



# Characteristics of business surveys and business web questionnaires

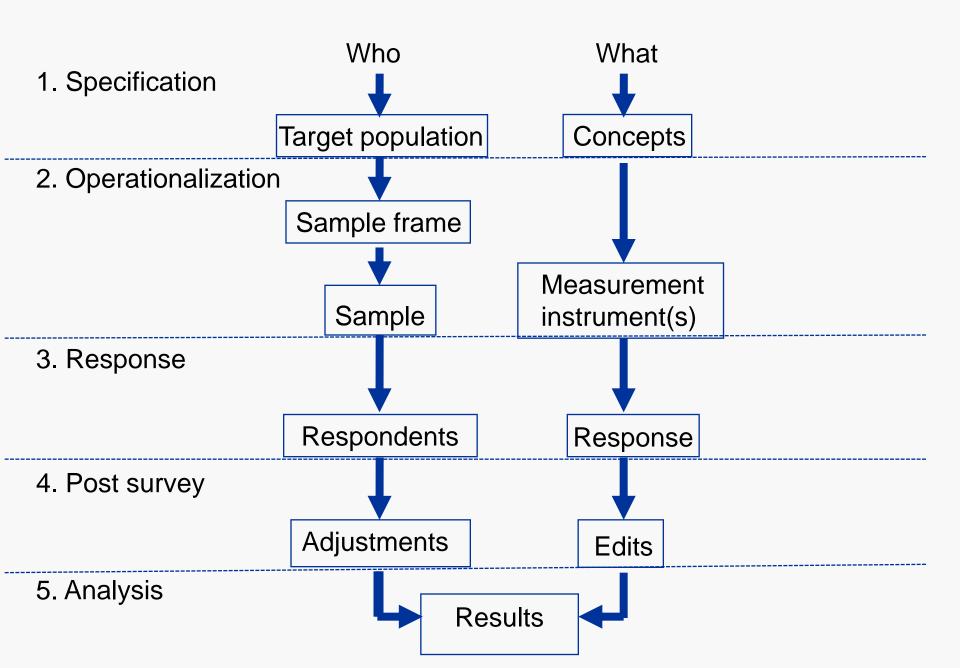
Gustav Haraldsen Statistics Norway



#### **Outline**

- 1. Business Statistics → Business Survey Design
- 2. How Businesses operate → Business Survey Framework
- 3. Respondents' tasks → Questionnaire Challenges
- 4. Some Web Questionnaire Tools

## Designing and Conducting Surveys





#### **Characteristics Business Statistics**

#### **Characteristics**

Input to National Account



#### Consequences

- Stratified sampling according to size (and industry)
- Several surveys to complete
- Selective follow ups
- Focus on Economic trends
- Panel designs
- Ongoing relationships
- Indicators rather than point estimates



# **Business Survey Topics**

- Business characteristics
- Production measured by volume or value
- Expenditures and investments
- Consumption of energy and other resources
- Number of employees, their qualifications, field of work and hours worked
- Transactions between businesses
- Volume sold and financial results
- Business trend evaluations
- (Evaluations of working conditions)
- (Customer evaluations)





# **Businesses as Survey Objects**

#### **Characteristics**

 Businesses are economic units made up of one or more establishements

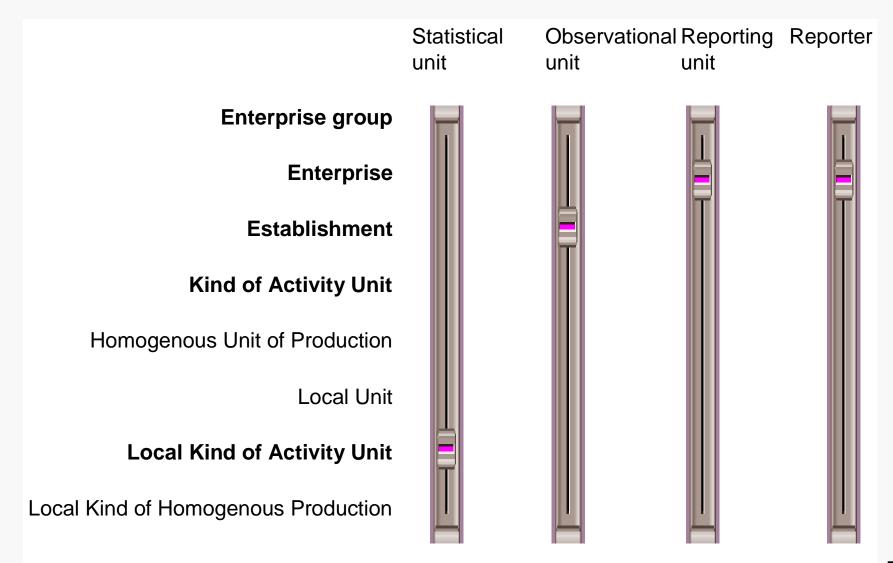
#### Consequences

Classification challenges

- + Relationships between units
- = Sample quality



## The relationship between business and survey units





# **Businesses as Survey Objects**

#### **Characteristics**

- Businesses are economic units made up of one or more establishements
- Their main purpose is to produce goods and services
- Management, knowledge and records are located where they are needed and used

