

Mind the Gap – Modernising existing data documentation for a long-standing research institution in Malawi

Case study on application of DDI codebook to longitudinal demographic, epidemiological and bio-medical data

Chifundo Kanjala, Jacky Saul, Estelle McLean, Keith Branson, David Beckles, Mia Crampin



Background



Malawi

- Located in Southern Africa
- Pop size approximately 17 million
- Under 1000 doctors serving the entire country (unofficial sources)
- High HIV prevalence country at about 10.6%
- Increasing burden of NCDs
- Among least resourced countries

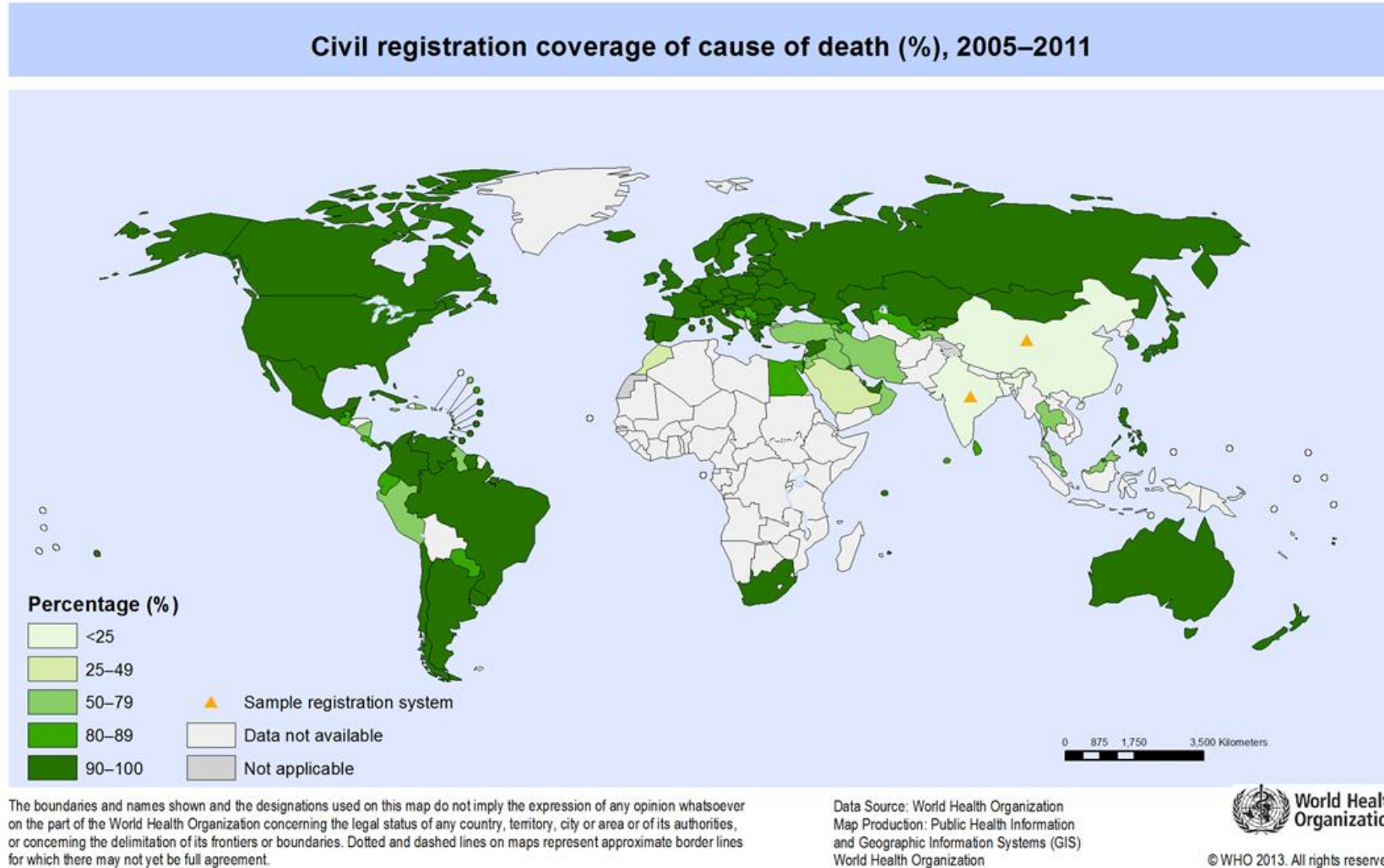


Malawi Epidemiology and Intervention Research Unit

- Focus on population health research
