#### **Online Survey Tools**

Qualtrics and MTurk

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# Overview of Online Survey Tools

#### Online surveys and experiments

#### Why use online surveys?

- Easier data collection
- Experiments easy to implement
- Design options include branching and skip patterning
- Low labor costs

#### Using online surveys and experiments

## How do we create and distribute online surveys?

- 1. Create survey using online platform
- 2. Distribute survey (using another online platform)\*

\*Note: Online surveys are primarily distributed online – often to lists provided by sampling platforms – but many researchers doing field experiments in other countries design their experiments in Qualtrics and use tablets/iPads to administer.

#### Survey Platforms

Online survey platform – a browser-based software that lets you build surveys and experiments.

#### Why Qualtrics?

 Higher functionality compared to SurveyMonkey or SurveyGizmo.

\*Word of caution: Qualtrics is SUPER expensive if you don't have a university license (most universities do, but not all).

#### Sample Platforms

Online sample platform – a browser-based software that lets you find survey respondents and distribute surveys.

#### Why Amazon Turk (MTurk)?

- · Very common, especially for piloting surveys.
- Relatively cheap cost depends on survey length but approx. 70 cents per respondent.

#### Other options:

- Lucid Marketplace
- Survey Sampling International (SSI)

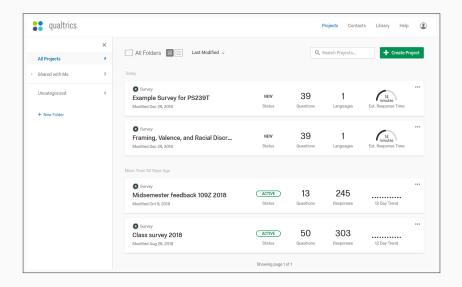
### Qualtrics

#### Challenge #1 - Set up your Qualtrics account!

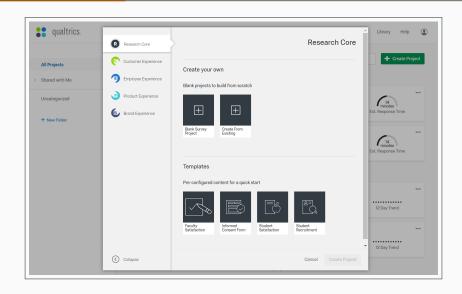
#### Instructions for creating Qualtrics account:

- Political science students sign up for qualtrics account using the following link: https://ucberkeleypolisci.az1.qualtrics.com/.
- Other students (<u>NOT</u> in political science) find your department's equivalent link using the following website:
  - http://dlab.berkeley.edu/data-resources/qualtrics.

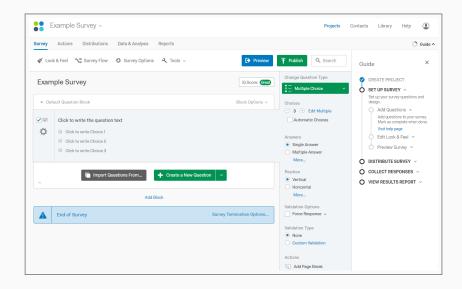
#### **Viewing Projects**



#### **Creating New Survey**

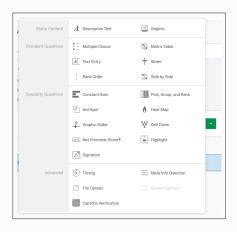


#### **Creating New Survey**



#### **Adding Survey Questions**

- Qualtrics has a variety of question formats.
- Each format has additional options.



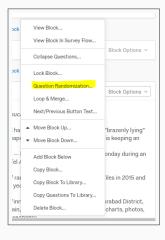
#### Survey Flow

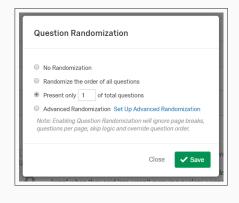
Control and personalize what respondents see using the survey flow.

- · Reorder, duplicate, and delete blocks.
- · Add branching.
- · Add randomization.
- Assign values to branches and randomization arms.

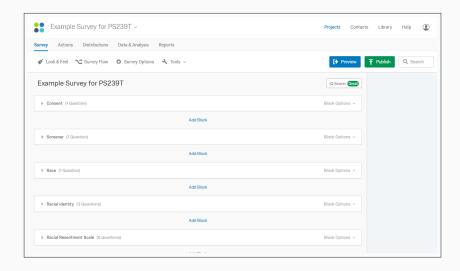
To create an experiment, you can randomize at either the question level, or the block level (done in survey flow).

