The "MediaLiveTracker"

A New Online Tool for Real-Time-Response-Measurement

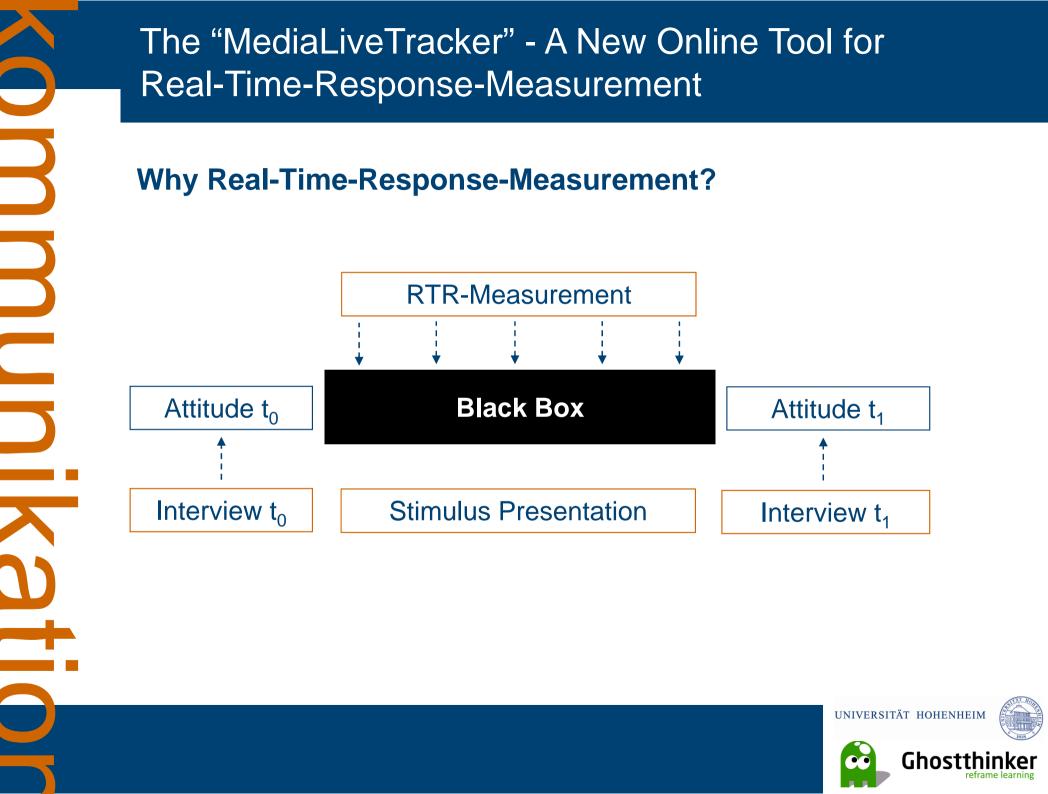
Jan Kercher & Marko Bachl (Universität Hohenheim) Frank Vohle (Ghostthinker GmbH)

GOR 2012, Mannheim 7. März 2012



Real-Time-Reponse-Measurement: Purpose & Devices







Push-Button-Device





Slider





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Introducing the "MediaLiveTracker"



Why did we develop the "MediaLiveTracker"?

- Problems with Offline-RTR
 - High acquisition costs
 - Extensive planning and coordinating efforts for laboratory study designs
 - High hurdles for participation: test persons have to show up at a specific time and place
 - Measurement devices can not be modified





What are the main features of the "MediaLiveTracker"?

Three different and modifiable measurement devices







- Scale width and range of values can easily be modified
- Possibility to choose between stepwise and stepless ratings

Slider

- Devices can be handled via mouse and keyboard
- Measuring accuracy: up to the millisecond

Push-Button

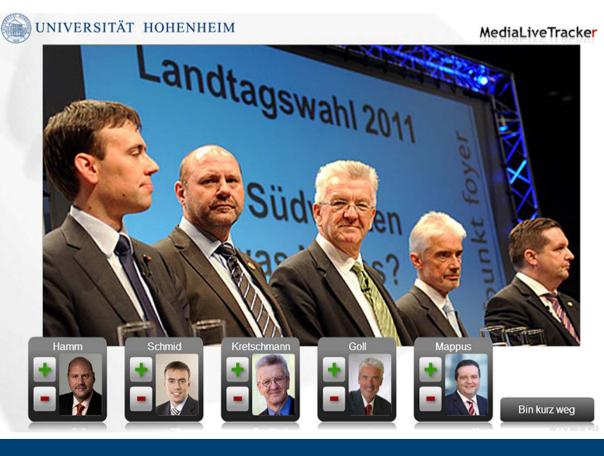
Integration into online survey tools via iframe





What are the features of the "MediaLiveTracker"?

