

Using Microsoft Excel A Powerful Tool

NSP Evaluation Roundtable

May 12, 2015

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If you need to answer the following types of questions, this session is for you!

- ✓ Do we serve a diverse group of participants?
- √ Who is participating in any of our programs, or in one specific program?
- How many targeted participants (such as older adults, people living in isolation) are enrolled or attended?
- ✓ Did males attend more regularly than females?
- How many older participants were there compared to younger participants?
- Where do our participants live? Are we reaching participants throughout the region?
- ✓ AND other questions too.

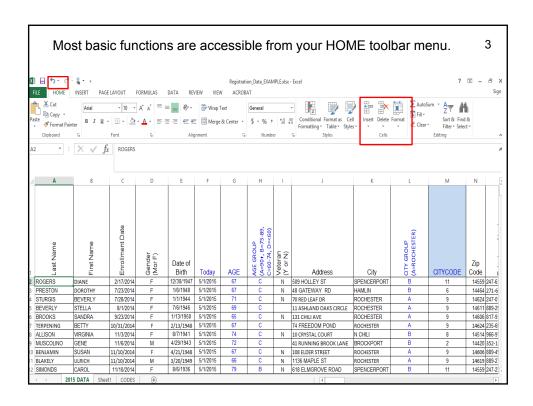
1

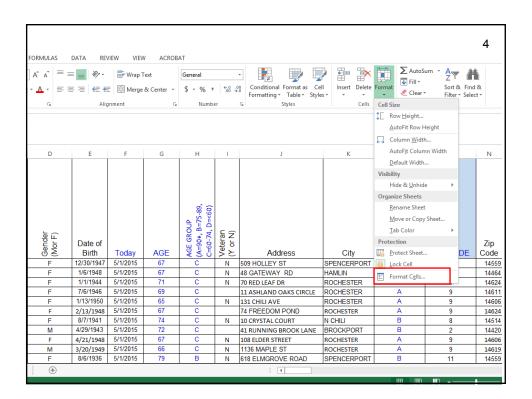
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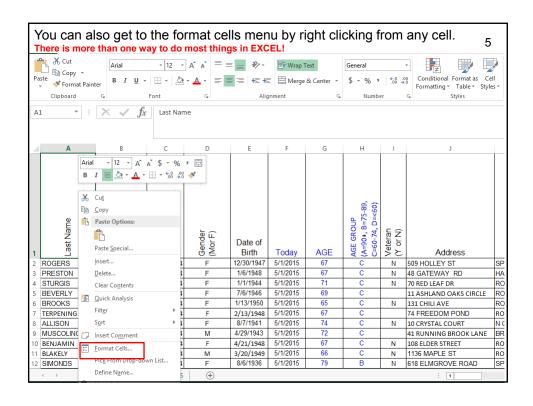
Excel Basics

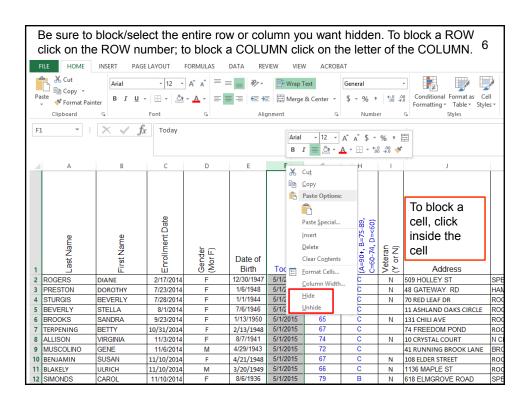
- Adding/deleting rows
- Undo
- Formatting cells
- □ Hide/Unhide
- Freeze panes
- Sorting
- Copying and pasting (formulas)
- Counts, sums, and averages in status bar

