

# biased survey questions examples

**biased survey questions examples** play a crucial role in understanding how survey data can be skewed by the way questions are framed. Surveys are indispensable tools for collecting information, yet the presence of bias in questions can distort results and lead to inaccurate conclusions. Identifying and avoiding biased survey questions is essential for researchers, marketers, and organizations aiming for reliable insights. This article explores various biased survey questions examples, highlights common types of bias in surveys, and offers guidance on how to recognize and prevent them. Additionally, it covers the impact of biased questions on data quality and provides practical tips for crafting neutral, effective survey questions. The following sections will delve into specific examples and strategies, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of biased survey question pitfalls.

- Understanding Biased Survey Questions
- Common Types of Biased Survey Questions
- Biased Survey Questions Examples
- Effects of Biased Questions on Survey Results
- How to Avoid Bias in Survey Questions

## Understanding Biased Survey Questions

Biased survey questions occur when the wording, structure, or context of a question influences respondents to answer in a particular way, leading to distorted or unrepresentative data. These questions can subtly or overtly guide respondents toward a specific response, compromising the objectivity of the survey. Understanding what constitutes bias in survey questions is fundamental to designing effective questionnaires that capture true opinions and behaviors.

## Definition and Importance

Bias in survey questions refers to any element that systematically favors one response over others. This can be introduced through leading language, ambiguous terms, or unbalanced answer choices. The importance of recognizing biased questions lies in ensuring the validity and reliability of survey findings. Without careful construction, biased questions may result in misleading data that undermine decision-making processes.

# Sources of Bias

Several factors can introduce bias in survey questions, including the question's wording, question order, and response options. For instance, emotional or judgmental language can sway respondents' answers, while complex sentence structures might confuse participants. Additionally, the placement of questions within a survey can create context effects that bias responses.

## Common Types of Biased Survey Questions

Identifying the types of bias is essential for recognizing problematic questions. Below are some of the most common categories of biased survey questions that frequently appear in research and marketing surveys.

### Leading Questions

Leading questions suggest or imply a preferred answer, nudging respondents toward a particular response. They often contain assumptions or emotionally charged wording that can skew results.

### Loaded Questions

Loaded questions include controversial or emotionally charged terms that make it difficult for respondents to answer without appearing biased or judgmental. These questions often force respondents into a corner by embedding assumptions.

### Double-Barreled Questions

Double-barreled questions ask about two different issues within a single question, making it unclear which part respondents are addressing. This ambiguity can bias responses or reduce the accuracy of the data collected.

### Negative Wording

Questions that use negative phrasing or double negatives can confuse respondents and bias answers. Negatively worded questions require extra cognitive effort and may result in inaccurate responses.

# Unbalanced Response Options

When answer choices are skewed toward one side of the spectrum or lack neutrality, respondents may be inadvertently pushed toward certain responses. Balanced scales are essential to avoid this bias.

## Biased Survey Questions Examples

Examining concrete biased survey questions examples helps illustrate how subtle wording or structure choices can introduce bias. Below are several examples categorized by type, highlighting common pitfalls in survey question design.

### Leading Question Examples

- “Don’t you agree that our product is the best on the market?”
- “How much do you enjoy our exceptional customer service?”
- “Wouldn’t you prefer a healthier lifestyle by using our product?”

These questions imply a positive answer and lead respondents toward agreement rather than eliciting an unbiased opinion.

### Loaded Question Examples

- “How often do you engage in reckless driving?”
- “Do you support the irresponsible spending of taxpayer money?”
- “Have you stopped neglecting your health by skipping workouts?”

Loaded questions assume negative behavior or judgment, which can pressure respondents to answer in a socially desirable way rather than truthfully.

## Double-Barreled Question Examples

- “Do you find our website easy to use and visually appealing?”
- “Should the company improve product quality and customer support?”
- “Are you satisfied with the price and delivery time of your order?”

These questions address two issues simultaneously, making it unclear which aspect the response pertains to and introducing confusion.

