

















Designing Envelopes to Encourage Response Considerations and Effects of Experimentation

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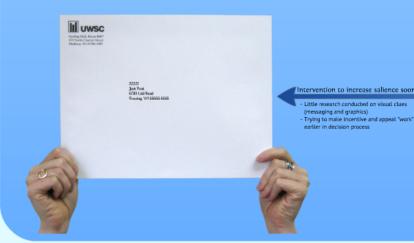


Participation Decision Points

Receiving the Envelope

Do I want or need to open this?

- · Size, shape, and weight
- Sponsor
- Recipient
- Visual components



Opening the Envelope

Do I want to participate in this?

- Incentive
- Cover Letter elements and appeal



Participating in study

Do I want to continue this?

- Questionnaire Design
- Questionnaire Length



Intervention to increase salience sooner

- Little research conducted on visual clues (messaging and graphics)
- Trying to make incentive and appeal "work" earlier in decision process

Wisconsin Longitudinal Study

Refusal Conversion Mailing

Experiment Design

- Refusal conversion mailing (N=2,361+)
- Simple random sample of 1st refusals
- Treatment group received sticker on envelope
- Control group received no message on envelope

Messaging:

- "Small"
 - Doesn't raise expectation too high
- "Thanks"
 - · Doesn't raise expectation too high
 - · Show gratitude in a short message
- · Considered using "gift" in place of "thanks"
 - "Thanks" retain some sense of mystery
 - Without specifying, "gift" could sound like commercial marketing
- "Previous participation"
 - Draw on participants sense of membership
 - Distinguishes mailing from commercial marketing (Dillman et. al, 2009)

Visual elements:

- Sticker
 - · Easy to implement, change, or add mid-project
 - Less expensive







University of Wisconsin Survey Center 630 West Mifflin St. Room 174 Madison, Wisconsin 53703-2636

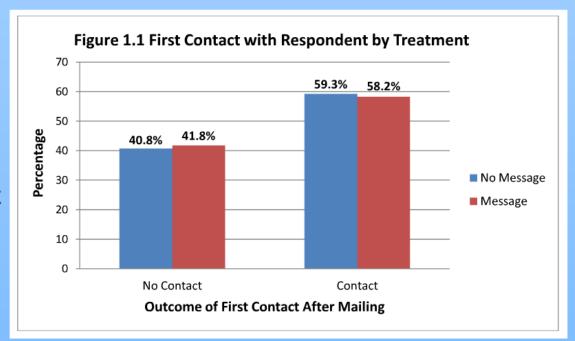
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

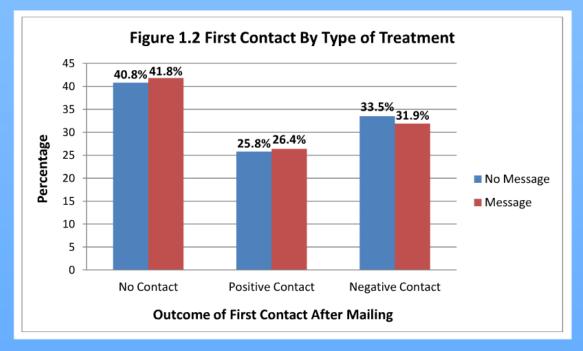
Jack Frost 6789 Cold Road Freezing, WI 55555-5555

A small thanks for your previous participation is enclosed

Experiment Results

- Study is ongoing
- We analyzed effect on first contact after mailing
- We found no difference in the outcome of the first contact





Survey of the Health of Wisconsin

La Crosse & Wood County Mail Survey

Experiment 1

Experiment Design

- Mail Survey (N=2,608)
- Random address based sample
- First mailing:
 - received \$2 vs. \$5
 - received no message vs. message
- Second mailing:
 - received \$0 vs. \$2
 - received no message vs. message
- 8 balanced treatment groups per county

Messaging:

- · One appeal
 - Monetary appeal
- Brings incentive "work" in earlier
- Explicitly mention "cash" to reduce number of throw-aways

Thank You! A cash gift is enclosed.





