

BHA-FPX4010 Assessment 3: Quantitative Research Questions and Methods

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Program Name or Degree Name (e.g., Bachelor of Science in Psychology), University

COURSE XXX: Title of Course

Instructor Name

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Quantitative Research Questions and Methods

Part 1: The Quantitative Research Question

Q1. How prevalent is the risk factor of falls in older persons compared to other age groups?

Part 2: Quantitative Methods and Data Collection

Relevant Quantitative Methodologies

The objective of quantitative research is to obtain numerical or statistical data to analyze the impact of phenomena. For this case, the phenomenon being studied is falls and trauma. The appropriate methodology chosen is survey research to determine the prevalence of falls in hospitals, especially among older persons (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The advantages of choosing survey research for this study draw from the fact that surveys are extensive and dependable. Using surveys, as McCall (2018) observes, the researcher can get the opinion/answers of a large population sample, giving an accurate picture of the phenomenon being studied. For this research, I chose a survey for the reason that it gives precise results. Accurate data is critical in research work because the credibility of the research lies in the quality of the data collected. Surveys are ideal for scientific research studies because they provide all the participants with a standardized stimulus. With such high reliability obtained, the researcher's own biases are eliminated.

Quantitative Data Collection Tools or Strategies

The most common tools or strategies used for data collection in quantitative studies are observations, questionnaires, focus groups, and interviews. Questionnaires are by far the most used instrument for collecting data in quantitative research (Jones et al., 2019). They are a set of structured/standardized questions used to collect data from research participants (Grants, 2018). Conversely, focus groups are a group of people/participants chosen by a researcher to get their

perceptions/experiences. For this study, questionnaires will be used since many participants are targeted. Interviews are a data collection approach where the researcher individually sits down with chosen participants and asks them questions about the phenomenon being studied.

Interviews are important in research because the researcher acquires first-hand information from research participants.

The Importance of Methodologically Relevant Data Collection to a Research Plan

Data collection is a critical step in research that must be done with care. The results and findings of the research rely on the data collected. This factor means incorrect data may result in inaccurate findings, while the opposite is true. Besides, as Nardi (2018) notes, the overall reliability of research depends on the quality of data gathered. All research decisions also depend on the data collected. For example, a researcher can work on his/her hypothesis based on the data they have gathered. Lastly, accurate data helps researchers answer the research questions accurately (Xu & Hickman, 2020). The researcher easily achieves the research objective when research questions are answered correctly based on the gathered data.

Conclusion

For this research, surveys will be used to explore the phenomenon of falls and trauma. The research will encompass many participants across different healthcare facilities to get a good picture of falls and trauma in healthcare facilities. Some of the benefits of choosing a survey for this research are that it gives accurate results, good statistical significance due to high representativeness, and the fact that surveys give researchers a good degree of flexibility.

References

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