# Surveys that work An introduction to using survey methods

Caroline Jarrett and Jane Matthews

### Agenda

#### Introductions

What is a survey?

Goals and users

Better questions

#### Lunch

Building a questionnaire

Analysis and reporting

Wrap up

## Introductions (We're Caroline Jarrett and Jane Matthews)

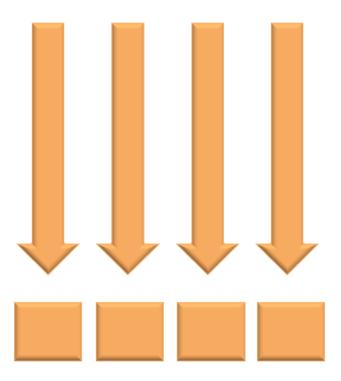
- Your name and role
- A random thing about yourself



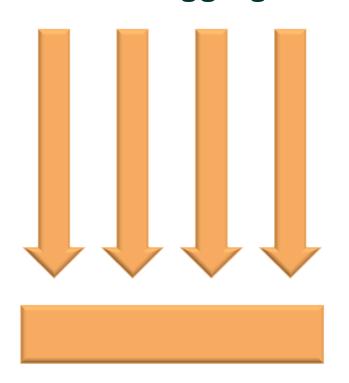


## Forms and questionnaires differ in how the answers are used

Form: answers used individually



Questionnaire: answers aggregated

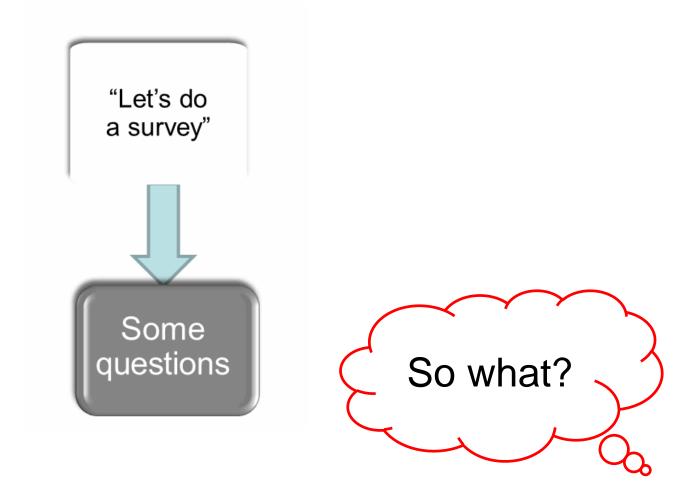


## Is this a survey or something else?

 Decide whether this example is a form, a survey, or something else

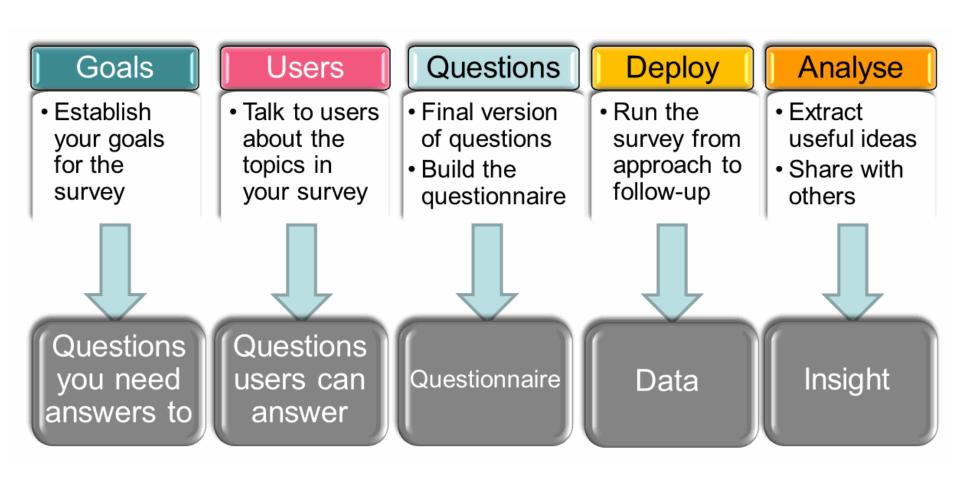


### Where we often are with surveys



Survey = Questionnaire + Process

### A basic survey process



### A complete process

#### Goals

 Establish your goals for the survey

#### Users

 Talk to users about the topics in your survey

#### Questions

- Final version of questions
- Build the questionnaire

#### Deploy

 Run the survey from approach to follow-up

#### Analyse

- Extract useful ideas
- Share with others

- Do a literature search
- Find out what you already know
  - **Test**

- Design your sampling strategy
- Test the wording of questions
- Usability test of the questionnaire
- Pilot the survey

- Pilot the analysis
- Monitor your response rate
- Test the quality of the sample
- Ask 'so what?'