- Partnership between Malawi College of Medicine, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and Malawi Ministry of Health
- 1979 – present, rural northern Malawi
 - District level health data ~300,000 individuals,
 - Data linked across time and studies
 - Socio-demographic and health surveillance data~ 40,000 individuals
 - Historically focused on infectious diseases
- 2013 – present, urban site Lilongwe
 - Non-communicable disease data



Why bother?



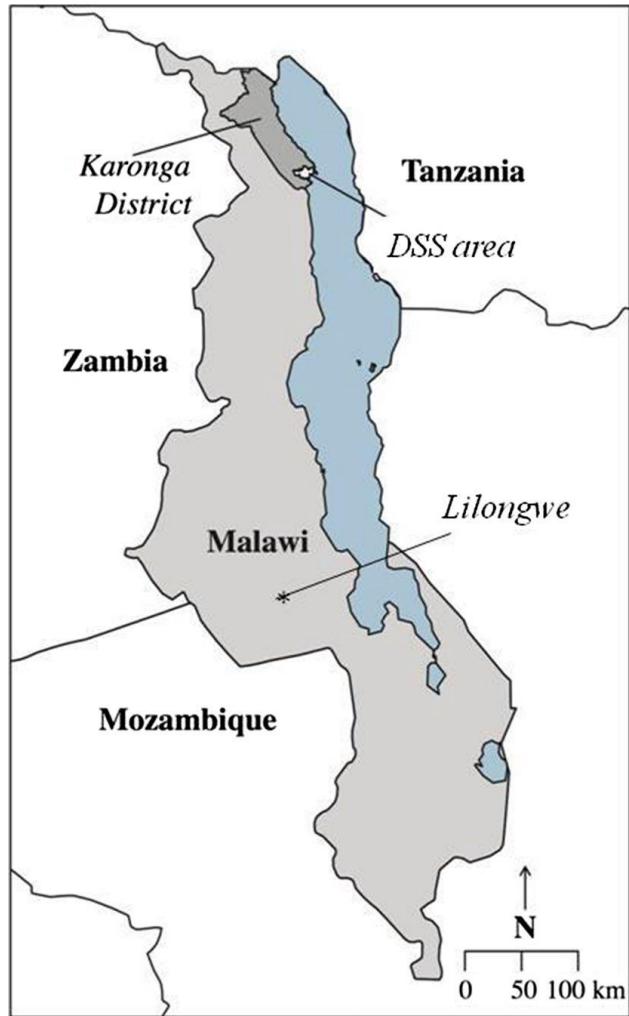
Issues

- Malawi is among least developed countries
- Lack of burden of disease data
- Population-based data production is difficult
- Lack of models for preparing legacy data for sharing

