

# LLMs Do Not Respond like Survey Respondents

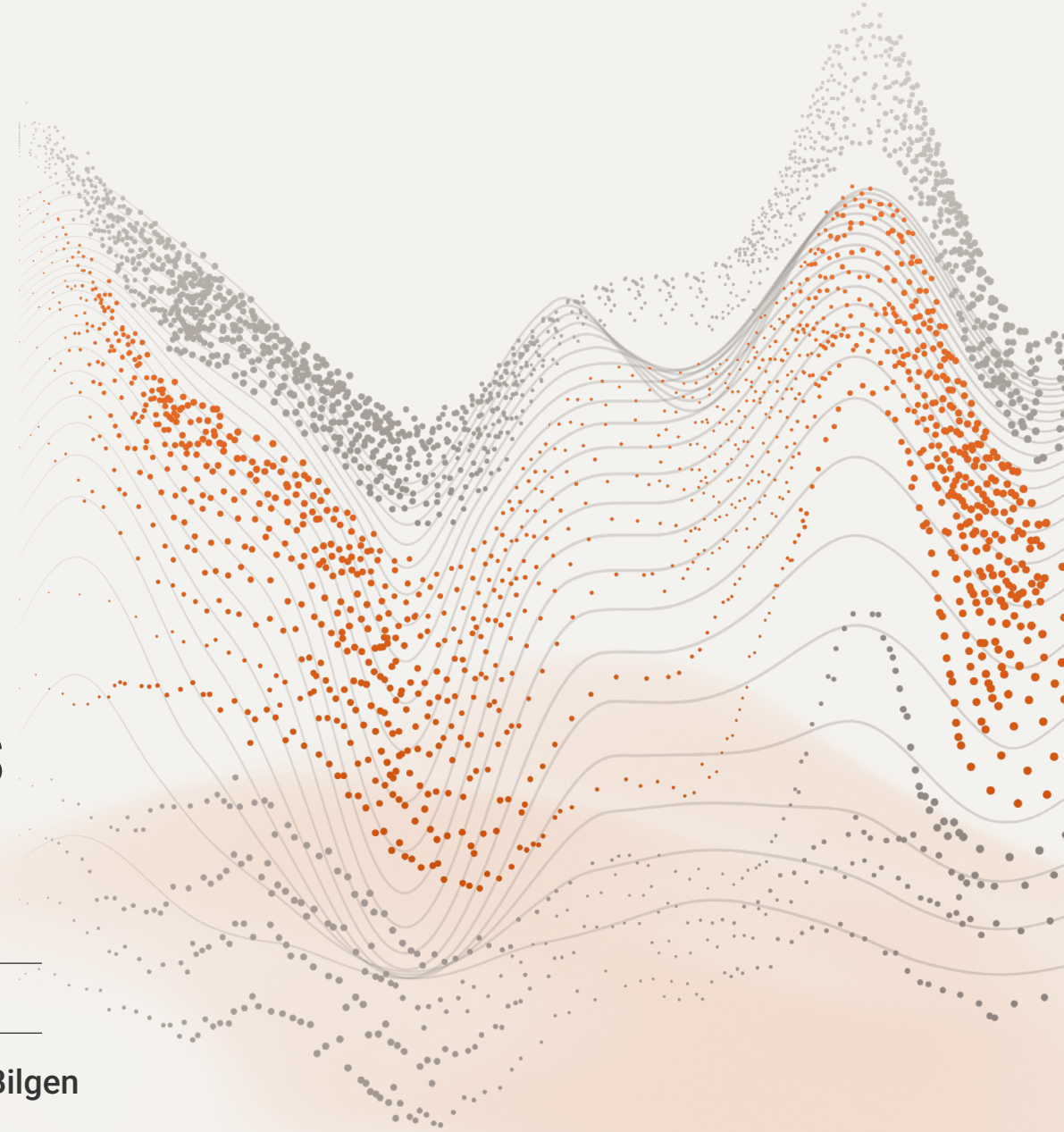
A Comparison of Synthetic and Human Responses

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Can LLMs help speed up iteration when designing open-ended survey questions?

## **A question design throwback with the help of NLP**

- Most open-ended survey questions tend to elicit short, relatively homogeneous responses, which pose challenges to NLP methods
- In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, surveys were largely open-ended, but researchers lacked methods to efficiently analyze text at-scale
- Methodological testing to better align open-ended question design and NLP analyses is challenging
  - Time, cost, respondent burden (e.g. cognitive testing)

**Can LLMs help reduce these pain points?**

Can we use LLMs to generate synthetic responses that approximate human responses for testing different approaches?