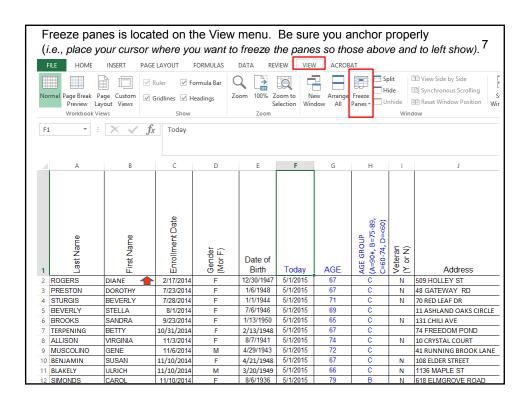
2

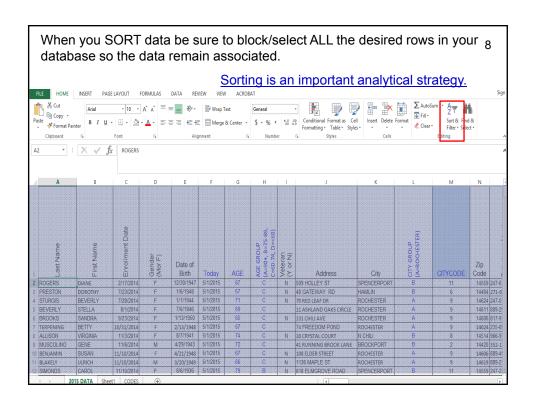


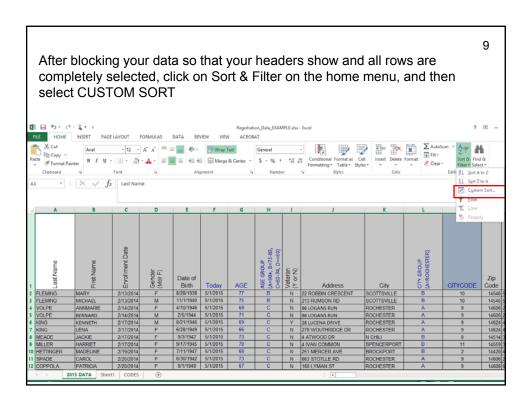


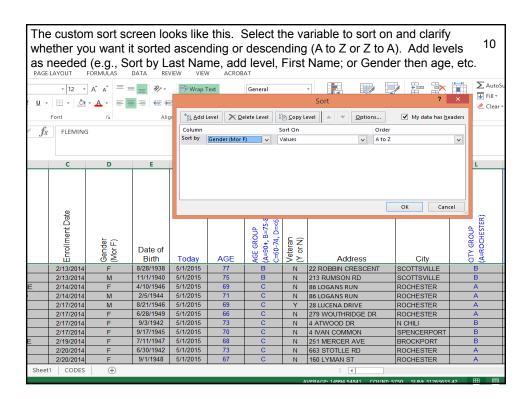


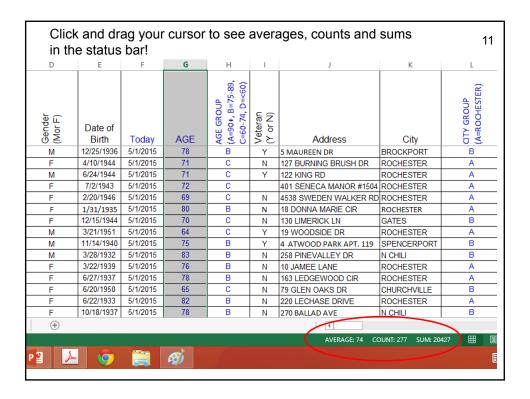












Using Databases: Summarizing

CALCULATORS

Denominator

Function (with argument) = Result

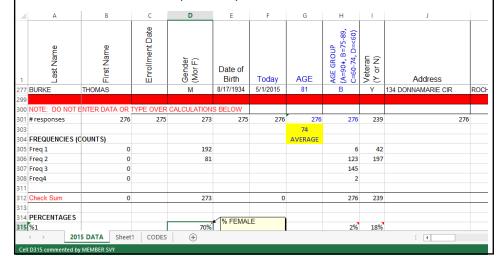
Result/Denominator = %

Checking and Verifying

➤ In addition to automatic re-coding formulas, summary formulas or Automatic Calculators can be added to databases.

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- > The results in the automatic calculators can be used like a look-up table to answer analytical questions.
- > Formulas can be copied and pasted and modified as needed.



