STEP 3: DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is, for most students, the most enjoyable part of the project. Most scientists agree that work in the lab is fun. Here you will develop procedures, revise ideas, and collect data. You will have fun in experimentation, however you must document all work by recording everything that was done. Data is anything that we can measure or observe. Data can be placed into two different categories, quantitative and qualitative.

Quantitative data is any observation that is numerical in nature. This data is easily replicable as it is a number measurement. This type of data can be analyzed using a variety of statistical tests. Good quantitative data is something that can be replicated by other research scientists. It is critical that accurate data be recorded for future use and reference. Because quantitative data has a specific measurement, it must have a specific unit of measurement that was used. Be sure to label all quantitative data with the proper unit.

Qualitative data is any written observations that you notice during experimentation. These may include possible problems that you encountered. They may be outside forces that you feel may help explain the quantitative results that are being recorded. Qualitative data are your interpretations of what you are observing. Due to this fact, qualitative data may not be replicable by other research scientists. Most judges will focus their attention on the quantitative data, however good qualitative notes can help you explain this data more clearly. All researchers should keep a good journal documenting both quantitative and qualitative data.

It is imperative that all data is taken and recorded as accurately as possible. A good journal/log book will help you verify your work and adds validity to your study. The data collection sheet is one way to record your data. You may keep this information in a bound journal or on separate sheets compiled together. A well-prepared data collection sheet will help you to identify exactly what you plan to collect. It also forces you to predict other possible data or problems that you may encounter. A well-designed data collection sheet will replace the journal entry during data collection. ISEF strongly suggests a well documented journal as part of the final display. Record keeping can be tedious, but it is critical for developing conclusions about the data collected.

Assignment 10: DATA COLLECTION SHEET

The data collection sheet is one way that you can keep track of all quantitative and qualitative data. Most students find it will save them time in the long run. The data collection sheet is one piece of paper that will include all of the major experimental information needed for a good journal. If you prepare a place to record your data, then when you are collecting the data it will be much faster. You will eliminate a lot of repetitive record keeping if you use the data collection sheet. It is very important that you record the data as you collect it. Don't rely on your memory to recall critical data.

The data collection sheet should include, but is not limited to, the following

information:

- 1. Date of data collection
- 2. Trial number (both control and experimental)
- 3. Brief procedure with independent variable(s) identified
- 4. Quantitative data (dependent variable)
- 5. Qualitative data (observations and notes these may be very helpful later during conclusion writing and/or data analysis)
- 6. Constants (include items such as environmental conditions, location, set up, etc. that will stay the same in all testing)
- 7. Title
- 8. Your name and/or signature
- 9. LABEL EVERYTHING WITH UNITS MEASURED!!!!!!!!!

You do not need to rewrite published procedures. Simply document the published work and you do not need to copy any lengthy procedures. You must describe any modifications that were made to the published procedure.

A poor example of a data collection sheet is shown below. Try to determine why this is a poor example. What is missing? What would make this data easier to understand?

DATA COLLECTION SHEET

Sunday

Green	

5	4	4	3	2
5	6	6	7	8

Yellow

5	5	4	5	6
5	5	6	5	4

Data worked perfect!

A better example may look more like this example:

EFFECTS OF DENERVATION ON TRANSPORT MAXIMUM OF PHOSPHATES

_	Saline Co						Ken Ma Date:		
Initial Ma	ss of Rat:_		gra	ms					
Constants		% at 4.5 ml/l 9% at 2.0 m : 30 mmol a 60 mmol a 90 mmol a	l/hr at 2 ml/hr at 2 ml/hr						
Procedure	: :								
Sa !	aline		-30mmo] !	l Pi	-60mmo] !	l Pi	 90mmol ! !	Pi	
Minute C	60	120	150	165	185	200	220	235	255
		P1		F	22		P3		P4
	U	J1R		U2R		U3R _		U4R_	
		U 2 L		U2L		_ U3L _		U4L_	
Bloc Press		mn	nHg	m	nHg		mmHg _		_mmHg
Measured	Data:								
Period		In mg%	PO4 mM						
P1 P2 P3 P4 U1R U1L U2R U2L U3R U3L U4R U4L									

Qualitative Notes:

ASSIGNMENT 10

1. Develop a data collection sheet for record keeping.

Assignment 11: JOURNAL

The journal is an essential part of your science fair project. The journal will document each step in your progress to project completion. The data is very important and should be accurately recorded. A data collection sheet will help you accomplish this. All other aspects of your project can be recorded and documented. You can use a spiral notebook, a bound notebook, or a three ring binder. You may use the sample journal sheets as described in the introduction to this book. The journal will provide verification of when you did your project. It should also document that this is your work. Two items that are important for your journal entries are the date and the signature. This should provide adequate documentation that this is your work. You may also prepare a cover page for your journal. This will help to identify your project. Your teacher can laminate the cover and bind your journal into a final product if you like. You will find sample journals in the classroom.

ASSIGNMENT 11

- 1. Develop a sample journal to use throughout your project.
- 2. Develop a cover page to identify your journal.

STEP 3 GRADE CRITERIA

E=Excellent	S=Satisfactory	N=Needs Work	
The following grade crit	eria will be used to assign	n points for this task:	
constants)	• •	ntal plan aspects (title, variable) ow data is being collected	es, control,
quantitative and o	qualitative data shown on	the data collection sheet	
journal cover pag	e		
journal entries sh	ow date and signature		
adequate number	of journal entries show p	roject progress	
	elling, Typed, Style) Documented, Reliable, Journa Pality (Ownership of Project		
	WORK: 24 - 2 VEMENT: 21 - 2	27 23) points
	Total .	/50	, homes
Suggestions for Impr	ovement:		