

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL of Public Health

#### Research Methods Course: Participant Pre-test Survey

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#### Method

 October 14: Survey administered to 24 participants
Questions highlight level of confidence participants have for various components of course

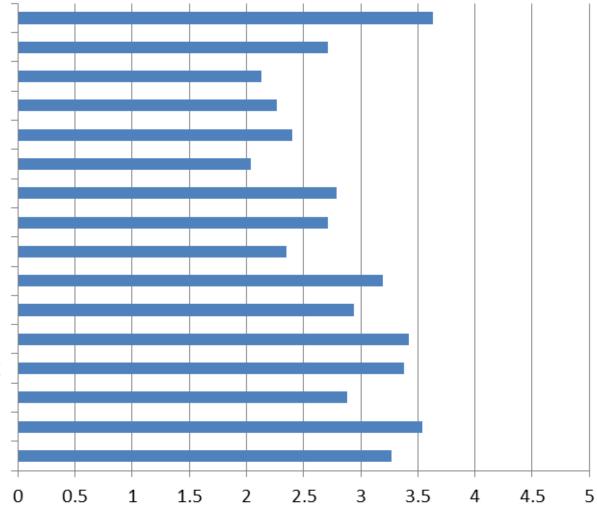
Highlights reported

### Survey items by Course Session

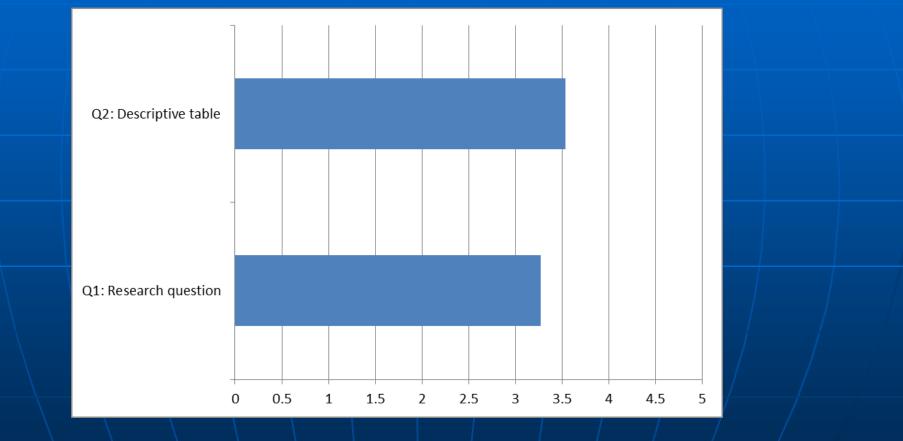
- 1. Research Questions (Item 1)
- 2. Distributions, data tables (Item 2)
- 3. Datasets, statistical power (Items 3-6)
- Research study design, confounders, mediators, moderators (Items 7-10)
- 5. Statistical tests, p-values, power (Items 11-12)
- 6. Measures of association: Correlations, regression (Items 13-14)
- 7. Interpreting and disseminating (Item 15)
- 8. Presentation (Item 15)

### Means for all Survey Items

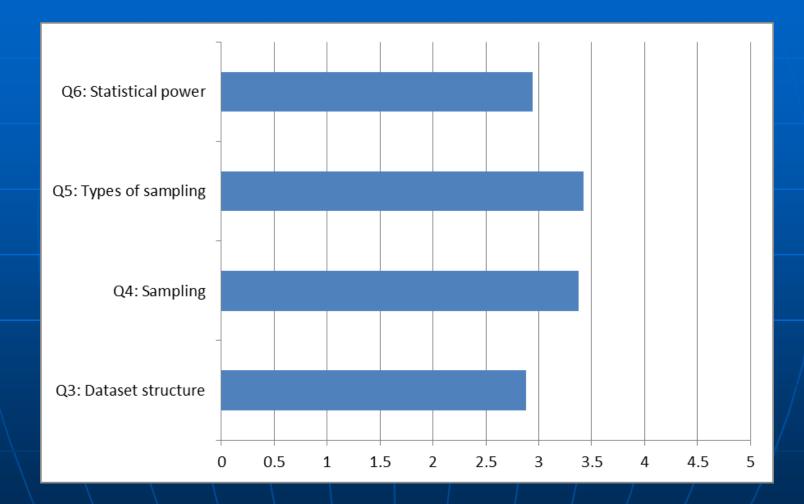
Q16: Research poster Q15: Steps in publishing Q14: Understand regression Q13: Interpret association Q12: Interpret p-value Q11: Best statistical test Q10: Confounders Q9: Select best design Q8: Mediator v Moderator Q7: Types of designs Q6: Statistical power Q5: Types of sampling Q4: Sampling Q3: Dataset structure Q2: Descriptive table Q1: Research question