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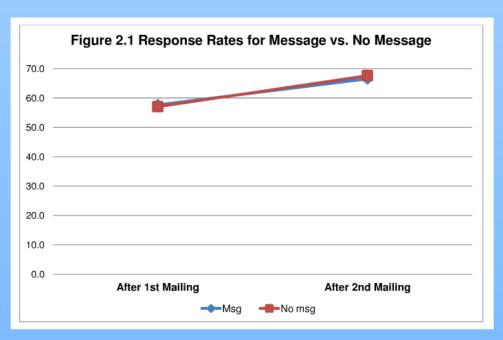
Do Not Forward

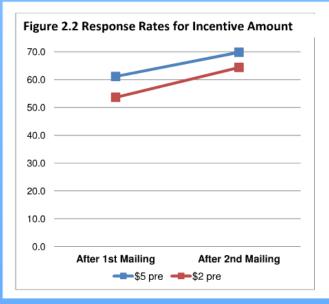
A cash gift is enclosed.

22222 Jack Frost 6789 Cold Road Freezing, WI 55555-5555

Experiment Results

- Envelope message had no effect
- The additional \$2 incentive had no effect
- The \$5 pre-incentive performed significantly better than the \$2 pre-incentive.





Survey of the Health of Wisconsin

La Crosse & Wood County Mail Survey

Experiment Design

- Mail Survey (N=2,616)
- · Random address based sample
- First mailing:
 - received \$2
 - received no message vs. money message vs. health message
- · Second mailing:
 - received \$0 vs. \$5
 - received no message vs. money message vs. health message
- 6 treatment groups per county

Messaging:

- Two appeals:
 - Monetary appeal
 - Health-related appeal

Visual elements:

- More noticeable graphic components
- Striking, attention-getting, attractive
- Considered using color county logo
 - Felt that color would draw attention away from graphic and message

Experiment 2

Monetary Appeal

We've included a small cash gift to thank you for your participation!

Health-Related Appeal

Your participation is needed to build a healthier Wood County!



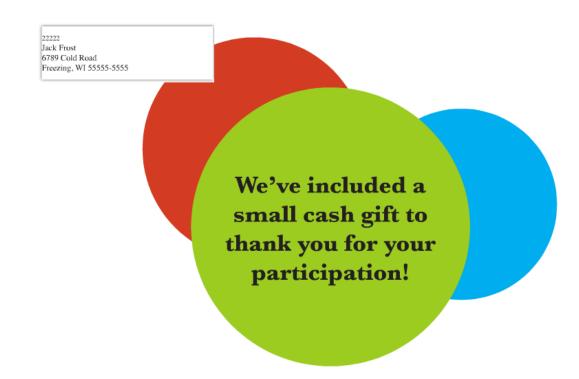
UWSC Sterling Hall, B607 475 N. Churler Street Madison, WI 53706-1507 Do Not Forward





UWSC Sterling Hall, B607 475 N. Charter Street Madison, WI 53706-1507

Do Not Forward



- · Considered using color county logo
 - · Felt that color would draw attention away from graphic and message



Alternative Designs



- · Self-selection (into or out of study) · What other images could serve better to signify "health?"
- Bias in responses to survey questions
- · How will images of active people effect responses? (Toepoel & Couper, 2011)
- · Logistics of design
- · Positioning of graphics so not to interfere with post office procedures



- · Self-selection (into or out of study)
 - · Bright colors and hands geared more toward children and youth
- Ambiguous and/or conflicting visual clues
 Charity or youth "feel"



- Legibility
 Too difficult to see that the graphic is cash
- Experimental Design
 Does this design differ enough from Experiment 1?
 Might not have had enough graphic "oomph"



- Self-selection (into or out of study)
 All white, youthful hands
- · Experimental Design:
- Does this design differ too much from Experiment 1?
 Might have too much graphic "oomph"



Do Not Forward

Jack Frost 6789 Cold Road Freezing, WI 55555-5555

You can help build a healthier Wisconsin!