## Negative Wording Examples

- “Do you disagree that the policy is ineffective?”
- “Isn’t it untrue that the service was unsatisfactory?”
- “Do you not think the product lacks innovation?”

Negative phrasing complicates comprehension and may cause respondents to misinterpret the question, resulting in biased responses.

## Unbalanced Response Option Examples

- “How satisfied are you with our service? Very satisfied, satisfied, neutral, dissatisfied.” (Missing “very dissatisfied” option)
- “Do you support the new policy? Yes, no, undecided, somewhat no.” (Vague and unbalanced choices)
- “Rate your experience: Excellent, good, okay.” (No negative options)

Providing unbalanced or incomplete answer choices restricts the range of responses and biases the data toward positive or neutral answers.

# **Effects of Biased Questions on Survey Results**

Biased survey questions can have profound effects on the accuracy and usability of survey data. Recognizing these effects underscores the importance of avoiding bias in question design.

## **Reduced Data Validity and Reliability**

When questions are biased, the data collected may not accurately represent the true opinions or behaviors of respondents. This lack of validity undermines the survey's purpose and limits the reliability of findings across different samples or time periods.

## **Skewed Results and Misleading Insights**

Bias can lead to skewed results that favor certain outcomes or perspectives, potentially misleading decision-makers. For example, a leading question that overstates satisfaction levels might cause a company to overlook areas needing improvement.

## **Decreased Respondent Trust and Engagement**

Respondents may become frustrated or distrustful if they perceive questions as biased or manipulative. This can lower response rates and reduce the overall quality of survey participation.

## **How to Avoid Bias in Survey Questions**

Preventing bias in survey questions requires deliberate planning and careful wording. The following best practices help ensure surveys yield accurate and actionable data.

### **Use Neutral and Clear Language**

Employ objective, straightforward phrasing that avoids emotionally charged or leading terms. Clear language helps respondents understand questions without feeling pressured to answer in a specific way.

## **Ask One Question at a Time**

Avoid double-barreled questions by focusing each question on a single issue or topic. This clarity enables more precise responses and easier data analysis.

## **Provide Balanced Response Options**

Design answer scales that cover a full range of opinions or experiences, including positive, neutral, and negative choices. Balanced options prevent skewing responses and enhance data integrity.

## **Pretest Survey Questions**

Conduct pilot testing with a small group representative of the target population to identify ambiguous or biased questions. Feedback from pretesting enables revisions that improve question neutrality and clarity.

## **Be Mindful of Question Order**

Arrange questions thoughtfully to minimize context effects that can influence responses. Starting with neutral or general questions before more specific or sensitive topics can reduce bias.

## **Use Open-Ended Questions When Appropriate**

Open-ended questions allow respondents to express their thoughts freely without constraint, reducing the risk of bias inherent in fixed-response options. However, they should be used judiciously to avoid respondent fatigue.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What are biased survey questions?**

Biased survey questions are questions that are phrased in a way that influences respondents to answer in a particular direction, leading to skewed or unrepresentative results.

## **Can you provide an example of a biased survey question?**

An example of a biased survey question is: 'Don't you agree that our product is the best on the market?' This question leads respondents toward a positive answer.

## **How do leading questions create bias in surveys?**

Leading questions suggest a particular answer or contain assumptions that influence respondents, which can result in biased data that does not accurately reflect true opinions.

## **What is an example of a double-barreled biased survey question?**

A double-barreled question example is: 'Do you find our customer service friendly and efficient?' This question is biased because it asks about two different aspects at once, making it hard to answer clearly.

## **Why should loaded questions be avoided in surveys?**

Loaded questions contain emotionally charged or controversial language that pressures respondents to answer a certain way, leading to biased responses and unreliable data.

## **Give an example of a biased survey question with negative wording.**

An example is: 'How much do you dislike the poor quality of our service?' which assumes dissatisfaction and pushes respondents to agree with the negative framing.

## **What is the impact of biased survey questions on research outcomes?**

Biased questions can distort the data collected, leading to inaccurate conclusions and potentially flawed decisions based on the survey results.

