Going beyond conventional web surveys:
Opportunities and challenges of using new types of data within the frame of web surveys

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Why is there an interest in using new types of data?

Importance of (web) surveys

- Most frequently used method for collecting data in many disciplines
  - Sociology: 69.7% of the published articles use survey data
  - Political sciences: 41.9% (Saris & Gallhofer, 2007)
- Web surveys: more and more common nowadays
  - 35% spent on research using (mobile) web, *vs* 11% for telephone and 8% for face-to-face (ESOMAR, 2019)
  - With pandemic, switch from other modes to web mode even quicker
- Results potentially used by key actors to take decisions

Problem: surveys suffer from errors

- Both on representation and measurement sides (TSE framework)

Lot of surveys (especially web) use nonprobability-based samples

Even when probability-based sampling is used, possible selection bias in who participate → final sample ≠ target population

Response rates have been going down drastically in most countries

Weighting can sometimes be used but is often not sufficient

Problem: surveys suffer from errors

- Both on representation and measurement sides (TSE framework)

To err is human

People do not know everything surveys ask about

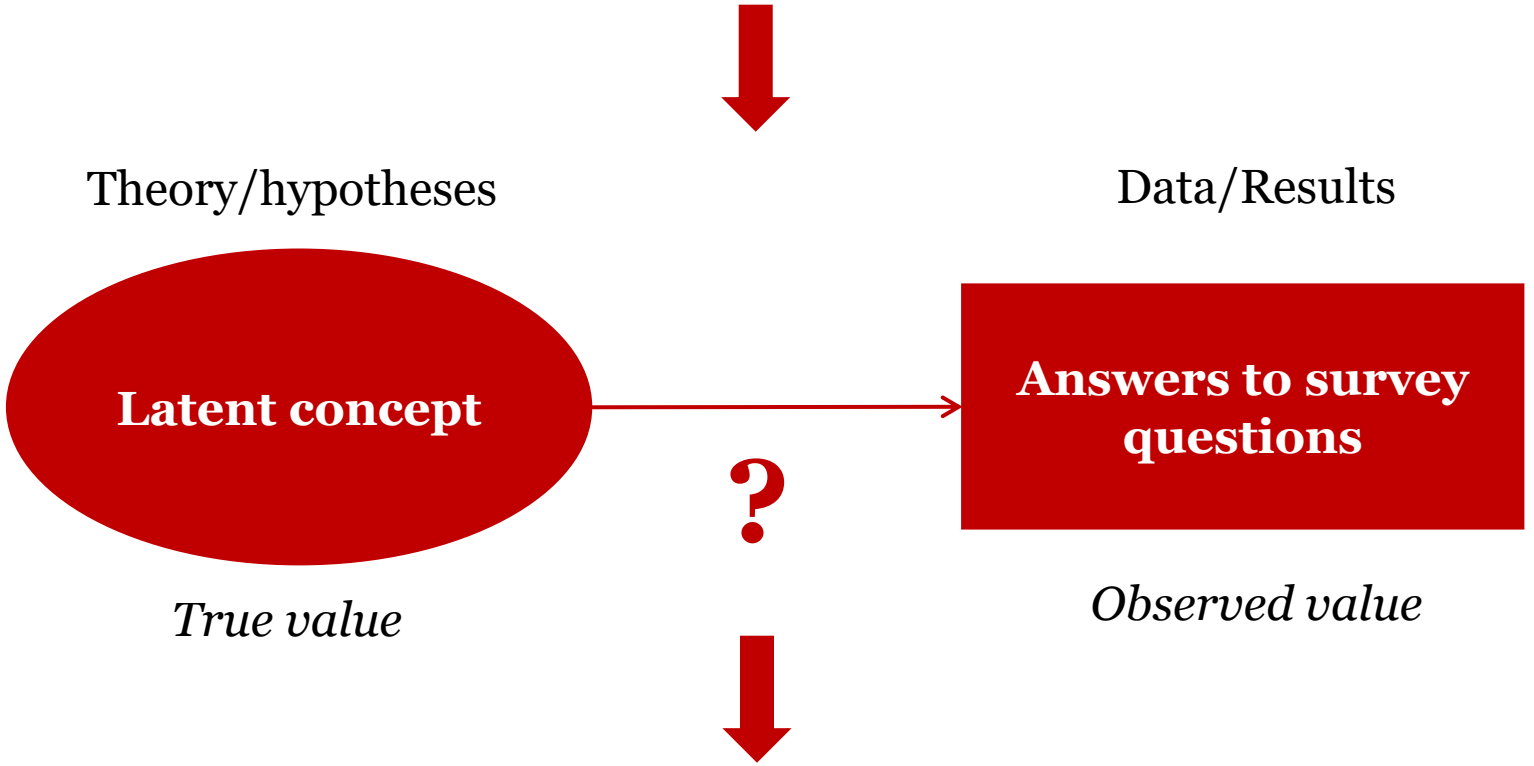
Remembering-self ≠ experiencing-self (Kahneman & Riis, 2005)

