Implementation Science and Evaluation #16: MANAGEMENT (II)

PRINCIPLES of good data management

Database Management ensures that:

Typical Dataset

Tidy & Machine-Readable Dataset

Transforms into

Structure

 Relevant fields can be extracted and used

MACHINE READABILITY

File Type

• Generic Formats

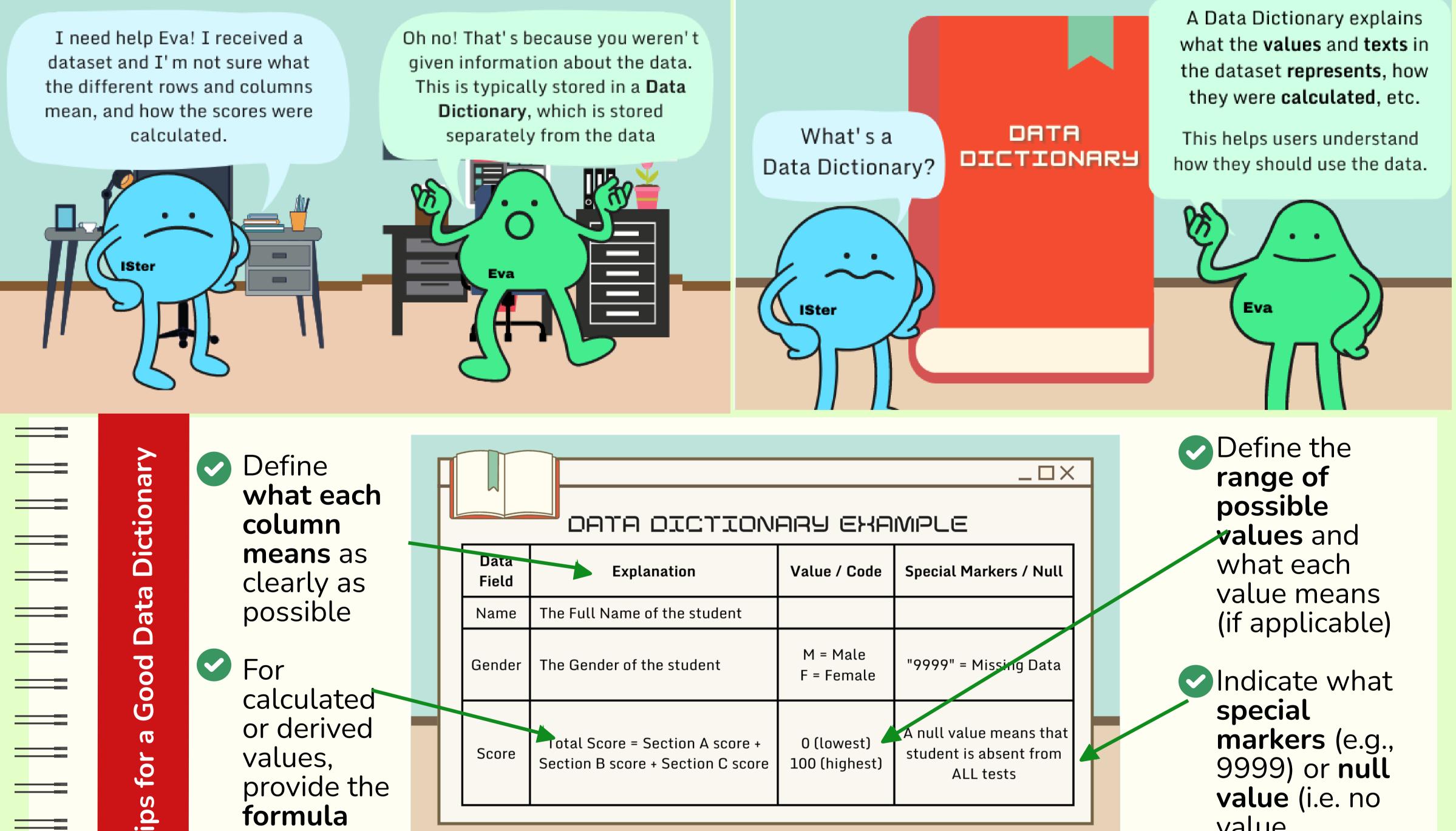
Column Headers:

