

Appendices

Appendix 1: Instructions for each group

Table A1. Instructions for each group (English translation)

Group	Instruction presented after OQ1/OQ2	Follow-up in case of nonresponse at OQ1/OQ2
<i>Push Dictation</i>	<p>To answer, please, click on the button 'Dictate' and speak: your answer will be transcribed in a text that will appear on the screen when you stop speaking. You will probably see a message asking you to authorize the use of the microphone. It is necessary that you accept for the dictation tool to work.</p> <p>When you are done, click 'Stop'. You can repeat the process as many times as you want.</p> <p>If your device does not have a microphone, continue to the next page.</p>	<p>You have not provided any answer to our previous question. This is a key question for our research.</p> <p>Please, consider again answering it. If you cannot or do not want to use the dictation function, you can type in your answer in the textbox below.</p> <p>[Repeat same question but presenting a text box in addition to the dictation tool].</p>
<i>Push Recording</i>	<p>To answer, please, click on the button 'Record' and speak: your answer will be recorded as an audio file. You will probably see a message asking you to authorize the use of the microphone. It is necessary that you accept for the voice recording tool to work.</p>	<p>You have not provided any answer to our previous question. This is a key question for our research.</p> <p>Please, consider again answering it. If you cannot or do not want to use the voice recording</p>

	<p>When you are done, click 'Stop'. You can repeat the process as many times as you want.</p> <p>You can also delete an audio file and record another one if you wish to. If your device does not have a microphone, continue to the next page.</p>	<p>function, you can type in your answer in the textbox below.</p> <p>[Repeat same question but presenting a text box in addition to the recording tool].</p>
<i>Choice</i>	<p>To answer, you can choose between three options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - click the button 'Record' and speak: your answer will be recorded as an audio file. - click the button 'Dictate' and speak: your answer will be transcribed in a text that will appear on the screen when you stop speaking. - write in the textbox below. <p>For the first two options, you will probably see a message asking you to authorize the use of the microphone. It is necessary that you accept for the voice recording or dictation tool to work.</p> <p>When you are done, click 'Stop'. You can repeat the process as many times as you want.</p> <p>You can also delete an audio file and record another one if you wish to.</p>	<p>No follow up.</p>

Note: the *Control* group is not presented since it did not get any specific instructions and had no follow-up

Appendix 2: Response to the two experimental questions

In order to study the responses to the two experimental questions, we created a new variable (GRUPO2) taking into account the different possible scenarios, depending on the group:

- **Control group:** when getting to a given experimental question, respondents may break off or abandon the survey (Control_abandon), skip the question without responding (Control_noanswer), or provide an answer (Control_answer). To distinguish abandonment from item non-response, we examined whether respondents provided answers to the previous and subsequent questions. This criterion was used in the other groups as well.

- **PushDictation group:** when presented with a specific experimental question, respondents may abandon the survey (PushDictation_abandon), skip the question without responding (PushDictation_noanswer), or provide an answer. In this case, they can provide an answer when first presented with the question (PushDictation_dictated1) or skip the question first, and be presented with the follow-up question where they can type in an answer. Those who are presented with the follow-up might use the dictation (PushDictation_dictated2) or only type in text (PushDictation_text2). They could also use both (PushDictation_several). People abandoning on the first or follow-up question are coded PushDictation_abandon. People in PushDictation_noanswer did not respond to both the initial question and the follow-up. It is important to note that in this group when first presented with a given experimental question, all respondents had to click the dictation button to answer, as the textbox did not appear by default. Thus, we do not have any “text1” subgroup. However, it does not necessarily imply that respondents actually used dictation to respond. They may have simply clicked the button without speaking, causing the text box to appear, and then proceeded to type their response. Unfortunately, we lack data to differentiate between these scenarios. Besides, we have identified instances where respondents are recorded as having made zero clicks on the

dictation button, yet they have provided an answer to the initial question. In principle, this scenario should not occur, and it is highly likely that such discrepancies are attributable to errors in the paradata concerning click records. Consequently, we have made the assumption that when respondents are initially presented with an experimental question and subsequently provide an answer, it can be inferred that they have indeed clicked the dictation button, even if the click record in the paradata appears to be inconsistent or missing.

