Recruiting Participants for a Health-Based Study through Facebook Advertising

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Presentation overview

- Background
- Goals and Design of Study
- Logistics of Implementing Facebook Ads
- Results from Phase I and Phase II of the study
- Limitations and Strengths
- Lessons learned



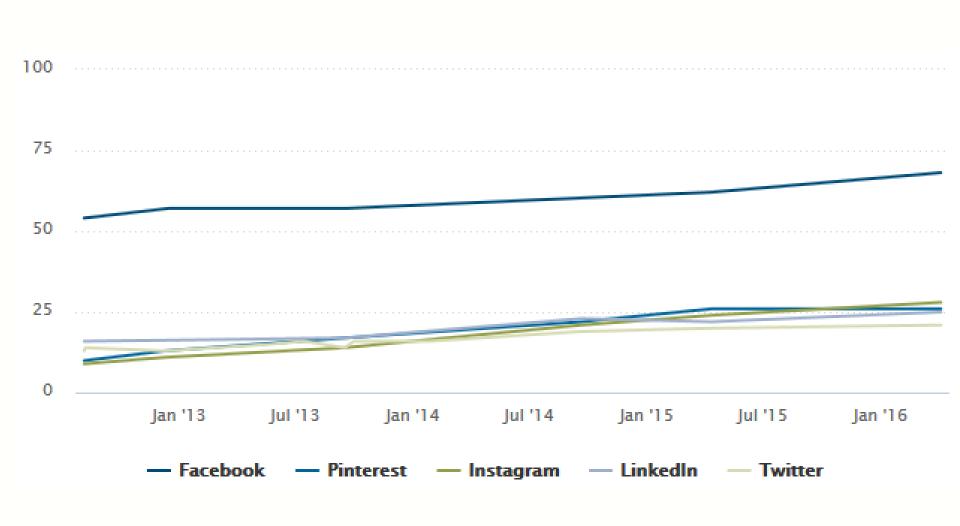
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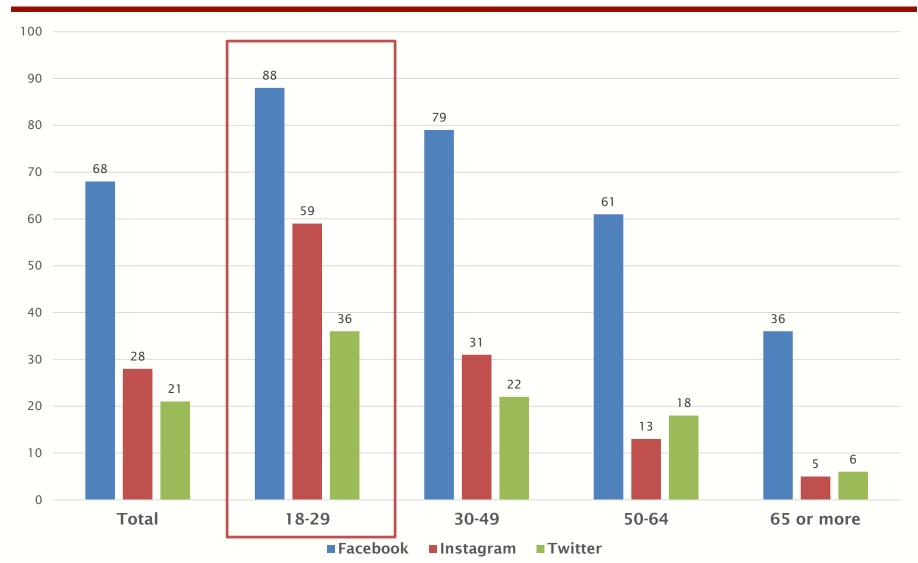
% of All U.S. adults who use social media





Source: PEW surveys conducted 2012-2016

% of US adults who use each social media platform; by age - PEW 2016





Reasons for recruiting participants through social media

- Consistent increase in the proportion of US adults who use social media
- Potential decrease in the cost of recruitment and data collection
- Recruit hard-to-reach and "rare" populations
- Ease of using "snow ball" sampling methods



Variation in results for studies that have used Facebook as a recruitment tool

Citation	Target population	Recruitment methods	Topic	Incentive	Duration	Completes
Fenner et al. (2012)	16-25 YO Females in Victoria, Australia	FB Ads only	Health	\$25 or \$15 for completin g online or in person	19 weeks	278
Pederston et al. (2015)	18 - 34 YO Veterans	FB Ads; Paid likes and Paid promotion of page	Drinkin g behavio r	\$20 Amazon Gift card for	3 weeks and 3 days	812
Kapp et al. (2013)	35 – 49 YO women in US	FB Ads only	Mammo graphy	Raffle for \$50 gift card	10 days	0



