#### Modularization in Web Surveys:

#### The Impact on Nonresponse and

#### Measurement Error

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# Theory overview

Effects of questionnaire length on participation and indicators of response quality in a web survey (2007)

#### The longer is the survey, the lower is data quality

Galesic, M., Bosnjak, M.

Modularization in an Era of Mobile Web: Investigating the Effects of Cutting a Survey Into Smaller Pieces on Data Quality (2018)

The more modules, the less items missing, and more satisfied the respondents are At the same time drop-out rate is higher

Toepoel, V., Lugtig, P.

Modular Survey Design: Experimental Manipulation Of Survey Length And Monetary Incentive Structure (2019)

Reducing the survey request in a primarily self-administered survey did not lead to increased survey participation and did not seem to improve data quality

Peytchev, A., Peytcheva E., Conzelmann J. G., Wilson A., Wine J.

Shorter is not always better (2016)

#### Subjective interest is the survey theme is more important than its length

Burdein I.

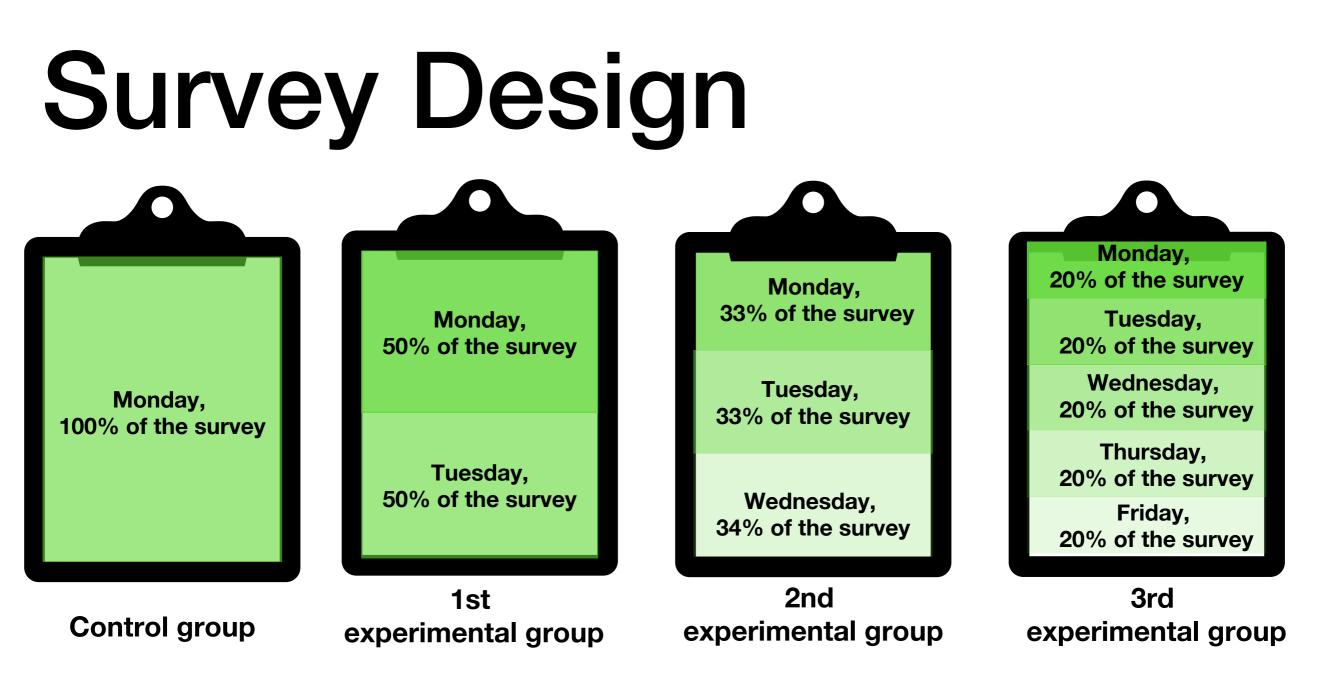
Online Surveys: Opportunities and Challenges (2019)

Modularization does not work

Couper M.P.







- Volunteer access panel (Online Market Intelligence), Russia
- Software: EnjoySurvey
- 3000 respondents were invited to each condition
- 17 25 June 2019
- Respondents: participants of volunteer access panel OMI, 18+, cities (100,000 inhabitants +)



# Hypotheses

H1: Break-off rate will be lower in the control condition compared to the experimental conditions.

