

Research in Nursing

Topic: Development of data collection tool

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Learning Outcome

- Define
- Methods
- Types of tools

Data

- Information or facts that are collected in research
- Data are simply units of information.
- Data mainly 2 types
 - Primary data : Fresh and first time
 - Secondary data: Collected before

Primary vs Secondary data

Primary data

- Real time
- Sure about the sources
- Can answer research question.
- Cost and time
- Can avoid bias
- More flexible

Secondary data

- Past data
- Not sure about sources
- Refining the research problem
- Cheap and no time
- Bias can't be ruled out
- Less flexible

Data Collection

- It is the process by which the researcher collects the information needed to answer the research problem.
- Primary data will collect by observation or interview.
- Secondary data will collect from article or book.
- Data may be collect by observation, survey, interview.

Purpose of data collection

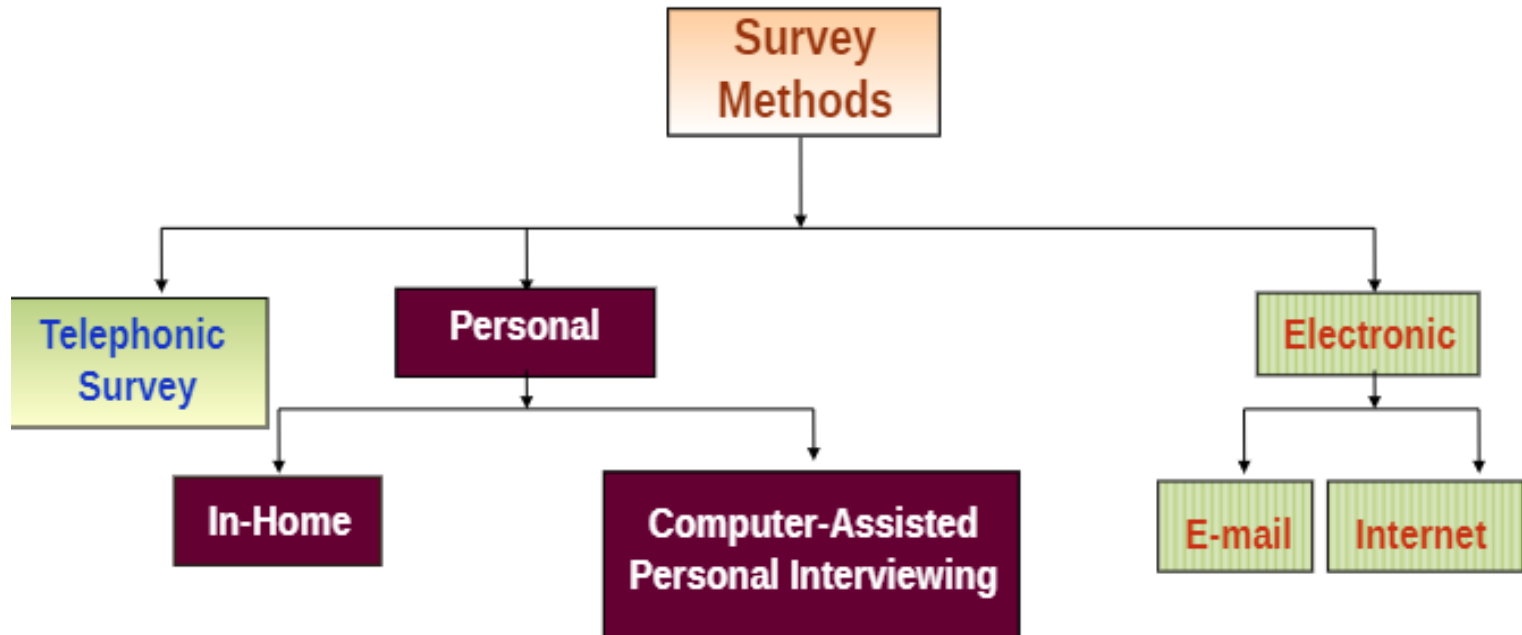
- To obtain information
- To keep record
- To make decision about important issue
- To pass information to other

Observation

- Data collect from the field through observation by observer.
- Observation may be defined as systematic viewing, coupled with consideration of seen phenomena. (P V Young)
- Observation may be structured and unstructured, Controlled or uncontrolled, Participants or non participants.

Survey

- A 'survey' is a technique of gathering information by questioning from sample, through standardized or questioning procedure that probably describe the whole population.



Interview

- Oral verbal communication

1- **Structured Interviews** :A set of pre decided questions.

2- **Unstructured Interviews** :No pre decided questions.

3. **Focused Group Interview**: 6-10 people

4. **Clinical Interview**: Investigation, observation, monitoring, diagnosis, planning, treatment and review.

Questionnaire

- An instrument/ tool for the collection of data, usually in written form, consisting of open/closed questions and other enquiries requiring a response from subjects.
- Questionnaire is sent (by post or by mail) to the persons concerned with a request to answer the questions and return the Questionnaire.
- A Questionnaire consists of a number of questions printed in a definite order on a form.

Types of questionnaire

- Unstructured / Open-ended questions: This gives the respondents the ability to respond in their own words like name, age
- Structured/ Close-ended / fixed alternative questions: This allows the respondents to choose one of the given alternatives. Types:- Dichotomous questions and Multiple Questions.
- Semi structured questionnaire:

Steps of preparing questionnaire

- Decide what information is required
- Make a rough list of question
- Refine the question phrasing
- Develop the response format
- Finalize the lay out of questionnaire
- Pretest and revise

Essential for a good questionnaire

- Should be short and simple
- Follow a sequence of questions from easy to difficult one.
- Technical terms should be avoided.
- Should provide adequate space for answers in questionnaire.
- Directions regarding filling of questionnaire should be given Physical Appearance - Quality of paper, Color.
- Sequence must be clear

Checklist

- It can be used to systematically observe human behavior or the condition of specific equipment like expiry date o medicine, time management practise

Secondary Data

- Data gathered and recorded by someone else.
- Secondary data is data that has been collected for another purpose.
- It involves less cost, time and effort.
- Secondary data is data that is being reused Usually in a different context.
- For example : Data from book, newspaper, record book.

Proper method for data collection

- Nature ,Scope and object of inquiry
- Availability of Funds
- Time Factor
- Accuracy Required