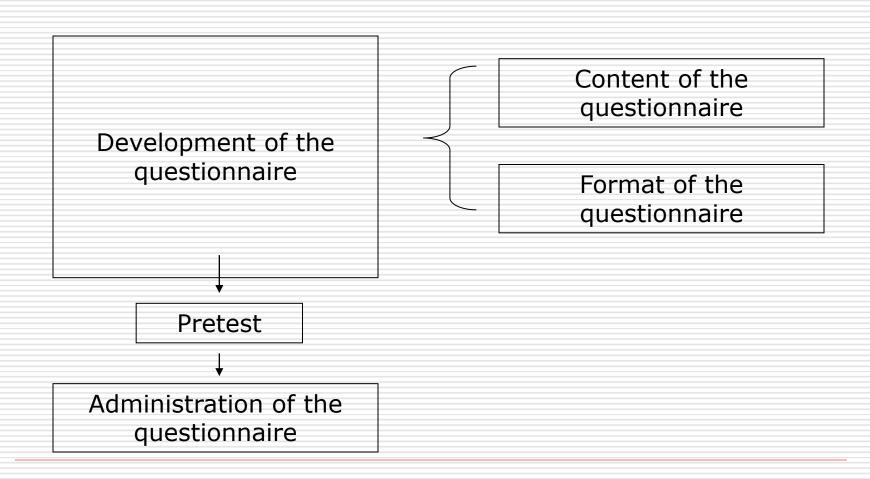
Questionnaire Design Process

Ing. Klára Kašparová, Ph.D.

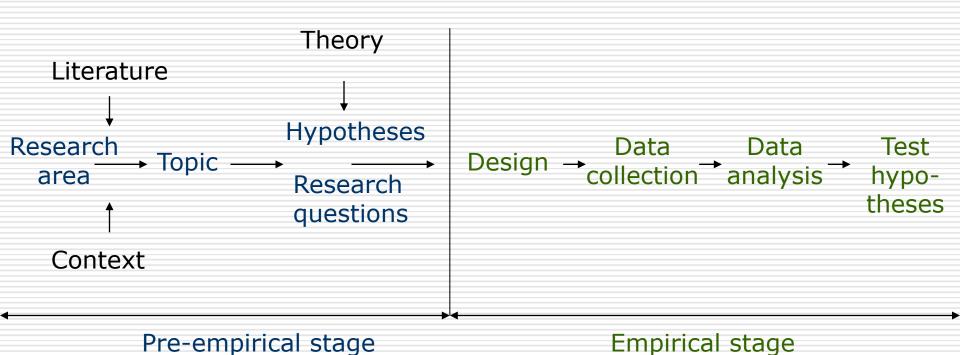
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Structure of the lecture



Simplified model of research



Source: Punch, Developing effective research proposals, 2006 -

Hierarchy of concepts

- Research area
- Research topic(s)
- General research questions
- Specific research questions
- Data collection questions

