Survey Reporting Examples

Below are two examples of survey reporting that illustrate some best practices when it comes to survey reporting. These suggestions are by no means comprehensive (please see the Reporting section [hyperlink] of this website for more resources). The first example is for an internal audience (e.g., UMD staff and faculty), while the second is for a wider audience (i.e., the entire UMD community, including students, faculty, and staff). Note the differences between the reports as well as the fact that they both utilize the following suggested practices for survey reporting:

Clearly articulate any research questions and/or main findings.

- Provide context about survey administration, such as response rate and areas of over- and under-representation.
- Use language to emphasize the report is only about survey respondents, not all students.
- 4 Show percentages both in text and visually, as different people prefer different ways in processing the information. Try different types of visualizations (e.g., pie, donut, icon array) or translating a percentage into other formats keep the text and visuals engaging. For example, 75% of student respondents could also be stated as 3 out of 4 student respondents.
 - Even one open-ended question can provide a lot of information! Be aware that it is time-intensive to analyze and interpret. If you include an open-ended questions, allow ample time for reading through, labeling, and having another person double check your labels, at the very least. However, it can be powerful to have the student, faculty, and/or staff voice, so do include in any reporting, which will make it more memorable.
- 6 Provide links to further reporting or additional information in footnotes so it is available for those that want more information but does not detract from the main findings.

Example 1: Internal Memo

This example was sent to UMD staff and faculty stakeholders who were involved in the survey creation, whose work may be informed by the results, or who have previously expressed interest in this working group's survey findings. It is also available for the general public on a website, but that is not the primary audience.



Example 2: Public Infographic

This abridged example was posted on a UMD website and is meant to be a high-level overview of the survey findings that is available for the entire campus. Other reporting products on the website include a longer executive summary as well as the compendium, which includes all analyses and documentation related to the survey. Internal stakeholders were sent to this website as a the place to read and review the results.

