Some thoughts about surveys 2024

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#SurveysThatWork



Today's agenda

My survey process

Goals: Focus your survey on a specific decision

Sample: Don't obsess over sampling error

Questions: Ditch the rating scales

Responses: Lose your fear of open answers

Recap and questions

My survey process has 7 stages

Here is my process in stages

Goals

Establish your goals for the survey

Sample

Decide who to ask and how many

Questions

Test the questions

Questionnaire

Build the questionnaire

Fieldwork

Run the survey from invitation to follow-up

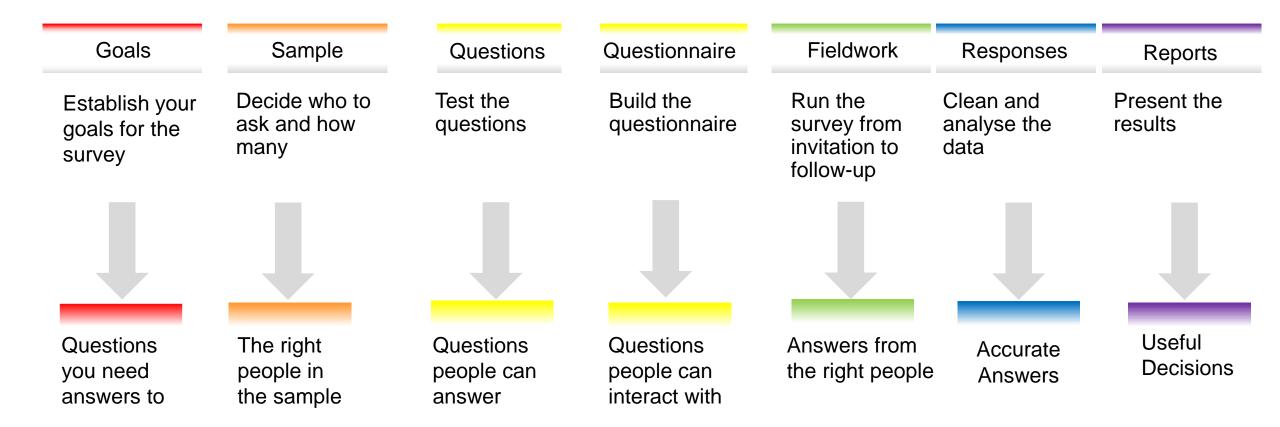
Responses

Clean and analyse the data

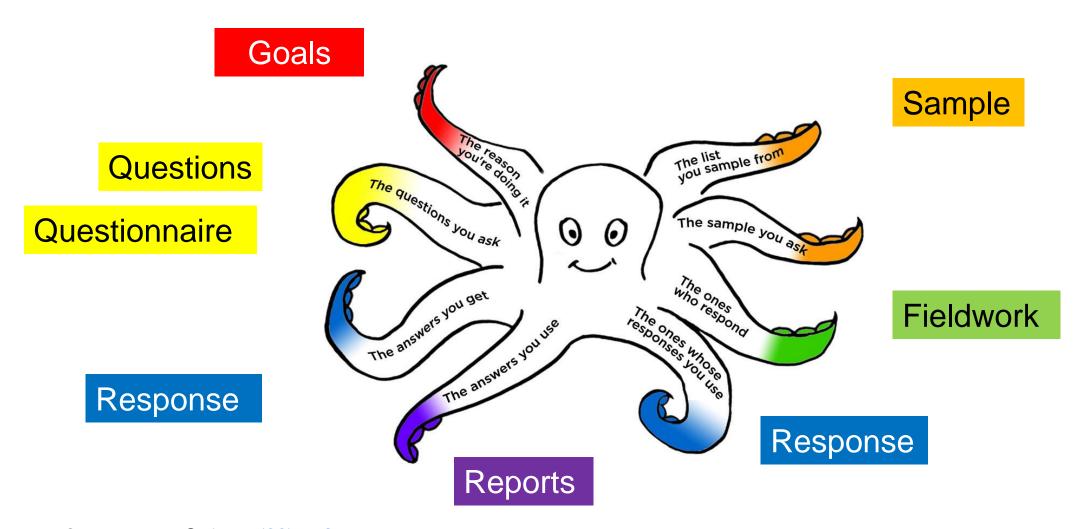
Reports

Present the results

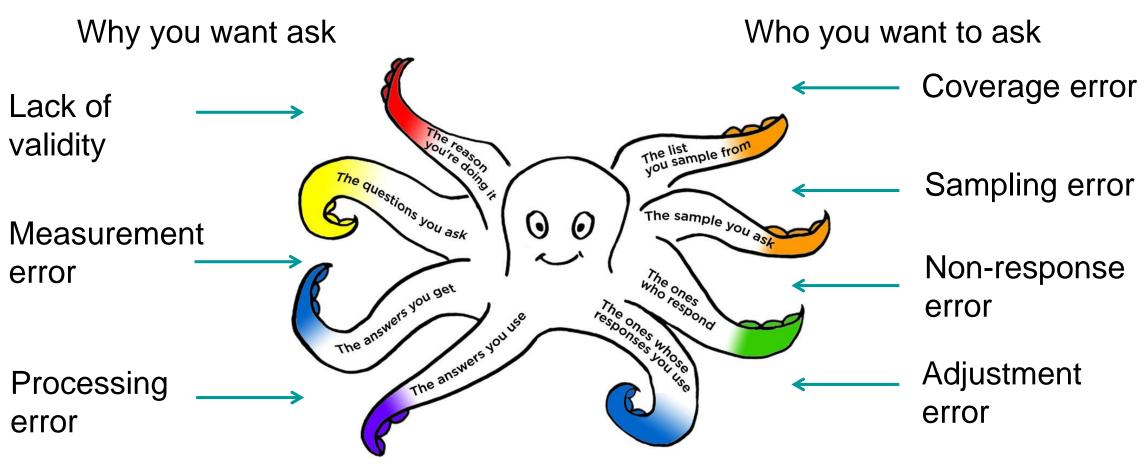
You get a better survey by doing many things well