Test

Test

Test

Test

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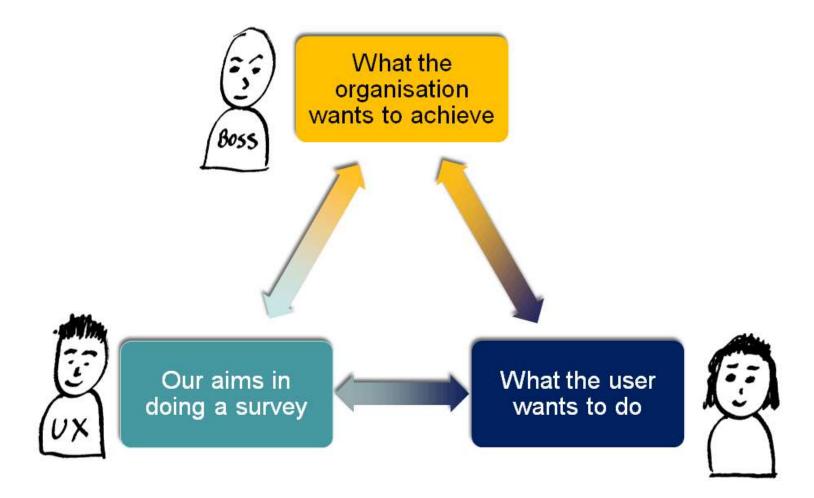
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# We've got a lot of different goals to consider





### Establish your goals for the survey

- What do you want to know?
- Why do you want to know?
- What decisions will you make based on these answers?





## Goals for this survey

- Here's are the questions from one of our examples
- What do you think the goals are?
- What do you think the decisions are likely to be?



### Users

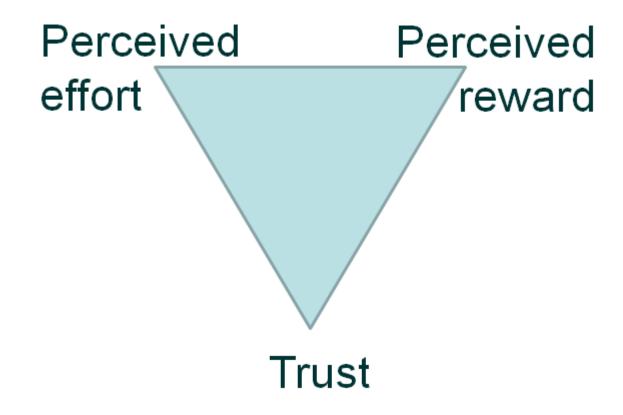
# Talk to users about the topics in your survey

- Who are they?
- How will you find them?
- Do they want to answer your questions?
- Do they understand your questions?



#### Users

# Response relies on effort, reward, and trust





## Identify what's happening

- Review this example for
  - The reward
  - The effort
  - Trust





# Response relies on effort, reward, and trust





### An example survey opening screen

- Does this example offer the right balance between
  - Perceived effort
  - Perceived reward
  - Trust?



# Difference between response, response rate and representativeness

Concept	Definition	Example
Response	Number of answers	5,000
Response rate	Response divided by the number of invitations	10%
Representativeness	Whether respondents you get are typical of the users you want	



## This survey got 54 results

- Is this a good response or not?
- What do we think about representativeness?



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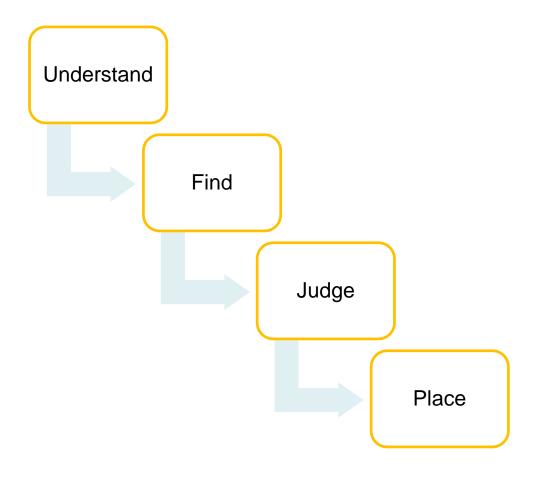
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# There are four steps to answer a question



Please indicate to which occupational group the Chief Income Earner in your household belongs, or which group fits best.

This could be you: the Chief Income Earner is the person in your household with the largest income.

If the Chief Income Earner is retired and has an occupational pension please answer for their most recent occupation.

If the Chief Income Earner is not in paid employment but has been out of work for less than 6 months, please answer for their most recent occupation.