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Goals of our client's research study

- Target population
 - Youth 18 to 25
 - Residents of 14 counties in WI
 - Traditionally low responding population
- Topic
 - Perceptions about substance abuse in their community
 - Sensitive questions about drug use and drinking behavior



Concerns about using social media

- Not a probability sample
 - Representation of opioid versus non-opioid users on Facebook
- Non-coverage issue
 - Adult users not on FB
- Disproportionate exposure to ads
 - Heavy users more likely to see ads
- Relationship between use of social media and taking online surveys
- Need to learn about how to use Facebook to recruit participants



Studies that drove the client's decision to use Facebook

Study	Target Population	Methods	Duratio n	Incentive	Completes
Admassu et al. 2015	Maryland 18+	FB Ads; FB Page; Community Pages on FB; Weekly updates on Page, Paid likes	February and March 2015 (3 weeks)	\$50 and \$100 Amazon gift cards weekly drawing	6,623
Flewelling & Livingston, 2014	Vermont 18 - 25	Post cards, FB ads, Posters, Community Organizations	March and April 2014 (6.5 weeks)	\$250 grand prize and several \$100 prize drawings	3,200



Designing the study we embedded in client study

- Experiment: 2 x 2 experimental design
 - One image versus multiple images
 - One \$200 drawing versus Four \$50 drawings
- We decided against running multiple images
 - Too many confounding factors when using multiple images
- Staggered design
 - We didn't want the target population to be exposed to both ads simultaneously
 - Run each incentive condition on a week by week basis



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Various recruitment techniques for Facebook

Recruitment method	Definition
Facebook advertisements	Paid advertisements that appear in people's newsfeed or right hand corner of desktop
Facebook page	 Page that one can set up for a study Page promotions Paid likes Boosted posts
Facebook groups	Open groups that are managed by admins
Community pages	Pages created by other community members or stakeholders



Logistics of using Facebook to place advertisements

- Creating a Facebook account for UWSC
- Creating a Facebook page for the project
- Creating advertisement and choosing images
- Creating text for Facebook advertisement



Create a page

Create a Page

Create a Facebook Page to build a closer relationship with your audience and customers.