- Only use **alphanumeric** and these 2 special characters .__
- (e.g., CSV which can be /• Use "and" instead of "&"

without human input presented in excel) • Each header must be unique							
TIDY DATA	epresents , Name)						
In a Dataset:							Numeric Variables
Each row is an observation (e.g., A Student)	Name	Teacher	CCA _ and _ Leadership_Points	Score _ 1	Score _ 2	Attendance	 Expressed as full numbers Should not have commas Should not have units Express percentages either in decimal (0.9) or in full (90%), but not both
	Alexis	Ms Teo	780	88	72	84	
	Beatrice	Mr Lim	1000	96	84	90	
Textual Variables	Charles	Mr Tan Mr Lim	1,000	87 marks	62	0.9	
Should not ——— have line		Mr Lim					Be consistent with the format throughout
breaks within cells	David	Mr Tan	1200	55	65	92	the format throughout the column!
Refer to Infoposter #14							

HAVE A DATA DICTIONARY

I need help Eva! I received a dataset and I'm not sure what the different rows and columns given information about the data. This is typically stored in a **Data**



on Data Management (I)

to find out more!

column clearly as Data possible Good For

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for

ips

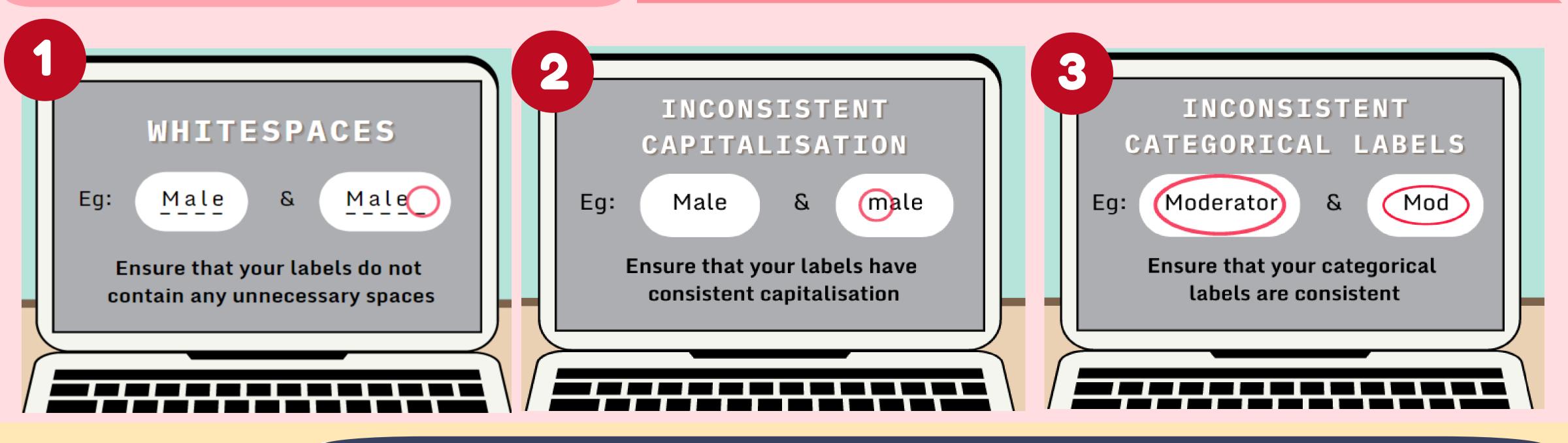
what each DATA DICTIONARY EXAMPLE means as Data Explanation Value / Code Special Markers / Null Field The Full Name of the student Name M = Male "9999" = Missing Data The Gender of the student Gender F = Female calculated or derived A null value means that 0 (lowest) Total Score = Section A score + student is absent from Score values, Section B score + Section C score 100 (highest) ALL tests provide the formula

range of possible **values** and what each value means (if applicable) Indicate what special markers (e.g., 9999) or **null** value (i.e. no

value

PITFALLS of data entry

Results in **unwanted categories** during analysis



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Want to know more?

Here is a toolkit that provides a step-by-step guide on how to make a Data Dictionary:

https://www.secoda.co/blog/how-to-create-a-data-dictionary-a-step-by-step-guide