#### Example: Question-level Randomization

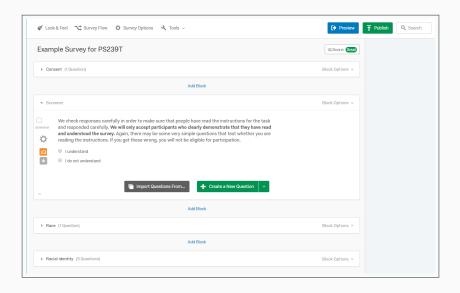




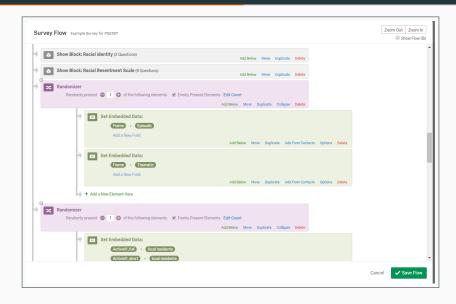
#### **Example: Survey Blocks**



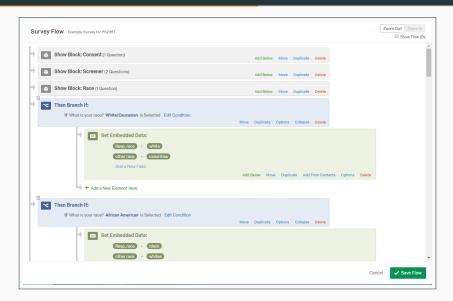
#### Example: Expand Survey Block



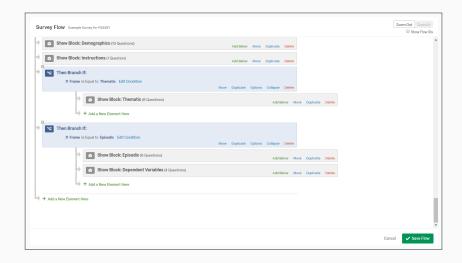
#### **Example: Survey Flow**



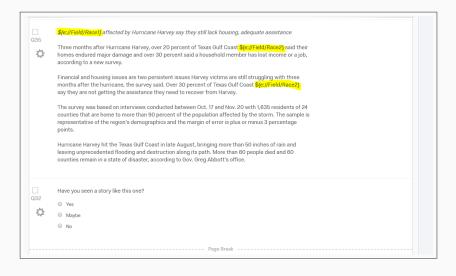
#### Example: Branching



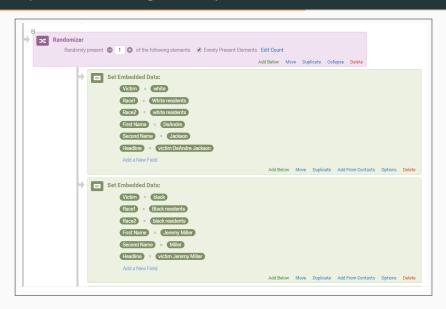
#### Example: Block-level Randomization



#### Example: Randomizing text in questions



#### Example: Randomizing text in questions



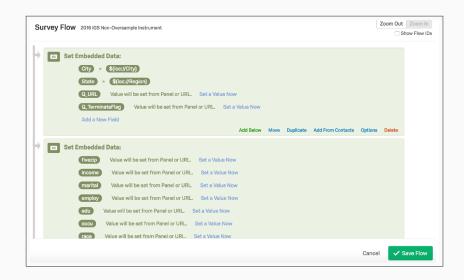
#### Complex Randomization – Use Javascript

Parsimony is your defense against human errors, just like it is in coding.

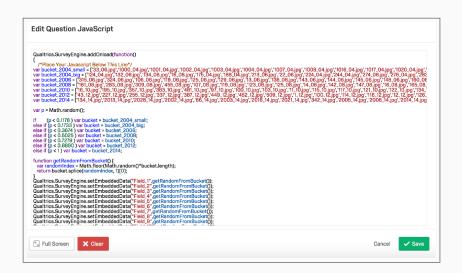
How do you achieve parsimony and complexity?

If you simply must do complicated randomizations within a question, you probably need embedded data and/or javascript.

#### **Using Javascript for Randomization**



#### Using Javascript for Randomization



#### MTurk

#### Optional Challenge - Set up your Amazon Turk account!

Create account: https://www.mturk.com/get-started.

More information about using MTurk for survey research can be found here:

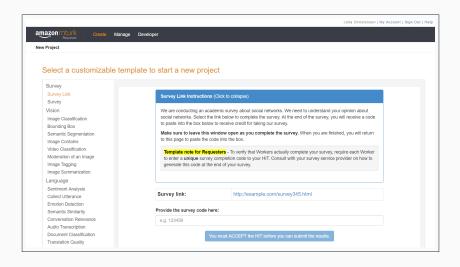
https://medium.com/@mechanicalturk/getting-started-with-surveys-and-market-research-3ca5c3b34f5b.

#### How to use for surveys

Generally, use MTurk to find and contact respondents. For the survey itself, direct respondents to click on Qualtrics link.

Possible to contact workers through R using the MTurkR package.

#### Creating new MTurk project



In-class Exercises

#### Challenge #2

#### Create short survey using the following:

- 3+ question formats
- · 2+ blocks
- 1+ question-level randomization
- 1+ block-level randomization

Questions?

Extra Slides - Experiments

#### What's the difference between a survey and an experiment?

A survey is any **observational** data you might collect about an entity or entities

 When we talk about surveying people, we mostly think of asking them questions

An **experiment**, broadly speaking, involves two or more conditions (or "treatment and control") that you want to compare

BUT... To have a high-quality experiment, you need random assignment, and you need a control. In other words, you need a randomized control trial ("RCT").

#### Why do a randomized control trial (RCT)?

**Randomization** allows us to measure an outcome among similar groups of people.

• With large enough samples, any differences between groups should be due to your treatment intervention.

**Control** conditions allow us to meaningfully estimate the effect of our treatment.

- Without a control group, we cannot estimate what the outcome would have been without the treatment.
- Many experiments use inadequate controls (e.g., mistaking a placebo for a control, or vice versa).