

# Spotlight Session – Analysing answers to open-ended questions from surveys

Excel format for data preparation:

We've always known about the bonuses, but what's been good about what's happened over the last 2 years?												
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	DOCUMENT GROUP	DOCUMENT NAME	EMP STAT	FAM CH	MARITAL	AGE GRP	REGION	Q.1. JOB-SECURE	Q.2. HOW-AFF	Q.3. FAULT	Q.3A COMMENTS FAULT	Q.4. HOLDS
1	Survey Data	RESP002	RET	NO	WID	70-79	RURAL		4 Not really much. Well our cheaper carparking tickets have gone now. They withdrew concessionary tickets so now its more difficult to get into town for the things I need.	BANKS	We've always known about the bonuses, but what's been good about what's happened over the last 2 years?	YES
2	Survey Data	RESP003	SELF EMP	YES	MD	30-39	RURAL		2 Completely. Really changed my customer base	BANKS	Pathetic. Unfair. They don't deserve their money	NOT SURE
3	Survey Data	RESP004	SELF EMP	YES	MD	40-49	RURAL		1 Very much. I had several jobs lined up and half of them have just disappeared	BANKS		NO
4	Survey Data	RESP006	P-T	YES	MD	50-59	RURAL		3 Personally no but my family is affected	BANKS	I am depressed that I feel we have just accepted it. The ordinary person has no power to change things. Everyone shouts and screams and the tabloid press make it a big deal but noone can actually do anything	NO
5												

## Notes:

- Column A controls the grouping of the texts in the Document System in MAXQDA. Enter the same phrase for all rows if you want all texts in a single group, here "Survey Data".
- Column B contains the labels for the Document System in MAXQDA, it should have a unique identifier for each respondent.
- The labels at the top of each column (Row 1) will appear exactly like this in MAXQDA, so use labels that will be meaningful in that different context, and remember that shorter labels are better than long ones.
- If you use Survey Monkey for data collection there is a special routine in MAXQDA to collect the data from your Survey Monkey account which by-passes this step. Full instructions are available in the MAXQDA Reference Manual (see the Help menu).
- When your data is ready, close the Excel workbook, open the analysis project in MAXQDA and use the option "Import > Survey Data > Import Data from Excel Spreadsheet". You will need to navigate to the folder with the Excel workbook and select it there to start the process.

## Dialog during import routine in MAXQDA:

Import documents from Excel spreadsheet

Which column contains the labels for ...

... the document group?

... the document name?

Mark the columns to be imported and automatically coded as text.  
Mark the columns to be imported as variables.

Column	Code	Variable
DOCUMENT NAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EMP STAT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FAM CH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MARITAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AGE GRP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
REGION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Q.1. JOB-SECURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Q.2. HOW-AFF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q.3. FAULT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Q.3A COMMENTS FAULT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Options

☐ Code empty cells

Documents that exist in project before import (same document name in document group):

