



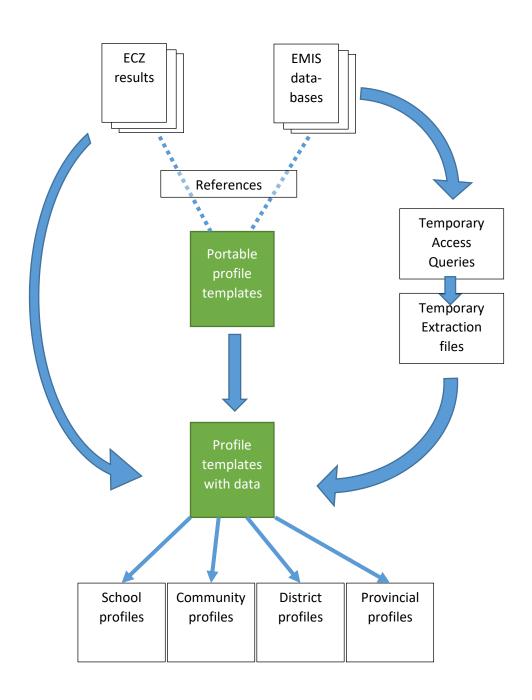
USER MANUAL for the creation of the School, Community, District and Provincial Profiles

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1. Working principles

The profile creation file is designed to be a stand-alone portative file and to be linked to EMIS databases and ECZ exam results files every year to produce the profiles.



2. Description

The Portable Profile Templates contains nine visible worksheets¹:

- Two User Interfaces: "Data Import" and "Home"
- One sheets containing the correspondence between EMIS school numbers and ECZ exam centre numbers : "EMIS-ECZ matching"
- Six sheets containing the profile templates and their corresponding calculations.

2.1 "Data import" sheet

The "Data import" sheet is the user interface used to create the references to the EMIS databases and the ECZ exam results files necessary to populate the profiles, and to import the data. For more information about this, please refer to Section 3: *Importing the data*.

2.2 "Home" sheet

The "Home" sheet is the user interface used to generate the profiles, once the data has been imported. For more information about this, please refer to Section 4: *Generating the profiles*.

2.3 "EMIS-ECZ matching" sheet

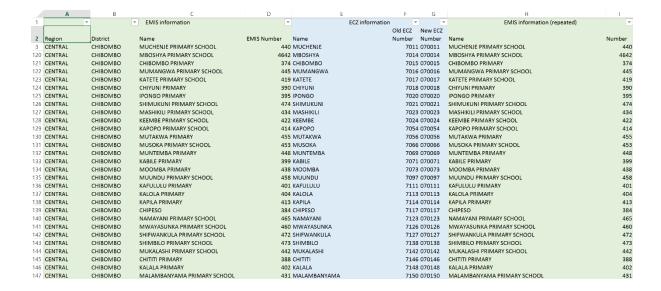
The "EMIS-ECZ matching" sheet is used by the file to match the data in EMIS with the data in the ECZ exam results files.

The first four columns (Columns A to D) contain the information found in EMIS for each school that was successfully matched (Region, District, Name of the school and EMIS number).

The following three columns (Columns E to G) contain the name of the school as it appears in the ECZ files, followed by its ECZ exam centre numbers. The "old ECZ number" was used until 2015, while the "new ECZ number" has been used since 2016.

The last two columns (Columns H and I) repeat the name of the school and its number from the EMIS databases.

¹ Additional sheets, necessary for the automation to work but which do not require any interaction with the user, are hidden. Information on these can be found in Annex 1.



2.4 The profile template sheets

There are six profile templates:

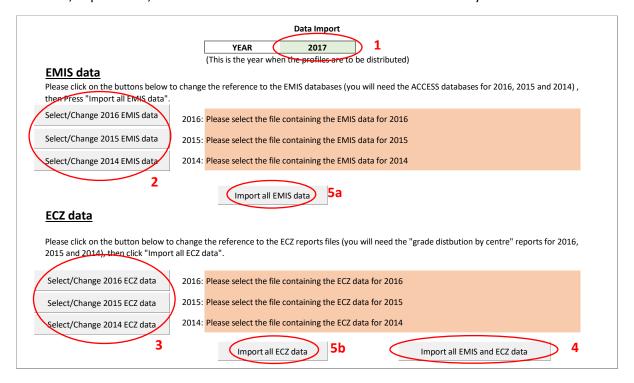
- School: School profiles for schools that are ECZ exam centres
- School (NO ECZ): School profiles for schools that are not ECZ exam centres
- Community: Community profiles for schools that are ECZ exam centres
- School (NO ECZ): Community profiles for schools that are not ECZ exam centres
- District: District profiles
- Province: Provincial profiles