H2: Data quality will be higher in the experimental conditions compared to the control condition (item non-response rate, criterial validity, test-retest reliability)

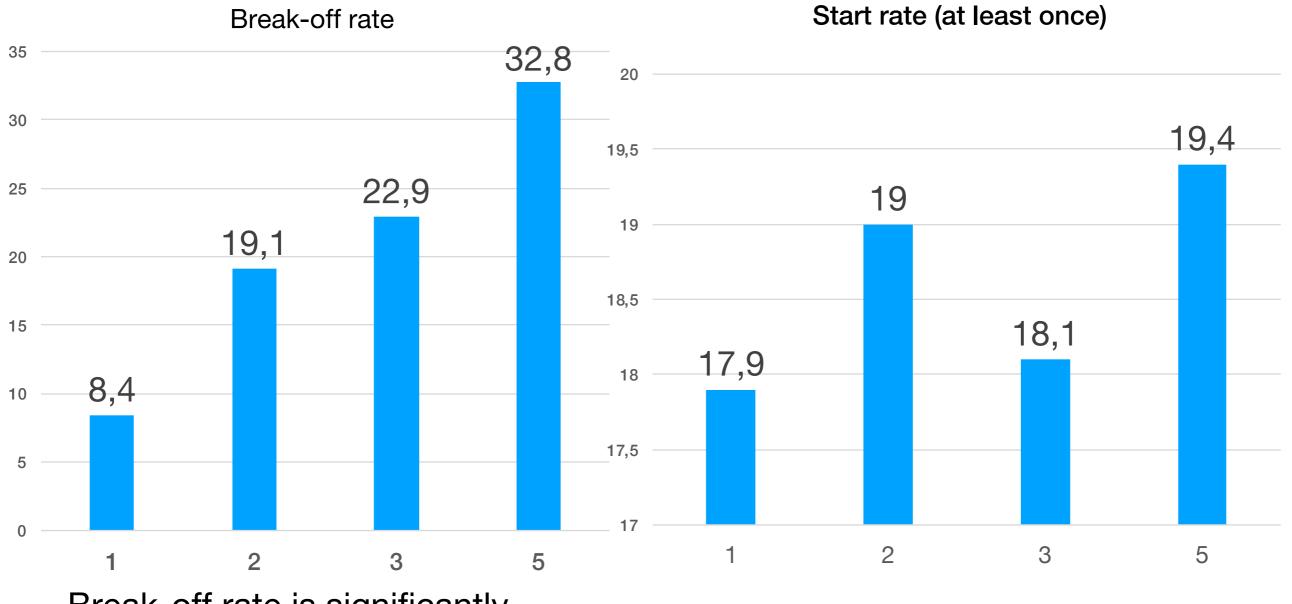


## Number of completes

Control group	491
2 modules	462
3 modules	418
5 modules	391



### **Break-off and Start rates**



Break-off rate is significantly lower in the Control group

No significant differences



#### **Device type**

		İ	Ì			
	1	2	3	4	5	
5 modules						
desktop	58,0%	57,3%	57,3%	57,4%	57,4%	
mobile	42,0%	42,7%	42,7%	42,6%	42,6%	
3 modules						
desktop	63,6%	64,4%	62,2%			
mobile	36,4%	35,6%	37,8%			
2 modules						
desktop	65,9%	64,9%				
mobile	34,1%	35,1%				
control group						
desktop	65,8%					
mobile	34,2%					

Proportion of respondents that pass survey on their mobile phone is higher in groups with higher number of modules



## **Completion time**

N module	Mean LOI (Minutes)	Standard Deviation
1	30.8	11.7
2	30.4	13.1
3	30.0	12.7
5	30.2	12.7

#### • ANOVA: no difference

\*5% outliers from the top and from the bottom in terms of completion time were excluded from the analysis



# Item non-response, Straight-lining and Extreme response style

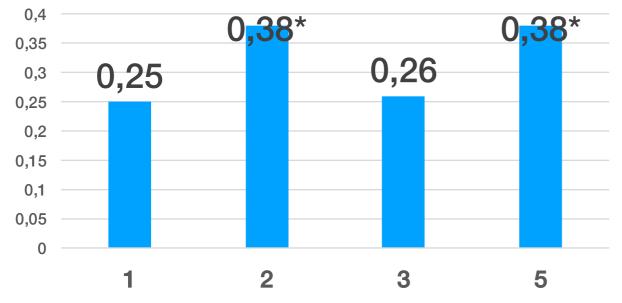
- Item nonresponse rate: M=0.03 (SD=0.03). No differences.
- Straight-lining: M=0.04 (SD=0.21). No differences.
- Extreme response style: M=0.28 (SD=0.45). ) No differences.