Push-Button-Device can also be used for multi-object evaluation

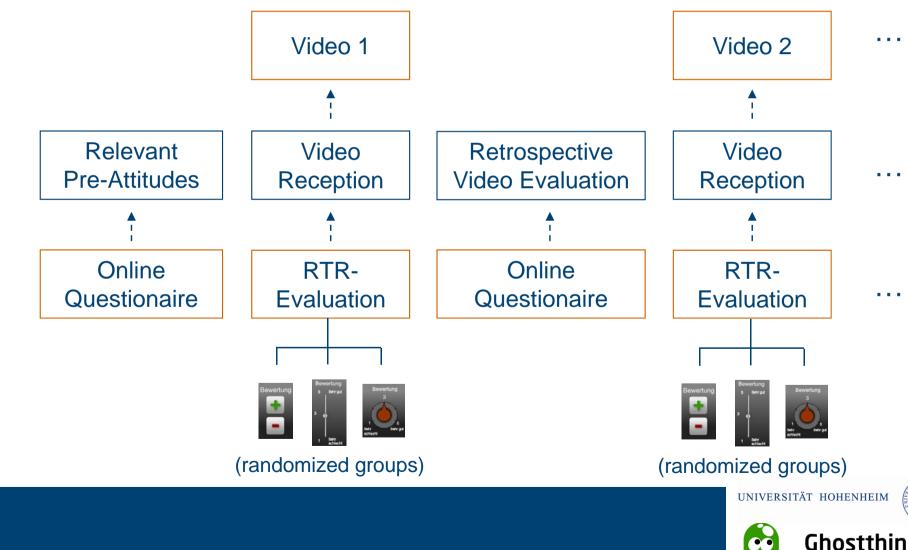




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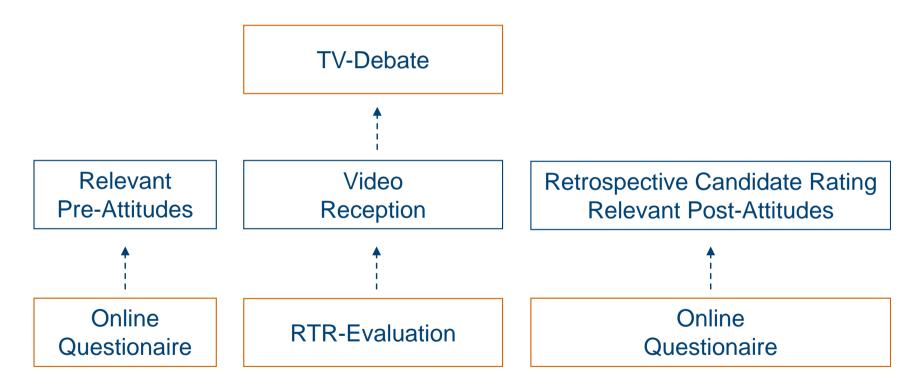


