MTurk 'unscrubbed':

Dealing with the good, the 'Super', and the unreliable on Amazon's Mechanical Turk

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Motivation

Research

Results

Discussion

Amazon's Mechanical Turk

- ✓ Low-cost
- ✓ Fast turnaround
- Acceptable validity

But....

- Super-Turkers (the experienced)&
- Spammers (the unreliable)



We know they're out there, but we swim on

 About one third of all MTurk research has between 3% and 37% of subjects removed

(Chandler et al. 2014)

- The unreliable
 - create misleading results
- The experienced = practice effects
 - Standard objective measures become unreliable
 - May strategize unnaturally
 - Speed up response times

(Camerer & Loewenstein 2004; Chandler et al. 2014, 2015)

No set protocol to remove the unreliable and the experienced

Our research...

- 12 studies with 2736 subjects
 - 9% are experienced with our risk-type experiment (Super-Turkers)
 - 11% are unreliable (Spammers) with faster response times and poorer completion
- Detailed analysis at overall (n=505) and sub-sample level (n=17 to n=42)
- Comparison of a Bizlab (n=149) and MTurk (n=154) study

What we found...

- Objective measures are most influenced e.g.,
 - the experienced have response times that are 38% faster
 - the unreliable score 10% lower on financial literacy measures

What we found...

Education and employment related demographics contrast one another, as does time on choice

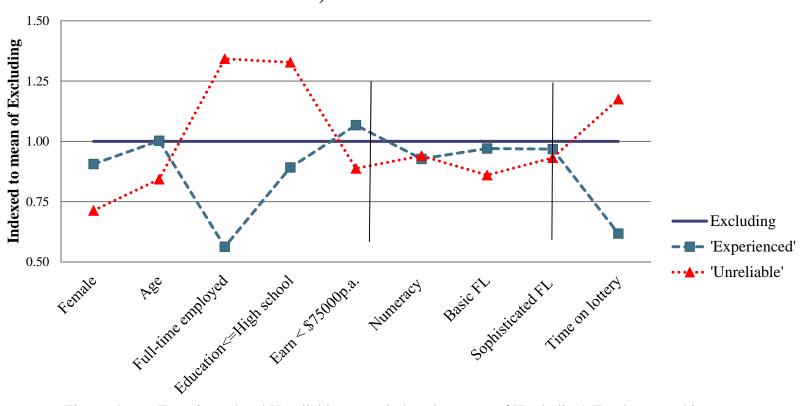


Figure shows Experienced and Unreliable means indexed to mean of 'Excluding'. For demographics: female=1, full-time employment=1, highest education is high school=1, earn <\$75000p.a.=1. Financial-literacy (FL) indexed mean of correct responses.

What we found ctd...

- Objective measures are most influenced e.g.,
 - the experienced have response times that are 38% faster
 - the unreliable score 10% lower on financial literacy measures
- Little difference in outcomes when both are included

BUT ...

