Whither the Web: Web 2.0 and the Changing World of Web Surveys

"What's the buzz? Tell me what's a-happening"

(Jesus Christ Superstar)

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Overview of Presentation

- What is Web 2.0 ... and why should we care?
- Two flavors of Web 2.0
- Examples of Web 2.0 applications
- Implications for survey research

What is Web 2.0?

- Q: Is "Web 2.0" just marketing hype or is there traction and meaning to the term?
- A: Yes
- Definitions of Web 2.0 are scarce but examples of Web 2.0 abound
- "Web 2.0 is an attitude not a technology" (lan Davis' blog, 4/21/07)
- Whatever it means, the Web is changing. New tools and techniques are facilitating a different way of using the Internet
- Whether it is evolutionary or revolutionary is the debate

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The Web 2.0 Cloud

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TAGTAGGER

TAGGLOUD RITTELS

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USABILITY

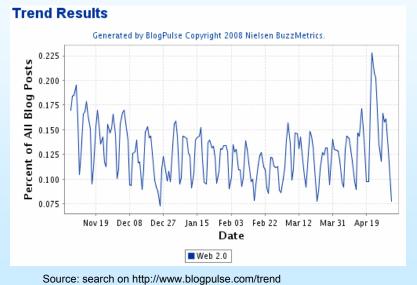
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What is Web 2.0?

Some examples from Tim O'Reilly, who popularized the term in 2004:

Web 1.0 Web 2.0

Ofoto \rightarrow Flickr

Britannica online

— Wikipedia

Personal websites

Blogging

Publishing

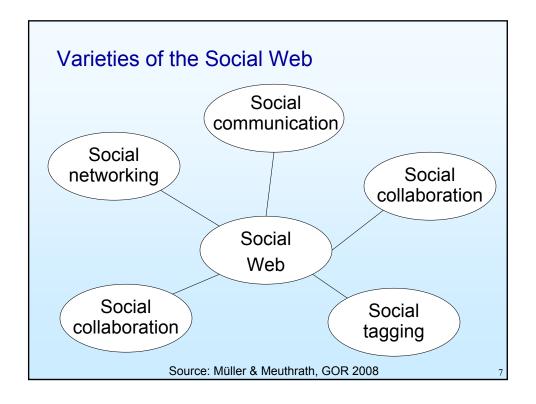
— Participation

Webmaster → Everyone

Directories (taxonomy) → Tagging (folksonomy)

Two Flavors of Web 2.0

- Web 2.0.s:
 - · Social, collaborative, participatory Web
 - Massive co-creation
 - Democratization of the Web
 - New tools and technologies to support social interaction through the Web
- Web 2.0.i:
 - Interactions Web
 - New tools and technologies to enhance the interaction between user and Web server



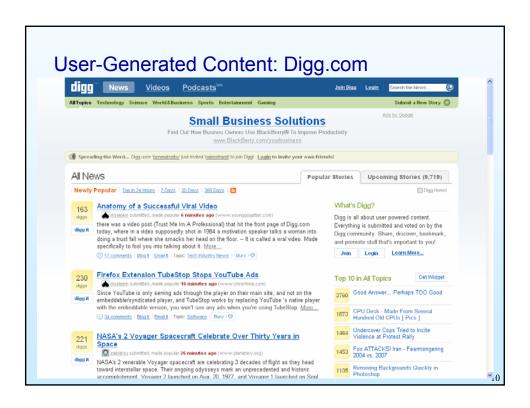
Web 2.0.s: Social Web Examples

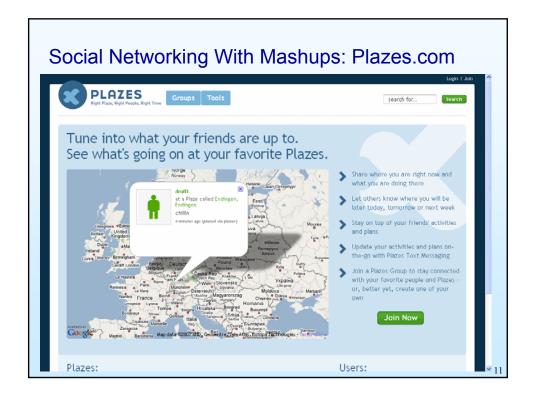
- Social communication
 - · E.g., Skype, blogs
- Social collaboration
 - Consumer-generated media (CGM), user-generated content (UGC)
 - E.g., YouTube.com, Wikipedia.com, Digg.com
- Social tagging or folksonomies
 - E.g., StumbleUpon.com, 43Things.com, Xanga.com
- Social navigation
 - Tag clouds
- Social networking
 - · E.g., MySpace.com, FaceBook.com, LinkedIn.com
- Multiple types
 - · Mashups, e.g., Plazes.com
 - · Virtual worlds, e.g., SecondLife.com
- Some examples follow...

