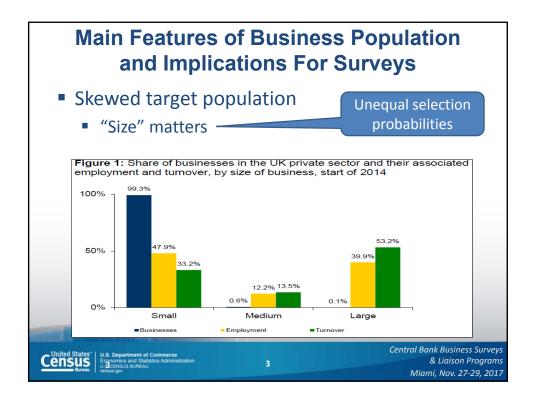
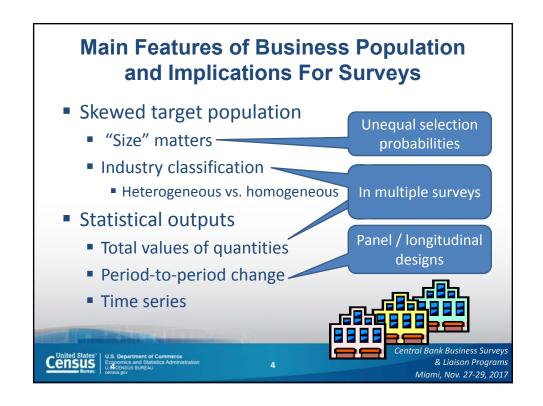


### **Outline**

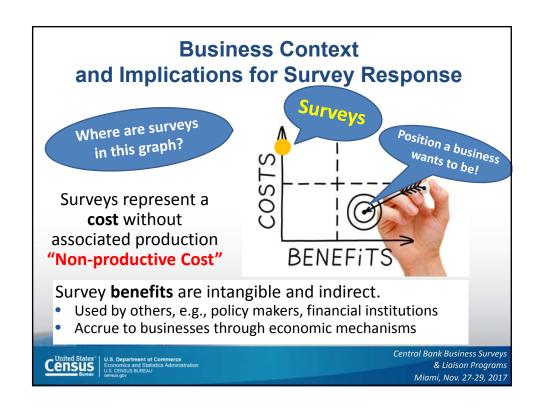
- Business context and survey response process
- Quality frameworks and implications for survey measurement
- Questions, questionnaires and data collection instruments











### **Business Context:** Business Survey Response Process Sudman et al. (2000) / Willimack & Nichols (2010); Bavdaz (2007, 2010) 1) Record formation & encoding

- 2) Organizing response tasks
  - a) Respondent selection
  - b) Scheduling
  - c) Prioritizing & motivation
- 3) Comprehension
- 4) Retrieval
- 5) Judgment
- 6) Communication
- 7) Releasing the data



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### **Business Survey Response Process: Personal Cognitive Steps**

(Tourangeau, 1984)

- 1) Record formation & encoding
- 2) Organizing response tasks
  - a) Respondent selection
  - b) Scheduling
  - c) Prioritizing & motivation
- 3) Comprehension
- 4) Retrieval
- 5) Judgment
- 6) Communication
- 7) Releasing the data



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# Business Survey Response Process: Organizationally Determined Steps

- 1) Record formation & encoding
- 2) Organizing response tasks
  - a) Respondent selection
  - b) Scheduling
  - c) Prioritizing & motivation
- 3) Comprehension
- 4) Retrieval
- 5) Judgment
- 6) Communication
- 7) Releasing the data

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## Implications of Organizationally Determined Steps: Management's Role

- 1) Record formation & encoding
- 2) Organizing response tasks
  - a) Respondent selection
  - b) Scheduling
  - c) Prioritizing & motivation

Steps 3 – 6: Person-level cognitive response process steps

7) Releasing the data

- 1) Purposes for business records
  - a) Manage operations
    - 1) Compartmentalized organizational structures
    - 2) Distributed data
  - b) Legal and regulatory

### Recorded Data ≠ Requested Data

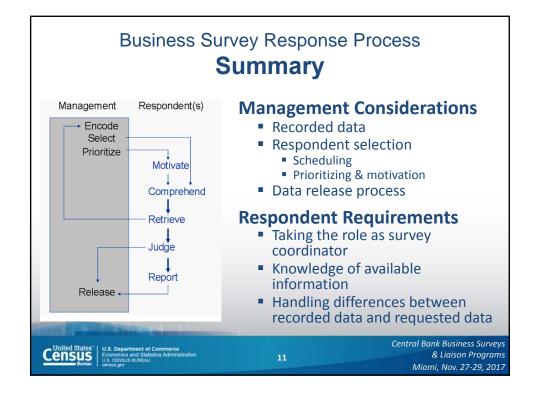
- 2) Response may require gathering data from multiple data sources
  - a) Management delegates response tasks
  - b) Response tasks have to be scheduled around other business activities
  - c) Job performance & evaluation

### Respondent = Survey Coordinator

Guided by business relationships with outside world

Data are "owned" by the business.

