

SDP TOOLKIT FOR EFFECTIVE DATA USE

A GUIDE FOR CONDUCTING DATA ANALYSIS IN EDUCATION AGENCIES





www.gse.harvard.edu/sdp/tools

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Data Architect and Manager



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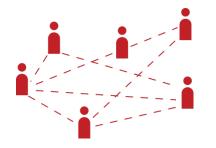
Transform the use of data in education to improve student achievement.





I. Fellows

Create and support a national network of high quality data analysts



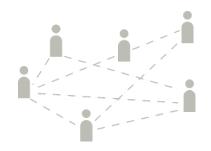


who will influence policy at the local, state, and national levels.



I. Fellows

Create and support a national network of high quality data analysts



who will influence policy at the local, state, and national levels.

2. Diagnostics

Create policy- and management-relevant standardized analyses



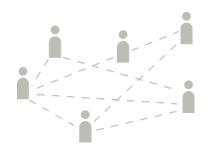
for districts and states.

Perform Diagnostics in partner agencies.



I. Fellows

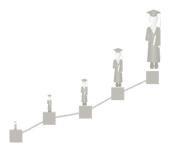
Create and support a national network of high quality data analysts



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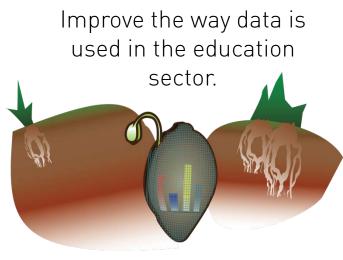
2. Diagnostics

Create policy- and management-relevant standardized analyses



for districts and states.

3. Scale

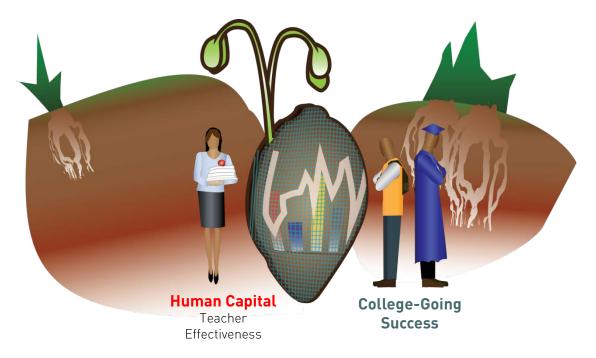


Achieve broad impact through wide dissemination of analytic **tools**, methods, and best practices.

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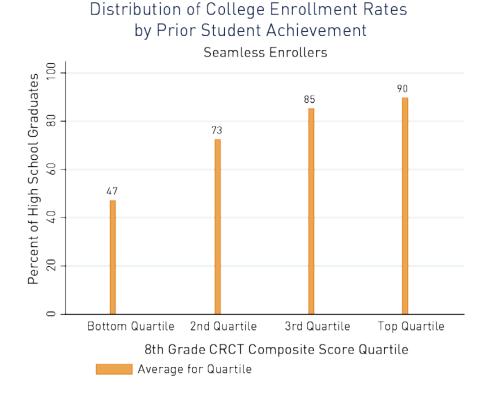
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What is the relationship between 8th grade test scores and college enrollment rates?



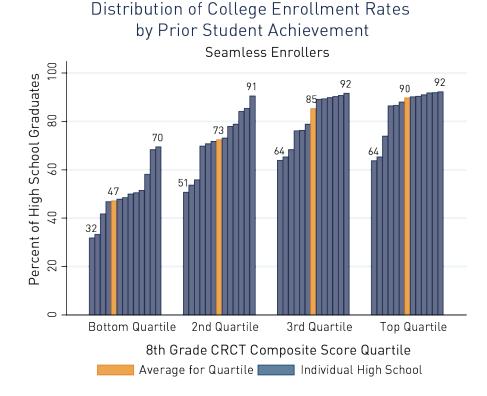


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What is the relationship between 8th grade test scores and college enrollment rates?