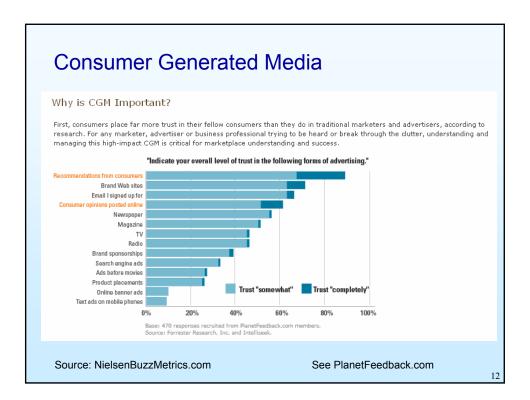
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Social Tagging or Folksonomies: 43Things.com



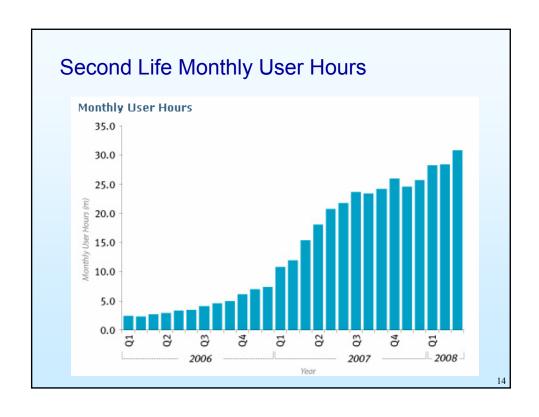




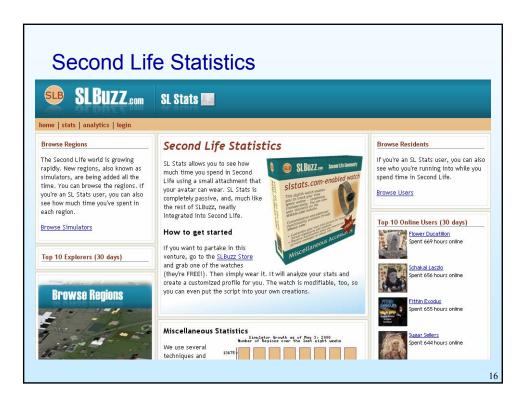


Virtual Worlds, Virtual Research

- Get a life ... a Second Life, that is
- Second Life is one of the fastest growing virtual worlds
 - Over 12 million registered users
 - See next slide for growth in monthly user hours
- Already widely used by traditional and online retailers for marketing, branding, etc.
- Several market researchers have a presence in Second Life

















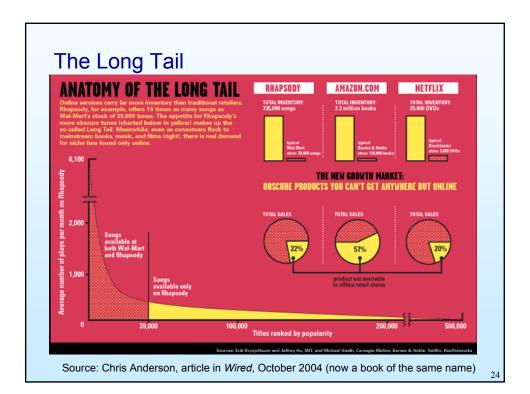
Research Companies Using Web 2.0.s

- Some examples:
 - www.Brainjuicer.com
 - www.Dialego.de's Mind Voyager and ConsumerNeeds Tagging qualitative tools
 - www.VirtualSurveys.com
 - Repéres has a presence on Second Life (see http://reperes-secondlife.com/index.asp)
- Many other examples already out there

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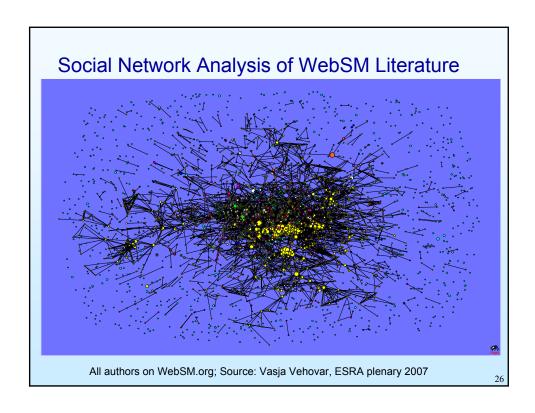
Web 2.0.s: Implications for Survey Research