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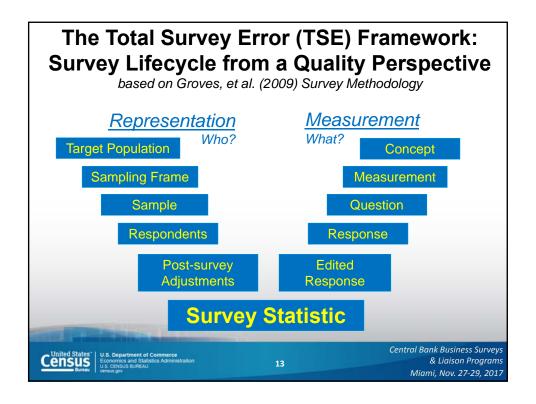


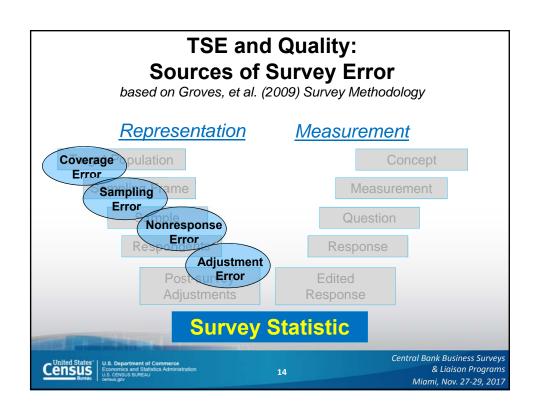
# The Business Survey Response Process: Implications for Data Quality

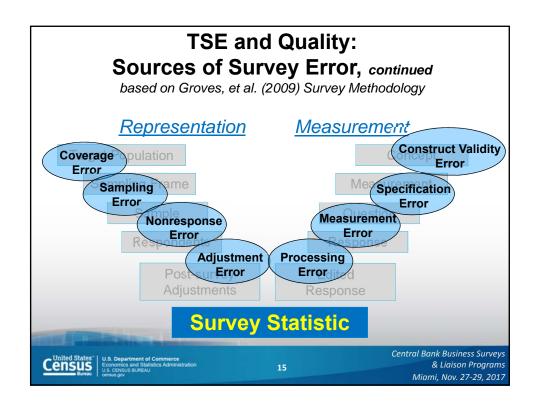
- Total Survey Error Quality Framework
  - Review
  - Focus on Measurement
- Business context and data quality
  - Sources of Measurement Error

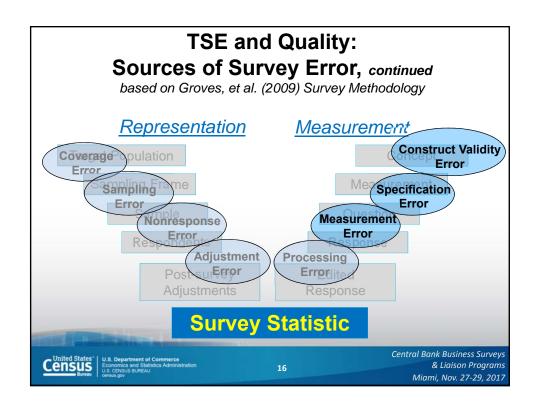
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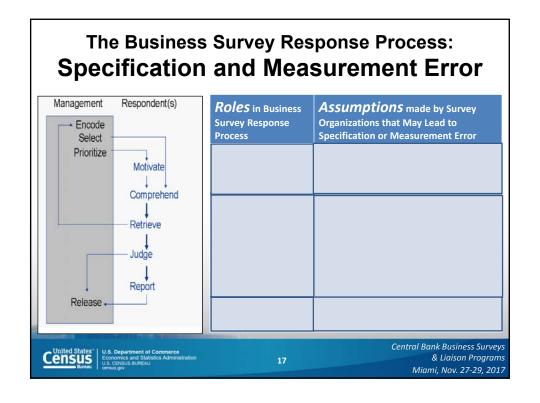
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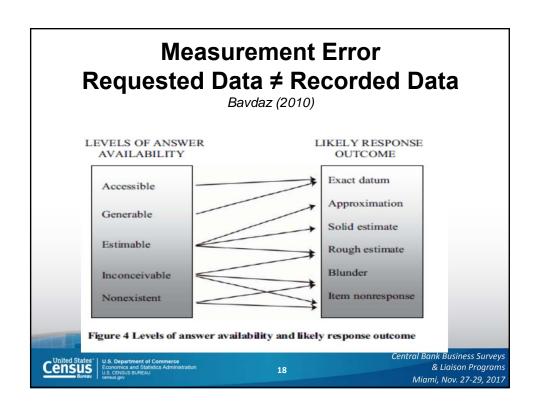


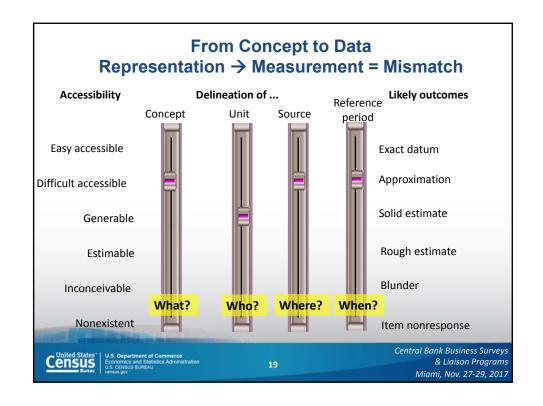


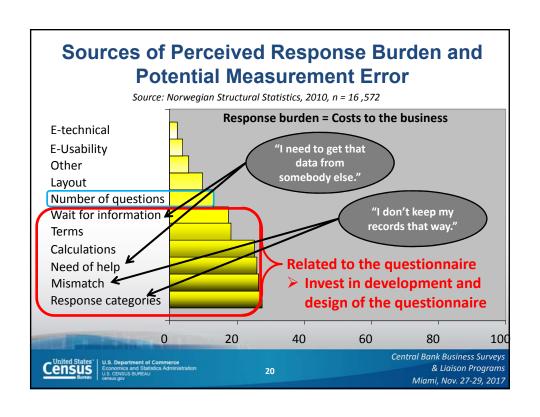












### The Business Context: Key Takeaways

- Survey response has a tangible cost to the business
- Response process is not under our control
  - The business controls:
    - Types of data tracked
    - Availability / accessibility of data
    - Selection of the respondent
    - Release of data
- Recorded data ≠ requested data