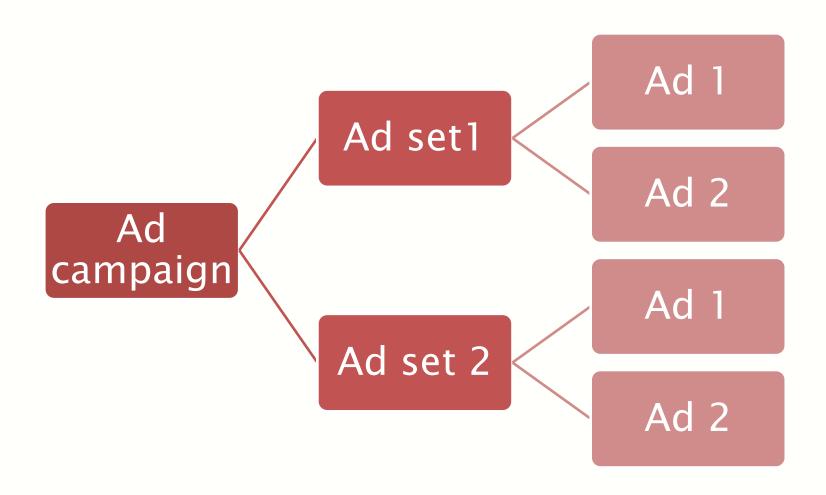


Study of Substance Use in Wisconsin

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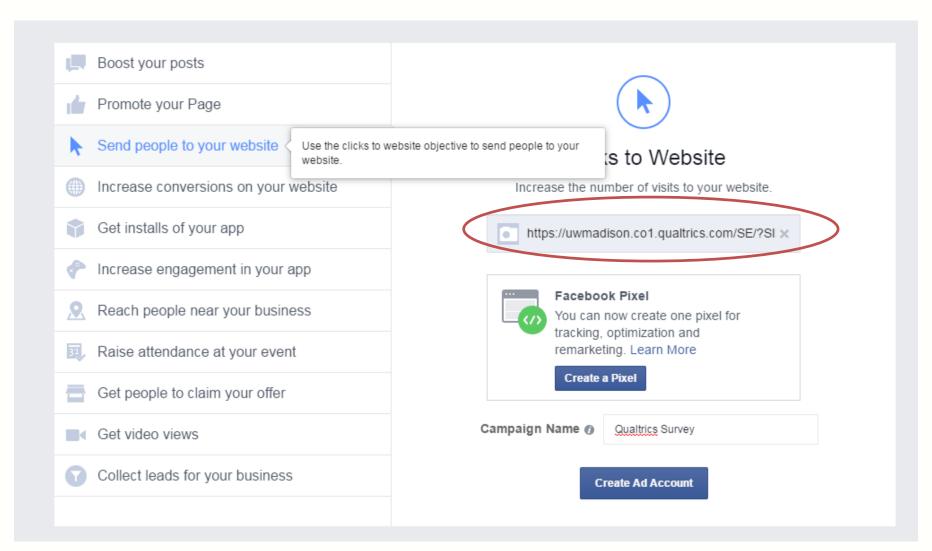