- ***PushRecording group***: This group follows a similar pattern to the *PushDictation* group. Again, we encountered some issues with the paradata. For instance, in the case of the first experimental question, 22 respondents were indicated as having answered in the paradata, but no actual response was available (possibly due to empty audio files). In such instances, we have reclassified them as “noanswer” after manual verification confirmed the absence of a response. Given the inconsistencies observed in the paradata, we should be cautious when interpreting the results that rely on this source.

- ***Choice group***: respondents may break-off (Choice_abandon), skip the question without responding (Choice_noanswer), or provide an answer. In this case, responses can be text-based (Choice_textonly), dictated (Choice_dictationonly), or recorded (Choice-recordingonly). Note that people in the Choice_dictationonly group clicked the dictation button but they may have also typed in (or even mainly typed in). Some respondents may also use multiple options to provide their response (Choice_several).

Table A2 provides the number of panelists in each of these subgroups, for each experimental question.

Table A2. Number of Panelists for Each Subgroup and Experimental Question

GRUPO	GRUPO2	<i>OQ1</i> [WHYTRANSP]	<i>OQ2</i> [WHYTRUST]
<i>Control</i>	Control_abandon	2	3
	Control_answer	247	245
	Control_noanswer	9	8
	<i>Total control group</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>256</i>
<i>PushDictation</i>	PushDictation_abandon	41	9
	PushDictation_noanswer	33	41
	PushDictation_dictated1	168	148
	PushDictation_dictated2	19	23
	PushDictation_text2	45	42
	<i>Total PushDictation group</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>263</i>
<i>PushRecording</i> <i>g</i>	PushRecording_abandon	48	15
	PushRecording_noanswer	59	48
	PushRecording_recorded1	118	123
	PushRecording_recorded2	6	6
	PushRecording_text2	82	75
	PushRecording_several	2	0
	<i>Total PushRecording group</i>	<i>315</i>	<i>267</i>
<i>Choice</i>	Choice_abandon	12	7
	Choice_noanswer	30	21
	Choice_dictatedonly	14	12
	Choice_recordedonly	18	23

	Choice_textonly	175	186
	Choice_several	17	5
	<i>Total Choice group</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>254</i>
Total number of panelists considered		1,145	1,040

Appendix 3: Control variables used in the regression analyses

In the regression analyses, we controlled for the following variables:

- Gender (dummy): Higher data quality is expected for female respondents.
- Age (two dummies for respondents having less than 30 and more than 60): We use dummies because we do not expect a linear relationship. Older respondents might provide better answers because the topic is more relevant to them (more likely to already think about nursing homes). However, they are also more likely to encounter challenges with the voice tools as well as entering text. Younger respondents are expected to possess better technological skills to use the tools but their motivation to provide comprehensive responses may be comparatively lower.
- Education (two dummies for low and high education): Higher education is expected to be associated with better data quality.
- Having Spanish as a mother tongue (dummy): Non-native speakers might have more difficulties in providing answers of high quality (e.g., they might provide shorter answers due to the extra effort for them to express themselves in a different language).
- Level of stated knowledge about nursing homes (four levels from “Very little knowledge” to “Huge knowledge”): Higher levels of knowledge about the topic are expected to be associated with richer and longer answers.
- Social trust (values ranging from “1-You can’t be too careful” to “5-Most people can be trusted”) and trust in the confidentiality of answers (dummy where 1 means complete trust and 0 covers all other levels): Higher levels of trust may be associated with lower privacy concerns, and, consequently, more developed and richer answers.
- Comfort in using new technologies (dummy where 1 represents those who answered “quite” to “completely comfortable”, and 0 “not at all” or “little comfortable”): Being

comfortable with new technologies is expected to be associated with higher answers quality (e.g., due to less technical problems).