The process is connected in many ways



There are errors all around the Survey Octopus



The number

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Recap and questions

Goals

Focus your survey on a specific decision

The goals set the scene for the survey

Goals

Establish your goals for the survey

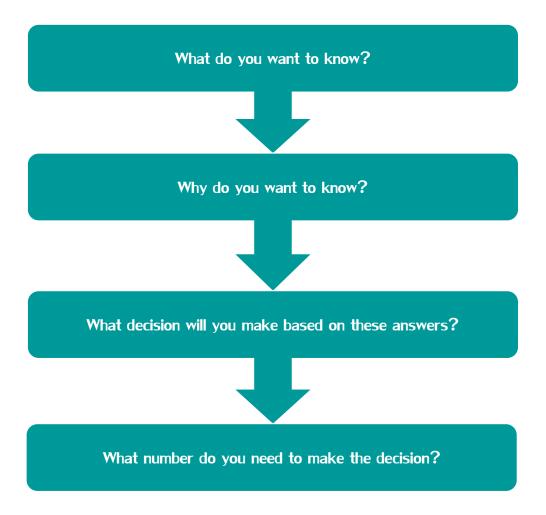


Questions you need answers to

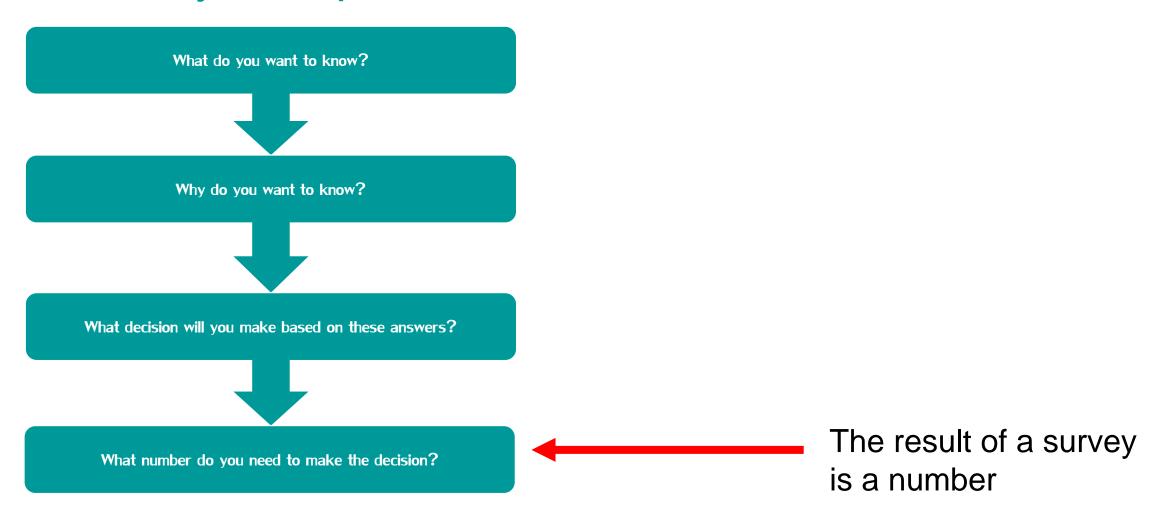
The error to avoid: Lack of validity, when the questions you ask don't match the goals

Lack of The list you sample from validity The questions you ask The sample you ask who ones respond

Establish the goals for your survey



A survey is a quantitative method.



Don't confuse two sorts of number

10,000 individual answers to the question



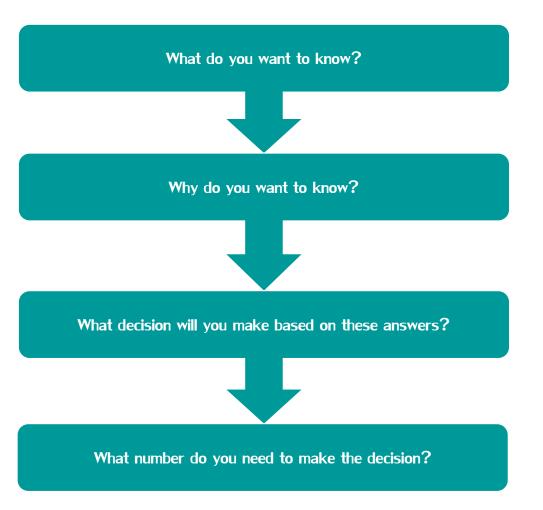


The number which is the result of the survey



"18% prefer Snickers"

For example, I was writing a blogpost



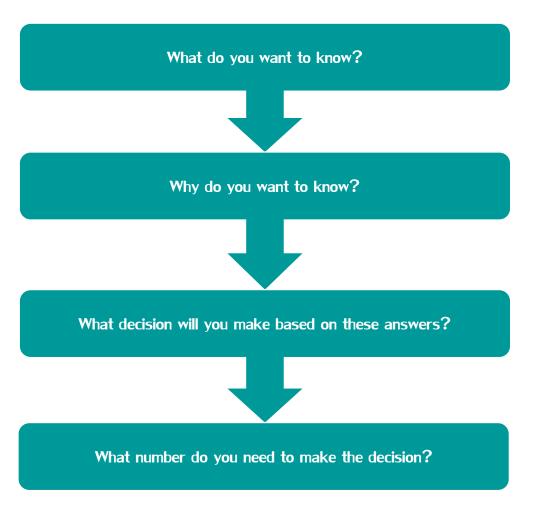
"Which topic is most interesting?"

"To write the most useful blog post"

"Pick one of the available topics"

"I'll pick the topic with most votes"

Here's a (bad) example of thinking about goals



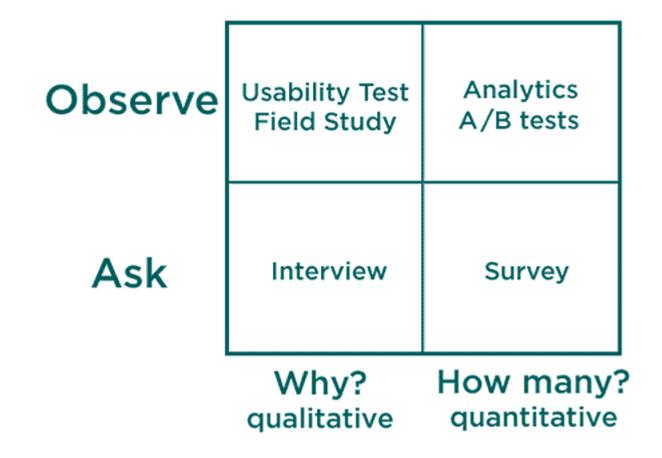
"We want to know how our customers are feeling"

"We want to provide great telephone support"

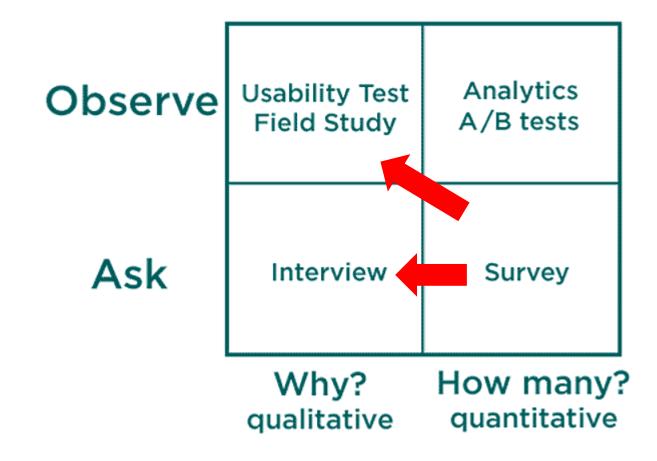
"We will decide whether to replace the call centre staff with Al"

"If more than half are unhappy, we will change to Al"

A survey is a quantitative method



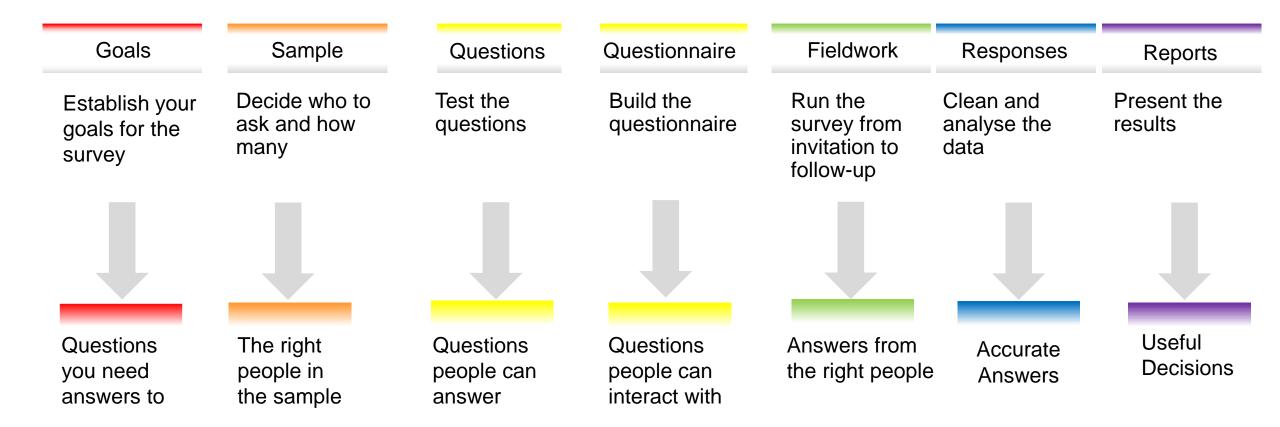
If you don't need a number yet, switch methods



Takeaway

If you don't yet need a number to help you to make your decision, choose a different method to do first

