

What role can surveys play in behavioural science?

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16 January 2017
LSE Executive MSc Behavioural Science

About Me

- Assistant Professor at London School of Economics since 2015
- Postdoc at Aarhus University 2012–2015
- PhD in Political Science from Northwestern University (2012)
- Interested in:
 - Political psychology
 - Survey–experimental methods
 - Reproducible computational social science

Premise

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- A survey is any questionnaire-based method of data collection in which most data is produced through “self-reports”

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- Surveys are obviously useful for studying *characteristics, beliefs, and attitudes*
- Surveys are not often seen as useful for studying *behaviour*

Goals for today

By the end of today you should be able to:

- 1 Describe the relationship between (and distinction between) attitudes and behaviours
- 2 Identify the limitations of survey measures of past behaviours and behavioural intentions
- 3 Evaluate possible strategies for improving behavioural self-reporting
- 4 Apply direct, survey-based measures of behaviour to your own work

- 1 Attitudes vs. Behaviours
- 2 Problems with Behavioural Self-Reports
- 3 Credible Behavioural Measures in Surveys
- 4 Conclusion

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Definitions

- Attitude: “a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favour or disfavour” ¹

- Behavior: “The actions by which an organism adjusts to its environment.” (APA)

¹Eagly and Chaiken, 1998, “Attitude Structure and Function.” *Handbook of Social Psychology*, p.269.

How many of you feel that it is important for
citizens to vote?

How many of you feel that it is important for citizens to vote? How many of you voted in the *most recent local election* in which you were eligible to cast a ballot?

What are some behaviours that practising behavioural scientists might care about?
(Think about any domain or context.)

Why should behavioural scientists care about attitudes?

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- Care about attitudes per se, e.g.:
 - To represent public opinions in policymaking
 - To assess sentiment or satisfaction
 - To try to change those views
- Care about attitudes because they induce *behaviour*
- Attitudes are relatively easy to measure on questionnaire/survey methods

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- Behaviours are (often) public
- Behaviours are (often) politically, economically, and socially consequential
- Behaviours go beyond “cheap talk”
 - Greater construct validity
 - More reliable/stable
 - etc.

From attitudes to behaviours?

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 - Attitudes interact with both subjective norms and “perceived behavioural control”

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- *MODE* (Fazio)
 - Adds a motivation and opportunity “dual process” framework to attitude–behaviour linkages

From attitudes to behaviours?

- Basically, there are many reasons why attitudes do not correlate very highly with behaviours
- People may also have attitudes toward the behaviours themselves (e.g., wanting to act on attitude but disavouring a given action)
- Attitude strength is possibly critical (but conceptually murky)

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Some Common Wisdom

Surveys are a good instrument for measuring
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Surveys are a good instrument for measuring
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But attitudes are not the same as behaviours!

Therefore, surveys are a poor instrument for
measuring and studying behaviours!

Concern 1: Self-reports are not behaviours

- A survey questionnaire measures “responses” expressed in words, numbers, and other trivial actions
- These are obviously not behaviours but reports of behaviours.

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- These are obviously not behaviours but reports of behaviours.
- Questionnaires can, however, measure *behavioural intentions* and *self-reported past behaviour*

Concern 2: Behavioural intentions are poor predictors of behaviour

- All three models of attitude–behaviour linkage suggest the effect of attitudes on behaviours is conditional
 - TRA: Depends on subjective norms
 - TPB: Also depends on behavioural control
 - MODE: Also depends on motivation and opportunity

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- Behavioural intention questions do not effectively measure future behaviour
- Questionnaires can measure *past behaviour*

Concern 3: Survey measures of past behaviour lack validity

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- Many different, imperfect operationalizations:
 - “Have you ever...?”
 - “When was the last time...?”
 - “How many times in the past <PERIOD> have you...?”
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- Numerous issues emerge here!