Lack of effort / satisficing

Social desirability

Problem: surveys suffer from errors

- Both on representation and measurement sides (TSE framework)



Average **measurement quality** for 67 ESS questions across up to 41 country-language groups (Poses et al. 2021) **= 0.65**

Measurement errors in surveys

- This gap between observed and true values can affect the results substantially

- Crucial to consider measurement errors

Table 6 Estimates of the parameters with and without correction

	Without correction On allow immigration	With correction for errors On allow immigration
By		
Better life	−.265*	−.609*
Economic threat	−.133*	.001
Cultural threat	−.154*	−.140*
Total explained (R^2)	.254	.547

Source: Saris & Revilla, 2016

→ Wrong conclusions

Overall, need to improve quality of (web) survey data

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- But… How?
  - Need for improvement has been clear for decades
  - Lot of knowledge already on survey errors
    - How to reduce + correct for them (see e.g., the work of Willem Saris or Duane Alwin)
    - Lot also known about web surveys (e.g., Couper 2008; Tourangeau et al. 2013)
  - But still large errors, especially on the measurement side
  - **What else can we do?**

How could we enhance or extend web survey data?

Main idea that we will discuss

Taking advantage of **new measurement opportunities linked mainly to the growing use of smartphones** to reduce measurement errors in web surveys

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Smartphones are **everywhere**

More people have smartphones than toilets worldwide[1] 🤭

Including in **web surveys**

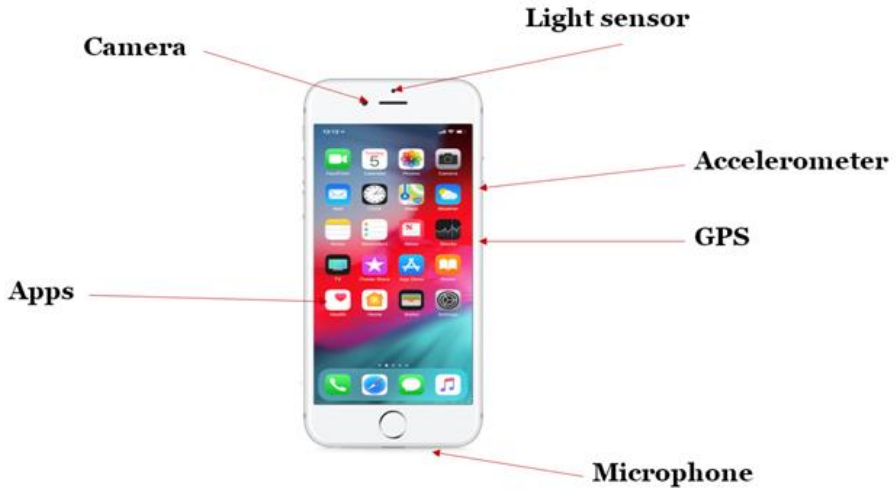
On average, Millennials answer 79% of the surveys using smartphones and Boomers 36% (US Netquest panel 2017/2018; Bosch et al., 2019)

→ **Create both new challenges and new opportunities**

[1] https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/access-denied-toilets-Harpic-Waterorg-RB/

New opportunities

- Opportunities at different levels
  - Phone number: can be used to **contact** respondents
    - E.g., through SMS, sending a link to the survey, allows random digit dialing (RDD)
  - People take/use their phones everywhere
    - Possible to contact them **anytime/anyplace**
    - Invitations can be seen very quickly after being sent
  - Possibility to collect **new data types**
    - Sensors + apps → different types of data



Which new types of data?

