



Research Methodology

Design Survey Instrument

Survey Instrument-Questionnaire

 Questionnaire – type of paper-and-pencil survey used in descriptive research in which information is obtained by asking participants to respond to questions rather than by observing their behavior

• Limitation is that results are simply what people say they do, believe, like, dislike, etc.

- Determine the objectives
 - What information is wanted?
 - How will the results be analyzed?
 - Will comparisons be made between groups of respondents?

- Your sample must be representative of the population
 - Sampling error
 - Many samples may be drawn from a population
 - Each sample will yield different results
 - The difference between samples is the sampling error (amount of error to expect in a single sample)
 - Sample size
 - Must be adequate to represent population of interest
 - Must be practical from the standpoint of time and cost

- Appearance and design
 - Appearance has been shown to affect response rate
 - Provide written instructions for completion
 - First few questions should be easy to answer
 - Short questionnaires have higher response rates

Questionnaire

In order to best serve your medical possible. The Health Care Cons relationship built on trust and hone that any intentionally false information.	umer (HCC) - Health Care Festy. By completing and sign	Provider (HCP) relation ning this form, you ackn	ship is a privileged owledge that you understand
Patient Name			Gender □M □
Last	First	Middle	
Date of Birth (MM/DD/YYYY)	_/So	cial Security Number	
If the person completing this form why you are completing the form f		te your name, your rela	tionship to the patient, and
Name	Relationship	Reason	
Reason For Visit			
Patient's Personal Contact Informa	tion (Address and Phone)		
	Home Pho	one	
		one	
5		one	
Emergency Contact (Address and			
		one	
	Work Pho	one	
Insurance Information (Insurance 0	Company, Policy Number, Co	ontact Number)	
	Contact #		
Policy#	Fax (if kno	wn)	
Additional, or Secondary Insurance	Company		
	Contact #		
Policy#	Fax (if kno	wn)	
Have you completed a Living Will C If yes, please provide a copy for your	R designated a Durable Powe	,	
Do you have any religious or cultur If ves, please describe	al beliefs that may impact my	health care	□Yes □No

- Construct the questionnaire
 - Open-ended questions
 - Category of question in questionnaires and interviews that allows the respondent considerable latitude to express feelings and to expand on ideas
 - Example: "How do you think things went today?"
 - Drawbacks:
 - Respondents don't like them
 - They are time-consuming to answer
 - Limited control over the types of answers given
 - May be more difficult to analyze

- Closed questions
 - Category of question found in questionnaires or interviews that requires a specific response and that often takes the form of rankings, scaled items, or categorical responses
 - Ranking type of closed question that forces the respondent to place responses in a rank order according to some criterion

• Example of Ranking: From what sources has most of your nutrition information come? Rank top 3

Source	Men	Women	Total
Strength and conditioning			
coach	27.8*	13.6	21.9
Athletic trainer	22.8*	13.7	19.0
University classes	8.9	17.6*	12.5
Individual sport coach	12.5	15.3	10.6
Nutritionist	5.6	16.0*	10.0
Magazines	11.1*	8.4	10.0
Family member	5.6	5.3	5.5
Friend	2.2	6.1	3.9
Television	3.3	0.8	2.3
Team physician	0.6	1.5	1.0
Other	1.7	0.8	1.3

^{*} p < 0.05 (men vs. women).

Survey Research Process, cont'd

- Scaled items type of closed question that requires participants to indicate the strength of their agreement or disagreement with some statement or the relative frequency of some behavior. Example of scaled item:
- In a required physical education program, students should be required to take at least one dance class.
 - Strongly disagree
 - 2. Disagree
 - 3. Undecided
 - 4. Agree
 - 5. Strongly agree

- Likert-type scale consists of 3 to 9 items
- Equal intervals between responses, i.e., difference between "strongly agree, and "agree is considered equivalent

Very Interested	Somewhat Interested	Neutral	Not Very Interested	
5	4	3	2	1
Very Much	Somewhat	Undecided	Not Really	Not at All
5	4	3	2	1
Very Much	Somewhat	Neutral		
Like Me	Like Me		Like Me	Like Me
5	4	3	2	1
Very	Somewhat	Neutral	Not Very	Not at All
Нарру	Нарру	_	Нарру	Нарру
5	4	3	2	1
Almost	Sometimes	Every Once	Rarely	Never
Always		In a While		
5	4	3	2	1

- Semantic Scale
- It given a neutral point to create fair judgement
- It range between the 7 levels, e.g Example
- BORING
- NEUTRAL
- EXCITING

- Step Scale
- It like wise a semantic scale but do not have a middle point/neutral point
- Rate from -5, -4.....-2, -1 +1, +2.....+4, +5

- Relevant Importance Scale
- Features
- Performance
- Seating

- Gap Analysis
- It provide a choice between 1 to 5
- But must provide a reason to be choosen

- Categorical response –
 type of closed question
 that offers the
 participant only two
 responses, such as yes or
 no
- Possible responses include yes/no, true/false, female/male, etc.

Age (years)	
Height (cm)	
Body weight (kg)	
Age at menarche (years)	
Number of live births	
Breast feeding time (years)	
Menopausal status	
Use of hormone replacement therapy	
Educational level	Illiterate / reader-writer / primary school / high school / university
Dressing style	Modern / covered
Daily consumption	Milk / yogurt / cheese
Tea / coffee / alcohol	
Smoking	
Exercise habits	Walking > 30 min / day
Chronic diseases	Diabetes mellitus / thyroid disease / hypertension
Low energy fracture history	
Familial history of fracture	
Relatives with kyphosis	
Previous level of knowledge about osteoporosis	

- Conduct a pilot study
 - Send questionnaire to colleagues or acquaintances
 - Revise and send to sample of population of interest
 - Analyze results as part of pilot study
 - Revise again and use

- Write the cover letter
 - Be professional and concise
 - Explain purpose and importance
 - Assure respondent of their privacy and anonymity
 - Use institutional letterhead if applicable
 - Rewards and incentives may be used, including money

- Send the questionnaire
 - Include self-addressed, stamped envelope
 - E-mail, fax, and the internet may also be used

- Follow-up
 - Wait at least 10 days for follow-up
 - Wait another 10 days then send another questionnaire
 - Keep in mind that respondents are "self-selected" and this biases your results

Personal Interview

- Essentially the same as the questionnaire except questioning is done orally instead of in writing
- Higher response rate but smaller samples than questionnaire

Advantages:

- More adaptable
- Interviewer can observe the respondent
- Greater rate of return than questionnaire
- Easier to explain questions



Normative Survey

- Normative survey survey method that involves establishing norms for abilities, performances, beliefs, and attitudes
- Similar to questionnaire except that tests are administered
- AAHPERD Youth Fitness Test (1958)
- National Children and Youth Fitness Study (1985, 1987)

Analyze the Results

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"I bave the result of your cost-benefit analysis. You should bave retired four years ago."