A Markup Approach to Surveys and Questionnaires

Jeffrey Hsu
Rutgers University

Murray Turoff
New Jersey Institute of Technology

Markup languages are becoming widely used in the formatting and processing of text, especially with the increased interest in electronic publishing, and the Internet. Descriptive markup is of particular importance, because it allows a description of a document or text element which is independent of its final form and output. The creation of survey questionnaires is an important and widely-used application in the area of text processing, and an important component of any markup language standard should be the inclusion of markups for survey question types. This paper presents the design of descriptive markup functions to support the survey application and to extend the utility of the markup approach. It proposes markups which should serve as an extension to existing markup standards. The benefits of markup command-language methods as opposed to standard direct-manipulation WYSIWYG approaches is also discussed.

Surveys are the cornerstones of behavioral and social science research, as well as an important part of information systems research. They are also widely used for marketing research, such as to obtain opinions and buying preferences about products and services. Surveys are also used to gather data on attitudes, beliefs, preferences, and choices between various options.

Questionnaires are an important method for conducting these surveys. Usually, a survey questionnaire would contain a variety of question types, such as Likert, semantic differential, free response, multiple choice, rank ordering, and others.

The “traditional” method of creating questionnaires is to plan out the questions on paper, and then type them out on a typewriter or word processor. The creation of an entire survey therefore takes a great deal of time if you consider the various steps of designing, typing, formatting, and editing. These paper surveys are then administered manually, by asking subjects to fill in these paper questionnaires, which are then submitted back to the survey administrator for data collection and analysis.

This manual way of creating survey questionnaires is cumbersome and slow. A lot of time is spent on the formatting and presentation of the questions when they are created and typed, instead of focusing only on the content of the questions and the overall objective of the survey. The “traditional” method of survey questionnaire design could be referred to as the “direct manipulation” or WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) approach.

The main objective of this effort was to design a set of markups which provides an easier means for creating survey questionnaires, not only paper survey printouts but also automated online surveys. A command language (markup language) approach is used as opposed to the direct manipulation, WYSIWYG approach. While WYSIWYG ap-
proaches are generally well suited to novice users, the com-
mand language approach often brings about greater efficiency
and productivity, especially for more experienced users who
possess a good knowledge of an application such as the
creation and design of survey questionnaires.

From the viewpoint of practical use, the survey markup
language designed here is designed to be easy to use. You need
to merely to select the question type (element) and then indicate
the text and other specifications about the question to be
created.

Before proceeding further, it would be useful to define
what markups are. Markups are sets of tags, tokens, characters,
or specialized commands which are placed into a body of text
in order to provide information about the text or other data
being processed. A markup could be as simple as a space or
line feed, or a complex set of symbols for setting all the
formatting details for a text document (Coombs et al., 1987;
Goldfarb, 1981; Reinhardt, 1994; Reynolds and DeRose,
1992; Wright, 1992)

Markups enable one to “unlock” the data content of a
document. In other words, a document is not just a stream of
characters, but rather is a data structure which encompasses
a great deal of content (Cronk, 1993; Goldfarb, 1991; Van

The concept of a markup is simple—whenever you write
something, you also “mark it up.” Markups can be used to
specify the boundaries between words, sentences, and para-
graphs, and also indicate the typographical and structural
features of a text, such as chapter headings, titles, and indented
sections. Some forms of markup allow one to specify the
various components of a specific document type, whether it be
a book, article, or paper. There are several different kinds of
markups which are used.

One commonly used form of markup is punctuation,
markups. This basically involves adding punctuation to the
text, such as commas, periods, question marks, and exclama-
tion points (Coombs et al, 1987).

Presentational markup is another widely used form, which
uses formatting commands to enhance the presentation of text.
For instance, horizontal and vertical spacing, underlining,
indenting, and paragraph breaks are added directly into the text
to make it more understandable and easy to read. Presentational
markup clarifies presentation of the text (Coombs et al, 1987).

