

Experiments of collective social behavior in the “virtual lab”

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Microsoft Research NYC

IC2S2 Tutorial – June 23, 2016

Outline

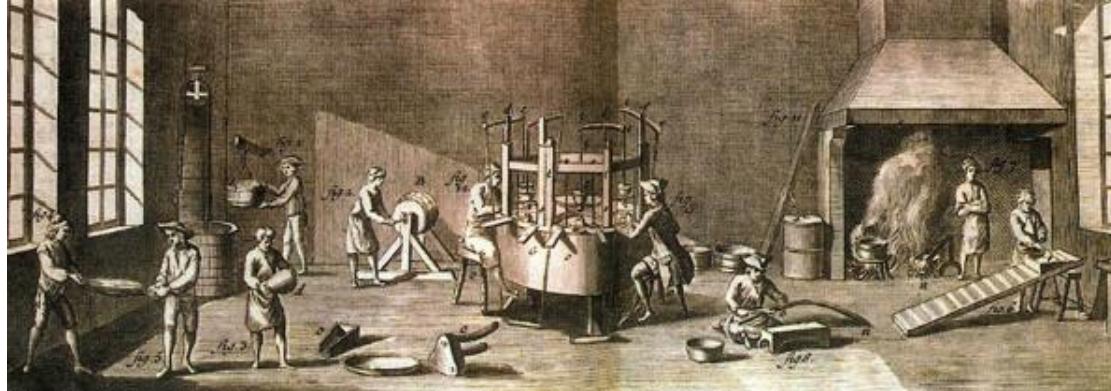
Part 1: **the bigger picture**

- Experiments as a part of computational social science
- Some interesting examples of online social experiments
- Live demo of experiment on TurkServer, our open-source platform

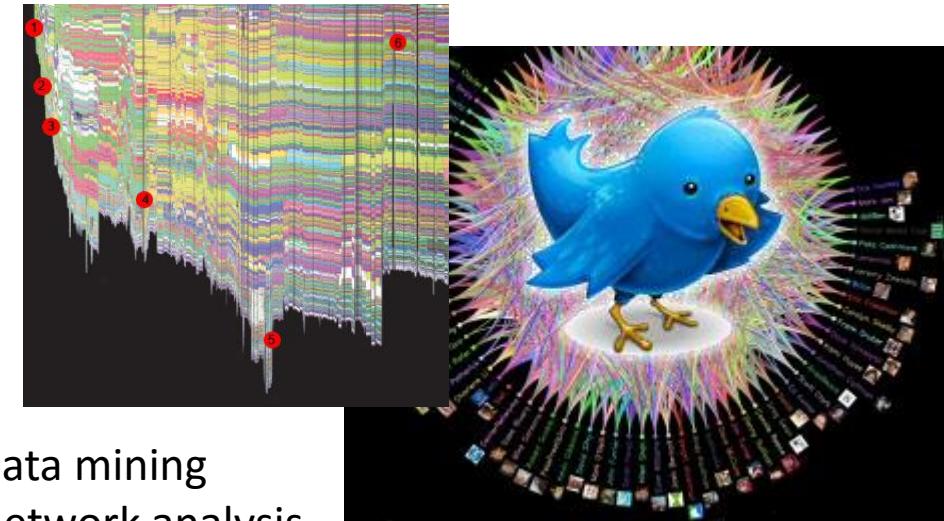
Part 2: **the nitty-gritty**

- Modern web programming and architecture of TurkServer
- Design and logistics for social experiments with crowdsourcing participants
- Questions, discussion, and brainstorming

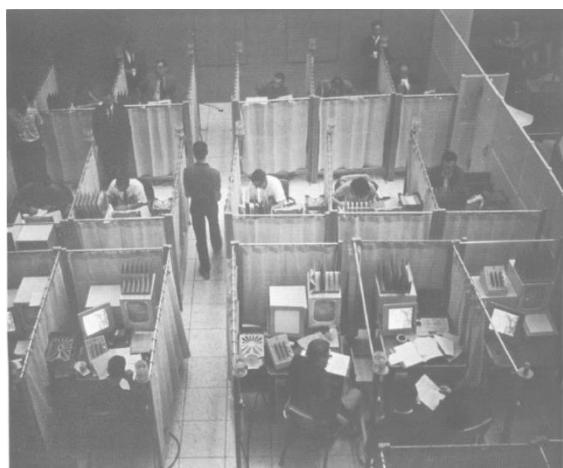
Computational Social Science



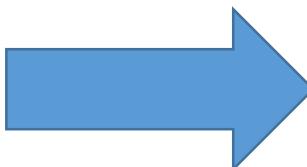
Observational studies, ethnographic work



Data mining
Network analysis
Trend detection
...

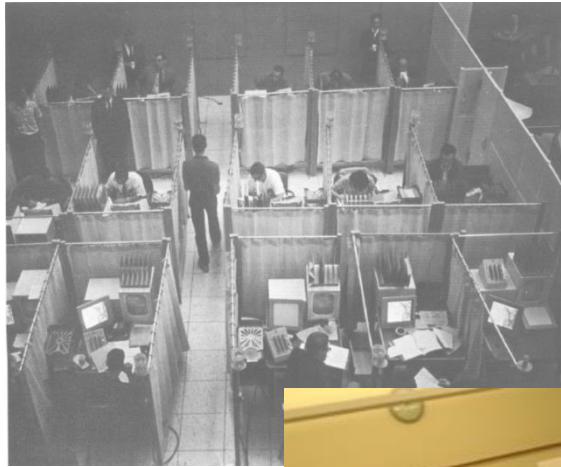


Lab and field experiments



???

A brief history of the behavioral lab



ca. 1960s



ca. 2000s

- High degree of procedural control
- **Optimized for causal inference**

But, **many limitations:**

- Artificial environment
- Simple tasks, demand effects
- Homogeneous (WEIRD)* subject pools
- Time/scale limitations
- Expensive, difficult to set up

Poor generalization, expensive, slow

* [Henrich et al. 2010]

Bringing the lab closer to the real world

Using the Internet
as a behavioral lab

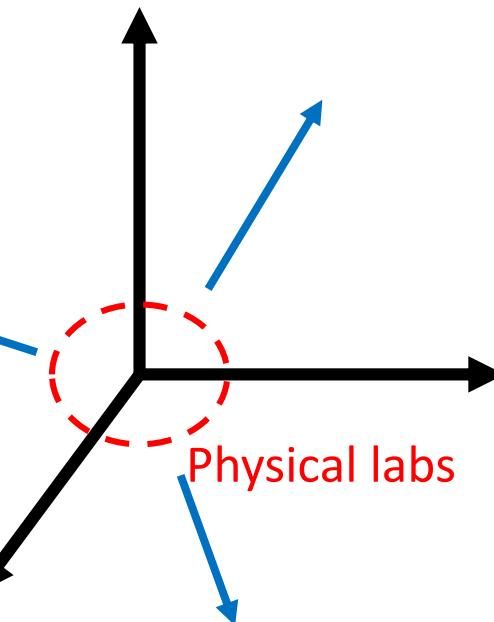


Size, Scale

- More samples of data
- Large-scale social interaction

Complexity, Realism

- Realistic vs. abstract, simple tasks
- More precise instrumentation



Duration, Participation

- Longer periods of time
- Fewer constraints on location

Benefits of the online lab

Larger, more diverse participant pool



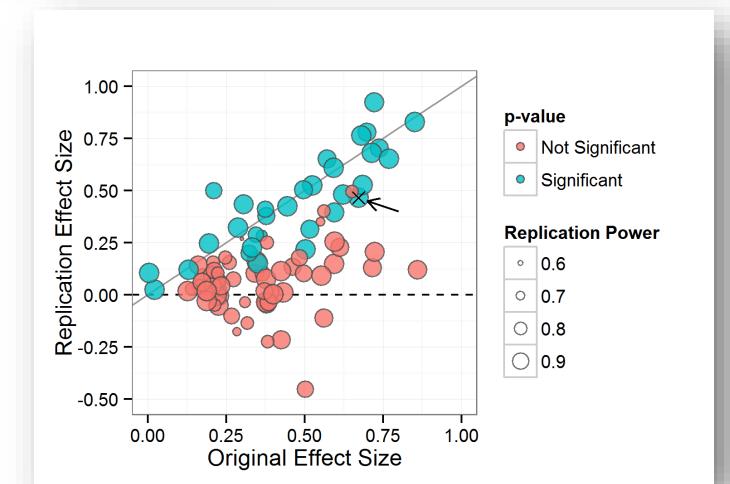
Lower barriers to designing and conducting experiments



Data instrumentation for complex group interaction

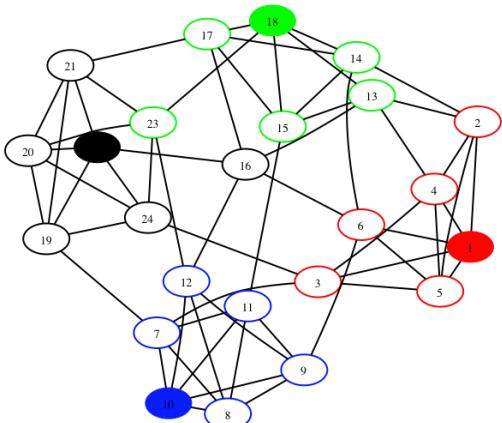


Participation over longer time, broader space

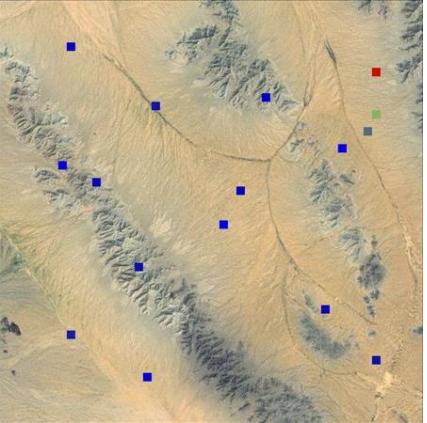


Easier replication, variation of existing work

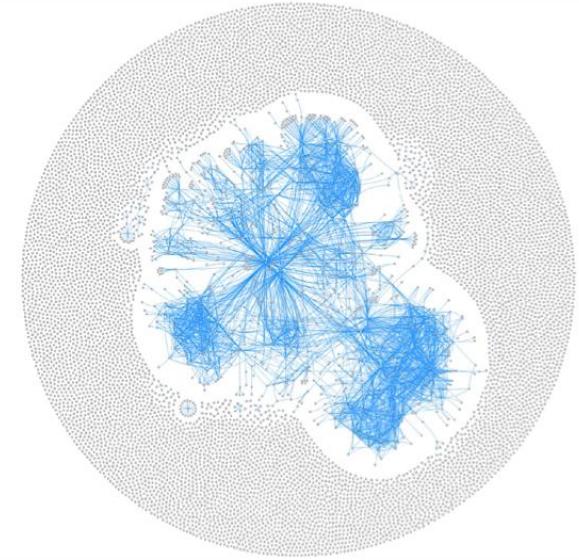
Today's focus: online social experiments



Suri and Watts (2011)



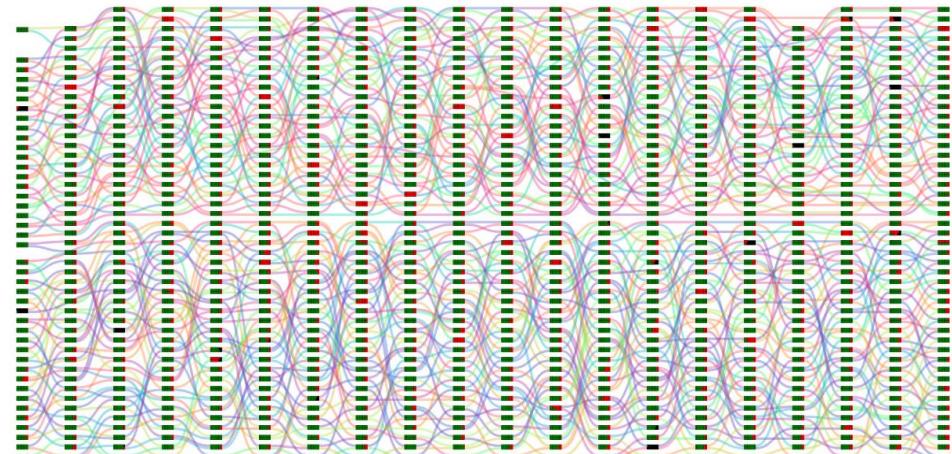
Mason and Watts (2011)



Yin, Gray, Suri, and Vaughan (2016)

M., Mason, Suri, and Watts (2016)

M., Dworkin, Suri,
and Watts (2016)



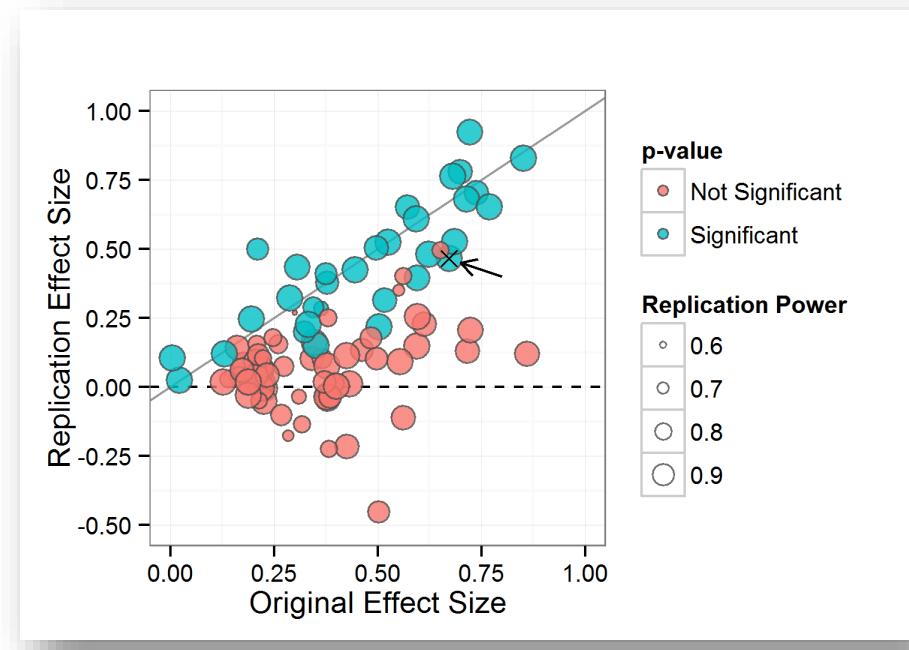
But, experiments are still pretty hard...

They're a lot of work, especially for studying social interaction.

```
if ("") {  
    b = replaceAll(",", " ", a); a = a.replace(" ", "");  
    if (b == "") { return a.split(" "); } $($("#unique").children().eq(0).text());  
    var a = array_from_string($("#fin").val());  
    var b = array_from_string($("#target").val());  
    var c = use_unique(array_from_string($("#target").val()));  
    if (c < 2 * b - 1) { return a; }  
    for (var i = 0; i < a.length; i++) {  
        if (a[i] == c) {  
            a[i] = a[a.length - 1];  
            a[a.length - 1] = c;  
        }  
    }  
    return a;  
}
```

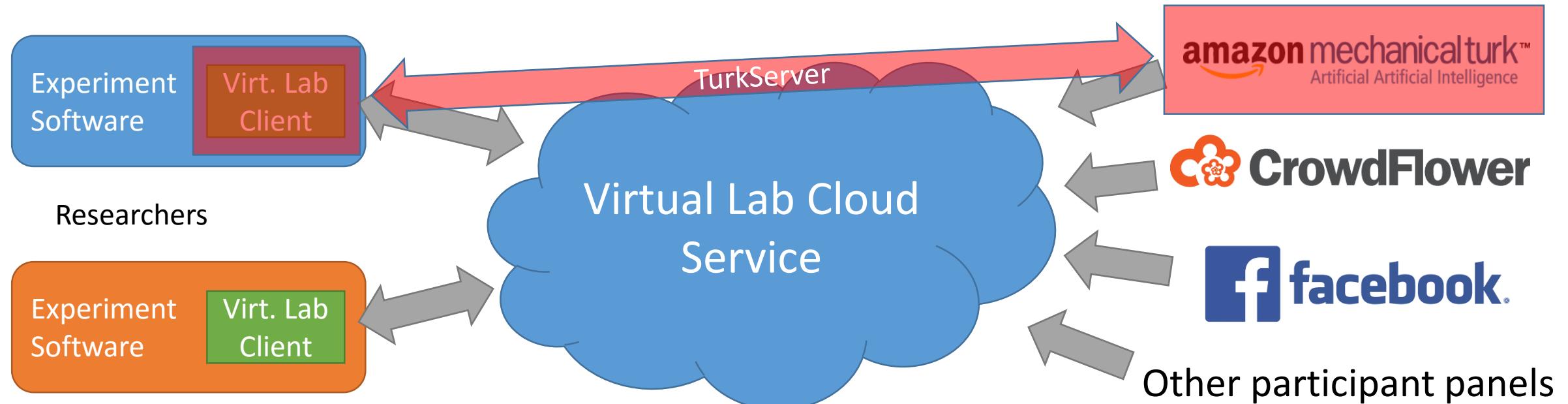


This hard work is discarded, or difficult to share and build upon.