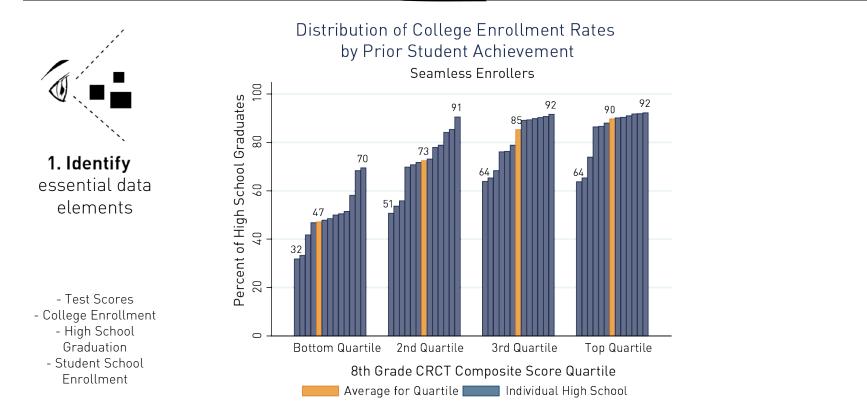


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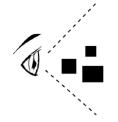
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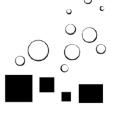
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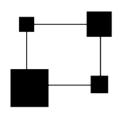




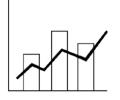
1. Identify essential data elements



2. Clean check, and build variables for your datasets



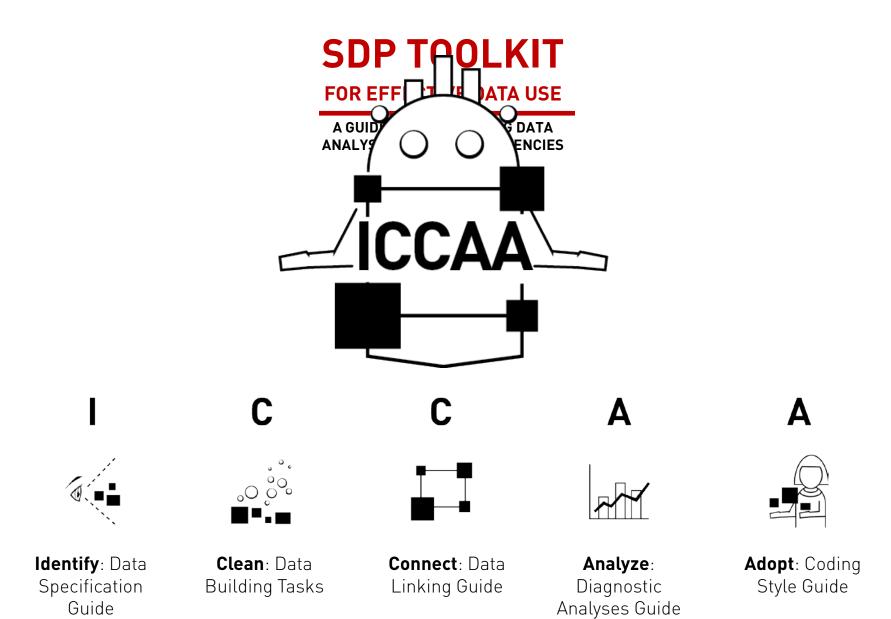
3. Connect relevant datasets from different sources



