

Selecting a Method of Data Collection

Laurie Miller, M.D.

Professor of Pediatrics, Nutrition, and Child Development
Tufts University



















Methods of data collection

Observation



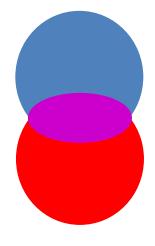
Questionnaires



Interviews



Self-report



Types of observation studies

- Structured observation
 - Frequency of actions
 - Provides quantitative information



- Participant observation
 - Meanings people attach to their actions
 - Provides qualitative information



Structured observations

Requires precise coding

Advantages

- Reliable
- Can examine relationships
- Can conduct in natural setting

Disadvantages

- Must be on-site
- Must make inferences



Potential bias in observation

 Participants aware of being observed and change behavior « Hawthorne effect »



Observer biased towards a particular participant « Halo effect »

Ways to collect information

Observation



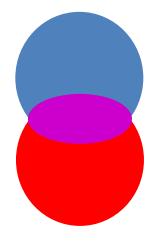
Questionnaires



Interviews



Self-report



Types of questions

- Attribute variables
 - Respondent characteristics

- Opinion variables
 - What respondent feels or believes



- Behavioral variables
 - How often respondent does X, Y, Z

Questionnaires

• Paper or electronic



Self-report or administered







Questionnaires: advantages (self-report)

- Access to large #s of people
- Ease of data collection
- Access thoughts and feelings
- Relatively low cost



Questionnaires

Open answers

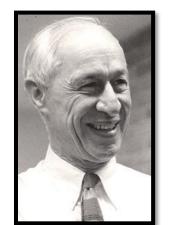
Closed answers



Quantitative

Rating scales (« semantic differential »)

Likert scales



Qualitative*

Examples

Open answers

What is the best food to give a 6 month old baby?

Closed answers

Did your child eat meat yesterday? (Yes/No)
Where is your water source located? (inside compound/public tap/other)

Rating scales

Rate the area where you live:

Safe__|__|__|Dangerous
Clean__|__|__|Dirty

Likert scales

Here are some statements about the students in your class. Please show how much you agree or disagree with each one.	1 Strongly disagree	_	3 Neither agree nor disagree	4 Agree	5 Strongly agree
501. The students in my class enjoy being together					

Interviews: personal conversation

Unstructured



Structured

Semi-structured



Interviews: personal conversation

Unstructured Free structure, content, wording and order of questions

• **Structured** Pre-determined questions, wording and order

• Semi-structured Combination



Examples

Unstructured

What do you think of the new health center in your VDC?

Structured

Does the new health center have enough doctors? Is your child getting good care there?

Semi-structured

job interview, doctor visit



Type of interview should match type of research

• Unstructured - exploratory research (round 1)

 Structured - descriptive or explanatory research (easiest to code and to examine relationships between variables)

• **Semi-structured** – exploratory research (round 2) and qualitative results for explanatory research

Four cognitive demands in answering questions

- 1. Comprehend the question
- 2. Recall requested information from memory
- 3. Evaluate link between retrieved information and question
- 4. Communicate response



Simplest: face-to-face interview requires only shared language and basic verbal and listening skills

Asking questions: potential complications

- Leading questions
- Clarity
- Reliability
- Generalizability

Bias



Asking questions: potential complications

Leading questions

Only bad parents force their children to carry water

Clarity

I am against banning open defecation



Reliability

same results under different circumstances?

Generalizability

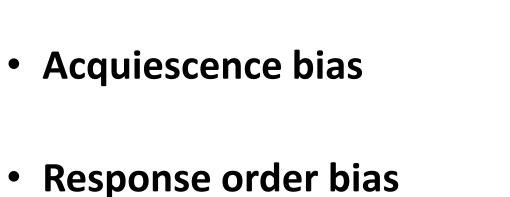
need to explain sampling strategy in detail

Types of bias in questionnaires/interviews

Social bias

Recall bias

Interviewer bias







Types of bias

Social bias

answer determined by socially acceptable norms, rather than the true situation

Recall bias

may be difficult without prompts

Interviewer bias

interviewer characteristics or attitudes

Acquiescence bias tendency to agree with others (yes-saying)

