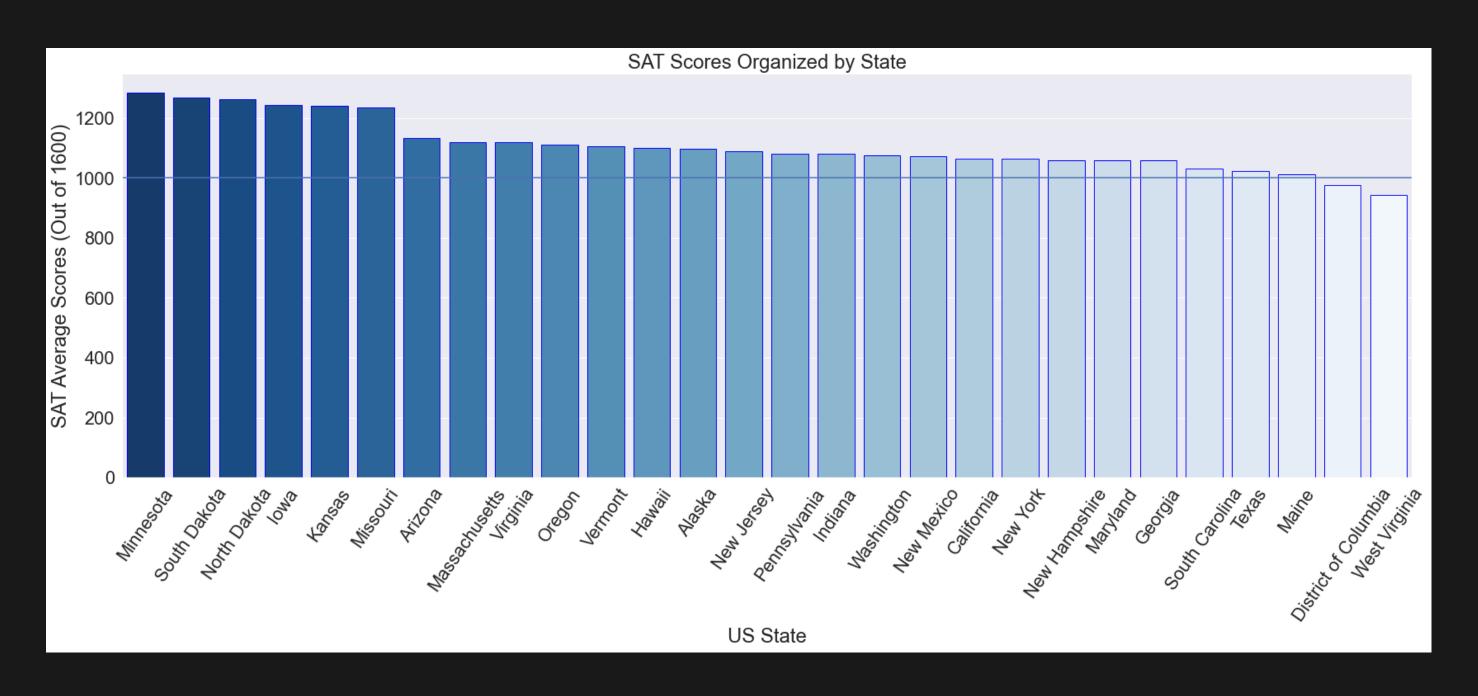


Fig. 13, SAT Average Scores by State, Barplot

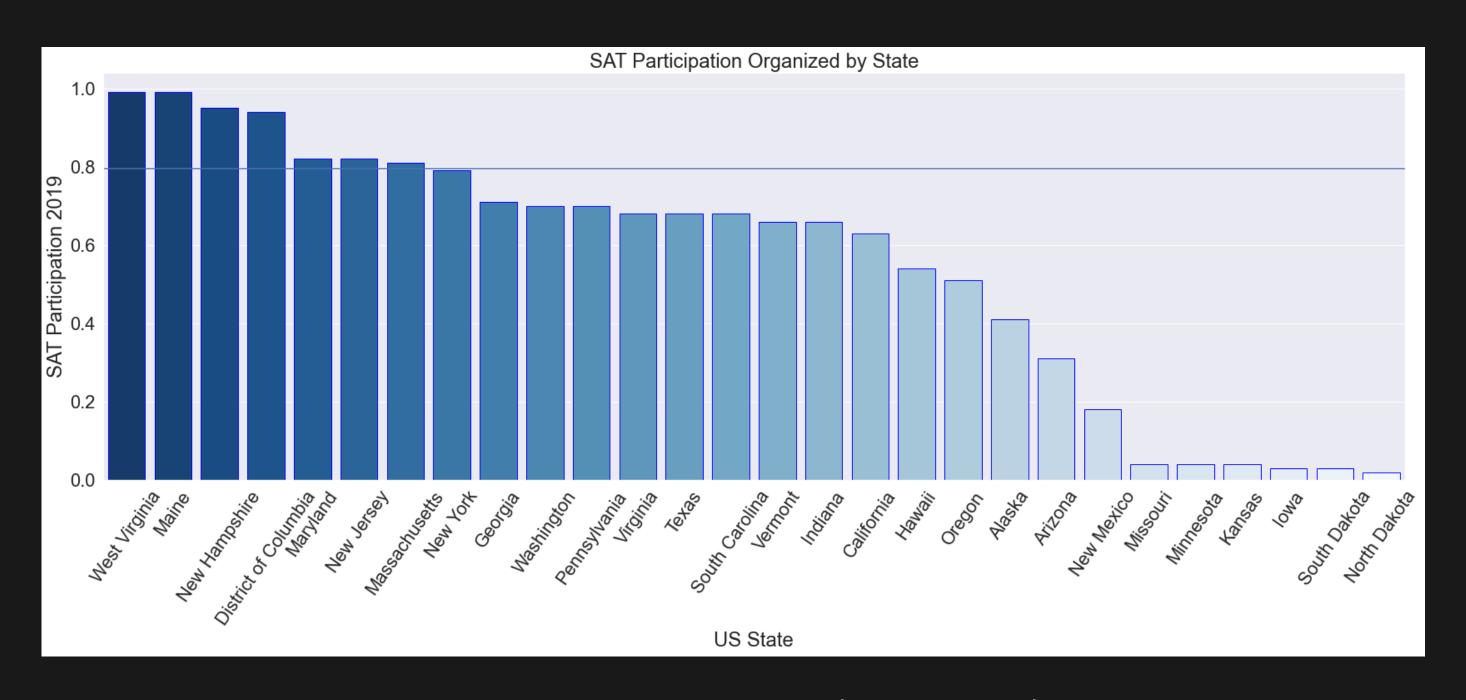