#### Consequences

Classification challenges

- + Relationships between units
- = Sample quality



# Management Response Burden Considerations

#### Costs

 Surveys represent a cost without associated benefit – "non-productive cost"



#### **Benefits**

- Intangible & indirect
  - Data are used by others that affect the business environment, e.g. ---
    - Policymakers
    - "The economy"
    - Lenders
- Accrue to businesses through economic mechanisms



# Access to the Best Respondent?

- Technical Core
  - Those whose job is the production of goods
     & services
  - And the associated data
- Boundary Spanners
  - Interface with the outside world and across internal units



# **Businesses as Survey Objects**

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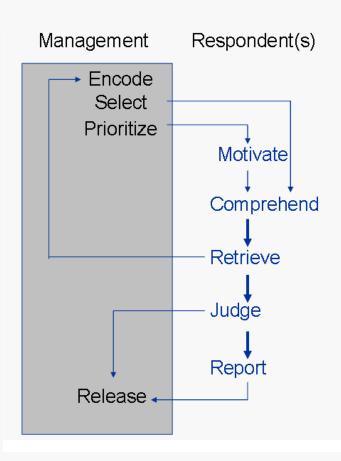
#### Consequences

Classification challenges

- + Relationships between units
- = Sample quality
  - Response burden considerations
- + Control executed by boundary spanners
- = Respondent selection



