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Measuring the Quality of Real-time Telephone Survey Interpreters

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Interviewing in the US in Languages Other than English or Spanish

- Despite dramatic growth in the non-English/ non-Spanish speaking US population, most surveys still only conducted in these languages
- Health risks faced by those not speaking English or Spanish may not be adequately described in public health statistics
- Potential for problems increases as the US population grows more diverse
 - Similar issue faced in many other countries

Possible Method for Reaching “Other-Language” Respondents

- Use third-party interpreters for real-time translation of surveys
 - Allows conduct of interviews in broad range of languages in comparatively cost-effective manner
 - Effective at improving survey response in other-language groups
- Detailed quality assessment conducted as part of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- KEY QUESTION: What is the quality of real-time survey interpretation conducted “on the fly?”

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

- Largest continuously conducted random-digit dialed telephone health survey in the US
 - Over 300,000 interviews conducted in 2004
 - Approximately 400-500 per state per month
- Conducted monthly by all 50 states, DC, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam
- Interviews conducted with noninstitutionalized adult population ages 18 years or older
- Focus on health practices and risk behaviors linked to chronic diseases, injuries, and preventable infectious diseases.

BRFSS Test of Real-Time Interpretation

- Conducted in California
- Data collection September 2005 – May 2006
- Three phases
 - Identifying eligible cases
 - Contacting and interviewing respondents using real-time interpretation
 - Behavior coding of recorded interviews
- Identification of study eligible households by attempting to obtain an answer to one of the following:
 - What language do you speak?
 - What country are you from?

Interviewing Other-Language Respondents

- Three-way call was established between interviewer, interpreter, and sampled telephone number
- Interviewer asked questions and interpreter translated for respondent
- Respondent answered question and interpreter translated for interviewer
- Interviewer entered responses into CATI system

Behavior Coding of Completed Interviews

- Audio-taped interviews were sent to outside behavior coding vendor
- Interviews were behavior coded by trained language specialists fluent in the language of interview
- Coding form data were entered into a database for analysis

Attributes Assessed During Coding Process

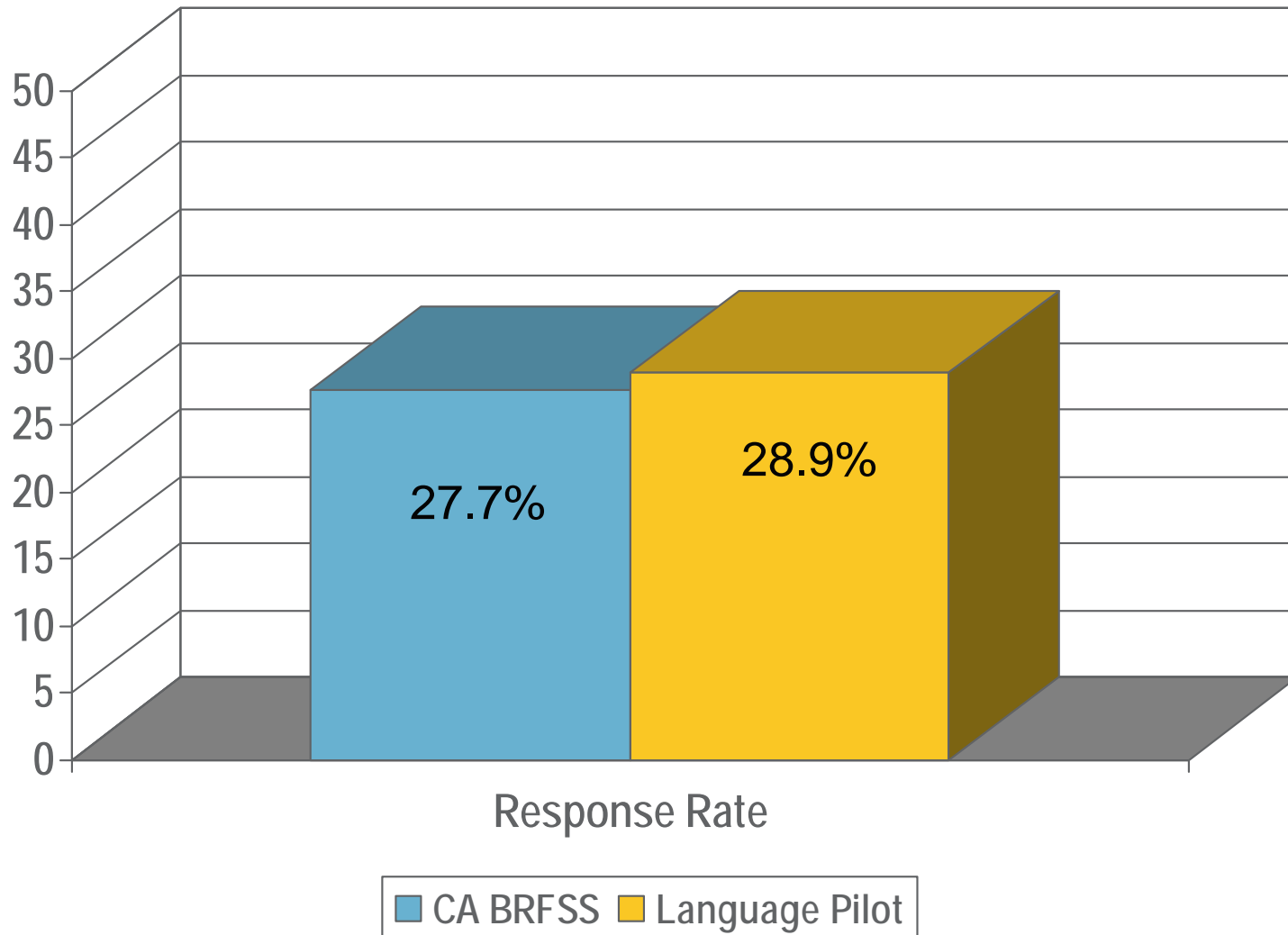
- Was the question interpreted accurately?
(1=least accurate, 4=most accurate)
- Was the response relayed accurately?
(1=least accurate, 4=most accurate)
- Were there concepts in the questionnaire that appeared to be difficult to translate accurately? (Yes/No)
- How many times did the question need to be repeated to the respondent? (Number of times)
- Were there side conversations between the interpreter and the respondent which were not translated for the interviewer? (Yes/No)