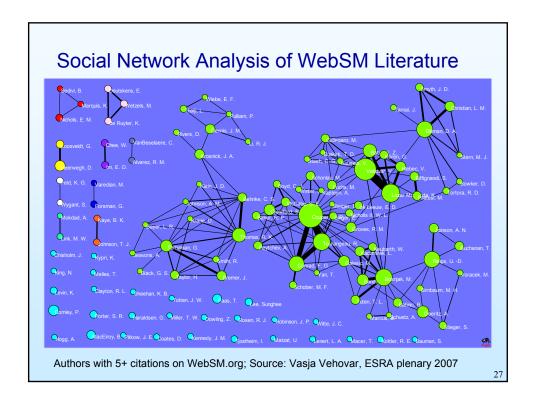
- Time magazine: "The New Web ... is a tool for bringing together the small contributions of millions of people and making them matter."
- Millions of people are posting content on the Web
 - This is all in digital format (easily searched, sorted, analyzed, etc.)
 - The golden age for content analysis software
- Rare events, groups, behaviors more accessible (the long tail)
- Web 2.0.s is creating communities that may be of research interest in their own right
- Social networks can be readily studied dynamically across time and space
- People are influencing others online
 - Viral marketing, word of mouth marketing (WOMMA), etc.
 - Can study the spread of ideas
- But these may not represent the broader (Internet) population typically the top of the pyramid

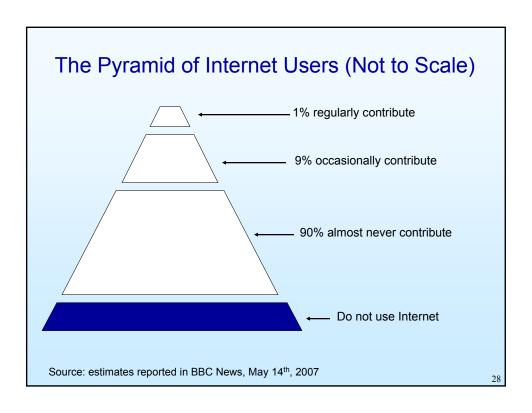


The Long Tail

- Average Barnes and Noble inventory is 130,000 books, yet more than half of Amazon's book sales come from outside the top 130,000 titles
- Average Blockbuster carries <3,000 DVD, yet 1/5th of Netflix rentals are outside the top 3,000 titles
- Rhapsody streams more songs each month beyond its top 10,000 than it does its top 10,000







Pew's Typology of ICT Users

	Group name	% of adult population	What you need to know about them
Elite Tech Users (31% of American adults)	Omnivores	8%	They have the most information gadgets and services, which they use voraciously to participate in cyberspace and express themselves online and do a range of Web 2.0 activities such as blogging or managing their own Web pages.
	Connectors	7%	Between featured-packed cell phones and frequent online use, they connect to people and manage digital content using ICTs – all with high levels of satisfaction about how ICTs let them work with community groups and pursue hobbies.
	Lackluster Veterans	8%	They are frequent users of the internet and less avid about cell phones. They are not thrilled with ICT-enabled connectivity.
	Productivity Enhancers	8%	They have strongly positive views about how technology lets them keep up with others, do their jobs, and learn new things.
Middle-of-the- road Tech Users	Mobile Centrics	10%	They fully embrace the functionality of their cell phones. They use the internet, but not often, and like how ICTs connect them to others.
(20%)	Connected But Hassled	10%	They have invested in a lot of technology, but they find the connectivity intrusive and information something of a burden.
	Inexperienced Experimenters	8%	They occasionally take advantage of interactivity, but if they had more experience, they might do more with ICTs.
Few Tech Assets (49%)	Light But Satisfied	15%	They have some technology, but it does not play a central role in their daily lives. They are satisfied with what ICTs do for them.
	Indifferents	11%	Despite having either cell phones or online access, these users use ICTs only intermittently and find connectivity annoying.
	Off the Network	15%	Those with neither cell phones nor internet connectivity tend to be older adults who are content with old media.

Source: J.B. Horrigan, A Typology of Information and Communication Technology Users (May 7, 2007), http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_ICT_Typology.pdf

But this is not really survey research.

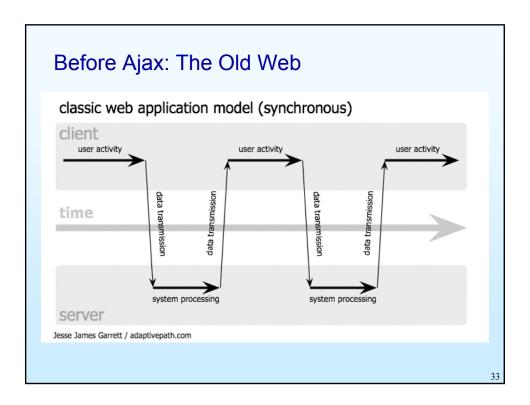
To look for implications of Web 2.0 for survey research we must turn to Web 2.0.i...