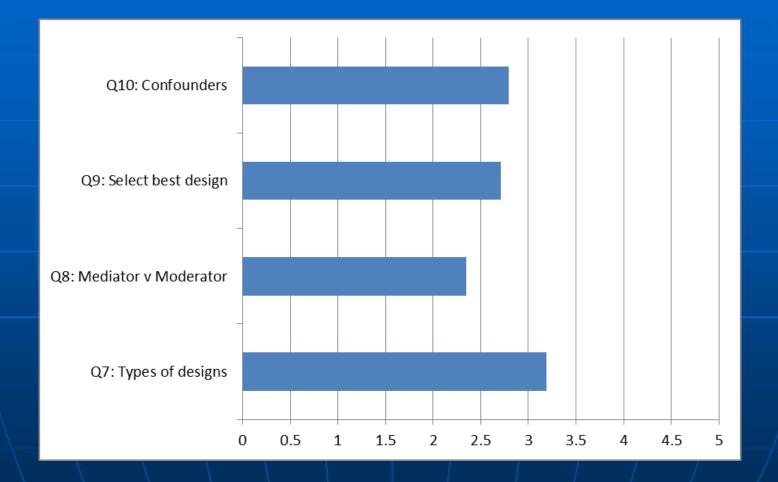
### Sessions 1 & 2 Survey Items



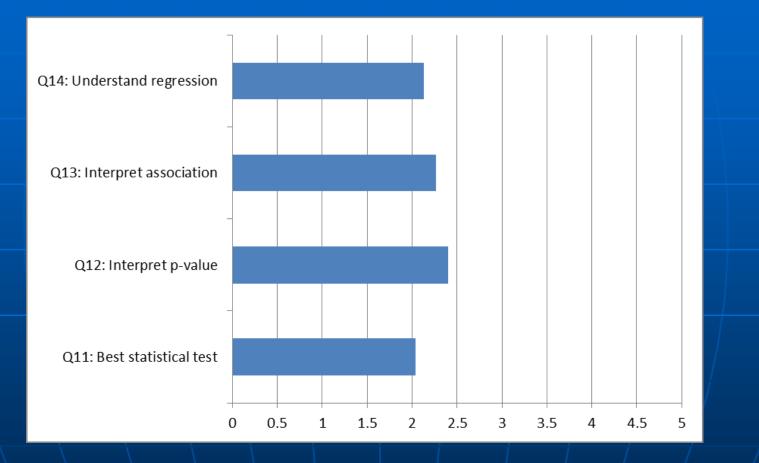
#### **Session 3 Survey Items**



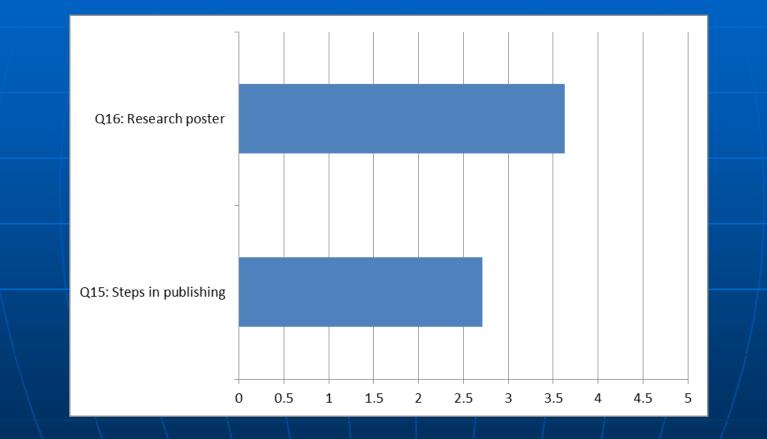
#### **Session 4 Survey Items**



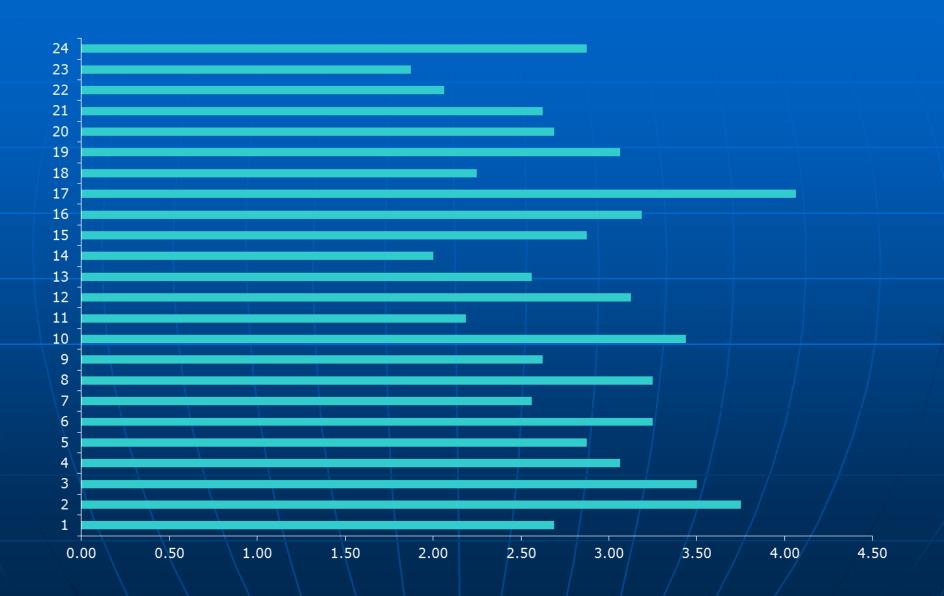
### Sessions 5 & 6 Survey Items



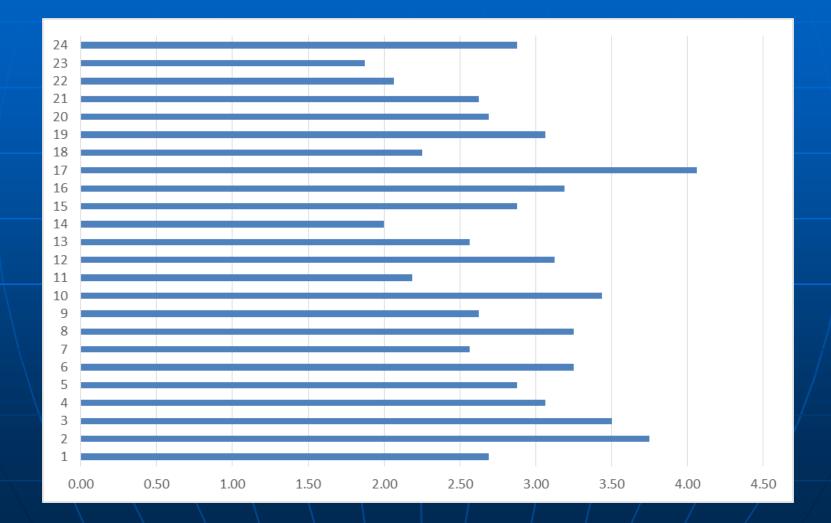