1. Do LLMs **consistently** generate the prompted behavior?
2. Is it possible to **meaningfully** guide the underlying data generating process for responses?
3. What are **effective** prompt engineering strategies?
4. Do different versions of LLMs differ in their **utility** for methodological research?

# Methodological Approach: Setup

## Survey Data

- AmeriSpeak Omnibus panel: 1,024 responses
- Question variants
  - (50%) Thinking about the problems facing the United States and the world today, which problems would you like the government to be working on in the next year?
  - (50%) Thinking about the problems facing the United States and the world today, **in a few sentences** which problems would you like the government to be working on in the next year?

## Models

- GPT-3.5 Turbo and GPT-4
- No fine-tuning

## Prompt engineering

- **GPT-to-GPT comparisons**
  - You are a respondent on a survey with an average response length of [10, 50, 100] words
- **GPT-to-respondent comparisons**
  - “In a few sentences” version of question

## Methodological Approach: Validation

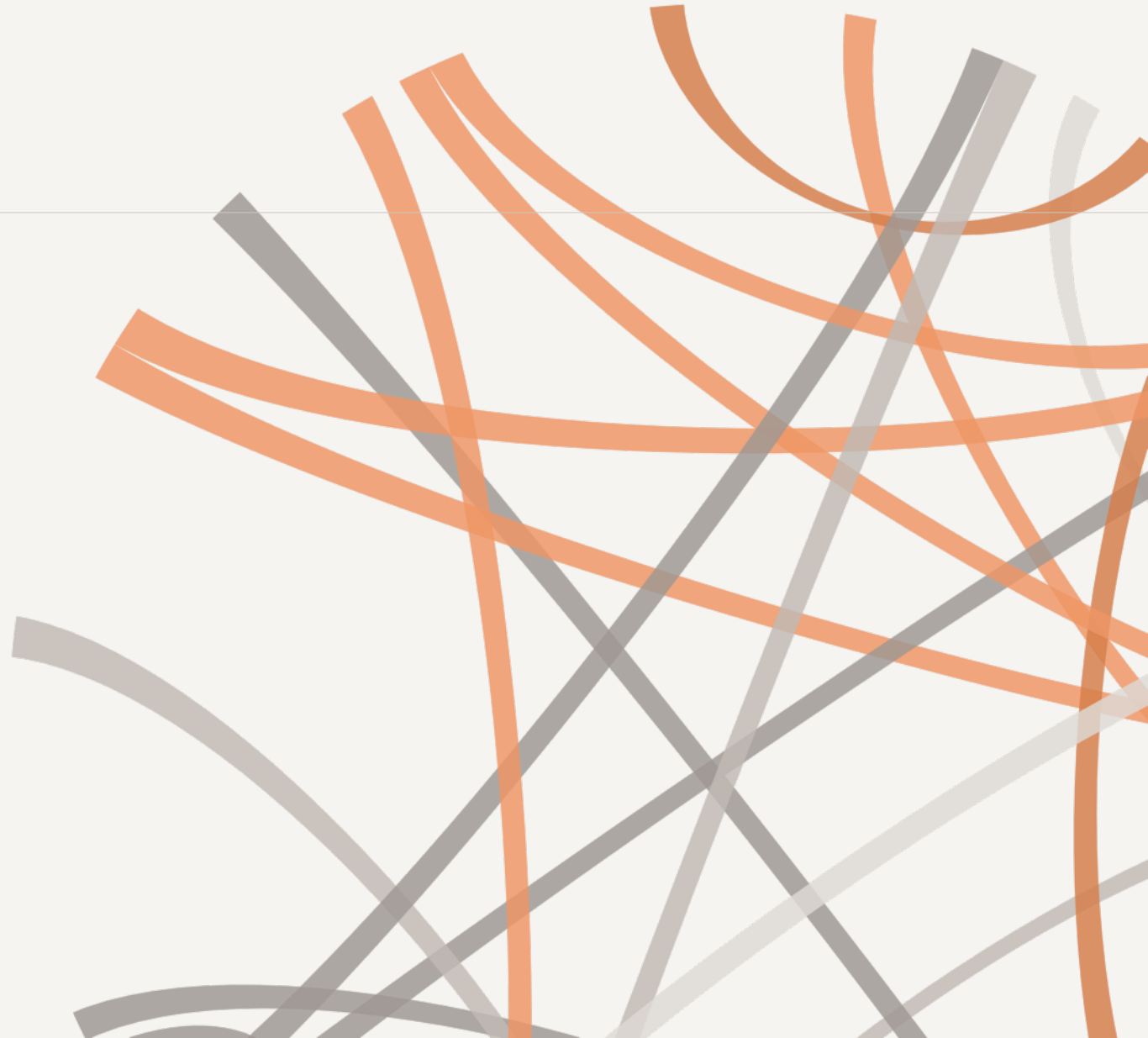
### Measures

- Response length
- Readability (Flesch-Kincaid)
- Corrected type-to-token ratio (CTTR)