Estimating the Reproducibility
of Psychological Science (2015)

What would we like to have? One idea:



- Standardized OSS virtual lab interface
- Faster iteration, sharing, variation
- Consistent, scalable participant pool
- Demographic/experience tracking

TurkServer: OSS platform + experiments

[TurkServer / turkserver-meteor](https://github.com/TurkServer/turkserver-meteor)

Code Issues 29 Pull requests 1 Wiki Pulse

Web-based, real-time behavioral studies and experiments using Meteor

- Simpler programming for real-time interaction
- Web-based lab console
- Creation and instrumentation of groups
- Digital one-way mirror

tests Implement user assignment-level treatments.

.gitignore Create tooling for docs and start migration toward ES6

The image shows a composite screenshot of the TurkServer GitHub repository and its experimental interface. On the left, the GitHub repository page for 'turkserver-meteor' is displayed, featuring a sidebar with 'Code', 'Issues 29', 'Pull requests 1', 'Wiki', and 'Pulse'. Below the sidebar, a large text area reads 'Web-based, real-time behavioral studies and experiments using Meteor'. A blue callout box highlights the first four bullet points from the list above. At the bottom of the GitHub page, there are sections for 'tests' (with the note 'Implement user assignment-level treatments.') and '.gitignore' (with the note 'Create tooling for docs and start migration toward ES6').

The central part of the image is a map of the Philippines showing various locations marked with red icons. One specific location is highlighted with a larger red icon and a tooltip that reads 'Damaged infrastructure (other) (123.11, 9.44) No power'. To the right of the map, a digital one-way mirror interface is shown. It features a 'Notifications' header with several user names listed. Below this is a 'Chat Rooms' section with a 'mapping chat' room containing a message from 'Andy741' to 'Mike912'. The bottom half of the interface is a grid of colored lines connecting small green and red dots, representing a complex network or experimental data visualization.

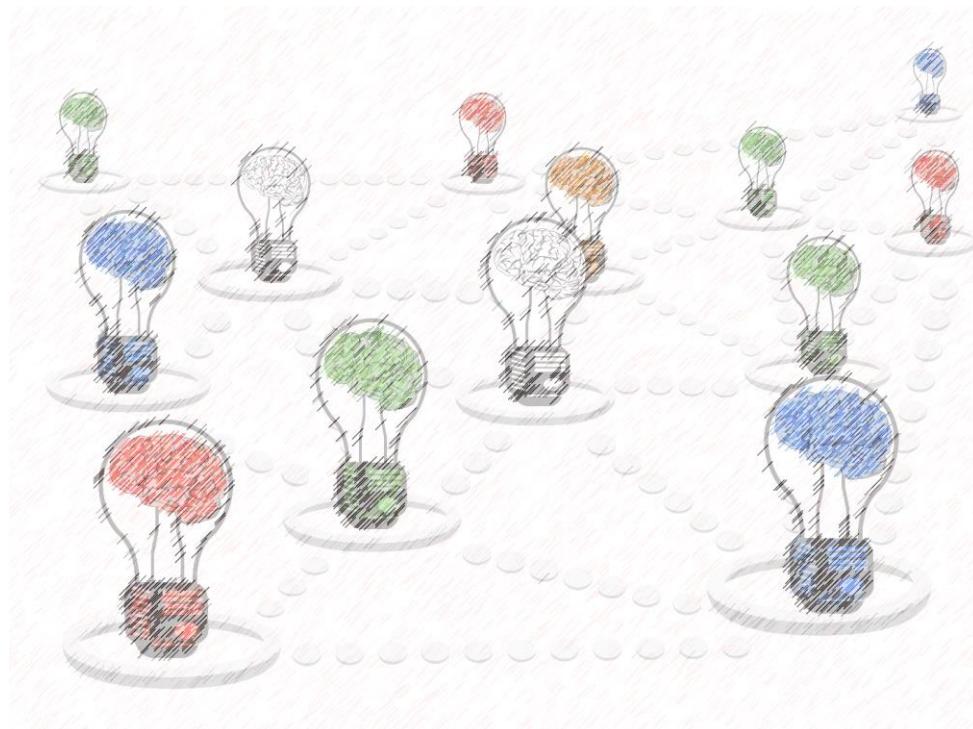
- Sharing of experiment protocols based on a common infrastructure
- Easier to reproduce, vary, and iterate on existing work

<https://www.github.com/TurkServer/turkserver-meteor>

Two examples of interesting social experiments

- Controlled, instrumented study of teamwork and collective intelligence
- A hundred people playing prisoner's dilemma for one month of time

Teamwork and collective intelligence



Wikipedia

- Decentralized (or even distributed)
- Self-organized
- Complex problems



Open-source software



Libya crisis map, 2011

Crisis mapping



twitter

Home Profile Find People Settings Help Sign out

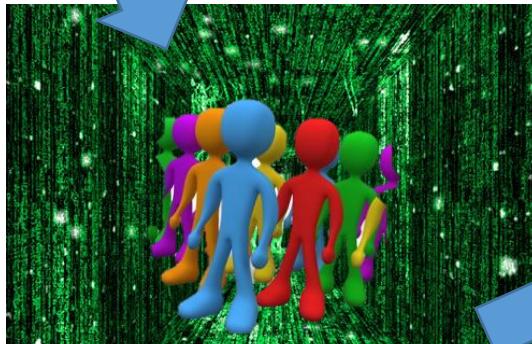
RT @UNIONHAITI Multipharma a la rue lamarre a pv est ouvert!!! Vous pouvez y aller pour acheter des medicaments!! (via @bengardere) #Haiti

3:22 PM Jan 15th from Twitter.com

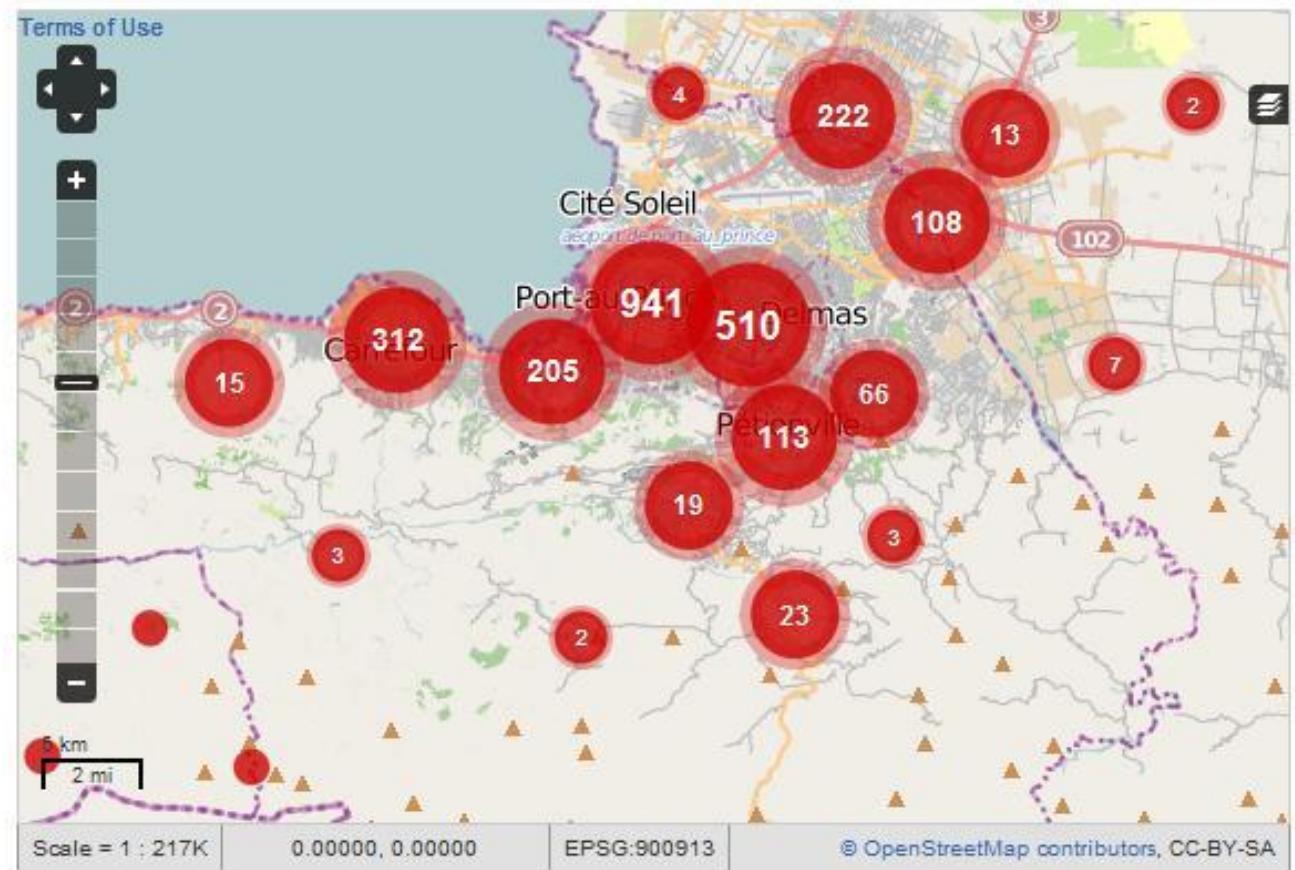
HonoReg Régine Honoré

© 2010 Twitter About Us Contact Blog Status Goodies API Business Help Jobs Terms Privacy

Haiti Earthquake, 2010



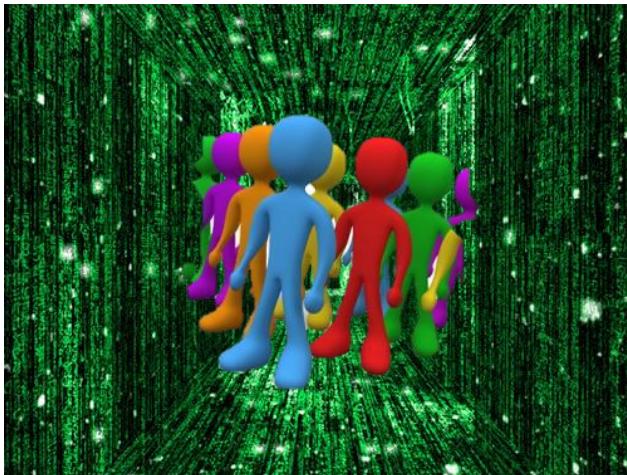
Haiti crisis map



The Standby Task Force

We believe that digital volunteers are the future of humanitarian response

Crisis mapping: A “model problem” for studying teamwork?



NING

skype

Ushahidi

Standby Task Force

Crisis mapping tools

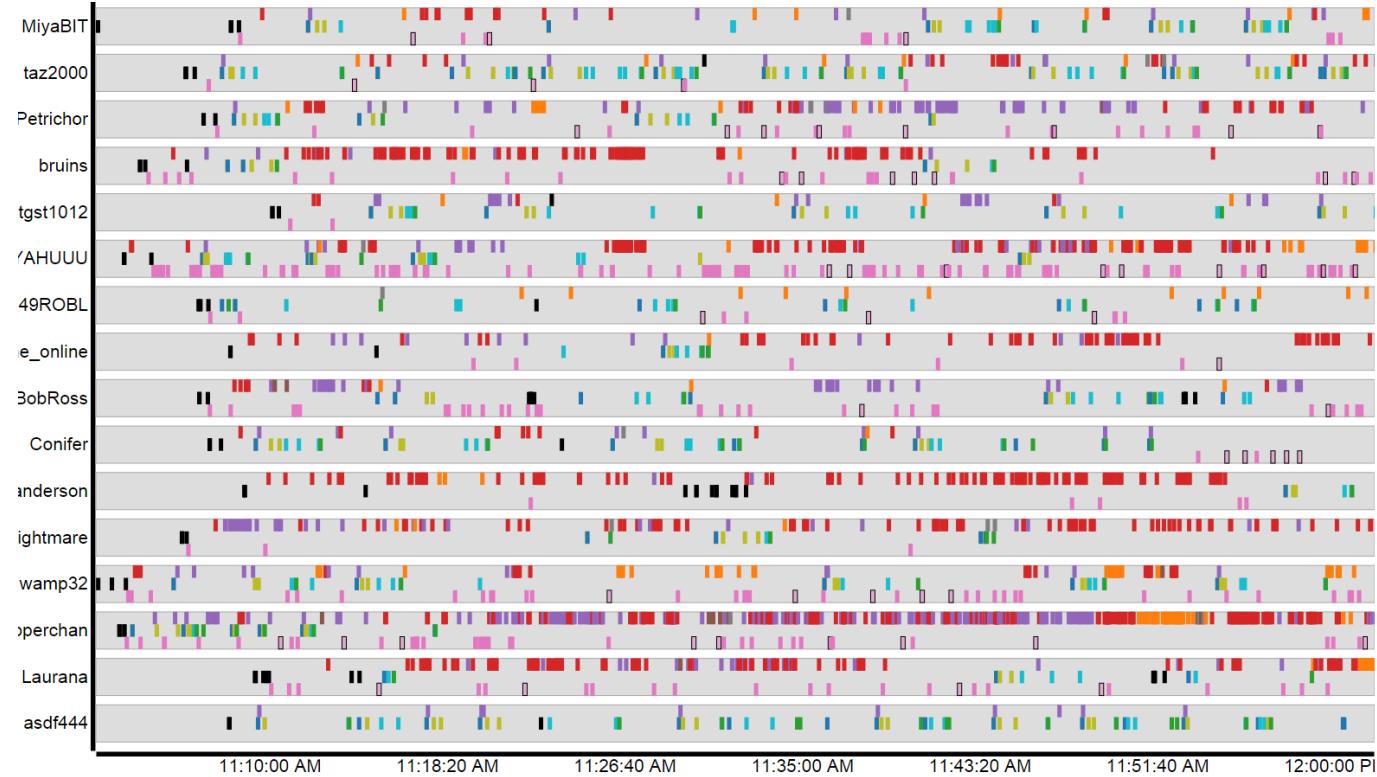


Complex output

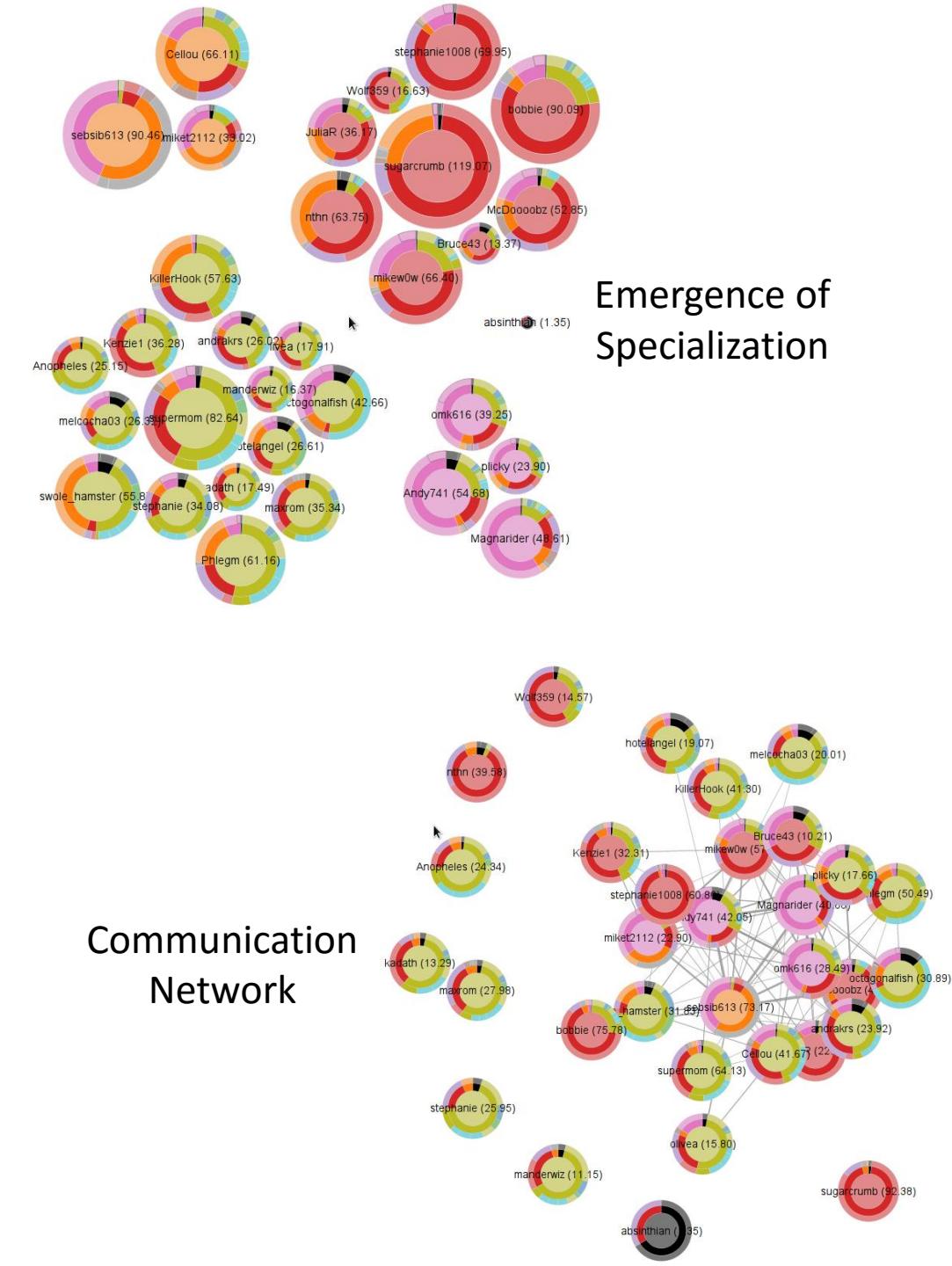
Studying teamwork and collective intelligence