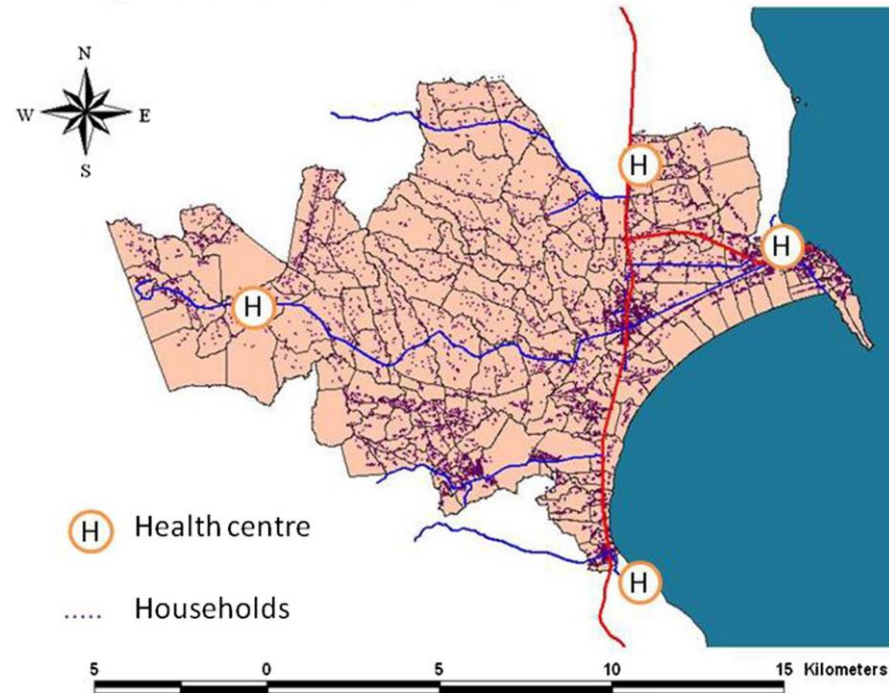
Addressing issues

- Our research programme contributes to fill data gap
- Write up our experiences as a case study

