

Data Collection



- Major part of the evaluation
- Knowing the who, what, when, where, and how.
- Huge array of methods and tools that collect data
- Critical you choose data sources and methods are likely to yield the necessary information.
- Method follows purpose
- **Need to look behind the data.....**



What is your question?

What are you trying to measure?

What information?

- Collecting data across evaluation pathway
- What are your outcomes and outputs?
- What are your indicators?
- Are they the right ones – will they tell the story?
- Which type of information is most appropriate ?
- Does it lend itself to quantitative or qualitative data or both?
- What type of information are stakeholders most likely to understand, be receptive to and consider credible?

Context



Also:



Data collection plan

Questions	Indicators	Data collection			
		Sources	Methods	Sample	Timing

Data Sources



Mixed methods

- Achieve both the depth and breadth / strengthen data
- Mixed methods approaches ie a number of different types of methods or, using a mixture of qualitative and quantitative methods.
- Multifaceted approaches capitalise on strengths and reduce weaknesses that stem from using single method
- Mixed methods complex research problems such as disparities in health
- Good for addressing issues for vulnerable or marginalised populations
- Good for community participation
- Time-intensive data collection and analysis;



Collection considerations

- What existing data is available and can be collated?
- What are the gaps and are they critical?
- How will new information be collated?
- Requirements for privacy and ethics?

Existing data

- National and regional - morality, morbidity, census, surveillance data
- Local based data – activity data, hospital admissions, discharge data, needs assessment, asset based assessment
- Programme documentation, grant proposals, performance data, observations

What will be your challenges with existing data?



Challenges

- Availability
- Accessibility – frequently of release / process?
- Disaggregated down to geographical level or timeframe
- Completeness
- Consistency of definitions
- Baseline
- Biases
- Ability to analyse

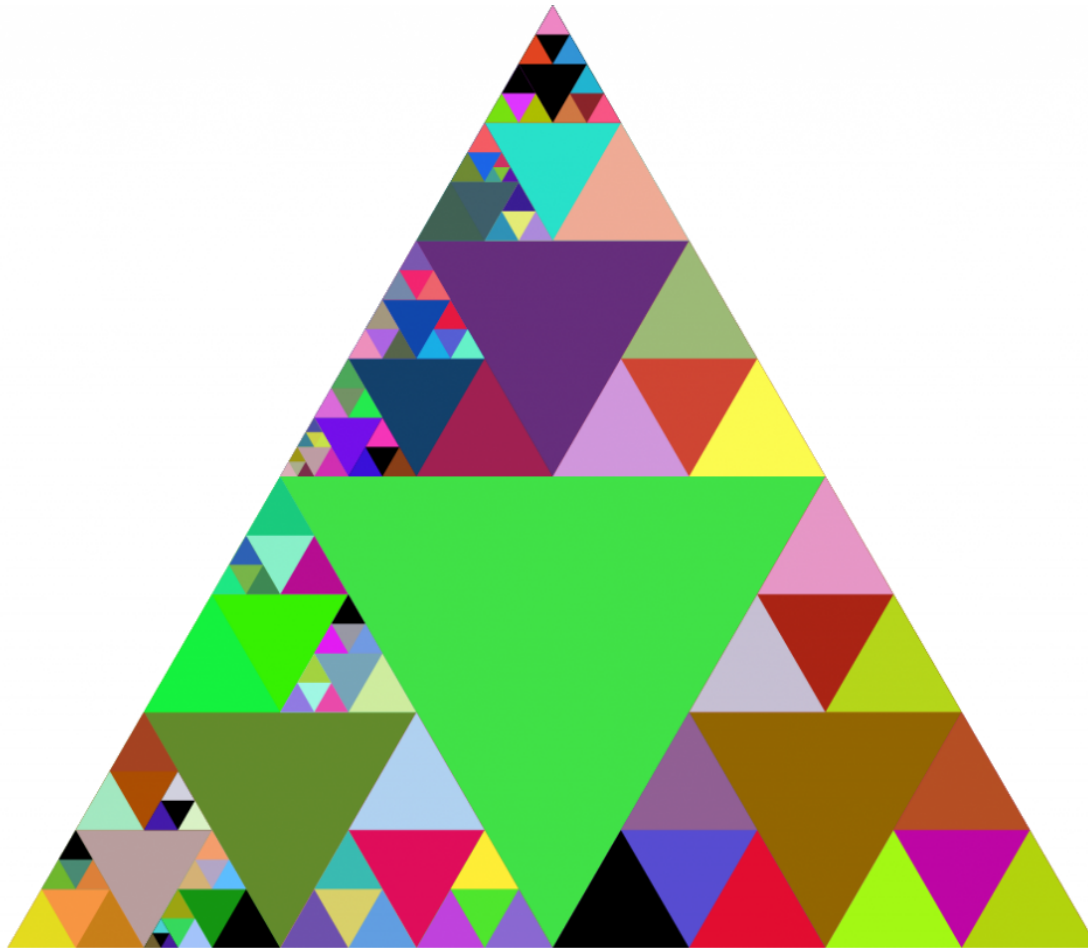
New data



Biases

- What will be the biases you face?
- In what direction?
- How will you account for this?
- How will affect your findings?

Triangulation



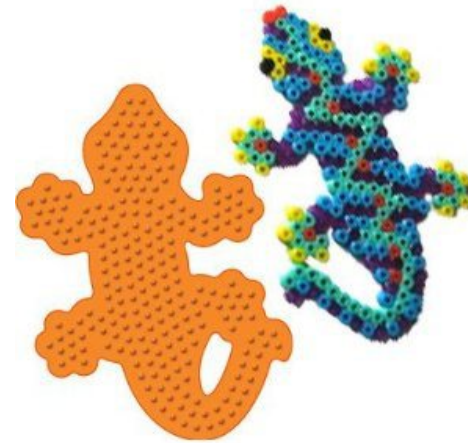
Data collection with hard to reach/ hidden communities

- Wide definition

Defined by:

- Demographics
- Life path
- Access
- Context

Not static



National Teenage Pregnancy Strategy

Quantitative data

- Birth, Termination, Conception, contraception, NEETs, housing data

Qualitative data

- Semi-structured interviews - young parents
- Telephone/ face to face interviews – TPC, programme leads, strategic leads

Triangulation

Discussion

- What data collections sources and methods are you using/ used?
- What are the challenges?
- What bias did you face?
- How did you overcome them?
- How are your hidden/hard to reach communities and how would you collect data?