IDEAMAP SUDAN

USING PRIMARY DATA

Data collection methods

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TRAINING DELIVERY 2 0 2 2 (IDeAMapSudan)

INTEGRATED DEPRIVATION AREA MAPPING SYSTEM FOR DISPLACEMENT DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND SOCIOECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION IN KHARTOUM, SUDAN





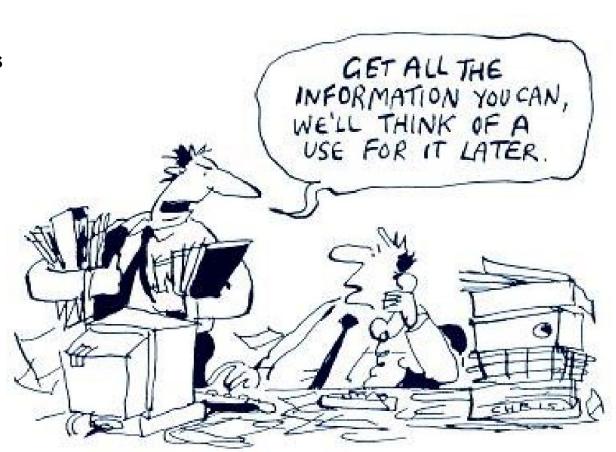


(1) WHAT IS PRIMARY DATA



WHAT IS PRIMARY DATA?

- Primary Data is data collected from first-hand sources by the researcher/research team.
- It is led by the project requirements or research question(s);
- The researcher has control over the methods to be employed. This however:
 - does not mean full control;
 - does not justify collecting data just because!
 Every piece of collected data should be linked to a specific requirement.





PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION METHODS

- Direct observation
- Indirect observation



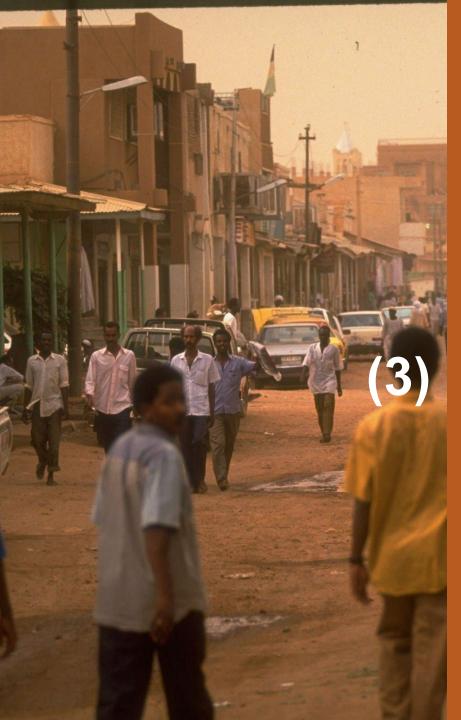
PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Primary data collection methods can be classified according to two main types:

 Direct observation - the surveyor registers his/her observations according to his/her own interpretation and sensitivity, or according to measurements of auxiliary devices (if any), like GPS, photo cameras, thermometers, etc); Indirect observation-the surveyor registers what informants tell him/her.

Examples: physical environment surveys

Examples: Household questionnaires, Interviews, group discussion



(3) BEST PRACTICES

- Survey Structure
- Technicalities
- Ethics



QUESTIONS

The fewer the questions the better;

No one likes questionnaires of 10 pages that take one hour to fill in!

Keep it simple!

(because, you know, simple is beautiful!):

QUESTIONS

REDUNDANCY

AMBIGUITY

Avoid open questions (but don't be afraid of them!);

✓ What will you do with 50 responses of ~300 words each?

Questions seeking to obtain the same information;

Asking for one's age having already registered the date of birth won't add much!

TARGET

It is usually something undesirable;

The question "Do you like Lisbon?" might not be very informative if you are investigating, say, perceptions on quality of life.

Make sure the questions are comprehensible;

Avoid technical terminology and educate yourself on cultural and political sensitivities



Do NOT trust humans!

(they are a species best know for making mistakes...)

TECHNICALITIES

Use as much constraints as you can;

The field 'Age' should only accept numbers from 12 to 18 if your target are teenagers)

Let the computers do the work – they are stupid but reliable;

✓ If you record the location of something, you can easily know what is its administrative context – don't enter that information yourself.

Avoid solutions that rely too heavily on technology.;

You don't want to conduct your survey over an application that has to have 3/4G Internet access all the time.

Does your survey has a spatial component? Plan it carefully!

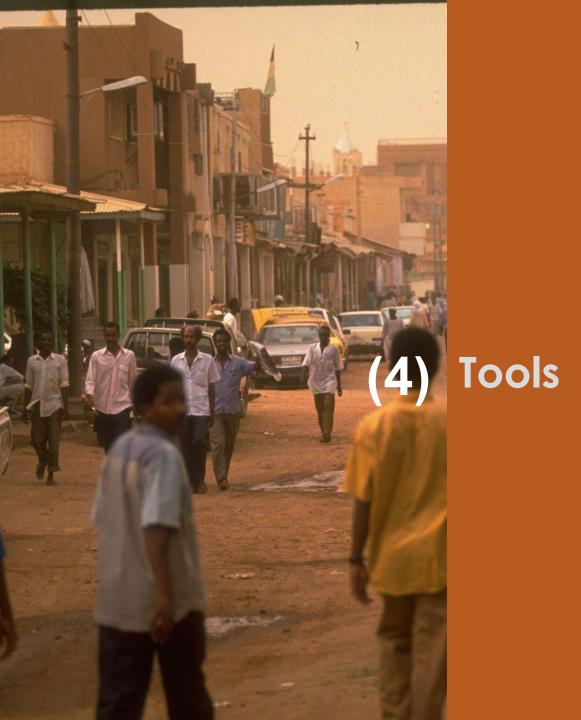
- What is the level of spatial accuracy you require?
- What kind of geometries do you need?
- Can the device and software cover the accuracy and geometrical requirements?



ETHICS

Be honest!

- Be clear about the purpose of the survey
- Make sure you have explicit consent from the interviewees;
- Under no circumstances are you allowed to share data that is not anonymized;
- Be wary of risks and consequences that your interviewees may incur by collaborating with your survey and ask yourself if is it worth it;
- Be careful when sharing data (even if it is aggregated and anonymized)
 with actors that are not direct stakeholders.
- Accept that, most of the times, one survey will take longer than what you planned. People are helping you, so they deserve your attention and patience.





WHAT DO YOU NEED TO DO?

Two main types of mobile (i.e. phone) applications:

Cloud storage – one questionnaire, many devices, one single dataset;
 ✓ Open Data Kit, Kobo Collect

Local storage – has to be transferred from the device to a common (local or remote) data repository;

Qfield, Input

For the assignment we will use Kobo Collect, which is based on Open Data Kit

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!