#### Sessions 7 & 8 Survey Items



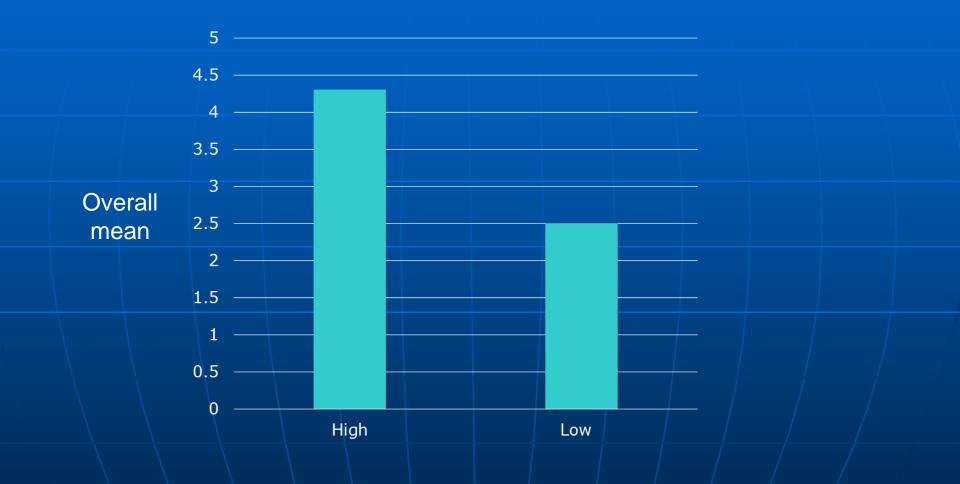
### Variability in course participants



#### Variability in course participants

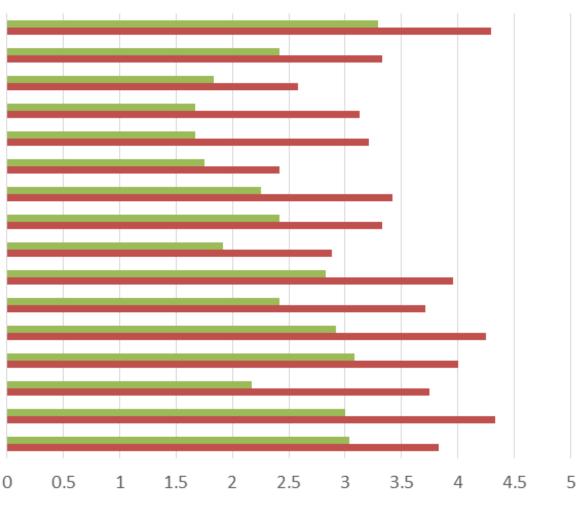


### Median split of participants



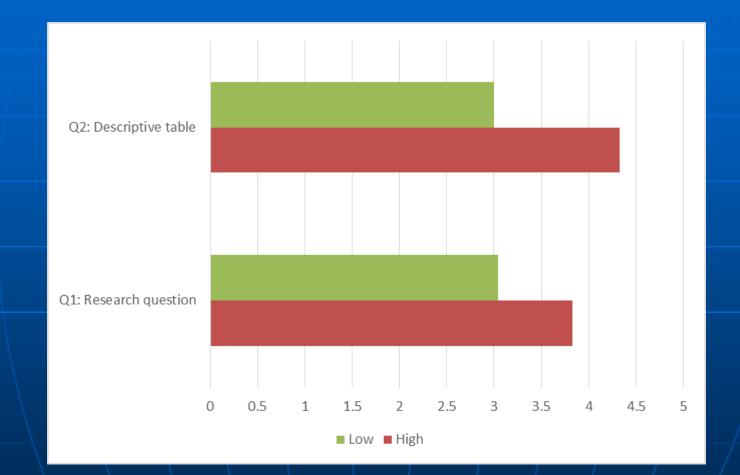
### Mean Item Score (Median split of participants)

Q16: Research poster Q15: Steps in publishing Q14: Understand regression Q13: Interpret association Q12: Interpret p-value O11: Best statistical test Q10: Confounders Q9: Select best design 08: Mediator v Moderator Q7: Types of designs Q6: Statistical power Q5: Types of sampling Q4: Sampling Q3: Dataset structure Q2: Descriptive table Q1: Research question

