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The future of college student surveys

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Percontor, LLC

National Benchmarking Conference Overland Park, KS May 3, 2017

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Survey (\bar{X})

Where problems can occur



Background





Problems with representation





Response rates over time

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Surveys Face Growing Difficulty Reaching, Persuading Potential Respondents

	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Contact rate (percent of households in which an adult was reached)	90	77	79	73	72	62
Cooperation rate (percent of households contacted that yielded an interview)	43	40	34	31	21	14
Response rate (percent of households sampled that yielded an interview)	36	28	25	21	15	9

PEW RESEARCH CENTER 2012 Methodology Study. Rates computed according to American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) standard definitions for CON2, COOP3 and RR3. Rates are typical for surveys conducted in each year.

http://www.people-press.org/2012/05/15/assessing-the-representativeness-of-public-opinion-surveys/

Expected relationship between response rates and bias



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What Groves and Petcheva (2008) found from 59 surveys

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Classroom surveys yield in theory a 100% response rate So who does not take the survey?

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Classroom surveys yield in theory a 100% response rate

- So who does not take the survey?
- Coverage error could be substantial

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Questions

Classroom surveys yield in theory a 100% response rate

- So who does not take the survey?
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Web surveys include all students, so no coverage error

Response rates are typically low

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Questions

Classroom surveys yield in theory a 100% response rate

- So who does not take the survey?
- Coverage error could be substantial

Web surveys include all students, so no coverage error

Response rates are typically low

Important issue for community colleges, but we know little

Perhaps the two errors have similar effects?

Problems with observations



Target

population

Sample

Postsurvey

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Questions

In your experiences at this college during the current academic year, about how often have you done each of the following? Come to class without completing readings or assignments?

For each course, encode in memory the number of times came to class unprepared over an entire year

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Questions

- For each course, encode in memory the number of times came to class unprepared over an entire year
- 2 Understand exactly what "completing readings or assignments" means

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Questions

- For each course, encode in memory the number of times came to class unprepared over an entire year
- Understand exactly what "completing readings or assignments" means
- 3 At end of school year, retrieve these numbers from memory

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Questions

- For each course, encode in memory the number of times came to class unprepared over an entire year
- Understand exactly what "completing readings or assignments" means
- 3 At end of school year, retrieve these numbers from memory
- 4 Combine them to come up with total number of times

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Questions

- For each course, encode in memory the number of times came to class unprepared over an entire year
- Understand exactly what "completing readings or assignments" means
- 3 At end of school year, retrieve these numbers from memory
- 4 Combine them to come up with total number of times
- **5** Map this number to a vague response scale: *very often, often, sometimes, never*

Memory and recall

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Questions

Garry et al. (2002) asked 37 college students to complete a daily sex diary via email for 1 month.

Memory and recall

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Questions

Garry et al. (2002) asked 37 college students to complete a daily sex diary via email for 1 month.

Surveyed 6 to 12 months later about sexual activity during the diary phase.

Memory and recall

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Questions

Garry et al. (2002) asked 37 college students to complete a daily sex diary via email for 1 month.

Surveyed 6 to 12 months later about sexual activity during the diary phase.



Type of Intercourse

Response scale

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Questions

How many hours per day do you typically study? Would you say ...

	Scale A	Scale B
	1/2 hour or less	
	From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour	
\leq 2.5 hours	From 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	
	From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours	
	From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours	$2\frac{1}{2}$ hours or less
	Or more than 2 ¹ / ₂ hours	From 2 ¹ / ₂ to 3 hours
		From 3 to 3 ¹ / ₂ hours
> 2.5 hours		From $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours
		From 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours
		Or more than 4 ¹ / ₂ hours

Response scale

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Questions

How many hours per day do you typically study? Would you say ...

	Scale A	Scale B
	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour or less	
	From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour	
\leq 2.5 hours	From 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	
	From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours	
	From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours	2 ¹ / ₂ hours or less
	Or more than 2 ¹ / ₂ hours	From 2 ¹ / ₂ to 3 hours
		From 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours
> 2.5 hours		From $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours
		From 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours
		Or more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Percentage of students reporting activities > 2.5 hours

	Scale A	Scale B
Studying	29	71
Using computer	34	66
Watching TV	8	21

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Questions

We ask students about frequent, mundane events they don't care about.