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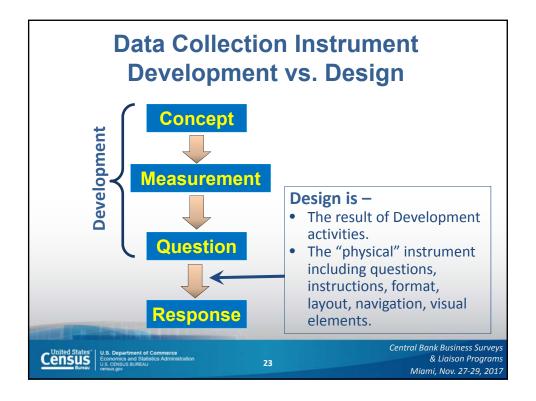
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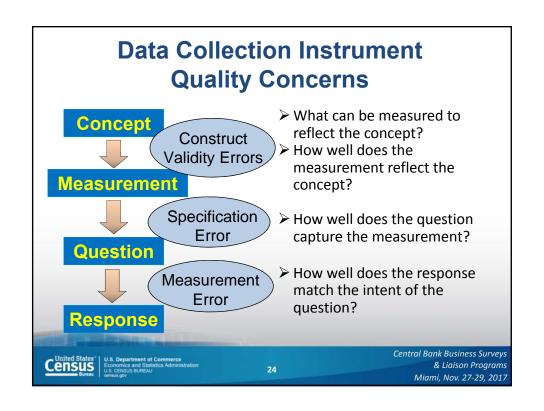
### **Designing Questionnaires for Quality in Business Surveys**

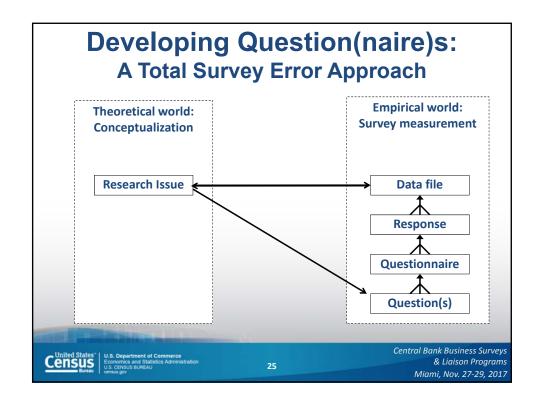
- Questionnaire development vs. questionnaire/instrument design
- The "Missing Link"
- Design tips and examples
  - Considering the business context
  - Web survey design
  - Question text
  - Visual design

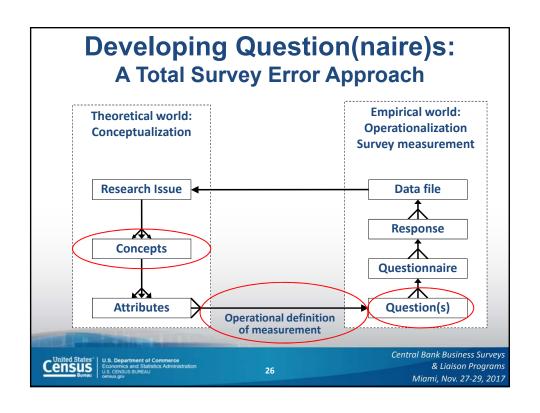
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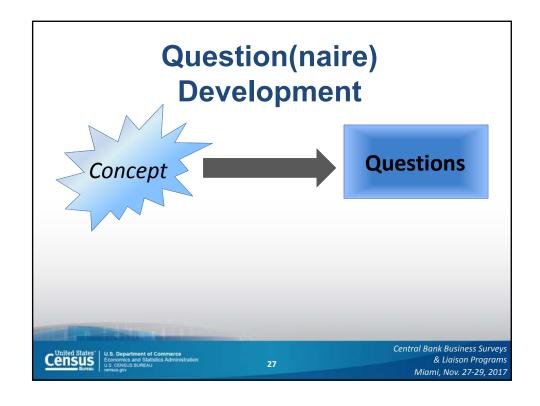
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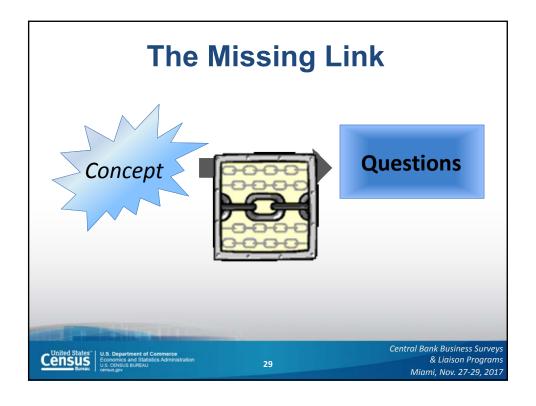