Overall, we're aiming for useful decisions



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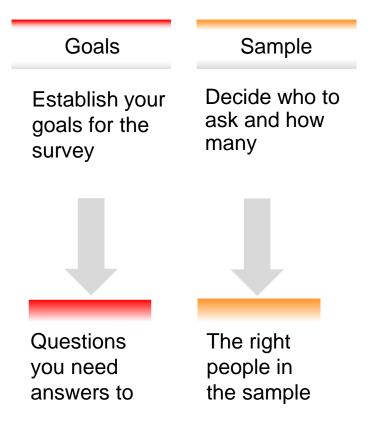
Responses: Lose your fear of open answers

Recap and questions

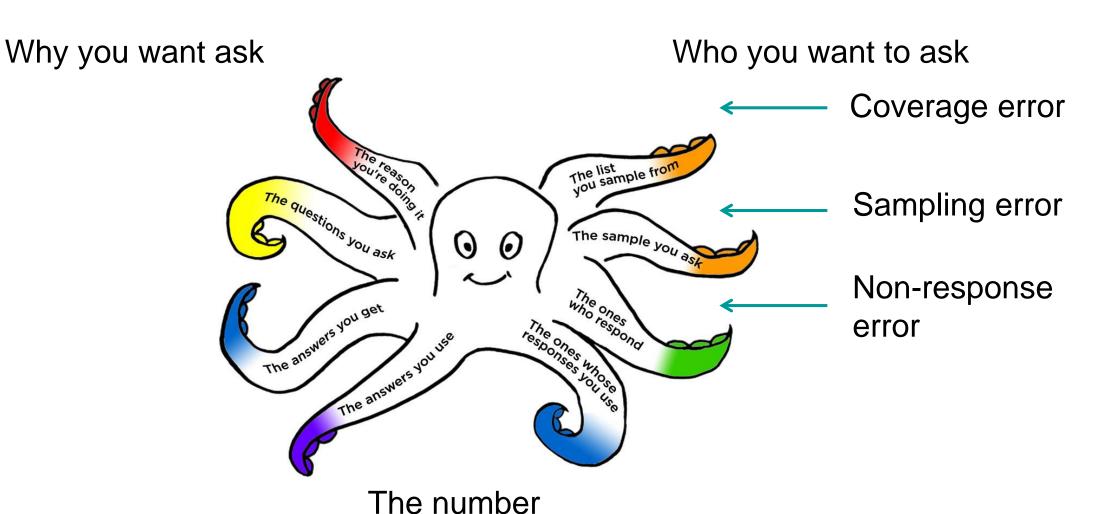
Sample

Don't obsess over sampling error

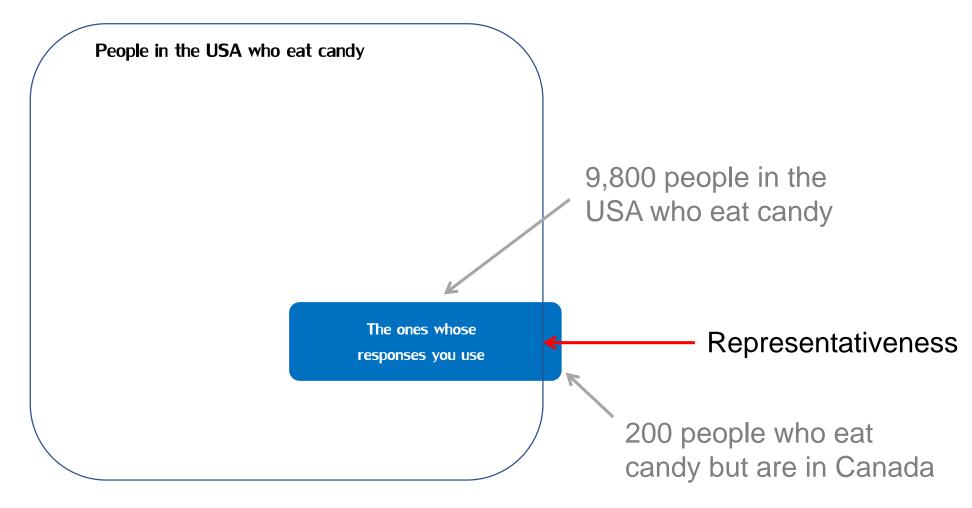
You get a better survey by doing many things well



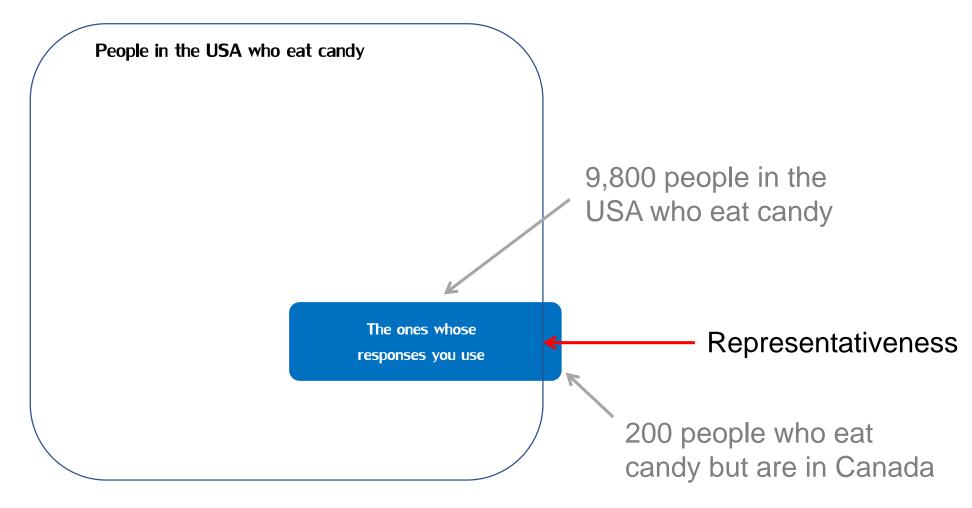
There are three errors to look out for



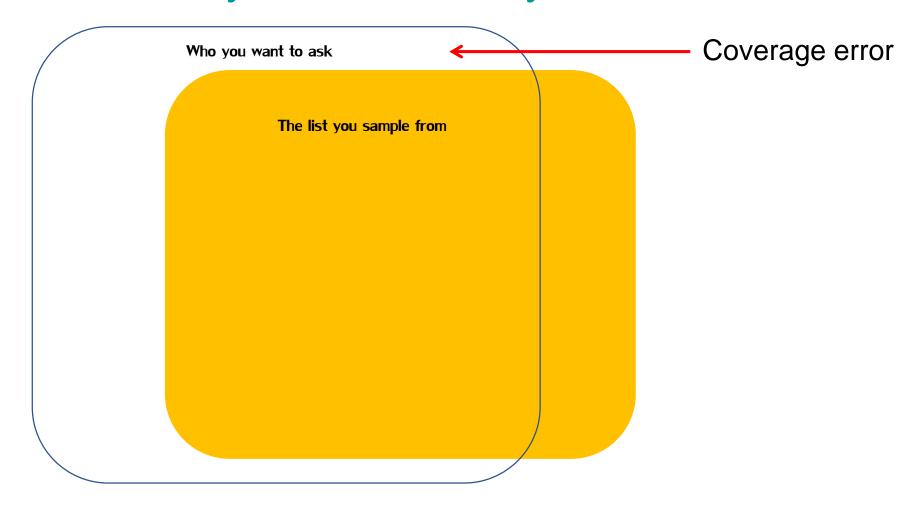
We want the final group to be representative