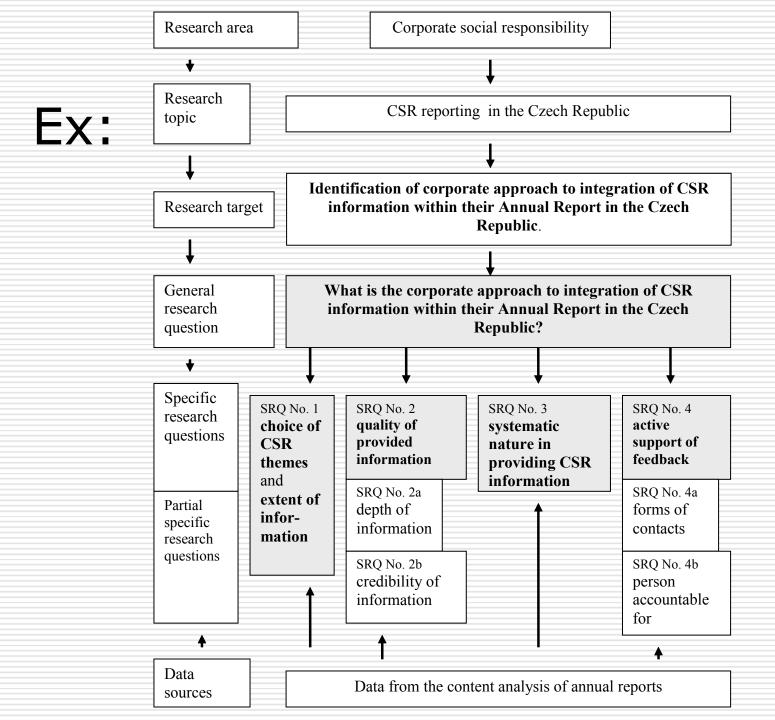
Most general, most abstract

deduction

Most specific, most concrete

induction

Watch empirical criterion



Ex: Research of Faculty of Economics and Administration and Research Centre

Research area

Competitiveness

Research topic

Factors influencing competitiveness of companies

- General research questions
 - 1. What is the relationship between application of CSR activities and competitiveness of companies?
 - 2. To what extent companies use CSR activities?
 - 3. What is the relationship between company characteristic and application of CSR activities?

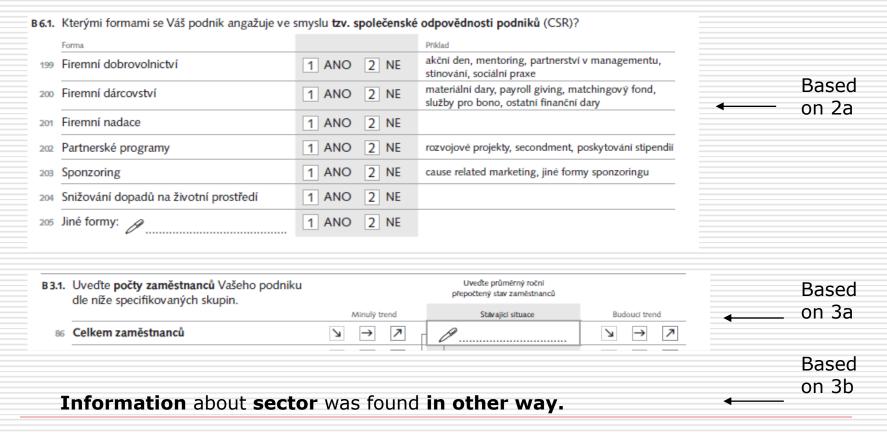
etc.

- Specific research questions
 - 2a. What is the frequency of used types of CSR activities in particular companies?
 - 3a. Does the size of company (based on number of employees) affect frequency of used types of CSR activities?
 - 3b. Does the sector affect frequency of used types of CSR activities?

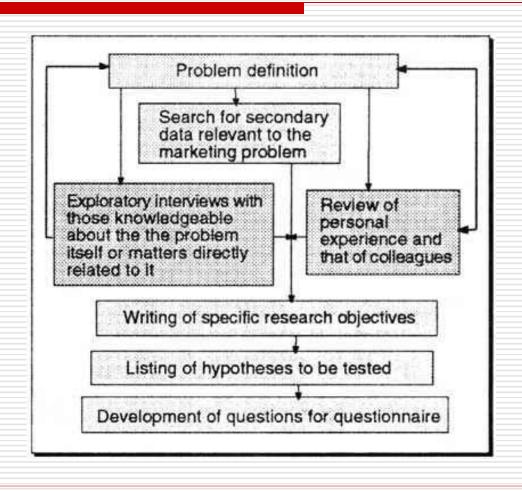
etc. ...

Ex: Research of Faculty of Economics and Administration and Research Centre

Data collection questions



Another view on the process



Content of the questionnaire

is determined by:

- research targets/research questions
 (literature review, results of surveys similar topic, pilot study)
- type of research
- choice of channel for distribution of the questionnaire
- resources

(financial and human resources, time limitation)

Content of the questionnaire – pilot survey Ex: Measurement of Citizens' satisfaction with public service

Attibutes of satisfaction were identified through personal interviewing, focus group, etc.

- rewrite obtained information
- look for the action verb describing the behavior of employees of organization (clerk gave me advice) or adjective which describes important characteristic of service (information panels are clearly visible)
- make **groups** (categories) of similar answers

Content of the questionnaire – pilot survey Ex: Measurement of Citizens' satisfaction with public service

The aim of question was to identify positive and negative experiences of citizens during the visit of concrete authority

Answer no. 1: When I arrived, clerk doesn't look at me.