4. Analyze your datasets



5. Adopt best practices to facilitate shared and replicable data analysis

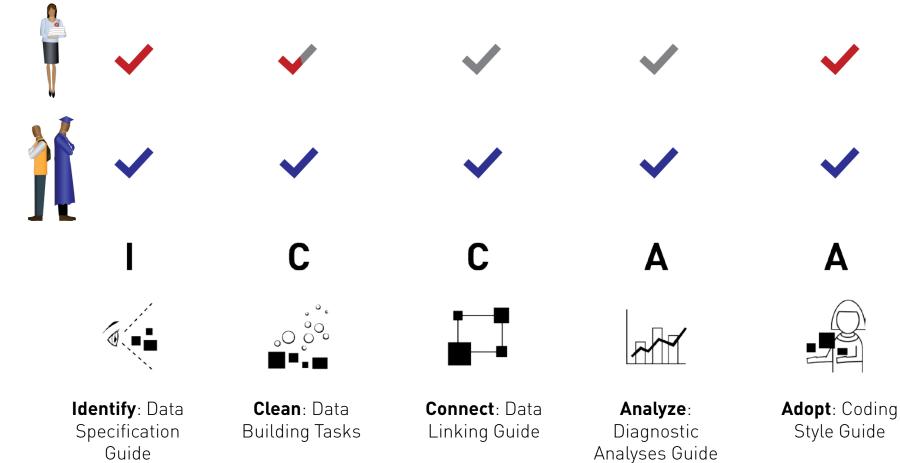


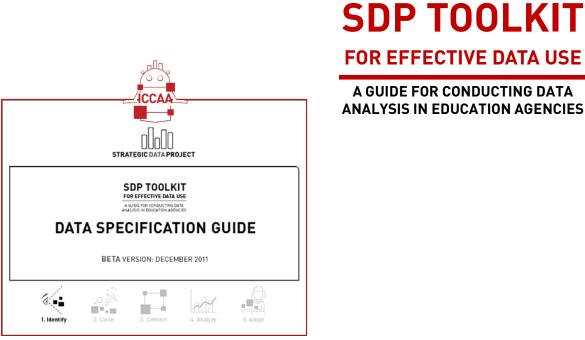
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Identify: Data Specification Guide

Clean: Data Building Tasks

Connect: Data Linking Guide

Analyze: Diagnostic Analyses Guide



Adopt: Coding Style Guide



1. Identify Data Specification Guide

Successful data analysis begins with proper identification of data elements necessary to answer key questions of interest.



$5~\ensuremath{\text{W}}\xspace's$ of Data Collection

WHAT WHERE WHO WHEN

are we collecting data?

WHY

Research questions?

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5 \boldsymbol{W} 's of Data Collection

WHY

are we collecting data?

WHAT data is needed? WHERE

WHO

WHEN

- Research questions?
- **Student demographics** (ethnicity, gender, birth date)
- Teacher demographics
- Student learning classifications (ELL, SpEd, FRPL)
- Teacher experience, pay, certifications (HR data)
- School enrollment, attendance, and graduation
- Class enrollment, class grades, student/teacher links
- Test scores
- College Enrollment (NSC data)



5 \boldsymbol{W} 's of Data Collection

WHY

are we collecting data? WHAT

lata is needed

WHERE does the data live?

Research questions?

- **Student demographics** (ethnicity, gender, birth date)
- Teacher demographics
- Student learning classifications (ELL, SpEd, FRPL)
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• Student Information System (SIS)

- Longitudinal Data Store (LDS) or Data Warehouse (DW)
- HR Systems
- Excel Spreadsheets or MS Access
- On paper!

WHO

WHEN



$5~\ensuremath{\text{W}}\xspace's$ of Data Collection

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are we collecting data? WHAT

data is needed

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- **Student demographics** (ethnicity, gender, birth date)
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WHERE

loes the data live?

WHO

Owns these systems and is responsible for delivering the data?

WHEN

- Student Information System (SIS)
- Longitudinal Data Store (LDS) or Data Warehouse (DW)
- HR Systems
- Excel Spreadsheets or MS Access
- On paper!



Data Specification Guide

$5~\ensuremath{\text{W}}\xspace's$ of Data Collection

WHY

are we collecting data?

Research questions?

- **Student demographics** (ethnicity, gender, birth date)
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WHAT

data is needed?

WHERE

oes the data live?

• Student Information System (SIS)

- Longitudinal Data Store (LDS) or Data Warehouse (DW)
- HR Systems
- Excel Spreadsheets or MS Access
- On paper!

WHO

Owns these systems and is responsible for delivering the data?

WHEN

(over what date range/school years) do we need data for, in case of a longitudinal analysis?

> Reliability of historical data elements?