Semi or unskilled manual work  (e.g. Manual workers, all apprentices to be skilled trades, Caretaker, Park keeper, non-HC	GV driver, shop assistant)
Skilled manual worker  (e.g. Skilled Bricklayer, Carpenter, Plumber, Painter, Bus/ Ambulance Driver, HGV driver,	AA patrolman, pub/bar worker, etc)
Supervisory or clerical/ junior managerial/ professional/ administrative  (e.g. Office worker, Student Doctor, Foreman with 25+ employees, salesperson, etc)	
Intermediate managerial/ professional/ administrative (e.g. Newly qualified (under 3 years) doctor, Solicitor, Board director small organisation, morphic principal officer in civil service/local government)	niddle manager in large organisation,
Higher managerial/ professional/ administrative (e.g. Established doctor, Solicitor, Board Director in a large organisation (200+ employees employee))	s, top level civil servant/public service
Student	
Casual worker - not in permanent employment	Understand
Housewife/ Homemaker	Understand
Retired and living on state pension	Find
Unemployed or not working due to long-term sickness	ludao
Full-time carer of other household member	Judge
Other	Judge Place

# Review these questions from a survey

- Think about the four steps of answering a question:
  - Read and understand the question
  - Find the answer
  - Judge whether the answer fits
  - Place the answer
- Any problems with any of the questions?
- If so, which step(s) are problematic?



## "Place the answer" is also about using the right widget to collect the answer

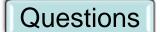
Use	For
Radio buttons	A single known answer
Check boxes	Multiple known answers
Text boxes	Unknown answers



### Write good questions

- Mix question types: choice and open
- Avoid leading questions
- Present one question at a time
- Keep positive; negatives are harder to understand
- Avoid two-option answers (yes/no)





## Writing better questions

We've chosen some questions from a longer survey Can you improve any of them?



# Likert had several different types of response format in his scales

(a) We need universal compulsory military training.
(b) We need Citizens Military Training Camps and Reserve Officers Training Corps, but not universal military training.
(c) We need some facilities for training reserve officers but not as much as at present.
(d) We need only such military training as is required to maintain our regular army.
(e) All military training should be abolished.

17. The United States, whether a member or not, should co-operate fully in the humanitarian and economic programs of the League of Nations.

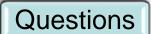
Strongly
Approve Approve Undecided Disapprove
(5) (4) (3) (2) Strongly
Disapprove
(1)

## Likert response formats are useful

Here's a selection of questions using these formats

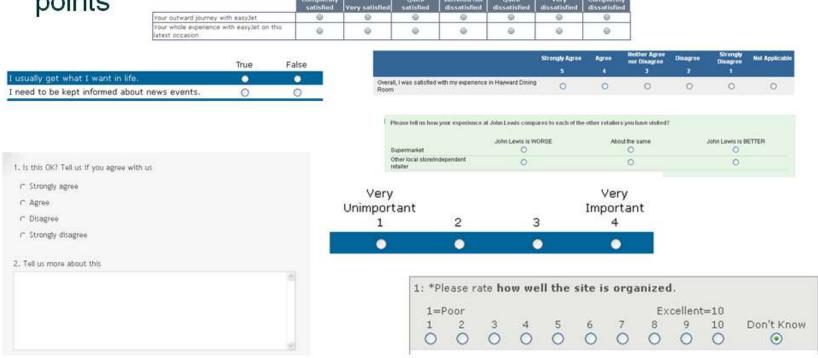
- Any problems you can see?
- Any examples of particularly good practice?

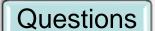




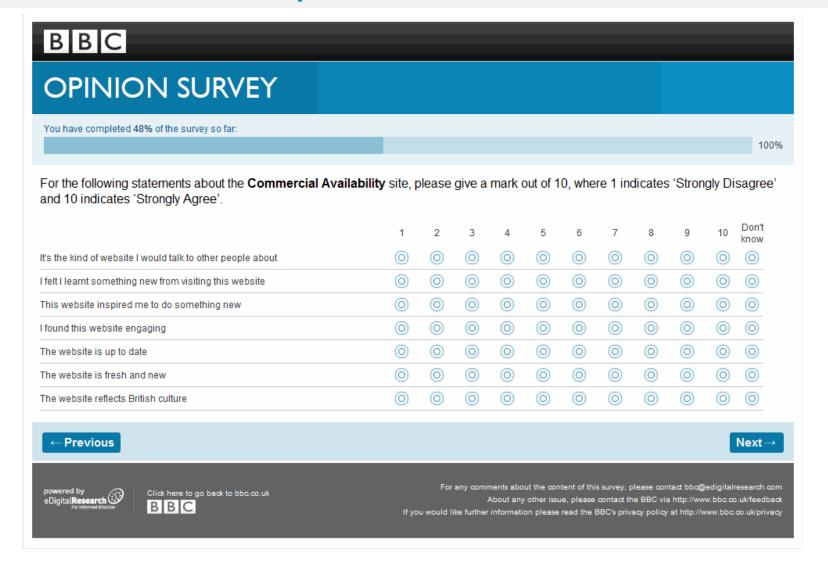
## You can find an academic paper to support almost any number of response points

