# DATA DICTIONARY FOR: THE CLAIM EVALUATION TOOLS: DATABASE 1B (CHILDREN'S LUGANDA QUESTIONNAIRE)

Description of database:	Data from the evaluation of the evaluation of the Informed Health Choices (IHC) primary school intervention done in Uganda in 2016. The study evaluated the effect of the IHC primary school intervention on children's understanding and ability to apply key concepts to assess claims about the effects (benefits and harms) of treatments. We used multiple-choice questions from the Claim Evaluation Tools database in a test to measure the outcome. Each test was entered twice by two independent individuals (double data entry) and the whole dataset was checked for consistency up to generation of this final clean version. Some children had parents who were enrolled in a separate but related trial evaluating the effect of a podcast on parents' understanding and ability to apply key concepts to assess claims about treatment effects.
Type of data:	
Number of variables:	58
Contacts:	

No	Variable name	Type of variable	Description of variable data: Responses	Number of	Values and value labels
			to:	Characters	
1	recordid	Numerical	Number associated with a record		
2	Qn0part1	Numerical	Child's id in class	3	
3	Qn0part2	Alphanumeric	School id	4	
4	Qn0part3	Alphanumeric	Teacher's id	7	
5	Qn0part4	Alphanumeric	Child's study number	12	
6	Qn0part5		Child's school study group	1	1= Group 1,
					2= Group 2
7	Qn0part6	Numerical	Parent enrolled in podcast trial?	1	1 = Enrolled,
					2 = Not Enrolled
8	Qn0part7	Alphanumeric	If yes to Qn0part6 above, parent's study number	12	
9	Qn0part8	Alphanumeric	If yes to Qn0part6 above, parent's study	1	1 = Group 1,
			group		2 = Group 2
10	Qn0part9	Numerical	School ownership	1	1= Government
1					2= Private
11	Qn0part10	Numerical	School location	1	1=Rural
					2=Semi urban
					3=Urban
Part 2	2: Questions about	the child			
12	Qn1part2		Child's age in completed years	2	0 = missing
13	Qn1part3		Child's gender	1	1 = Girl,

					2 = Boy
14	Qn2part1	String	Who went to the doctor's office every day?	1	A = People who didn't, B = People who got, C = Everyone, D = Sick people, 0 = Missing
15	Qn2part2	String	How did the doctor decide who should get tea?	1	A = By tossing, B = By asking people, C = The doctor gave, D = The doctor asked, 0 = Missing
16	Qn3part1	String	What was the treatment?	1	A = Tea, B = Sleep, C = The study, D = The doctor, 0 = Missing
17	Qn3part2	String	What was the result of the study?	1	A = Drinking tea can, B = Doctors toss coin, C = People should go, D = Not drinking tea, 0 = Missing
18	Qn4	String	Annette sees a soap advert. Thinks new soap is better. Is Annette right?	1	A = No, the soap, B = Yes, soap is new, C = Yes, company is well-known, 0 = Missing
19	Qn5	String	Regina has an illness How sure can she be that the medicine has no harms?	1	A = It is not, B = Not very sure, C = Very sure, since, 0 = Missing
20	Qn6	String	John has skin rash. He chooses a cream from a known company Is John right?	1	A = No, just because, B = It is not possible, C = No, the cream, D = Yes, the company, 0 = Missing
20	Qn7	String	Two companies make medicines. How can you know which medicine is better?	1	A = It isn't possible, B = I would rely,

					C = I cannot trust, 0 = Missing
22	Qn8	String	Dr. Kato and Dr. Semakula disagree about which medicine. Is Dr. Kato right?	1	A = Yes, basis is experience, B = Yes, basis is studies, C = No, basis is not studies, 0 = Missing
23	Qn9	String	Habibah has pain in her ear. She asks Hassan. Do you agree with Hassan?	1	A = Yes, because this, B = No, Hassan's experience, C = Yes, Hassan rinsed, 0 = Missing
24	Qn10	String	Sarah has an illness. Three friends advise. Which is the best advice?	1	A = Only if many tried it, B = Only if it will not harm her, C = If Sarah has money, O = Missing
25	Qn11	String	Dr. Acheng is an expert. How sure can we be that Dr. Acheng is right?	1	A = It is not possible, B = Not very sure, C = Dr. Acheng is, D = Dr. Acheng wouldn't be, 0 = Missing
26	Qn12	String	Edith has stomach pain. How sure can we be that juice is a good treatment?	1	A = Even though people, B = Very sure, C = Edith should ask, 0 = Missing
27	Qn13	String	At David's school some children have poor parents. Is David correct?	1	A = It depends on, B = Yes, students with, C = Yes, the juice, D = There could be other, 0 = Missing
28	Qn14	String	In a research study done by John Mildred says we cannot be sure. Why?	1	A = Because the study, B = Because John, C = Because four people, 0 = Missing
29	Qn15	String	A new fruit drink. Why can't we be sure about the results of Fred's study?	1	A = Because all people taking, B = Because people knew if, C = Because Fred should, 0 = Missing
30	Qn16	String	Harriet is worried. How sure can she be	1	A = Harriet needs to,