☒ Import

☐ Ignore for import

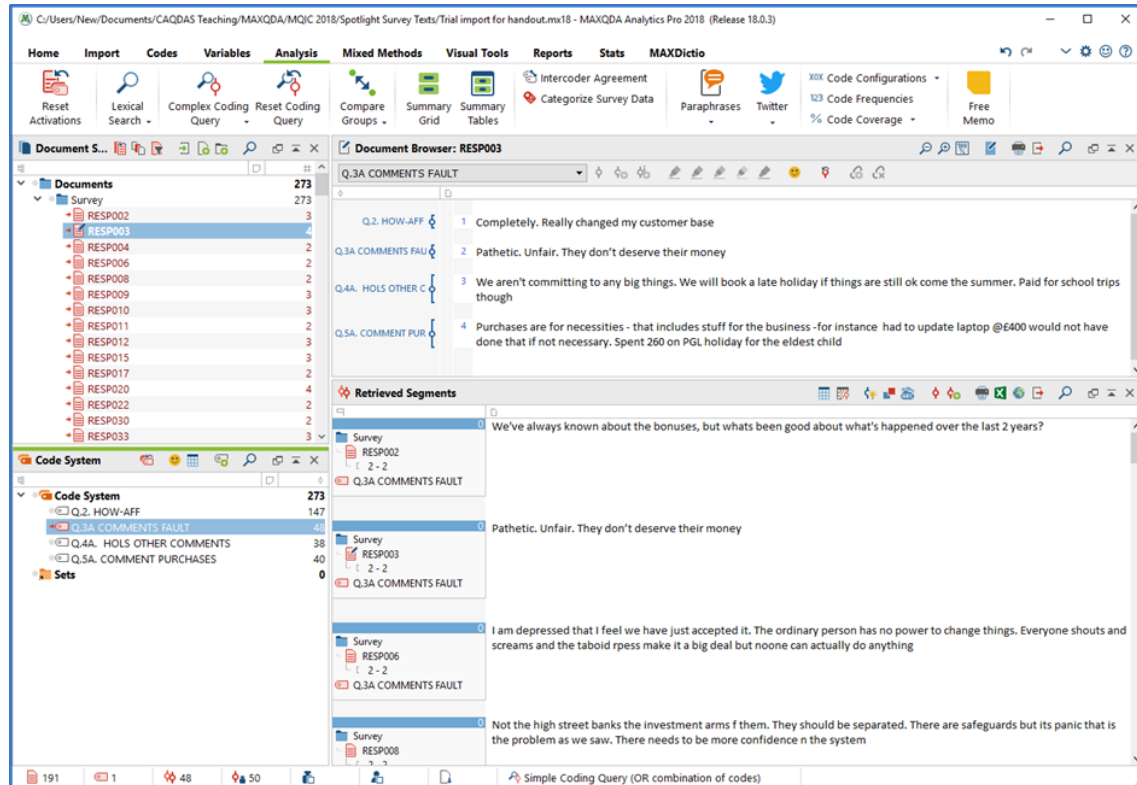
☐ Add text to existing documents

OK Cancel

## Notes:

- This is where you separate variables from qualitative texts. The texts to be analysed are marked in the "Code" column, the short or quantitative data goes into the "Variable" column.
- At the top of this dialog the program has taken the header labels from columns A & B in the workbook and inserted them in the menu boxes, so you could use different labels for these columns in the workbook but these are the clearest.
- I recommend leaving the "Code empty cells" box blank (as above) because then you get a simple count of all collected responses for each question and non-responses are ignored.
- A similar version of this dialog appears as part of the special routine for importing data from Survey Monkey.

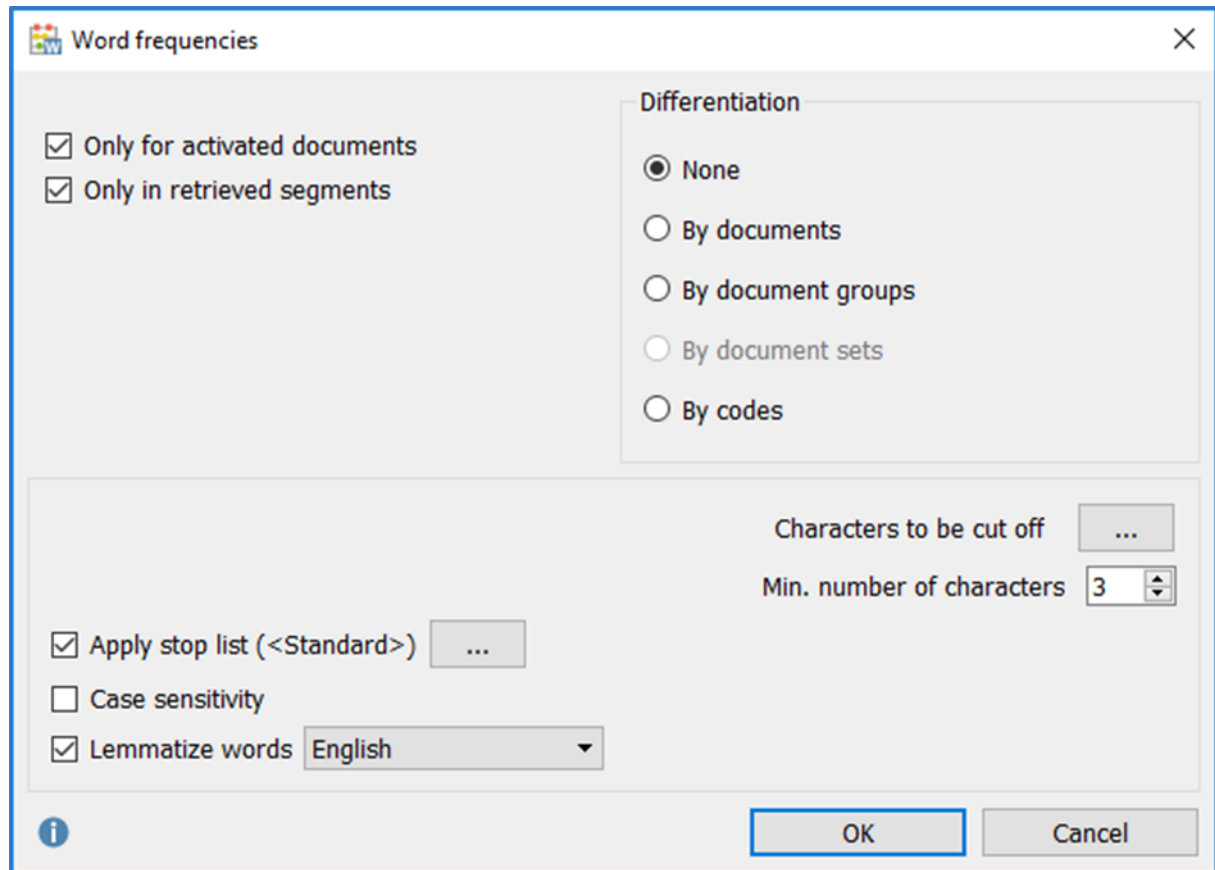
## MAXQDA setup for analysing responses to one question:



### Notes:

- Activate the whole Document Group "Survey" in the Document System and activate the Code "Q3A Comments Fault" in the Code System to get this display. Adjust the panel boundaries so that the Retrieved Segments panel is larger than the Document Browser, (I find the horizontal display better for this type of data). All 48 responses to Q3A are now readable in the Retrieved Segments panel.
- Note that 143 cases in this survey (of 191 people) did not answer this question.
- From this display you could work manually by coding the responses directly from the Retrieved Segments panel, or you can use the more efficient approach with the option "Analysis > Categorize Survey Data", but you are also ready for a more automated approach.
- Before starting your coding work, it is good practice to enter the full text of each question into the Code Memo for that question. This means that you can remind yourself of that wording at any stage during the analysis. The wording for the Q3A question in this data was "Please expand on your understanding of who/what is at fault".

Using MAXDictio to analyse the contents of the Retrieved Segments panel:



Notes:

- The activated documents and retrieved segments settings limit the routine to the single question that is currently appearing in the Retrieved Segments panel.
- Differentiation is not helpful in this particular application, so leave the default on "None".
- "Stop lists" can be helpful at avoiding counting trivial words like "of", "and", etc. You can edit them and create your own stop lists for particular purposes, but it may not be necessary for a one-off survey project.
- The "Lemmatize" function will combine words with a common stem, in this example the count for "bank" includes "Banks" and "banking" and this is useful in this particular application.
- The "Min. number of characters" setting will exclude words shorter than this length from the count, so "by" will not be counted here but "pay" and "job" will be included. Setting this higher might exclude some important words.
- Click on "OK" to run the frequency count.

## Frequency table and search results:

The screenshot displays the MAXQDA software interface. The 'Document Browser' window shows a list of documents, with 'RESP163' selected. The 'Word frequencies' window shows a table of word frequencies across 191 documents (1093 words total). The 'Search results' window shows 21 hits in 19 documents and 1 document group.

Word	Frequency	Word length	%	Rank	Documents	Documents %
the	83	3	7.59	1	39	20.42
and	31	3	2.84	2	20	10.47
be	29	2	2.65	3	22	11.52
they	29	4	2.65	3	22	11.52
get	25	3	2.29	5	16	8.38
their	23	5	2.10	6	19	9.95
bank	21	4	1.92	7	19	9.95