Structure of an ad-campaign in Facebook



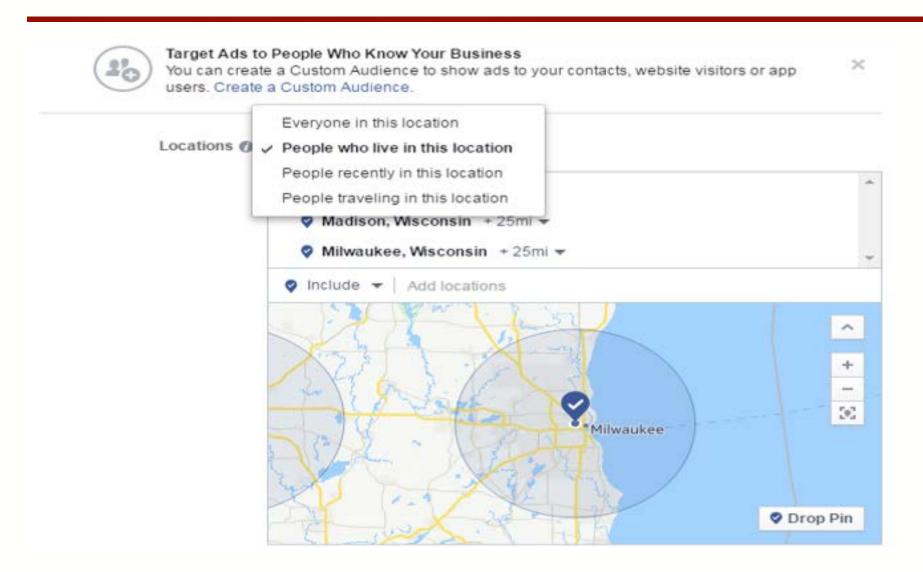


Add the link to Qualtrics survey



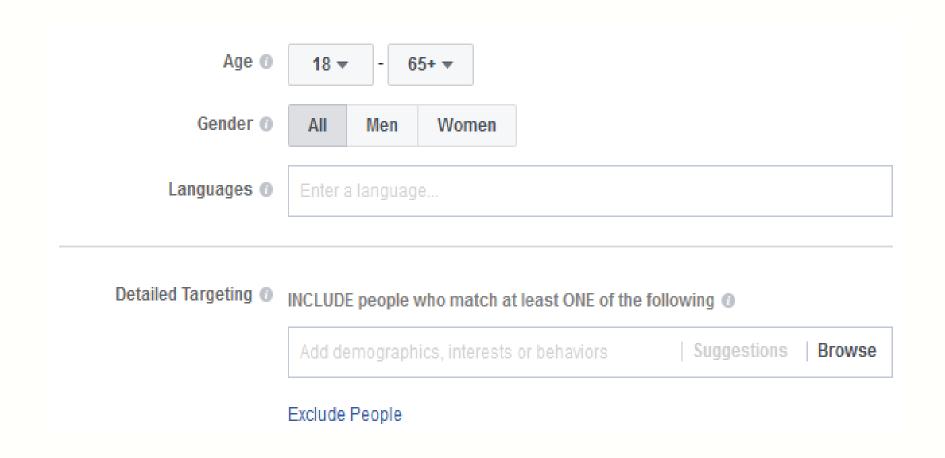


Choose the location of target population



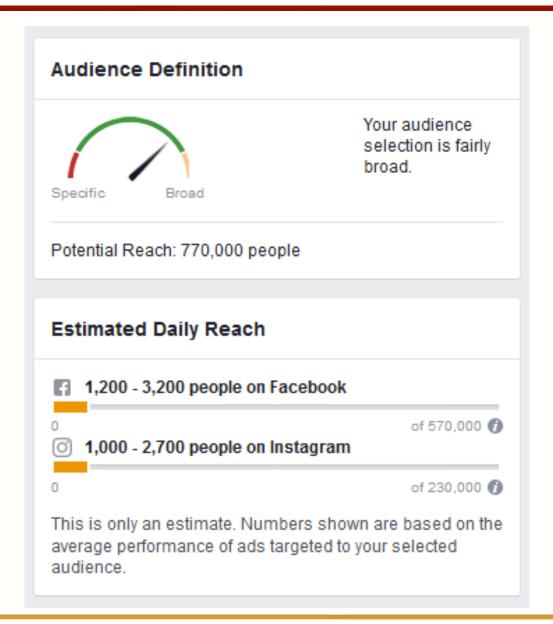


Choose the age, gender and other characteristics



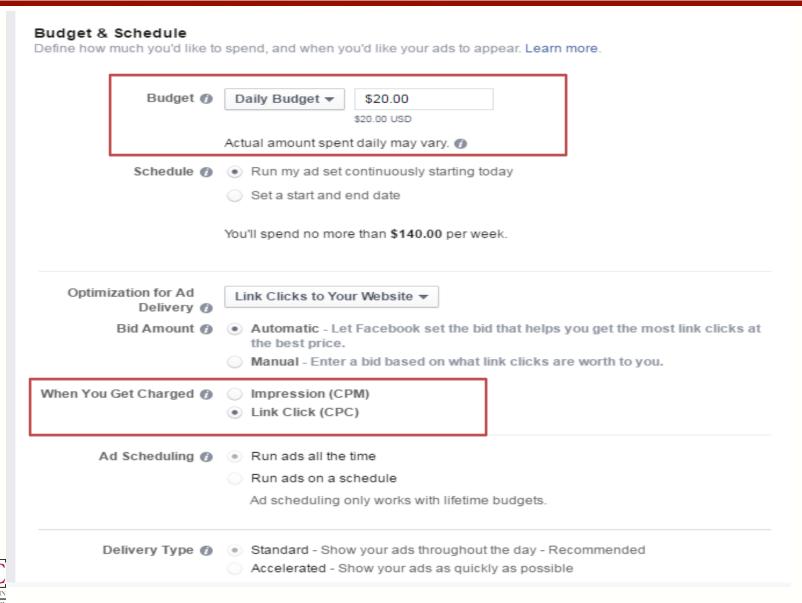


Estimated Reach





Set a daily budget for your ad set



Impressions versus clicks

Impressions

- Measures how widely and often ads were "seen" among target audience
- Facebook measures an ad impression the moment an ad enters the screen of a desktop browser or mobile app

Clicks

- Indicate how often link was clicked
- Facebook recommends pay by "clicks" when your aim is to drive people to a website
 - Link to the survey



Ad placement

Ad Preview of 1	
✓ Desktop News Feed	Remove
✓ Mobile News Feed	Remove
✓ Instagram	Remove
✓ Audience Network Ø	Remove
X Desktop Right Column	Add