			that the old medicine is better?		B = She heard about, C = Unless she finds, D = This is a new study, 0 = Missing
31	Qn17	String	Doctors studied people Can we be sure that the new medicine is good?	1	A = No taking the new, B = Yes, people were asked, C = Yes, the study was done, 0 = Missing
32	Qn18	String	In a research study How sure can you be the new treatment is better?	1	A = People taking the new, B = All people taking part, C = Older people didn't like, 0 = Missing
33	Qn19	String	Judith wants smoother skin. Based on this link Is Judith correct?	1	A = It depends on how, B = There might be, C = Yes, because the, D = No, Judith should, 0 = Missing
34	Qn20	String	Wasswa has done a research study giving. Is Dr. Wasswa right?	1	A = No. The people, B = Yes, some of them, C = No, since not all, 0 = missing
35	Qn21part1	Numerical	Peter says that if a treatment works for one person	1	1 = I agree, 2 = I disagree, 0 = Missing
36	Qn21part2	Numerical	Alice says that if some people try the treatment and feel	1	1 = I agree, 2 = I disagree, 0 = Missing
37	Qn21part3	Numerical	Habibah says that just because many people are using the	1	1 = I agree, 2 = I disagree, 0 = Missing
38	Qn21part4	Numerical	Julie says that companies sometimes say that the treatment	1	1 = I agree, 2 = I disagree, 0 = Missing
39	Qn22part1	Numerical	The doctor should use chance to decide which people	1	1 = More sure, 2 = Less sure, 0 = Missing
40	Qn22part2	Numerical	People should not know which medicine	1	1 = More sure,

			they get until		2 = Less sure,
44	0.22 12	N			0 = Missing
41	Qn22part3	Numerical	The doctor should include only a small	1	1 = More sure,
			number of people		2 = Less sure,
					0 = Missing
42	Qn23part1	Numerical	Julie says that, if a treatment has been	1	1 = I agree,
			compared in a study		2 = I disagree,
					0 = Missing
43	Qn23part2	Numerical	Margaret says that the results of a study	1	1 = I agree,
			should be used to		2 = I disagree,
					0 = Missing
Part	3: Questions abou	ut your views			
44	Qn24part1	Numerical	Find out what the claim was based on, for	1	1 = Very unlikely,
			example		2 = Unlikely,
					3 = Likely,
					4 = Very likely,
					5 = I don't know,
					0 = Missing
45	Qn24part2	Numerical	Find out if the claim was based on a	1	1 = Very unlikely,
	•		research study comparing		2 = Unlikely,
					3 = Likely,
					4 = Very likely,
					5 = I don't know,
					0 = Missing
46	Qn25part1	Numerical	Assessing whether a claim about a	1	1 = Very difficult,
	, ,		treatment is based on a		2 = Difficult,
					3 = Easy,
					4 = Very easy,
					5 = I don't know,
					0 = Missing
47	Qn25part2	Numerical	Assessing where I can find information	1	1 = Very difficult,
	opa		about treatments	_	2 = Difficult,
					3 = Easy,
					4 = Very easy,
					5 = I don't know,
					0 = Missing
48	Qn25part3	Numerical	Assessing how sure I can be about the	1	1 = Very difficult,
48	QIIZSParts	Numericai	Assessing now sure i can be about the	1	1 – very annicuit,

49	Qn25part4	Numerical	results of a research  Assessing if the results of a research study	1	2 = Difficult, 3 = Easy, 4 = Very easy, 5 = I don't know, 0 = Missing 1 = Very difficult,
			comparing		2 = Difficult, 3 = Easy, 4 = Very easy, 5 = I don't know, 0 = Missing
50	Qn26	Numerical	Think about an illness you might get. How likely are you to say yes?	1	1 = Very unlikely, 2 = Unlikely, 3 = Likely, 4 = Very likely, 5 = I don't know, 0 = Missing
_	tions about schoo			1	
51	Qn27	String	How much do you like school?	1	A = I dislike school a lot, B = I dislike school, C = I like school, D = I like school a lot
52	Qn28	String	How helpful is what you are learning in school?	1	A = I think it is very unhelpful, B = I think it is unhelpful, C = I think it is helpful, D = I think it is very helpful
53	Qn29	String	How much do like science as a subject?	1	A = I dislike science a lot, B = I dislike science, C = I like science, D = I like science a lot
54	Qn30	String	How helpful to you is what you are learning in science?	1	A = I think it is very unhelpful, B = I think it is unhelpful, C = I think it is helpful, D = I think it is very helpful
55	Qn31	String	How much did you like what you learned as part of the IHC lessons?	1	A = I did not like the lessons at all, B = I did not like the lessons, C = I liked the lessons,

					D = I liked the lessons very much
56	Qn32	String	How helpful to you is what you learned as	1	A = I think it is very unhelpful,
			part of the IHC lessons?		B = I think it is unhelpful,
					C = I think it is helpful,
					D = I think it is very helpful
57	Qn33	String	How easy or difficult to understand did you	1	A = Very difficult to understand,
			find the IHC lessons?		B = Difficult to understand,
					C = Easy to understand,
					D = Very easy to understand
58	Qn34	String	Do you trust what you learned as part of	1	A = I have very little trust in it,
			the lessons IHC lessons?		B = I have little trust in it,
					C = I trust it,
					D = I trust it very much

End of questionnaire