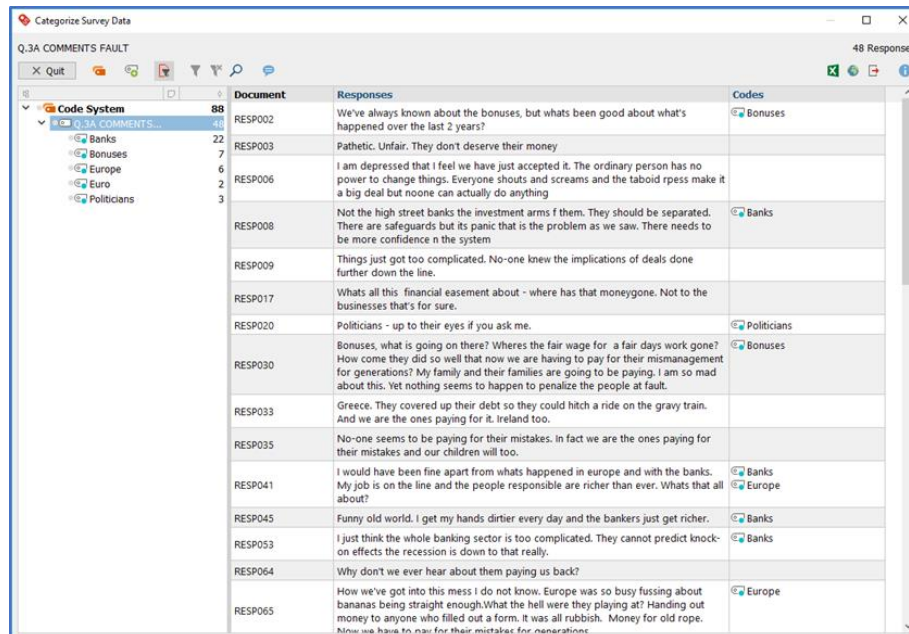
Document	Search string	Begin	End	Preview
Survey\RESP008	banks	2	2	jobs Not the high street BANKS the investment arms f them. They
Survey\RESP041	banks	2	2	in europe and with the BANKS. My job is on the line and the people
Survey\RESP053	banking	2	2	just think the whole BANKING sector is too complicated. They cannot
Survey\RESP077	banks	2	2	problem with the way BANKS are run, its about gain in the hands of
Survey\RESP085	banks	2	2	etc. It started with the BANKS. No-one knew their asses from their
Survey\RESP092	banks	2	2	financially to stop. Well the BANKS started it all off didn't they?
Survey\RESP127	banks	2	2	how I feel about the bloody BANKS We took a caculated risk and
Survey\RESP130	banks	2	2	be in this mess without the BANKS looking for short-term profits I
Survey\RESP156	banks	2	2	freeze as well. we need the BANKS ti perform well I accept that it
Survey\RESP163	banks	1	1	BANKS whats the difference?if we have a holiday
Survey\RESP170	banks	2	2	a direct result of the BANKS andthey get to do what they want

## Notes:

- In the Word frequencies table select a word of interest with a click to highlight its row. Use a right-click (Windows) and select "Search results" from the context menu to display the second table as well as the first. Click on a row in the results table to see its full text highlighted in the Document Browser behind these 2 windows.
- Often the preview display (effectively keyword in context) is enough to identify whether the word has been used in a consistent way in each instance. If it is inconsistent then exclude it from the next step by highlighting it and clicking on the "no entry" button (shown here for case 163).
- Use the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> buttons in the toolbar of the results table to autocode all of the remaining hits in that table.
- In the autocode dialog, think about how much text you want to apply the code to. The option "Only search string" will just code the selected word each time so you may get multiple hits within some individual responses, this will be useful if you want to distinguish between someone who mentions a concept just once and another person who writes about it a lot. More usually with this kind of data, coding the whole paragraph containing the hit will give you just one coded segment per response allowing you to simply identify how many respondents mentioned the concept.
- Repeat the search and autocode approach for the most common themes arising for this question (I suggest "bonuses", "Europe", "Euro", and "Politicians" for this data), then switch to the new categorization tool.



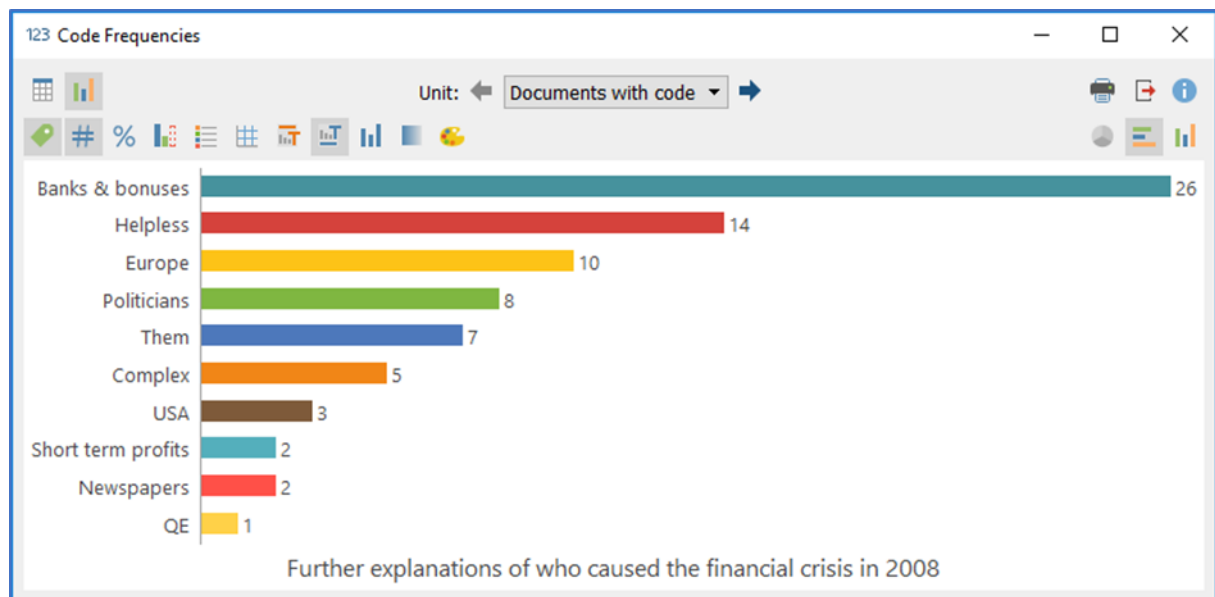
## Using the new “Categorize Survey Data” tool:



### Notes:

- It may be necessary to drag the new codes that you have just created into subcodes of the question in the Code System window, because that is the basis on which this tool works. Then select the option “Analysis > Categorize Survey Data”, drag in the code of the question that you are analysing and click “OK” to see the screen shown above.
- You can now see all of the initial coding that you have done with the MAXDictio and autocoding tools, so you can recheck that (if you want), but most likely you will want to focus on the segments that have no code attached as yet.
- As you identify new themes by reading the uncoded segments you can create codes for them with the 2<sup>nd</sup> icon to the right of the “Quit” button. If you want to search all of these segments for a particular word you have a search tool at the 6<sup>th</sup> icon. If you want to add comments about any segments, you can open the column for those with the 7<sup>th</sup> icon.
- This display gives you a strong visual check for uncoded segments. It may be useful to create a code for the ones that cannot be coded to a meaningful code (say “No clear answer” or “uncategorizable”) and apply it to these.
- By clicking on each thematic code in turn you can quickly check each subset for consistency, and finally re-examine the uncategorizable segments.
- Or you can quit this tool, activate just the uncategorizable code for this question, and by clicking on them in the Retrieved Segments panel you can check the context of the other text responses and/or the variable values for those cases to see if they help explain the meaning of the comment. (Tip: to see variable values in Retrieved Segments go to “Variables > List of Document Variables” and put a tick in the column “Display as tooltip” for the relevant variable).

## Reporting the results of your analysis:



### Notes:

- To obtain a display similar to the one above you need to use the tool “Analysis > Code Frequencies”. It will be best to activate the relevant group of codes in the Code System first, so that you can use the option to “Paste activated codes” in the set-up dialog (and you will then need to “Remove” the question code itself, which is the group header, to see only the frequencies of the analysis codes).
- You can explore the table and chart settings which are all controlled with the toolbars in the display window.
- You can report on the quantitative elements of your survey by using the Variables functions. For example, try “Variables > Document Variable Statistics” and select several of the closed question identifiers in the set-up dialog. You can then scroll forwards and backwards through these in table or chart views. Note that you can re-order the tables by frequency or alphabet and that this controls the equivalent charts.

## Combining data from closed and open questions:

You can combine the quantitative and qualitative elements of your survey by using the Mixed Methods tools. For example, using this data, we can create a Crosstab of the responses to the question about how people have been personally affected analysed according the age-group of the respondents.

	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	Total
Q.2. HOW-AFF	10.2%	22.4%	21.8%	11.6%	33.3%	0.7%	100.0%
Jobs lost	15.4%	28.2%	38.5%	7.7%	10.3%		100.0%
Family	10.7%	3.6%	21.4%	10.7%	53.6%		100.0%
Pensions		7.7%	11.5%	3.8%	76.9%		100.0%
Insecure	11.1%	50.0%	16.7%	5.6%	16.7%		100.0%
Income down	11.8%	5.9%	29.4%	23.5%	29.4%		100.0%
Not affected	6.3%	25.0%	6.3%	12.5%	50.0%		100.0%
Loans		11.1%	44.4%	33.3%	11.1%		100.0%
Own business struggling		44.4%	33.3%	22.2%			100.0%
Travel	12.5%	12.5%	25.0%		37.5%	12.5%	100.0%
Cut back spending	16.7%	16.7%	33.3%		33.3%		100.0%
Savings					100.0%		100.0%
Morale	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%		20.0%		100.0%
Closed shops		25.0%		25.0%	50.0%		100.0%
Stress		50.0%	50.0%				100.0%
Farming	33.3%		66.7%				100.0%
Holidays		100.0%					100.0%
SUM	9.5%	21.7%	23.4%	10.7%	34.1%	0.6%	100.0%
# N (Documents)	24 (12%)	38 (19%)	51 (26%)	19 (9%)	58 (30%)	1 (0%)	191 (100%)

### Notes:

- Here we can see that the comments about effects on pensions were made mainly by people in their 60's.
- This is where the full pay-off for using MAXQDA to analyse your survey data becomes apparent!