## **How can survey creators avoid bias in question wording?**

Survey creators can avoid bias by using neutral language, asking one question at a time, and pre-testing questions to identify and remove any leading or loaded phrasing.

## **Can you provide an example of a neutral survey question to replace a biased one?**

Instead of asking, 'Don't you agree that our service is excellent?', a neutral question would be, 'How would you rate the quality of our service?' with a balanced scale of options.

# What are the common types of biased survey questions?

Common types include leading questions, loaded questions, double-barreled questions, and questions with negative wording, all of which can influence respondents unfairly.

## Additional Resources

### 1. *Framing the Question: How Survey Wording Shapes Opinions*

This book explores the subtle ways in which the phrasing of survey questions can influence respondents' answers. It provides numerous examples of biased survey questions and analyzes the psychological mechanisms behind these effects. Readers will learn how to identify and avoid leading or loaded questions in their own research.

### 2. *The Art of Asking: Avoiding Bias in Survey Design*

Focusing on practical strategies, this book teaches researchers how to design unbiased survey questions that yield reliable data. Through case studies and real-world examples, it highlights common pitfalls such as double-barreled questions and emotionally charged language. It is an essential guide for anyone conducting surveys or polls.

### 3. *Survey Bias Uncovered: Examples and Solutions*

This comprehensive guide delves into various types of bias that can occur in surveys, including question wording, order effects, and response options. With numerous examples of biased questions, the book also offers concrete techniques to minimize bias and improve validity. It's a valuable resource for both beginners and experienced survey designers.

### 4. *Leading Questions and Their Impact on Survey Results*

By examining specific examples of leading questions, this book reveals how subtle cues can steer respondents toward particular answers. It discusses the ethical implications of biased questioning and provides recommendations for maintaining neutrality. Readers will gain a deeper understanding of how question phrasing affects data quality.

### 5. *The Psychology Behind Biased Survey Questions*

This text bridges psychology and survey methodology by explaining why certain question formats induce bias. Drawing on cognitive and social psychology research, it explains how respondents interpret and respond to different question styles. The book includes examples of biased questions and suggests ways to reframe them for clarity and fairness.

### 6. *Questionnaire Design Essentials: Identifying and Eliminating Bias*

A practical manual for designing effective questionnaires, this book highlights common sources of bias in survey questions. It features detailed examples illustrating how wording, context, and response scales can lead to distorted results. The author offers step-by-step guidance to create balanced and unbiased survey instruments.

### 7. *Bias in Survey Research: Real-World Examples and Best Practices*

Using a collection of case studies from various fields, this book shows how biased questions have affected survey outcomes and decision-making. It provides best practice recommendations for crafting neutral and clear questions. This resource is ideal for professionals seeking to improve the accuracy of their survey data.

### 8. *Detecting and Correcting Biased Survey Questions*

This book focuses on tools and techniques for identifying bias after data collection, as well as preventative measures during survey design. It offers numerous examples of problematic questions and illustrates methods to adjust for bias statistically. Researchers will find it helpful for enhancing the credibility of their survey findings.

#### *9. Understanding Question Bias: Examples from Social Science Surveys*

Focusing on the social sciences, this book examines how question bias can distort research findings in areas like politics, health, and education. It provides annotated examples of biased questions and discusses the consequences for data interpretation. The book serves as a guide for social scientists committed to rigorous and unbiased data collection.

## **Biased Survey Questions Examples**

Find other PDF articles:

<https://staging.massdevelopment.com/archive-library-808/Book?ID=rfH94-7804&title=wisconsin-basketball-ncaa-tournament-history.pdf>

**biased survey questions examples:** An Introduction to Survey Research, Polling, and Data Analysis Herbert Weisberg, Jon A. Krosnick, Bruce D. Bowen, 1996-07-16 This book describes how surveys are conducted in such a way that they can be believed, explains how to read statistical reports and analyze data, and provides guidelines that are useful in evaluating polls. Using examples from contemporary large surveys and polls, as well as from the media, the authors stress the importance of understanding tables thoroughly before moving to interval statistics. In addition, they cover: the design of surveys; the steps for sampling and question writing; interviewing and coding strategies; survey analysis from frequency distributions and cross-tabulations through to control tables and correlation/regression; the ethics of survey research; and how to read and write reports of survey research.