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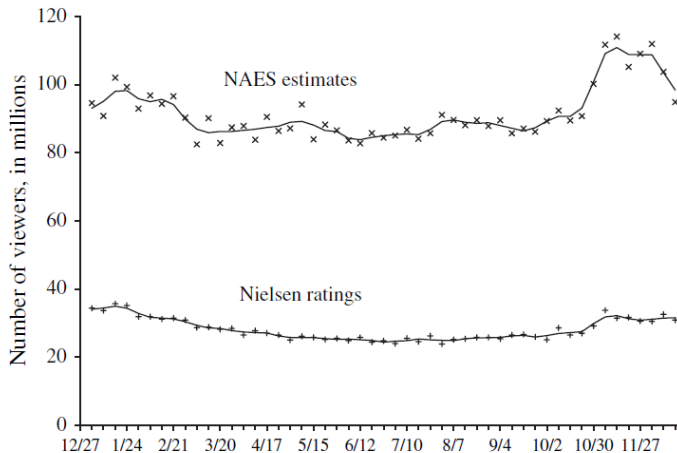
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Problems with behavioural self-reports

Rarely correspond to direct “true” measures behaviour. Why?

- Recall failure and false memories
- Reference period ambiguity and lags
- Recency and primacy biases
- Social desirability biases
- Construct invalidity

Example: Prior (2009)²



²Prior. 2009. "Improving Media Effects Research through Better Measurement of News Exposure." *Journal of Politics* 71(3): 893–908. doi:10.1017/S0022381609090781

Example: Prior (2009)²

- Prior argues that recall of hours television watched and specific programmes watched is too cognitively challenging

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Example: Prior (2009)²

- Prior argues that recall of hours television watched and specific programmes watched is too cognitively challenging
- Suggests using population benchmarks to provide “anchoring”

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Example: Holbrook & Krosnick (2016)³

- People massively overreport voting in elections

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- People massively overreport voting in elections
- Past experiments show that giving respondents excuses for why others may not have voted lower reported turnout but not fully

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Example: Holbrook & Krosnick (2016)³

- People massively overreport voting in elections
- Past experiments show that giving respondents excuses for why others may not have voted lower reported turnout but not fully
- Their design does two things:
 - Measures self-reported past intention
 - Primes respondents with those excuses and asks for how those excuses might have led them to deviate from their intentions

³Holbrook & Krosnick. 2013. "A New Question Sequence to Measure Voter Turnout in Telephone Surveys." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 77: 106–23. doi:10.1093/poq/nfs061

Some provisional conclusions

- 1 It is hard to write construct valid measures of past behaviour
- 2 Behavioural intentions are poorly predictive of future behaviour
- 3 So, behavioural self-reports are very problematic!

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- 1 It is hard to write construct valid measures of past behaviour
- 2 Behavioural intentions are poorly predictive of future behaviour
- 3 So, behavioural self-reports are very problematic!
- 4 Thesis: focus on behaviours that can be measured within a survey context!

Abandon behavioural self-reports?

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Sometimes we have no choice but to rely on a self-reported measure of past behaviour or future behavioural intentions!

Improving Self-Reports

⁴Delavande and Manski. 2010. "Probabilistic Polling and Voting in the 2008 Presidential Election." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 74(3): 433–59.

Improving Self-Reports

- Use unambiguous, short, and recent reference periods

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Improving Self-Reports

- Use unambiguous, short, and recent reference periods
- Provide population benchmarks
- Excuse socially undesirable behaviour
- Use alternative survey modes to avoid social desirability
- Try probabilistic measures of intention⁴
- Validate self-reports against actual behaviour where possible

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Behavioural measures

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Three broad categories:

- 1 Behavioural measures that provide survey paradata
- 2 Behavioural measures that operationalize attitudes
- 3 Behavioural measures that operationalize behaviours

Behavioural Measures for Paradata

Why?

- Respondents use of the survey tells us something meaningful about their behaviour

Behavioural Measures for Paradata

Why?

- Respondents use of the survey tells us something meaningful about their behaviour

What?

Behavioural Measures for Paradata

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- Respondents use of the survey tells us something meaningful about their behaviour

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- Nonresponse

Behavioural Measures for Paradata

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- Nonresponse
- Response latencies

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- Eye tracking

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What?

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- Eye tracking
- Mouse tracking
- Smartphone metadata

Behavioural Measures for Attitudes

Why?

- Attitudinal self-reports might be “cheap talk”

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Why?

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- Implicit Association Test

Behavioural Measures for Attitudes

Why?

- Attitudinal self-reports might be “cheap talk”

What?