Answer no. 2: Toilet was untidy. There was no toilet paper.

Answer no. 3: There were a lot of people and only two chairs.

Answer no. 4: Clerk was personable. She said me hello and was smiling at me.

Answer no. 5: There are no pens. So if you forget it, it is a big problem to fill in the form.

Answer no. 6: I was not waiting for a long time.

Source: Lukášová et al., Měření spokojenosti občanů s veřejnými službami jakou součást řízení kvality v organizacích veřejného sektoru, 2009, p. 83-86

Content of the questionnaire – pilot survey Ex: Measurement of Citizens' satisfaction with public service

The aim of question was to identified positive and negative experiences of citizens during the visit of concrete authority

Answers no. 1 and 4 say something about personnel Answer no. 2 about sanitary facility Answers no. 3 and 5 about convenience of visitors Answer no. 6 about waiting time

Source: Lukášová et al., Měření spokojenosti občanů s veřejnými službami jakou součást řízení kvality v organizacích veřejného sektoru, 2009, p. 83-86

Content of the questionnaire

is determined by:

- research targets/research questions
 (literature review, results of surveys similar topic, pilot study)
- type of research
- choice of channel for distribution of the questionnaire
- resources

(time limitation, financial and human resources)

Content of questionnaire – time limitation

- target no. 1: Determine the relationship between parents' education and method of disciplining children for mild, moderate, and severe infractions.
- target no. 2: Determine the parents' satisfaction with their attained educational level.

□ ...

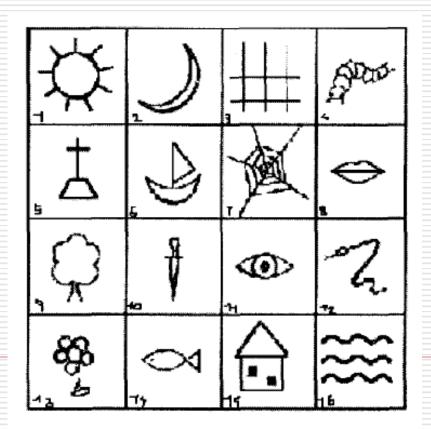
Topics	No. of questions	Information collected
Educational level	1	Last year of school completed
Satisfaction with the current educational status	1	Yes, no
Discipline methods	8	Methods (e.g. talking, hitting) for mild (e.g. not answering question), moderate (e.g. Coming home more than one hour late), and severe (e.g. not coming home at all) infractions

Source: Fink, How to ask survey questions, 1995, p. 8-14 (SOC 481)

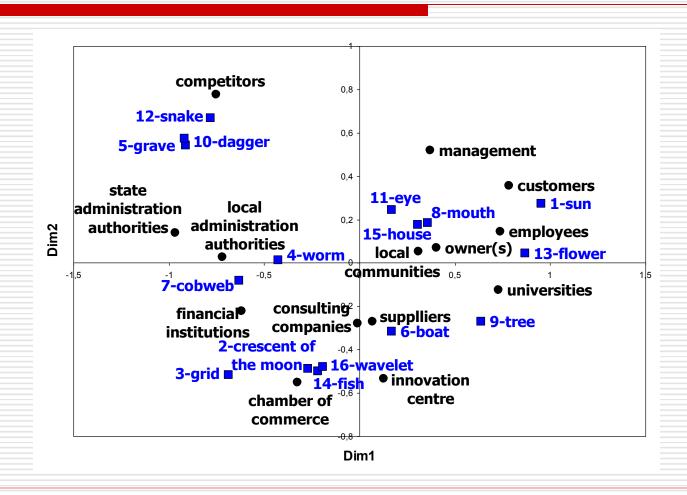
Content of questionnaire – human resources

expertise and availability of human resources

semantic selection test



Ex: Research about Mutual Attitudes of Small Enterprises and Local Authorities



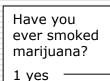
Content of the questionnaire – questions

- open-ended
- closed-ended with ordered responses
- closed-ended with unordered responses choice

What topic do you feel should be the main program emphasis for net year? (Circle number of your answer.)

- 1 effective parenting
- 2 child development
- 3 guidance and discipline
- 4 communication
- 5 other (please specify)

What would you like to see as the main program emphasis next year?