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- We ask students about frequent, mundane events they don't care about.
- 2 These events are not encoded in their memory, so students construct answers as they take our surveys.

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- **1** We ask students about frequent, mundane events they don't care about.
- 2 These events are not encoded in their memory, so students construct answers as they take our surveys.
- 3 We use vague language in questions, so there is no common understanding of terms.

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- **1** We ask students about frequent, mundane events they don't care about.
- 2 These events are not encoded in their memory, so students construct answers as they take our surveys.
- **3** We use vague language in questions, so there is no common understanding of terms.
- We use vague response scales, with no common understanding of categories.

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- We ask students about frequent, mundane events they don't care about.
- 2 These events are not encoded in their memory, so students construct answers as they take our surveys.
- 3 We use vague language in questions, so there is no common understanding of terms.
- We use vague response scales, with no common understanding of categories.

Characteristics of	
academic surveys	Reason
Lengthy surveys with	Need scales acceptable to other academics
many questions	Need variables for statistical models
Items are vaguely worded	Must have items that are
	comparable across schools
Surveys are rarely altered	Change calls into question findings
over time	from their previous research

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What does the future hold?

Different approaches to asking questions

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Not much more we can do about response rates at this point Instead, focus on question wording

Different approaches to asking questions

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Not much more we can do about response rates at this point Instead, focus on question wording

Some possibilities:

- More specific language in questions
- More specific response scales

Asking questions better



Source: https://www.risc.college/view-survey

Asking questions better



Source: https://www.risc.college/view-survey

Technology

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Most students interact with web via their phones

Surveys must be designed with this in mind



Motivation and cognitive effort

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Liu et al. (2012) studied performance on the ETS Proficiency Profile

Two experimental conditions

- Control condition: Your answers on the tests and the survey will be used only for research purposes and will not be disclosed to anyone except the research team.
- Personal condition: Your answers on the tests and the survey will be used only for research purposes and will not be disclosed to anyone except the research team. However, your test scores may be released to faculty in your college or to potential employers to evaluate your academic ability.

Motivation and cognitive effort

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Questions

Liu et al. (2012) studied performance on the ETS Proficiency Profile

Two experimental conditions

- Control condition: Your answers on the tests and the survey will be used only for research purposes and will not be disclosed to anyone except the research team.
- Personal condition: Your answers on the tests and the survey will be used only for research purposes and will not be disclosed to anyone except the research team. However, your test scores may be released to faculty in your college or to potential employers to evaluate your academic ability.

Students in the personal condition scored dramatically higher

- Research university: .40 SD
- Master's university: .37 SD
- Community college: .68 SD

Motivation and cognitive effort

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 This section has three parts. Please answer all three sections, indicating (1) HOW OFTEN you use the following services, (2) HOW SATISFIED you are with the services, and (3) HOW IMPORTANT the services are to you AT THIS COLLEGE.

		(1) Frequency of Use		(2) Satisfaction			(3) Importance					
		Often	Some- times	Rarely/ Never	Don't know/ N.A.	Very	Some- what	Not at all	N.A.	Very	Some- what	Not at all
a.	Academic advising/planning	١Ò	Ó	Ò	Ó	Ò	Ó	Ò	Ó	Ò	Ó	Ó
b.	Career counseling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c.	Job placement assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d.	Peer or other tutoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.	Skill labs (writing, math, etc.) 🔿			0					0	0	0
f.	Child care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g.	Financial aid advising				0		,00			0	0	0
h.	Computer lab	0	0	0	0	0	~d>	0	0	0	0	0
- i.	Student organizations				0		0			0	0	0
j.	Transfer credit assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ø.,	0	0	0	0
k.	Services to students with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: http://www.ccsse.org/refresh/CCSSE_Refresh_Sample.pdf

Branching to reduce effort and shorten time

0% 100%

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Let's start with the first area where you may have had a challenge.

Think about your use of **academic support services**. Have you had any challenges in the following areas?

	Yes	No
Academic advising	0	0
Tutoring	0	0
Library	0	0
Registering for courses	0	0
Computer and science labs	0	0

Next

Source: https://www.risc.college/view-survey

Back

Branching to reduce effort and shorten time



Source: https://www.risc.college/view-survey

Total survey error



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Questions?

References

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Questions

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