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**Answer All-**

**1. Define marketing research. Describe the primary scales of measurement with appropriate examples.**

**2. Describe the process to design a questionnaire for marketing research. Differentiate the probability sampling from the non-probability sampling.**

**3. Explain the following terms:(with examples)**

**a. Uses of cross tabulation.
b. Frequency distribution.
c. Relate sample, sampling unit and sample size.**

**Answer to the question no. 1**

**Marketing research:** Marketing research is the process of systematically collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data related to a company's market, customers, and competitors. The goal of marketing research is to gather relevant information that can be used to make informed business decisions, develop marketing strategies, and improve overall business performance. It involves a structured and organized approach to understanding market dynamics and customer behavior. Marketing research is a dynamic and ongoing process that adapts to the evolving needs of businesses. It provides valuable insights into customer preferences, market trends, and competitive landscapes, empowering companies to make well-informed and strategic decisions.

In statistics and research, scales of measurement refer to the different levels or types of data that can be collected. There are four primary scales of measurement: nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio. Each scale has its unique characteristics, and the level of measurement determines the type of statistical analysis that can be applied. Let's explore each scale with examples:

1. **Nominal Scale:**
* **Definition:** Nominal data are categorical and used to label variables without any inherent order or ranking. It involves the naming or categorization of items.
	+ **Examples:**
		- Gender (categories: Male, Female)
		- Marital Status (categories: Single, Married, Divorced)
		- Types of Cars (categories: Sedan, SUV, Coupe)
1. **Ordinal Scale:**
	* **Definition:** Ordinal data have a natural order or ranking but the intervals between categories are not equal. The differences between ranks are not meaningful.
	* **Examples:**
		+ Educational Levels (categories: High School, Associate's, Bachelor's, Master's, Ph.D.)
		+ Customer Satisfaction Rating (categories: Very Dissatisfied, Dissatisfied, Neutral, Satisfied, Very Satisfied)
		+ Economic Class (categories: Lower Class, Middle Class, Upper Class)
2. **Interval Scale:**
	* **Definition:** Interval data have a meaningful order, and the intervals between values are equal. However, there is no true zero point, meaning that a value of zero does not represent the absence of the characteristic being measured.
	* **Examples:**
		+ Temperature in Celsius or Fahrenheit (e.g., 20°C, 30°C, 40°C)
		+ IQ Scores (e.g., 90, 100, 110)
		+ Likert Scale for Agreement (e.g., strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, strongly agree)
3. **Ratio Scale:**
	* **Definition:** Ratio data have a meaningful order, equal intervals, and a true zero point, meaning that zero represents the absence of the characteristic being measured. Ratios of values are meaningful.
	* **Examples:**
		+ Height (e.g., 160 cm, 180 cm)
		+ Weight (e.g., 50 kg, 75 kg)
		+ Income (e.g., $0, $10,000, $20,000)

Understanding the scale of measurement is essential because it determines the appropriate statistical analyses that can be applied to the data. Nominal and ordinal data are often analyzed using non-parametric tests, while interval and ratio data can be analyzed using more advanced statistical techniques, including parametric tests such as t-tests and analysis of variance (ANOVA).

**Answer to the question no. 2**

Designing a questionnaire for marketing research is a crucial step to ensure that you collect relevant and reliable data to address your research objectives. Here is a step-by-step process for designing an effective questionnaire:

1. **Define Research Objectives:**
	* Clearly articulate the research objectives. What specific information are you seeking to gather? Understanding your goals will guide the entire questionnaire design process.
2. **Identify Target Audience:**
	* Define your target audience. Know who your respondents are, their characteristics, and their relevance to your research. This information will help tailor the questionnaire to your audience.
3. **Select Questionnaire Type:**
	* Choose the type of questionnaire you want to use. Common types include structured (closed-ended) and unstructured (open-ended) questionnaires. The choice depends on the nature of your research objectives and the data you need.
4. **Develop a Questionnaire Outline:**
	* Create an outline of the questionnaire structure. Define the sections, sequence of questions, and any skip patterns or branching logic. Ensure a logical flow that makes it easy for respondents to follow.
5. **Draft Introduction:**
	* Start with a brief and engaging introduction. Clearly explain the purpose of the survey, how the information will be used, and emphasize the importance of the respondent's input.
6. **Question Construction:**
	* Design clear, concise, and unbiased questions. Avoid leading questions or double-barreled questions that ask two things at once. Use language that is appropriate for your target audience, avoiding jargon or complex terms.
7. **Types of Questions:**
	* Choose the appropriate types of questions for your research objectives. Common types include:
		+ **Multiple-Choice Questions:** Provide a list of options for respondents to choose from.
		+ **Likert Scale Questions:** Measure attitudes or opinions on a scale.
		+ **Open-Ended Questions:** Allow respondents to provide detailed, written responses.
8. **Pretest the Questionnaire:**
	* Before finalizing the questionnaire, conduct a pretest with a small sample of your target audience. This helps identify any confusing or ambiguous questions and allows for necessary adjustments.
9. **Formatting and Layout:**
	* Pay attention to the formatting and layout. Ensure that the questionnaire is visually appealing, with clear headings, consistent formatting, and an easy-to-read font size.
10. **Pilot Testing:**
	* Conduct a pilot test with a small sample to assess the reliability and validity of the questionnaire. Evaluate the time it takes to complete, the clarity of questions, and whether the responses align with your research goals.
11. **Finalize the Questionnaire:**
	* Make any necessary revisions based on the pilot test feedback. Ensure that the final questionnaire is error-free, well-structured, and ready for distribution.
12. **Data Analysis Plan:**
	* Plan how you will analyze the data once collected. This includes specifying how responses will be coded, how open-ended responses will be categorized, and what statistical or qualitative analyses will be applied.
13. **Distribution and Data Collection:**
	* Choose your method of distribution (e.g., online surveys, face-to-face interviews, phone surveys) and implement your data collection plan.
14. **Data Analysis:**
	* After collecting the data, analyze it according to your predetermined plan. Use appropriate statistical or qualitative techniques to draw meaningful conclusions.
15. **Report Findings:**
	* Prepare a comprehensive report presenting your research findings. Clearly communicate the results, draw conclusions, and provide actionable insights for decision-making.

Probability sampling and non-probability sampling are two distinct approaches to selecting samples in research. Here's a differentiation between the two:

**Probability Sampling:**

1. **Definition:**
	* Probability sampling is a sampling technique in which every member of the population has a known and equal chance of being selected for the sample.
2. **Random Selection:**
	* Samples are selected randomly from the population using random sampling methods. This means that each member of the population has an equal probability of being chosen.
3. **Representativeness:**
	* Probability sampling tends to result in samples that are more representative of the entire population, assuming proper randomization procedures.
4. **Types:**
	* **Simple Random Sampling:** Every member has an equal chance of being selected.
	* **Stratified Random Sampling:** Population is divided into subgroups, and samples are randomly selected from each subgroup.
	* **Systematic Sampling:** Members are selected at regular intervals from a randomly chosen starting point.
5. **Statistical Analysis:**
	* Allows for the application of statistical tests and generalization of findings to the entire population.
6. **Examples:**
	* Randomly selecting names from a list, using a random number generator to choose survey respondents.

**Non-Probability Sampling:**

1. **Definition:**
	* Non-probability sampling is a sampling technique where the chances of any particular member of the population being selected are not known. It does not involve random selection.
2. **Selection Bias:**
	* Non-probability sampling methods may introduce selection bias because certain individuals in the population have a higher chance of being included.
3. **Representativeness:**
	* Samples obtained through non-probability sampling may not be representative of the entire population, making it challenging to generalize findings.
4. **Types:**
	* **Convenience Sampling:** Selecting participants based on their availability and convenience.
	* **Purposive Sampling:** Choosing participants based on specific characteristics relevant to the research.
	* **Quota Sampling:** Setting quotas for different subgroups and non-randomly sampling individuals to fill those quotas.
5. **Statistical Analysis:**
	* Limited applicability for statistical analysis and generalization to the broader population due to the lack of randomization.
6. **Examples:**
	* Surveying people at a mall (convenience sampling), selecting experts for in-depth interviews based on their expertise (purposive sampling).