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5 **W**'s of Data Collection

WHY WHAT WHO WHERE WHEN data is needed? for delivering the Student demographics (ethnicity, Student Information gender, birth date) System (SIS) • Longitudinal Data • Teacher demographics Store (LDS) or Data • Student learning classifications (ELL, SpEd, FRPL) Warehouse (DW) • Teacher experience, pay, HR Systems **certifications** (HR data) Excel Spreadsheets or • School enrollment, attendance, MS Access and graduation On paper! • Class enrollment, class grades, student/teacher links Test scores HOW College Enrollment (NSC data) should the data

appear?

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STUDENT ATTRIBUTES

Identifies unique observation: sid

Field Name	Values or Data Type	Definition	Importance	Notes
sid	numeric	Student identifier unique to each student. This identification number is typically assigned to a student upon enrollment in your agency. State agencies may have different identification numbers than district agencies for the same student.	5 Cannot Be Missing	
male	0 = female 1 = male	Student gender.	4 Absolutely Necessary	
race_ethnicity	 1 = African American 2 = Asian American 3 = Hispanic 4 = American Indian 5 = White, not Hispanic 6 = Other 7 = Multiple 	For systems or school years within systems where race and ethnicity are treated as a combined variable. If the system allows the indication of multiple categories simultaneously (e.g., African American and white) report "multiple."	4 Absolutely 4 Necessary	Use either the race_ ethnicity combined variable, or separate ethnicity and race variables.
race	1 = African American 2 = Asian American 3 = American Indian 4 = White 5 = Other 6 = Multiple	For systems or school years within systems where race and ethnicity are treated as separate variables. If the system allows for the indication of multiple categories simultaneously (e.g., African American and white) report "multiple."	4 Absolutely 4 Necessary	Use either the race_ ethnicity combined variable, or separate ethnicity and race variables.
ethnicity	0 = Hispanic 1 = not Hispanic	For systems or school years within systems where race and ethnicity are treated as separate variables and Hispanic or Latino origin is asked as a separate question.	Absolutely 4 Necessary	Use either the race_ ethnicity combined variable, or separate ethnicity and race variables.
birth_date	date format (yyyy-mm-dd)	Student birth_date.	2 Good to Have	
first_9th_school_ year_reported	spring calendar year	The school year during which the student was a 9th grader for the first time. For this variable, report what the system explicitly recorded for first 9th grade school year. Not all systems will record this information.	1 Not Essential	
hs_diploma	0 = no high school diploma 1 = has high school diploma	Indicator variable equal to 1 if the student has received a high school diploma from the system.	4 Absolutely Necessary	Can sometimes be the same as a graduated flag.
hs_diploma_type	use local values	Any locally defined description of the type of diploma the student received. Include instances in which more than one type of diploma is observed, for example, Honors diploma, College Prep diploma, or General Education Diploma (GED) diploma.	4 Absolutely 4 Necessary	Needed when multiple types of diplomas are issued.
hs_diploma_date	date format (yyyy-mm-dd)	The date on which the student received a high school diploma. If only a month and year, or only a school year is known report that partial information.	4 Absolutely Necessary	Can also be Graduation Date.
zip_code	ххххх ог ххххх-уууу	The zip code of the student's home address.	1 Not Essential	

- Identifies uniqueness of observations in each file to avoid data duplication (double counting)
- **Standardizes encoded values** for certain data points for consistency (i.e. ethnicity, subject matter)
- Importance listed for each data element

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ΗK

STUDENT DATA FILES

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SCHOOL DATA FILES

School	Yearly location and classification information for schools.		20
Class	Class level scheduling data.		21

STAFF DATA FILES

Staff Attributes	Time invariant demographic and recruitment data related to staff.	23
Staff School Year	Yearly pay, experience, school placement, and job codes for staff.	25
Staff Degrees	Educational achievement for staff. Each degree a staff member has received should be recorded once.	27
Staff Certifications	Teaching certifications received by staff.	28

- Broad range of data points covers many research questions, many data points common to different analyses
- Structured in a way that facilitates analyses and similar to many existing data systems

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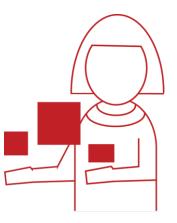