**biased survey questions examples:** Survey Methodology Robert M. Groves, Floyd J. Fowler, Jr., Mick P. Couper, James M. Lepkowski, Eleanor Singer, Roger Tourangeau, 2011-09-20 Praise for the First Edition: The book makes a valuable contribution by synthesizing current research and identifying areas for future investigation for each aspect of the survey process. —Journal of the American Statistical Association Overall, the high quality of the text material is matched by the quality of writing . . . —Public Opinion Quarterly . . . it should find an audience everywhere surveys are being conducted. —Technometrics This new edition of Survey Methodology continues to provide a state-of-the-science presentation of essential survey methodology topics and techniques. The volume's six world-renowned authors have updated this Second Edition to present newly emerging approaches to survey research and provide more comprehensive coverage of the major considerations in designing and conducting a sample survey. Key topics in survey methodology are clearly explained in the book's chapters, with coverage including sampling frame evaluation, sample design, development of questionnaires, evaluation of questions, alternative modes of data collection, interviewing, nonresponse, post-collection processing of survey data, and practices for maintaining scientific integrity. Acknowledging the growing advances in research and technology, the Second Edition features: Updated explanations of sampling frame issues for mobile telephone and web surveys New scientific insight on the relationship between nonresponse rates and nonresponse errors Restructured discussion of ethical issues in survey research, emphasizing the growing

research results on privacy, informed consent, and confidentiality issues The latest research findings on effective questionnaire development techniques The addition of 50% more exercises at the end of each chapter, illustrating basic principles of survey design An expanded FAQ chapter that addresses the concerns that accompany newly established methods Providing valuable and informative perspectives on the most modern methods in the field, *Survey Methodology, Second Edition* is an ideal book for survey research courses at the upper-undergraduate and graduate levels. It is also an indispensable reference for practicing survey methodologists and any professional who employs survey research methods.

**biased survey questions examples: Basic Elements of Survey Research in Education**

Ulemu Luhanga, Allen G. Harbaugh, 2021-09-01 In this first book of the series *Survey Methods in Educational Research*, we have brought together leading authors and scholars in the field to discuss key introductory concepts in the creation, implementation, evaluation and dissemination of survey instruments and their resultant findings. While there are other textbooks that might introduce these concepts adequately well, the authors here have focused on the pragmatic issues that inevitably arise in the development and administration process of survey instruments. Drawing from their rich experiences, the authors present these potential speed bumps or road blocks a survey researcher in education or the social sciences might encounter. Referencing their own work and practice, the authors provide valuable suggestions for dealing with these issues “your advisor never told you about.” And all of the recommendations are aligned with standard protocols and current research on best practices in the field of research methodology. This book is broken into four broad units on creating survey items and instruments, administering surveys, analyzing the data from surveys, and stories of successful administrations modeling the entire research cycle. Each chapter focuses on a different concept in the survey research process, and the authors share their approaches to addressing the issues. These topics include survey item construction, scale development, cognitive interviewing, measuring change with self-report data, translation issues with surveys administered in multiple languages, working with school and program administrators when implementing surveys, a review of current software used in survey research, the use of weights, response styles, assessing validity of results, and effectively communicating your results and findings ... and much more. The intended audience of the volume will be practitioners, administrators, teachers as researchers, graduate students, social science and education researchers not experienced in survey research, and students learning program evaluation. In brief, if you are considering doing survey research, this book is meant for you.