Analysis and Results

Key Areas for Analysis

- 988 cases were included in the initial sample for the pilot
 - 201 interviews were completed, of which 195 had error-free tapes which were behavior coded
- Response rates and final case dispositions
- Demographic Characteristics
- Question-level and interview-level assessments of the quality of the interpretation
- Survey estimates

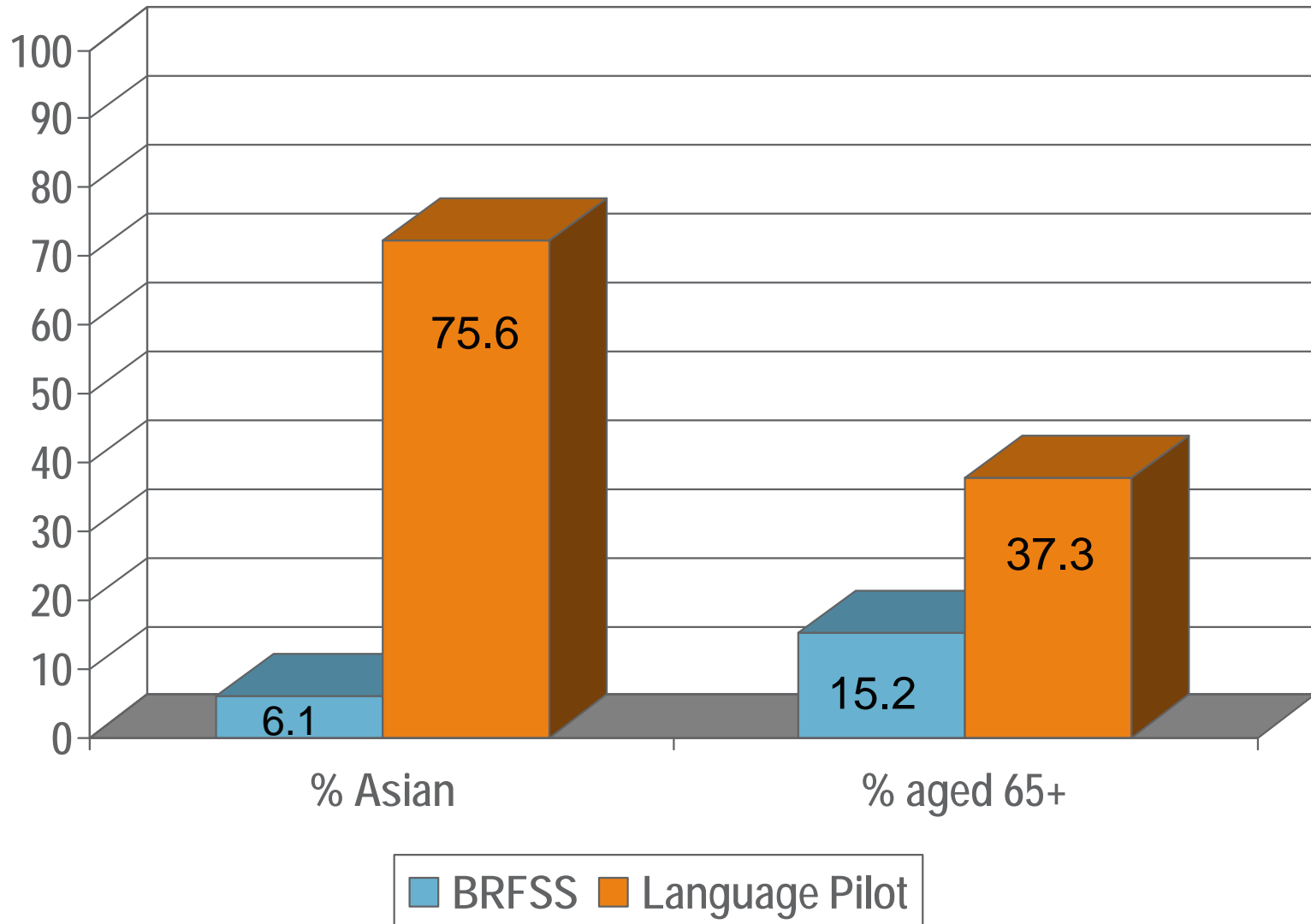
Overall Response Rate



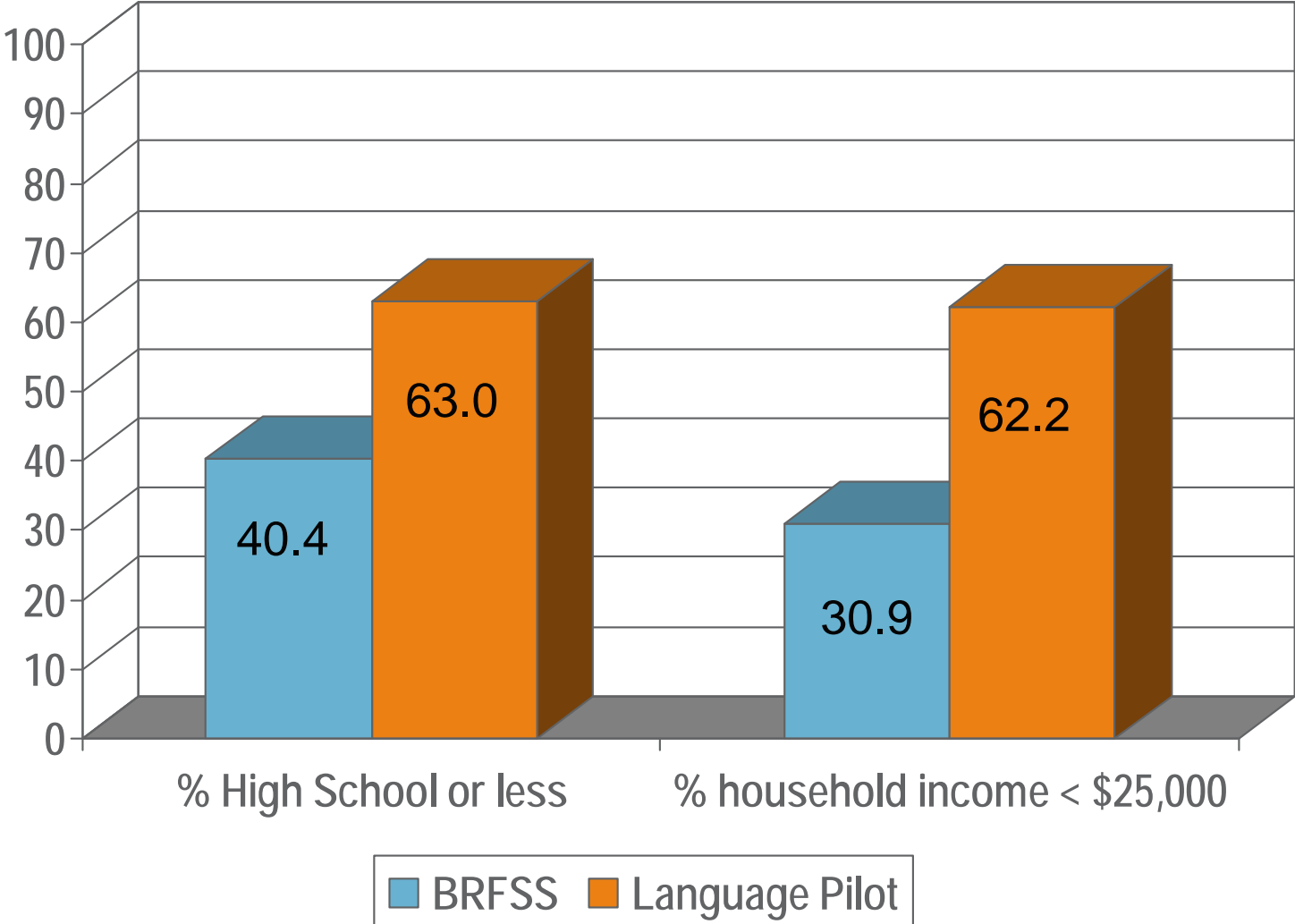
Language Distribution of Completed Interviews