The screenshot shows a software interface designed for monitoring and managing events. On the left, there is a sidebar listing various tweets from users like 'The Spongebob approach to flood control' and 'Death toll mounts in wake of #PabloPH'. The main area has two tabs: 'Event Records' and 'Sources'. The 'Event Records' tab displays a message 'No events yet. Create some!' with a tooltip indicating it will show specific instructions for the team. The 'Sources' tab lists several users: andreaTulServer, Phlegm, sugarcrumb, supermom, Juani, Anophelles, KillerLook, picky, maxrom, Andy741, absinthus, and swole_hamster. It also features a 'Chat Rooms' section with a 'New room' button. A large tooltip on the right side of the interface states: 'During the task, this area will show any specific instructions for your team.'

Fine-grained data instrumentation

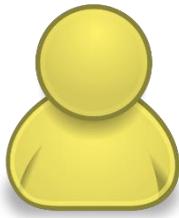
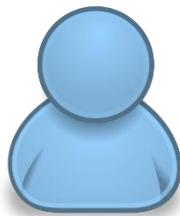


Timeline of users and actions



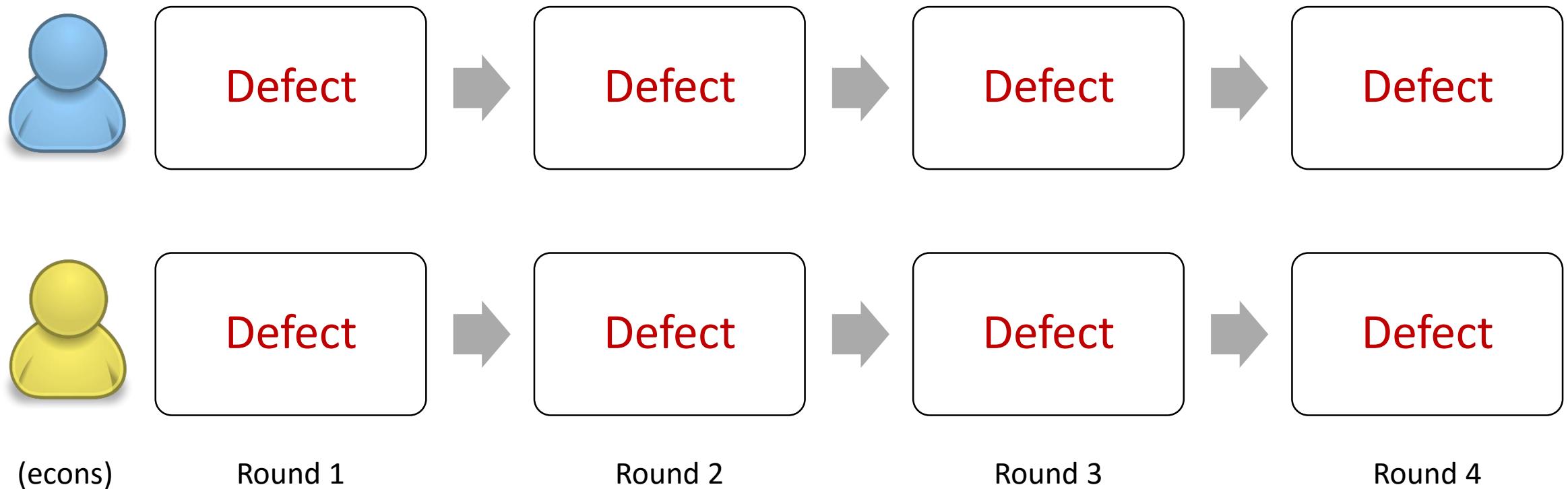
Communication
Network

Prisoner's Dilemma

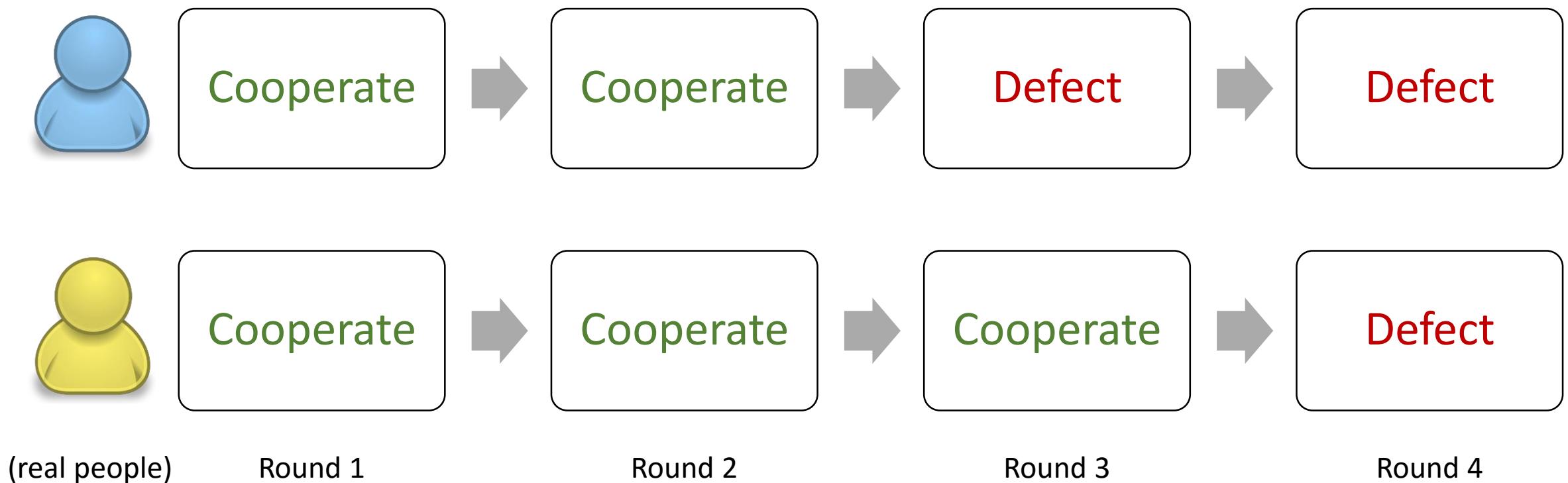


	Defect	Cooperate
Defect	3, 3	7, 1
Cooperate	1, 7	5, 5

Repeated Prisoner's Dilemma (*in theory*)



Repeated Prisoner's Dilemma (*in practice*)



see: Selten and Stoecker [1986]; Andreoni and Miller [1993]; Dal Bo [2005]; Bereby-Meyer and Roth [2006]; Friedman and Oprea [2012], Embrey, Fréchette, and Yuksel [2015]

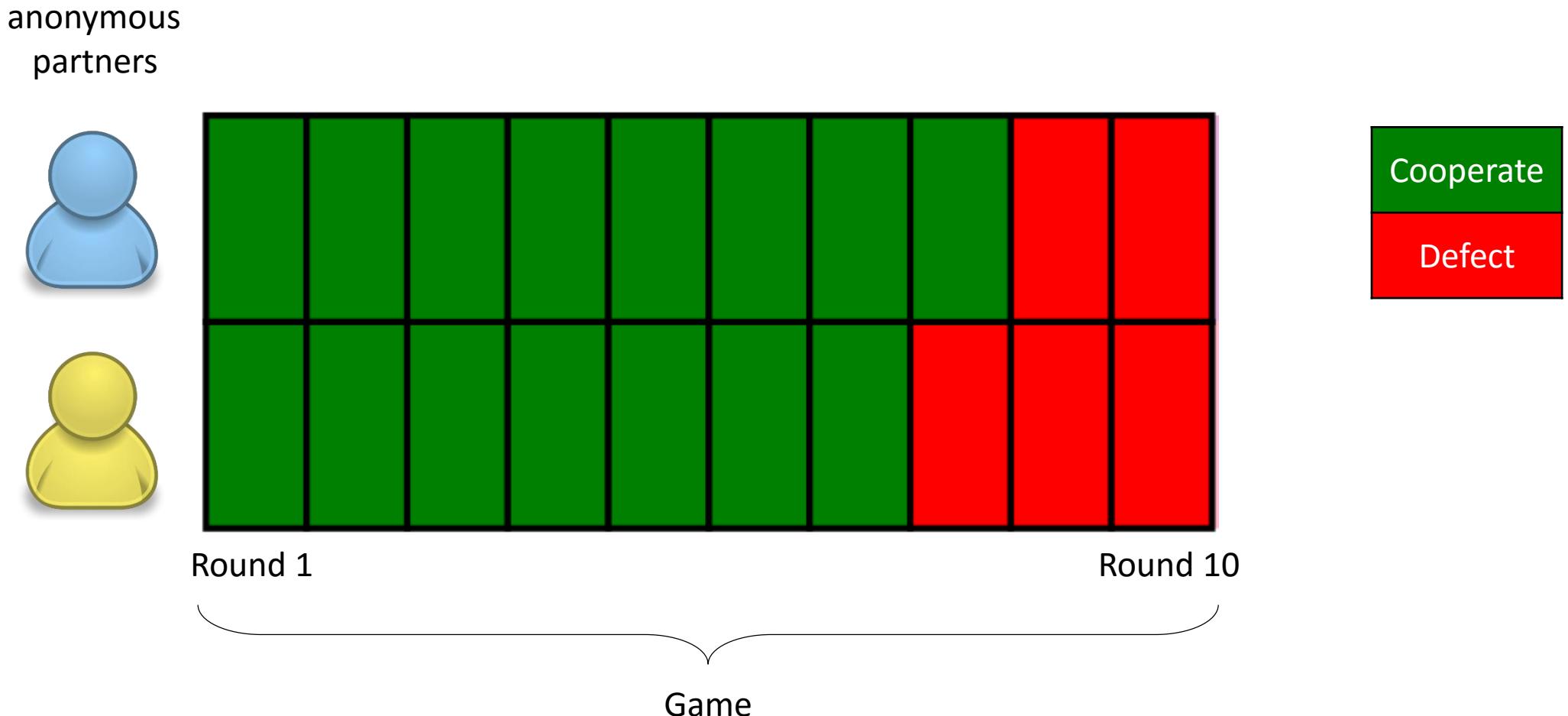
Would cooperation unravel with experience?

- “*... we conjecture that convergence to Nash would require in excess of 200 games of 10 rounds each.*” [Mason et al. 2014]
- “*Although ... unravelling is at work in all treatments, the process is slow enough that ... it is not plausible to observe cooperation rates to decline to negligible levels in an amount of time that is reasonable to spend **in a laboratory**.*” [Embrey et al. 2015]

A experimental study of cooperation over time would:

- (maybe) resolve conflict between theory and empirical data
- be closer to the real world