**biased survey questions examples: Blackwell's Five-Minute Veterinary Practice**

**Management Consult** Lowell Ackerman, 2013-08-29 Blackwell's *Five-Minute Veterinary Practice Management Consult, Second Edition* has been extensively updated and expanded, with 55 new topics covering subjects such as online technologies, hospice care, mobile practices, compassion fatigue, practice profitability, and more. Carefully formatted using the popular *Five-Minute Veterinary Consult* style, the book offers fast access to authoritative information on all aspects of practice management. This Second Edition is an essential tool for running a practice, increasing revenue, and managing staff in today's veterinary practice. Addressing topics ranging from client communication and management to legal issues, financial management, and human resources, the book is an invaluable resource for business management advice applicable to veterinary practice. Sample forms and further resources are now available on a companion website. Veterinarians and practice managers alike will find this book a comprehensive yet user-friendly guide for success in today's challenging business environment.

**biased survey questions examples: Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods** Paul J.

Lavrakas, 2008-09-12 To the uninformed, surveys appear to be an easy type of research to design and conduct, but when students and professionals delve deeper, they encounter the vast complexities that the range and practice of survey methods present. To complicate matters, technology has rapidly affected the way surveys can be conducted; today, surveys are conducted via cell phone, the Internet, email, interactive voice response, and other technology-based modes. Thus,

students, researchers, and professionals need both a comprehensive understanding of these complexities and a revised set of tools to meet the challenges. In conjunction with top survey researchers around the world and with Nielsen Media Research serving as the corporate sponsor, the Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods presents state-of-the-art information and methodological examples from the field of survey research. Although there are other how-to guides and references texts on survey research, none is as comprehensive as this Encyclopedia, and none presents the material in such a focused and approachable manner. With more than 600 entries, this resource uses a Total Survey Error perspective that considers all aspects of possible survey error from a cost-benefit standpoint. Key Features Covers all major facets of survey research methodology, from selecting the sample design and the sampling frame, designing and pretesting the questionnaire, data collection, and data coding, to the thorny issues surrounding diminishing response rates, confidentiality, privacy, informed consent and other ethical issues, data weighting, and data analyses Presents a Reader's Guide to organize entries around themes or specific topics and easily guide users to areas of interest Offers cross-referenced terms, a brief listing of Further Readings, and stable Web site URLs following most entries The Encyclopedia of Survey Research Methods is specifically written to appeal to beginning, intermediate, and advanced students, practitioners, researchers, consultants, and consumers of survey-based information.

**biased survey questions examples: Informatics and Nursing** Kristi Sanborn Miller, 2024-10-08 Informatics and Nursing: Opportunities and Challenges, 7th Edition, helps you keep pace with a rapidly changing field while cultivating your students' communication and information literacy skillset in informatics now, identified as a core competency by the AACN for all nursing levels. Updates throughout this streamlined edition encourage patient-centered care and reflect the latest advances in artificial intelligence, telehealth, and home monitoring accompanied by powerful learning tools that help you hone clinical judgment and ready students for practice.

**biased survey questions examples: Research Methods for Everyday Life** Scott W. VanderStoep, Deidre D. Johnson, 2008-12-22 This book offers an innovative introduction to social research. The book explores all stages of the research process and it features both quantitative and qualitative methods. Research design topics include sampling techniques, choosing a research design, and determining research question that inform public opinion and direct future studies. Throughout the book, the authors provide vivid and engaging examples that reinforce the reading and understanding of social science research. Your Turn boxes contain activities that allow students to practice research skills, such as sampling, naturalistic observation, survey collection, coding, analysis, and report writing.

**biased survey questions examples: Teaching Statistics** Andrew Gelman, Deborah Nolan, 2017-08-03 Students in the sciences, economics, social sciences, and medicine take an introductory statistics course. And yet statistics can be notoriously difficult for instructors to teach and for students to learn. To help overcome these challenges, Gelman and Nolan have put together this fascinating and thought-provoking book. Based on years of teaching experience the book provides a wealth of demonstrations, activities, examples, and projects that involve active student participation. Part I of the book presents a large selection of activities for introductory statistics courses and has chapters such as 'First week of class'-- with exercises to break the ice and get students talking; then descriptive statistics, graphics, linear regression, data collection (sampling and experimentation), probability, inference, and statistical communication. Part II gives tips on what works and what doesn't, how to set up effective demonstrations, how to encourage students to participate in class and to work effectively in group projects. Course plans for introductory statistics, statistics for social scientists, and communication and graphics are provided. Part III presents material for more advanced courses on topics such as decision theory, Bayesian statistics, sampling, and data science.