Function = COUNTING

=COUNTA(D2:D298)

Counts any occupied cell

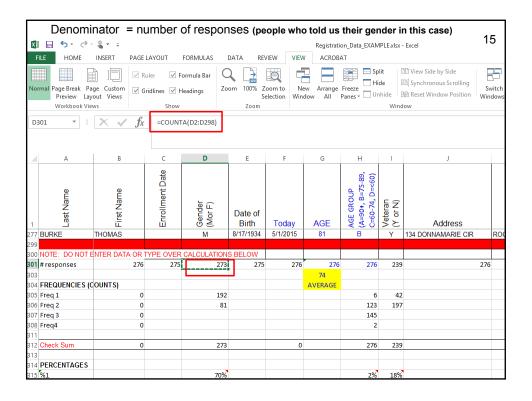
=COUNT(G2:G298)

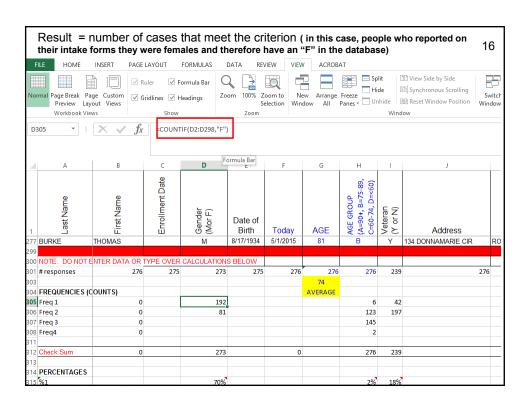
Counts any cell with a number in it (also in status bar)

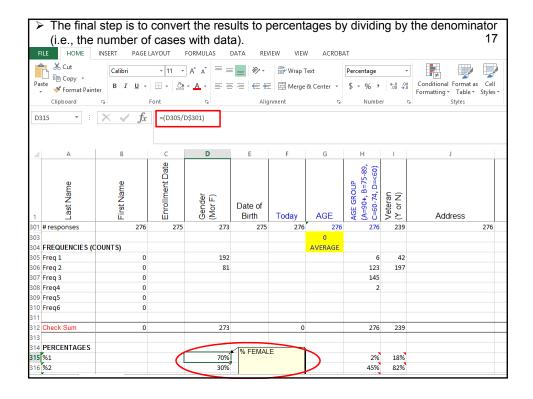
=COUNTIF(V2:V:298,1)

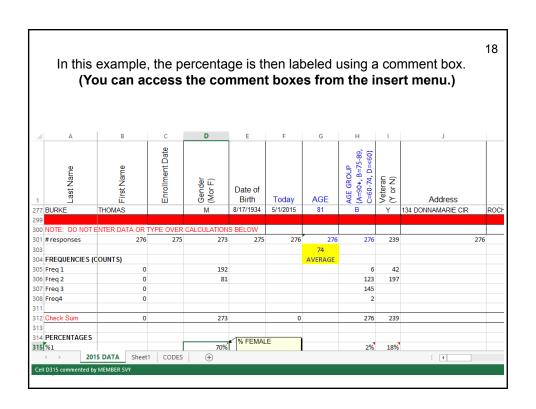
Finds all the 1's in Column V (1 is the code for new to YMCA)

(Similarly, =COUNTIF(D2:D298,"F") will count all cells in Column D containing the letter F – the code for Female). *Please note you MUST use full quotation marks around the code you are searching for. AND IT MUST BE EXACT.*









- ➤ It's always a good idea to check frequencies and percentages using 19 the check sum feature to make sure your formulas are working.
- ➤ The check sum after the frequencies should equal the number of responses, and the check sum after the percentages should = 100%. IF NOT – check for erroneous data entry, or erroneous or missing formulas.

	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	J
1	Last Name	First Name	Enrollment Date	Gender (Mor F)	Date of Birth	Today	AGE	AGE GROUP (A=90+, B=75-89, C=60-74, D=<60)	Veteran (Y or N)	Address
301	# responses	276	275	273	275	276	276	276	239	276
303							0			
304	FREQUENCIES (C	OUNTS)					AVERAGE			
305	Freq 1	0		191				6	42	
306	Freq 2	0		80				123	197	
307	Freq 3	0						145		
311										
312	Check Sum	0		271		0		276	239	
313										
	PERCENTAGES							_		
315				70%				2%	18%	
316	%2			29%				45%	82%	
321										
322										
323	Check Sum			99%		0%		100%	100%	