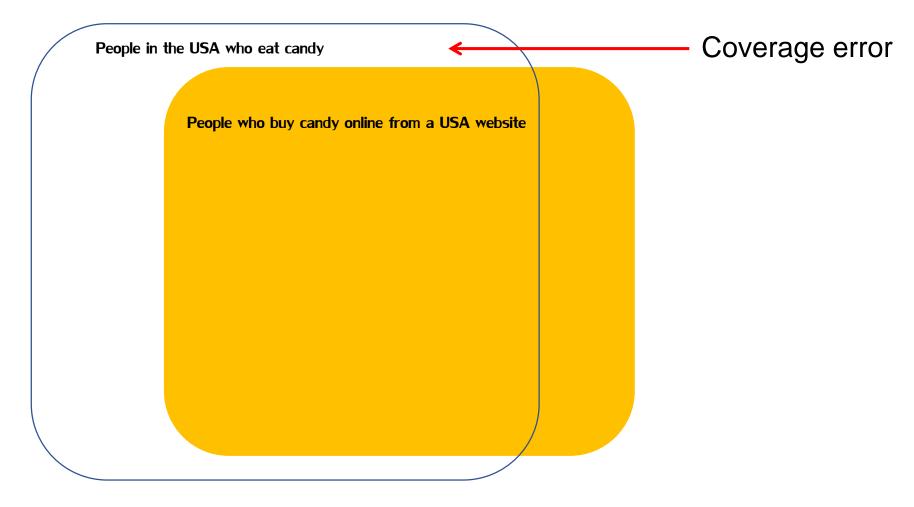
Let's try that with 10,000 answers about candy



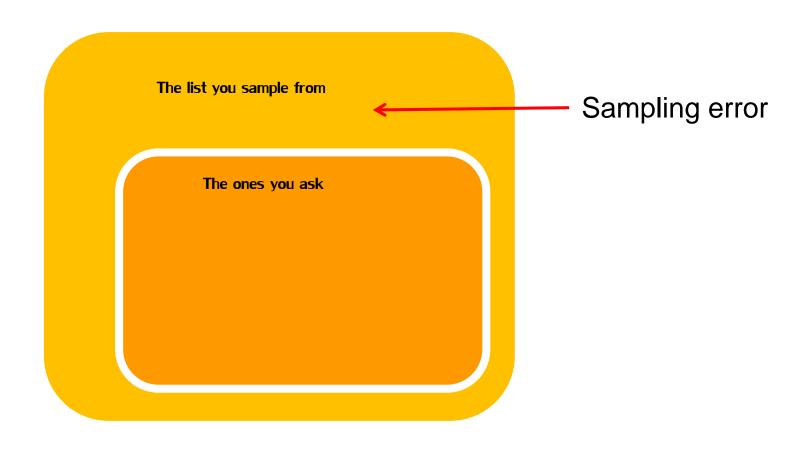
Coverage error happens when the list you sample from doesn't exactly match "who you want to ask"



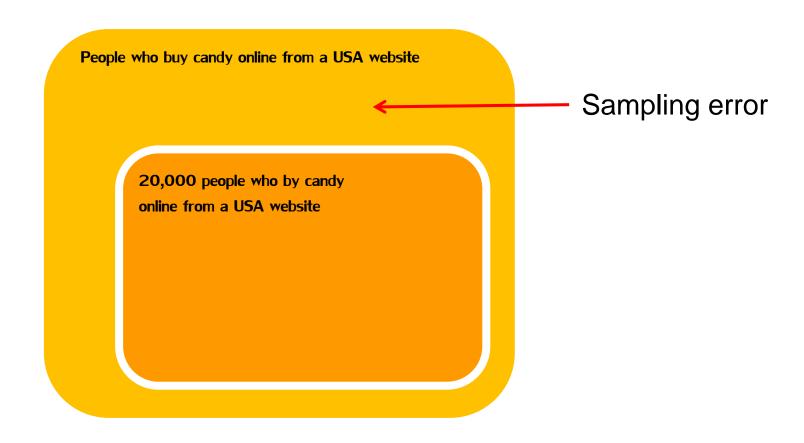
Coverage with candy may not be perfect



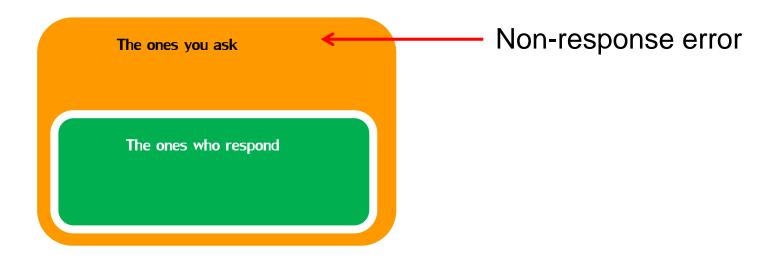
Sampling error happens when you ask a sample



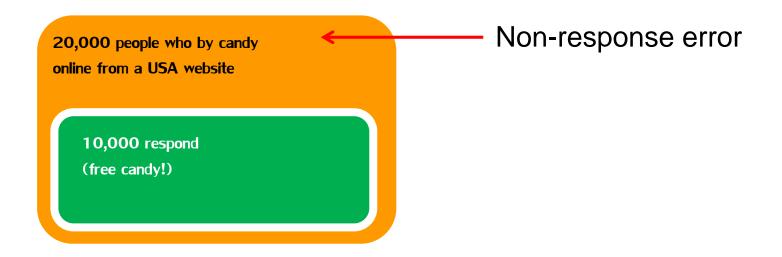
It's a big website, let's not ask everyone



Non-response error happens when the ones who respond are different from the ones you ask in a way that affects the final number

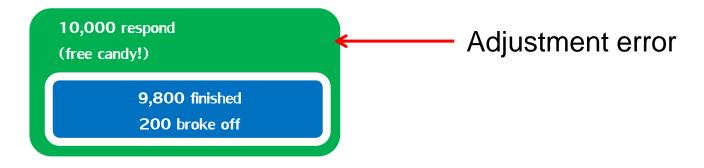


We don't expect everyone will respond to our candy survey



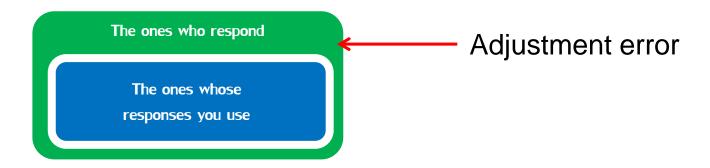
Adjustment error happens when the decisions you make about whose responses you use are not completely ideal*

*usually you'll be OK on this, it's not an error I worry about too much in practice

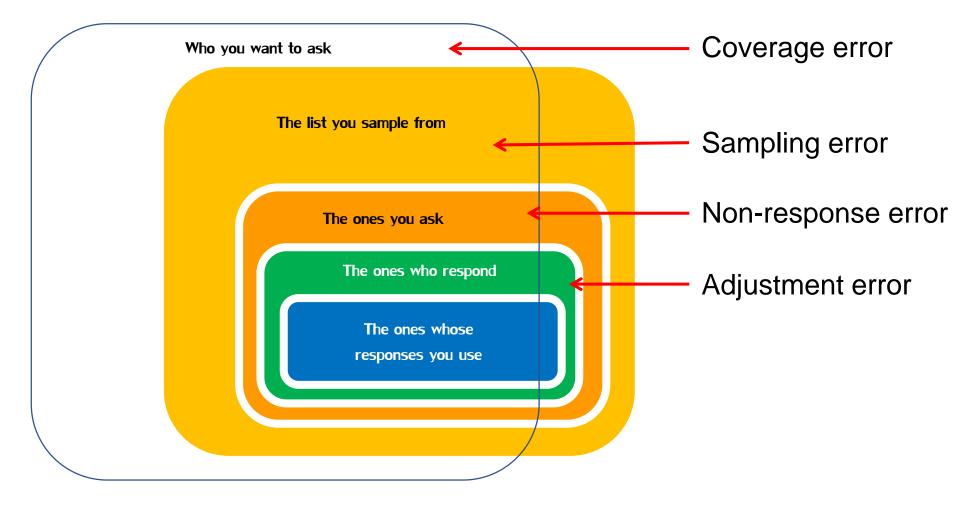


Adjustment error happens when the decisions you make about whose responses you use are not completely ideal*