- Data collected **passively**
  - Participants only need to accept to share such data and/or set up a tracking app
  - Mainly **digital traces data** = records of activity undertaken through an online information system, including digital footprints left behind by users as they interact with technology (Howison et al., 2011)
    - Ex: browsing history, search queries, social media interactions, GPS data, app usage…
  - Allows studying online behaviors, traveling patterns, etc.

- Data collected **actively**
  - Respondents need to actively provide these data
  - Visual data, voice data, emojis, etc.

Most of those data can also be collected for PC!

HOW COULD WE ENHANCE?

New data types considered in the WEB DATA OPP project

VISUAL DATA

Screenshots
Photos/videos taken during the survey
Visual files saved on (or accessible from) the device

VOICE DATA

Dictation
Voice recording

4 new types of data

METERED DATA

Obtained through a tracking application ("meter") installed by the participants on their devices to register at least the URLs of the webpages visited. Usually collected in metered panels.

GEOLOCATION DATA

Obtained through a tracking application installed on participants' mobile devices to register at least the GPS coordinates

IN-THE-MOMENT SURVEYS triggered by such data

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How could these new data types help?

Benefits expected only for some concepts, not all!

HOW COULD THE NEW DATA TYPES HELP?

Expected **benefits** (Revilla, 2022)

Researchers

- Reduce some of the issues related to measurement errors

Information people do not know

[https://www.mosquitoalert.com/en/]

Social desirability bias

Mistakes and satisficing

HOW COULD THE NEW DATA TYPES HELP?

Expected **benefits** (Revilla, 2022)

Researchers

- Reduce some of the issues related to measurement errors
- Provide data for new concepts (not measured so far)
- Massive amount of data / granular data
- Real time / continuous (passive data)
- Answer new research questions

Nutrition Facts

Chicken with Mushroom Gravy

Serving Size: 1 Serving (328g)

Amount Per Serving	
Calories 398	Calories from Fat 155
	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 17g	**26%**
Saturated Fat 7.8g	**39%**
Trans Fat 0.4g	
Polyunsaturated Fat 6g	
Monounsaturated Fat 1.8g	
Cholesterol 152mg	**51%**
Sodium 730mg	**30%**
Potassium 569mg	**16%**
Total Carbohydrates 8.5g	**3%**
Dietary Fiber 0.9g	**4%**
Sugars 0.7g	
Protein 50g	
Vitamin A	6.3%
Vitamin C	2.3%
Calcium	1%
Iron	15%

* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2000 calorie diet.

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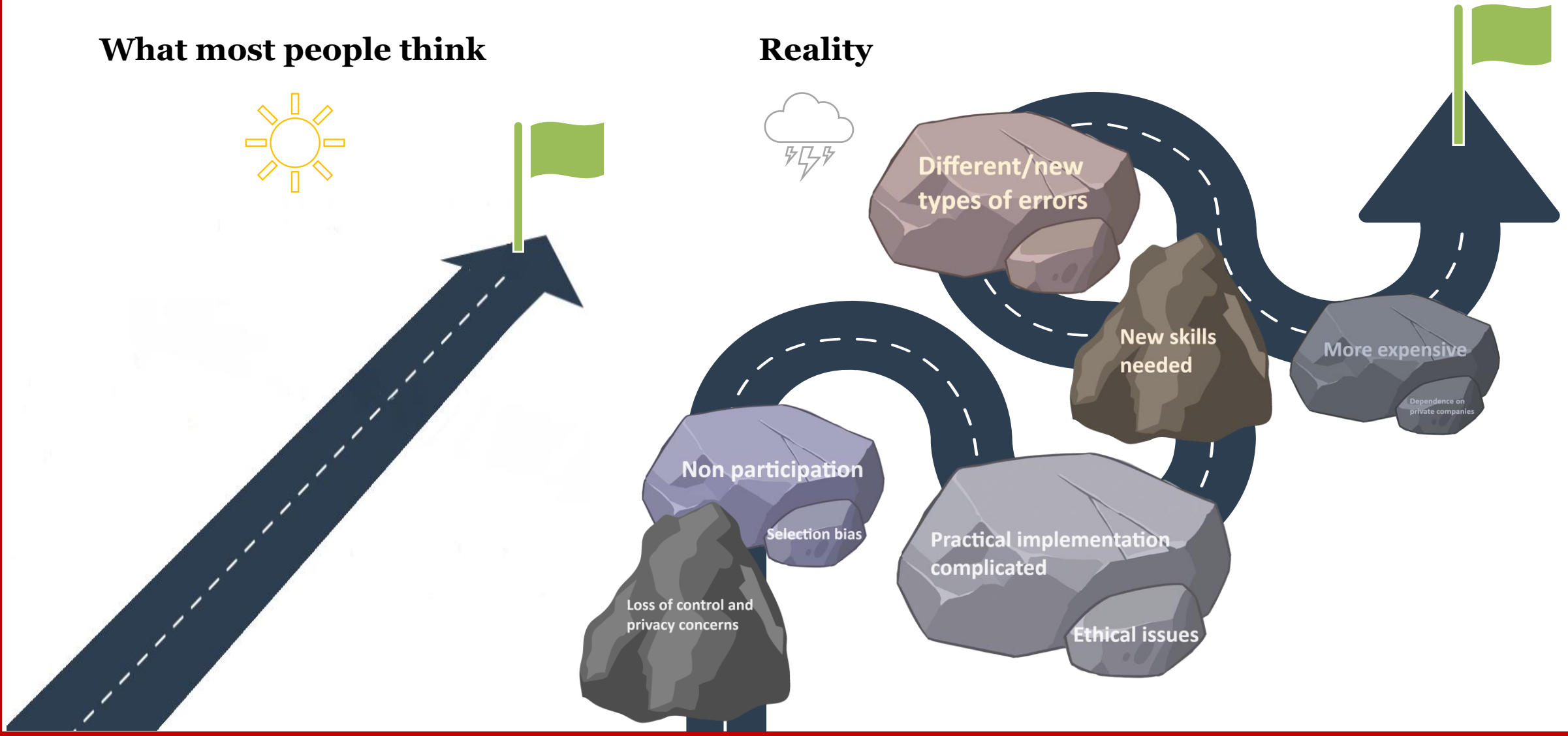
Participants