1. Identify Data Specification Guide

- Specification meant to be a format to *extract* research data files to, not as a stand alone database structure
- May need to **merge** data across data stores to reach final layout

• Software

- o *ETL:* MS SSIS, Oracle WB, Informatica, DataStage
- o *Reporting:* Cognos, Crystal Reports, Oracle BI
- o *Statistical:* Stata, SAS, SPSS



5. Adopt Coding Style Guide

To ensure that statistical code is easily shared across a team and is replicable by future users, SDP and the Center for Education Policy Research (CEPR) recommends that you follow best coding, programming, and data management practices.



Coding Style Guide

Coding Style



Why yes, I do have nice handwriting... Sort of...

```
if $teacher == 1 {
local numyrs = 4
mat out = J(`numyrs',2,.)
local row = 1
local col = 1
foreach subj in math read {
use "$data/student teacher `subj' vam.dta", clear
forval yr = 2(1) numyrs' {gen late exp `yr' = ever late hire*t exp`yr' }
if $teacher == 1 {
     local numyrs = 4
     // define empty matrix of Yr x Subj
     mat out = J(`numyrs', 2, .)
     local row = 1
     local col = 1
     foreach subj in math read {
         use "$data/student teacher `subj' vam.dta", clear
         forval yr = 2(1) `numyrs'
             gen late exp `yr' = ever late hire*t exp`yr'
     } // end of loop on subject
  } // end of teacher processing
```

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```
if teacher == 1
local numyrs = 4
mat out = J(`numyrs',2,.)
local row = 1
local col = 1
foreach subj in math read {
use "$data/student teacher `subj' vam.dta", clear
forval yr = 2(1) `numyrs' {gen late exp `yr' = ever late hire*t exp`yr'}
if $teacher == 1 {
     local numyrs = 4
     // define empty matrix of Yr x Subj
     mat out = J(`numyrs', 2, .)
     local row = 1
     local col = 1
     foreach subj in math read {
         use "$data/student teacher `subj' vam.dta", clear
         forval yr = 2(1) `numyrs' {
             gen late exp `yr' = ever late hire*t exp`yr'
       // end of loop on subject
      end of teacher processing
```

```
* File name: crosswalk masked ids.do
* Author(s): JSilver
* Date:
           5/27/11
* Description: This program creates the crosswalk of student ids to random
              research ids by:
              1. Inputting the universe of student ids
              2. Filtering the distinct set of student ids
              3. Generating random ids and associating to student ids
              ../raw/students/studentyearsch.dta
* Inputs:
              ../raw/students/englang.dta
* Outputs: ../data/bps student school year.dta
* Update 1: TKawakita, 6/1/11 - Added check to ensure random ids are unique
              *******
                                                                  *****/
clear
set more off
capture log close
set mem 8000m
global raw "//cepr-files/projects/DCPS/Raw"
global data "//cepr-files/projects/DCPS/Data"
global log "//cepr-files/projects/DCPS/Log Files"
//****** Step 1: Input universe of student ids *******
//****** Step 2: Filter distinct set of student ids ******
//****** Step 3: Generate random ids and associate to student ids ******
//****** Update 1: Add check to ensure ids unique *******
```