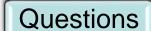
Krosnick and Presser refer to ~87 papers on response
 points





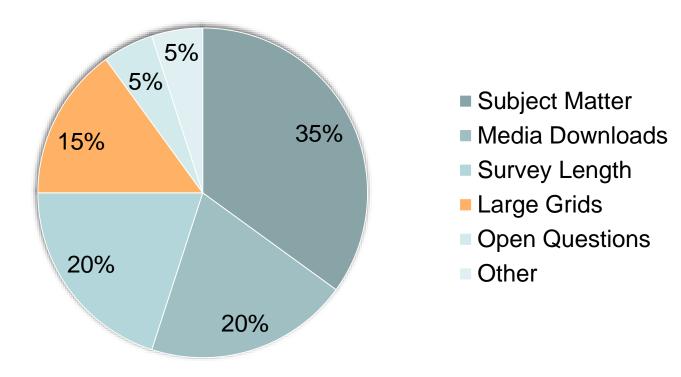
# Grids are often full of problems at all four steps

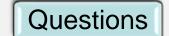




# Grids are a major cause of survey drop-out

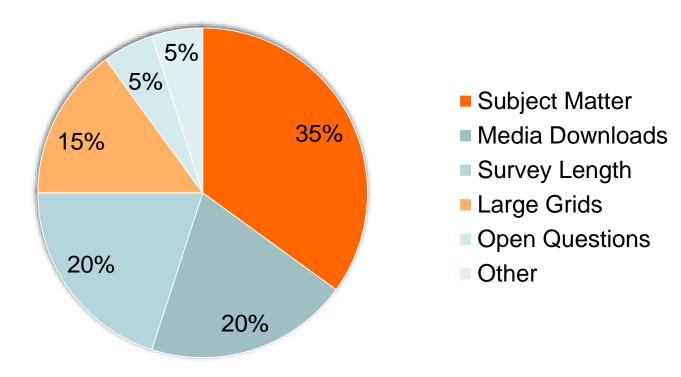
Total incompletes across the 'main' section of the questionnaire (after the introduction stage)

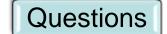




### But it's the topic that matters most

Total incompletes across the 'main' section of the questionnaire (after the introduction stage)





Your answers to this survey are important for our work



But what's in it for me? And I'm really ready for a break.



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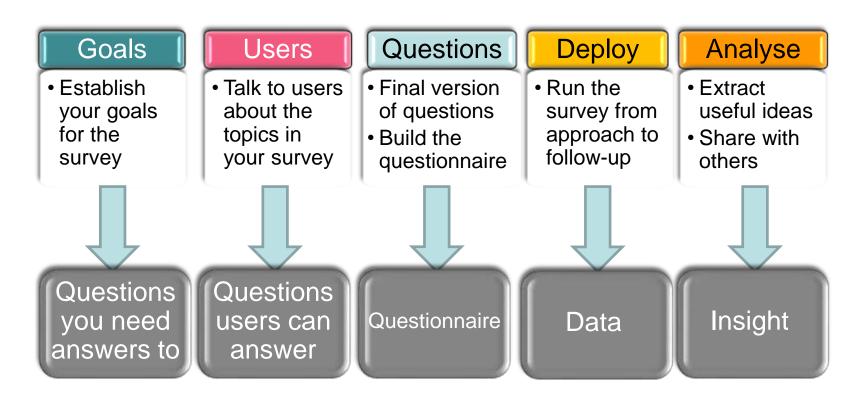
Analysis and reporting

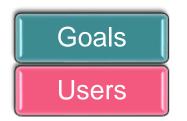
Wrap up

### Survey = questionnaire + process



### A basic survey process





### Goals and users for the survey

- We've had a request for help with a survey
- Write down:
  - Who the users are
  - How you might reach those users
- Write down the goals for the survey



Questions

### Put together some questions



Questions

## Review and make suggestions

- Review these questions, thinking about the four steps
  - Understand
  - Find
  - Judge
  - Place
- If you think any of the questions could be improved then draft new ones
- Check that the questions have appropriate answer options