**biased survey questions examples: Performance and Productivity in Public and Nonprofit Organizations** Evan M. Berman, 2015-06-11 The revised edition of this accessible text provides a balanced assessment and overview of state-of-the-art organizational and performance productivity strategies. Public and nonprofit organizations face demands for increased productivity and

responsiveness, and this practical guide offers strategies based on current research and scholarship that respond to these challenges. The book's comprehensive coverage includes: rationale for productivity and performance improvement; evolution of productivity improvement; the quality paradigm; customer service; information technology; traditional approaches to productivity improvement; re-engineering and restructuring; partnering and privatization; psychological contracts; and community based strategies. In addition to updating the examples of the first edition, this new edition also highlights the growing use of enterprise funds, partnership models of privatization, and web-based service delivery. Each chapter concludes with a useful summary and all-new application exercises.

**biased survey questions examples: Public Health Reports , 1987**

## **Related to biased survey questions examples**

**BIASED Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** The adjective that means “exhibited or characterized by an unreasoned judgment” is biased (“a biased news story”). There is an adjective bias, but it means “diagonal” and is used only of

**BIASED | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** A biased collection of data contains more information that supports a particular opinion than you would expect to find if the collection had been made by chance

**Biased - Definition, Meaning & Synonyms** | While biased can just mean having a preference for one thing over another, it also is synonymous with "prejudiced," and that prejudice can be taken to the extreme

**BIASED Definition & Meaning** | adjective having or showing bias or prejudice. They gave us a biased report on immigration trends

**Biased - definition of biased by The Free Dictionary** Define biased. biased synonyms, biased pronunciation, biased translation, English dictionary definition of biased. also biased adj. Marked by or exhibiting bias; prejudiced: gave a biased

**BIASED definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary** If someone is biased, they prefer one group of people to another, and behave unfairly as a result. You can also say that a process or system is biased. He seemed a bit biased against women

**biased, adj. meanings, etymology and more | Oxford English** biased, adj. meanings, etymology, pronunciation and more in the Oxford English Dictionary

**biased - Dictionary of English** WordReference Random House Unabridged Dictionary of American English © 2025 biased (bɪˈæst), adj. having or showing bias or prejudice: They gave us a biased report on immigration

**biased adjective - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage** Definition of biased adjective from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. tending to show favour towards or against one group of people or one opinion for personal reasons; making

**biased | meaning of biased in Longman Dictionary of Contemporary** biased meaning, definition, what is biased: unfairly preferring one person or group : Learn more

**BIASED Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** The adjective that means “exhibited or characterized by an unreasoned judgment” is biased (“a biased news story”). There is an adjective bias, but it means “diagonal” and is used only of

**BIASED | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** A biased collection of data contains more information that supports a particular opinion than you would expect to find if the collection had been made by chance

**Biased - Definition, Meaning & Synonyms** | While biased can just mean having a preference for one thing over another, it also is synonymous with "prejudiced," and that prejudice can be taken to the extreme

**BIASED Definition & Meaning** | adjective having or showing bias or prejudice. They gave us a biased report on immigration trends

**Biased - definition of biased by The Free Dictionary** Define biased. biased synonyms, biased

pronunciation, biased translation, English dictionary definition of biased. also biased adj. Marked by or exhibiting bias; prejudiced: gave a biased

**BIASED definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary** If someone is biased, they prefer one group of people to another, and behave unfairly as a result. You can also say that a process or system is biased. He seemed a bit biased against women

**biased, adj. meanings, etymology and more | Oxford English** biased, adj. meanings, etymology, pronunciation and more in the Oxford English Dictionary

**biased - Dictionary of English** WordReference Random House Unabridged Dictionary of American English © 2025 biased (bī ˈæst), adj. having or showing bias or prejudice: They gave us a biased report on immigration