- Reduce time dedicated to provide information
- Reduce efforts
- More enjoyable

But this is not that easy…

What most people think

Reality



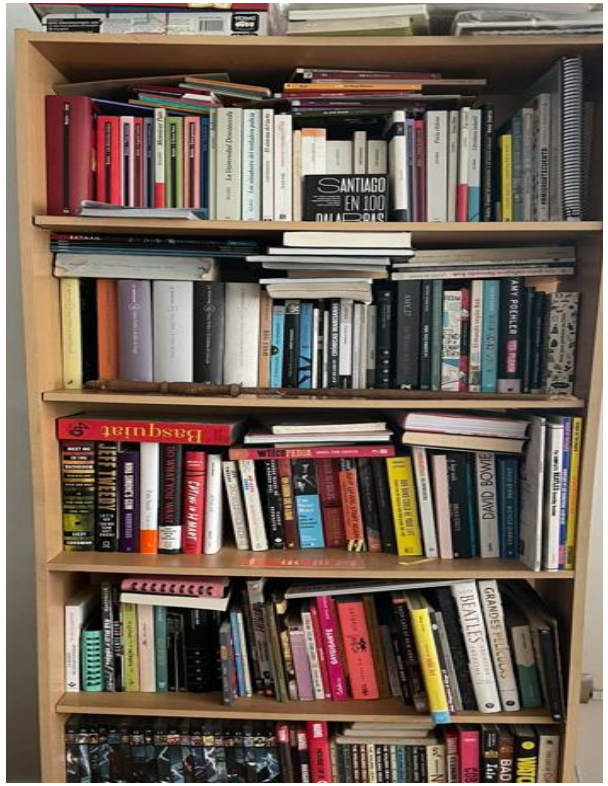
Examples of research with the new types of data

EXAMPLE 1: COLLECTING PHOTOS OF THE BOOKS PEOPLE HAVE AT HOME (IGLESIAS ET AL., 2023)

Potential benefits of asking for photos of the books at home

- Number of books often used as indicator of cultural or economic capital
- But people do not know how many books they have
- Social desirability bias expected → over-reporting
- Kind of books also matter (cooking vs history books)
- Asking for photos of the books has the potential to:
  - Provide more accurate information about the number of books
  - While also providing extra information (kind of books, language, storage, etc.)

A *picture* is **worth** a **thousand** words



EXAMPLE 1: COLLECTING PHOTOS OF THE BOOKS PEOPLE HAVE AT HOME (IGLESIAS ET AL., 2023)

Lot of challenges

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How can the information be extracted from the images?