- Self-selection (into or out of study)
 - What other images could serve better to signify "health?"
- Bias in responses to survey questions
 - How will images of active people effect responses?
 (Toepoel & Couper, 2011)
- Logistics of design
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- Self-selection (into or out of study)
 - Bright colors and hands geared more toward children and youth
- Ambiguous and/or conflicting visual clues
 - Charity or youth "feel"



22222 Jack Frost 6789 Cold Road Freezing, WI 55555-5555

Thank you?
Your cash gift is enclosed?

- Legibility
 - Too difficult to see that the graphic is cash
- Experimental Design
 - Does this design differ enough from Experiment 1?
 - Might not have had enough graphic "oomph"



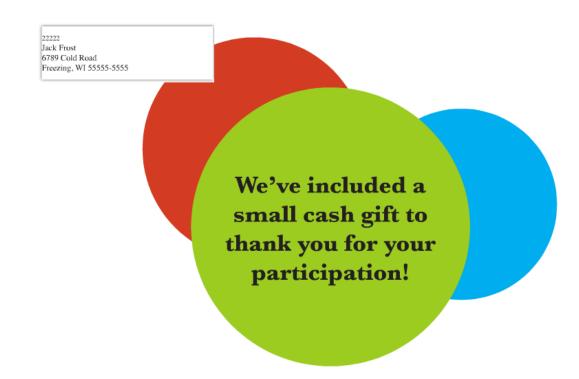
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- Experimental Design:
 - Does this design differ too much from Experiment 1?
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*Envelope drafts were designed with either cash or health in mind introducing additional variance. We wanted to vary the message, not the graphics.



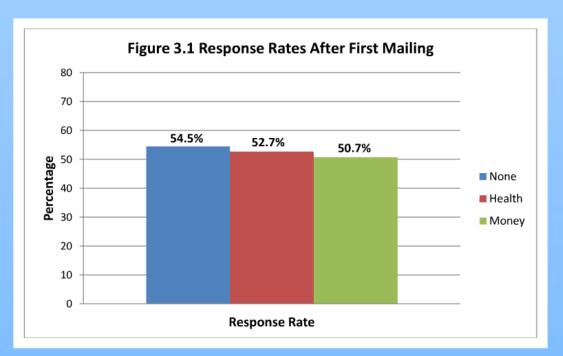
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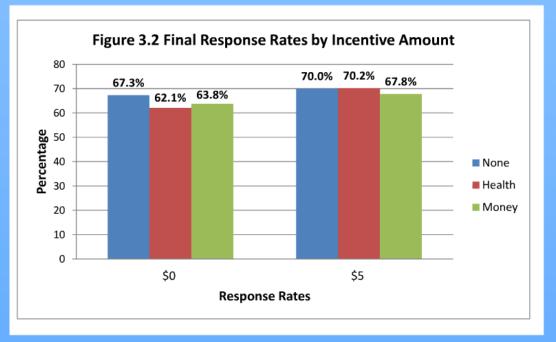
Do Not Forward



Experiment Results

- The message made little difference on response rate
- Envelopes with no message had slightly higher response rates than envelopes with messages
- Overall, the additional incentive increased response rates from 64% to 69%





Summary

Using envelope messaging in the field:

- · Carefully consider if messaging is appropriate for your study
- In general we found no effect but have reason to believe that the effect could be negative

Finn et. al (2004)

· Found no significant effect but response rates with the message were 39.2% compared to 45.6% without the message.

Why we think we found no effect:

- Interaction with other elements on the envelope
 - SHOW: Seal from local government
 - WLS: Familiarity with study
- Sample
 - SHOW: Highly compliant
 - · WLS: Longitudinal refusals

Things we want to try in the future:

- More diverse sample/more studies
 Varying the graphic
 - Non-governmental
- Look at non-response bias
 - · Could we be bringing in different people?
- Bolder graphic
- · Graphic with no text
- Phrasing of appeals

Thanks to our UWSC Experiment Team:

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John Stevenson



Thank You!

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