Each template has in the first 19 columns (Columns A to S) the profile themselves, as they will appear when generated, while the following columns contain the calculations and the data used for the table and charts in the profile.

3. Importing the data

3.1 Importing all data

Before the profiles can be generated, the data needs to be imported into the portable profile template file. This operation needs to be done only once every year, when all necessary data is available, in particular, the EMIS data and the ECZ exam results from the last year.



Step 1: Select the year in which the profiles are to be produced and distributed in the green cell (1).

<u>Step 2:</u> Select the databases containing the EMIS data for the last three years using the buttons (2). These are the Microsoft Access databases containing all the EMIS data for those years.

Note: Make sure to select the right database for each of the corresponding years.

<u>Step 3:</u> Select the files containing the **Grade 7** ECZ exam results data for the last three years using the buttons (3). These are the text files usually named by ECZ "grade distribution by centre" containing all the EMIS data for the corresponding years.

Notes: - Make sure to select the right file for each of the corresponding years.

- Make sure to select Grade 7 exam results (and not Grade 9, for instance).

Step 4: Import the data by clicking on the button "Import all EMIS and ECZ data" (4).

The operation can take a few minutes, and it is recommended to not use the computer during that time. For details on the way data is imported, please refer to Annex 2.

<u>Notes</u>: - Once the import is complete, a message box will confirm that the operation was completed. The cells containing the paths to the EMIS databases and ECZ files will then be white, indicating that these files are indeed the origin of the data imported. An additional button will also appear in the top right corner, offering the option to clear all the data imported (cf. below).

- It is possible to import the EMIS data and the ECZ data separately, using the corresponding buttons (5a and 5b). In that case, only the cells containing the path to the files from which the data was imported will turn white.

3.2 Changing the data imported

In case the data imported needs to be changed (with, for instance, a more final version of the EMIS database), it is possible to do so by repeating Steps 2 or 3 above, and then use the corresponding button (5a or 5b) to import the data newly selected.

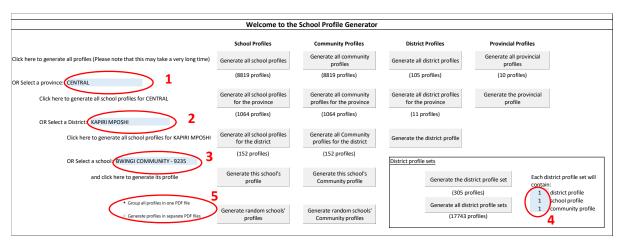
<u>Note</u>: Once the path to the desired EMIS database or ECZ file is changed, the cell containing its path will turn orange again, indicating that it is not currently the data contained in the file, and that this new data needs to be imported.

3.3 Deleting the data imported

It is possible to delete all the EMIS and ECZ data imported from the file. This will make the file much lighter, and allow its sharing by email, for instance, but it will not be possible to generate the profiles until the data is imported again.

4. Generating the profiles

Generating the profiles is done through the sheet "Home", which appears as follows:



"Generating" the profiles means creating one or several pdf files with the corresponding profiles. These pdf files can then be shared electronically or printed out.

The four types of profiles can be generated:

- School profiles
- Community profiles
- District profiles
- Provincial profile

It is possible to generate

- all profiles of one type:
 - o for the whole country,
 - o for a specific province, selected in the dropdown list (1),
 - o for a specific district, selected in the dropdown list (2),
- the school or community profile for a specific school, selected in the dropdown list (3).
- or district profile sets, which contain, for each district, a number of each type of profile as specified in (4).

For each of these options, it is possible to create one pdf file containing all the profiles generated, or one pdf file per profile, by selecting the corresponding choice in the bullet points (5).