Will participants share the images?

How can the images be stored safely?

Which tool can be used to collect the photos?

EXAMPLE 1: COLLECTING PHOTOS OF THE BOOKS PEOPLE HAVE AT HOME (IGLESIAS ET AL., 2023)

Lot of challenges

How can the information be extracted from the images?

We developed a practical guide (Iglesias et al., 2024)

Will participants share the images?

We studied different factors that can affect participation (Iglesias & Revilla, 2024)

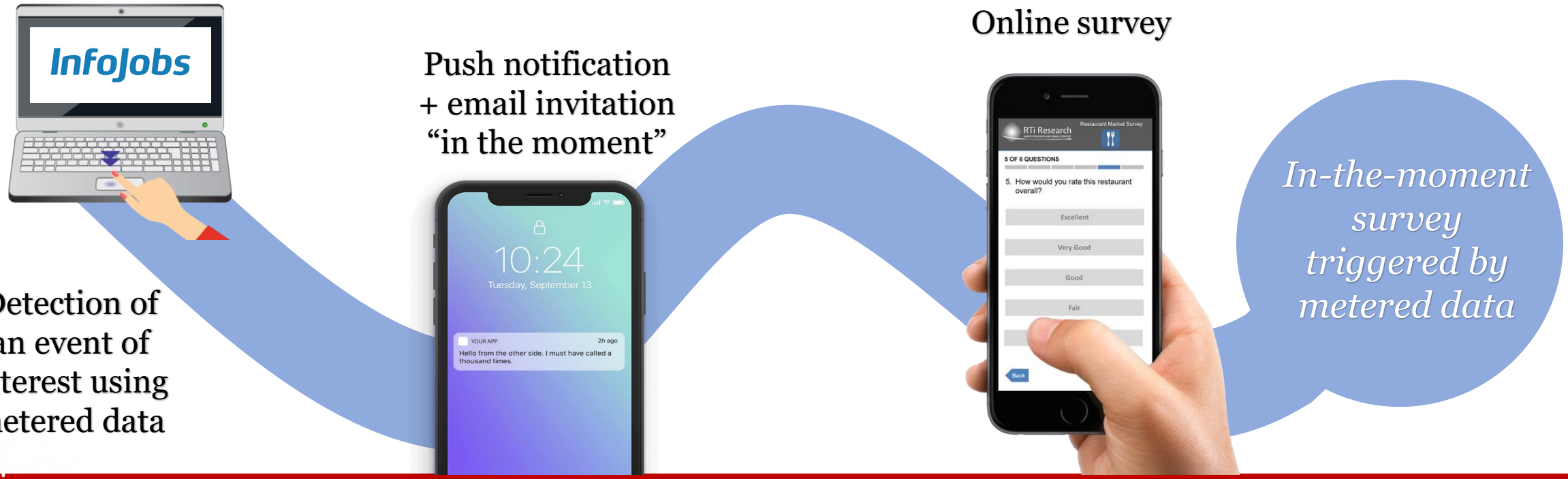
How can the images be stored safely?

Which tool can be used to collect the photos?

We created the WebdataVisual tool (Revilla et al., 2022a)

Potential benefits of using an in-the-moment survey

- Reduce the **time** between an event of interest and the questions about this event
- Potential for decreasing **recall errors**, thereby enhancing data quality
- Potential new insights as well



Lot of challenges

Are panellists willing to participate?

Is the quality of the data really improved?

How to invite them really in-the-moment?

Will they see the invitation quickly enough?

Lot of challenges

We implemented an experiment (Ochoa, 2023)

Is the quality of the data really improved?

Are panellists willing to participate?