- Log number of surveys completed within the Netquest panel in the three months preceding the survey (we use the logarithm because the variable is positively skewed): More experienced panelists may be more likely to use shortcuts and minimize efforts (professional respondents).
- Lack of awareness of voice input existence (one dummy for each type of voice input) and occasional use of voice inputs in daily life (one dummy for each type of voice input): Distinguishing between these variables is essential, as individuals aware of voice inputs but not using them are likely to dislike such features, while those unaware might be positive about using them once they are informed about these possibilities. However, the absence of awareness regarding voice inputs suggests a potential lack of technological knowledge, which, in turn, may result in increased difficulties in utilizing the voice tools and subsequently lower quality. Therefore, overall, we expect that both individuals unaware of voice inputs existence and those aware but never using them are likely to provide lower quality answers. The four dummies for lack of awareness and use in daily life are created using FREQDICTATION and FREQVOICE.
- Device type (dummy where 1 indicates respondents answering through smartphones or tablets): PC respondents are expected to provide answers of higher quality when answering through text than mobile (both tablets and smartphones) respondents. When answering through voice, we have no clear expectation. Overall, we might thus have higher quality for PC respondents.
- Multitasking (values 0 to 3, counting different kinds of possible other tasks that the respondents declare having done during survey completion): Higher levels of multitasking are expected to decrease data quality.

- Completing the survey from home (dummy): Responding from home is expected to be associated with higher data quality compared to other places, where the respondents might need to focus also on other things (e.g., going down of the bus at the right stop).
- Presence of third parties (dummy): The presence of third parties is expected to decrease data quality, since participants can get distracted.
- Extremeness of the answers to the previous question (one dummy for each question): The experimental questions ask why participants provided a given answer in the previous question. People with more extreme opinions might tend to have more to say than those with more moderate opinions. Thus, we also control for this.

Table A3 provides the descriptives for the control variables used in the regression analyses.

Table A3. Descriptives for the Control Variables Used in the Regression Analyses

	All completes (n=1,001)
Female (%)	50.5
Age	
Average	47
30 or less (%)	13.8
31 to 59 (%)	65.9
60 or more (%)	20.3
Education (%)	
Low	40.4
Middle	24.6
High	35.0
Spanish (%)	91.4
Know filter (%)	

Very little knowledge	33.0
Some knowledge	48.2
Substantial knowledge	14.6
Huge knowledge	4.3
Social trust (%)	
0 You can't be too careful	22.2
1	16.9
2	37.9
3	19.2
4 Most people can be trusted	3.8
Confidential (%)	
Not at all	1.9
Little	6.7
Somehow	30.4
A lot	37.6
Completely	23.4
Comfort (%)	
Not at all comfortable	1.5
Little comfortable	15.9
Quite comfortable	47.7
Very comfortable	21.7
Completely comfortable	13.3
No. complete surveys last 3 months (average of the log)	2.1
Dictation (%)	

Unaware existence	11.0
Use at least sometimes in daily life	35.3
Voice recording (%)	
Unaware existence	3.6
Use at least sometimes in daily life	68.8
Device (%)	
PC	23.8
Mobile	76.2
Number of tasks (%)	
0	66.0
1	23.6
2	4.6
3	5.8
Home (%)	78.2
People around (%)	24.1
Extreme answers (%)	
To TRANSPARENT	9.4
To TRUSTNH	11.7

Appendix 4: Self-reported use of dictation and voice recording

Table A4 reports the proportion of respondents who stated that they used dictation and/or voice recording (among those who finished the survey).

Table A4. Self-reported Use of Dictation and Voice Recording (in %)

Reported use of...	Dictation		Voice recording	
	PushDictation (n=250)	Choice (n=246)	PushRecording (n=252)	Choice (n=225)
Yes, only this	20.8	8.5	36.9	8.4
Yes, but not only	27.2	15.9	20.6	16.4
No	52.0	75.6	42.5	75.1