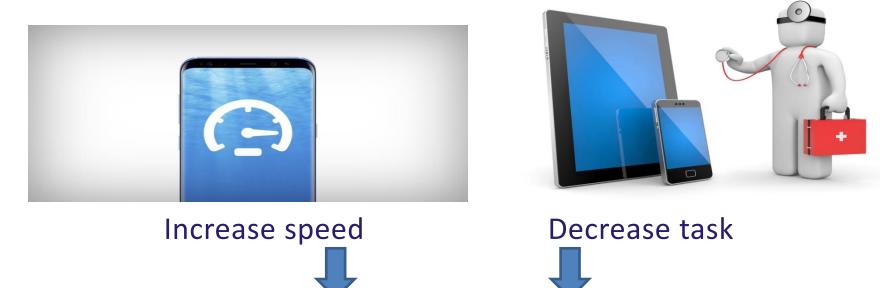


Using Paradata to Interpret an Experiment with automated navigation

Jeldrik Bakker (j.bakker@cbs.nl), Marieke Haan, Peter Lugtig & Barry Schouten BigSurv conference Barcelona, 26th of October, 2018

Why experiment with auto forward?



Research question: How does an auto-forward design affect completion times in a (long) mixed-device web survey?

Increase in motivation



Data collection

- Dutch Health Survey (GEZO) (CAWI-only)
- Re-contacted respondents of Statistics
 Netherlands
- Stratification: age and device used in previous survey
- Contact method: invitation letter + 2 reminders
- Incentive: €5,- (unconditional)
- Fielding period: August-September 2017
- Sample size = 2098 invitations



Response and Paradata

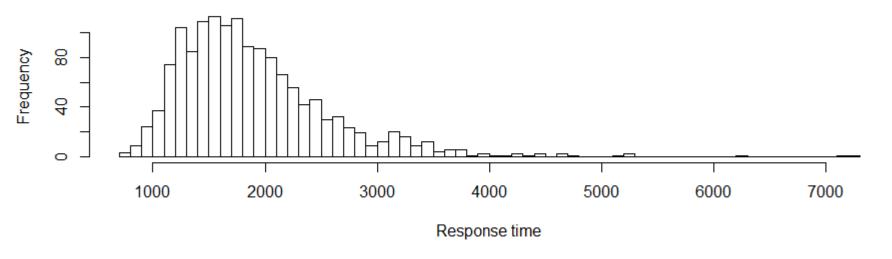
- Response
 - (partial) response = 1535 (73.2%)
 - Complete response = 1461 (69.6%)

- Paradata
 - Device information of all login (attempts) (n=2914)
 - Logs on field-level activities (n= 1 203 250)
 - Logs used for this study (n=396 367)



Dealing with response times

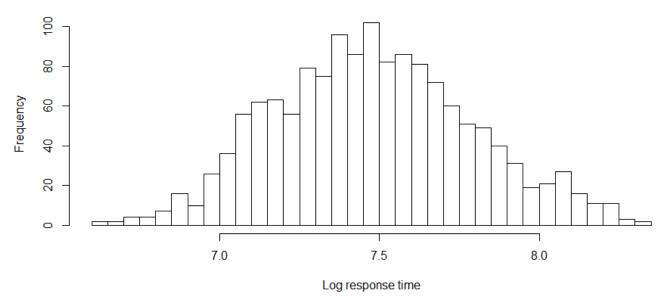
Histogram of response times





Dealing with response times

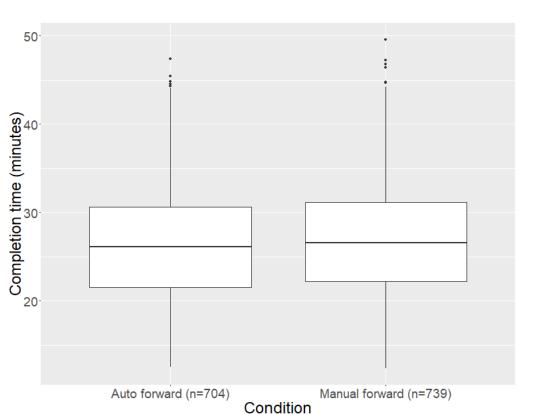
Histogram of log response times



| | n | % of total |
|---------------------------|------|------------|
| Outliers respondent-level | 14 | 1.0% |
| Outliers page-level | 4585 | 3.0% |



Results: auto forward vs. manual forward

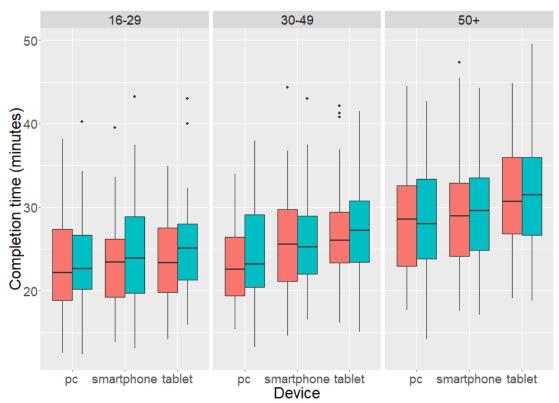


| | Auto fo sec | rward min | Manual sec | forward min |
|------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Q1 | 1294 | 21.6 | 1333 | 22.2 |
| Mean(log)* | 1550 | 25.8 | 1582 | 26.4 |
| Median | 1568 | 26.1 | 1596 | 26.6 |
| Mean | 1596 | 26.6 | 1627 | 27.1 |
| Q3 | 1837 | 30.6 | 1870 | 31.2 |