**biased adjective - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage** Definition of biased adjective from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. tending to show favour towards or against one group of people or one opinion for personal reasons; making

**biased | meaning of biased in Longman Dictionary of** biased meaning, definition, what is biased: unfairly preferring one person or group : Learn more

**BIASED Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** The adjective that means “exhibited or characterized by an unreasoned judgment” is biased (“a biased news story”). There is an adjective bias, but it means “diagonal” and is used only of

**BIASED | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** A biased collection of data contains more information that supports a particular opinion than you would expect to find if the collection had been made by chance

**Biased - Definition, Meaning & Synonyms |** While biased can just mean having a preference for one thing over another, it also is synonymous with "prejudiced," and that prejudice can be taken to the extreme

**BIASED Definition & Meaning |** adjective having or showing bias or prejudice. They gave us a biased report on immigration trends

**Biased - definition of biased by The Free Dictionary** Define biased. biased synonyms, biased pronunciation, biased translation, English dictionary definition of biased. also biased adj. Marked by or exhibiting bias; prejudiced: gave a biased

**BIASED definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary** If someone is biased, they prefer one group of people to another, and behave unfairly as a result. You can also say that a process or system is biased. He seemed a bit biased against women

**biased, adj. meanings, etymology and more | Oxford English** biased, adj. meanings, etymology, pronunciation and more in the Oxford English Dictionary

**biased - Dictionary of English** WordReference Random House Unabridged Dictionary of American English © 2025 biased (bī ˈæst), adj. having or showing bias or prejudice: They gave us a biased report on immigration

**biased adjective - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage** Definition of biased adjective from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. tending to show favour towards or against one group of people or one opinion for personal reasons; making

**biased | meaning of biased in Longman Dictionary of** biased meaning, definition, what is biased: unfairly preferring one person or group : Learn more

**BIASED Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster** The adjective that means “exhibited or characterized by an unreasoned judgment” is biased (“a biased news story”). There is an adjective bias, but it means “diagonal” and is used only of

**BIASED | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary** A biased collection of data contains more information that supports a particular opinion than you would expect to find if the collection had been made by chance

**Biased - Definition, Meaning & Synonyms |** While biased can just mean having a preference for one thing over another, it also is synonymous with "prejudiced," and that prejudice can be taken to the extreme

**BIASED Definition & Meaning** | adjective having or showing bias or prejudice. They gave us a biased report on immigration trends

**Biased - definition of biased by The Free Dictionary** Define biased. biased synonyms, biased pronunciation, biased translation, English dictionary definition of biased. also biased adj. Marked by or exhibiting bias; prejudiced: gave a biased

**BIASED definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary** If someone is biased, they prefer one group of people to another, and behave unfairly as a result. You can also say that a process or system is biased. He seemed a bit biased against women

**biased, adj. meanings, etymology and more | Oxford English** biased, adj. meanings, etymology, pronunciation and more in the Oxford English Dictionary

**biased - Dictionary of English** WordReference Random House Unabridged Dictionary of American English © 2025 biased (bī' əst), adj. having or showing bias or prejudice: They gave us a biased report on immigration

**biased adjective - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage** Definition of biased adjective from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. tending to show favour towards or against one group of people or one opinion for personal reasons; making

**biased | meaning of biased in Longman Dictionary of Contemporary** biased meaning, definition, what is biased: unfairly preferring one person or group : Learn more

## Related to biased survey questions examples

**Nevada school district contracts more than \$800K for surveys, anti-bias training** (Fox News3y) EXCLUSIVE - The Clark County School District in Las Vegas, Nevada, paid nearly \$800,000 to Panorama Education Inc. during the 2021-2022 school year to implement surveys in the district, and has a

**Nevada school district contracts more than \$800K for surveys, anti-bias training** (Fox News3y) EXCLUSIVE - The Clark County School District in Las Vegas, Nevada, paid nearly \$800,000 to Panorama Education Inc. during the 2021-2022 school year to implement surveys in the district, and has a

Back to Home: <https://staging.massdevelopment.com>