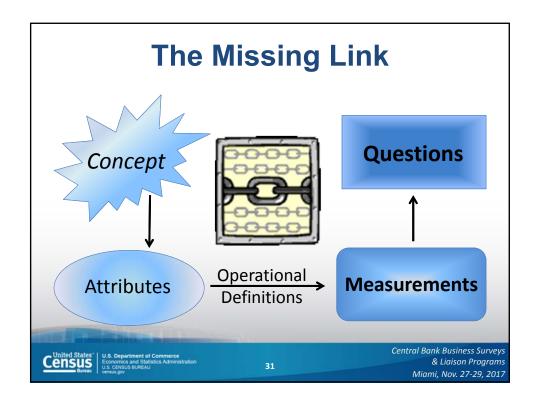


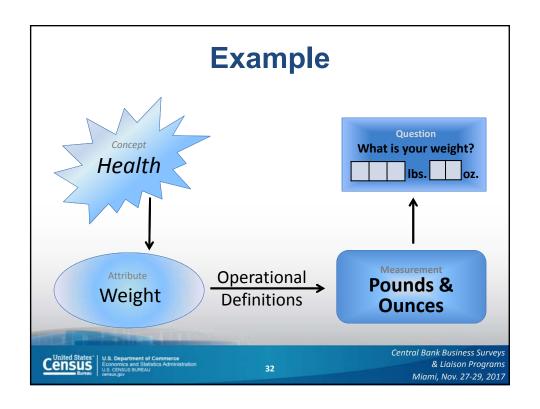
# Consequences of the Missing Link For data users Mis-specified variables Measurement errors Nonresponse errors For respondents Response burden and trust For survey organization Inefficient use of time and resources

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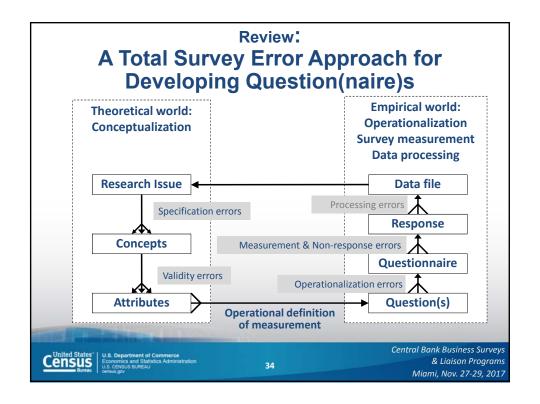


### Questionnaire Development: Key Takeaways

- - Not necessarily straightforward
  - Concept → Attributes → Measurements → Questions
- Design is the next step after Development
  - Questions
  - Visual elements
  - Navigation
  - Functionality

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### **Quality Implications for Questionnaire Design**

### <u>Traditional design</u>

- Complicated, often poorly designed self-administered paper questionnaires
  - Keywords and phrases
  - Separate, long instructions
  - Advanced structure e.g., accounting schedule or ledger
  - Two-dimensional matrices

### Re-thinking design

- Design vs Communication
  - A structured dialogue directed by those who have designed the instruments
  - Based on conversational principles
- Elements in concert
  - Text
  - Visual design
  - Navigation
- Utilize features of different modes

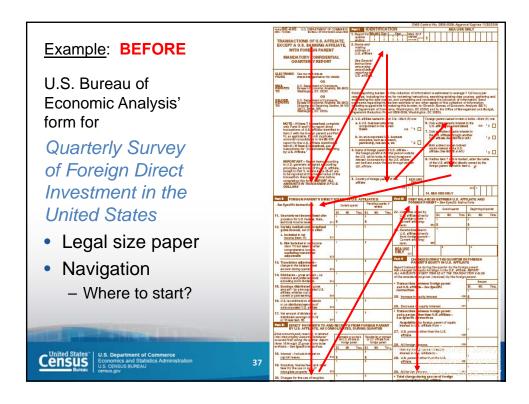


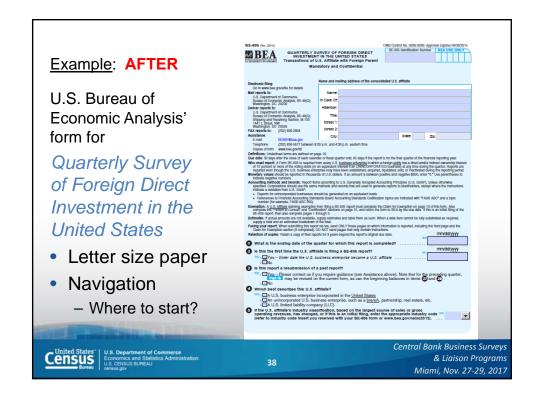
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### **Traditional Business Survey Questionnaires**