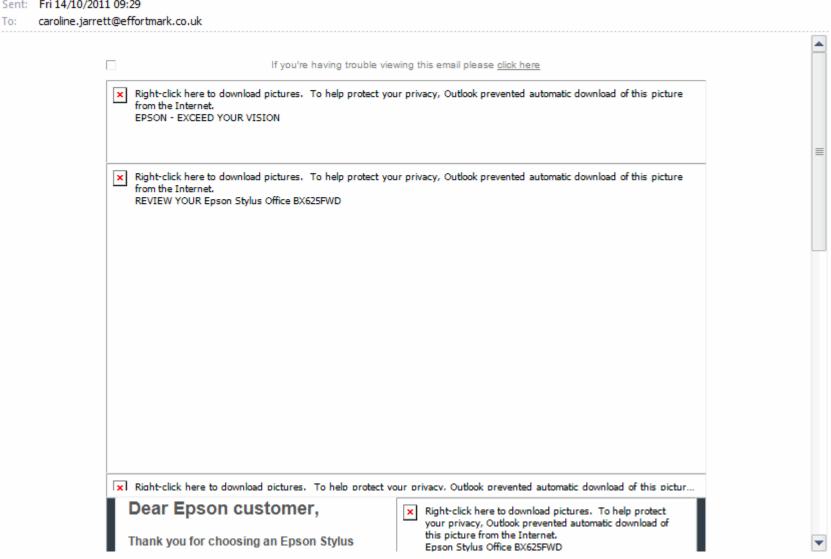


#### Dear Epson Customer, review your Epson Stylus Office BX625FWD

Epson UK <epsonnewsletter@info.epson-europe.com>

1 Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

Sent: Fri 14/10/2011 09:29







## The elements of a good invitation

### Trust:

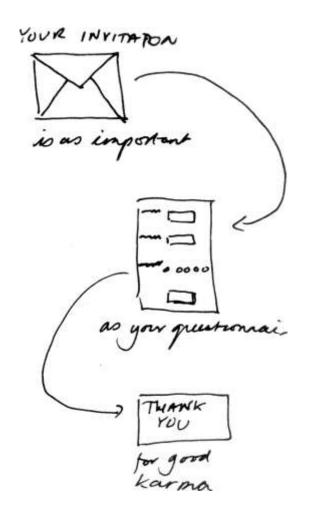
- Say who you are
- Say why you've contacted this person specifically

### Perceived reward:

- Explain the purpose of the survey
- Explain why this person's responses will help that purpose
- If there is an incentive, offer it

#### Perceived effort:

- Outline the topics of the survey
- Say when the survey will close
- Do NOT say how long it will take
  - (unless you have tested the heck out of it and are extremely sure that you know the answer)





### Write the invitation and thank-you

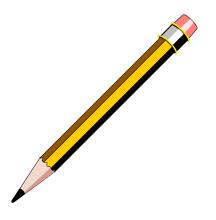


Questions

### Test it



### Report back on your questionnaire



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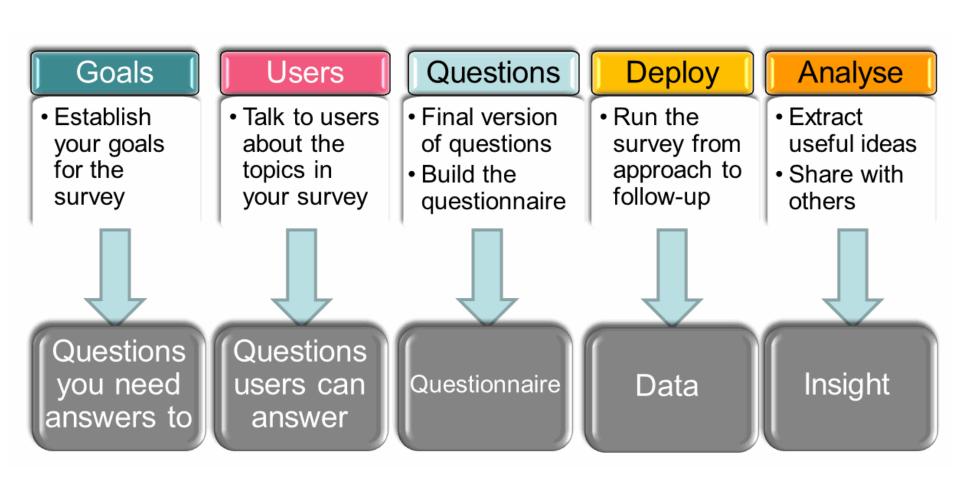
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### A basic survey process