- Implicit Association Test
- Incentivized Survey questions

Behavioural Measures for Behaviour

Why?

- We want to observe or affect behaviour (e.g., in an experiment)

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Why?

- We want to observe or affect behaviour (e.g., in an experiment)

What?

- Directly measure or initiate a direct measure of a behaviour
- May be measured by something that occurs within the confines of the survey or something outside of the survey

Example 1: Active Information Choice

⁵Guess, AM. 2015. "Measure for Measure." *Political Analysis* 23: 59–75. doi:10.1093/pan/mpu010

⁶Leeper, TJ. 2014. "The Informational Basis for Mass Polarization." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 78(1): 27–46. doi:10.1093/poq/nft045

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Reports From the Hive,
Where the Swarm
Concurs

Doctors Can Work
Together to Improve
Patient Health, But Need
Appropriate Incentives

SEC Vote Requires
Business Filings to Add
Environmental Risks to
Bottom Line

Wellness, Rather
Than Illness, Is Focus
Under Outcome-
Accountable Care

Pay for Performance
Improves Quality of
Health Care Through
Collaborative Medicine

Patients Better Served
When Providers Paid for
Health Outcomes

Anatomy of a Tear-
Jerker

Gender Differences in
Education Need
Innovative Solution

Why are 3-D Movies so
Bad?

Improving America's
Health Requires Provider
Incentives, Not 'Fee-for-
Service'

Spammers Use the
Human Touch to Avoid
CAPTCHA

Heart Attack While
Dining at Heart Attack
Grill in Las Vegas

Physicians Group Says
Quality Will Improve
Under Outcome-based
Payments

When Paid for Outcomes,
Doctors Have Little
Reason to Treat Highest
Risk Patients

USDA Raises Corn
Export Outlook

Out of the O.R., T.R.
Knight Back Onto the
Stage

Council Is Set to
Consider Increases in
Hotel and Property Taxes

A Bowl of Chili with
Bragging Rights

Will a Standardized
System for Verifying
Web Identity Ever
Catch On?

Paying Doctors Based
on Outcomes Will
Lead to Rationing

Example 1: Active Information Choice

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- Information boards⁶

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Example 1: Active Information Choice

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- Video choice⁷
- Dynamic Process Tracing Environment⁸

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Stage: Primary Election

Sub-stage: Early Primary

Time Remaining: 21:26

6:46

Andy Fischer's Political Experience

DELEGATE COUNT, END OF FEBRUARY

Republican Primary

Sam Green's Mother provides a Childhood Anecdote

Dana Turner's Picture

Terry Davis's Current Job Performance

Taylor Harris's Age

Iowa General Election

January, 2008

Time remaining: 5:23

Hillary Clinton wins in South Dakota!



Stage: Pre-Election

Sub-stage: PE-2

Time Remaining: 0:00

0:00

Question 1 of 1

Primary elections require voters to choose the party they want to vote in. Before we begin the Iowa primary, please choose either the the Republican or Democrat Primary. You will see candidates for both parties but will be only able to vote in the party you choose.

- Republican
- Democrat

Select an answer, then click the End button to end the questionnaire.

End

Example 2: Sign-up/Enrolment

An extension of information choice behaviour would be explicit engagement in other kinds of (small) behaviours, such as:

- Entering an email address to receive information or join a mailing list^{9 10}
- Signing up for an appointment or further interaction

⁹Leeper, T.J. 2017. "How Does Treatment Self-Selection Affect Inferences About Political Communication?" *Journal of Experimental Political Science*: In press.

¹⁰Bolsen, Druckman, & Cook. 2014. "Communication and Collective Actions." *Journal of Experimental Political Science* 1(1): 24–38. doi:10.1017/xps.2014.2

Example 3: Incentivised Survey Questions

Definitions:

- A survey question is just a self-report
- An *incentivized* survey question attached financial gains or losses to the answer options

Mark your gamble selection with an X in the last column across from your preferred gamble.

Gamble	Event	Payoff	Probabilities	Your Selection
1	A	\$10	50%	
	B	\$10	50%	
2	A	\$18	50%	
	B	\$6	50%	
3	A	\$26	50%	
	B	\$2	50%	
4	A	\$34	50%	
	B	-\$2	50%	
5	A	\$42	50%	
	B	-\$6	50%	

Eckel & Grossman. 2008 "Forecasting risk attitudes." *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 68(1): 1-17.
doi:10.1016/j.jebo.2008.04.006

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Paradigm could be applied to any measure of behavioural intentions to avoid cheap talk.