Web 2.0.i: The Interactions Web

- Set of tools to facilitate fluid interaction
- Based on AJAX: Asynchronous JavaScript and XML¹
 - Definition: Ajax is a web development technique for creating interactive web applications. The intent is to make web pages feel more responsive by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes, so that the entire web page does not have to be reloaded each time the user requests a change. This is meant to increase the web page's interactivity, speed, and usability.
- Host of new programming and design tools (Ruby on Rails, Laszlo, etc.) extend interactivity beyond HTML

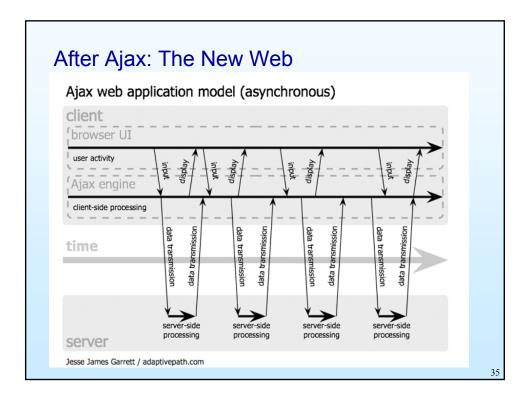
Web 1.0: The Old Web

- User completes a static form, then submits it to the Web server
- Web server processes the information, then sends the next page to the user
- User then refines request, or enters additional information, and resubmits
- Examples:
 - http://www.google.com/
 - http://www.mapquest.com/



Web 2.0.i: The New Web

- While the user is entering information in the form, the browser is communicating in the background with the server
 - Preloading requested data
 - Narrowing information field
 - Dynamically updating form
- Smoother, more natural interaction, improved "flow"
- Examples:
 - www.google.com/webhp?complete=1&hl=en
 - www.map24.com



Web 2.0.i and Survey Research

- Several early tests and demonstrations of Web 2.0.i to enhance online surveys, e.g.:
 - Use of dynamic maps for campus drinking survey (SSG) (Sinibaldi et al., 2006)
 - Virtual store shelves (Dialego.de; CommonKnowledge.com)
- Increasing use of more dynamic or interactive features in Web surveys, using Java, JavaScript or Flash, e.g.:
 - Visual analog scales and dynamic rating scales (e.g., Couper et al., 2006; Funke & Reips, 2007; Thomas & Couper, 2007)
 - Video Web studies (e.g., Fuchs and Funke, 2007)
 - Card sort and ranking tasks (e.g., Neubarth, 2006)
 - Dynamic lookup (e.g., Funke & Reips, 2007)
 - Navigation in grids (e.g., Galesic et al., 2007)
 - Social network studies (see papers by G. Koren et al., on websm.org)

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Web 2.0.i: Implications for Survey Research

- Web 2.0.i is adding a number of interesting interactive tools to the survey researcher's toolbox
- Potential to make surveys more interesting, efficient, and accurate
- But many of the benefits are yet to be demonstrated
 - Mixed results on some tools (slider bars, dynamic lookup)
 - Little or no research on others

Final Comments on Web 2.0 and Survey Research

- On the one hand...
 - What's cool is not always what's useful
 - Avoid technology for technology's sake
 - Fundamental criteria by which we evaluate survey methods and techniques remain valid
 - New techniques must be tested and proven useful before widespread adoption
- On the other hand...
 - The nature of the Web is changing, along with expectations, experiences, behavior, etc.
 - · We must be ready to adapt to the new medium
 - Many potential opportunities are waiting to be explored

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A Third Flavor: Web 2.0.m, The Mobile Web

- Web applications are becoming increasing more mobile (see Mark Cameron's ASC paper)
- The Mobile Web has been around for several years in Europe (3G, NG), but only recently getting more attention in the U.S.
- The iPhone is the new poster child of the mobile Web
- With GPS-enabled and Internet-enabled mobile devices, a wide variety of human behaviors can be tracked and studied as they are occurring

Some Citations

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- Thomas, R.K., and Couper, M.P. (2007), "A Comparison of Visual Analog and Graphic Rating Scales." Paper presented at the General Online Research Conference (GOR'07), Leipzig, March.

Additional information can be found at WebSM.org

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Thank you!

Mick 1.5

