

## DATA COLLECTION TIP SHEET

### Steps for Data Collection Planning:

- 1. Begin by answering these key questions:**
  - What question do we need to answer—that is, why are we collecting this data?
  - What data analysis tools do we envision using to display the data after we have it? (E.g., run chart, graph, Pareto chart)
  - What type of data do we need to construct this tool and answer the question?
  - Where in the process can we collect this data?
  - Who in the process can provide this data?
  - How can we collect this data from these people with minimum effort and chance of error?
  - What additional data do we need to capture for future analysis, reference, and traceability?
- 2. Keep the following points in mind when planning for data collection:**
  - Seek usefulness, not perfection! Remember, data for improvement is different from data for research.
  - Data recording must be easy. Try to build it in to the process under study.
  - Use sampling as part of the plan to collect the data.
  - Design data collection forms with the collector's needs in mind.
  - Minimize the possibility of errors.
  - Provide clear, concise directions.
  - Use existing data whenever possible.
- 3. Develop your plan by answering the following questions:**
  - What data will be collected? (e.g. Qualitative or Quantitative)
  - Who will collect the data?
  - When will the data be collected? (e.g. Frequency)
  - Where will the data be collected?
  - How will the data be collected?
  - Where will the data be stored?
- 4. When you have developed a method to collect the data:**
  - test it with a few people who will be collecting the data
  - incorporate their ideas for improving the data collection plan.
- 5. Be aware of the cost of collecting the data relative to the benefit** gained from having the data.
- 6. Teach** all the data collectors how to collect the data correctly.
- 7. Record** what went wrong during the data collection so that learning can take place.
- 8. Share** relevant analysis and reports, so individuals can understand the importance of the data collection.
- 9. Audit the data** as it comes in for accuracy and completeness. Correct errors early.

## Here are some websites that you might find helpful in terms of population health data:

- Health Equity Data for Ontario-information related to health inequities as well as other health equity-associated factors such as: income, social status, race, gender, education and physical environment: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/Data-and-Analysis/Health-Equity>
- Public Health Data: <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/>
- Statistical Data: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/type/data>
- [ICES Data](#)

## Community Mental Health Addiction and Other Data Sources (External and Internal):

- [Ontario Common Assessment of Need \(OCAN\)](#)
- [Ontario Perception of Care \(OPOC\)](#)
- [Global Appraisal of Individual Needs \(GAIN\)](#)
- Literature
- Benchmarking
- Client & Family Advisory Committee
- Experience Based Design
- Client Management System
- Incident Reporting
- Complaints
- Employee Engagement. Satisfaction
- Human Resources: sick time, turnover, training etc.

## References/Resources:

IHI (2004). Simple Data Collection Planning. (Boston, MA).

<http://www.ihl.org/resources/Pages/Tools/SimpleDataCollectionPlanning.aspx> Accessed 29.07.2016

[Ontario Health Teams: Data Supports Guidance Document \(gov.on.ca\)](#)

[Canadian Institute for Health Information | CIHI](#)

[How We Measure Health Quality - Health Quality Ontario \(HQO\) \(hqontario.ca\)](#)

<http://www.e-qip.ca>

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