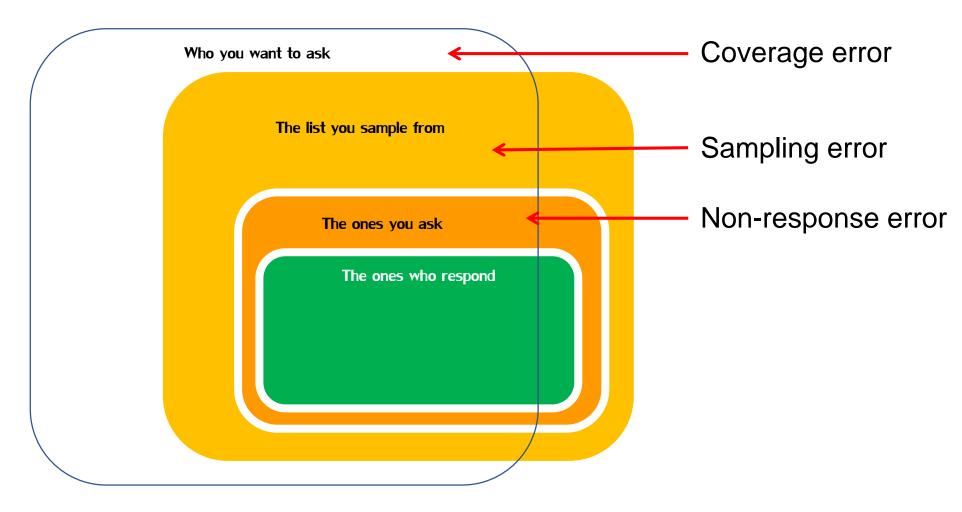
*usually you'll be OK on this, it's not an error I worry about too much in practice



We don't get exactly the respondents we want



Sampling is when we worry about three errors



Here they are with the Survey Octopus

The number

Why you want ask Who you want to ask Coverage error The list you sample from The questions you ask Sampling error The sample you ask Non-response who ones respond error

Takeaway

Think about sampling error, but do not neglect coverage error and non-response error

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✓ Sample: Don't obsess over sampling error

Questions: Ditch the rating scales

Responses: Lose your fear of open answers

Recap and questions

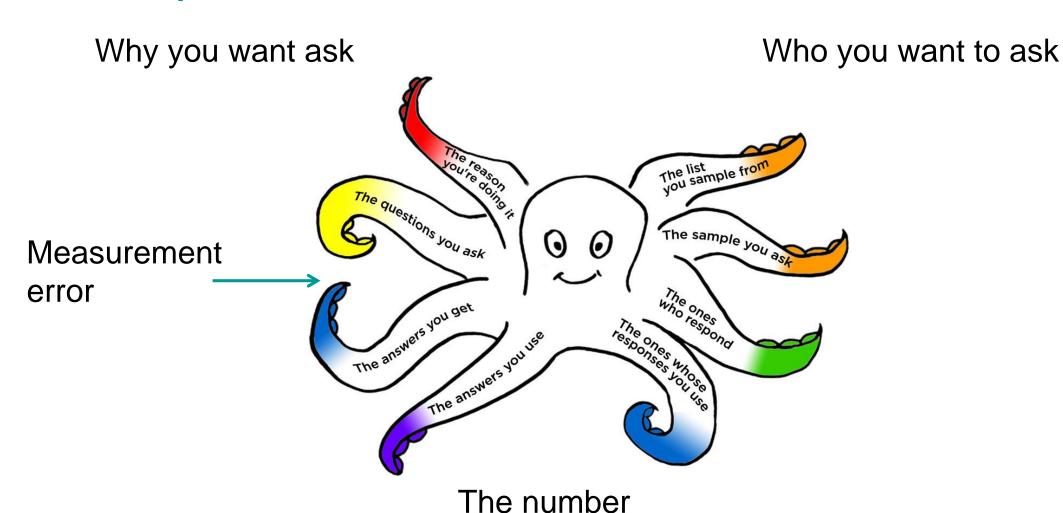
Questions

Ditch the rating scales

We need questions that people can answer

Goals Sample Questions Decide who to Test the Establish your ask and how questions goals for the many survey Questions The right Questions you need people in people can answers to the sample answer

Bad questions create measurement error



Let's try an example.

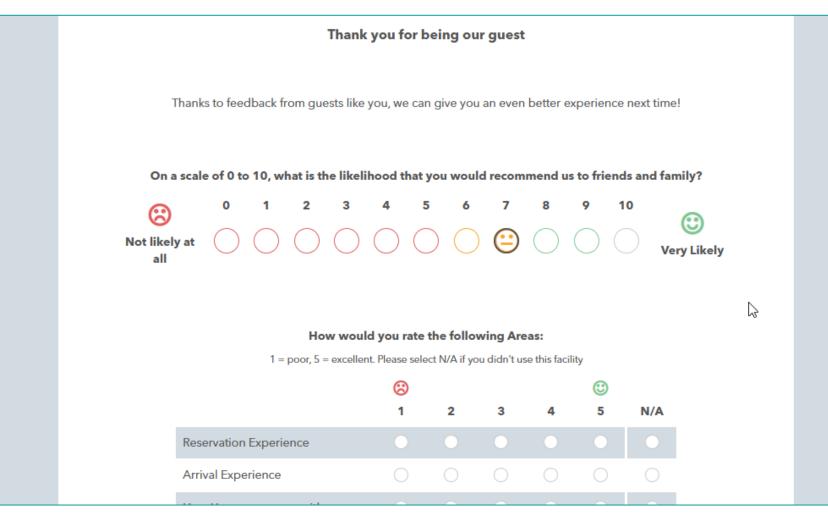
- Think of a time you stayed at a hotel
- What ONE thing would have created a better experience?

Thank you for being our guest

Thanks to feedback from guests like you, we can give you an even better experience next time!

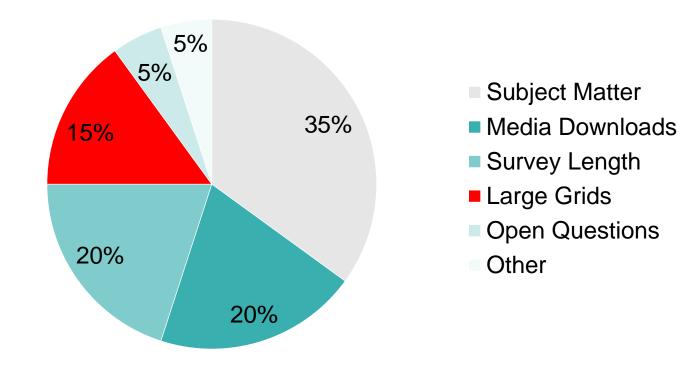


Can you place that answer on this questionnaire?



Grids are a major cause of survey drop-out

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



Source: Database of 3 million+ web surveys conducted by Lightspeed Research/Kantar From Coombe, R., Jarrett, C. and Johnson, A. (2010) "Usability testing of market research surveys" ESRA Lausanne

Takeaway

Rating scales are hard. Test your questionnaire with open answers first.