Response order bias

preference for first or last response offered

Social bias

- Over-report
 - Positive health behaviors

- Under-report
 - Socially undesirable behaviors
 - Personal health problems



- Incomplete or inaccurate
 - Personal information

Potential biases by mode of questionnaire administration

Potential for	Face-to-face interviews	Telephone interviews	Self-administered, postal	Self-administered, programmed, electronic
More complete population coverage for sampling	High	Low	(High)	Low
Cognitive burden	Low	Great	Great	Great
Survey response	High	Low	Medium – low	Low
Item response/completion of questionnaire	High	Low	Low	Low
Question order effects	Low	Low	High	Low
Response-choice order effects	Moderate	High	High	High
Recall bias	Low	Low	(High)	High
Social desirability bias	High	High	Low	Low
'Yes-saying' bias	High	(High)	Low	Low
Interviewer bias	High	(High)		_
Length of verbal response/ amount of information	High	Low	_	_
Willingness to disclose sensitive information	Low	Low	High	High
Respondents' preferences for mode of administration	High	Low	Low	Moderate

Advantages of face-to-face questionnaire administration

Interviewer* can

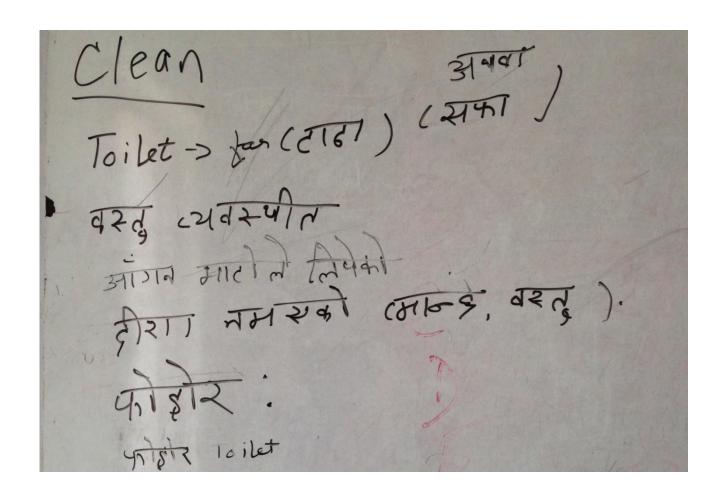
- increase response rates
- maintain motivation
- probe
- clarify ambiguous questions
- help with response choice options
- aid recall
- control the order of the questions
- follow complex question routing/skips





Wording

the kitchen garden conundrum



Wording

the kitchen garden conundrum

Lists

Castes, religions, roof materials, occupations...include other

Category

Mind the gap!



How often....?

Daily
1x/week
2x/week
1x/month

Ranking





- Rank the most important reasons to use soap
 - Wash clothes
 - Wash child's bottom
 - Wash hands after defecating
 - Wash hands before feeding child
 - Wash hands before preparing food

Rating questions



AGREE	TEND TO AGREE	NEITHER AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DISAGREE
		NOR		
		DISAGREE		

AGREE	TEND TO	TEND TO	DISAGREE
	AGREE	DISAGREE	

THE WAY I FEEL HOW HARD -IS HARD TO ON A SCALE QUANTIFY! OF ONE TO TEN?

Open-ended personal questions





"The client would prefer fewer open-ended questions."

Alternative to open-ended questions

– What was your estimated annual income for the household last year?

VS.

- Your household income last year was
 - a. 5-10,000
 - b. 11-25,000
 - c. 26-50,000
 - d. >50,000



Questionnaires: how to prepare

Adapt from others

 Use standardized instruments where possible



Short as possible (fatigue factor especially at end)

Review questions in minute detail with team

Ask colleagues/friends/family to review and respond

Translations

Translate and back-translate by different people



Carefully review results for meaning/nuance



Translations



- Test and retest on proxy target population for
 - -comprehension
 - -clarity
 - –ease of completion





(use results to test your analysis plan)



87% OF THE 56% WHO COMPLETED MORE THAN 23% OF THE SURVEY THOUGHT IT WAS A WASTE OF TIME

As part of your formative research...

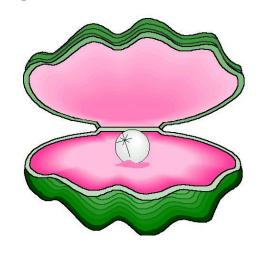
Establish SOPs

 Plan for ongoing refreshers and monitoring to minimize « drift »

Maintain codebooks and manuals

Note any changes made or deviations observed

Major pearl of wisdom



Take the time to incorporate what you have learned and make necessary changes!!



IT'S NOT COOL TO DO DRUGS



COOL TO DO DRUGS

DO DRUGS

Research

Planning & Preparation

Data analysis etc

Start Publish





Hang in there!