Basic Analyses

- ☐ Frequencies for all descriptive data (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, age, living status, location, grade, program participation etc.)
- □ Calculating age from birth-date
- Re-coding data
- Cross-tabulating data
- Determining adjusted attendance rates
- Automatically comparing data to targets

Calculating Age (in years) from a Birthdate

=F2-E2/365

Where F2= a cell that has today's date - Today() And E2= is the participant's date of Birth

Then format the cell into a number: Format cell > Number

Alternative

=YEAR(F2)-YEAR(E2)

Where F2= a cell that has today's date - Today()
And E2= is the participant's date of Birth

Then format the cell into a number: Format cell > Number

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Recoding: Example → Age to Age Group

- If (logical _test,[value_if true], value_if false])
- if (G2>89, "A", if (G2>74, "B", if (G2>59, "C", "D")))

IN ENGLISH:

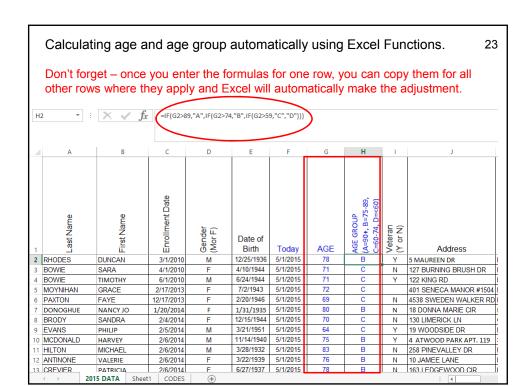
Four age groups are pre-determined:

Group A = 90 or older B = 75 - 89 C = 60 - 74 Group D = <60

Soooo, the age in G2 is compared to see if it is greater than 89, if so, the case gets an "A" designation, if its not A, then the age in G2 is compared to see if it is greater than 74 (this will pick up everyone 75 -89, everyone older than 89 are already in Group A), if so the case gets a "B" designation. If its not A or B, then the age in G2 is compared to see if it is greater than 59 (this will pick up everyone who is 60 - 74, everyone who is older is already in Group A or B). Lastly if the age in G2 does not meet any of the criteria, it will receive a "D" designation.

Just remember to WORK BACKWARDS.

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Summarizing and Recoding:

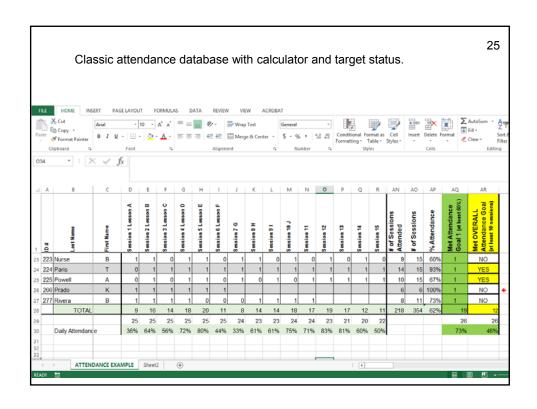
Adjusting Attendance Data/Hitting Targets

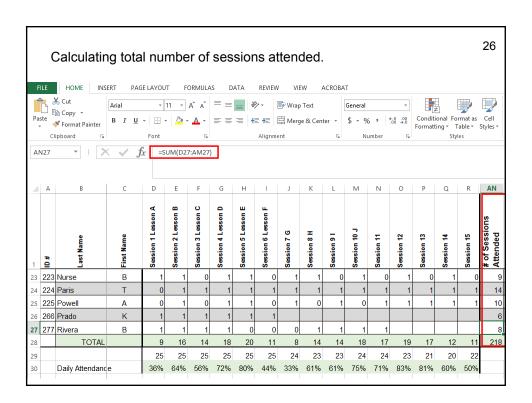
Attendance tracking is relatively straightforward.