\*Only fully completed interviews

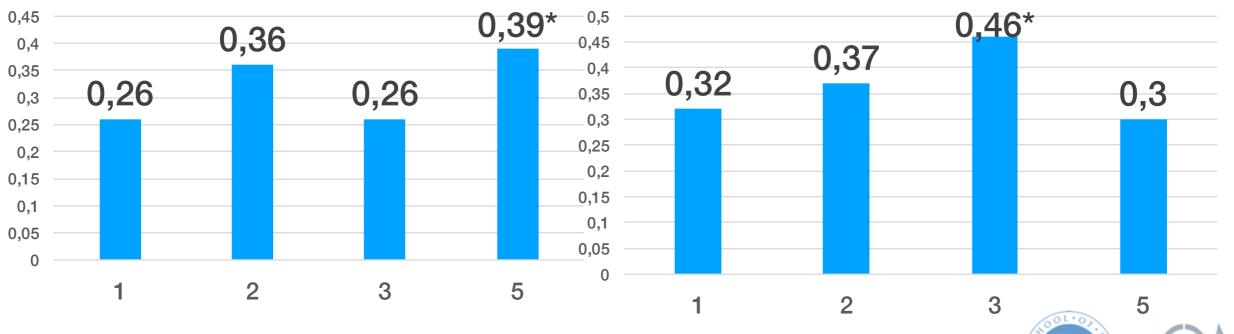
# **Criterial validity**

Generalised trust ~ Rational trust:



Generalised trust ~ Trust:

Generalised trust ~ Trust to strangers:





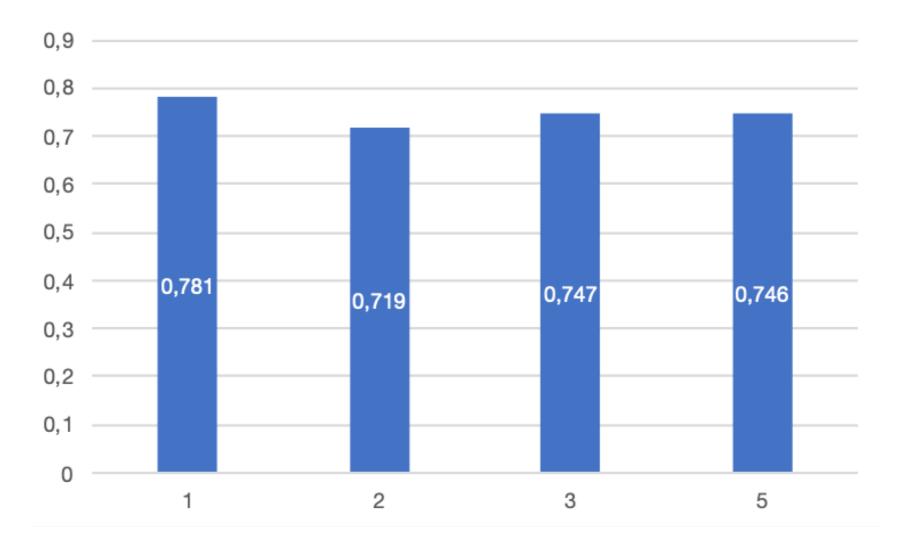
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# Test – retest reliability

The question about subjective happiness was asked at the beginning and in the middle of the survey

In experimental groups they were in different modules



r(1) > r(2):  $z = 2.06^*$ No other significant differences



## Conclusions

- Break-off rate was significantly lower in the control group compared to other experimental groups and was the highest in the condition with 5 modules
- Almost no difference in test-retest reliability
- Criterial validity tends to be higher in the experimental conditions
- No significant differences in completion times, item nonresponse rate, straightening, and extreme response style



### Limitations

- Non-probability online access panel
- Limited paradata capturing possibilities

#### Thank you for the attention!

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### Future design announcement