Fig. 14, SAT Participation Rates by State, Barplot

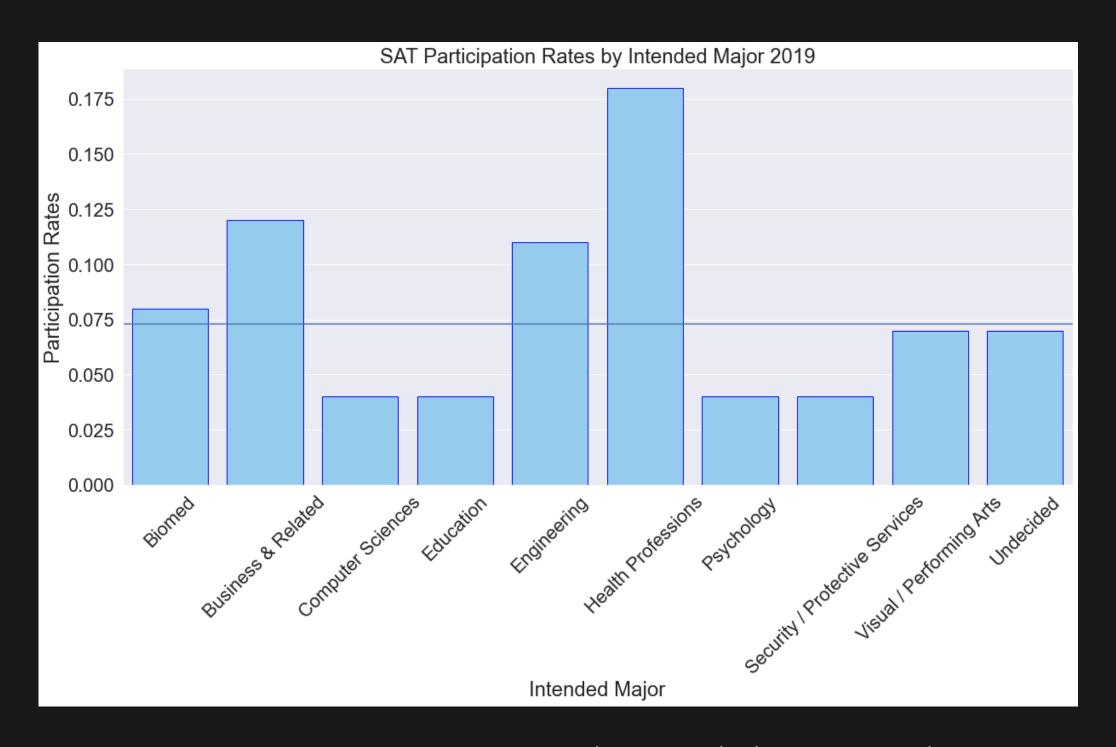


Fig. 15, SAT Participation