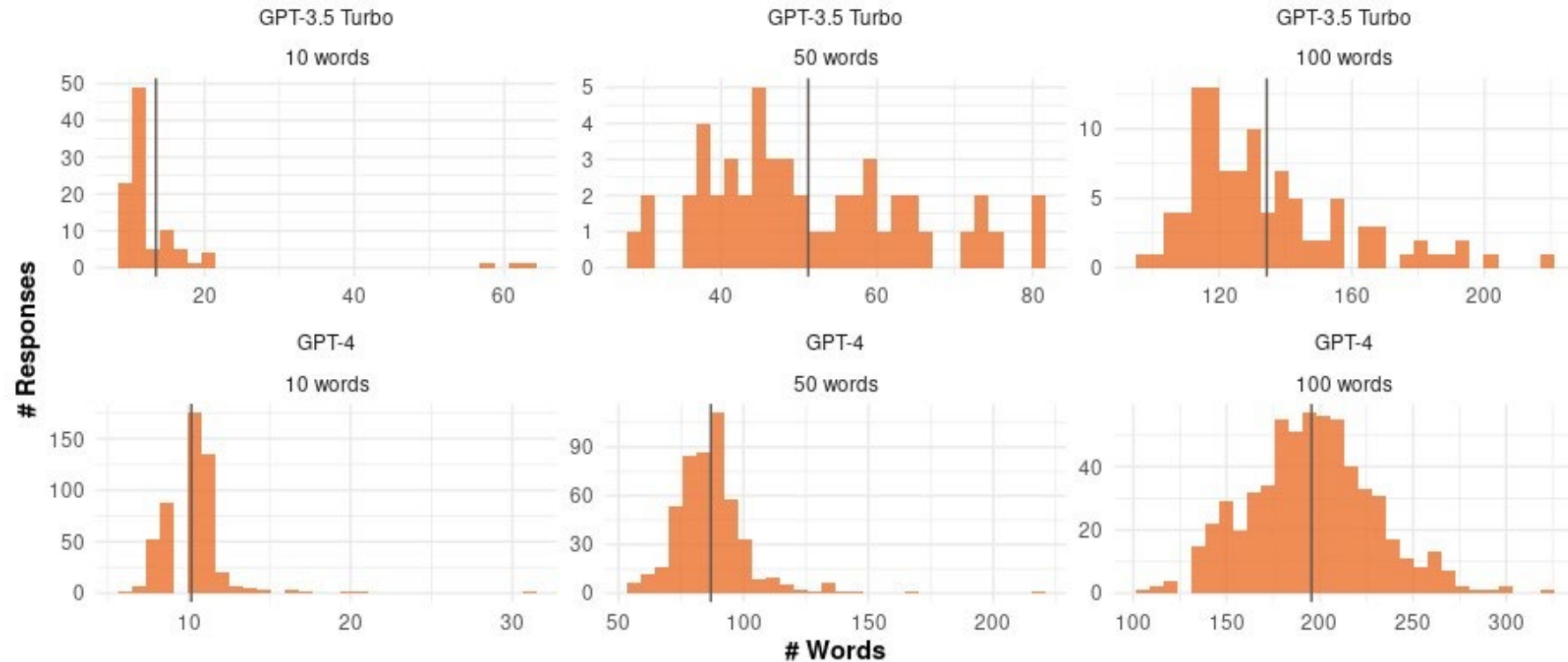


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# Findings

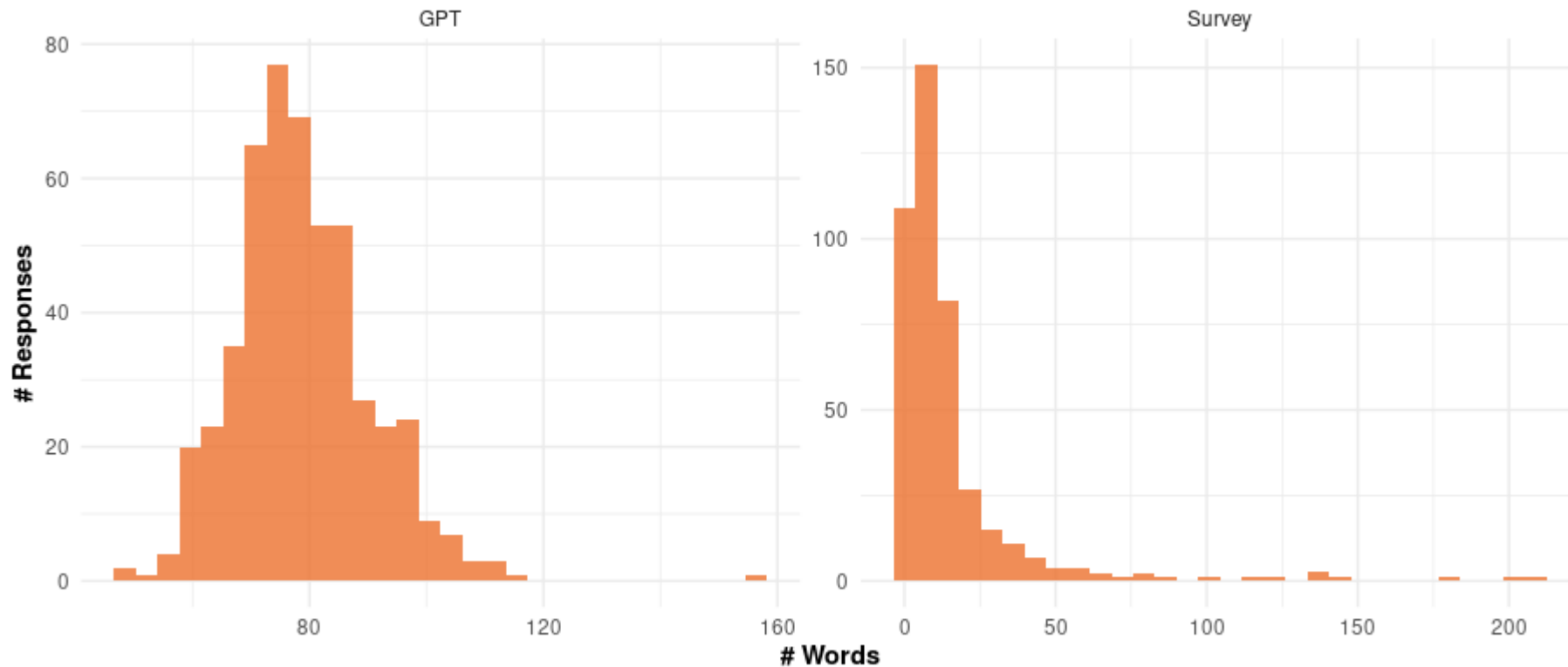


As the **prompted response length** increases, the mean response lengths in number of words tend to **overshoot the mark**.



Note: Vertical lines represent means.