Please enter your gender:

male female

2 no

- partially close-ended
- dichotomous
- □ filter

If yes, about how many times have you smoked marijuana during the two weeks?

- A never
- B once
- C 2 to 5 times
- D 6 to 10 times
- E more than 10 times

Which of these four topics would you most like to see as the primary program emphasis next year? (Circle number of your answer.)

- 1 effective parenting
- 2 child development
- 3 guidance and discipline
- 4 communication

How important to you are each of the following posiible program emphases? (Circle one for each item.)

	none	little	some	much
A effective parenting	1	2	3	4
B child development	1	2	3	4
C guidance and discipline	1	2	3	4
D communication	1	2	3	4

Sources: http://learningstore.uwex.edu/assets/pdfs/g3658-2.pdf, http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/guestype.php

Content of the questionnaire – asking survey questions

- Ask purposeful questions

 (quality of service of airline travel x questions about readings habits, possession of animal)
- □ Ask concrete questions, time limited (Did you enjoy the play? x Did you enjoy the first act of the play? x Did you find comedy scenes in the play's first act funny?
- Use conventional language (Please try to define the degree of importance of individual stakeholder you have mentioned for your company success in the market. x Please try to define the degree of importance of individual subject you...)
- Don't use incomprehensible (unclear) phrasing
- Avoid abbreviations, jargon
- Avoid biasing words and phrases
- Avoid negative questions
- Avoid two-edged questions

Sources: Fink, How to ask survey questions, 1995, p. 18-29 (SOC 481) a Lukášová et al., Měření spokojenosti občanů s veřejnými službami jakou součást řízení kvality v organizacích veřejného sektoru, 2009, p. 87-89

Content of the questionnaire – asking survey questions

- ☐ Ask purposeful questions
- Ask concrete questions, time limited
- Use conventional language
- □ Don't use incomprehensible (unclear) phrasing (Is health care accessible in the town you live? – occurrence of general or specialized health care, surgery hour, possibility of parking, within reach of public transport,...Place of residence? – Brno, South Moravia, The Czech Republic, Lipová 41a,...)
- Avoid abbreviations, jargon
- Avoid biasing words and phrases (Unwillingness of workers discourages customer from the next visit.)
- Avoid negative questions(I don't agree that clerks aren't helpful.)
- Avoid two-edged questions (How often do you buy or read Times?)

Sources: Fink, How to ask survey questions, 1995, p. 18-29 (SOC 481) a Lukášová et al., Měření spokojenosti občanů s veřejnými službami jakou součást řízení kvality v organizacích veřejného sektoru, 2009, p. 87-89

Content of the questionnaire – construction of response categories

Response categorie must be:

- exhaustive
- mutually exclusive
- set up to allow the respondent to provide multiple answers when relevant
- when appropriate, provide for a "residual other" category

Content of the questionnaire – responses

- free response (open-ended response)
- forced choice
- likert scales
- multiple choice



U následujících otázek zakroužkujte příslušnou hodnotu bodovací škály.		Hodnocení Vašeho podniku				VIw na konkurenceschopnost Vašeho podniku				
		nizký(á)	střední	vysolý(á)	velmi vysoký(غ)	silně negativní vliv	mímě negativní vliv	žádný vliv	mírně pozitkní vliv	silně pozitivní vliv
A 12. Konkurenční boj na trzích produktů, kde působí 25 Váš podnik, je:	1	2	3	4	5	Ţ	V	→	7	1

Source: Lukášová et al., Měření spokojenosti občanů s veřejnými službami jakou součást řízení kvality v organizacích veřejného sektoru, 2009, p. 89-92

Content of the questionnaire – instruction

☐ 3 kinds of instructions are necessary(general, transitional, question answering)

A FAKTORY KONKURENCESCHOPNOSTI PODNIKU

Dotazník se skládá ze dvou částí. Část A zjišťuje názory respondenta na faktory konkurenceschopnosti šetřeného podniku, část B zjišťuje charakteristiky daného podniku.

Informace zjišťované prostřednictvím dotazníku nepředstavují většinou přesné a podrobné statistické údaje, které by bylo třeba složitě vyhledávat v podnikových databázích. Jde spíše o získávání názorů a kvalifikovaných odhadů.