A very long prisoner's dilemma experiment

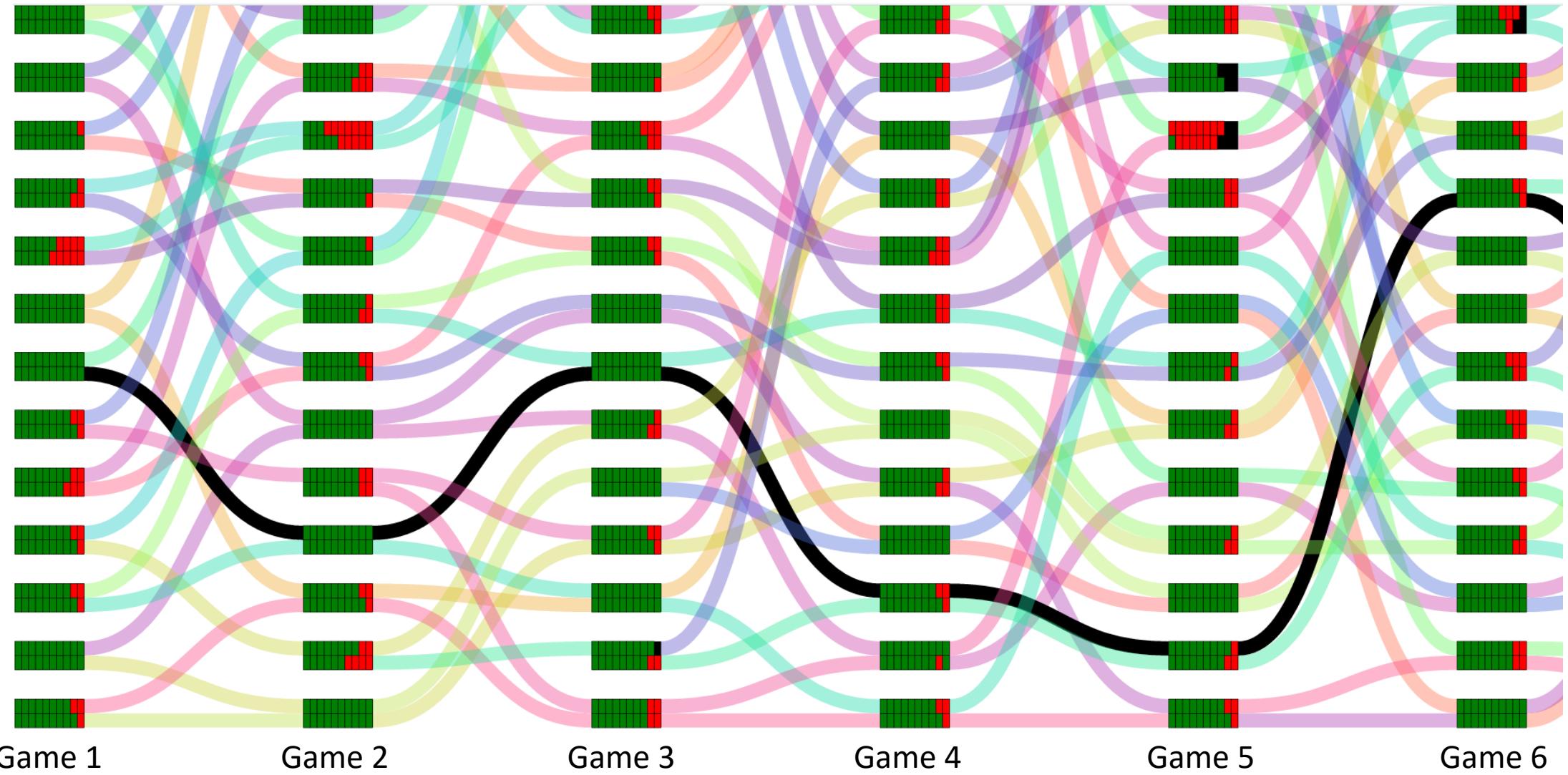


Random rematching across games

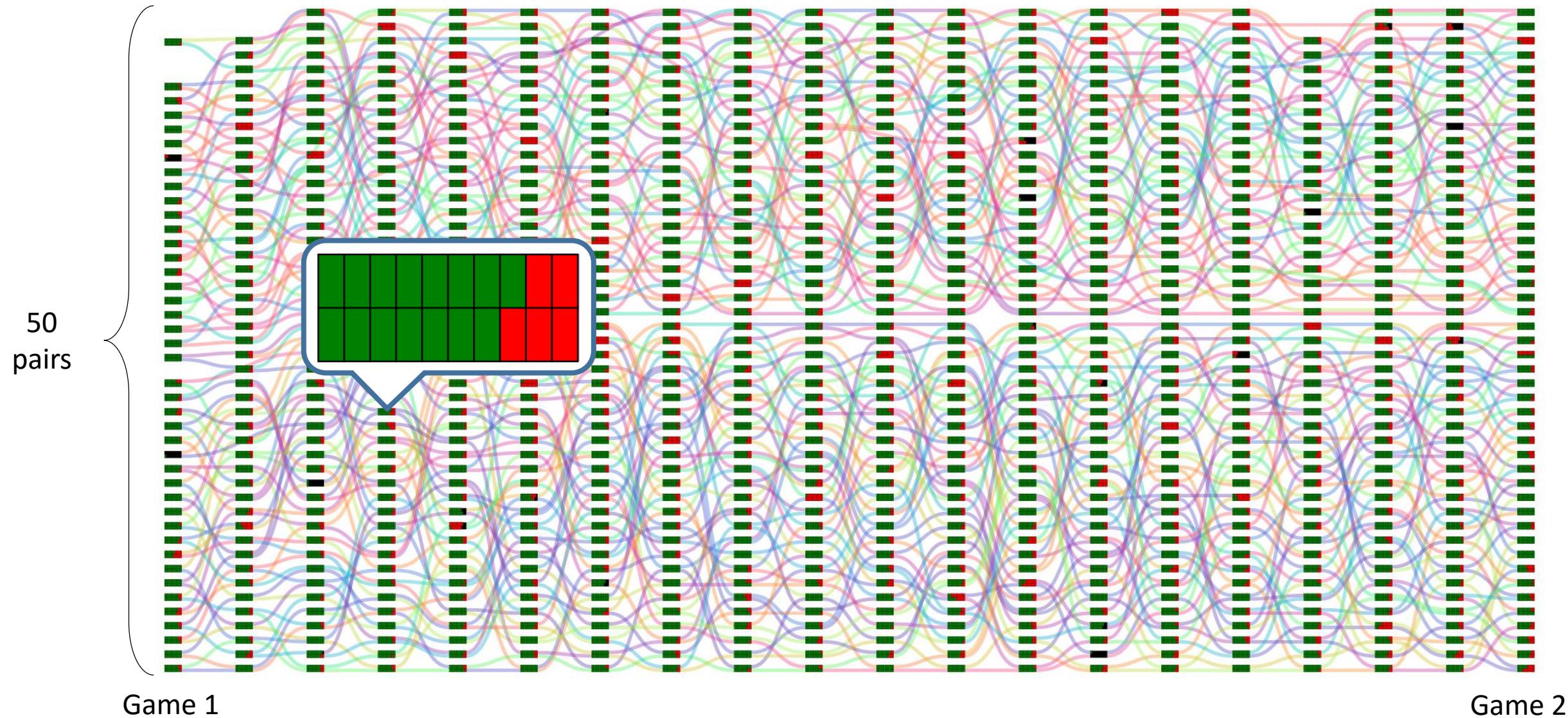


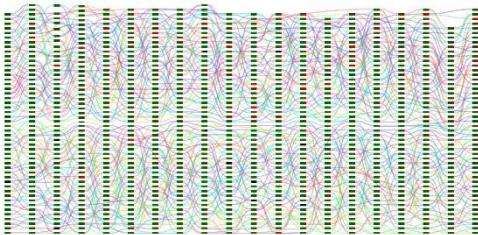
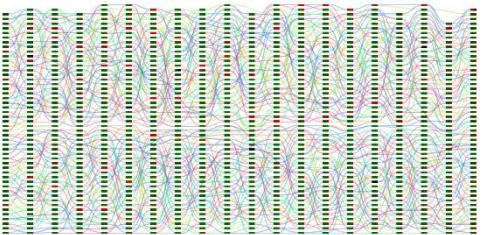
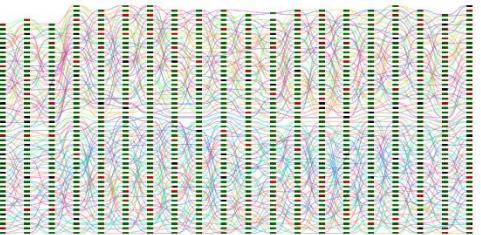
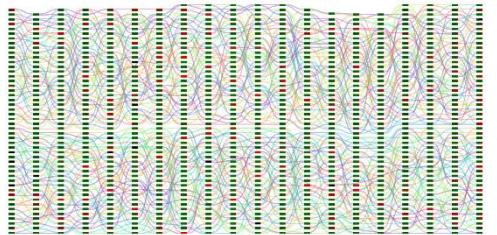
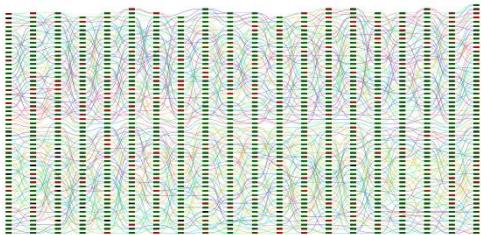
Game 1

Random rematching across games

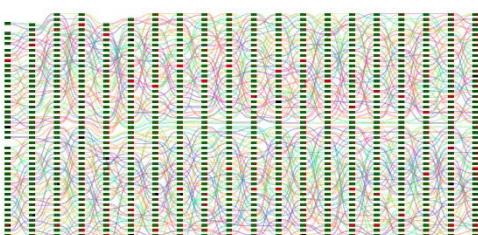
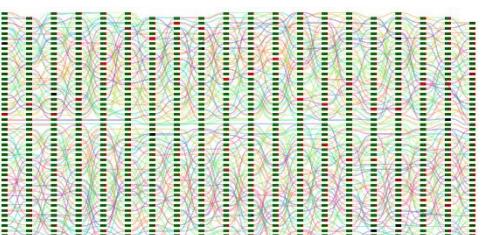
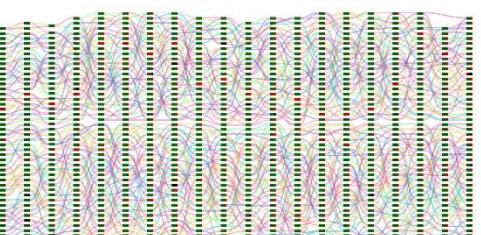
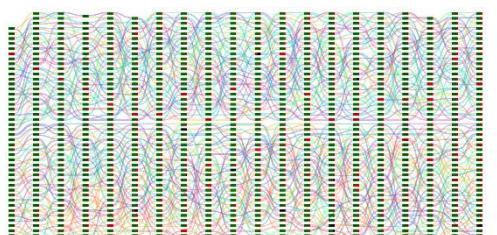
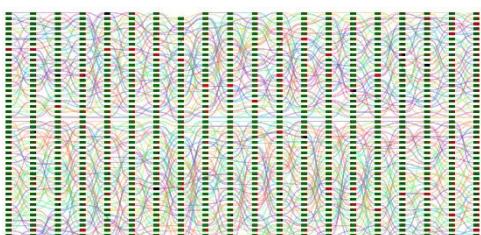
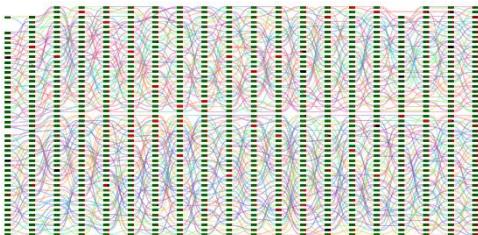
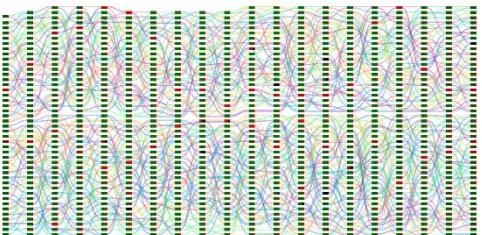
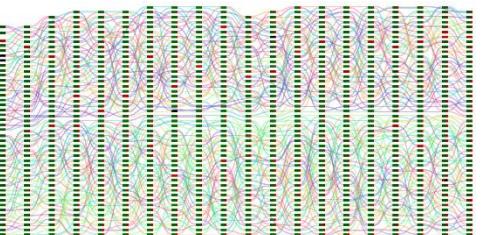
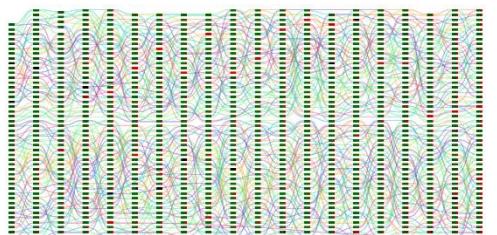
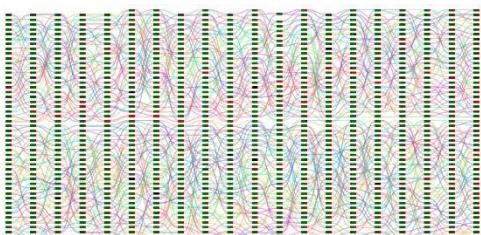
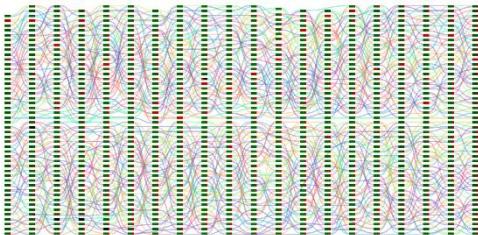
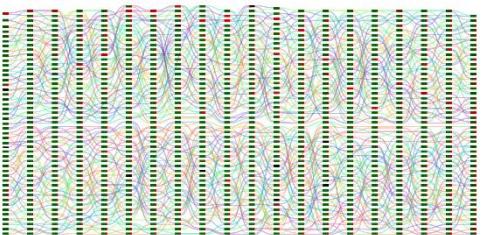
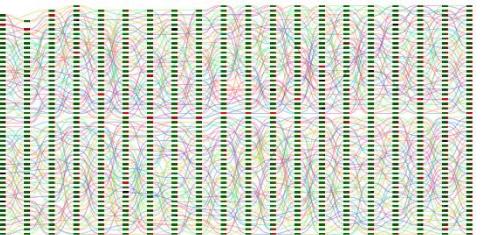
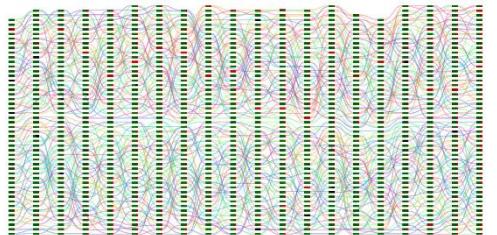
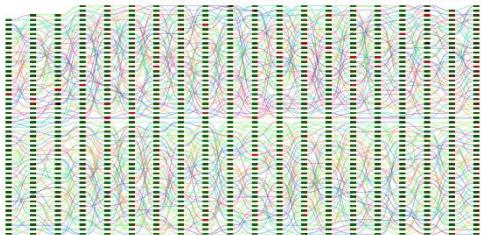


20 games per day





Aug 4, 2015 – Day 1



Aug 31, 2015 – Day 20

Demo time!

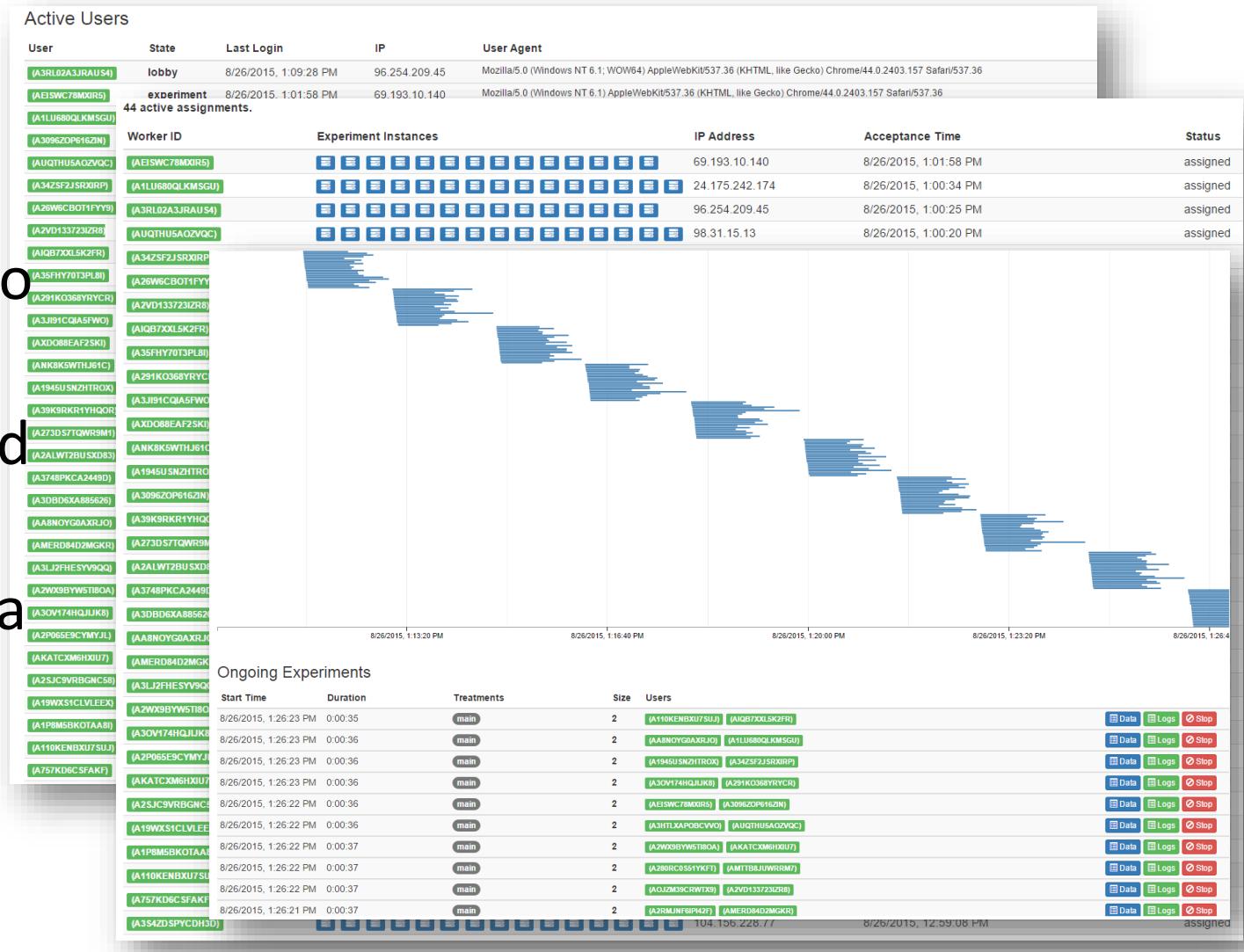
You, the esteemed audience, will play prisoner's dilemma with each other!