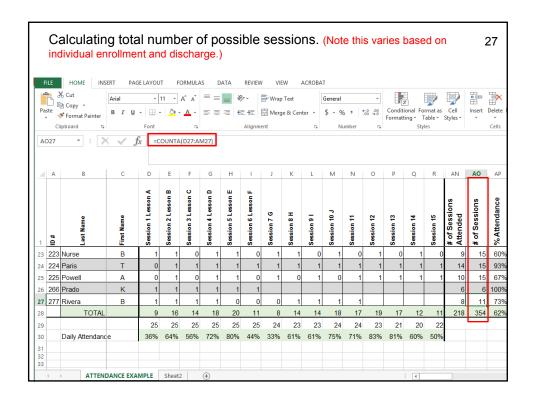
- ▶ Rows = individuals expected to attend
- ▶ Columns = all the possible dates for attendance
- ▶ Data = 1 if in attendance, 0 if absent, blank if not expected

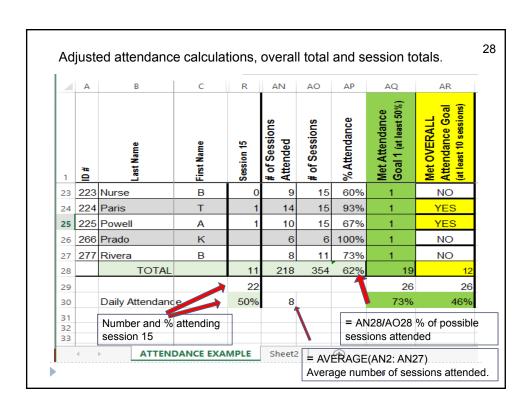
Add a calculator:

- Total number of sessions attended
- ▶ Total number of possible sessions
- Percent of possible sessions
- Number and percent attending each session









Summarizing and Recoding: Adjusting Attendance Data/Hitting Targets

Attendance tracking is relatively straightforward.

- Rows = individuals expected to attend
- Columns = all the possible dates for attendance
- Data = 1 if in attendance, 0 if absent, blank if not expected

Add a calculator:

- Total number of sessions attended
- Total number of possible sessions
- Percent of possible sessions
- Number and percent attending each session

Recode attendance results to determine if targets have been met!

- Did individual participants attend a large enough proportion of sessions?
- Did individual participants attend enough total sessions?

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Summarizing and Recoding: Adjusting Attendance Data/Hitting Targets

If (logical _test,[value_if true], value_if false])

Target 1: Participants will attend 50% of possible sessions.

▶ =IF (AP26>=50%,1,0)

IN ENGLISH:

The adjusted percent of sessions attended in cell AP26 is compared to see if it is greater than or equal to 50%. If so, the case gets a 1 to signify meeting the target, if not, the case gets a 0 to signify missing the target. Note that the total number and % of participants meeting the target is also summarized (AQ28 and AQ30).

Summarizing and Recoding: Adjusting Attendance Data/Hitting Targets

If (logical _test,[value_if true], value_if false])

Target 2: Participants will attend at least 10 of the 15 sessions.

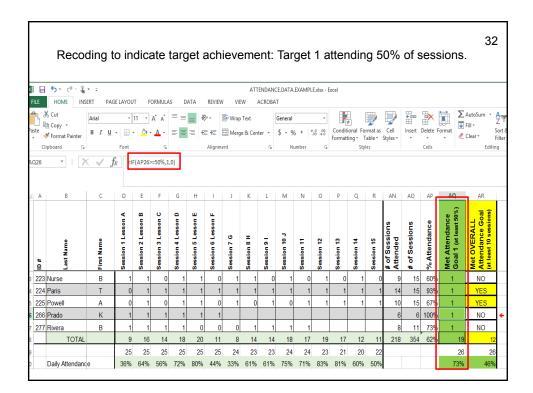
if (AN26>=10, "YES","NO")

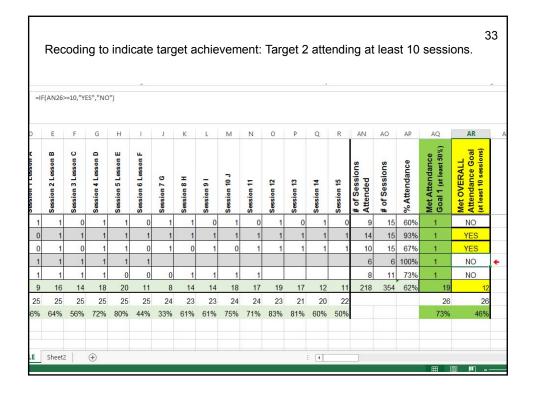
IN ENGLISH:

The total number of sessions attended in cell AN26 is compared to see if it is greater than or equal to 10. If so, the case gets a YES to signify meeting the target, if not the case gets a NO.