Procedural Markup is another form of markup where
commands placed in the text indicate how text should be
formatted. Basically, it provides instructions to the text
formatter, and might include commands to set line spacing,
format text, justify (left, right, full) a paragraph, and the like.
Usually a certain word processor or formatter has its own set of
procedural markup commands (Coombs et al, 1987).

Probably the most important and significant type of
markup is descriptive markup. This specifies what text ele-
ment a unit of data is, and allows you to describe and classify
it. A descriptive markup (command) language approach al-

The descriptive markup (command) approach allows
the creator of a survey to select from a number of “element
types” or “data structures,” which identifies a text portion as
a member of a certain class. For instance, you can specify if
a piece of text is a long quotation, table, paragraph, or a
footnote (Coombs et al., 1987; Tuck, 1989; Blake, 1989;
MacLeod, 1990; Van Herwijnen et al., 1990).

The power of markup languages is becoming more appar-
ent for the efficient formatting and processing of text, espe-
cially with the increased interest in electronic text manipula-
tion, desktop publishing, the Internet, and the World Wide
Web. Descriptive markup is of particular importance, because
it allows a description of a document or text element which is
independent of its final form and output. One important
component of any markup language standard should be the
inclusion of markups for survey question types. These de-
scriptive markup functions would be very useful in providing
support for survey applications and for extending the useful-
ness of markup languages.

A practical example of an existing markup language stan-
dard is SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language).
This standard for marking up text has been defined by various
widely used subset of SGML is HTML (HyperText Markup
Language), which is used to create hypertext-based docu-
ments on the Internet World Wide Web.

Using a descriptive markup language (Coombs et. al, 1987)
appears to be a viable alternative to the manual direct manipula-
tion or WYSIWYG (what you see is what you get) approach which is currently the basis of
most text editing systems commonly used for creating sur-
veys.

The descriptive markup (command) language approach
allows the creation of a survey to select from a number of
element types” or “data structures,” which classify a text
stream as a member of a certain type. A document which has
been tagged with descriptive markup can be processed by
different kinds of systems, and is independent of its final form
and the specific system it is being processed on. Instead of
specifying the intricacies of formatting and text presentation,
it allows the focus to be entirely on the questions and structure
of the questionaire as a whole. In addition, the markups are
independent of the machine or system on which they are being
used. (Coombs et al, 1987).

One of the most important benefits of a descriptive markup
approach to survey design is its ability to minimize cognitive
demands. Rather than recalling, selecting, and remembering
codes for the creation of entry and coding of procedural
markup, there is only one step involved in descriptive markup
after recognizing the element type: to use the appropriate
markup command together with the text to be “marked up.”
This frees the survey creator from concerns inherent in
traditional direct manipulation or WYSIWYG methods.

The use of descriptive markup also has the benefits of
better maintainability and portability. In terms of maintain-
ability, in the case where the actual formatting or structure of
a question (element) type needs to be modified, this can be
Related Content

A Three-Tier Technology Training Strategy in a Dynamic Business Environment
[www.igi-global.com/article/three-tier-technology-training-strategy/3751?camid=4v1a](www.igi-global.com/article/three-tier-technology-training-strategy/3751?camid=4v1a)

The Importance of Ease of Use, Usefulness, and Trust to Online Consumers: An Examination of the Technology Acceptance Model with Older Consumers
[www.igi-global.com/chapter/importance-ease-use-usefulness-trust/18163?camid=4v1a](www.igi-global.com/chapter/importance-ease-use-usefulness-trust/18163?camid=4v1a)

[www.igi-global.com/chapter/case-studies-adaptive-information-access/24469?camid=4v1a](www.igi-global.com/chapter/case-studies-adaptive-information-access/24469?camid=4v1a)

Catch a Fad or Capture a Value?: Social Media Leverage in SMEs
Xiaoyun He and Haibing Lu (2016). *Journal of Organizational and End User Computing* (pp. 67-81).
[www.igi-global.com/article/catch-a-fad-or-capture-a-value/154003?camid=4v1a](www.igi-global.com/article/catch-a-fad-or-capture-a-value/154003?camid=4v1a)