Navigate your browsers to:

<http://turkserver.github.io>

Web-based virtual lab console

- All connected users, their metadata and their state
- Participation history, ability to contact users in real time
- Live view of active worlds and progress
- Real-time view of logged data from any world



Random rematching, experimenter view

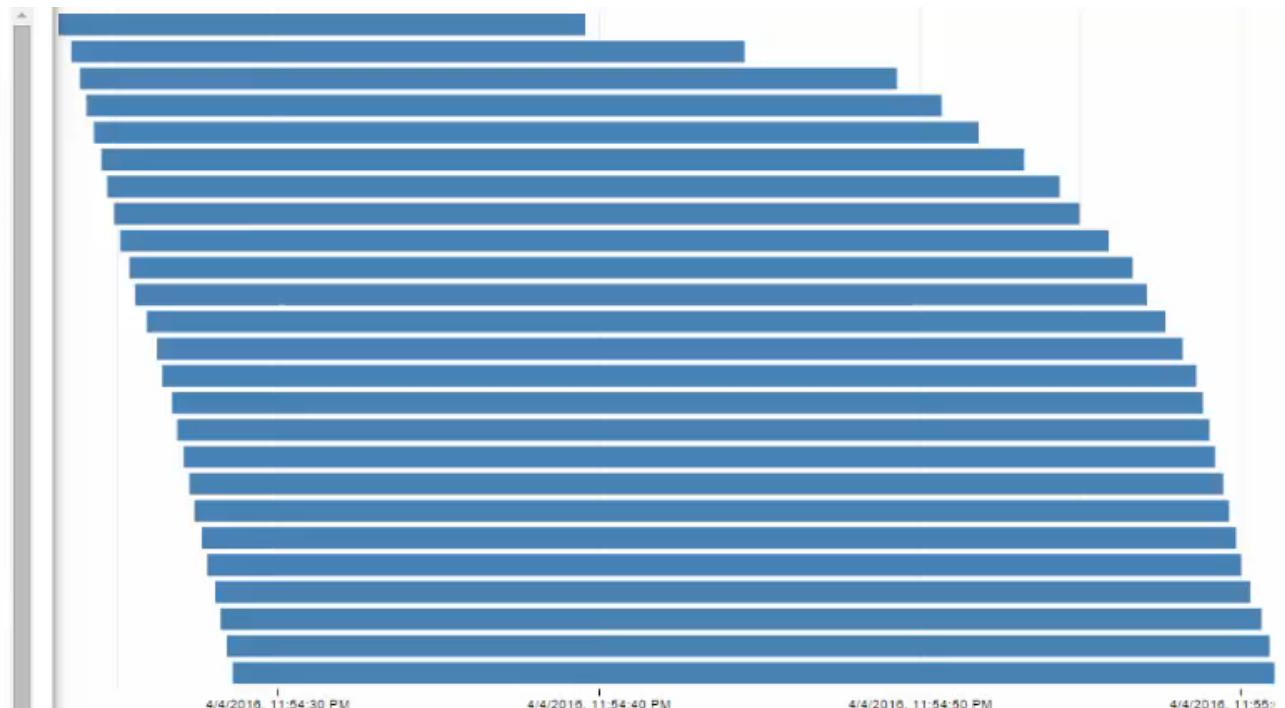
Current Lobby

Viewing lobby users in batch pilot.

50 users currently in lobby.

50 **ready** users currently in lobby.

User	Username: (none)	Status	next-game	Trigger Lobby Event
(SawQjJXWWhOb5864a_Worker)	FvdLgx3xB2LKSRLat	READY		
(o68S2JWDwZSLjTxhe_Worker)		READY		
(DwqJjaQDfR2WzLeyJ_Worker)		READY		
(TjhgiReXsJJPDKoZ_Worker)		READY		
(SjeF4FY3z8sqRAJer_Worker)		READY		
(BRKA5vxIgDhTEWHM_Worker)		READY		
(KsHepJ629CnajMYRN_Worker)		READY		
(ewdRn2aMv56rDakBK_Worker)		READY		
(uv9kdlSYwR4oGpWvb_Worker)		READY		
(kyPeaKE7NzyRobwJ_Worker)		READY		
(NDHYiFokAztYJpWB0_Worker)		READY		
(rqHsRJL86Au48Ne_Worker)		READY		
(ZKYvPjh3a3aJfcK3p_Worker)		READY		
(gIHh3jrvTEBRaxGiW_Worker)		READY		
(qYqqBneYNZ3eZXwmnkL_Worker)		READY		
(AZKTy2MeohbyJBN4W_Worker)		READY		
(INNxPzaIMqZqwJ7r_Worker)		READY		
(iE5gCdW6G4FumeemYL_Worker)		READY		
(sd7bjq8AZdfMBWL4t_Worker)		READY		
(iGM5dyeD2ekJsrwhD_Worker)		READY		
(Kt6sREBHrh5hD7s_Worker)		READY		
(HjGLWrM0QvYJ47z2_Worker)		READY		
(wKnNz7GfyHWAnJkz_Worker)		READY		
(nQDdC62dpapC6A1_Worker)		READY		
(Twstfu2Py0MhWcP9_Worker)		READY		
(KJEhJLHsGmQRZL0h_Worker)		READY		
(v8uUfMPJf3uNWstdG_Worker)		READY		
duhiRaYs1UD0VknZ_MWorker		READY		



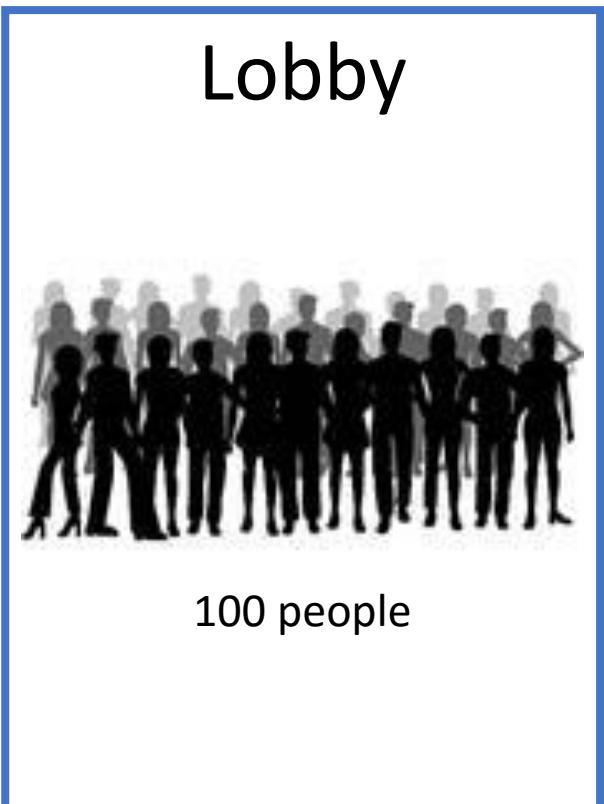
Ongoing Experiments

Start Time	Duration	Treatments	Size	Users	Logs
4/4/2016, 11:54:28 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(p2Hj7TD9yXWRERMKo_Worker) (6FP49ejJHoumhIJTT_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:28 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(R3EWGLY55GXjPenvy_Worker) (EPKJwE3pxaveQzPx_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:28 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(AxP3pLAx3gjkACQxQx_Worker) (36c7Ctb4kwFrEQu6_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:28 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(MGMQ2Fx32rCwfPMCo_Worker) (M3fgJ8hAs6XvgapB_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:27 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(T4JUHyF48Q4XfMong_Worker) (ixAHr8GmZrFNpxuy_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:27 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(LuuiGaNqpc42TJbYr_Worker) (kfHGf2MTMxFz9TfW_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:27 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(KoaRQkWxqR59Z2qu_Worker) (xL7kKvq5Y4LMAski_Worker)	

Completed Experiments

Start Time	Duration	Treatments	Size	Users	Logs
4/4/2016, 11:54:28 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(p2Hj7TD9yXWRERMKo_Worker) (6FP49ejJHoumhIJTT_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:28 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(R3EWGLY55GXjPenvy_Worker) (EPKJwE3pxaveQzPx_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:28 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(AxP3pLAx3gjkACQxQx_Worker) (36c7Ctb4kwFrEQu6_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:28 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(MGMQ2Fx32rCwfPMCo_Worker) (M3fgJ8hAs6XvgapB_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:27 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(T4JUHyF48Q4XfMong_Worker) (ixAHr8GmZrFNpxuy_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:27 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(LuuiGaNqpc42TJbYr_Worker) (kfHGf2MTMxFz9TfW_Worker)	
4/4/2016, 11:54:27 PM	0:00:32	main	2	(KoaRQkWxqR59Z2qu_Worker) (xL7kKvq5Y4LMAski_Worker)	

Real-time interaction among 100 people



16

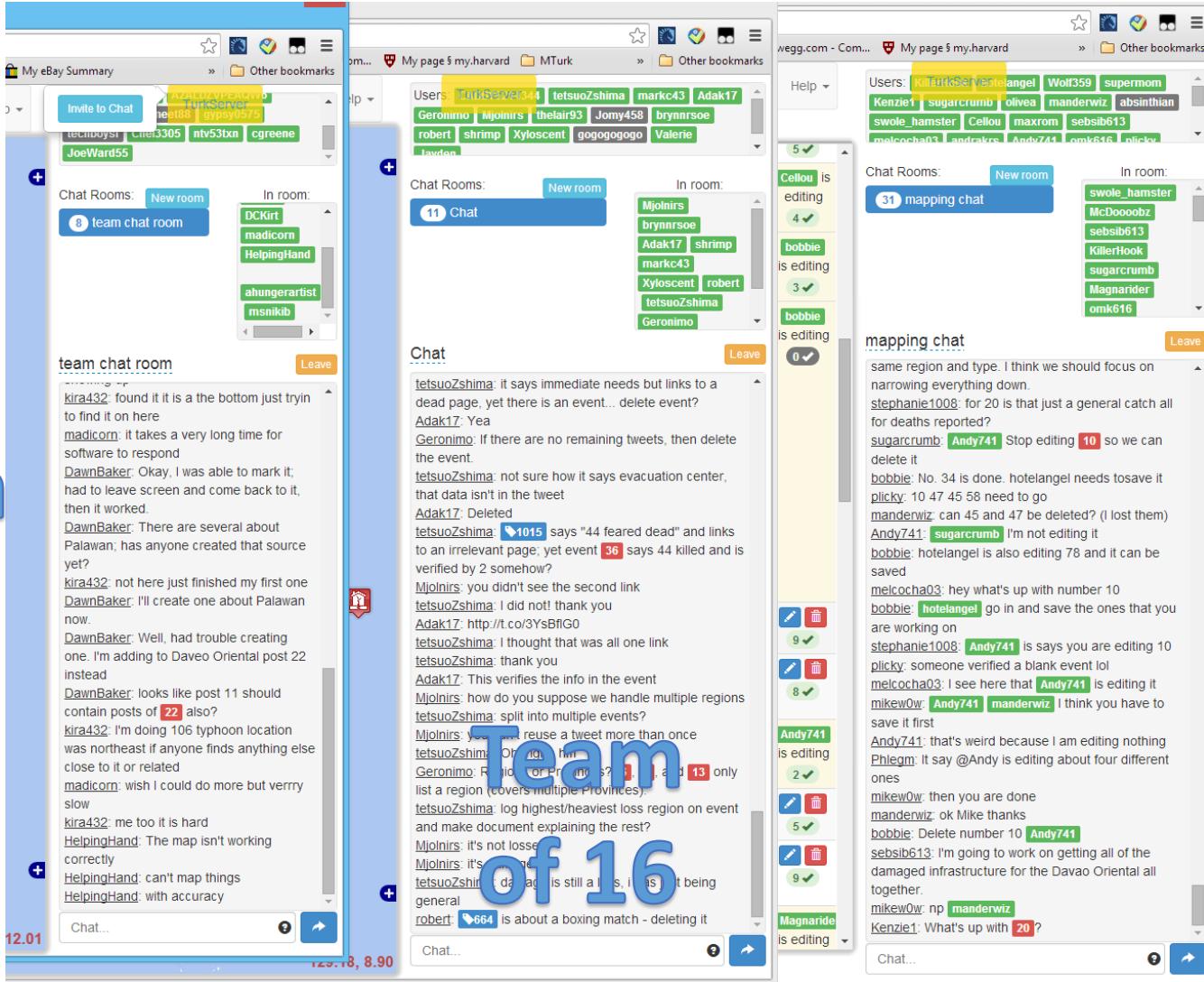
32

Start Time	Duration	Treatments	Size	Users	Watch	Logs	Stop
8/13/2014 2:21:50 PM	0:05:50	parallel_worlds	8	ntv53txn DawnBaker langford kira432 Tenkei madicorn DCKirt techboysf			
8/13/2014 2:20:33 PM	0:07:07	group_1 parallel_worlds	1	eolive			
8/13/2014 2:17:35 PM	0:10:05	group_1 parallel_worlds	1	gms5002			
8/13/2014 2:16:58 PM	0:10:41	group_2 parallel_worlds	2	Jennifer Spyle07			
8/13/2014 2:12:05 PM	0:15:35	group_4 parallel_worlds	4	b0nk444 Nicks7 mrwilliams mikejamo			
8/13/2014 2:11:35 PM	0:16:04	group_2 parallel_worlds	2	pirs199 bjones76nc			
8/13/2014 2:11:35 PM	0:16:05	group_1 parallel_worlds	1	stsers			
8/13/2014 2:11:35 PM	0:16:05	group_1 parallel_worlds	1	CatsMeow			
8/13/2014 2:11:32 PM	0:16:07	group_16 parallel_worlds	15	shrimp Mjolnirs Valerie brynnrsoe Adak17 mark43 CADDY521434 tetsuoZshima Jayden gogogogogo Xyloscent robert thelair93 Geronimo Jomy458			
8/13/2014 2:11:32 PM	0:16:07	group_8 parallel_worlds	8	Andrewmatt EricD35 JohnRocker Presto Nathan Kelby19 keezay ryanawall			
8/13/2014 2:11:32 PM	0:16:08	group_1 parallel_worlds	1	sdmniaoqj45			
8/13/2014 2:11:32 PM	0:16:08	group_1 parallel_worlds	1	Klasens			
8/13/2014 2:11:32 PM	0:16:08	group_4 parallel_worlds	4	Bandista Rhelton117 ccarman code3banker			
8/13/2014 2:11:32 PM	0:16:08	group_2 parallel_worlds	2	mrb123 gaviidae			
8/13/2014 2:11:31 PM	0:16:08	group_2 parallel_worlds	2	arsi741 iimcid			
8/13/2014 2:11:31 PM	0:16:08	group_32 parallel_worlds	32	andrakrs McDoooobz sugarcrumb Phlegm supermom JuliaR Anopheles Killerhook plicky maxrom Andy741 absinthal swole_hamster olivea bobbie nthn sebsib613 Magnarider hotelangel omk616 Cellou miket2112 mikew0w octogonalfish Bruce43 kadath stephanie1008 Wolf359 Kenzie1 manderwiz melcocha03 stephanie			
8/13/2014 2:11:31 PM	0:16:09	group_1 parallel_worlds	1	mrmiyagisr			

Simultaneous one-way mirror on multiple worlds

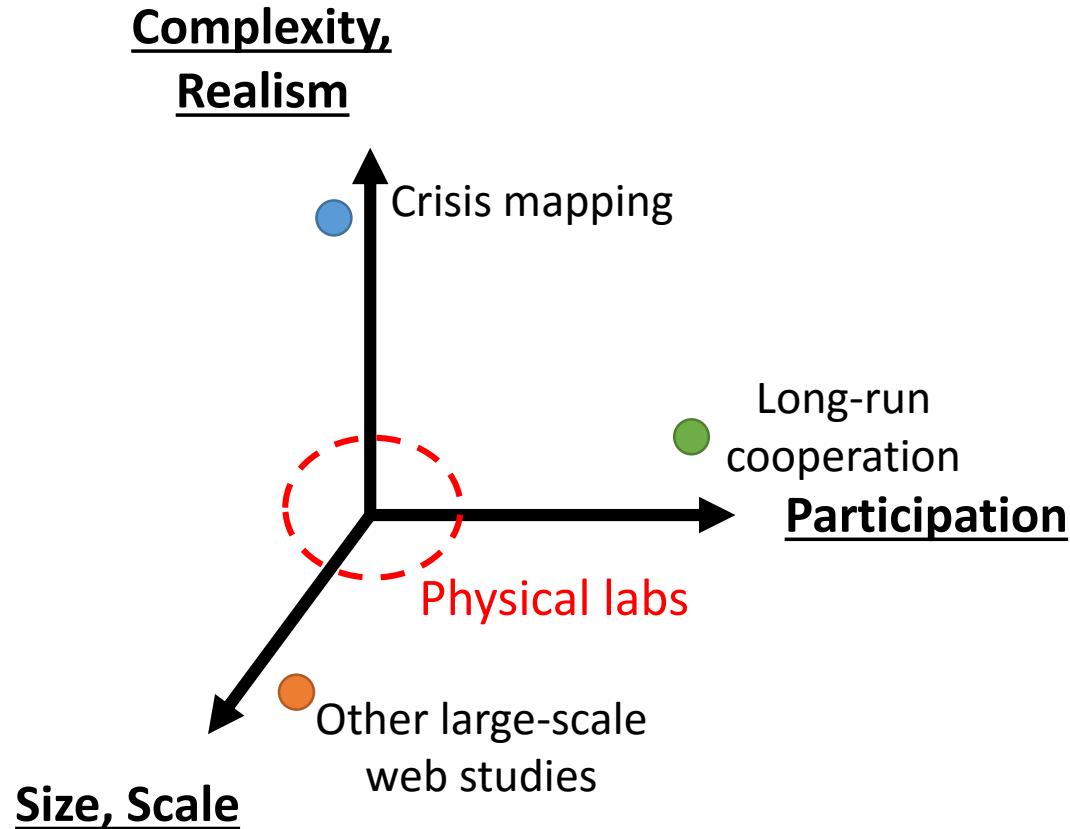
Team
of 8

Actual Screenshot,
Aug. 2014



Team
of 32

Opportunities in the online lab



- Highly instrumented group interaction
- “Longitudinal” studies of social interaction over time
- Mobile devices and sensors
- Algorithmic and computational interventions

Pushing these boundaries can answer novel & otherwise inaccessible research questions.