We studied willingness to participate (Ochoa & Revilla, 2022a; Ochoa 2022)

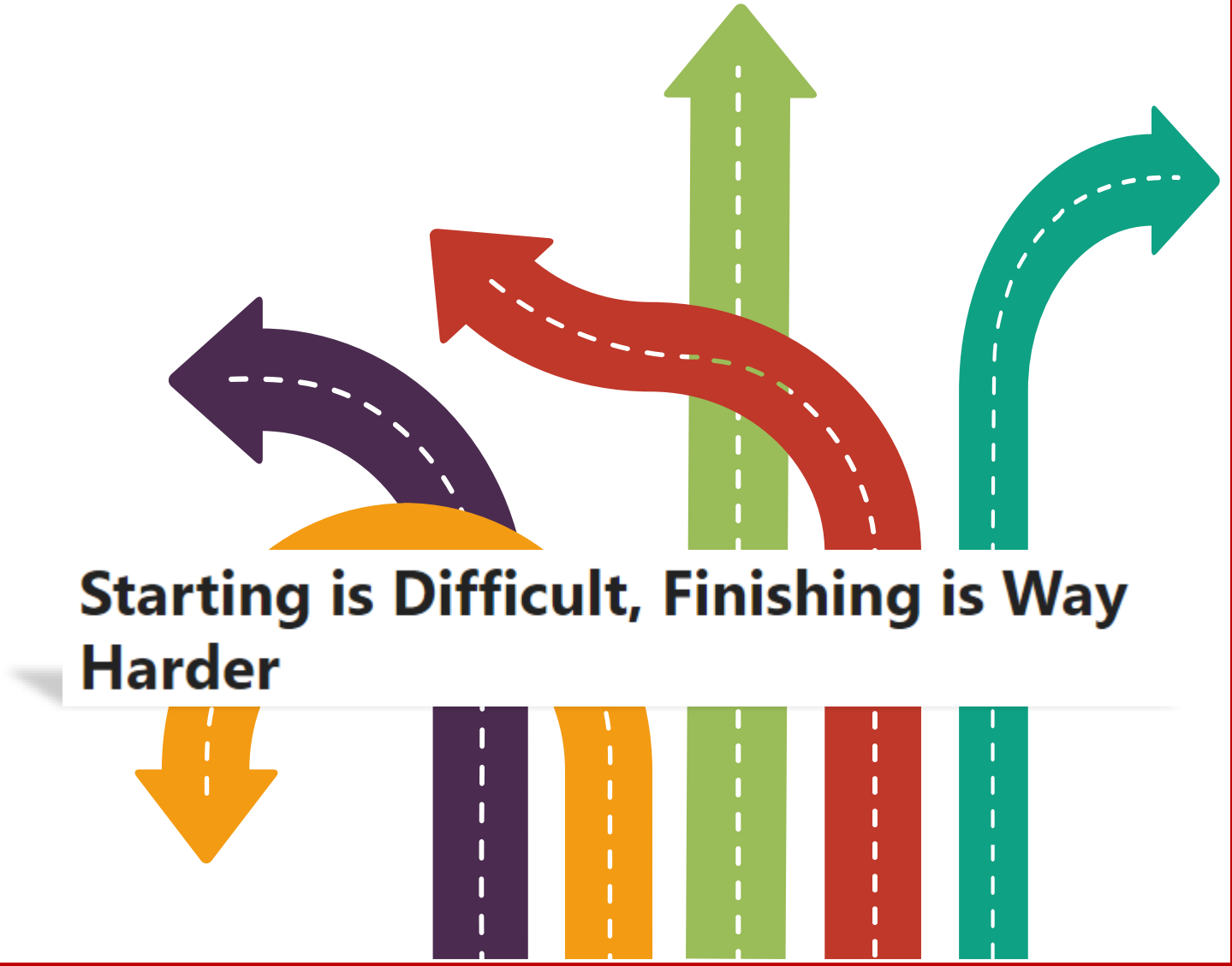
Will they see the invitation quickly enough?

We studied invitation methods (Ochoa & Revilla, 2022b)

How to invite them really in-the-moment?

We created the WebdataNow tool (Revilla et al., 2022b)

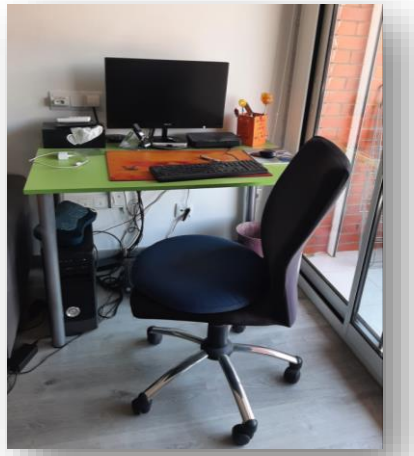
Conclusions



Increasing interest in new data types

- Issues in conventional surveys
  - Decreasing participation + poor data quality in measures of many concepts
- Push researchers to consider **new data types**
  - Could reduce some types of errors + provide new/more detailed data
- Potentially **broad applications** and new insights