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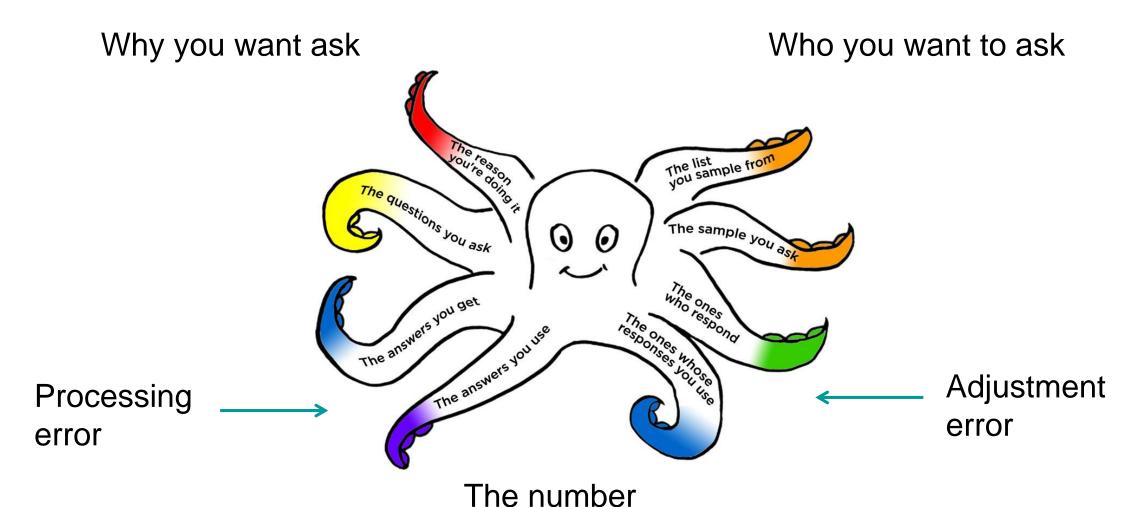
Responses: Lose your fear of open answers

Recap and questions

Responses

Lose your fear of open answers

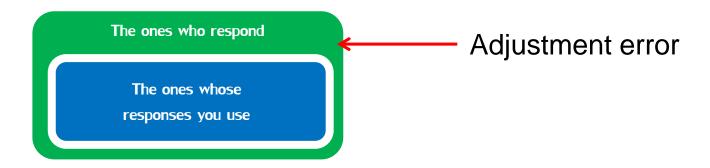
There are two errors around responses



We met adjustment error before

Adjustment error happens when the decisions you make about whose responses you use are not completely ideal*

*usually you'll be OK on this, it's not an error I worry about too much in practice



Processing error is very similar

Why you want ask Who you want to ask Processing error happens when the The list you sample from decisions you make The questions you ask about how you use the The sample you ask individual answers are not completely ideal who ones respond Adjustment Processing error error

The number

Typing in the answers is "coding"



These days, survey tools do a lot of coding for us

Type of question

- Radio buttons (Yes, No, Not sure)
- Check boxes
- Numeric entry only
- Open box (text entry)

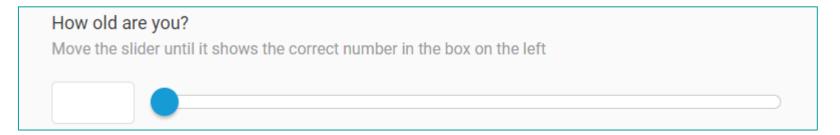
Results are likely to have

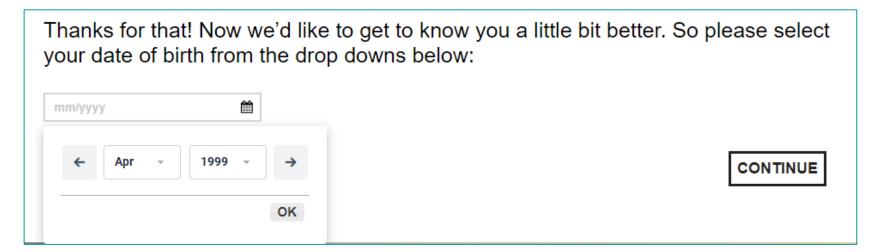
- Text of the option (Yes, No, Not sure)
- A column for each of the checkboxes
- A number
- Text as typed

We're often too frightened of open answers

For example, here are some examples of asking for age







We asked farmers for 'size of farm' with an open box

It took me 10 minutes to convert 781 text answers to numbers

Type of reply	Example	% of replies	
Just a number	7	81%	
with ha	87ha	4%	
with hectares	125 hectares	1%	
Other	(next slide)	1%	
Did not answer/ answe	r is 'N/A'	12%	

Here are the 1% 'other' answers

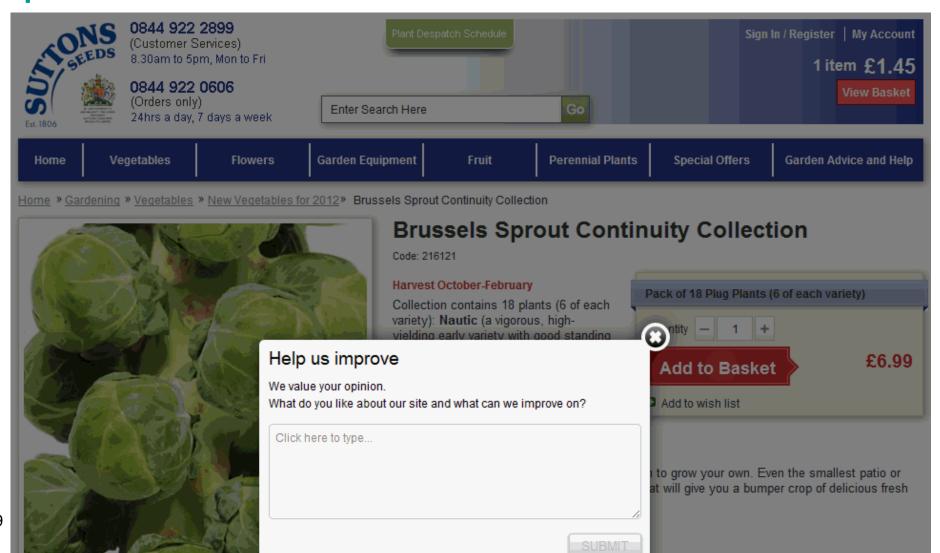
Farmer's answer	As coded by me			
7+	7			
~ 2800Ha	2800			
Approx 32.37	32			
843.65 + 67.	911			

Takeaway

If the person who answers is likely to 'just know' their response as a number, give them an open box for it

But what about free-text responses?

If you ask for free-text responses, plan to read them and think about them

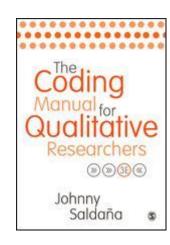


But what if we need to do more?

You can choose from many different coding frames

- Topic
- Who is responsible for doing something (department)
- Positive or negative about something (sentiment)
- Nuggets for the report (cherry-picking)

Johnny Saldaña lists many more in his book



I do coding for each question in five steps

Step 1 Read a sample of the open answers

Step 2 Decide on a coding frame

Step 3 Apply the coding frame (phase 1 coding)

Step 4 Think about it

Step 5 Revise the coding frame and repeat (phase 2 coding)

What I ought to do is different

Goals Decide on a coding frame.

Fieldwork Apply the coding frame to the first few responses.

Think about it. Revise.

Responses Apply the better coding frame (phase 1 coding).

Think about it.

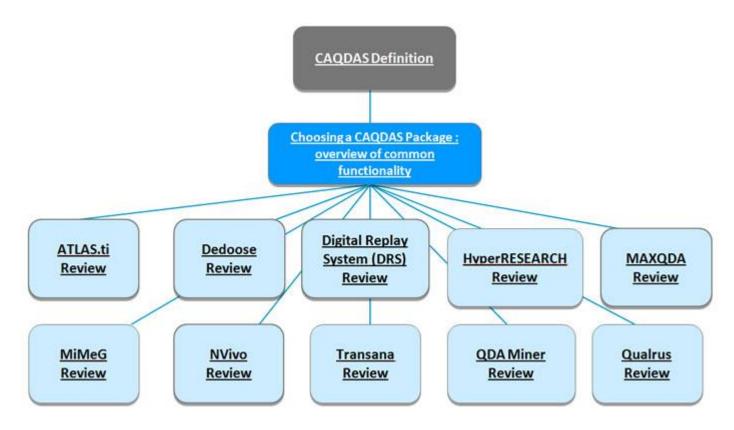
Reports Revise the coding frame and tweak it all again

(phase 2 coding).