First Half: Takeaways

TurkServer aims for two main goals for the future online or “virtual” lab:

- It allows us to answer **novel scientific questions** by making experiments more powerful
- It makes experiments easier to **build, share and iterate** upon

<https://github.com/TurkServer/turkserver-meteor>

Part 2: The nitty-gritty of doing online social experiments

- Web programming and architecture of TurkServer
- Designing experiments and logistics of using crowd workers
- Additional information: <http://turkserver.readthedocs.io>

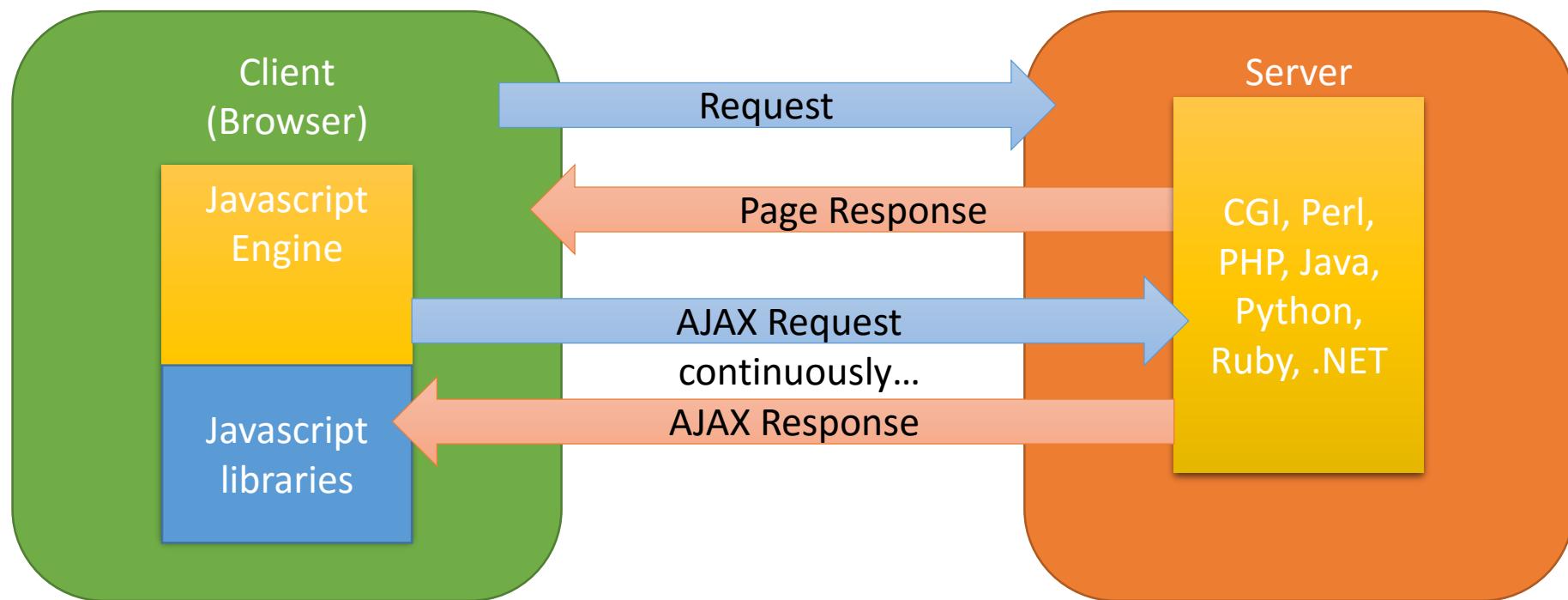
Prerequisite: The Experimental Method

- Why are experiments good for establishing causality?
 - Why is randomization important?
- When to use experiments vs. other methods of causal inference?
- How to operationalize a research question as an experiment?
- How will I analyze my data to establish causality?

(very important, but won't be covered in this tutorial)

A simplified history of web programming

The web is now the ultimate application platform...



... and it's quite a mess.

TurkServer is built on **METEOR** (www.meteor.com)

Why Meteor?

- One language (Javascript)
- Simpler abstractions for real-time interaction with the server or among multiple clients
- Easy hosting and deployment
- Open-source, well-documented, with an active community

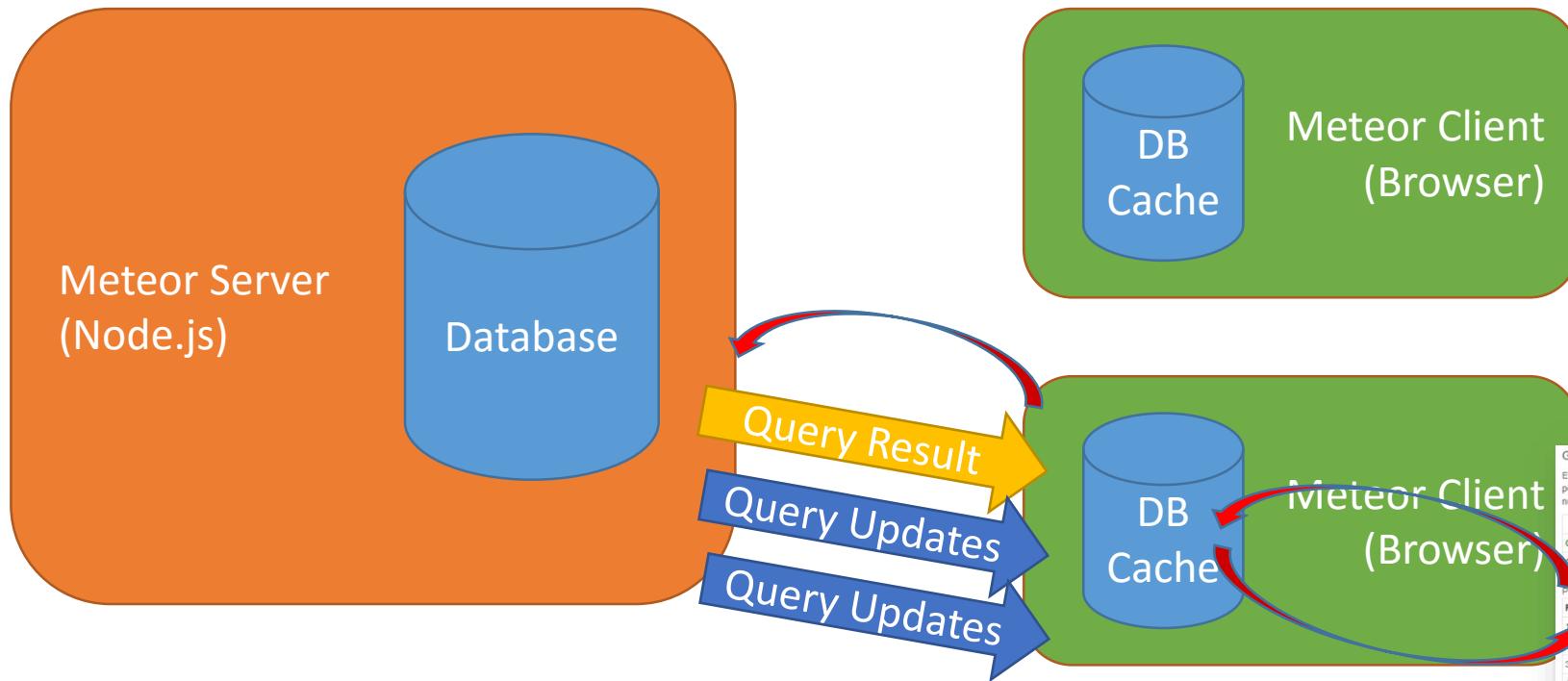
Experiment

TurkServer

METEOR



Simplified architecture of **METEOR** (www.meteor.com)



Live queries: most recent set of data is always on the client

Reactive UI: DOM updates automatically as data changes

The screenshot shows the Meteor Client interface. At the top, it displays "Game 2 (out of 20) — 0:00:30". Below that is a table for "Game 2" showing point distributions for "Choice 1 (You)" and "Choice 2 (You)". To the right is a "Personal Statistics" section with the following data:
Number of games played today: 1
Bonus earned today: \$0.415
Number of games played overall: 1
Bonus earned overall: \$0.415

Below the stats is a table titled "Previous choices and outcomes:" with columns: Round, Your Choice, Partner's Choice, Your Points, Partner's Points. The table contains 9 rows of data. At the bottom, it says "Make a choice for round 10. You have one minute. After that, the game will be terminated." and "Time remaining in this round: 0:00:52". There are "Choice 1" and "Choice 2" buttons at the bottom.

Round	Your Choice	Partner's Choice	Your Points	Partner's Points
2	1		7	1
2	1		7	1
3	2	2	3	3
4	2	1	7	1
5	2	2	3	3
6	2	1	7	1
7	2	1	7	1
8	2	1	7	1
9	2	2	3	3
		Total Points	51	15

Fast prototyping with Meteor: Chat example

```
Messages = new Mongo.Collection("chat");

Meteor.publish("chatData", function() {
  return Messages.find();
});
```

Server code

EricD35: "Tree Dents
Pool".....NOOOOOOOOO! The destruction!
Presto: lol EricD35 priorities yu know
Andrewmatt: haha
EricD35: The summer BBQ is ruined!
Andrewmatt: At least the worlds largest croc
survived the storm

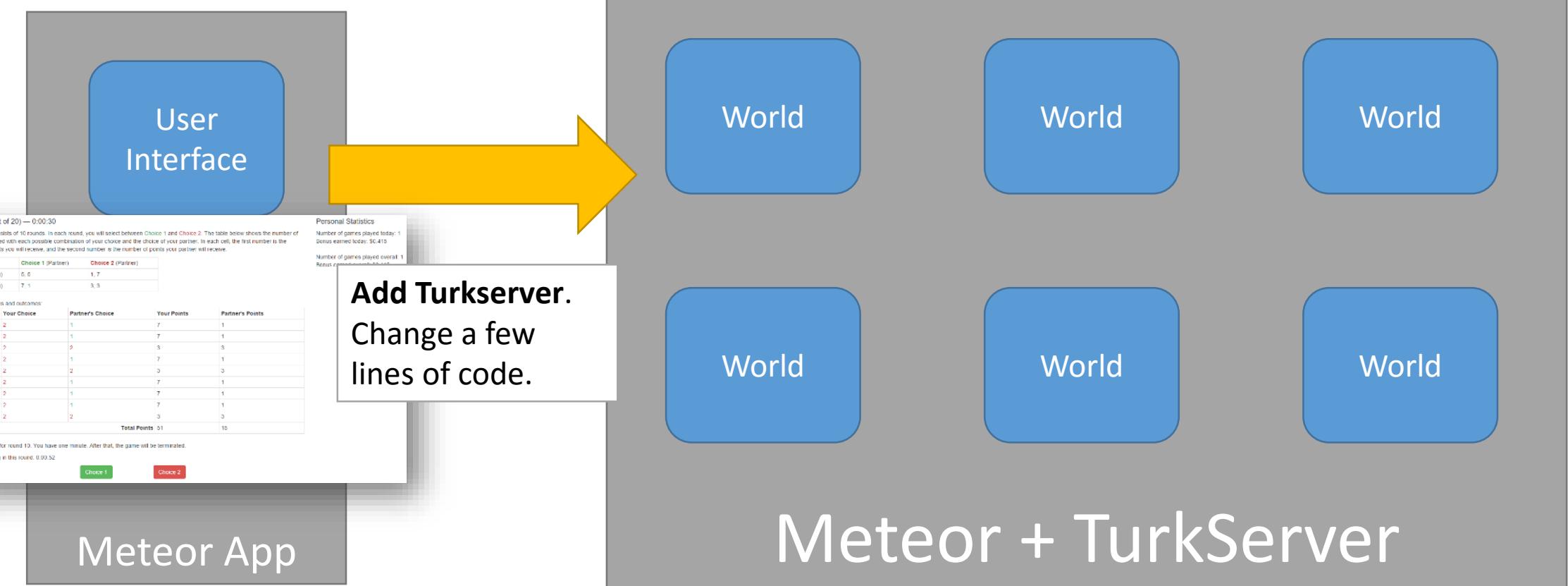
```
Meteor.subscribe("chatData");

Template.chat.helpers({
  messages: function() {
    return Messages.find({}, {
      sort: {timestamp: -1}
    });
  }
});

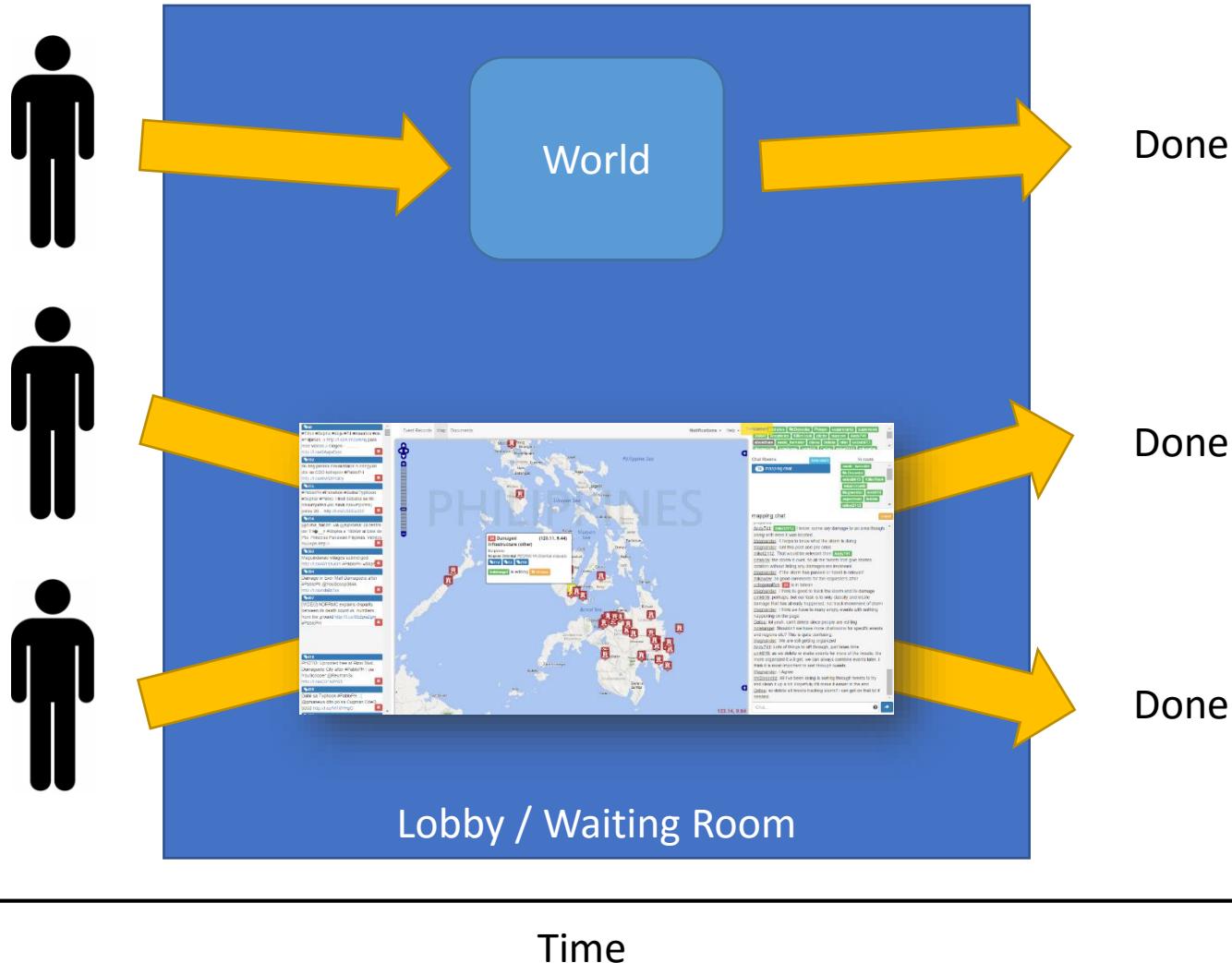
<template name="chat">
  <ul>
    {{#each messages}}
      <li>{{username}}: {{text}}</li>
    {{/each}}
  </ul>
</template>
```

