

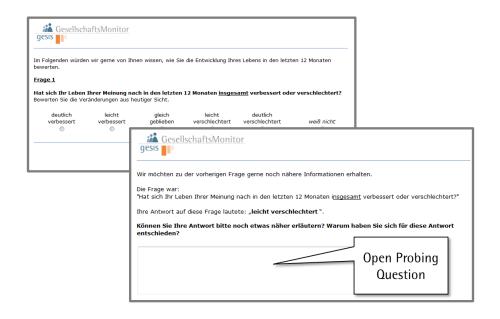
# Pretesting survey questions via web probing: Does it produce similar results to f2f cognitive interviewing?

Timo Lenzner & Hannah Soiné
GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

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#### **Research Questions**

 Does web probing produce similar results to f2f cognitive interviewing? Can it be used to pretest survey questions?







#### **Research Questions**

- How should online probes be implemented into a web survey to get the maximum amount of useful responses?
  - How many probes per question?
  - How many probes per page?
- Does it make sense to implement non-response probes if respondents provide unsatisfactory (e.g., very short) answers to the probing questions?

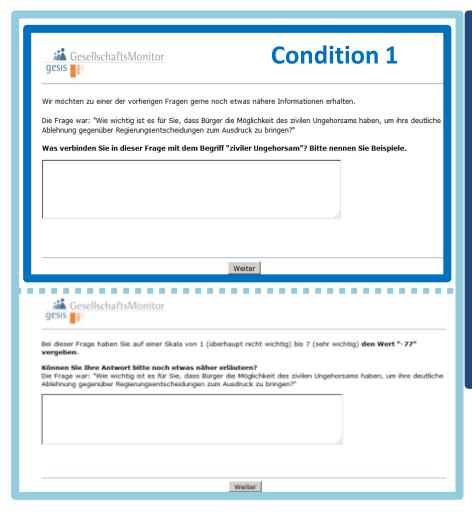


#### **Experimental Design**

- 4 questions from the ISSP 2013/2014 implemented in a 25min online questionnaire
- Questions had been tested previously via f2f cognitive interviewing in the GESIS Pretest Lab
- Three experimental conditions:

Condition	No. of probes	No. of non- response probes	No. of probes per survey page
1	4	4	1
2	7	4	1 or 2
3	7	7	1

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**Condition 2** 

**Condition 3** 



#### Respondents



 Drawn from the non-probability panel "GESIS Online Panel Pilot"

Invited	897	
E-Mail undeliverable	40 (4	.5%)
Participants	534 (5	9.5%)
Drop-Outs	26	
Completes	508 (5	6.6%)



# Respondents



	Web Survey	F2F Cognitive Interview
Sex - female - male	227 (45%) 281 (55%)	11 (55%) 9 (45%)
Age - 18-40 - 41+	187 (37%) 321 (63%)	9 (45%) 11 (55%)
Education - less than college - college+	178 (35%) 330 (65%)	11 (55%) 9 (45%)
N	508	20



## Results: Evaluation by Panelists I

Closed question: How would you rate this survey overall?

	Overall	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3
Very poor	0.6%	0.6%	0%	1.2%
Poor	3.5%	1.7%	2.4%	6.7%
Neutral	26.4%	5.4% 29.5%		26.7%
Good	56.1%	55.5%	60.0%	52.7%
Very good	13.4%	12.7%	14.7%	12.7%



## Results: Evaluation by Panelists II

Open question: Any more comments on this survey?

	Overall	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3
Positive (in general)	32%	41%	30%	28%
Negative (in general)	35%	35% 36%		44%
Probes positive	16%	14%	24%	9%
Probes negative	17%	9%	21%	19%
Interpretable comments (N)	87	22	33	32



## Results: Quantitative Analysis I

Number of drop-outs

	Absolute numbers	%
During questions on media	13	50%
During questions on values	1	4%
During experiment	12	46%
Condition 1 (n=175)	2	17%
Condition 2 (n=174)	4	33%
Condition 3 (n=171)	6	50%
Overall	26	100%



## **Results: Quantitative Analysis II**

Time to complete survey (in min)

	Overall	Experiment
Condition 1	23,03	11,92
Condition 2	27,34	15,42
Condition 3	26,16	14,49
Overall	26,67	14,92



# **Results: Quantitative Analysis III**

Productivity of probes and non-response probes (NRPs) in %

	No answer	Unusable	Repeats	Sensible	Interpretable	NRPs needed
Probes only	11.1	0.7	1.0	87.2	84.9	16.5
NRPs only	47.0	3.5	9.5	40.0	77.0	-
Overall	27.4	2.0	4.9	65.8	85.9	16.5
Condition 1	29.8	2.8	3.4	64.0	82.8	15.9
Condition 2	23.8	0.1	5.1	71.1	88.3	11.3
Condition 3	28.8	3.0	5.7	62.6	86.7	19.2



#### **Results: Qualitative Analysis Q1**

Q1: How important is it that citizens may engage in acts of civil disobedience when they strictly oppose government actions?

- Probes: What does the term, civil disobedience mean to you?/
   Can you explain your answer a little further?
- Problems identified:
  - 10% of respondents equate civil disobedience with acts of violence
  - 2% interpret the scale as if it was reaching from non-violent to violent behavior
  - 7% of respondents arrive at (obviously wrong) interpretations of the question (e.g., crime, freedom of speech)



## **Results: Qualitative Analysis Q2**

Q2: How important is it that long-term residents of a country, who are not citizens, have the right to vote in that country's national election?

- Probes: What elections did you think of when answering the question? Please give examples.
- Problems identified:
  - Only 13% of respondents interpret the question in the way intended (elections at the *national level* only).
  - 18% do not specify their answers and 35% mention various elections (including elections at the national level).
  - 23% of respondents do <u>not</u> include elections at the national level.

## **Results: Comparison to f2f results**

- N = 508 vs. N = 20
- Results of the f2f laboratory pretest were basically replicated
- Some more potential problems/interpretations were found
  - Reasons unclear: More people or more inferences because of the limited interactivity (no interviewer)?
- More difficult to interpret the answers and to sort them into categories because:
  - Respondents often do not directly answer the probing questions
  - Respondents often keep their answers very short



#### **Conclusions**

- Web probing can produce similar results to f2f cognitive interviewing (→ promising pretesting method)
- It is possible to ask more than one (i.e., at least two) probing questions per survey page and per question
   (→ Most sensible/ interpretable answers to probing questions in condition 2 with two probing question per page)
- It is advisable to implement non-response probes to the probing questions as it increases the number of interpretable answers (albeit to a small extent)



#### **Future Research**

- How many survey questions can be tested in a web probing pretest? What
  is the maximum duration for web probing pretests?
- How many probes per survey page and survey question? (2, 3, or more?)
- If additional problems to the ones identified via f2f cognitive interviewing are detected:
  - Is this due to the larger samples or to the absence of an interviewer, which requires more interpretation by researchers?
  - Are the additional problems found "real problems" or "false alarms"?
- Is it possible/necessary to implement other cognitive pretesting techniques, such as paraphrasing or thinking aloud?



#### Thanks for your attention!

Contact: timo.lenzner@gesis.org