

SURVEY RESEARCH METHODS MODULE SLIDES



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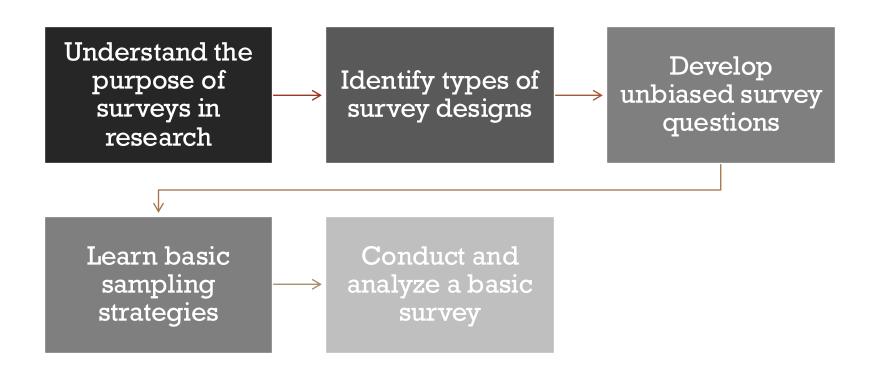
INTRODUCTION TO SURVEY METHODS



"Research is formalized curiosity. It is poking and prying with a purpose."

- Zora Neale Hurston

LEARNING OBJECTIVES





WHAT IS A SURVEY?



A systematic method for collecting data from a population



Useful for understanding opinions, behaviors, or characteristics



Common in social sciences, marketing, politics and government, public health



TYPES OF SURVEY DESIGNS



Cross-sectional: data collected at one point in time



Longitudinal: data collected over time



Panel: same respondents over multiple time points



QUESTION DESIGN BEST PRACTICES

Use

Use clear and concise language

Avoid

Avoid leading or loaded questions

Do not double

• Do not double-barrel questions (ask two things in one)

Include

 Include a balanced range of answer choices



SAMPLING METHODS

Probability sampling: random, stratified

Non-probability sampling: quota, convenience, snowball

Consider sample size and representation



COMMON BUDGET SURVEY TOOLS

Google Forms

Microsoft Forms

Qualtrics

SurveyMonkey



BASIC SURVEY DATA ANALYSIS



Descriptive statistics: frequencies, percentages, means



Visualization: bar charts, pie charts



Exporting data to Excel or SPSS



WRAP-UP: WHY SURVEY METHODS MATTER







ALLOW RESEARCHERS TO GATHER LARGE-SCALE DATA EFFICIENTLY USEFUL IN UNDERSTANDING PATTERNS AND TRENDS

CORE COMPONENT OF QUANTITATIVE AND MIXED-METHODS RESEARCH

 $\textit{Citation: Punch, Keith F. 2013. *Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. 3rd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications. \\$

