

1

### **Today's Objectives**



- Understanding survey response (and lack thereof)
- Causes and consequences of survey bias
- What are some tactics to reduce non-response (participation) bias?
- Q/A & general discussion

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2

### **Understanding Survey Response**



- Survey response—tough to predict
- Many factors influence: study objectives, target audience, contact information, approach, distribution methods, burden (value), etc.
- Depending on type of research (and budget), response rates vary
  - 5% or less for many consumer studies, 99%+ for many medical studies
- 100% strived for; nearly impossible to obtain
- Tactics available to improve!



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3

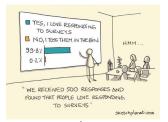
#### **Bias**



Definition: prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another in an unfair way. For survey research:

 Can be intentional (to achieve certain results) or unintentional (accidental)





- Two main types: response bias & non-response/participation bias
- No survey is entirely free of bias; goal is to minimize

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### **Causes & Consequences of Bias**



Response bias: Any factor that influences response.

- Causes
  - Confusing survey design/questions
    (leading, loaded, double-barreled questions, unclear, etc.)
  - Skewed sample (Type: convenience, voluntary, etc.)
  - Fatigue; survey too long/cumbersome
  - Technical issues
  - Responses given are not thought out (acquiescence/yea saying, opposition/nay saying, neutral responding, random, etc.)
- Consequences
  - Can create misleading results
  - May persuade to take a misguided (inaccurate) view/action

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5

### **Causes & Consequences of Bias**



Non-response/participation bias (not the opposite of response bias): portion of sample is unable or refuses to participate.

- Causes
  - Failed survey deliver
    - Survey didn't reach the correct respondent (non/wrong contact)
  - Inability to participate (distribution method/access impediment)
  - Outright refusal (delete email, throw away messages, etc.)
    - I'm too busy/over-surveyed
    - Burden (low value)
    - Uninteresting topic
    - Timing (forgot about it)
- Consequences
  - Less representative; may result in an under-covered research segment
  - Increased drop-off/terminate rates
  - Can create misleading results
  - May persuade to take a misguided (inaccurate) view/action

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6

## Tactics to Improve Non-Response/Participation Bias



- Pick the right time to survey
  - Avoid holidays, busy times
- Ensure you correctly identified the target audience
- Ensure contact list is accurate/up to date
  - Whitelist
- Pre-notify your target audience that a survey is coming
  - Inform about objectives, timing, give context to "what's in it for me"
  - Market; use multiple sources/channels
- Have a well-designed survey construct
  - Understand your target audience
  - Keep the survey short; 5-10 minutes in length
  - Ensure questions are well framed, using appropriate scales
  - Limit open-ended questions
  - Limit graphics

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7

# Tactics to Improve Non-Response/Participation Bias



- Motivate/entice participation
  - Offer multiple distribution channels
  - Craft a crisp, easy to understand, call to action invitation message
  - Use the right subject line; short/to the point
- Ensure anonymity/confidentiality
  - Open versus unique links
- Gently remind/nudge to participate
  - Brief, friendly, nonaggressive reminder messages
  - Restate objectives and "what's in it for me"
- Close the loop
  - Thank participants; share high-level results/actions

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#### **Other Considerations**



- Understand the population/universe in study
  - Review critical profile characteristics (demographics/psychographics)
- Set quotas on key respondent groups to ensure data collection aligns to population/universe
- In analysis, weight the data
- Resurvey nonrespondents later

**Questions?** 

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9



10