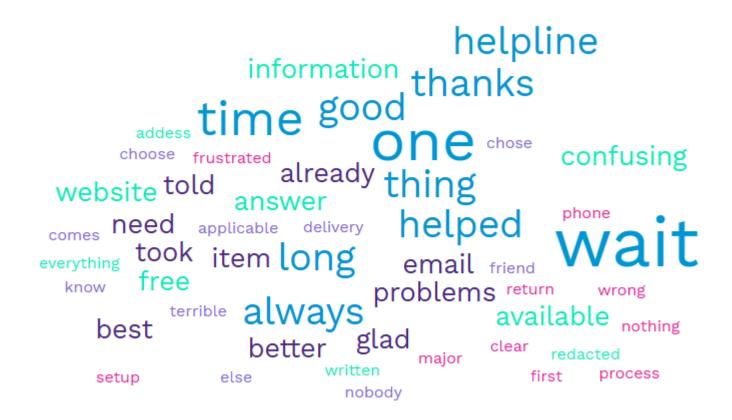
CAQDAS tools can have hefty learning curves

computer-assisted qualitative data analysis software

Before buying one, look at this: Choosing a CAQDAS package | University of Surrey



I made a word cloud from an example dataset



I got a summary from ChatGPT

- Used Playground OpenAl API
- Chose model: text-davinci-003
- Pasted in all the comments with tl;dr at the end

"Overall, I experienced long wait times and confusion on the website and helpline, however, the staff were friendly and helpful, and I'm glad I eventually got the product I needed."

The minimum respect is to read every answer

- You ask your respondent to give their time to craft their answers
- You owe them your time to read and think about every answer



Takeaway

Don't wait until the report is due to think about coding

Today's agenda

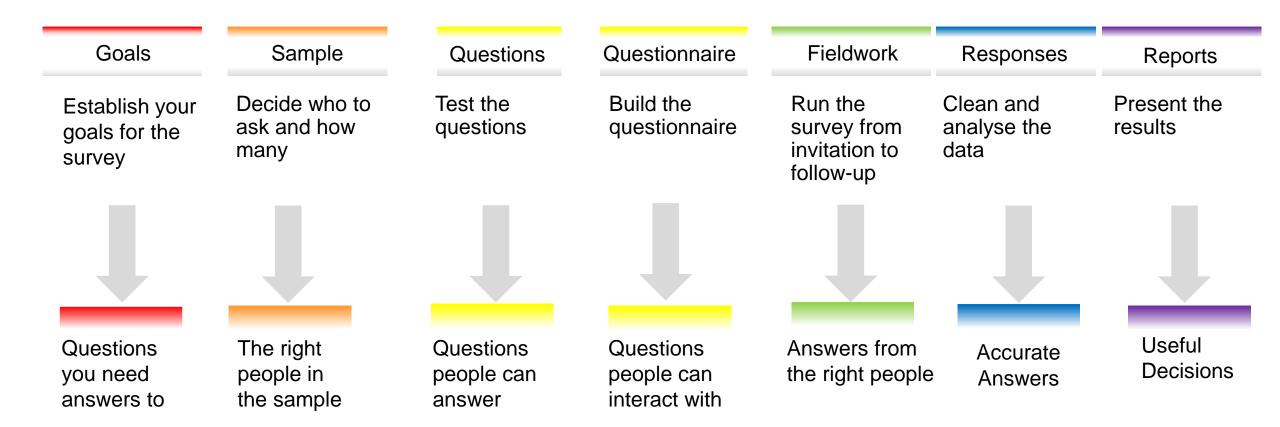
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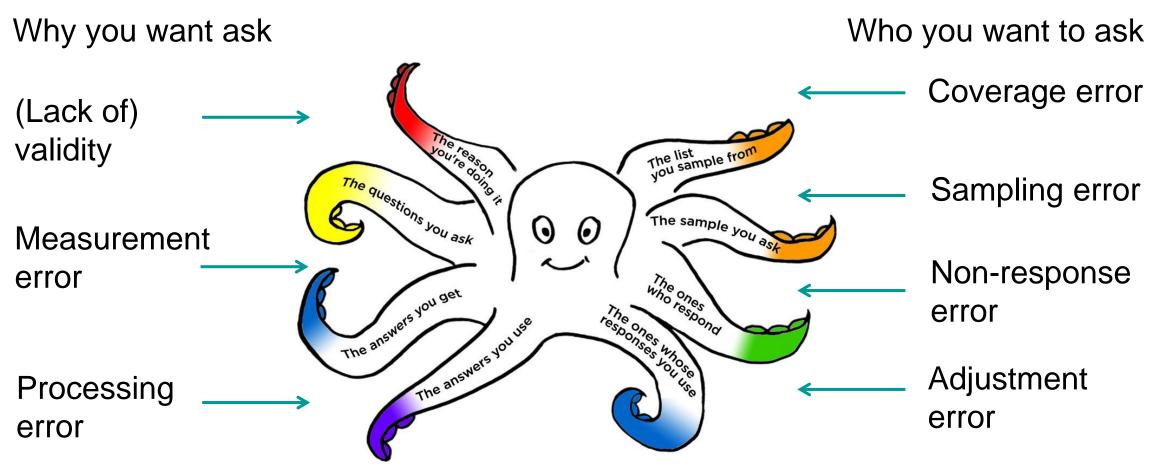
Recap

The Survey Octopus and the errors

You get a better survey by doing many things well



All these errors add up to Total Survey Error



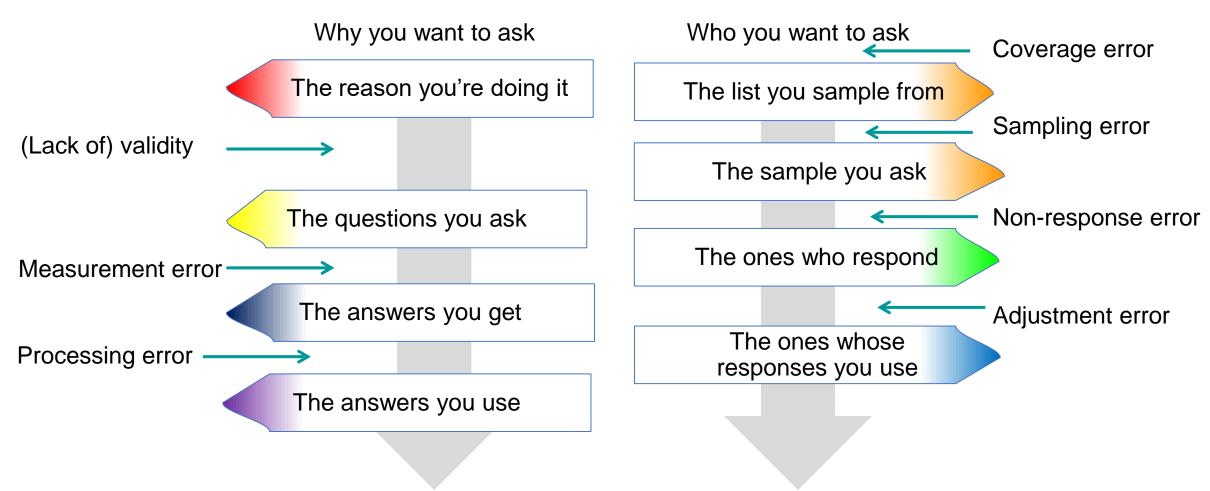
Takeaway

Your aim with a survey is to make choices that keep Total Survey Error as low as practical, overall

