

market research

Conversational Survey Frontends

How Chatbots Can Improve Online Surveys

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Hello GOR 2017! Hello Berlin!

Somebody there?

Hello, friendly chatbot!

Nice to meet you! We want to talk with you about the future of online surveys. In particular, how **you** can help us!

That sounds great! It's gonna be legen – wait for it! – dary!

lt will be... right? 😳 🙀



So, what did you do?



We made a **2x2-design** online study with **762 participants**.



We even **pre-registered** the study!

Nice! And how did the user frontends look like?



The traditional questionnaire was like this:



Stylish and responsive. #like

And the chat interface?



Does it look familiar to you?



Very cool! But you can see prior answers...

So, I've got a little sister!

But what were your participants asked about?



- 1. Holiday and travel habits
- 2. Political Attitudes
- 3. Nutrition and Supermarkets
- 4. Social Desirability
- 5. Demographics
- 6. Survey Evaluation

This took roughly **15 minutes**.

Okay, now I'm hooked. What did you find out?

First question:

Do participants with a chat interface have a higher completion rate?



No, surprisingly they did not. On the contrary:



We suspect technical problems as primary reason.

Okay, next, what about data quality?

Were there any differences with regard to **response styles?**







Main Effect Group: F(1, 661) = 0.007, p = .933Main Effect Device Type: F(1, 661) = 0.423, p = .516Interaction Group x Device Type: F(1, 661) = 0.266, p = .606

Main Effect Group: F(1, 660) = 6.825, p = .009And the average text length of open questions? Main Effect Device Type: F(1, 660) = 5.358, p = .021Interaction Group x Device Type: F(1, 660) = 1.078, p = .29930 Average Length of answers to open 25 \checkmark 20 SЕ +1questions 10 10 $\dot{\mathbf{x}}$ 5 0 $rac{}{\simeq} p < .05, \ rac{}{\simeq} p < .01$ Differences between devices were expected. Post-hoc we can also explain the difference between groups: Chat interfaces showed only single-line text fields while the questionnaire had multi-line fields.

Were there any differences regarding **completion time**?



Cool. So, if I understand you puny humans correctly: There are no differences in data quality just because participants answer questions in a chat interface.

Yep. 👍

Here's another thought:

If people feel like they are having a conversation with someone in the chat interface, they might be responding more socially desirable.



Honest humans... more or less... ok!

I wonder what participants think about this way of answering a survey...



Well... we asked them.

Responses were very positive. In fact, for both groups.

There were only differences regarding the **novelty** of the approach.

In an open question, participants were very positive about the chat frontend. They compared it to a messenger or a conversation. While not clearly visible in the comparative statistics, participants seem to have liked the style.

Hooray! So... that's it?



Well, that's great! People fancy me! Only chatbot surveys from now on until the end of times!



If it is not superior in any way, then **why waste time on the development of such an interface**? Better stick to what is **known, proven and readily available**.

Moreover, participants are **familiar with questionnaires** and **know what is expected** of them.



Easy, pal!

Okay, okay... So what's next?



Chat interfaces can be useful. But we have work to do:

1. Explain higher drop-out rates.

2. Test the chatbot in different areas/situations.

3. Apply Machine Learning techniques for dynamic questions and responses

Sounds great! I'm all in!

And who are you, guys?

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