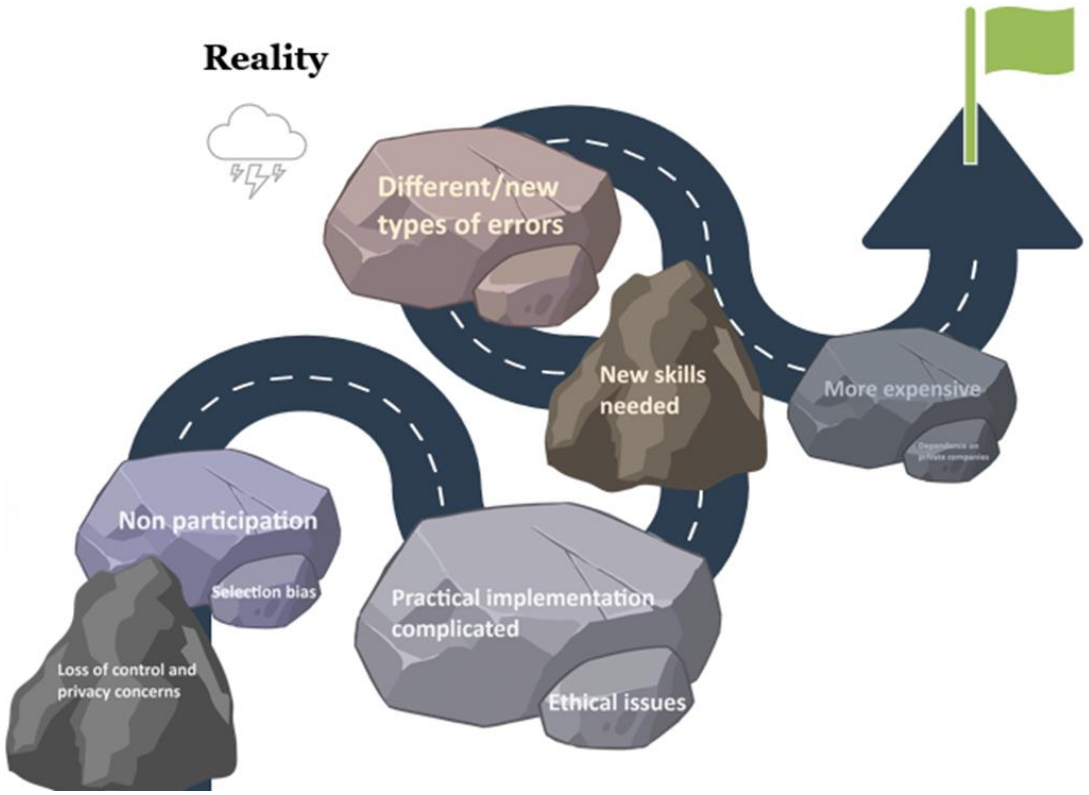




CONCLUSIONS

But this is a complicated road

Remember…

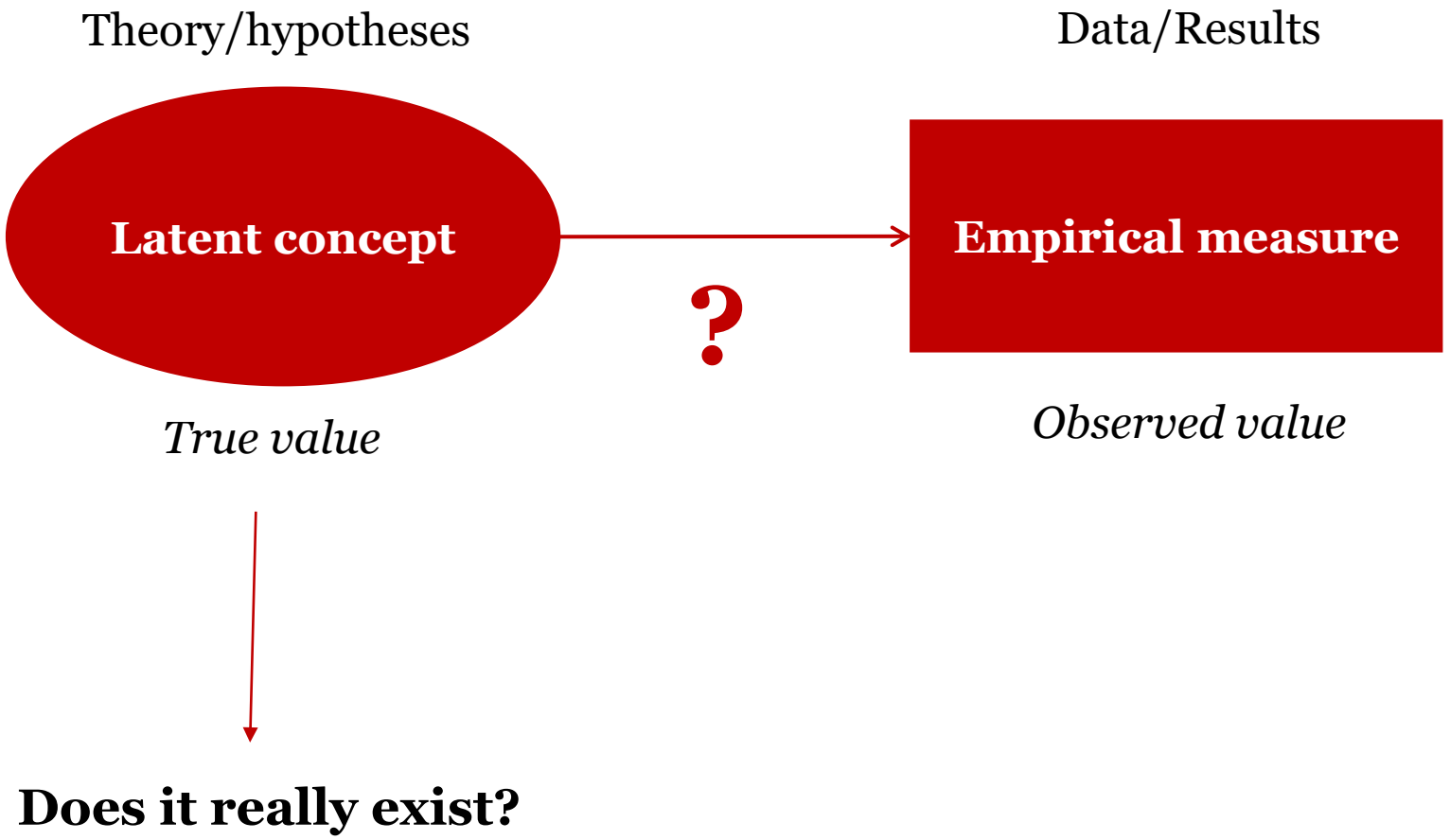


Lot of further research needed

We need to get **similar level of knowledge for the new data types** as we have for conventional questions

Necessary to make informed decisions about their use + to improve data quality

Even if we improve data quality, errors will remain…



CONCLUSIONS