• Vietnamese	37	• Cambodian	3
• Mandarin	31	• Amharic	2
• Cantonese	26	• French	2
• Korean	24	• Bengali	2
• Russian	20	• Persian	2
• Armenian	10	• Turkish	2
• Japanese	9	• Ukranian	2
• Farsi	5	• Hindi	1
• Tagalog	5	• Hirudhi	1
• Punjabi	5	• Hmong	1
• Cambodian	3	• Thai	1
• Amharic	2	• Arabic	1
• French	2	• Bosnian	1

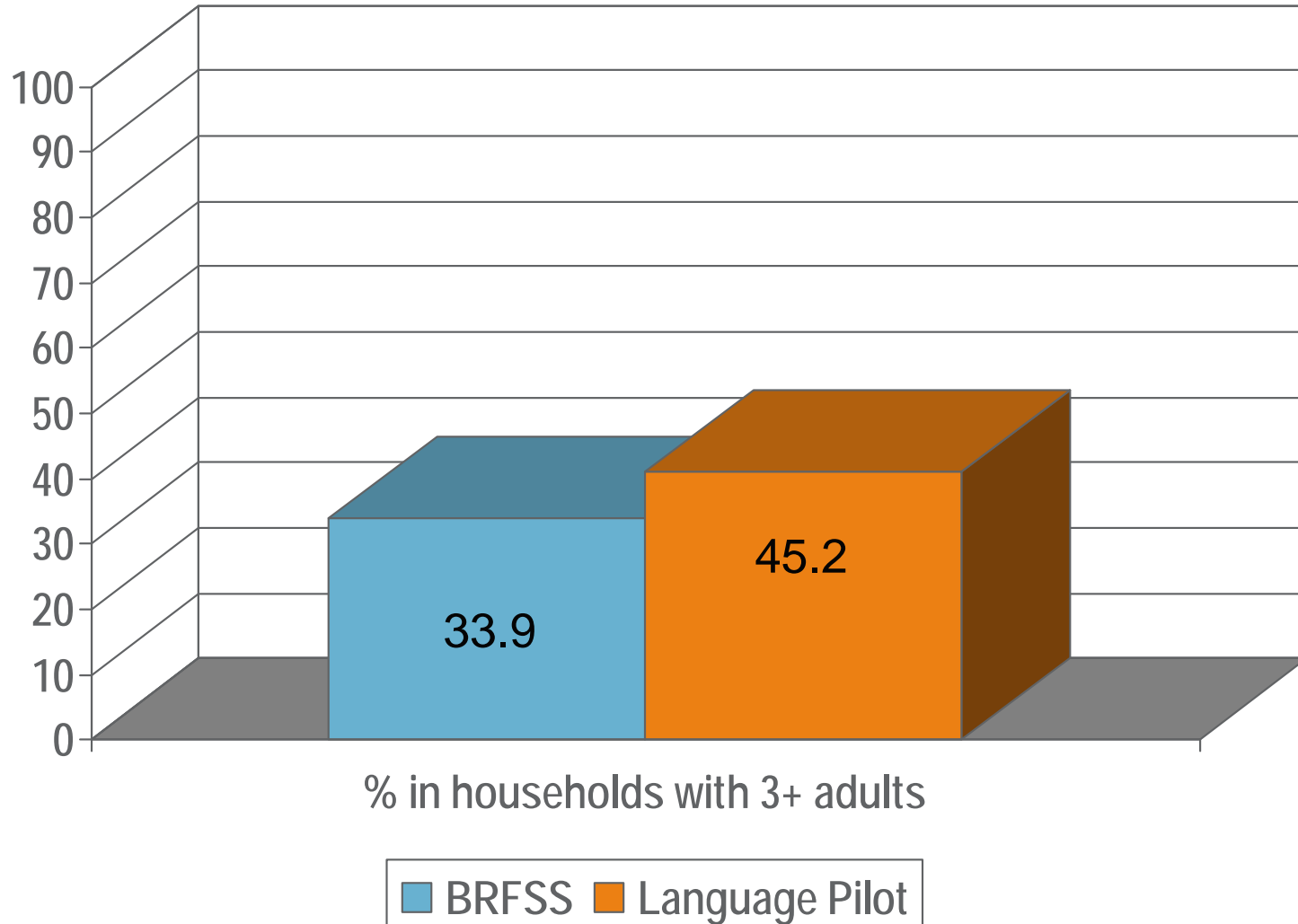
Percent Asian / Aged 65+



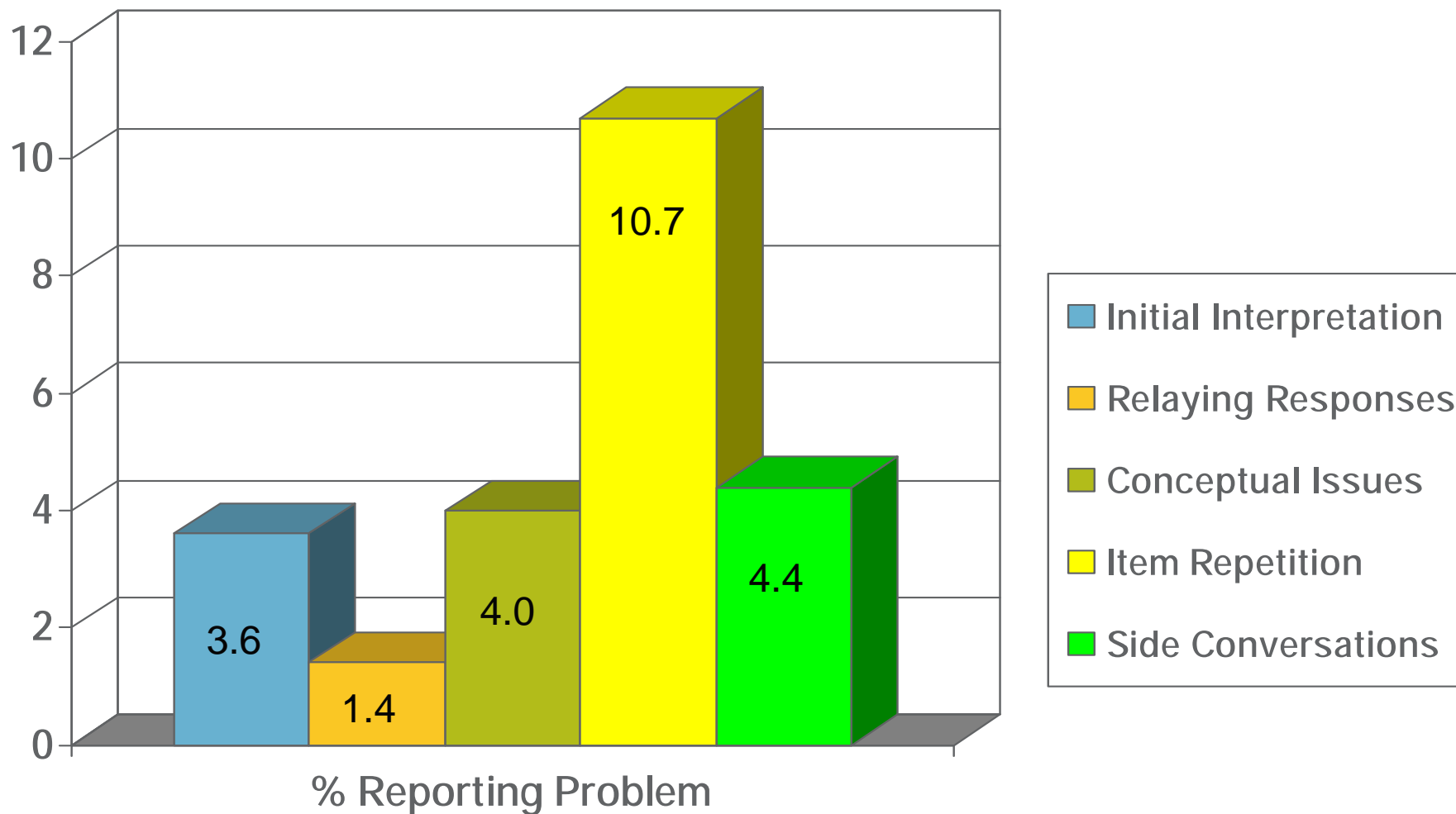
Percent with high school or less education / household income < \$25,000