The aim is to make good choices at each step

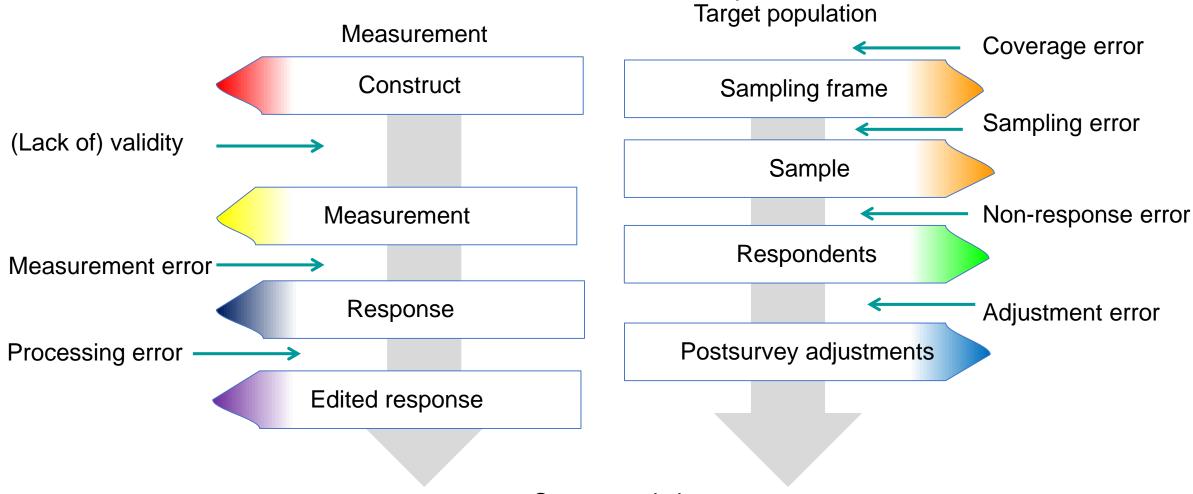
Why you want to ask Who you want to ask The reason you're doing it The list you sample from The sample you ask The questions you ask The ones who respond The answers you get The ones whose responses you use The answers you use

The aim is to minimise Total Survey Error



Survey methodologists use more searchable terms

Representation



Total survey error is a central concept in survey methodology

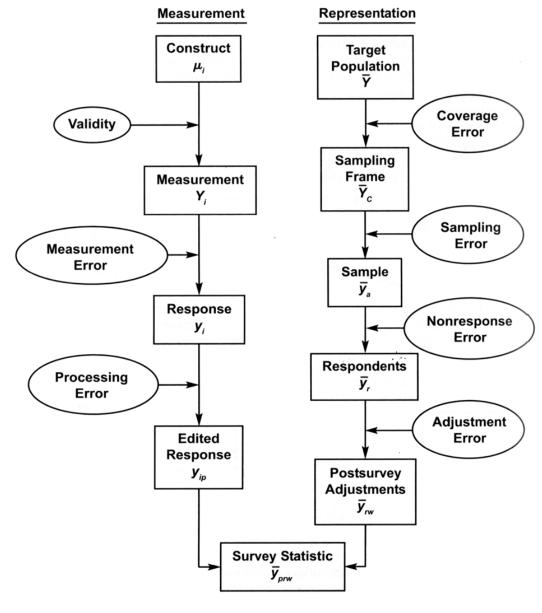


Figure 2.5 Survey life cycle from a quality perspective.

Total Survey Error diagram as presented in Groves, R. M., F. J. Fowler, M. P. Couper, J. M. Lepkowski, E. Singer and R. Tourangeau (2009). Survey methodology. Hoboken, N.J., Wiley.

A Likert scale has several Likert items

Likert scale

Statement

System Usability Scale

© Digital Equipment Corporation, 1986.

	Strongly disagree				Strongly agree
1. I think that I would like to					
use this system frequently	1	2	3	4	5
I found the system unnecessarily complex					
	1	2	3	4	5
3. I thought the system was easy to use					
10 430		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
4. I think that I would need the	1	2	3	4	5
support of a technical person to					
be able to use this system	1	2.	3	4	5
5. I found the various functions in					
this system were well integrated	1	2	3	4	5
6. I thought there was too much					
inconsistency in this system	1	2	3	4	5
7. I would imagine that most people		Ι			
would learn to use this system very quickly		2	3	4	
	•	-	,	-	,
8. I found the system very cumbersome to use					
	1	2	3	4	5
9. I felt very confident using the					
system	1	2	3	4	5
10. I needed to learn a lot of		Ι			
things before I could get going					



Response points

Likert had three formats in his scales

1. Do you favor the early entrance of the United States into the League of Nations?

YES

? (3) NO (2)

- 13. How much military training should we have?
 - (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.
 - maintain our regular army. (4)
 (e) All military training should be abolished. (5)
- 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 (5)

Approve

Undecided (3) Disapprove (2)

Strongly Disapprove (1)

(1)

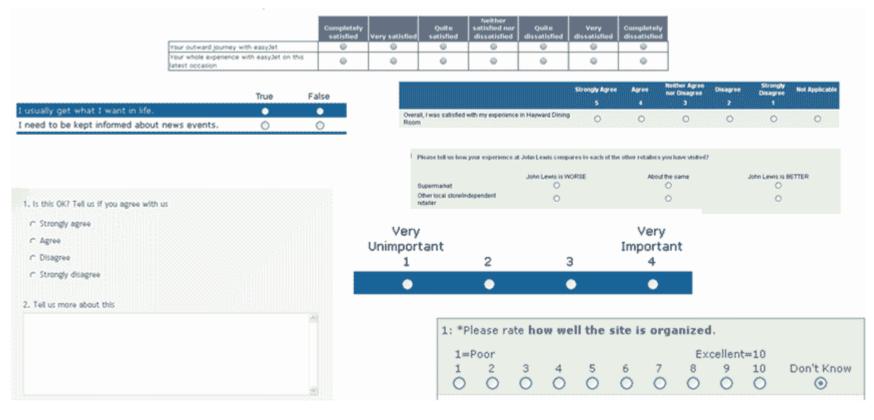
(2)

(3)

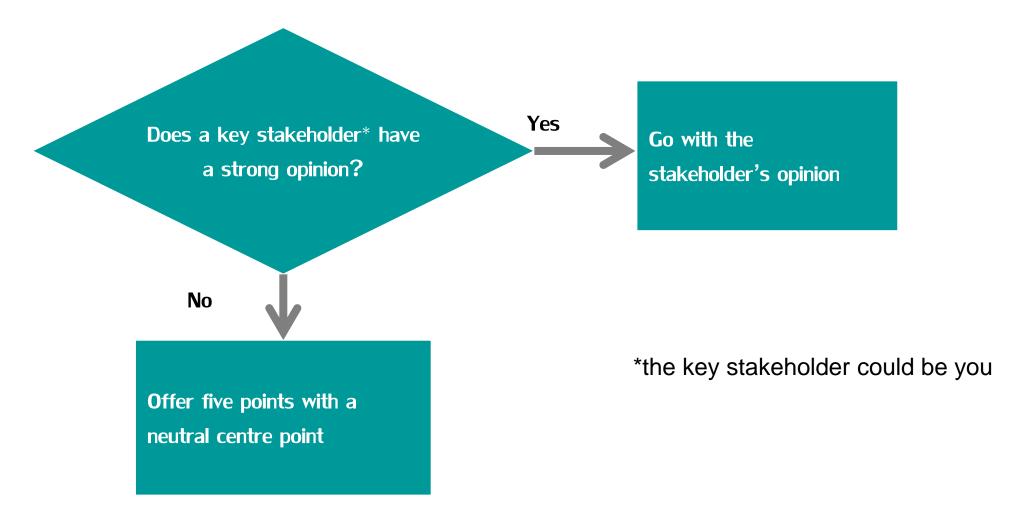
You can find an academic paper to support almost any number of response points

Krosnick and Presser refer to about 87 papers on response

points



I have a flowchart to help you to decide



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