# **Respondent Quality**



#### Context influence on...

- Respondent selection
- Scheduling
- Prioritizing & motivation
- Release policy



# Respondent = Survey Coordinator

#### **SURVEY COORDINATOR**

obtains data from others

Emails/faxes actual survey question(s) including instructions

#### Respondent

Understands contents of records

Phone/email; does <u>not</u> include actual survey questions & instructions

#### **Data Provider**

Understands contents of records

#### **SURVEY COORDINATOR**

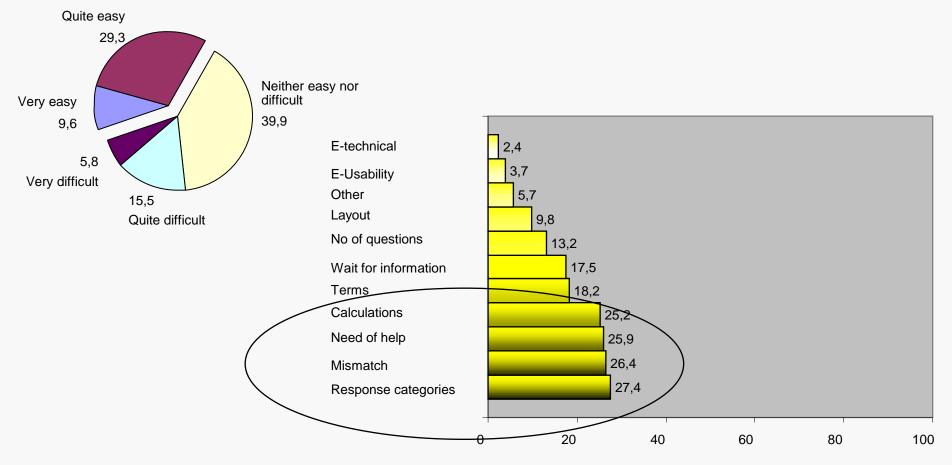
completes the questionnaire



# Perceived Response Burden and Sources of Response Burden. Structural Statistics 2010. Percent (n = 16 572)

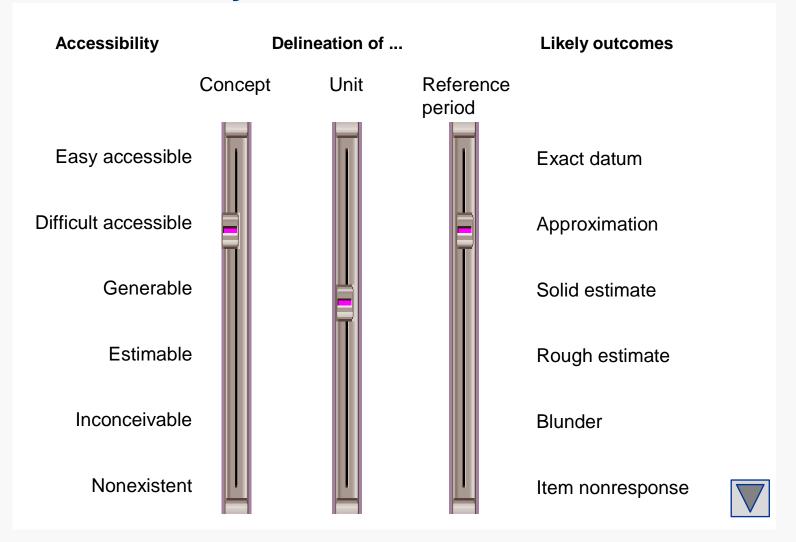
#### **Perceived Response Burden**

#### **Sources of Response Burden**



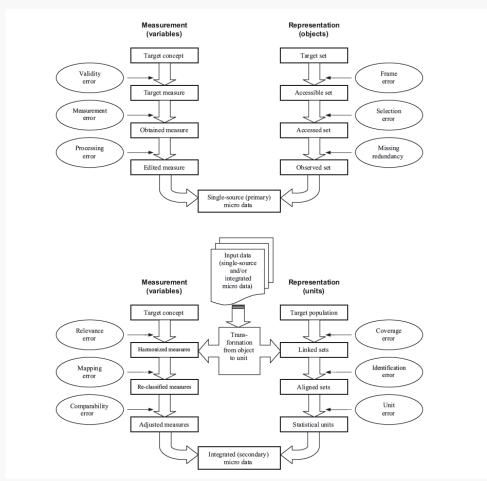


# Practical and substantial information problems in business surveys





# Retrieval and judgements from administrative sources



Zhang, L.C. 2012. "Topics of statistical theory for register-based statistics and data integration." *Statistica Neerlandica* 66(1):41-63.

#### **Data collection:**

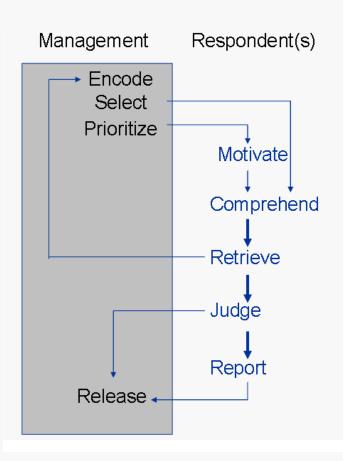
- Target objects and information
- A sample from accessible information
- Information missing

#### **Data transformation:**

- Linking
- Alignment
- Unit nonresponse



# **Respondent Quality**



#### Context influence on...

- Respondent selection
- Scheduling
- Prioritizing & motivation
- Release policy
- Record formation

#### Personal ...

- Knowledge of available information
- Authority to act as survey coordinator
- Understanding of the difference between recorded data and requested data



# **Businesses as Survey Objects**

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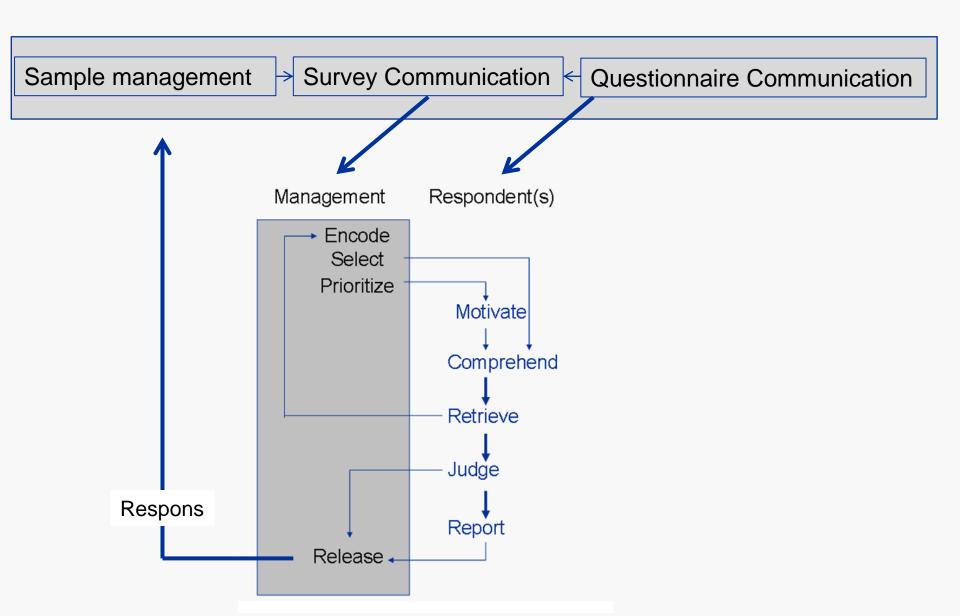
#### Consequences

