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THE EFFECT ON MAIL SURVEY RESPONSE RATES OF COVERING LETTERS AND QUESTIONNAIRE COVER DESIGN

A thesis presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

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ABSTRACT

High response rates are important in survey research because they reduce the potential for nonresponse bias. The objective of this research was to determine whether survey response rates could be increased by modifying the content, tone or appearance of covering letters, or by manipulating the design of questionnaire covers.

The theoretical basis of the research was social exchange theory, a general explanation of survey participation that asserts that an individual's actions are motivated by the return these actions are expected to bring from others, and that a particular action depends on the balance between rewards, costs and trust. The research also incorporated ideas from direct marketing and advertising research.

The research confirms that an altruistic cover letter appeal appears to be more effective than an egoistic appeal for university-sponsored surveys of the general public. The same conclusion seems likely to apply to any non-commercial survey sponsor. However, there was no evidence that simplicity, a friendly tone, or the presence of graphics increases the effectiveness of survey covering letters. Similarly, a personalised covering letter had no effect on response rate, response speed, or data quality. This result is contrary to the findings of a number of previous studies.

The suggestion that likeability, a predictor of advertising effectiveness, might predict the effectiveness of questionnaire cover design in a mail survey, was weakly supported. In five out of six studies of questionnaire covers involving graphic designs, the more 'likeable' covers produced an average increase in response rate of approximately 2%. Some evidence was also found that, in the absence of an accompanying questionnaire, a highly contrastive cover design is more effective than a barely contrastive design. However, the most effective strategy is to include a questionnaire with every wave of a mail survey.

Overall, it appears the effect of covering letters and questionnaire cover design on response rate will be marginal in a well-conducted mail survey. Nevertheless, these elements may reinforce other survey factors, and, in some circumstances, 'tip the balance' between response and nonresponse.

ii

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CONTENTS

	LIST OF TABLES	vii
	LIST OF FIGURES	viii
1.	INTRODUCTION	
1.1	Background	1
1.2	The Problem of Survey Nonresponse	2
1.3	Trends in Mail Survey Response Rates	5
1.4	Explanations of Survey Participation	7
1.5	Determinants of Mail Survey Response Rates	16
1.6	Outline of Thesis	23
2.	THE EFFECT OF COVERING LETTER APPEAL, COMPLEXITY AND TONE	
2.1	Introduction	25
2.2	Wording and Appearance of Covering Letters	27
2.3	Method: Letter Appeals Experiment	36
2.4	Results: Letter Appeals Experiment	40
2.5	Discussion: Letter Appeals Experiment	42
2.6	Conclusions	45
3.	THE EFFECT OF COVERING LETTER PERSONALISATION	
3.1	Introduction	47
3.2	Personalisation of Covering Letters	48
3.3	Method: Personalisation Experiment	66
3.4	Results: Personalisation Experiment	69
3.5	Discussion: Personalisation Experiment	73
3.6	Conclusions	75

4.	THE EFFECT OF COMPLEXITY AND CONTRAST IN
	QUESTIONNAIRE COVER DESIGN

4.1	Introduction	77
4.2	Method: Complex Cover Designs Experiment	79
4.3	Results: Complex Cover Designs Experiment	82
4.4	Discussion: Complex Cover Designs Experiment	86
4.5	Contrast in Questionnaire Cover Design	87
4.6	Method: Contrast in Cover Designs Experiment Two	89
4.7	Results: Contrast in Cover Designs Experiment Two	90
4.8	Discussion: Contrast in Cover Designs Experiment Two	94
4.9	Conclusions	96

5. THE EFFECT OF LIKEABILITY IN QUESTIONNAIRE COVER DESIGN

5.1	Introduction	98
5.2	Likeability	101
5.3	Method: Likeability Experiment One	103
5.4	Results: Likeability Experiment One	106
5.5	Discussion: Likeability Experiment One	107
5.6	Method: Likeability Experiment Two	109
5.7	Results: Likeability Experiment Two	112
5.8	Discussion: Likeability Experiment Two	113
5.9	Some Methodological Issues	119
5.10	Conclusions	121

6. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction	123
Research Findings and Implications	124
Research Limitations	127
Suggestions for Further Research	128
Conclusions	130
	Research Limitations Suggestions for Further Research

REFERENCES

APPENDICES

A.	Survey Details: Letter Appeals Experiment	144
B.	Survey Details: Complex Cover Designs Experiment	155
C.	Survey Details: Contrast in Cover Design Experiment Two	157
D.	Survey Details: Likeability Experiment One	161
E.	Survey Details: Likeability Experiment Two	181

133

LIST OF TABLES

1.1	Response Rates for Replicated ISSP Surveys in New Zealand	6
1.2	Classification of Literature Reviews on Determinants of Mail Survey Response Rates	17
1.3	Summary of Reviews of Determinants of Mail Survey Response Rates	19
2.1	The Effect of Covering Letter Appeals on Mail Survey Response Rates: A Summary of the Literature	35
2.2	Response Rates for Nine Letters	41
2.3	Return Rates: Type of Appeal by Socio-economic Status	42
3.1	The Effect of Personalised Covering Letters on Mail Survey Response Rates: A Summary of the Literature	50
3.2	Response Rates for Personalised and Nonpersonalised Covering Letters	69
3.3	Proportion of Missing Cases: Personalised vs Nonpersonalised Covering Letters	71
3.4	Mean Scores for Socially Desirable Questions: Personalised vs Nonpersonalised Covering Letters	72
4.1	Response Rates for Cover Designs Tested in Roles of Men and Women Survey	82
4.2	Response Rates by Wave	83
4.3	Sex and Age Distributions by Cover Design	84
4.4	Participants' Assessment of Most Effective and Least Effective Covers	85
4.5	Response Rates for Low and High Contrast Cover Designs	88
4.6	Second and Third Wave Response Rates	91
4.7	Relative Survey Treatment Costs	93
5.1	Response Rates and Likeability Scores for Cover Designs Tested in Environment Survey	106
5.2	Response Rates and Likeability Scores for Cover Designs Tested in Social Networks Survey	112
5.3	Likeability Ratings and Response Rates for Five Surveys	115
5.4	Likeability Ratings for Alternative Presentations of Environment Survey Covers	119
5.5	Likeability Ratings for Alternative Presentations of Social Networks Survey Covers	120

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	The Leverage-Saliency Theory of Survey Participation	14
2.1	Experimental Design for Letter Appeals Experiment	36
3.1	Differences Between the 'Personalised' and 'Nonpersonalised' Letters	67
3.2	Covering Letter Used in Personalisation Study	68
3.3	Cumulative Response Rates: Personalised vs Nonpersonalised Covering Letters	70
4.1	Cover Designs Used by Nederhof	78
4.2	Experimental Design for Complex Cover Designs Experiment	80
4.3	Cover Designs Tested in Complexity Experiment	81
4.4	Cover Designs Tested in Role of Government Survey	88
4.5	Cover Designs Tested in Shopping in New Zealand Survey	90
5.1	'Public Information Design' Cover Designs Tested in US 2000 Census Test	99
5.2	Cover Designs Tested in Environment Survey	105
5.3	Cover Designs Tested in Social Networks Survey	111
5.4	Cover Designs Rated in Mall Intercept Survey	114
5.5	Cover Designs Tested by Dillman and Dillman (1995)	117