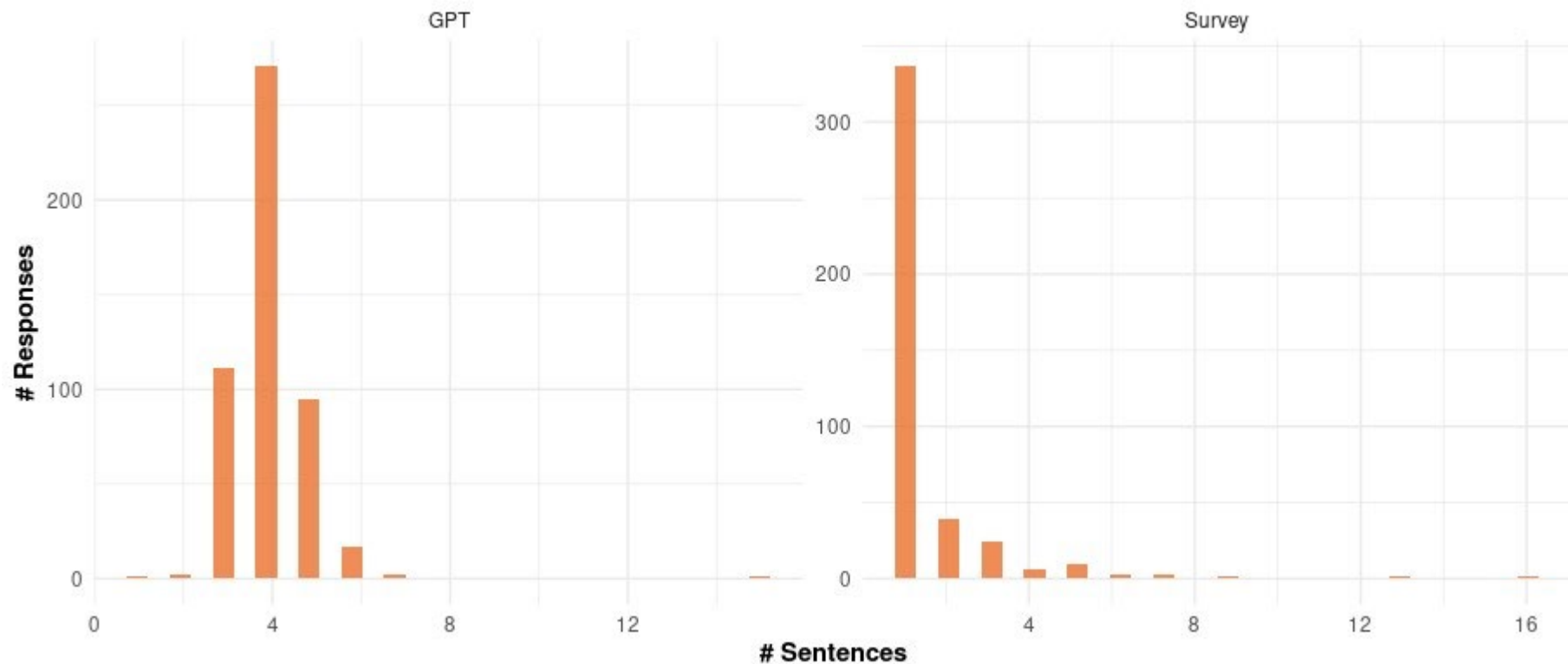
GPT response lengths—in words—differ considerably from those of survey responses, even with the same phrasing.



Note: Only 'in a few sentences' responses are included.