Survey A – Comparing Measurement Devices



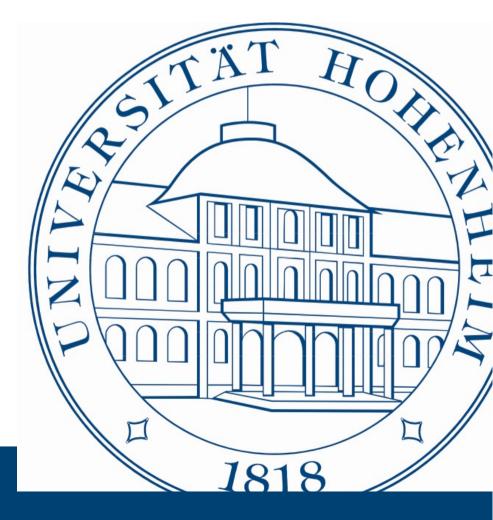


Survey B – Multiple Objects and Live Stimulus

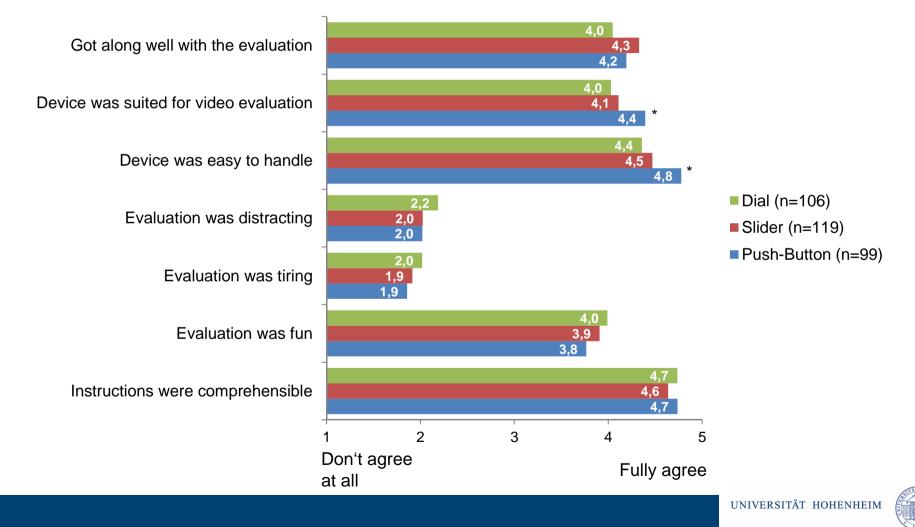




Results A: Usability and Measurement Effects



Usability: Comparing Devices (Survey A)



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* sig. mean differences (p < .05)



Comparing Devices: Retrospective Video Ratings

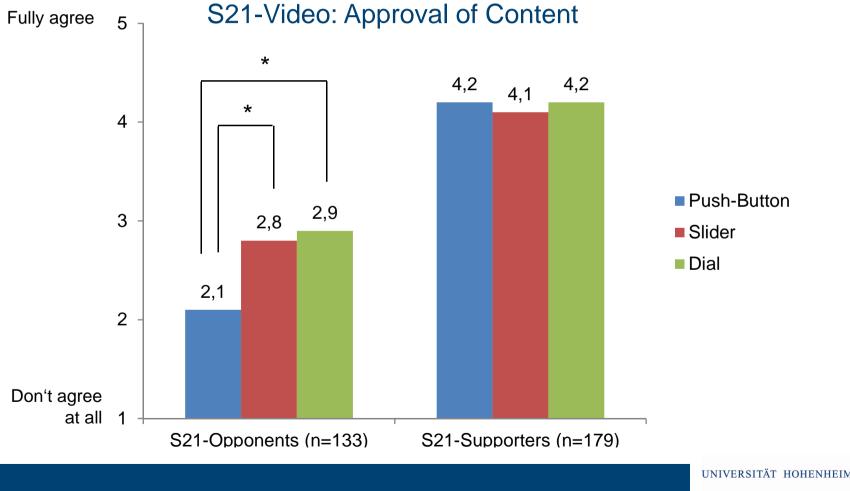
3 out of 4 videos: No effects of measurement devices on retrospective video rating (general evaluation, approval of content, approval of style).