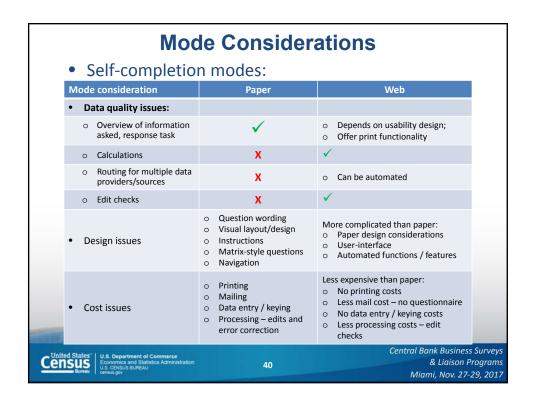
- Self-administered paper questionnaires + instructions
- Tailored to statistical outputs produced by survey organizations
  - Names that refer to statistical results rather than information needs (Consumer Price Index, Structural/Production Statistics)
  - o Questions phrased with jargon and technical terminology used by data users
  - o Mixture of questions that are best answered by respondents with different expertise (managers, accounts, HR-staff, technical staff)
  - Questions that can only be answered by combining and processing information from different sources
- Complicated, often poorly designed
  - Keyword requirements
  - Separate, long instructions
  - Implicit skips
  - o Two-dimensional matrices
- Post-field corrections







	How to Design a Questionnaire: Business Survey Considerations								
	Business survey characteristics	Considerations							
	Heterogeneous population								
	Several (recurring) surveys to complete								
	Respondents act as informants								
	Retrieval from different sources								
	Response burden – response is a non-productive costs								
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### **Mode Considerations**

- Self-completion modes:
  - o Paper
  - o Web
- Other modes, e.g.,
  - o Touchtone data entry (TDE)
    - Few data items that are readily accessible, easily retrieved from records
    - Screening
  - o Telephone:
    - Updating / confirming contact information
    - Collecting data, e.g., minimal response requirements
    - Reminder calls
    - Other



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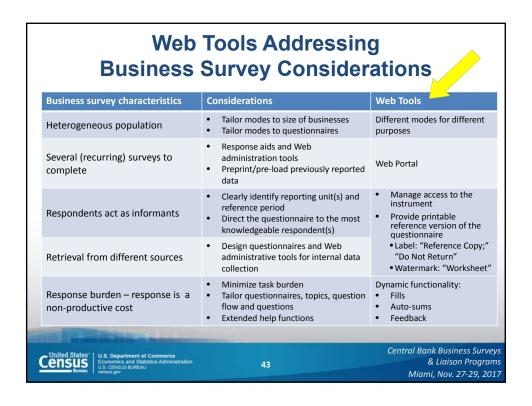
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### **Designing Questionnaires for the Web**

The computer is different than paper

- The web questionnaire reacts to the respondent
- · Reading from the screen is different
- Navigating and getting an overview works differently
- Kick-and-rush behavior, even stronger than on paper
- The use of computer-assisted functionalities
- The respondent expects the computer to react
- To get good data quality invest in the questionnaire design
- Start with paper, then add functionalities

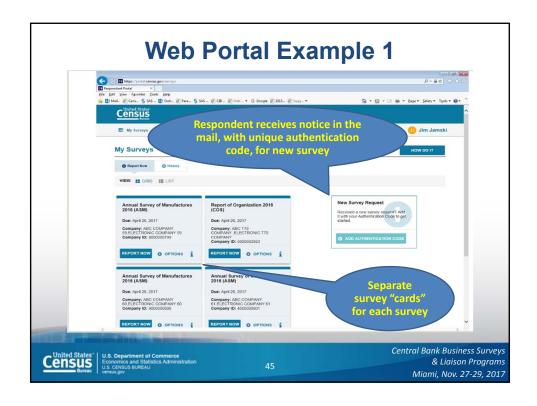
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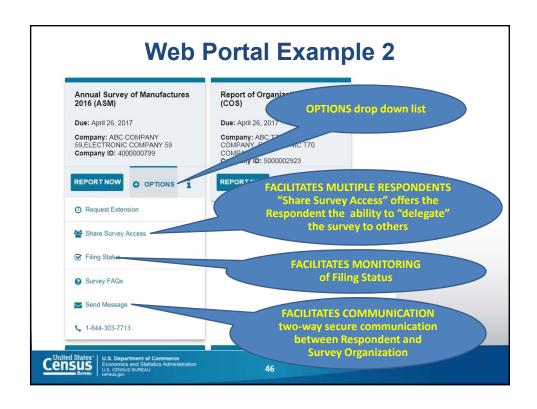


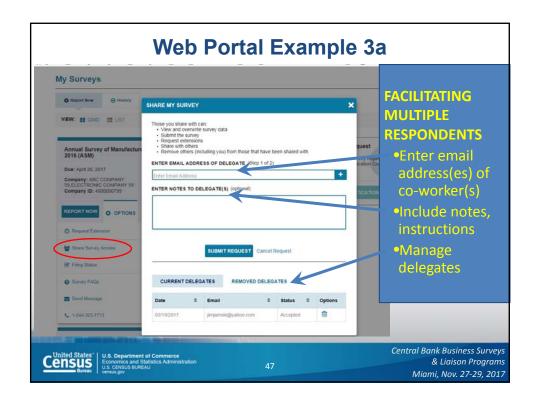
### **Web Portals**

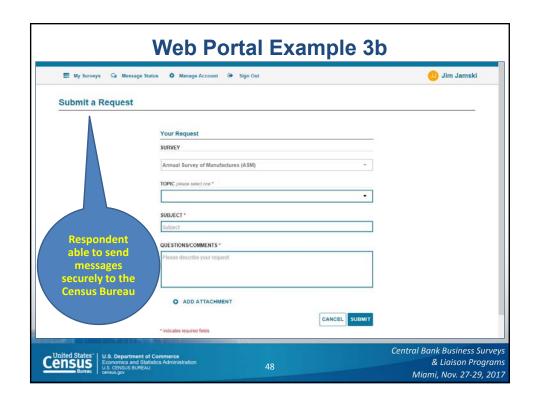
- One common login procedure to all questionnaires
- Lists only the questionnaires relevant for this business / respondent
- Supports authorized access, determined/controlled by the respondent
- Provides status information
- Enables two-way secure communication