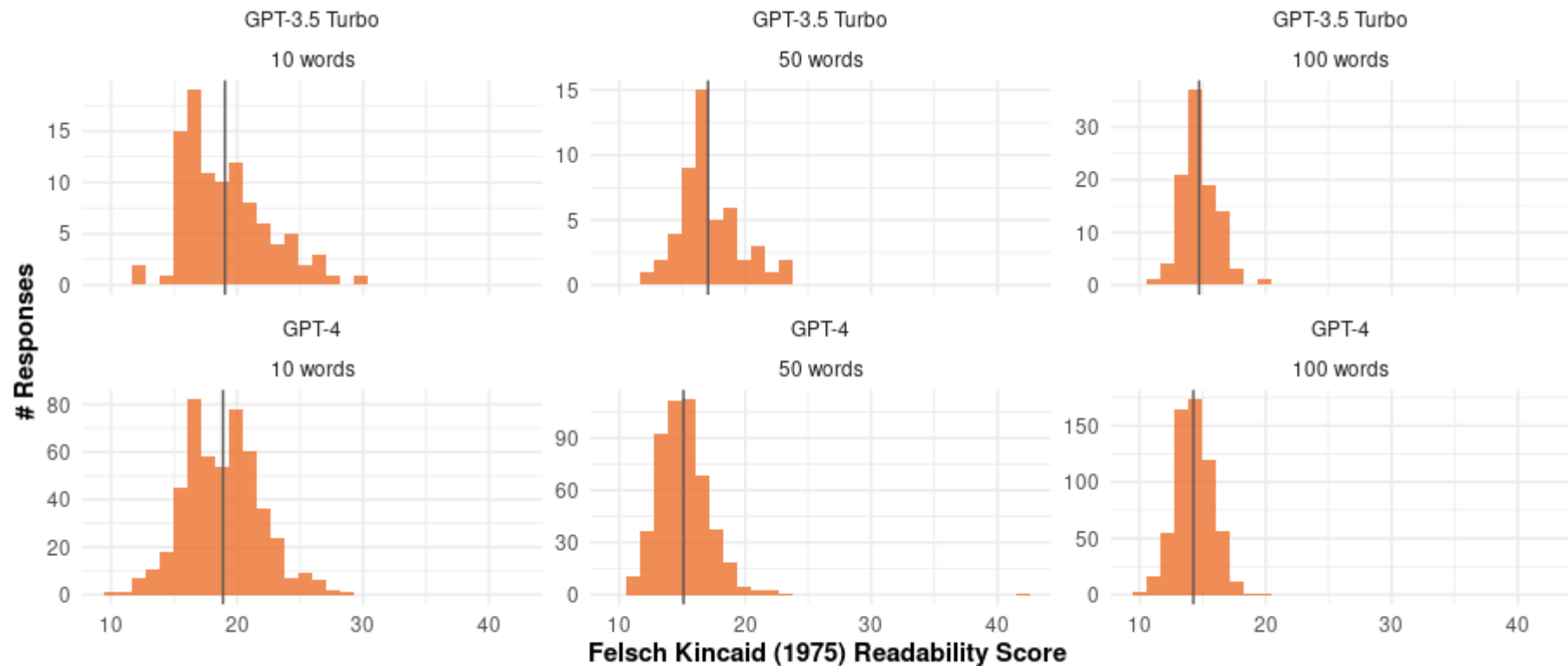


GPT response lengths—in sentences—also differ considerably from those of