Comparing Devices: Retrospective Video Ratings



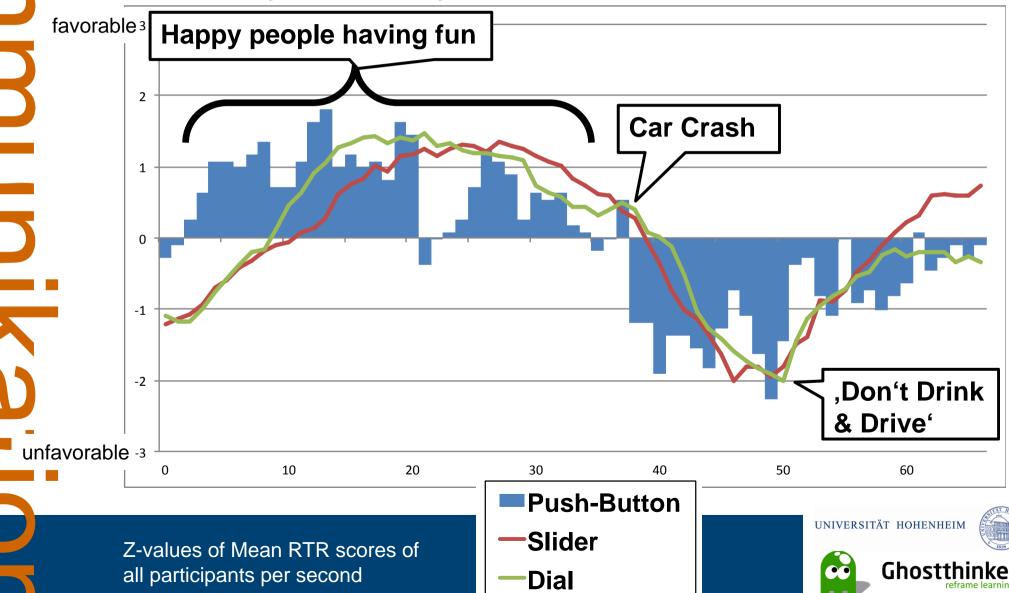


Results B: Validity and Reliability





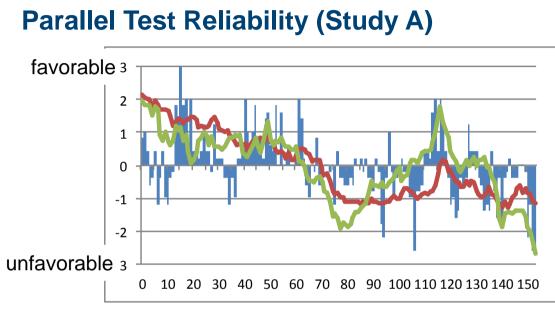
Face Validity – Plausibility: Video ,Don't Drink & Drive'

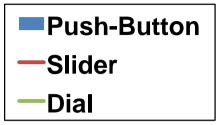




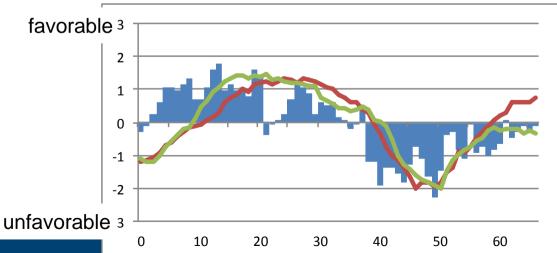
- Construct Validity (measured by correlations between preattitudes and RTR scores): acceptable (videos) to high (TV debate)
- Concurrent Validity (measured by correlations of RTR scores of candidates within and between political camps): high (TV debate)
- Predictive Validity (measured by predictive power of RTR score on post-exposure evaluations): mostly acceptable to high (videos), high (TV debate)







Video: ,Don't Eat Meat' Push-Button X Dial: r = .42Push-Button X Slider: r = .45Dial X Slider: r = .76



Video: ,Don't Drink & Drive' Push-Button X Dial: r = .58Push-Button X Slider: r = .65Dial X Slider: r = .92

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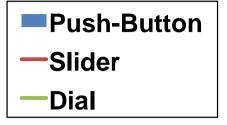
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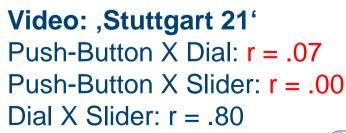


Z-values of Mean RTR scores of all participants per second

Parallel Test Reliability (Study A)



Video: ,CDU vs. Die Linke' Push-Button X Dial: r = .08Push-Button X Slider: r = .11Dial X Slider: r = .93



100

90





Z-values of Mean RTR scores of all participants per second

10

20

30

40

50

60

70

80

favorable ³

unfavorable 3

2

1

0

-1

-2

Lessons learned & Outlook



- Online-RTR works pretty well
 - High usability ratings
 - Satisfactory reliability and validity
- Online-RTR shares some disadvantages with Offline-RTR
 - Devices can affect video perception and evaluation*
- A lot of (mostly) technical issues still need to be addressed Software engineering and guidance of participants
- → More surveys needed and planed
 - → Online-Offline-Comparison
 - → Online-RTR vs. Control group without RTR
 - → Differences Push Button vs. Dial & Slider

* See also: Reinemann/Maurer 2009: "Is RTR Biased Towards Verbal Message Components?"; Fahr/Fahr 2009: "Reacitiy of Real-Time-Response Measurement".



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