```
gen t late hire = 0
 replace t late hire = 0 if t hiredate <= td(1sep2006) & t hiredate !=. & t year==2007
 replace t late hire = 1 if t hiredate > td(1sep2006) & t hiredate <= td(1apr2007) ///
     & t hiredate!=. & t year==2007
 replace t late hire = 0 if t hiredate > td(lapr2007) & t hiredate!=. & t year==2009
 replace t late hire = 0 if t hiredate <= td(1sep2007) & t hiredate !=. & t year==2008
 replace t late hire = 1 if t hiredate > td(1sep2007) & t hiredate <= td(1apr2008) ///
     & t hiredate!=. & t year==2008
 replace t late hire = 0 if t hiredate > td(lapr2008) & t hiredate!=. & t year==2008
 replace t late hire = 0 if t hiredate <= td(1sep2008) & t hiredate !=. & t year==2009
 replace t late hire = 1 if t hiredate > td(1sep2008) & t hiredate <= td(1apr2009) ///
     & t hiredate!=. & t year==2009
 replace t late hire = 0 if t hiredate > td(lapr2009) & t hiredate!=. & t year==2009
 replace t late hire = 0 if t hiredate <= td(1sep2009) & t hiredate !=. & t year==2010
 replace t late hire = 1 if t hiredate > td(1sep2009) & t hiredate <= td(1apr2010) ///
     & t hiredate!=. & t year==2010
 replace t late hire = 0 if t hiredate > td(lapr2010) & t hiredate!=. & t year==2010
local num yrs "4"
local first yr "2007"
local cutoff1 "1sep"
local cutoff2 "lapr"
gen t late hire = 0
forval yr =`firstyr'(1)(`first yr'+`numyrs'-1) {
    replace t late hire = 0 if t hiredate <= td(`cutoff1'`yr') & t hiredate !=. ///
       & t year==`yr'
    replace t late hire = 1 if t hiredate > td(`cutoff2'`yr') ///
       & t hiredate<= td(`cutoff2'`yr') & t hiredate!=. & t year==`yr'
    replace t late hire = 0 if t hiredate > td(`cutoff2'`yr') ///
       & t hiredate!=. & t year==`yr'
```

27 changes

4 changes

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5. Adopt: CEPR Coding Style Guide CG HK

To ensure that statistical code is easily shared across a team and is replicable by future users, SDP and the Center for Education Policy Research (CEPR) recommends that you follow best coding, programming, and data management practices.

INTRODUCTION 4 Overview 4 4 Scope Intended Audience **Document Structure** Terminology 4 NAMING CONVENTIONS 5 5 **General Naming Conventions** Abbreviations and Acronyms 5 Folder Naming and Structure 6 7 File Naming 7 Variable Naming COMMENTING AND READABILITY 8 Comments 8 **General Commenting Guidelines** 8 11 File Headers White Space and Readability 11 15 CODING GUIDELINES 15 Initializing Your Environment (Stata) Logging Output (Stata) 15 Global Macros as Switches 16 Conditions 17 Hard Coding vs Macros 18 Macros as File Paths 19 Closing 19 SDP TOOLKIT FOR EFFECTIVE DATA USE | CODING STYLE GUIDE 3



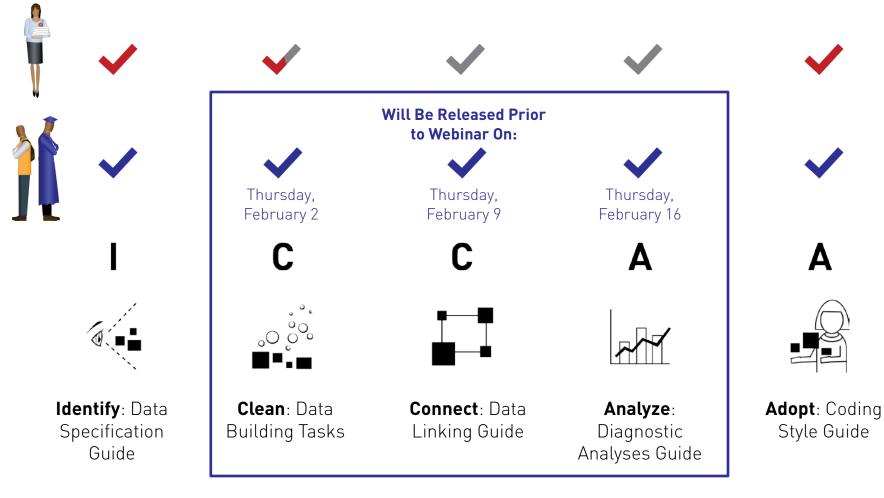


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The toolkit is currently in **BETA**. Please send us your feedback at goo.gl/AAvdF. Check www.gse.harvard.edu/sdp/tools for the most recent toolkit version.

Please contact us at sdp@gse.harvard.edu if you have any questions about the toolkit.