Classification challenges

- + Relationships between units
- = Sample quality
- Response burden considerations
- + Control executed by boundary spanners
- = Respondent selection
  - **Environmental conditions**
  - + Network
  - Personal motivation, authority and capacity
  - = Respondent quality

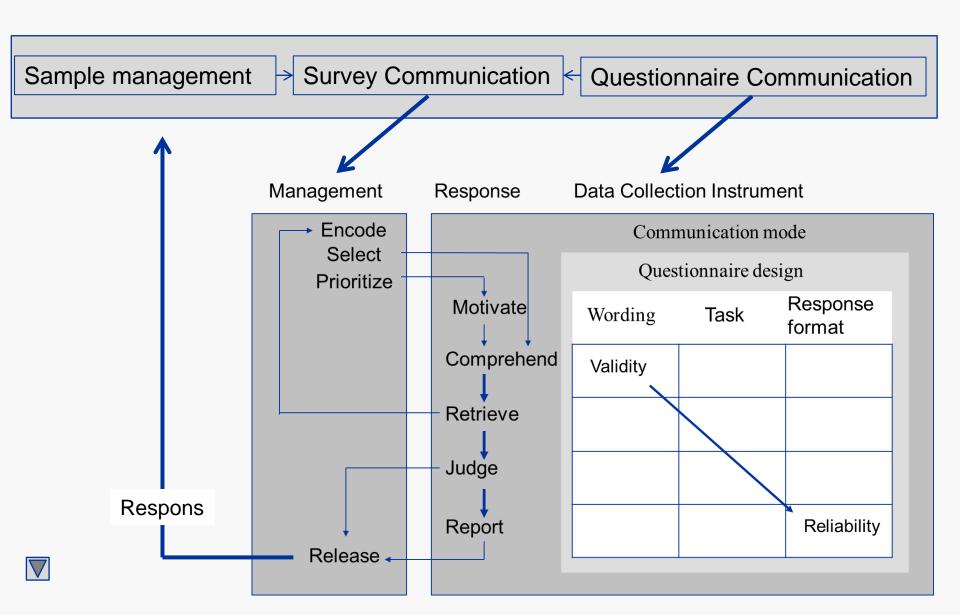


#### Relationships between survey and business organizations





### Relationships between survey and business organizations





# **Tailoring Web Surveys to Business Survey Characteristics**

Issues	Tools	
Heterogeneous population	Modes tailored to size	
Several surveys to complete	Web portal	
Ongoing relationship	Preloading Feedback	
Retrieval from different information sources	Divide surveys by topics?	
Response burdens	Multimedia?  Conversational approach	





#### **Communication Modes Tailored to Size**





- Automatic Data Capture
  - For large and stable data deliveries
  - -Complemented by Metadata Questionnaires



- Web Questionnaires administered in Web Portals
  - Administrative tool for the survey coordinator (including access management)
  - Questionnaires designed according to information sources and listed according to deadlines and completion status



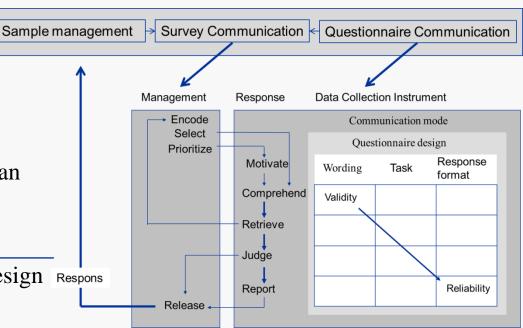
- TDE/Smart phone/IPad options
  - For small businesses or small questionnaires
  - For zero reporting
  - Mixed Mode Designs
- "Interviewer" assisted Self Administration
  - -"Interviewers" during development
  - -"Interviewers" to motivate
  - –Help desk staffed by "interviewers"





# **Summary**

- 1. A mixture of units to identify
- 2. The management sets the frame within which the questionnaire operates
- 3. The respondent = coordinator of an internal data collection
- 4. Recorded data  $\neq$  Requested data
- 5. Questionnaire =  $\int (\text{text} + \text{visual design } | \text{Respons} + \text{functionality})$
- 6. Web questionnaires offer:
  - a) Multimode
  - b) Multimedia
  - c) Conversational approach
  - d) An administrative tool



Thank you for your attention Gustav. Haraldsen @SSB.no