^{*}Mean of the log of the response times recalculated to seconds



Results: Effect of device and age



| Device | AF (min) | MF (min) |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| PC (n=353) | 24.5 | 25.1 |
| Sm (n=512) | 25.1 | 25.3 |
| Tab (n=578) | 27.4 | 28.1 |

Condition

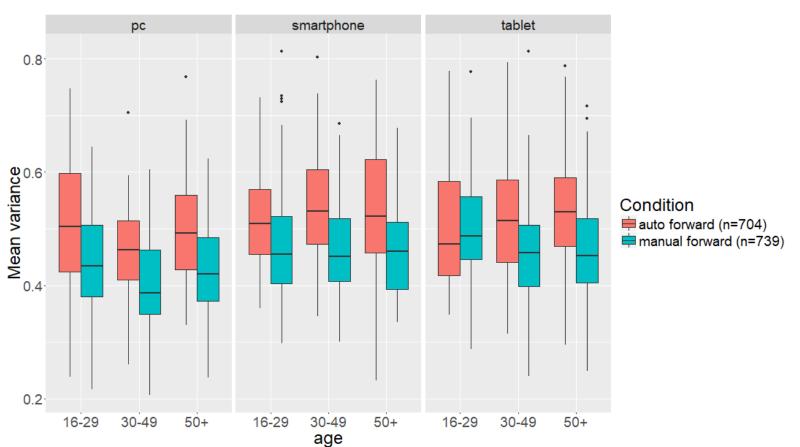
auto forward (n=704)

manual forward (n=739)

| Age | AF (min) | MF (min) |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| 16-29 (n=431) | 22.8 | 23.8 |
| 30-49 (n=480) | 24.9 | 25.5 |
| 50+ (n=532) | 29.4 | 29.6 |

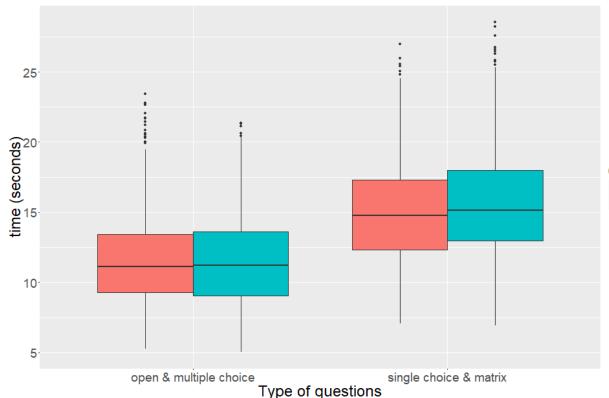


Effect of type of question (1)





Effect of type of questions (2)

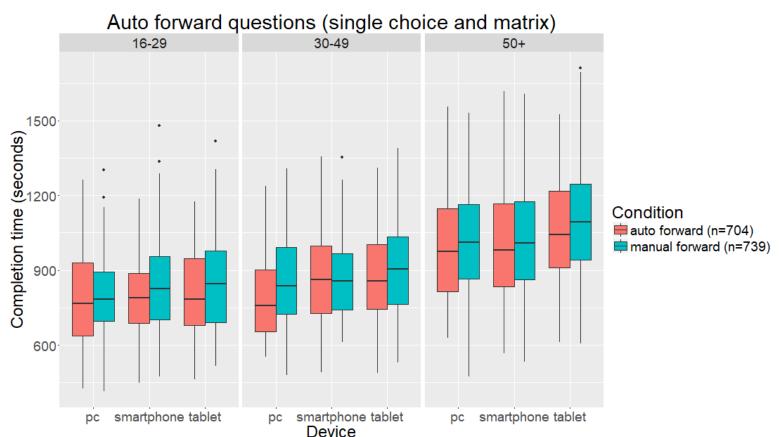


| Type of question | Share |
|------------------------|-------|
| Single choice & matrix | 72.8% |
| Open & multiple choice | 27.2% |

Condition auto forward manual forward



Effect of type of questions (3)





Navigation behaviour to the previous page

- 956 (65.6%) respondents used the previous button
- 3418 total clicks
 - manual forward condition = 1408
 - auto forward condition = 2010
 - Similar across devices
- Difference between conditions was most apparent for:
 - Cognitive demanding questions
 - Where something unexpected happened (i.e. new topic)
 - When respondents thought they already answered the question (i.e. similar question wording)



Navigation behaviour to the next page

- Automated for 73% of the questions in the auto forward condition
- Navigation buttons always available (even when navigation was automated)
- More navigation behaviour in auto forward condition
- Difference between conditions was most apparent for pages with multiple questions

| Description | n |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Total | 186 448 |
| Unique | 152 207 |
| Duplicate | 34 241 |
| - Cause: previous button | 3 418 |
| - Unnecessary | 30 823 |
| Auto forward | 20 436 |
| Manual forward | 10 387 |

Conclusions

- Auto forward functionality at least slightly decreases response time
- Response times could be further decreased by decreasing the use of the navigation buttons
 - only show the next button when needed
 - Make survey questions better
 - Only use questions were auto forward could be applied
 - 555



Future research/explorations

- More in-depth research on response times
- Data quality
 - of the questions,
 - and of the respondents
- Faulty logins (n=2828)
- Other suggestions?