Note that the total number and % of participants meeting the target is also summarized (AR28, AR30)

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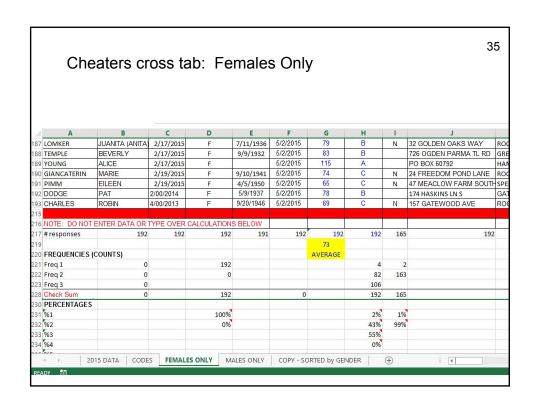
Multivariate Analysis: Crosstabs

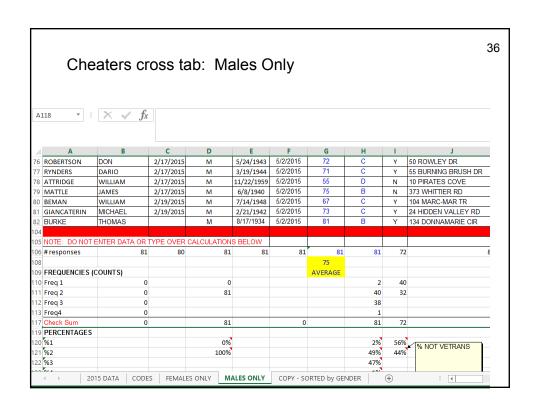
Like everything else in Excel, there is more than one way to conduct multivariate analyses – i.e., to look at more than one variable at a time.

- Pivot Tables
- Cheaters Cross-tabs
 - Sort database
 - Copy database make as many copies as partitions*
 - Delete those not in the partition, use the calculator as a look up for each partition.

*A partition is a variable that divides the data into groups of interest. For example, RACE/ETHNICITY, SEX, AGE, INCOME LEVELS are all partitions.

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Other Handy Strategies

Link formulas across sheets:

='EXACTNAMEOFOTHERSHEET'!B3 or other cell you want

='2015 DATA'!B2

Calculating averages:

- *Use the click and drag function when you can OR
- * =AVERAGE(G2:G298)

Be sure to decide what to do if your data has zeros in it. They may artificially lower the average. Try sorting, and setting your data range to include only cells with non-zero numbers.

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Demographics Summary Example

Appendix Table 1: Description of 2014 Matter of Balance Participants, n=238

AGE GROUP					
60 - 69	18%				
70 - 79	33%				
80 or older	49%				
HOUSEHOLD					
Live alone	47%				
Live with spouse	41%				
Live with multiple family members	12%				
HEALTH INSURANCE					
Medicare	90%				
Medicaid	10%				

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Attendance Summary Examples

Table 2a: Semester 1 Attendance Summary, Young Scholars Program

	Females N=45	Males N=41	TOTAL N=86
Average number of Sessions	8	6	7
% Meeting Attendance Target (50% of sessions)	73%	68%	71%
% Meeting Attendance Target 2 (At least 10 Sessions)	47%	43%	45%

Appendix Table 2: Number and Percent of Matter of Balance Participants, in Attendance, by session, n=238

	1	2	3	4	5	6	At least 3
Number	171	190	105	179	193	198	188
%	72%	80%	44%	75%	81%	83%	79%

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Now You Try

	#	%
Met Attendance Target 1		
Met Attendance Target 2		
Met Attendance Target 1 but not 2		
Number who Started Late		
Number who Withdrew Early		
Number of Sessions with attendance <50% (identify which ones in a footnote below)		

	Females N=	Males N=	TOTAL N=
INCOME			·
Less than \$15,000			
\$15,000 - \$24,999			
\$25,000 – 44,999			
\$45,000 - \$74,999			
\$75,000 or more			
AGE GROUPS			
90+			
75 – 89			
60 – 74			
Average Age			