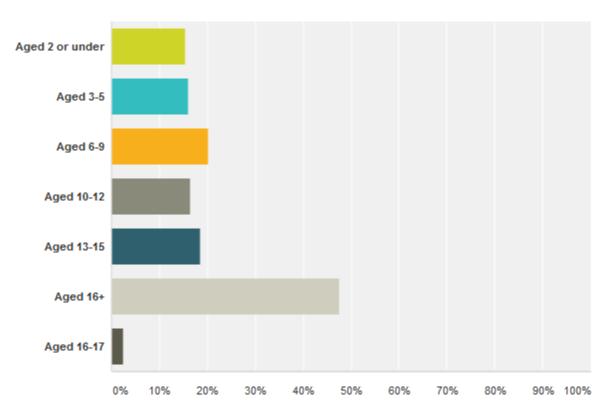


Analyse

Prepare the raw data
Find some insight
Deliver your report

## Are you a parent or guardian of a child in any of the following age bands (please tick all that apply)?

Answered: 5,975 Skipped: 40,049





### Clean your data

- Look for gaps and missing entries
- Remove any (unintended) duplicate responses
- Read the answers to make sure that they make sense compared to the questions



Image credit: Shutterstock



### Look after your data

- Data analysis can take a long time;
   you won't want to repeat it
  - Make copies of your data, especially before any drastic change
  - 'Undo' doesn't always work on large files
- Make notes of what you did
  - It helps if you have to defend your conclusions
  - It's hard to remember the details a year later



### Analyse

## Decide what to do when people have skipped questions or dropped out

- 1. Remove the whole of that person's response
- 2. Use the partial responses, and accept that your number of responses is lower for some questions
- 3. Calculate an "imputed value"
  - Include a flag showing that the value is calculated
  - Estimate the most likely value using the other data

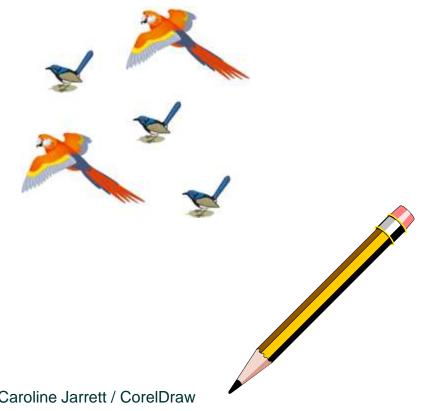
If you're not a statistician, you might need to find one to help with this





# Check the representativeness of your sample

Is this sample representative?



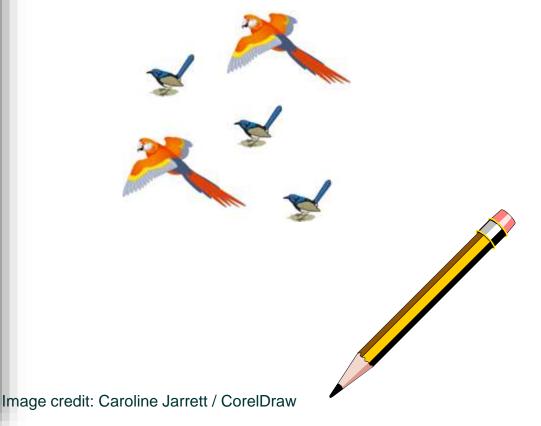


# Check the representativeness of your sample

Population of assorted birds



Is this sample representative?



Analyse

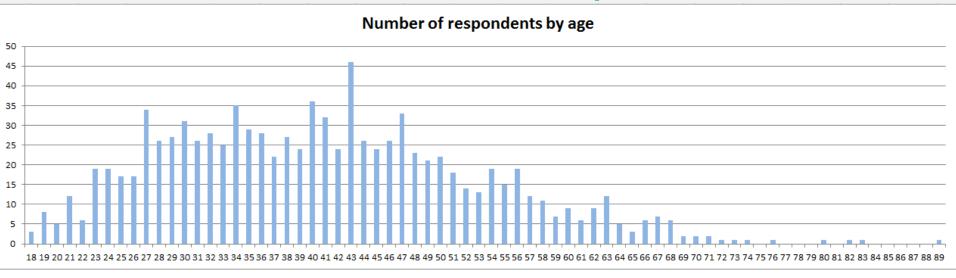
Prepare the raw data

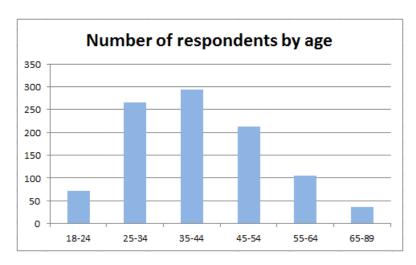
Find some insight

Deliver your report



### Create "bins" for closed questions





## Dealing with rating questions

 This questionnaire got these responses to a question about noise levels:

Strongly dislike 2
Dislike 6
Neither dislike nor like 14
Like 31
Strongly like 13
Total responses 66