5. Modifying the profiles

Modifying the profile templates should only be done by advanced users. The templates, as well as the other sheets, are protected by password, to avoid inadvertent changes that would compromise the proper functioning of the file.

Three levels of changes can be done, with increasing levels of difficulty:

5.1 Modifying the format of the profile templates

The templates themselves (Columns A to S) can be changed to modify the format of the profiles. A basic knowledge of Excel, charts and formatting is sufficient to do so.

Charts can thus be amended to add labels, change sizes, colours or axis labels. The headers of the various sections and tables can be modified, as well as the layout of the profiles.

5.2 Modifying the indicators using the data already imported

To display additional indicators or change the way current indicators are calculated, the calculations have to be made in the light orange area on the right of the template (Columns T to AZ). Additional tables and charts can also be included in the template, while the calculations have been made on the right hand side section. To do so, a good command of Excel functions is necessary.

To properly make changes in the calculation, it is important to understand the colour coding used in the profile sheets:

- Cells with purple text call data from the imported data sheets. They use an Offset function, referring to the to-left-most cell and using the school (or district, or province) offset value (corresponding to the row that school, district or province appears in the data sheet, minus one) and a column offset to call the proper indicator. A macro can help finding the right indicator (cf. below).
- Cells with blue text are formulas using cells already in the sheet.
- Cells with black text are section and table headers.
- Areas with blue outside borders contain the data used in the charts of the template.
- Areas with blue inside and outside borders contain the data used in the tables of the template.

It is therefore important to trace the cells used in the blue borders areas to make the proper changes. As a general rule, all calculated cells (purple and blue text) are used to produce the tables and charts in the templates, so modifying them will have a direct impact on the content of the template.

To insert a new indicator from the imported data, there are two options:

- Select the cell where you want to insert the indicator and click on the "Insert indicator" button all the way on top (over cells AA1/AB1),
- Or simply double-click on the cell where you want to insert the indicator.

A pop-up box will then appear:

Insert an indicator			×
Insert an indicator in ce	ll: \$AG\$3		OK
Type of indicator:		▼	Cancel
Indicator:			•
● School	rict C Province	C Zambia	

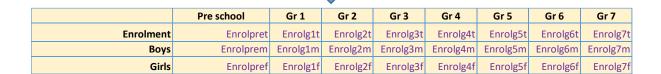
You can then select which type of indicator you want to insert (School Information, Enrolment data, Drop Outs, Teachers, Books, Other resources or ECZ indicator), and in the following dropdown list the specific indicator from that data sheet. You also have to specify if you want the value of this indicator at school level, or district, province or country level. If you want to insert an ECZ indicator, you also have to specify the year. The selected cell is then given the formula to return the chosen indicator, for instance:

=OFFSET(SchoolInfo!\$A\$1,schooloffset,7)

In order to check the calculations, it can be helpful to visualize which indicators are called by the formulas. To do so, type the number 1 into the cell Z1. This will call the first row of each data sheet, displaying the column header and thus the name of the indicator returned by each of the purple text cells.

Name of school	MANGELENGELE PRIMARY	Name of school	school_nam
ovince	LUSAKA	Province	region_nam
ocation Urban/Rural	Rural Area	Location Urban/Rural	Location
Address	P.O BOX 48 LUANGWA	Address	school_address
Name of Head Teacher	KASEBA MAZINDA	Name of Head Teacher	SchoolHeadname

	Pre school	Gr 1	Gr 2	Gr 3	Gr 4	Gr 5	Gr 6	Gr 7
Enrolment	48	56	73	36	42	44	39	32
Boys	20	29	39	20	18	18	26	11
Girls	28	27	34	16	24	26	13	21



5.3 Adding indicators not present in the data already imported

To include new indicators that were not already imported from the EMIS databases, there are two options:

Insert the additional data sheets manually.

In that case, the new data will only be available for the current year, and the same operations will have to be repeated the following years. A good command of Excel, tables and function is necessary.

In that case, the inserted data sheet must contain exactly the same schools as the other EMIS data sheets, and in the same order. When calling the data from the template sheet, it is also important that the formula uses an Offset function, referring to the "schooloffset" range (cell Z2), so that the value of the indicator can change appropriately when displaying various schools.