Exclusion doubles our effect sizes

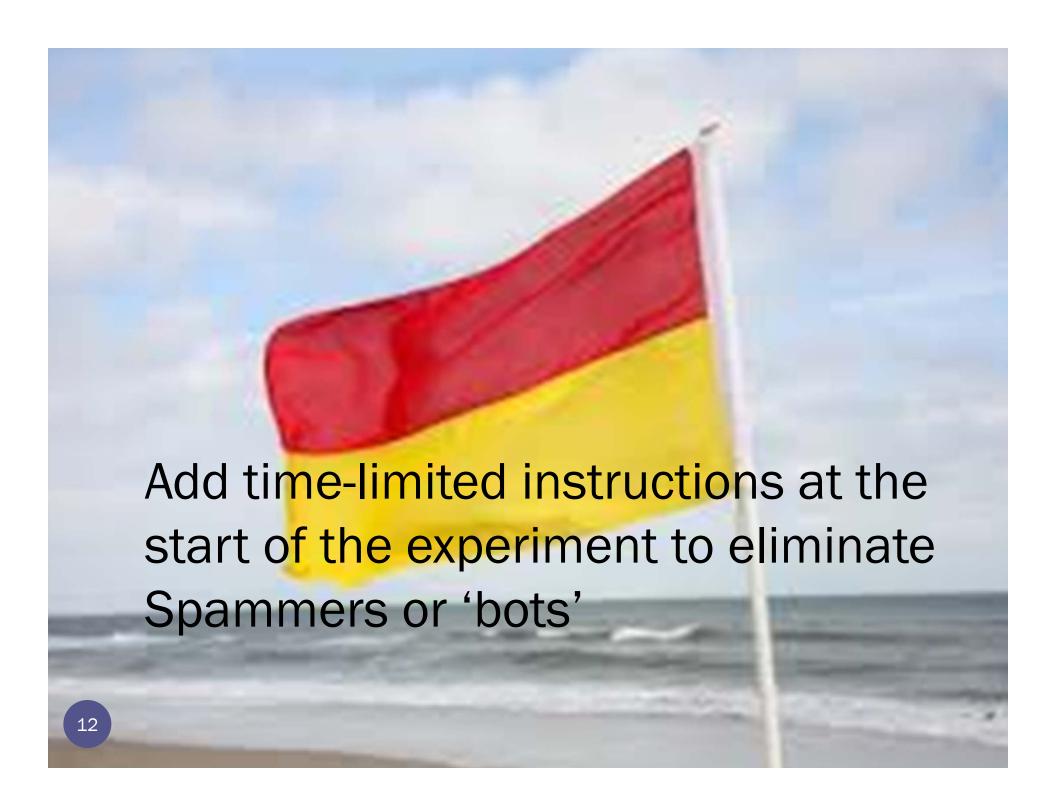
| Motivation | Research | Results | Discussion |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | MTurk excl. | MTurk incl. |
| F | | 23.90 | 14.80 |
| Obs | | 104 | 135 |
| Adj R-squared | | 0.395 | 0.236 |
| | | Coefficient | Coefficient |
| (time on choice^L-1)/L | | (std. err) | (std. err) |
| | | eta-squared | eta-squared |
| | treatment | 0.342 | 0.349 |
| | | (0.271) | (0.254) |
| | | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | prime | -1.459*** | -0.956*** |
| | | (0.257) | (0.243) |
| | | 0.19 | 0.09 |
| treatme | ent x prime | -0.335 | -0.522 |
| | | | |

Implications

- The problem is probably larger than we found
 - Our participation hurdle was high
 - 99% acceptance rate for Turkers
 - Not rewarded if participated more than once
 - Lotteries are possibly less common
- This problem will grow
 - Academic preference for the tried and tested
 - No way to track subjects collectively
 - 55% of Turkers report that they follow particular Requesters (Chandler et al. 2014)













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|-------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|------------|
| Quest | | q487_7> q487_8 (diff | q487_9== q487_11 | q496_7> q496_8 (diff 3 | q496_9==q496_11 | | Poor comple- | Inattentive | Lottery | Choice | Choice | Total | |
| id | q49==2 | 3 plus) | (diff==0) | plus) | (diff==0) | q48<>q8 | tion | Score | time | 1 time | 2 time | Duration | Unreliable |
| a | b | c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m | n |
| 92 | 92 | | | | | 92 | 1 | 2 | | | | 458 | 1 |
| 119 | 119 | | | | | | | 1 | | 3.515 | | | 1 |
| 129 | 129 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 9.619 | | 1 |
| 185 | 185 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 5.205 | | 1 |
| 213 | 213 | | | 213 | | | | 2 | | | 8.779 | | 1 |
| 301 | 301 | | | | | | | 1 | | 9.026 | | | 1 |
| 361 | 361 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 9.176 | | 434 | 1 |
| 370 | | | | | 370 | | | 1 | | | 9.762 | | 1 |
| 379 | 379 | | | | | | | 1 | | 9.128 | | | 1 |
| 380 | | | | | 380 | 380 | 1 | 2 | 3.771 | | 2.458 | 320 | 1 |
| 449 | 449 | | | | | | | 1 | | 9.798 | | | 1 |
| 509 | | | | | | 509 | | 1 | | | 5.143 | | 1 |
| 578 | 578 | | | | | 578 | | 2 | | | 6.386 | | 1 |
| 621 | 621 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 467 | 1 |
| 636 | 636 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 8.24 | 457 | 1 |

Table shows an example spreadsheet used to identify Unreliable subjects. Columns b to g identify subjects who have been flagged on validation questions. 'Poor completion' flags subjects for poor scale completion identified in the database of responses. 'Inattentive score' sums flags in columns b to g. Extreme response times to risky choices are recorded in columns j to l. Extremes for total duration of survey are recorded in column m. Subjects tagged as Unreliable are recorded in column n.



Thank you - Questions?