Percent Living in Households with 3+ Adults



Question-Level Quality



Additional Question-Level Analyses

- Question position
 - First third of questionnaire
 - Second third of questionnaire
 - Last third of questionnaire
- Question type, i.e., primary or follow-up question
- Response format
 - Yes/no
 - Categorical
 - Numeric
 - Likert scale

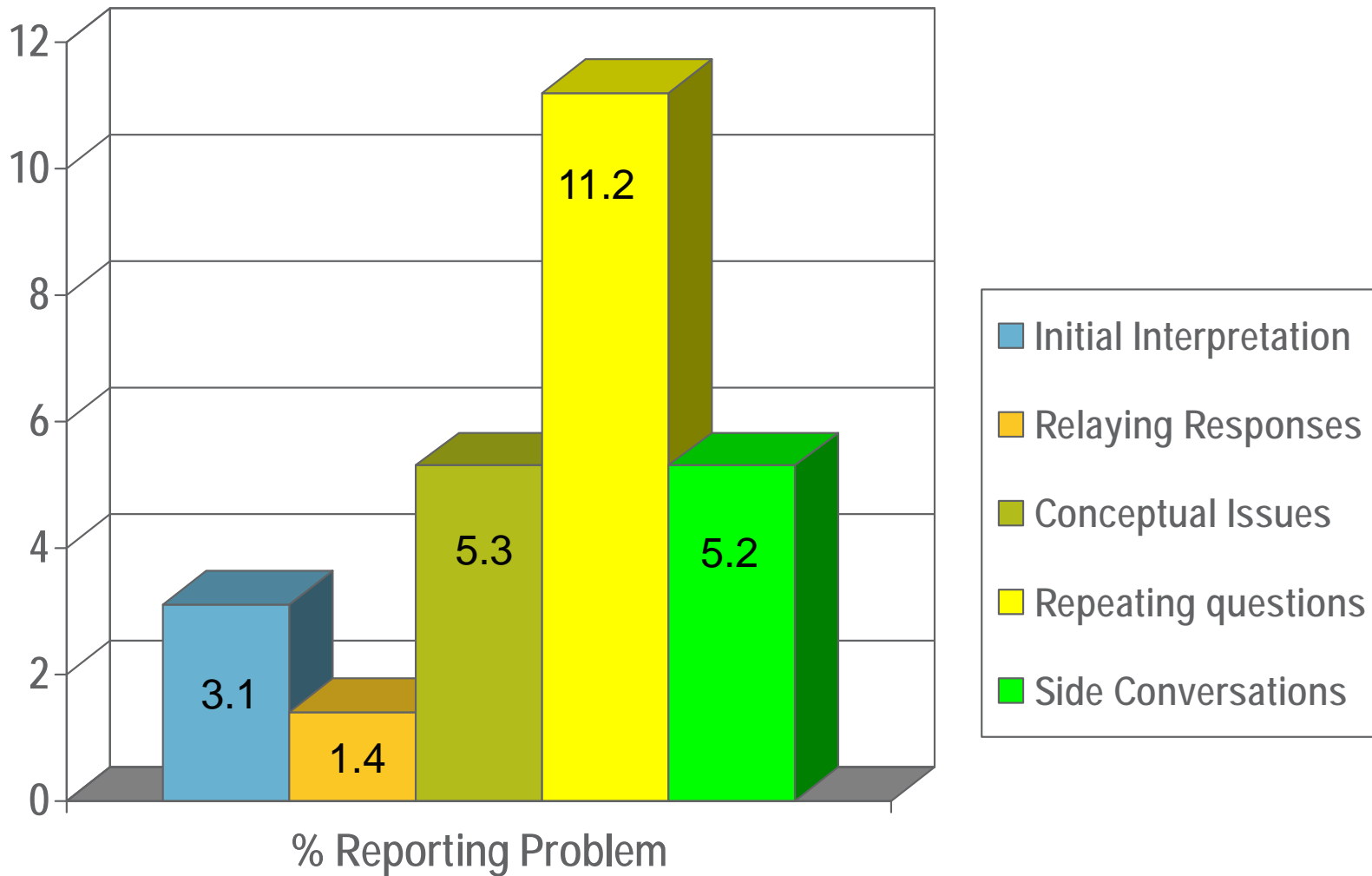
Results of Additional Analyses

- Errors in interpretation were not significantly related to question placement, question type, or response format
- Errors in relaying responses were higher for questions with categorical responses
- Primary questions were more likely to have concepts that were difficult to translate than were followup questions
- Questions in the first two-thirds of the interview were more likely to have difficult-to-translate concepts

Results of Additional Analyses

- Questions with a yes/no format were less likely to require that questions be repeated and side conversation
- Primary questions were more likely than follow-up questions to generate side conversation

Interview-Level Quality



Comparison of Interview-Level Quality Among Demographic Groups

- Compared quality by age, sex, education, income, and language of interview
- Language of interview had greatest impact on interview-level quality, with significant variation on all coding measures
 - Those speaking “less prominent” languages were more likely to have errors in interpretation and relaying of responses
- Women more likely than men to experience interpretation problems and require item repetition
- Respondents aged 70+ were more likely to engage in side conversation with the interpreter

Comparison of Survey Estimates