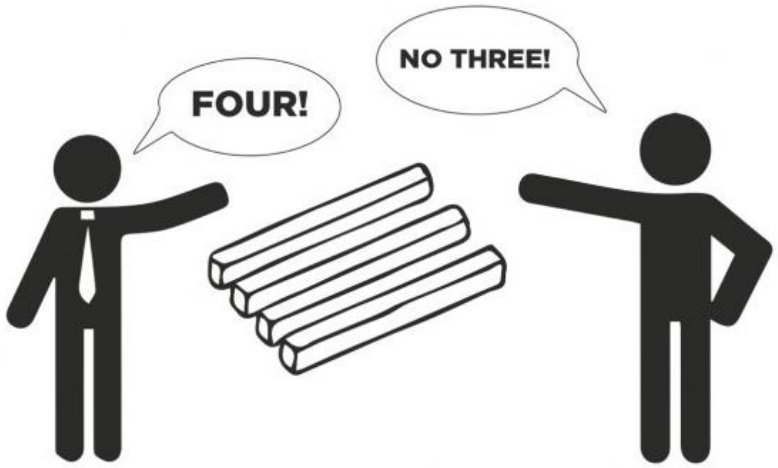
Does it really exist?

https://www.colorado.edu/asmagazine/2023/11/27/loch-ness-monster-myth-or-reality

CONCLUSIONS

Look from different perspectives

Different types of data provide **different but complementary information**



Combine *several* types of data!

Thanks!

Questions?

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https://www.upf.edu/web/webdataopp

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