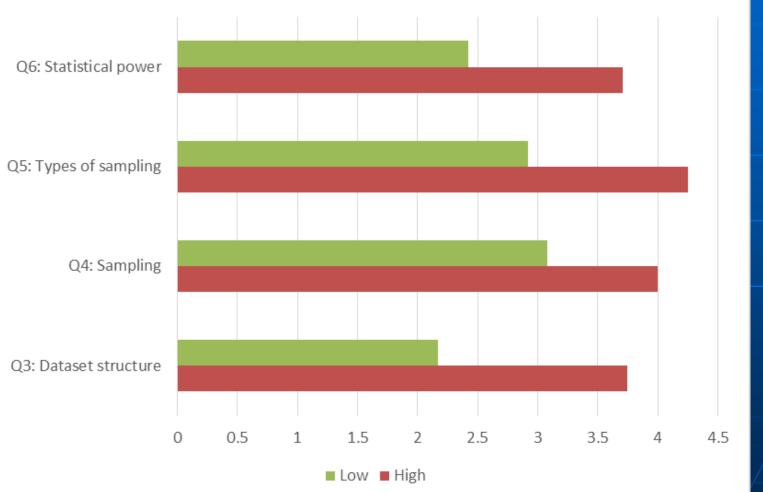


Low High

# Session 1 & 2 Items (Median split of participants)

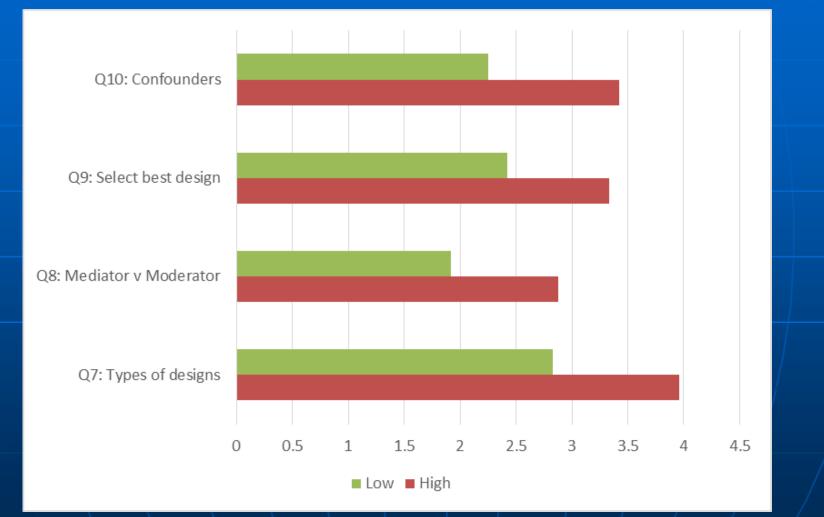


# Session 3 Items (Median split of participants)

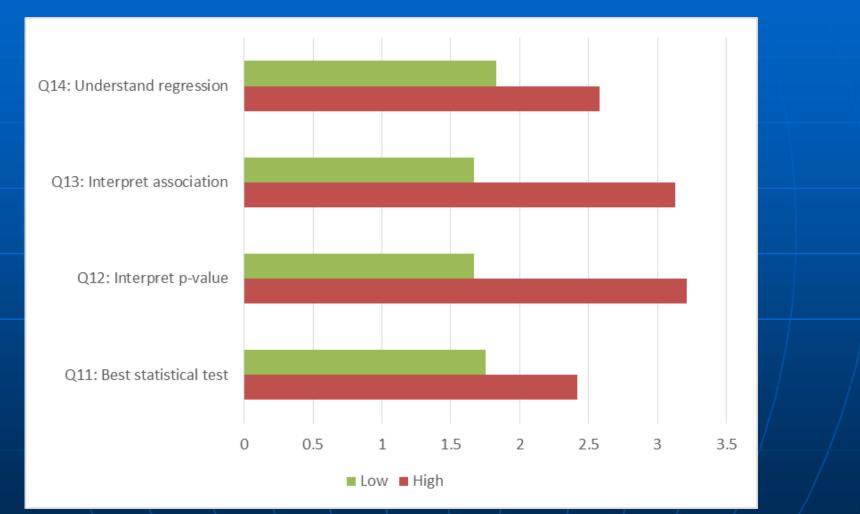


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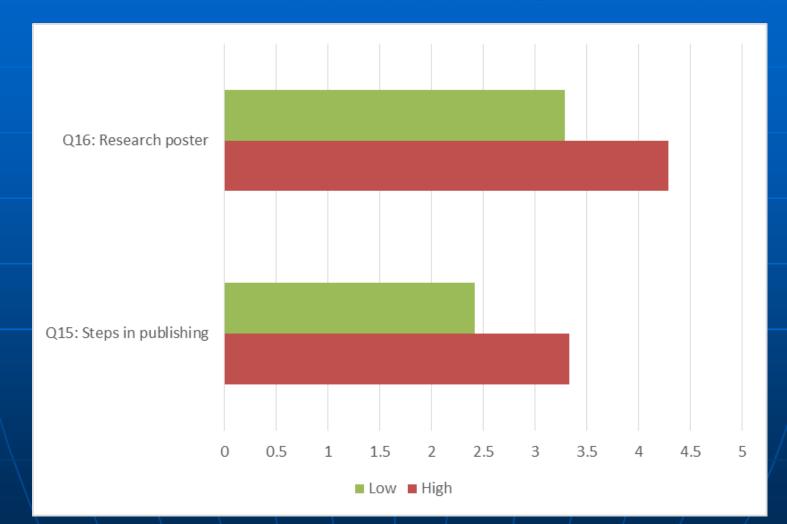
# Session 4 Items (Median split of participants)



# Session 3 Items (Median split of participants)



# Sessions 7 & 8 Items (Median split of participants)



#### Questions

- 1. Does a scheduled check-in process for chronic asthmatics reduce absenteeism and improve learning in a classroom?
- 2. Would an intervention by the school nurse reduce absenteeism for the homeless student population?
- 3. How can the school nurse reduce absenteeism in pre-K  $1^{st}$  grade to less than 5%?
- 4. How would health education via communication by the school nurse to the family affect the student's attendance?
- 5. Does parent education on the definition and affects of absenteeism on learning during Pre-K registration reduce percentage of students with chronic attendance issues?
- 6. Does chronic absenteeism in G7 G9 consistently result in a decrease in standardized test scores in G10?
- 7. Does nursing care coordination between outside provider, school, and home, by a designated school nurse position reduce absenteeism in kids with a complex medical condition who have identified as being chronically absent?
- 8. Does weekly communication from a school nurse during the first month of school, of G2 students who are absent 18 days or more than the year before, reduce school attendance below 10%?