Health condition / risk behavior	BRFSS		Language Pilot	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Asthma	13.6	12.6, 14.6	8.2	4.1, 15.7
Diabetes	9.1	8.2, 10.0	15.0	9.6, 22.8
Have a health plan	83.7	82.4, 85.0	80.7	72.5, 86.8
Flu shot past 12 mos	24.6	23.3, 25.9	47.0	37.7, 56.4
Obese (BMI > 30)	19.6	18.4, 20.9	10.0	5.6, 17.1
Current smoker	14.4	13.3, 15.6	15.5	9.4, 24.5
Binge drinking	11.9	10.9, 13.1	5.1	2.0, 12.2
Tested for HIV	42.6	40.8, 44.3	18.5	10.8, 29.8
HIV risk behaviors	5.2	4.5, 6.2	2.9	0.7, 11.5

¹Questions not asked of respondents aged 65 or older

Conclusions

- Results suggest that real-time interpretation may be effective for reaching other-language respondents
 - Interviews completed with over 25% of other-language BRFSS cases
 - Respondents were demographically different than on the ongoing BRFSS
 - The percentages of error observed in question interpretation and response relay were low

For Consideration

- Some items required repetition and posed conceptual difficulties in translation
- Cognitive testing and interpreter training could be ways of improving the process for such items
 - Cognitive testing to help determine whether people of varying backgrounds will interpret questions as intended
 - Training to stress the neutral role of the interpreter

Thank you!

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The Nielsen logo features the word "nielsen" in a serif font. The letter "n" is blue, while the remaining letters "ielsen" are grey. Below the text is a horizontal line of nine grey dots, each centered under a letter: the first dot is under the "n", and the remaining eight dots are under the "i", "e", "l", "s", "e", "n", and the final "e".