- Insert the additional data sheets programmatically.

To insert additional data in a way that it will be imported again the following years, it is necessary to do some programming. To that end, a good command of Microsoft Access and of Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) is required.

To do so, it is recommended to use the temporary Access file generated during the data import as a reference and basis. This file contains all the queries generated, and these can be used to add indicators to the existing queries or replicate the process to create a new data sheet. An important step, in particular, is the junction of the desired table with the query "SchoolListMulti" using the following syntax:

```
SELECT IIf(aggreglevel>3,"Total",SchoolListMulti.region_nam) AS region, IIf(aggreglevel>2,"Total",SchoolListMulti.district_nam) AS district, IIf(aggreglevel>1,"Total",SchoolListMulti.code) AS code, IIf([aggreglevel]=1,[SchoolListMulti].[school_num],IIf([aggreglevel]=2,[s choollistmulti].[region_nam] & "-" & [schoollistmulti].[district_nam],IIf([aggreglevel]=3,[schoollistmulti].[region_nam],"Zambia"))) AS school_num, [...]

FROM SchoolListMulti LEFT JOIN [...]

GROUP BY IIf(aggreglevel>3,"Total",SchoolListMulti.region_nam), IIf(aggreglevel>2,"Total",SchoolListMulti.district_nam), IIf(aggreglevel>1,"Total",SchoolListMulti.code), IIf([aggreglevel]=1,[SchoolListMulti].[school_num],IIf([aggreglevel]=2,[s choollistmulti].[region_nam] & "-" & [schoollistmulti].[region_nam],"Zambia")))
```

This ensures that the same list of schools appears, in the same order, and that the data is aggregated for districts and provinces.

Once the query is designed in Access, its SQL syntax can be used to write the macro which will create it automatically, using the model of the macros in the module "Queries_def".

Annex 1 – Hidden sheets

The file contains a number of hidden sheets, necessary for its operation, but which do not require any interaction with the user.

- DD Lists: This contains all the drop-down lists used in the file.
- Indicators list: This lists the indicators contained in each sheet, once the data is imported, to facilitate the insertion of new data in the profile templates.
- e1, e2, e3: These are used to preserve the references to the ECZ data sheets when the ECZ data is not imported.
- SS, EE, DD, TT, BB, RR: These are used to preserve the references to the EMIS data sheets when the ECZ data is not imported (respectively to "SchoolInfo", Enrolment", "Dropous", "Teachers", "Books" and "Resources").

Annex 2 – Method of data import

The data import is done in two different ways, for the EMIS and afor the ECZ data. All are managed by Excel Visual Basic for Application (VBA) macros.

<u>For the EMIS data</u>, an Access application is opened, and a new database is created, in which queries are created. The macros creating these queries are in the VBA module "Queries_def". These queries are defined to extract data from the three databases defined in the sheet "Data Import". The macros then run the queries and export the results into Excel files. The sheets of these files are then copied into the main file. Then all references to "SS", "EE", "DD", "TT", "BB", "RR" in the profile templates are replaced with respectively "SchoolInfo", "Enrolment", "Dropouts", "Teachers", "Books" and "Resources".

When the data is replaced, the references are changed back to "SS", "EE", "DD", "TT", "BB", "RR", the sheets "SchoolInfo", "Enrolment", "Dropouts", "Teachers", "Books" and "Resources" are deleted, and the import is conducted as described above.

<u>For the EMIS data</u>, each text file is first opened in Excel, using fixed intervals to separate the numbers adequately. Then the file is read systematically, extracting the reference to the school and the numbers and creating a new table with each row representing a school and a subject and containing the number of students for each division. A Pivot Table is then used to transform this table into a new table where each row contains all the data for a school, the results for the various subjects appearing in successive columns. This last table is then copied into the main file as the ECZ data table for that year. Finally, all references to e1, e2 and e3 in the profile templates are replaced with respectively "ECZ 1", "ECZ 2", "ECZ 3".

When the data is replaced, the references are changed back to "SS", "EE", "DD", "TT", "BB", "RR", the sheets "SchoolInfo", Enrolment", "Dropouts", "Teachers", "Books" and "Resources" are deleted, and the import is conducted as described above.