survey responses.



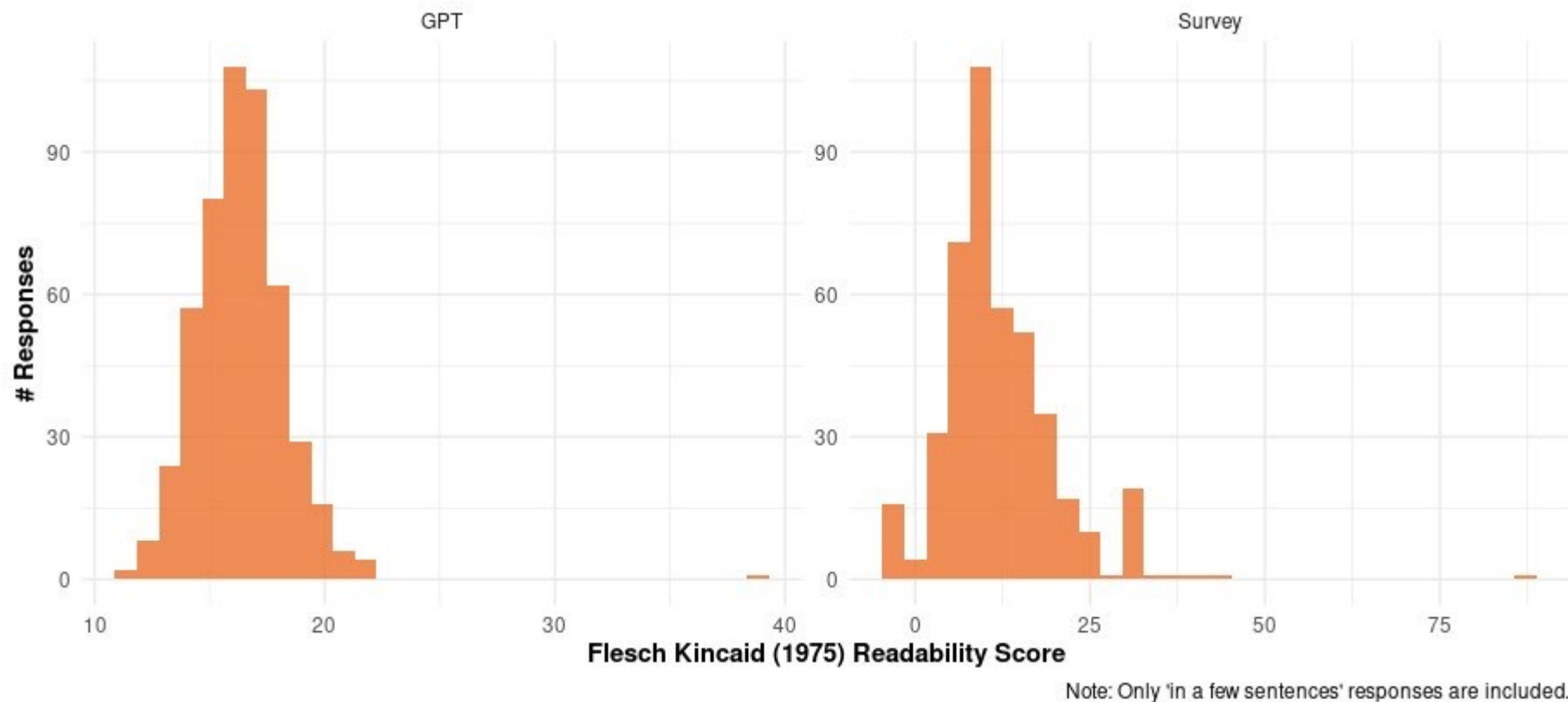
Note: Only 'in a few sentences' responses are included.