Konkurenceschopnost je chápána jako schopnost podniku obstát v soutěži s konkurenty na trhu produktů (tj. výrobků resp. služeb). Podnik vysoce konkurenceschopný disponuje značnou konkurenční výhodou, to znamená, že je v řadě důležitých oblastí (v řadě faktorů) lepší než jeho významní konkurenti, což mu umožňuje být na trhu úspěšnější než tito konkurenti.

Vysvětlivky k tabulkám uvedeným v části B

V dotazníku nejde jen o zachycení stávajícího stavu, ale též o postižení vývojových trendů. Z tohoto důvodu je ve většině tabulek sledována nejen stávající situace, ale též minulý trend a budoucí trend.

Dynamika vývoje je zachycena takto:

Minulý trend – trend v uplynulých cca pěti letech (tj. od cca roku 2002); na základě rámcového hodnocení se uvede, zda sledovaná veličina převážně rostla ↗, zůstávala stejná →, nebo nastával pokles ↘.

Format of the questionnaire

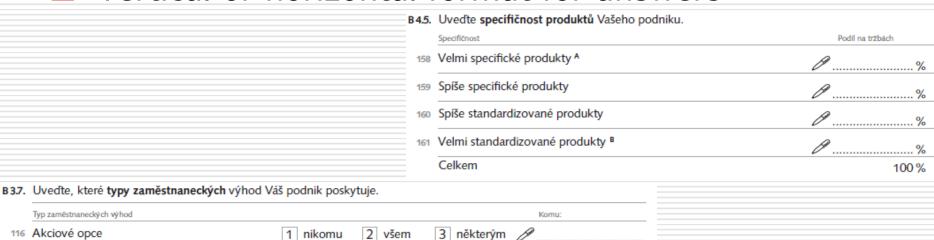
- order of the questions
 - (easy-to-difficult progression, logical order, ? demographic questions placement)
- length

117 Služební automobil k soukromým účelům

vertical or horizontal format for answers

2 všem

1 nikomu



Source: Bourque a Fielder, How to conduct self-administred and mail survey, 1995, p. 93-105 (SOC 481)

Format of the questionnaire

116 Akciové opce

117 Služební automobil k soukromým účelům

'			iat oi	CITC	qui	Socionnanc	
	siz	e,	nment inc fonts and stency		<u>-</u>	tions and answers of letters	
			edujících otázek zakroužku nou hodnotu bodovací šká			B4. ODBĚRATELÉ, ZÁKAZNÍCI	
A1.	Které podr	niky pat	ří k <mark>nejvýznamnějším ko</mark> r	nkurentům Vašeho	podniku v Česk é	republice?	
	fre	e s	vysvětlivky Space			na tržbách. ející se do vzdálenosti zhruba 50km od sídla podniku, resp. jeho příslušné pr	ovozovny,
	spl	itti	ng questi	ons be	tween	pages	
	COI	ntr	ast				
		B 3.7.	Uveďte, které typy :	zaměstnanecky	ých výhod Váš	5 podnik poskytuje.	
			Typ zaměstnaneckých výhod				Komu:

1 nikomu

1 nikomu

2 všem

2 všem

3 některým 🥒

3 některým 🥖

Pretesting the questionnaire

 testing of the questionnaire on a small sample of respondents to identify and eliminate potential problems.

You should find answers to the questions below:

- Does each question measure what it is intended to measure?
- Do respondents understand all the words?
- Are questions interpreted similarly by all respondents?
- Does each close-ended question have an answer that applies to each respondent?
- Does the questionnaire create positive impression one that motivates people to answer it?
- Are some responses missing?
- Does any aspect of the questionnaire suggest bias on the part of the researcher?

Administration of the questionnaire – cover letter

14 k	inds of information should be included:
	Use of letterhead
	Information about sponsorship
	Dates
	Salutation
	Purpose of the study
	Reasons why an individual's participation is important
	Incentives to encourage respondent participation
	Use of advance letters
	How material incentives will be provided or distributed
	Realistic estimate of the time required to complete the questionnaire
	How and why the respondent was chosen
	Explanation of confidentiality and how the data will be handled
	Provision of a name and phone number to call for information
	When and how to return the questionnaire

Source: Bourque a Fielder, How to conduct self-administred and mail survey, 1995, p. 105-133 (SOC 481)