Example 4: Purchasing Decisions

Common ways to study purchasing behaviour include:

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Common ways to study purchasing behaviour include:

- Direct attitudinal questions

Example 4: Purchasing Decisions

Common ways to study purchasing behaviour include:

- Direct attitudinal questions
- Retrospective and prospective self-reports

Example 4: Purchasing Decisions

Common ways to study purchasing behaviour include:

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- Conjoint experiments

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Common ways to study purchasing behaviour include:

- Direct attitudinal questions
- Retrospective and prospective self-reports
- Conjoint experiments

Another way is embedding a purchase in a survey.¹¹

¹¹Bolsen, T. 2011. "A Lightbulb Goes On." *Political Behavior* 35(1): 1–20. 10.1007/s11109-011-9186-5



Example 5: Donations

- Miller and Krosnick¹¹ asked for charitable donations via cheque directly as part of a paper-and-pencil survey

¹¹Miller, Krosnick, & Lowe. N.d. "The Impact of Policy Change Threat on Financial Contributions to Interest Groups." Working paper.

¹²Klar & Piston. 2015. "The influence of competing organisational appeals on individual donations." *Journal of Public Policy* 35(2): 171–91. doi:10.1017/S0143814X15000203

Example 5: Donations

- Miller and Krosnick¹¹ asked for charitable donations via cheque directly as part of a paper-and-pencil survey
- Klar and Piston¹² offered respondents a survey incentive up-front for participation and then later offered them a chance to donate (a portion of payment) to a charity

¹¹Miller, Krosnick, & Lowe. N.d. "The Impact of Policy Change Threat on Financial Contributions to Interest Groups." Working paper.

¹²Klar & Piston. 2015. "The influence of competing organisational appeals on individual donations." *Journal of Public Policy* 35(2): 171–91. doi:10.1017/S0143814X15000203

Example 6: Web Tracking Data

- 1 Active installation of a tracking app, such as YouGov Pulse^{13 14}
- 2 Post-hoc collection of web history files using something like Web Historian¹⁵

¹³<https://yougov.co.uk/find-solutions/profiles/pulse/>

¹⁴Guess, AM. N.d. "Media Choice and Moderation." Working paper, <https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/663930/GuessJMP.pdf>.

¹⁵<http://www.webhistorian.org/>

Other Possibilities

¹⁶Mao, Mason, Suri, Watts. 2016. "An Experimental Study of Team Size and Performance on a Complex Task." *PLoS ONE* 11(4): e0153048. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0153048

Other Possibilities

- Coordination tasks
 - Synchronous group tasks¹⁶
 - Game play
 - Simulations

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- Coordination tasks
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 - Simulations

- Offering incentives to perform future behaviour (tracked elsewhere)

¹⁶Mao, Mason, Suri, Watts. 2016. "An Experimental Study of Team Size and Performance on a Complex Task." *PLoS ONE* 11(4): e0153048. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0153048

Other Possibilities

- Coordination tasks
 - Synchronous group tasks¹⁶
 - Game play
 - Simulations

- Offering incentives to perform future behaviour (tracked elsewhere)

- OAuth/API integrations w/ other platforms
 - Merging website usage data w/ survey data
 - Treating website sign-up or usage as behavioural outcomes
 - Linking with smartphone metadata

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With a partner, brainstorm how one or more these behavioural measures might be applied to a survey data collection relevant to your own work or your organisation.

- 1 Attitudes vs. Behaviours
- 2 Problems with Behavioural Self-Reports
- 3 Credible Behavioural Measures in Surveys
- 4 Conclusion**

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- 4 Validate, validate, validate!

To Sum Up. . .

- Surveys are well-designed to measure current characteristics, beliefs, and attitudes
- Self-report measures have many problems
- Surveys can incorporate direct measures of respondent behaviour
- We're still experimenting, so more research is needed on validity of such measures

Thanks!

I will be around for questions.
Don't hesitate to be in touch later on:

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