Both GPT models tend to generate similar **readability** distributions, and mean scores tend to be within a few grade levels of each other.

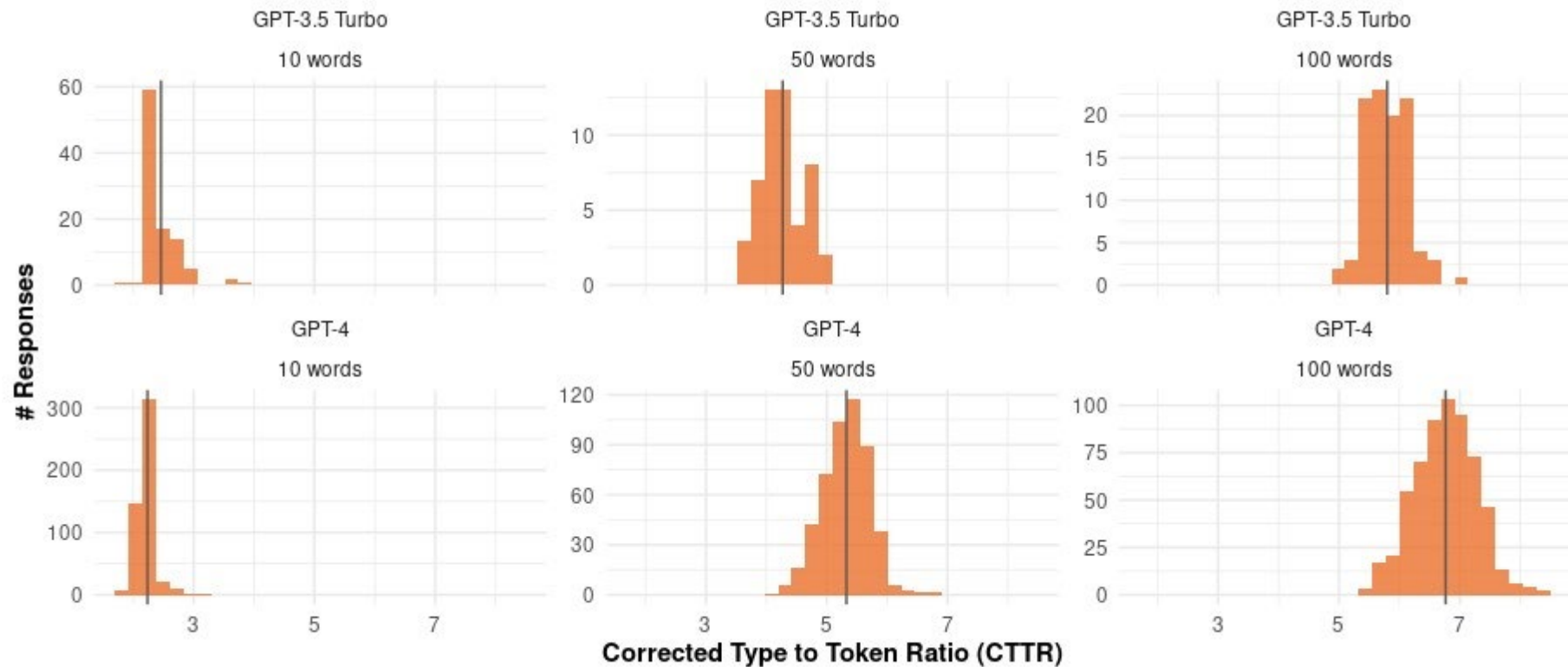


Note: Vertical lines represent means.