Client code

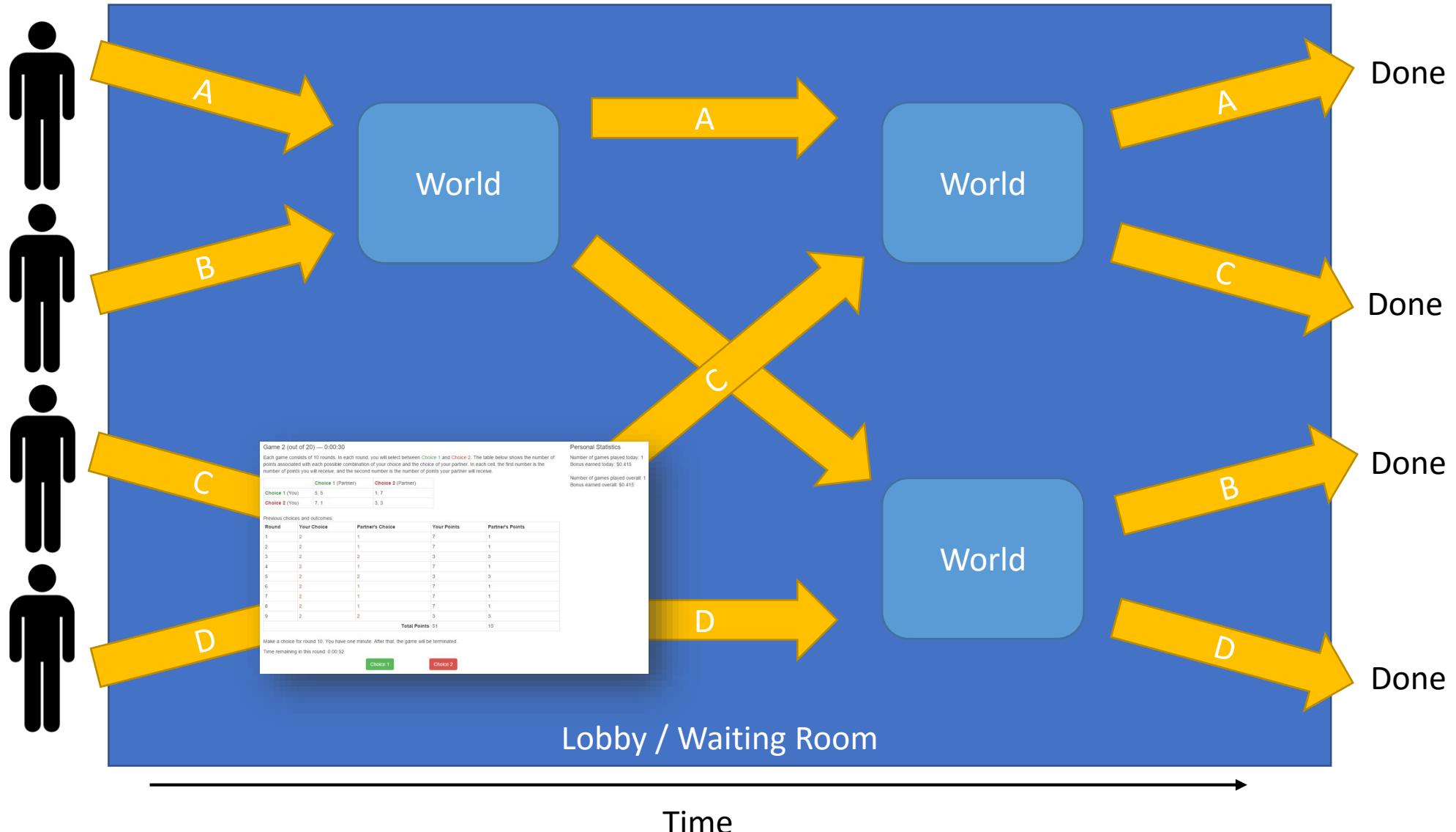
From a prototype to multiple worlds



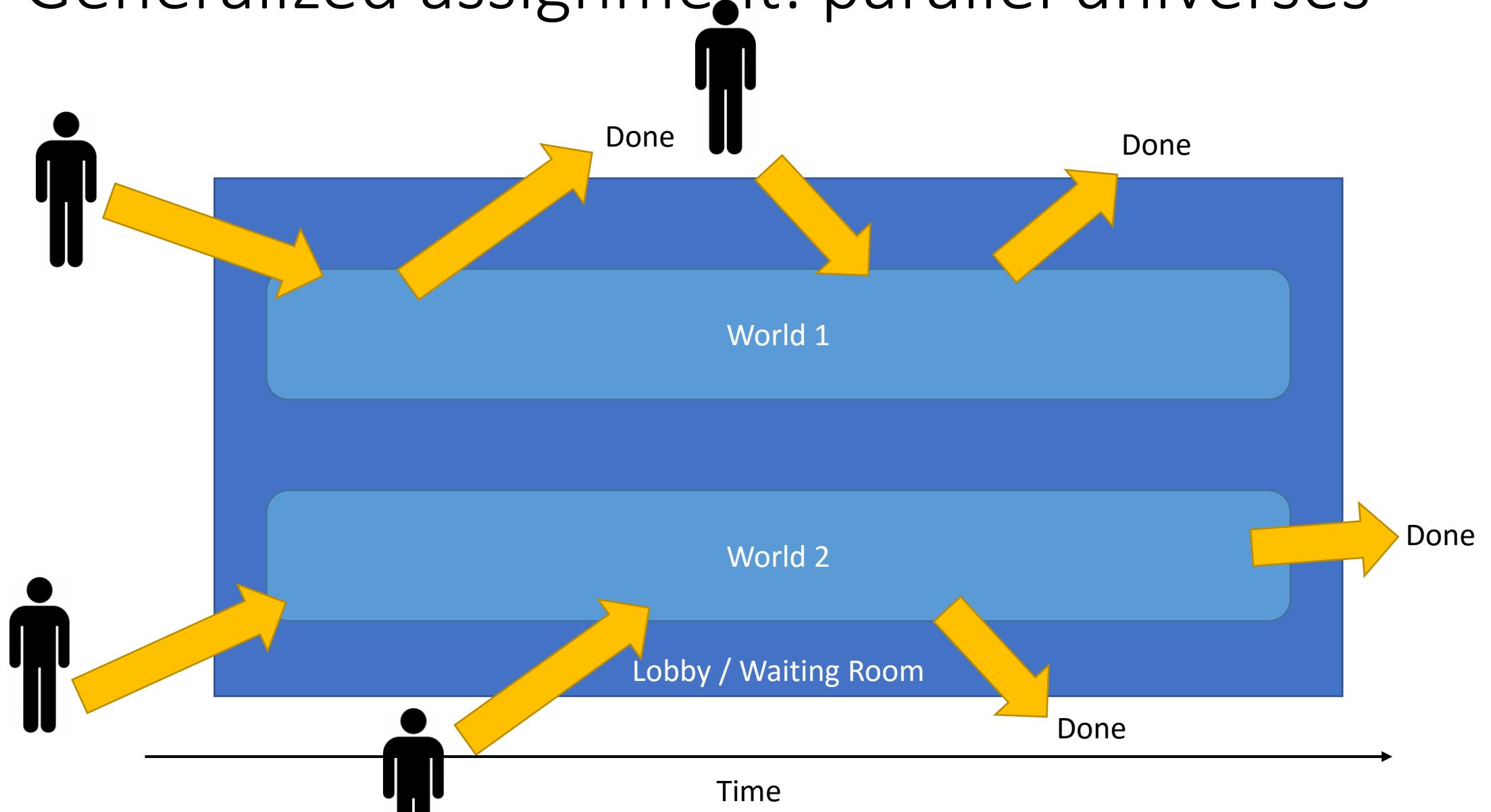
Generalized assignment mechanism



Generalized assignment: rematching



Generalized assignment: parallel universes



Typical Workflow for using TurkServer

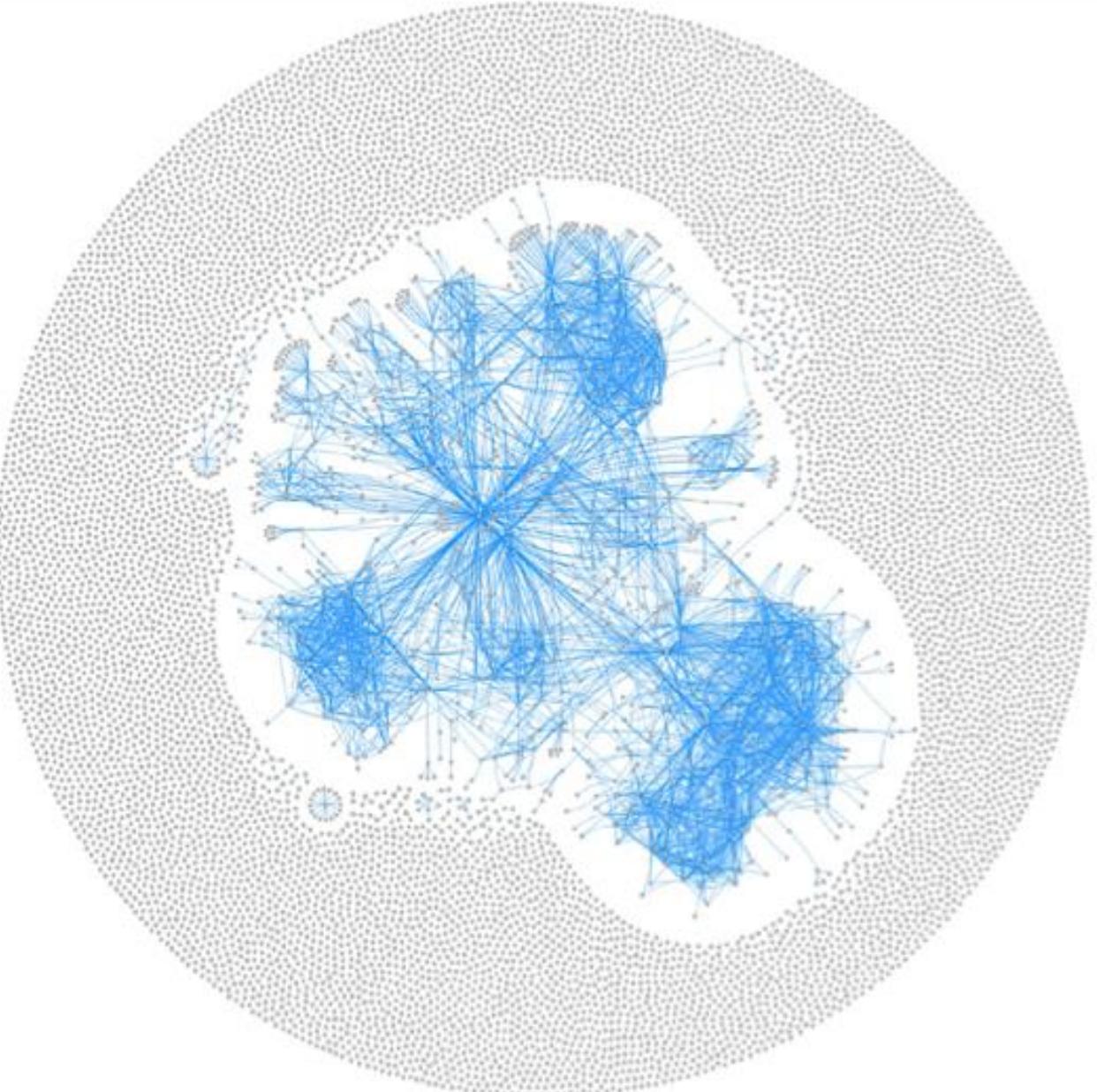
1. Find a **good research question**, suitable for an experiment
2. **Prototype** your experiment design in a **standalone Meteor app**, for a single unit of interaction (e.g. one team or one pair).
 - *Use Meteor's fast development capabilities to quickly iterate on feasibility*
3. **Add TurkServer** to your project; set up assignment of users to worlds; think through logistics of running the experiment
4. **Test, debug, and pilot**; then test some more
5. **Run the experiment**, analyze the data, write the paper
6. **Share** your experiment protocol via open-source software

Designing experiments with crowdsourced participants

Best practices, things to consider

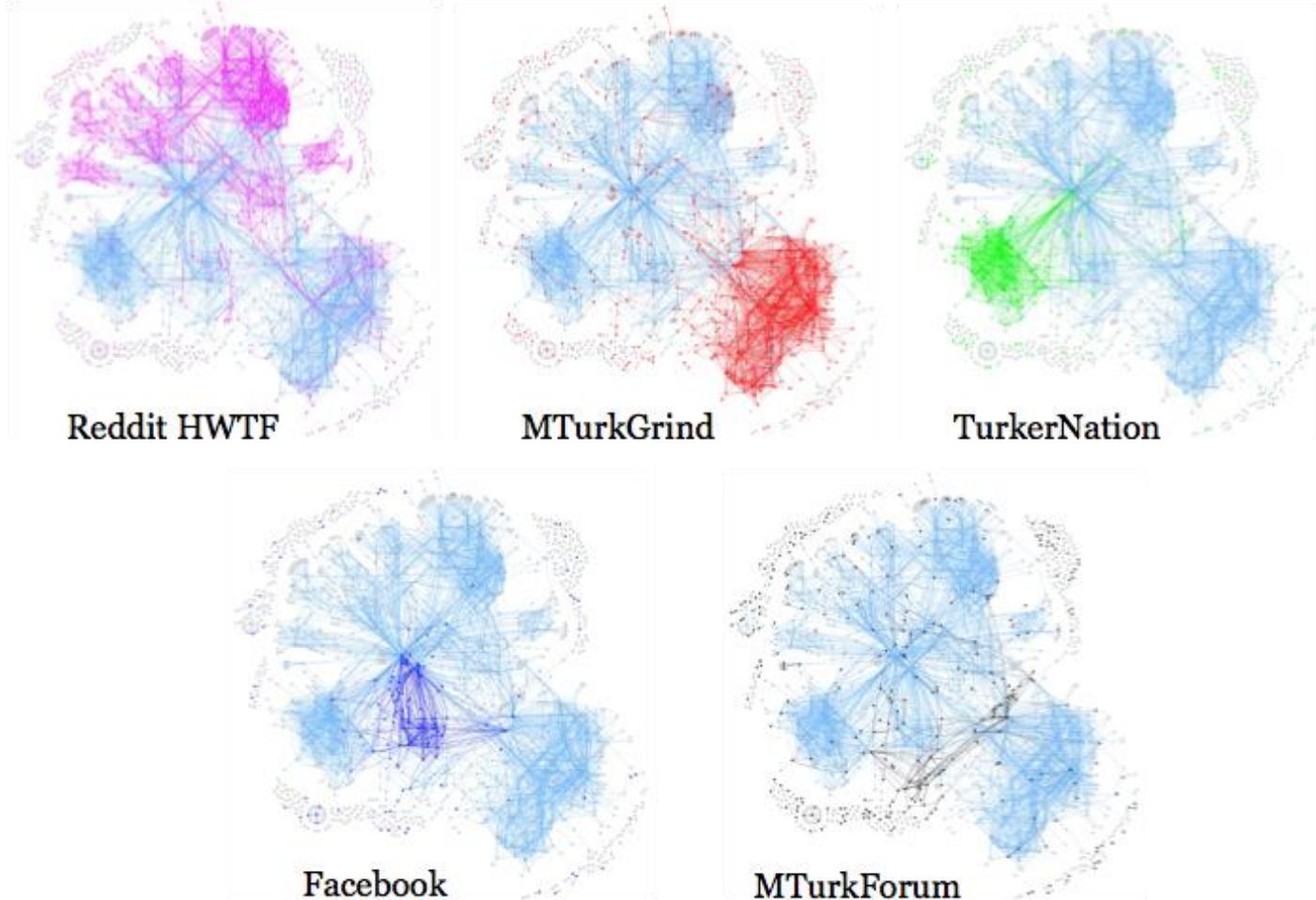
The crowd is a network!

- 2-week study of MTurk workers and their connections to each other
- 10,354 respondents
- 5,268 edges added
- 1,389 workers (13.4%) added at least 1 edge (called **connected**)



[Yin, Gray, Suri, and Vaughan, 2016]

- 59% of all workers and 83% of **connected** workers reported using at least one forum.
- 90% of all edges are between pairs of workers who communicate via forums
 - 86% are between pairs communicate exclusively through forums.