# Web Survey Design: Dynamic Functionality to Reduce Respondent Burden

- Number and topics of questionnaires
- Topics within questionnaires
- Topic and question flow
- Questions and response alternatives
- Auto-sums and running tallies
- Feedback

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# Dynamic Functionality: Running Tallies

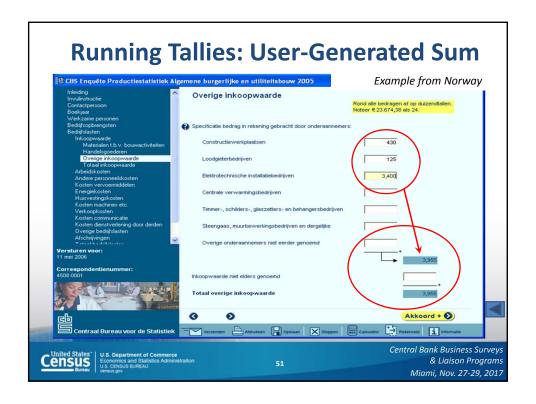
- Constant sum where the answers add up to some known amount (e.g., 100% or 24 hours)
- User-generated sum (where the answers add up to some previously reported numbers, e.g., how many employees, how many men, how many women)

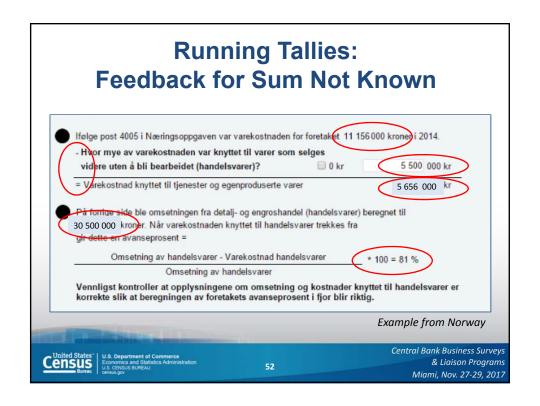


 Sum not known (total is for feedback rather than error-checking)



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### **Repeated Questions**

- Asking the same question about many different things
  - Often formatted like a table or matrix

Type of Employee	Male	Female	Total
Full-time			
Part-time			
Temporary			
Leased			

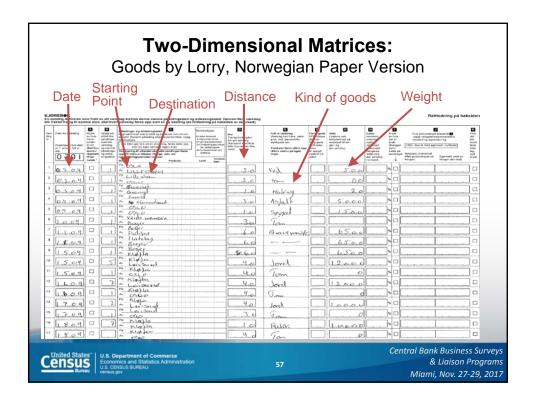
- Development and design
  - Flowchart
  - Alternative designs for matrix-style questions

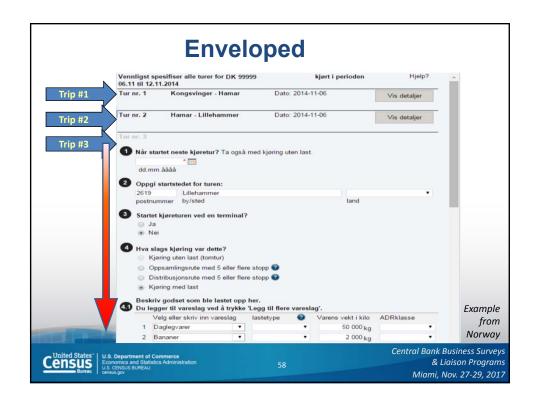
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# Dynamic Functionality: Manageable Matrices - Funneling - Hybrid when identical loops are repeated - Enveloping when loops and branches are combined Central Bank Business Surveys & Liaison Programs Niami, Nov. 27-29, 2017

Add in the various countries for ea country for each service type, and			
Installation and assembly			
Country	Amount (in thousand euro)	Of which intragroup services	
Norway	15 320	150	
	175 601	23 101	
UK			
UK  USA  Add country  Reconstruction performed by/for o  Country	Amount	0 Of which intragroup	
USA  Add country  Reconstruction performed by/for o   Country	thers  Amount (in thousand euro)	Of which intragroup services	
USA  Add country  Reconstruction performed by/for o  Country  Germany	thers  Amount (in thousand euro)  2 568	Of which intragroup services	
USA  Add country  Reconstruction performed by/for o   Country	thers  Amount (in thousand euro)	Of which intragroup services	
USA  Add country  Reconstruction performed by/for o  Country  Germany  USA	Amount (in thousand euro) 2 568 26 589	Of which intragroup services	
USA  Add country  Reconstruction performed by/for o  Country  Germany  USA  Add country  Contract work and other industrial	thers  Amount (in thousand euro)  2 568  26 589  services  Amount (in	Of which intragroup services  23  0	