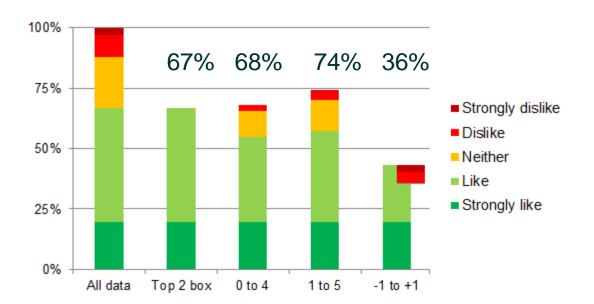
Please work out:
 the percentage of respondents
 who like the noise levels





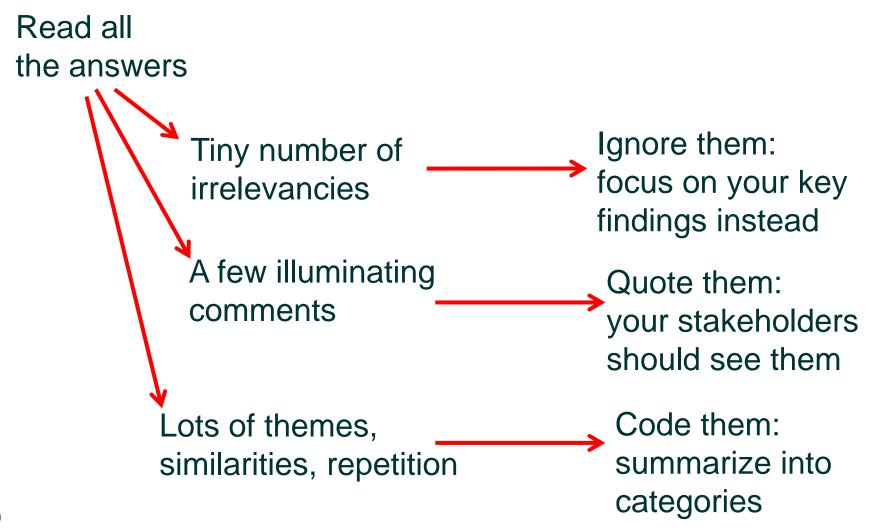
# There are many ways to combine ratings into means and percentages

- 'Top box' / 'top 2 box' uses the positive responses
- '0 to 4' weights responses: 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%
- '1 to 5' weights responses: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (then divide by 5)
- '-1 to 1' weights responses: -100%, -50%, 0, 50%, 100%





# To deal with open questions: read and think





## Coding example: Name four things that appear in this picture



René Magritte "L'Histoire centrale" ("The heart of the matter"), Dexia Collection





Case Study: Six untrained coders were invited to describe the picture below ('The Heart of the Matter', by Rene Magritte). Each coder was allowed 15 minutes in which to select appropriate codes from the Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) from the Getty Museum. The resulting codings are shown below.



Rene Magritte: 'The Heart of the Matter'

CODER 1	CODER 2	CODER 3	CODER 4	CODER 5	CODER 6
Suitcases 46224	Suitcases 46224	Suitcases 46224 Leather 11845	Case 45659	Luggage 225937	Suitcases 46224
Brass instrument 42276	Trombones 42335	Musical instruments 41620	Trombones 42335	Trombones 42335	Trumpets 42339
Tables (support furniture) 39548		Tables (support furniture) 39548	Tables (support furniture) 39548		Tables (support furniture) 39548
Women 25943	Models (people) 25848 Arms 40237		Women 25943 Dress 46159	Women 25943	Adult 154397
	Standing 239500	Standing 239500	Standing 239500	Still lifes 15638	Standing 239500
Cloth 62391	Cloth 62391	Scarves (costume accessories) 46123	Face masks 262834 Cloth 62391	Covers (overlying objects) 246275 Head-cloths (headgear) 213003	Cloth 62391
		Brown 127490			Blue 129361

## Have a go at coding

- Here are some answers from a survey
- Are there any themes?
- How would you code them?



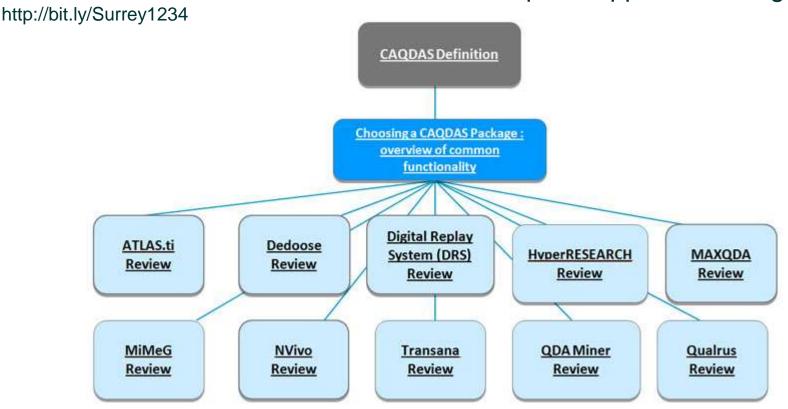


# CAQDAS tools are available (but are a big challenge)

Before buying one, read this site:

http://www.surrey.ac.uk/sociology/research/

researchcentres/caqdas/support/choosing/index.htm





### Wordle.net example: in favour of Facebook





## Another: against Facebook





# Wordle from a survey on usability certification

# Certification | Companies | C



Analyse

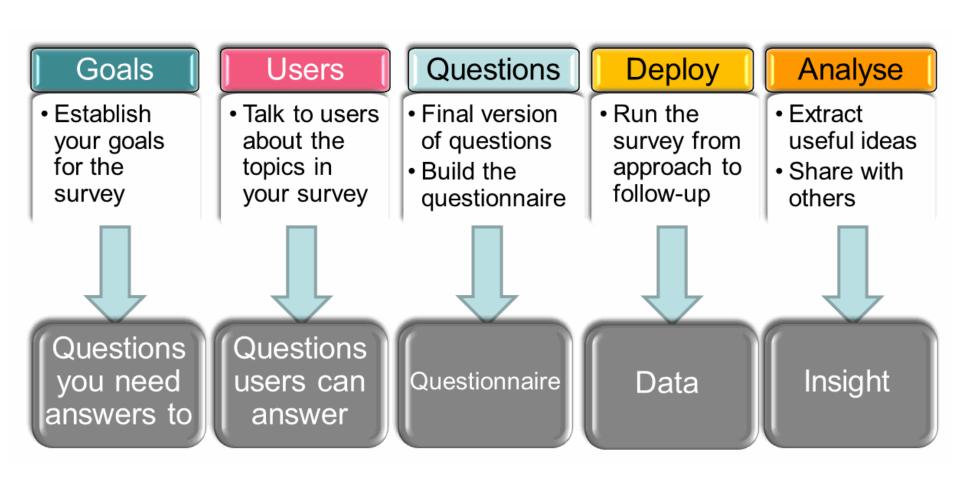
Prepare the raw data
Find some insight
Deliver your report



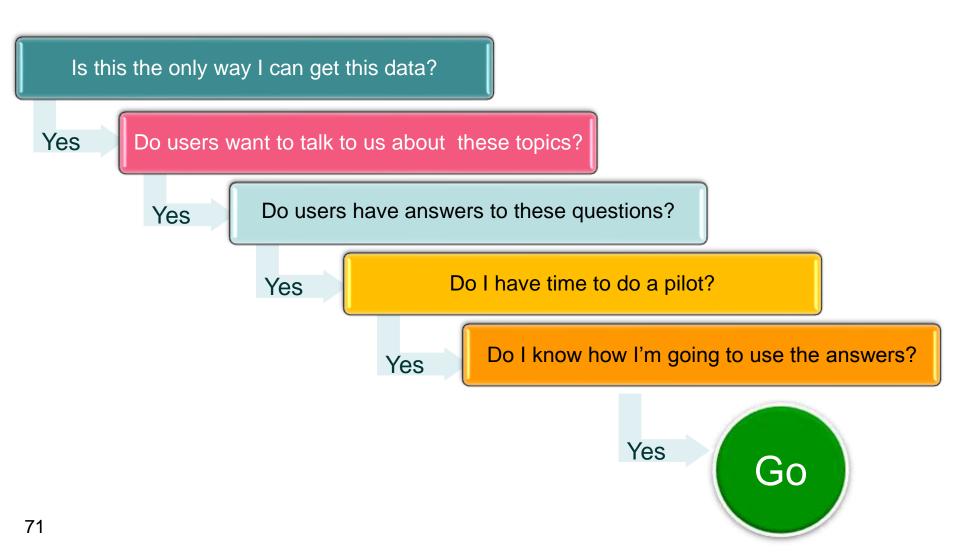
### Publish results - gently

- Don't surprise people with bad news
- Make sure publication is timely
- Keep reports short
- It's OK to have some gaps in the results, "more work needed"

### A basic survey process



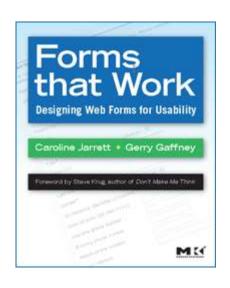
### Should I do this survey?

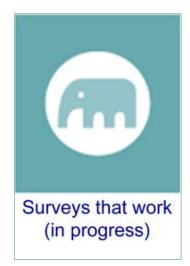


### **Caroline Jarrett**

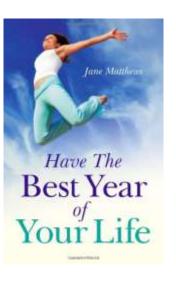
### Jane Matthews

### @cjforms





@janematthews



http://www.slideshare.net/cjforms carolinej@effortmark.co.uk