Audience Network: Ad Placement







Elements of a Facebook Ad





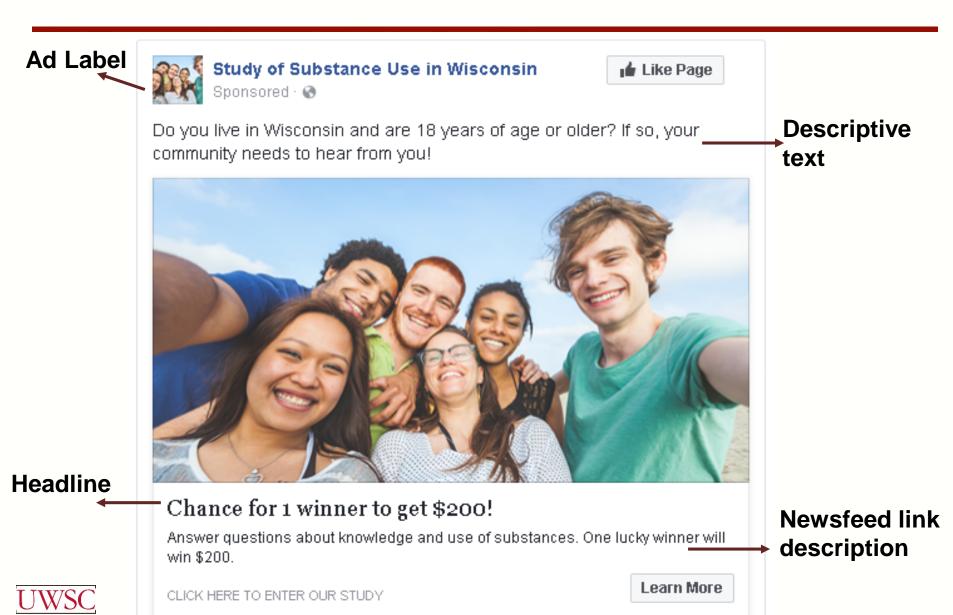
Design elements considered for ad

- Text for various components of the advertisement
- The kind of picture to use for the study
 - With or without images of people in the picture
- Choosing an appropriate button for the ad and where it should lead to
 - "Learn More"



Facebook Study Ad

SURVEY CENTER



Phases of the project

- Phase I
 - Use of Facebook ads only
 - This phase lasted from 7/20/2016 to 8/30/2016
- Phase II
 - Use of Facebook ads accompanied by other recruitment methods
 - Emails to community partners
 - Reaching out to other Facebook pages of community partners
 - This phase lasted from 8/31/2016 to 12/28/2016



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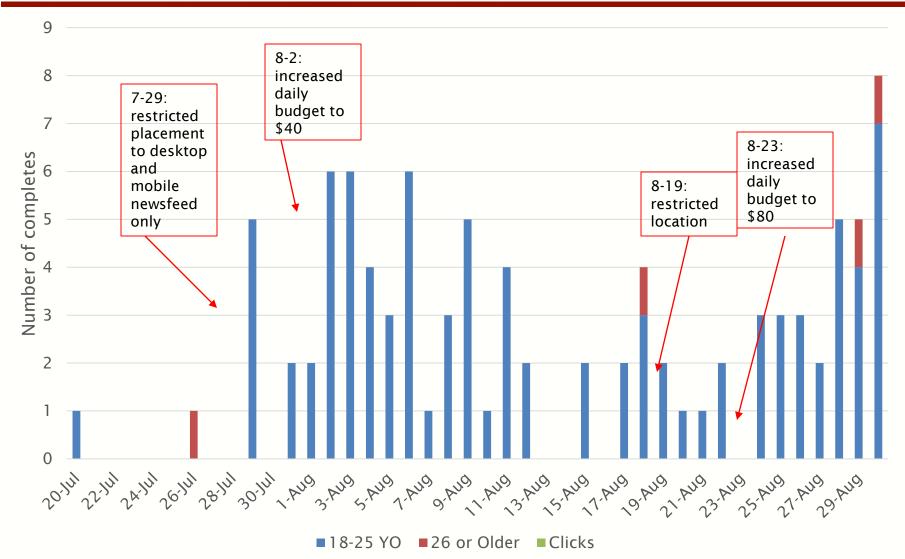


Phase I: Facebook performance measures

Measure	Defintion	Values
Impressions	Number of times an ad appeared in the viewable area of a device	396,520
Average views per person		4.08
Reach	Number of people who saw the ad	97,262
Unique link clicks	Number of people who clicked the ad	2,920
Average link clicks per day	Unique link clicks divided by number of days	71
Button clicks	Number of times the action button on the ad was clicked	154
Link Click Through Rate	Number of link clicks divided by the number of impressions	0.84%



Phase I: Completes by day and age group (up-to and including 8/30)