Hybrid									
•	How much, given in 1000 Euros did the enterprise invest in buildings and installations in 2011?								
	000 Euros								
2	How much did the enterprise invest in buildings and installations in 2011?     000 Euros  How much did the enterprise earn from selling buildings and installations in 2011								
3									
	000 Euros								
•	Please fill in the same kind of information for the investment objects listed below								
		Investments in 1000 Euros	Maintenance in 1000 Euros	Selling price in 1000 Euros					
В	uilding sites								
Pr	rivate houses								
Sh	nips, rigs, airplanes etc								
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# Dynamic Functionality: Edit / Error Checks

### People expect that the software is intelligent:

- Let the computer help with computations
- Add consistency checks, but be aware of "hard" error checks:
  - "Hard" error checks <u>must</u> be corrected in order to permit respondents to submit their completed surveys.
  - "Soft" error checks <u>do not need</u> to be corrected in order for respondents to submit their surveys.
  - Replace hard checks with soft checks + Open comment field
  - Try to prevent errors instead of asking respondents to correct errors

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### **Error Prevention** ⇒ **Error Detection** ⇒ **Error Correction**

- Try to prevent errors from happening
- Restrict hard checks to...
  - o Filter questions
  - Essential questions
- Alert respondents to errors as soon as they occur
- Error messages should not just tell Rs that something is incorrect, they should be designed in such a way that **Respondents**:
  - o **SEE** them,
  - o KNOW what to do, and
  - CAN ACT upon them

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# Edits in Web Surveys: What to Say

- Information to include:
  - Location of problem
  - Description of problem
  - Action needed
- Avoid:
  - Jargon
  - Passive voice
  - Poor grammar
  - Terminology not in the question
  - Offering only one of many possible solutions



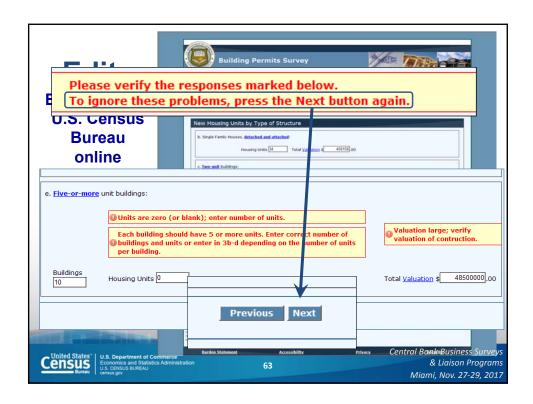
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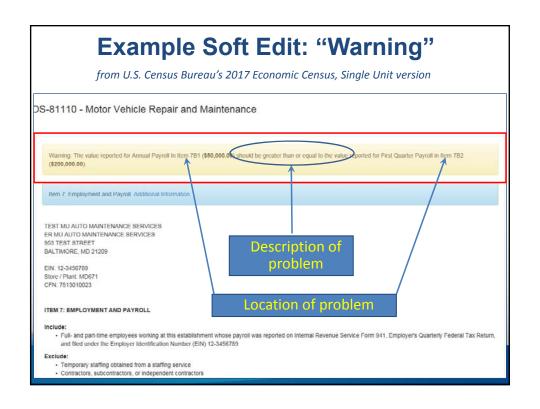
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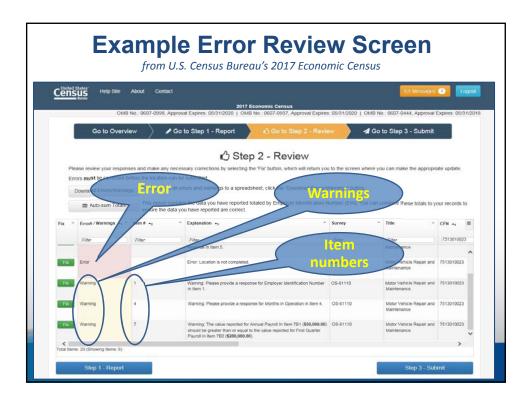
# Edits in Web Surveys: When to Say It

- Immediately after the problem, when feasible:
  - Respondents prefer this
  - Respondents don't like receiving a batch of edits at the end of the questionnaire
- Inter-item edits:
  - Wait until all relevant items have been manipulated