Worker forums

- The “water cooler” of online crowdsourcing
- Sharing of good and bad HITs, requesters
- Many forums have moderators, rules to protect integrity of research studies
- Engaging with workers on forums: find bugs, get feedback, manage relationships

The image shows two screenshots of forum posts from mTurk forums, illustrating the "water cooler" aspect of worker forums.

Screenshot 1 (Post #694):

- User Profile:** mizzao (Newbie member) - Joined Jun 2014, Posts: 23, Points: 29,477, Thanks: 13. Thanked 201 Times in 22 Posts.
- Post Content:** Originally Posted by karimi53: Originally Posted by ChicagoK: Finally got to do crisis mapping today and it was awesome! If memory serves me, that's the one the requester asks that no one discusses anywhere.
- Text:** The first rule of Crisis Mapping is: You do not talk about Crisis Mapping.
- Text:** The second rule of Crisis Mapping is: You do not talk about Crisis Mapping.
- Text:** Jokes aside, we just don't want people discussing the HIT extensively in forums because it can mess up our research. The ultimate goal of this HIT is to be able get good workers to effectively respond to real crises, and for that we need to be able to do simulated mapping in a controlled way and improve the design of the system. Once we figure out how everything works, we'll hopefully be able to respond to real disasters in the future. I can already say I've been honestly impressed with some of the teams so far.
- Text:** Feel free to say that crisis mapping was awesome. Just don't say too much more 😊

Screenshot 2 (Post #700):

- User Profile:** loki3404 (Master member) - Joined Apr 2014, Location: NYC, Posts: 603, Points: 488,290, Thanks: 2,464. Thanked 2,282 Times in 570 Posts.
- Post Content:** Originally Posted by mizzao: The first rule of Crisis Mapping is: You do not talk about Crisis Mapping.
- Text:** The second rule of Crisis Mapping is: You do not talk about Crisis Mapping.
- Text:** Jokes aside, we just don't want people discussing the HIT extensively in forums because it can mess up our research. The ultimate goal of this HIT is to be able get good workers to effectively respond to real crises, and for that we need to be able to do simulated mapping in a controlled way and improve the design of the system. Once we figure out how everything works, we'll hopefully be able to respond to real disasters in the future. I can already say I've been honestly impressed with some of the teams so far.
- Text:** Feel free to say that crisis mapping was awesome. Just don't say too much more 😊
- Text:** You are quickly turning into my favorite requester.

TurkOpticon – 3rd-party requester reviews

The screenshot shows the TurkOpticon interface. At the top, there's a large "TurkOpticon" logo made of small dots. Below it, a navigation bar has "REQUESTER LIST" and "REVIEWS" buttons. A search bar with a "Search" button is also present. A message box says "These requesters have been reviewed in the last five days." Below this, a table lists an AMT Requester named "Siddharth Suri" with ID "A3RXNNTGSUSTQ9" from "HIT Group". It shows ratings for "FAST", "FAIR", "COMM", and "PAY" along with an average rating of 4.88 / 5 and 172 reports.

With better reputation comes more diligent and helpful workers, faster recruitment, etc.

Check your reputation: <https://turkopticon.ucsd.edu/>

The screenshot shows a browser extension interface for "SP RelevanceAudit DP 1" dated June 17, 2016. It displays reviews for three requesters: "Rob Hunter", "Amazon Requester Inc.", and "ScoutIt". Each requester has a dropdown menu and a list of four traits with corresponding bar charts and scores. For example, "Rob Hunter" has scores of 1.50 / 5 for communicativity and 2.62 / 5 for generosity. "Amazon Requester Inc." has scores of 3.67 / 5 for fairness and 2.36 / 5 for promptness. "ScoutIt" has a single score of 4.50 / 5 for communicativity. The extension also includes a message about scores, review counts, and service terms.

Most workers use a browser extension showing reviews inline

Attention, disconnection, and attrition

When designing experiments, consider that:

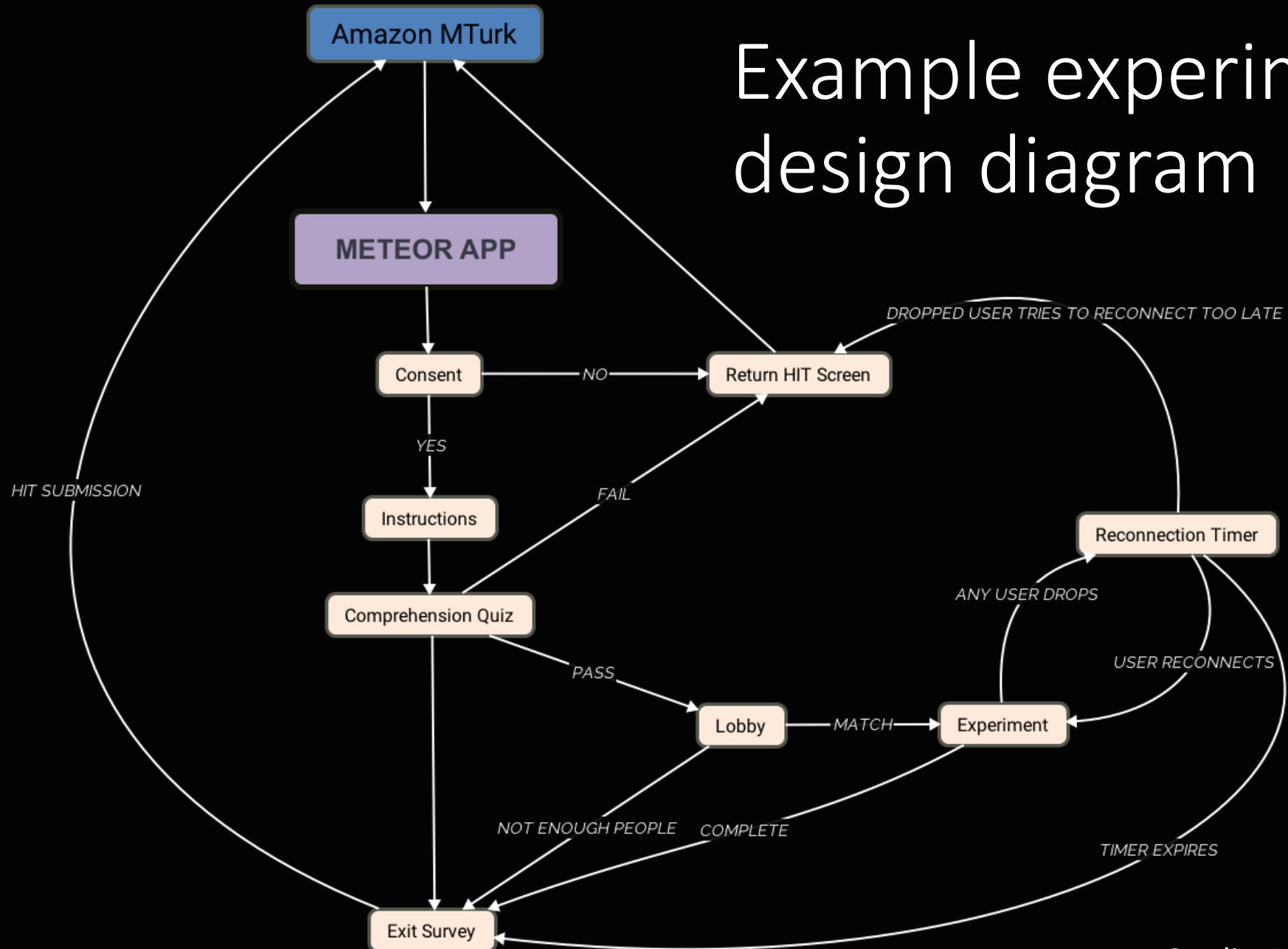
- Participants may not give their full attention
- They may lose connection briefly or go idle for some time
- They can leave the experiment altogether

This affects:

1. The quality of your data,
2. The experience of other participants

TurkServer handles reconnections, and can record inattention. The rest is up to your experiment design

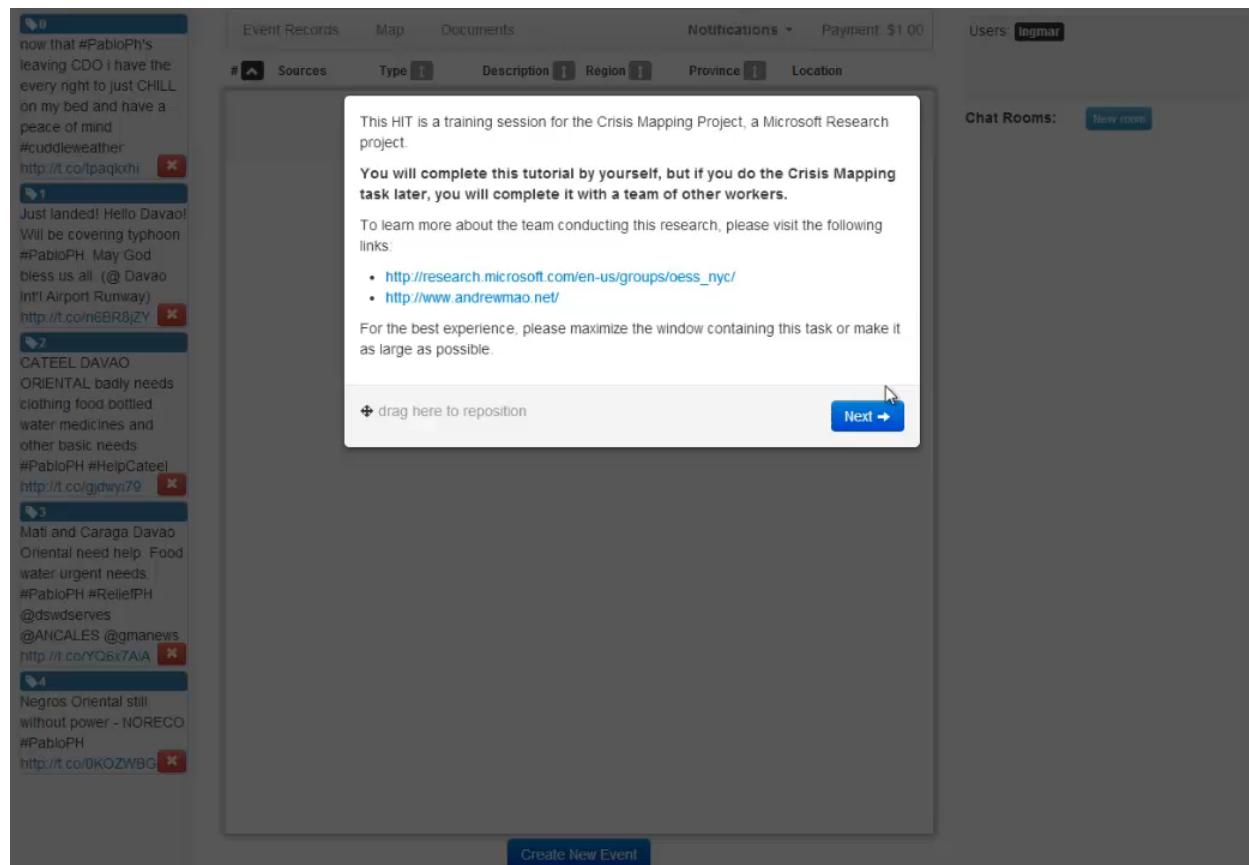
Example experiment design diagram



Credit: Eshin Jolly

Giving clear instructions

- Explain clearly and concisely: you always know your experiment better than the participants!
- Make sure people can't just “click through” to finish and get paid
- Make any unusual requirements of the experiment **known upfront**



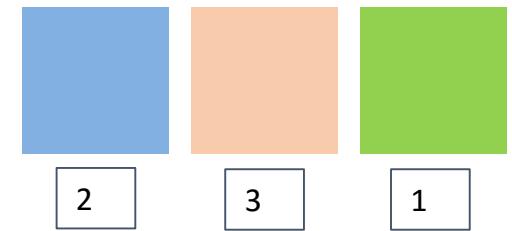
Interactive training for Meteor apps:
<https://github.com/mizzao/meteor-tutorials>

Designing user interfaces

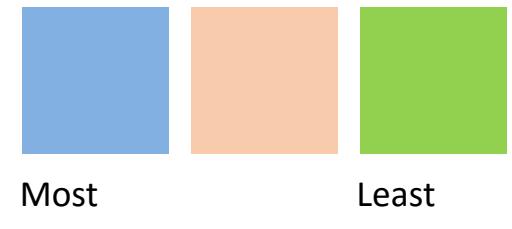
Reduce unnecessary variance in your data:

- Check for comprehension of instructions
 - Check for understanding with a quiz
 - Check if workers are using all the features of the interface
- Making information easy to process
- Making interactions easy to perform
 - Drag and drop
 - Reduce excessive buttons/text entry where possible

Enter numbers for your preference:



Drag and drop to indicate your preference:

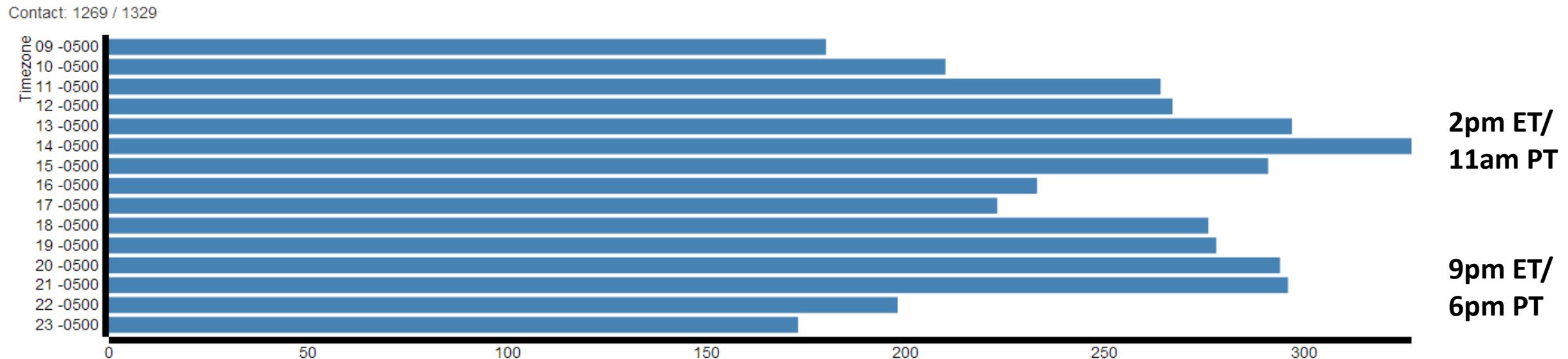


A small amount of laziness results in a huge change in data quality!

Panel recruiting of large groups

- For large simultaneous groups, schedule sessions in advance [Mason and Suri 2012]
- For unusual requirements on participation, set guidelines upfront and allow people to opt-in until there are enough users

Collecting panel time availability using TurkServer:



Testing your app, pilot experiments

It's rare to get experiments completely right the first time!

- Run pilot studies:
 - Project collaborators
 - Co-workers who didn't design the experiment
 - Small samples from the intended subject pool
- Make sure to check:
 - Are the instructions clear?
 - Is the user interface effective?
 - What happens (*to other users; data*) if users reconnect or drop out?
 - Is all of the relevant data being collected and stored properly?

Exit Surveys

- Ask participants
 - If they understood the instructions
 - If they understood the task
 - How they approached the task: strategies, beliefs, etc.
 - Qualitative observations can contribute significantly to quantitative analysis
 - **If they observed bugs or unexpected events**
- Debrief participants
 - To explain the purpose of the research, if not part of the informed consent process
 - *If any deception was involved in the experiment*

Managing a live experiment

- Supporting dozens/hundreds of active users can be frenetic: Plan your logistics beforehand
 - What times will you run the experiment?
 - Prepare a checklist (**like launching a spaceship**)
 - Have a backup plan
 - Divide up responsibility among team members
- Allow time for communication with participants (workers), including responding in forums and answering e-mails
- Take notes of bugs or issues to fix later
- Pay workers promptly

Acknowledgments



Sid Suri



Winter Mason



Duncan Watts



Lili Dworkin



Eshin Jolly



Kevin Gao

Thank You!

Additional resources (contributions welcome!)

- TurkServer: github.com/TurkServer/turkserver-meteor
- Guide: turkserver.readthedocs.io
- Simple example: github.com/TurkServer/tutorial

Contact: mao@microsoft.com; mizzao@gmail.com

Twitter: @mizzao

Questions, discussion, and brainstorming

- Any missing details that you are particularly interested in?
- Discussion and comparison of crowdsourced, social experiments to other approaches?
- Feasibility of potential experiment designs?