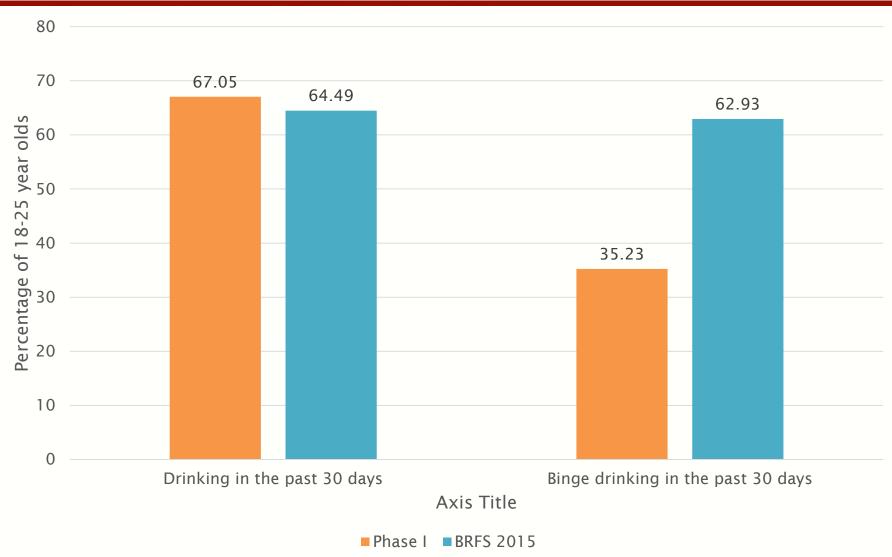


Phase I: Cost for completes

	Cost
Cost for Facebook ads only	\$1656
Time for Project management (Jun - Aug)	~164 hrs



Comparison of drinking behavior Phase I and BRFS2015



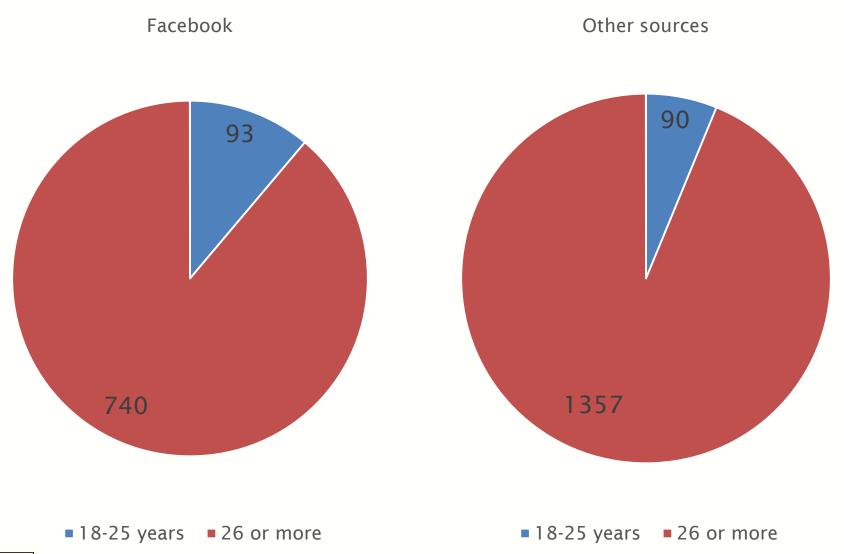


Phase II of the project

- Emails to community members to share link via different channels
- Promoting page on other community Facebook pages
- Email lists through community partners



Phase II: Completes by age groups and source





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Limitations

- Not a probability sample
- Lack of control
 - No control over the sample no random assignment
 - Facebook algorithms designed for optimizing advertisements and not experimental designs
- Black box nature of Facebook
 - Change of rules and behavior
 - Facebook has already changed the layout of their ad campaign goals
- It might not always work



Strengths

- Control over daily expenditure or monthly budget
- Once approved the ads are very easy to activate or pause
- Easy to specify unique and rare populations by using key words or searching "Facebook Groups"



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Lessons Learned

- Guaranteed promised incentives (e.g., payments)
 likely perform better than no incentives or lotteries
 - Bilgen et al. 2016 (\$0, \$5 or \$10 incentive)
 - Pedersen et al. 2015 Veterans study with \$20 amazon gift card incentive
- Recruitments that involve other methods perform better
 - Reaching out to other relevant page administrators
 - Reaching out to other Facebook groups
- Better to use as a complimentary rather than primary method of recruiting participants



Additional thoughts

- Recruitment relies on:
 - Visual appeal
 - Algorithms
- How does this interact with:
 - Frequency of use
 - Types of Facebook user that do surveys
 - Facebook face being put forward



Thank You!

For copies of this presentation or more information, contact:

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Please visit us at: www.uwsc.wisc.edu





Post card effort by client

- 12000 random sample of 18-25 YO using DOT mailing lists
 - Two post cards with no pre-incentive
 - Offered to be entered into a drawing for \$200
- Received 318 completes
- Response Rate of 3%