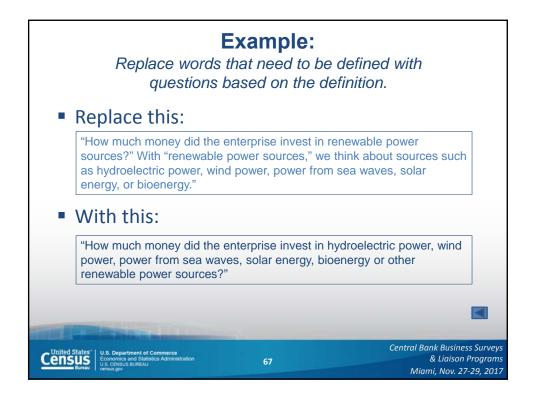


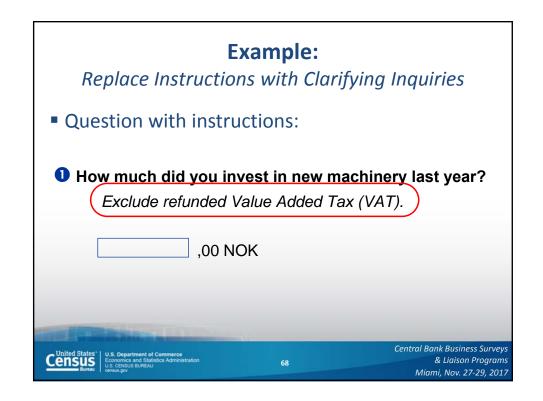


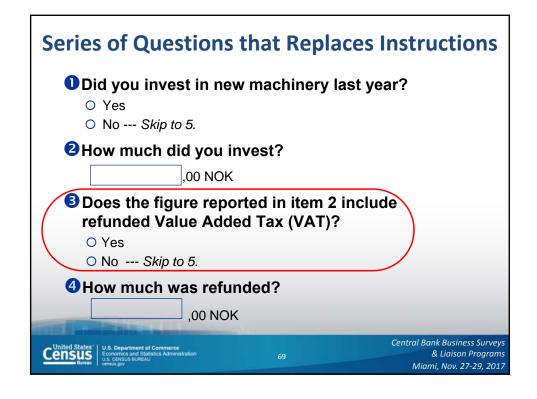
### **Tips About Writing Questions**

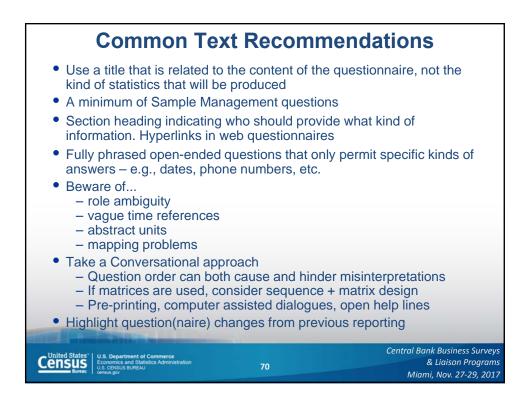
- Specify observational unit, time reference and measurement unit
- Avoid use of keywords in addition to or instead of proper question structure
- Be aware of common words used in specific definitions
- Split complex tasks into a series of simpler tasks
- Double barreled questions: words like 'and' or 'or' indicates more than one question in one → split into two
- Words like 'If' or 'Provided that' indicate a need for filter questions
- Replace words that need to be defined with questions based on the definition
- Consider replacing instructions with clarifying inquiries







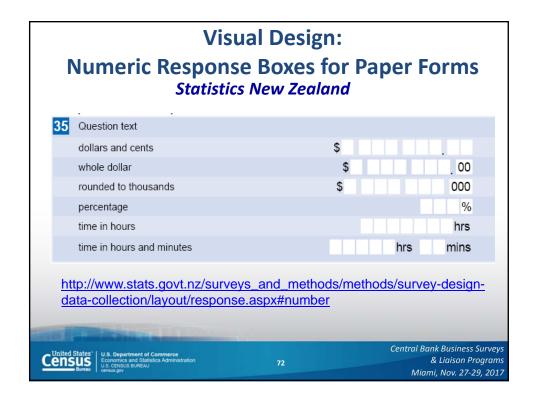


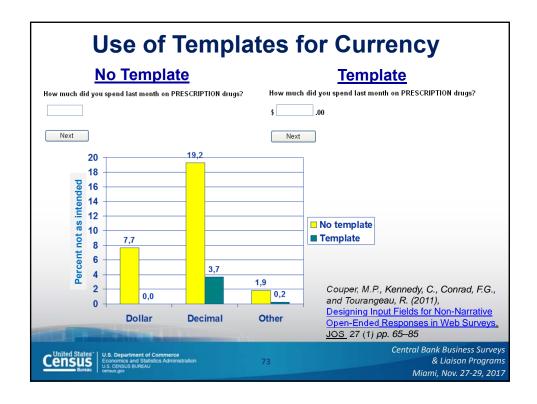


### **Common Visual Design Principles**

- Size and contrast arranges elements
- White space aids readability, eases eye strain
- Boldface/lightface prioritize
- Visual distance signals what belongs together and what doesn't
- Similar elements are interpreted similarly
- Simple, regular and symmetric are easiest to remember
- Some images have commonly understood symbolic meanings







### Visual Design and the User-interface:

- Professional look-and-feel: this gives a signal to the respondent!
- Don't be original: use user-interface elements that people know!
- **Self-explaining**: if you need instructions, think again!
- Consistent: be consistent from start to end!



### Questionnaire Design: Key Takeaways

- Be a communication designer!
- Visual design
  - Clear and logical: "Don't make me think!"
  - Simple, transparent, consistent
  - ➤ No hidden and unexpected functionalities
- Support the completion process, start to end
  - > Other mode, other features, other visual design
  - Use computer functionalities: automatic calculations
  - ➤ Use layout and usability principles that are known to typical Respondents
- Tailor to kick-and-rush behavior
  - > Split questionnaire into small sections, small tasks
  - > Short and clear explanations, included in the question



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### **Summary**

- Survey response has a tangible cost for businesses
  - Response process is not under our control
- Requested data ≠ Recorded data
  - Question development requires attention:
     Concept → Attributes → Measurements → Questions
- Questionnaire designunication
  - Consider the business context
  - Elements in concert: Text, Visual Design, Navigation,
     Functionality
  - Facilitate response process

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### **THANK YOU!**

Questions?

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U.S. Census Bureau
diane.k.willimack@census.gov

**SHARE YOUR RESEARCH!** 



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