The key difference lies in the method of selection. Probability sampling involves random selection and allows for statistical generalization, while non-probability sampling methods do not guarantee equal chances of selection and may lack representativeness. The choice between these approaches depends on the research objectives, available resources, and the level of generalizability desired.

**Answer to the question no. 3**

**a. Uses of cross tabulation :** Cross tabulation, also known as crosstab or contingency table, is a statistical technique with diverse applications in data analysis. It facilitates the exploration of relationships between two categorical variables, unveiling patterns and associations within datasets. Here are some broad uses of cross tabulation:

1. Cross tabulation is employed to understand relationships between categorical variables, revealing patterns and trends.

2. In market research, analysts use cross tabulation to study customer demographics alongside product preferences, buying behaviors, or satisfaction levels, aiding in the development of targeted marketing strategies.

3. Social scientists utilize cross tabulation to examine relationships between demographic factors and various social behaviors or attitudes, providing insights into societal trends.

4. Survey analysis benefits from cross tabulation by examining variations in responses across different demographic or categorical groups, aiding in the identification of key trends.

5. Organizational researchers use cross tabulation in employee surveys, identifying differences in job satisfaction levels based on departments, tenure, or other categorical variables.

6. In quality control and manufacturing, cross tabulation helps analyze defects or issues based on factors like production shifts, machine types, or time periods, identifying patterns for improvement.

7. Political pollsters leverage cross tabulation to analyze voting behavior across demographic factors, providing crucial insights for political campaign strategies.

8. Educational researchers explore student performance variations across groups using cross tabulation, such as gender, socioeconomic status, or school types.

9. In healthcare research, cross tabulation is used to examine relationships between patient demographics and health outcomes, aiding in the identification of health disparities.

10. Data validation benefits from cross tabulation by comparing response distributions to expectations, ensuring data accuracy and identifying discrepancies for further investigation.

These diverse applications highlight the versatility of cross tabulation in uncovering insights, making informed decisions, and understanding patterns within datasets across various fields.

 **b. Frequency distribution :** Frequency distribution is a statistical method used to summarize and organize the distribution of values within a dataset. It involves categorizing the range of values into intervals, often referred to as bins, and counting the frequency of occurrences within each bin. This approach provides a clear and concise representation of the spread and concentration of data, offering insights into patterns and variations. By presenting the frequencies in a tabular or graphical format, analysts can quickly grasp the central tendencies and dispersion of the dataset. Frequency distributions are valuable in various fields, from analyzing exam scores in education to understanding market trends, helping researchers and decision-makers make informed interpretations and decisions based on the distributional characteristics of the data.

 **c. Relate sample, sampling unit and sample size :**

Sample, sampling unit, and sample size are key concepts in the field of statistics and research. Let's discuss how these terms are related:

1. **Sampling Unit:**
	* The sampling unit is the individual element or entity within a population that is selected for inclusion in a sample. It could be a person, household, product, location, or any other discrete unit depending on the nature of the study. The sampling unit is the basic entity from which data is collected.
2. **Sample:**
	* A sample is a subset of the population that is chosen for the purpose of a study. It consists of a collection of sampling units selected from the larger population. The goal of sampling is to draw valid and representative conclusions about the entire population based on observations made on the sample.
3. **Sample Size:**
	* Sample size refers to the number of sampling units included in a sample. It is a critical aspect of the sampling process as it directly influences the precision and reliability of the study's results. The larger the sample size, the more accurate and representative the findings are likely to be.

**Relationship:**

* The sampling unit is the individual entity or element that is part of both the population and the sample. When forming a sample, researchers decide on the appropriate sampling unit based on the research question or objectives. The sample size is then determined by specifying how many of these units will be included in the study.
* For example, in a survey about consumer preferences, the sampling unit could be an individual consumer. The sample would consist of a selected number of individual consumers (the sample size) from the larger population of all consumers. Each consumer is a sampling unit contributing to the overall sample.

In summary, the sampling unit is the individual entity from which data is collected, the sample is the subset of these units chosen for the study, and the sample size is the number of units included in the sample. These concepts are interconnected in the process of selecting and analyzing data to make inferences about the broader population. The choice of sampling unit and sample size is crucial in ensuring the validity and reliability of research findings.