Using Online Panels To Recruit And Survey Diverse Voices: Best Practices And Lessons Learned

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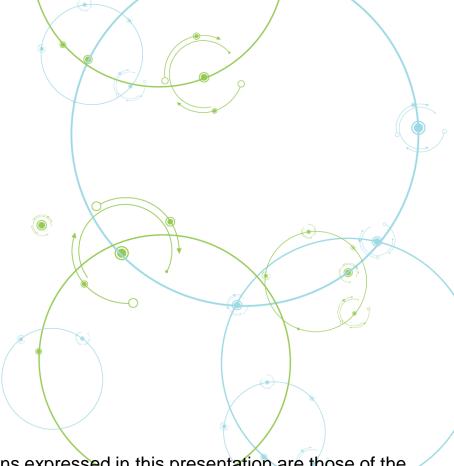
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Overview

- Background/key testing goals
- Considerations
- Testing methods
- Findings/Lessons Learned
- Limitations
- References/resources



The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Justice.

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

- One of two of the nation's major sources of data on criminal victimization (with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program)
- Household-based survey collecting information from a nationally representative sample of persons 12 or older on nonfatal violent and property crimes reported and not reported to police
- Administered by the U.S. Census Bureau through in-person and telephone interviews
- o For more information see NCVS webpage: https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/ncvs

NCVS Instrument Redesign

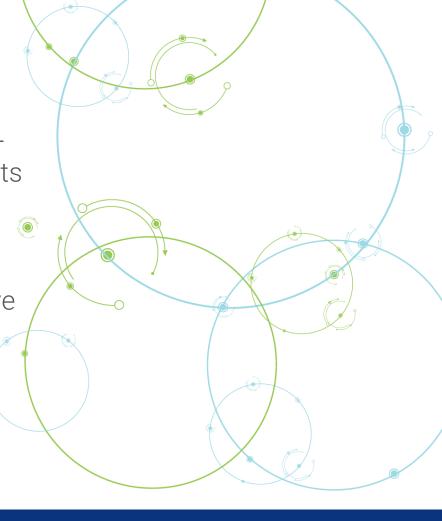
Last redesigned in 1992

 BJS is currently undertaking major multiyear redesign of NCVS survey instruments

 Focus on modernizing the content and organization of the survey

 Generate better and more comprehensive measures of crime

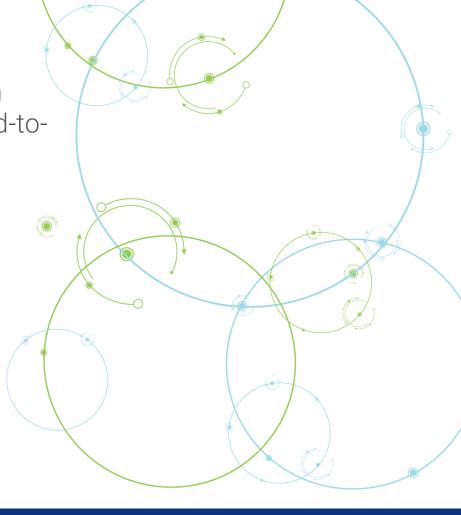
- Redesign efforts undertaken with:
 - Westat
 - National Victimization Statistical Support Center (RTI)
 - Census Bureau



Presentation Focus

 Innovative testing methods focused on improving survey measurement of hard-toreach groups:

- Juveniles
- Victims of hate crime
- Victims of identity theft
- Additional challenges with traditional testing methods:
 - · Cost and timeline considerations
 - COVID-19



Key Testing Goals

Juveniles	Hate Crime	Identity Theft
 Assess comprehension of questions 	 Assess comprehension of terminology 	 Modernize questions to reflect current context
 Assess data quality Understand nonresponse and strategies for increasing participation Assess efficacy of proxy (parental) reporting 	 Reduce false negative and positive response Improve understanding of perceptions of bias motivation Refine questions used to classify crime as a hate crime 	 Clarify distinctions between attempted vs. completed incidents Reduce telescoping through efforts to improve bounding