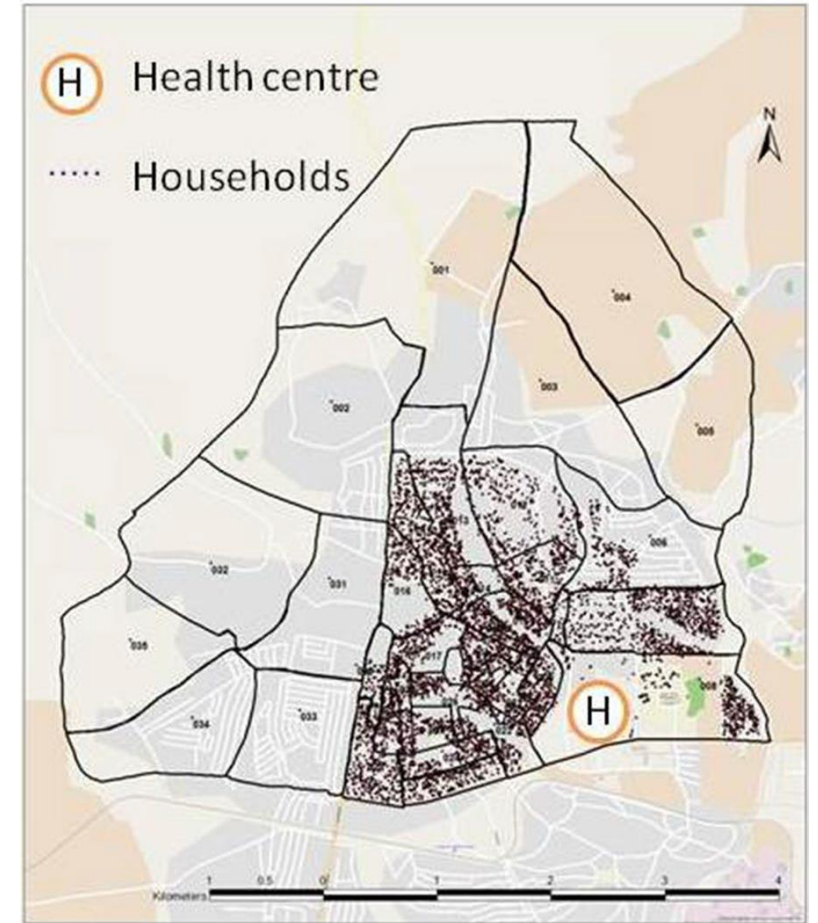
Malawi

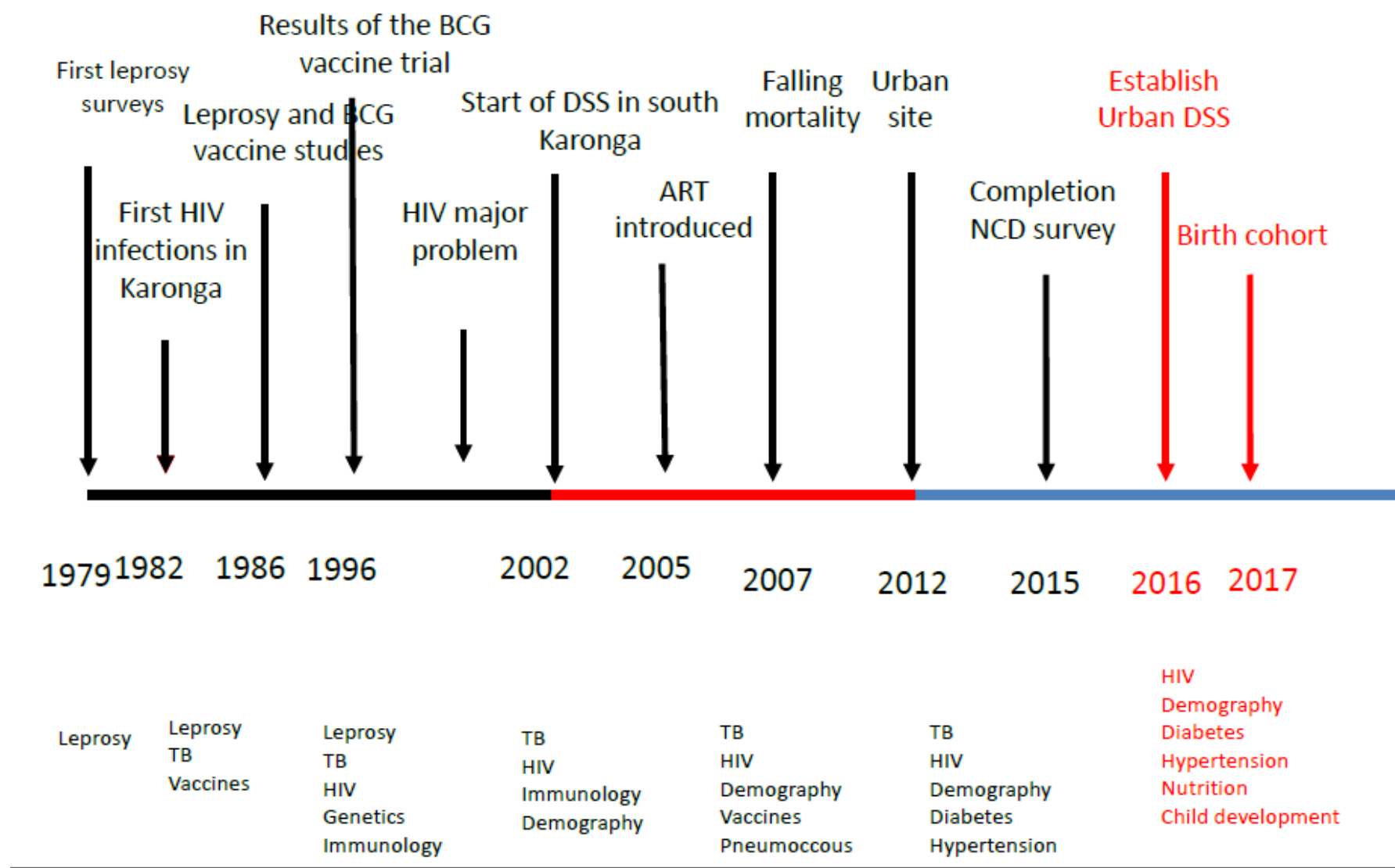


Karonga rural site



Lilongwe urban site





Data Status

- Main datasets in several MS Access databases
- Currently migrating to Postgres
- 500+ tables, 25,000+ variables
- Supported by validation databases, coding manuals, data manuals, entity relationship models, ODK data dictionaries
- Also composite/ analytical datasets

