Data Collection & Analysis

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https://il.mahidol.ac.th

https://www.globalpatron.com/blog/data-collection-methods/



What to cover...

- 1. Data Collection
- 2. Type of Data Collection
- 3. Data Collection Methods
- 4. Data Analysis



1. Data Collection

Process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes



2. Type of Data Collection

- 1. Primary Data Collection
 - → Raw data (slow but complete)
 - Quantitative Research Method
 - Numbers & Calculations
 - Qualitative Research Method
 - Non-calculable elements
- 2. Secondary Data Collection
 - > From database, faster but incomplete



3. Data Collection Methods

- 1. Questionnaire
- 2. Form
- 3. Interview
- 4. Observation
- 5. Focus Group
- 6. Oral History
- 7. Document & Recording



3.1 Questionnaire

- Online / Paper Questionnaire
- Easy, Customization, Powerful, Low cost
- Close-ended / Open-ended Questions
- Relevant, Short and Structured Design
- Tools → Google Form https://docs.google.com/forms

Questionnaire

QUESTION TYPE	LEVEL OF DATA
Dichotomous questions	Nominal
Multiple choice questions	Nominal
Rank ordering	Ordinal
Rating scales	Ordinal
Constant sum questions	Ordinal
Ratio data questions	Ratio
Open-ended questions	Word-based data

Research Methods in Education. 8th Ed. by Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion, Keith Morrison (2018)



Dichotomous Questions

1	leadership in the school (tick one only):
2	☐ Good ☐ Not Good Generally, how effective is the principal's communication in the school (tick one only):
	☐ Good ☐ Not Good
3	Generally, how willing to communicate is the school principal (tick one only): □ Good □ Not Good



Cross Tabulation

TABLE 24.1 CROSSTABULATION OF RESPONSES TO TWO KEY FACTORS IN EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Effective leadership	Principal's communication	Willingness to communicate	Frequency (% rounded)	
Good	Good	Good	45 (28.1%)	
Good	Good	Not good	15 (9.4%)	
Good	Not good	Good	10 (6.2%)	
Good	Not good	Not good	12 (7.5%)	
Not good	Good	Good	3 (1.9%)	
Not good	Good	Not good	12 (7.5%)	
Not good	Not good	Good	5 (3.1%)	
Not good	Not good	Not good	58 (36.3%)	
Total			160 (100%)	



Multiple Choice Question

Number of year 1−5 □		g 15–24 □	25+ □
Which age gro (you may tick Infant/kind Primary Secondary Sixth form	more than or ergarten (excluding si	ne)?	

Rank Ordering

Please place these in rank order of the most to the least important, by putting the position (1–5) against each of the following statements, number one being the most important and number 5 being the least important:

Students should enjoy school	
Teachers should set less homework	[]
Students should have more choice of subjects	[]
in school	
Teachers should use more collaborative	[]
methods	
Students should be tested more, so that they	[]
work harder	



Rating Scale

Please complete the following by placing a tick in one space only, as follows:

1 = strongly disagree; 2 = disagree;

3 = neither agree nor disagree;

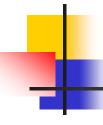
4=agree; 5=strongly agree

Senior school staff should teach more

Constant Sum Question

'Please distribute a total of ten points among the sentences that you think most closely describe your behaviour. You may distribute these freely: they may be spread out, or awarded to only a few statements, or all allocated to a single sentence if you wish.'

I can take advantage of new opportunities	[]
I can work effectively with all kinds of people	[]
Generating new ideas is one of my strengths	[]
I can usually tell what is likely to work in	[]
practice	
I am able to see tasks through to the very end	[]
I am prepared to be unpopular for the good of	[]
the school	



Ratio Data

- True zero value, the true interval value
- Continuous data

How much money do you have in the bank?	
How many times have you been late for school?	
How many marks did you score in the mathematics test?	
How old are you (in years)?	