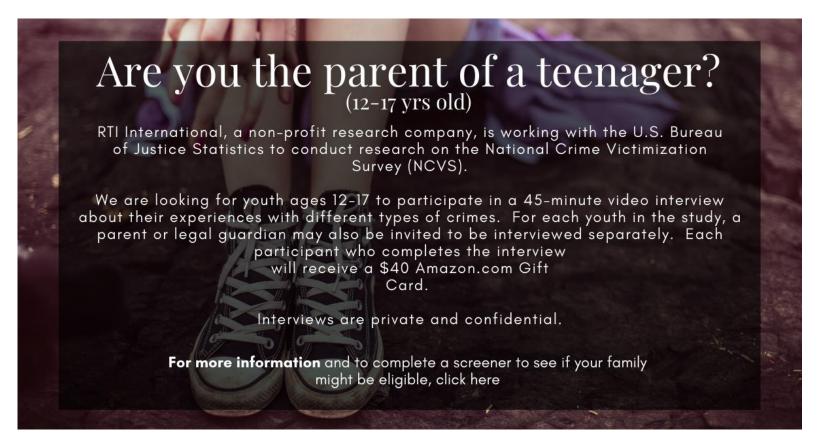
Considerations

Juveniles	Hate Crime	Identity Theft
• COVID	• COVID	• COVID
 Need for relatively large sample (parent: n=73; juvenile: n=106) Difficulties in recruiting parent child dyads and obtaining parental consent Short testing window (Nov-Dec 2020) Sensitive nature of questions for youth 	 Need for relatively large sample (survey respondents: n=>4,000; cog interviews: n=60) Short testing window (Sept-early Oct 2020) Relative rarity of hate crime Reducing burden by not using full NCVS 	 Need for relatively large sample (n=~30,000) Detecting 1% difference across 3 versions Short testing window (July-Aug 2020) Hesitance of victims to believe efforts are legitimate

Recruitment/Testing Approach

Juveniles	Hate Crime	Identity Theft
 Recruitment: Mechanical Turk (MTurk), Facebook, Instagram, Reddit, Pinterest Parent completed online web screener Cognitive interviews conducted via Zoom w/parent and child separately 	 Recruitment: MTurk Respondents randomized into 2 groups Completed short online survey w/quantitative and qualitive responses (shortened version of NCVS) Qualified respondents offered opportunity to participate in cognitive interview 	 Recruitment: AmeriSpeak, Lucid, MTurk Respondents completed short survey via web (85%) or phone (15%) Respondents randomized into 3 groups Completed short survey (shortened version of NCVS Identity Theft Supplement)

Example Social Media Ad



Findings - Juveniles

 Most participants were identified from social media ads

Virtual interviewing generally worked well

Interviewers kept respondents engaged w/shorter interviews

 Interviewers able to monitor for distress during video interviews

- Larger geographic diversity possible
- Able to assess juvenile comprehension
- Received parental feedback on participation

Findings – Hate Crime

 Crowdsourcing platforms facilitate recruitment of large numbers of respondents in a short period

 Ability to monitor respondent demographics and align with U.S. population data

 Despite protections in place, falsification can be an issue and monitoring is necessary

 Able to address key research question of which version of the questions resulted in greatest amount of error



Findings – Identity Theft

 Low incidence of observable satisficing behaviors (skipping, speeding, straight-lining)

 $(\sim 1\%)$

- related to data quality and bias

Limitations

- Mode differences between the testing platform and the NCVS may mean that additional testing is required to fully integrate changes into the survey
- Potential bias in sample due to requirements of internet/technology access
- Virtual and web-based collections necessitate short survey instruments
- Need to develop strategies to identify true respondents (vs. bots) when recruiting through social media and online platforms

References/Resources

- NEW NCVS Instrument Redesign Webpage:
 https://bjs.ojp.gov/programs/ncvs/instrument-redesign
- o Includes links to report on:
 - Redesign Summary and Field Test
 - NCVS Juvenile Testing
 - Enhancing the Measurement of Hate Crime in the NCVS