Rates by Intended Major, Barplot

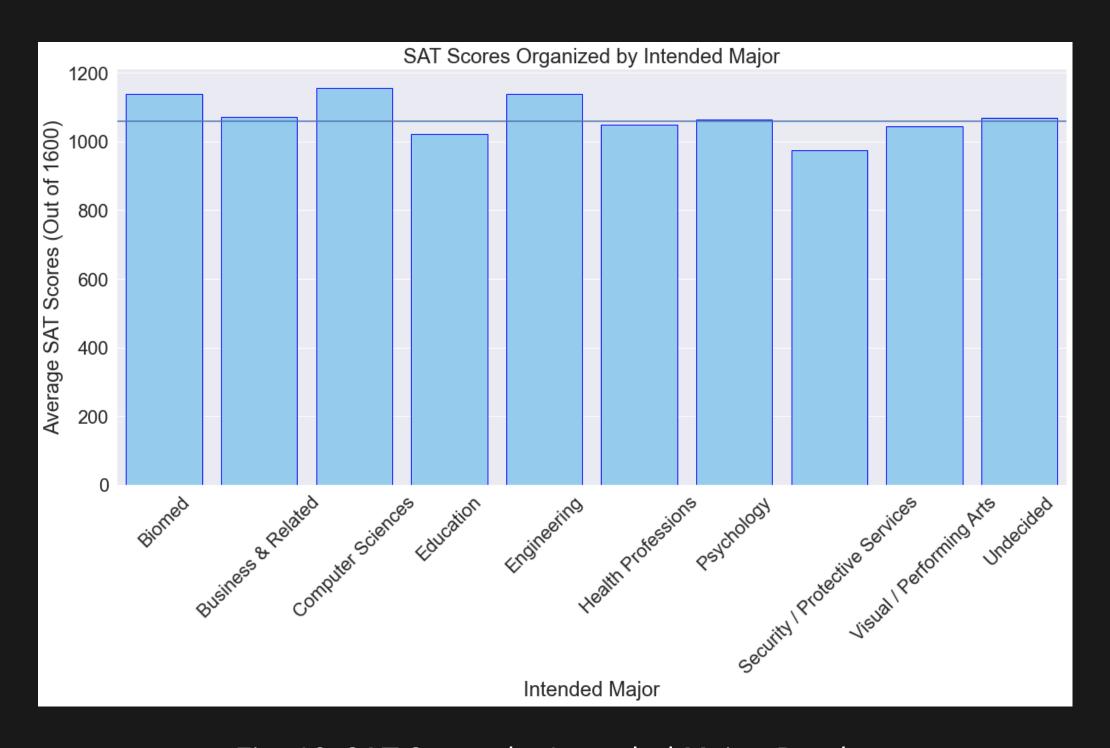


Fig. 16, SAT Scores by Intended Major, Barplot