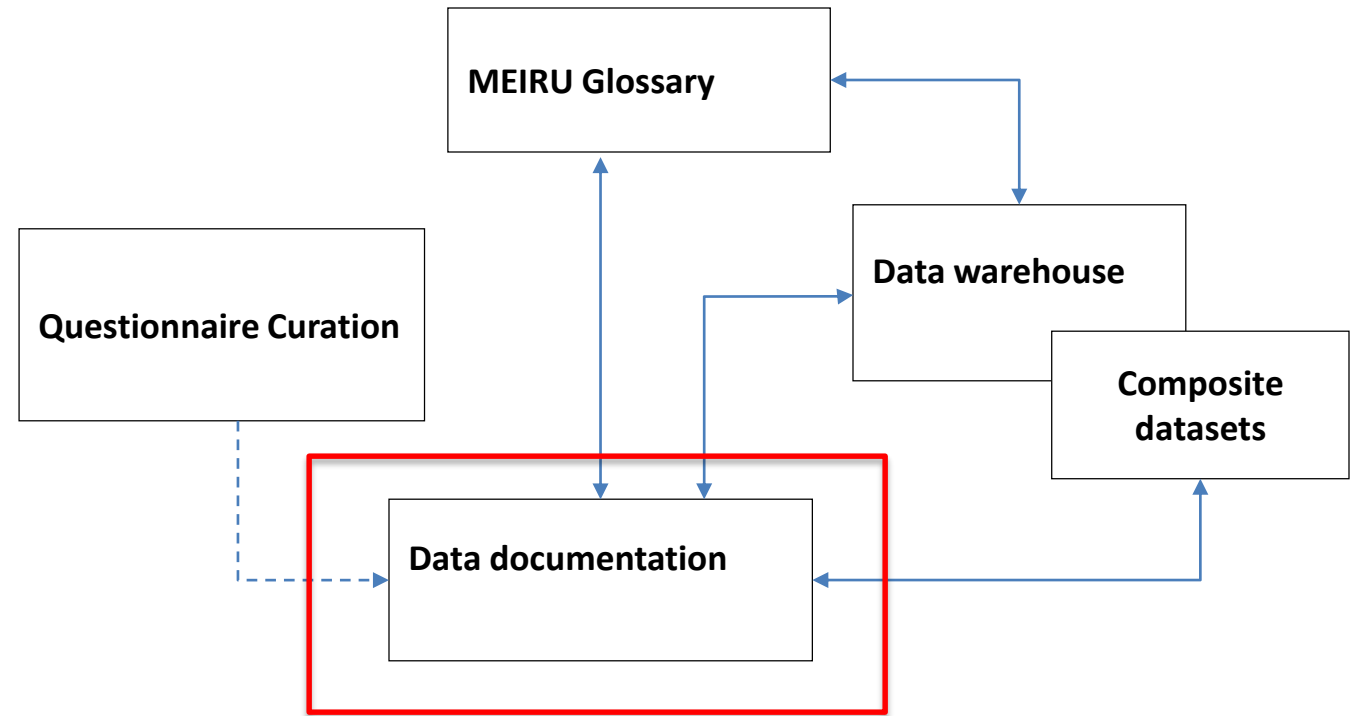


Objective

- Maximising usefulness of MEIRU data

Targeted deliverables

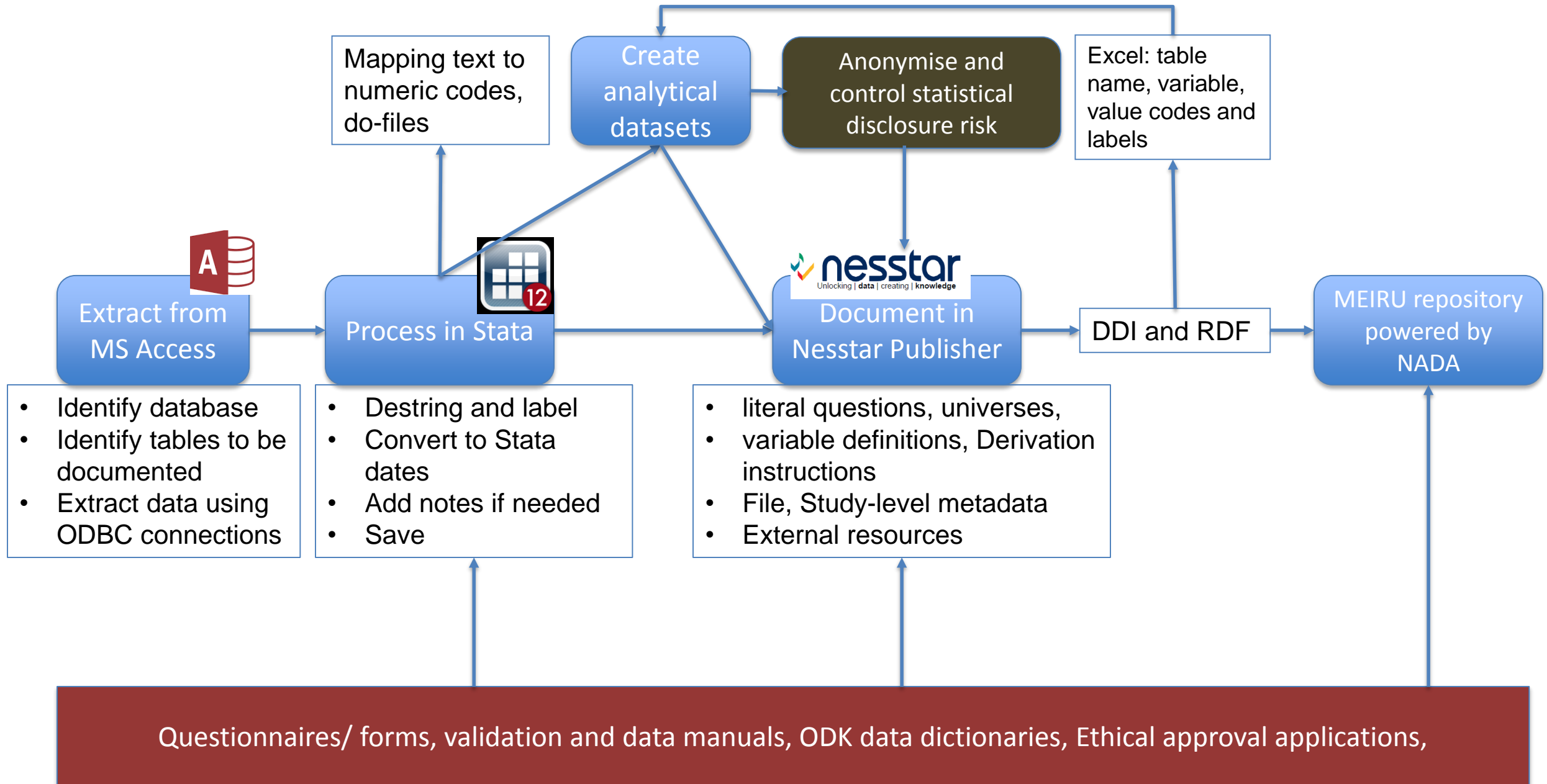
- New data structure for easy access
- Documentation using metadata standards
- Development of data sharing policies
- Efficient methods for data capture
- Lodging subset of data in public repository
- Incorporation of urban site data



Where are we now?



Data documentation workflow



- Trained metadata officers in Stata, Nesstar and NADA
- Documented cleaned data in major databases
- Setup World Bank developed NADA catalogue
- Initial discussion on documentation of analytical datasets
- Identified LSHTM data compass for data sharing



Documenting analytical datasets

- 8 categories of variables related to analytical datasets identified
- Distinction between documentation for internal use and for shared data
- We are using the data file description and derivation and imputation fields, Nesstar Publisher
- Data file description used to define categories of variables
- Mainly for human consumption not for guiding software apps

	Code	Description
1	Sx	From Source but not used
2	Sd	From source, used but then dropped
3	S	From source, kept
4	Dpx	Previously derived but not used
5	Dpd	Previously derived variable, used but then dropped
6	Dp	Previously derived variable, kept
7	Dd	Derived variable, used but then dropped
8	D	Derived variable, kept



Achievements

- Consistent pattern in MEIRU manuals thus easy to train officers
- High quality data stored securely
- Data management team with vast experience and high competence
- Accessible gateway for data, study documents and study outputs
- Availability of tools to use – Nesstar and NADA
- MEIRU data will be more accessible internally and externally



Challenges

- Study level metadata not easy to extract
- Bulk of data collected on paper
 - We can't leverage advantages afforded by electronic data capture
- Time required to create/ edit metadata for complex studies
- Ongoing work – updates needed for new data
- Robust versioning to keep track of do-files, xml, extracted data and changes to manuals



Where to next?

- Documentation of analytical datasets
- Adding all documented data to MEIRU data portal
- Updating of data sharing policies to guide data access requests
- Anonymisation and statistical disclosure risk assessment and control
- Depositing data subset with LSHTM data compass



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