3.2 Form

- Social Data
 - Table of assigned ID and participants
 - Assigned ID: exclude identity
 - Age, Sex, Date, Time, ...
- Screening Form
 - Inclusion / Exclusion Criteria
- Recording Form
 - Independent variables ตัวแปรตัน
 - Dependent variables ตัวแปรตาม (ผล)

Preliminary questionnaire

Screening Form

Effects of visual words presented at different visual spans on recognition processing evaluated from visual event-related potential and reaction time

Participar	nt ID code	Da	ate	Time	
Ageyears Sex		Sex	☐ Male	Female	
Are you ri	ight handed or left	handed?	☐ Right ☐ Left		
Please an	nswer the following	questions.			
1	Do you have fo	llowing diseases o	r conditions?		
	a. Do you hav	e normal vision or	corrected vision?	☐Yes ☐No	
	b. Do you have neuromuscular disea		diseases?	□Yes □No	
2	Do you have brain injury?				
	Never	Yes		please specify	
3			ht shoulder, arm, hand	d, and wrist?	
	□ Never □ Yes		If yes, please specify		
4				NS? (e.g. tranquilizer, stimulants,	
	Never	Yes		lease specify	
5			nguage communication	n?	
	Dyes	DNo			



Recording Form – Onsite

Time 1: Baseline Heart Rate 1

Then drink a cup of coffee (50mg caffeine)

Time 2: 30 min after: Heart Rate 2

Time 3: 60 min after: Heart Rate 3

Date	Subject	Time 1	HR1	Time 2	HR2	Time3	HR3
1 Apr 22	M01	09.00	80	9.30	96	10.00	82
	M02	09.00	84	9.30	100	10.00	84
	F01	09.30	86	10.00	100	10.30	92
	F02	09.30	82	10.00	102	10.30	90



https://docs.google.com/forms



3.3 Interview

- Face to Face, Webinar, Phone
- Time-consuming & costly
- Develop Open-ended & structured interview questions for an appropriate time
- Leave room for follow-up questions
- Observe body language, facial expression, voice mood & tone



3.4 Observation

- Onsite or Online Realtime Observation
- Recorded video
- Observe body language, facial expression, voice mood & tone
- Avoid bias & judgment



3.5 Focus Group

- Qualitative data collection
- Combination of interviews, surveys and observations
- Provides feedback and answers to the open-ended questions
- Aim to gather collective opinions rather than individual ones



3.6 Oral History

- Based on a single phenomenon or event
- Collection, preservation, and interpretation of historical data (based on the experiences and thoughts of people who were part of the particular event)



3.7 Document & Recording

- Secondary Data Collection
- Less time, less cost
- Data may not complete
- Literature Review
- Meta-Analysis



Word-Based Data

- Qualitative Data
- Extract keywords
- Validity & Reliability
- Content Analysis



4. Data Analysis Methods

- 1. Quantitative Data Analysis
- 2. Qualitative Data Analysis

https://research-methodology.net/research-methods/data-analysis/qualitative-data-analysis/ https://gradcoach.com/qualitative-data-analysis-methods/



4.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

1. Descriptive: Frequency, percentage, mode, median, mean, standard deviation, variance, range, quartile, interquartile deviation

2. Relationship:

- Simple correlation
- Spearman rank correlation
- Pearson Product Moment correlation (r_{xv}), Partial correlation, Multiple correlations



4.1 Quantitative Data Analysis (2)

- 3. Test the difference between two groups of means **
 - t-test (paired t-test, unpaired t-test), z-test
- 4. Test the difference between more than two groups of means
 - ANOVA, F-test
- 5. Test the difference and relationship of frequency data
 - Chi-square, Fisher's Exact Test (small n)



4.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

- 1. Content Analysis
- 2. Narrative Analysis
- 3. Discourse Analysis
- 4. Thematic Analysis
- 5. Grounded Theory
- 6. Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis





About the speaker

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