The mean readability of survey responses is lower than that from GPT but **varies much more** among respondents' answers.

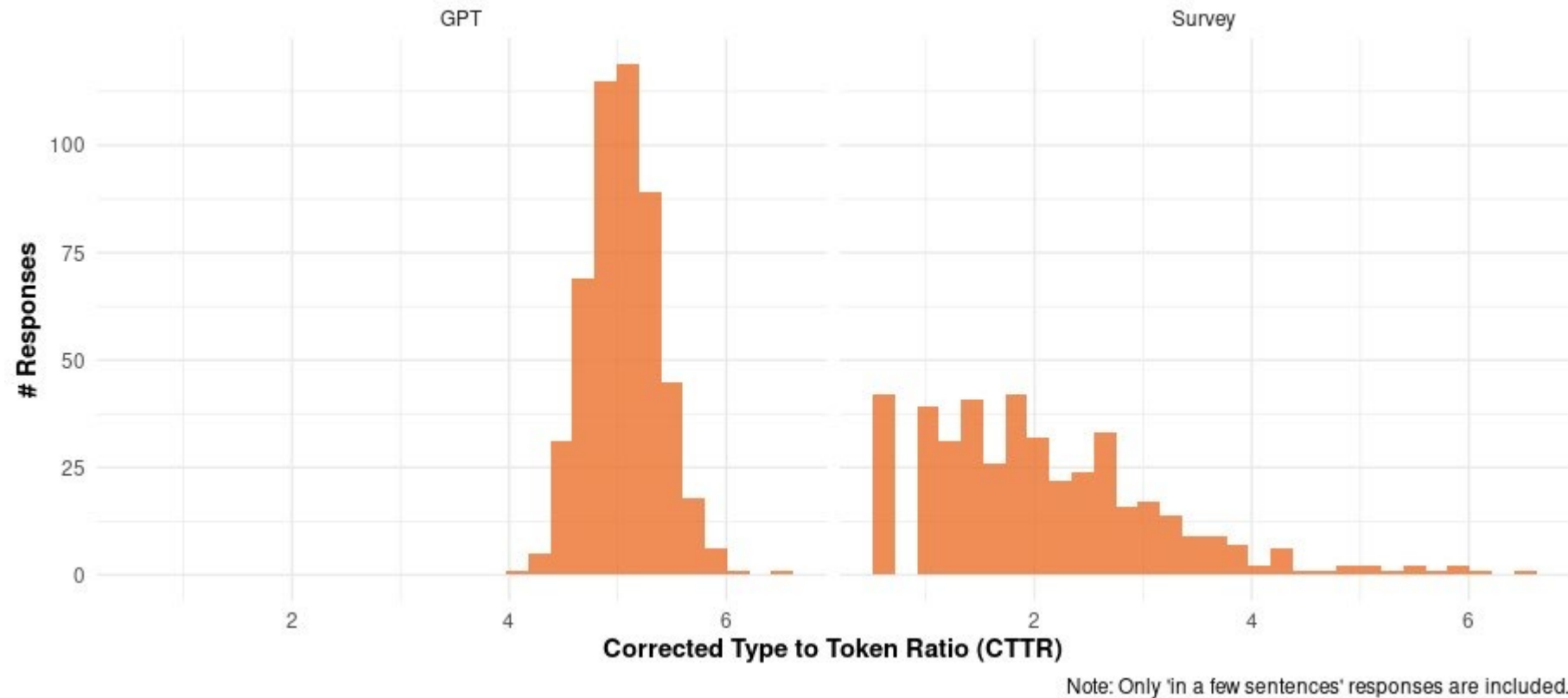


GPT appears to generate **relatively consistent CTRRs** between model versions, though with variation based upon length.



Note: Vertical lines represent means.

However, the GPT CTRR distribution **does not approximate** that from survey respondents.



## What does all this mean?

- GPT generates **readable responses that might initially seem plausible...**
- But the synthetic responses are quite different from real responses.
- GPT models often—if not usually—**do not produce responses that strictly adhere to the prompt...**
- Though the **system message** tends to have more impact than the query.

## What is the potential?

- **Might LLMs still be useful for survey methodology?**
  - For other tasks than generating text, e.g. Kim and Lee (2023)
  - For different question types and domains
  - With more/better prompt engineering
  - With other LLMs

# Thank you!

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