

Using paradata to monitor iwers' instrument <u>navigation behavior</u> and inform instrument <u>technical design</u>

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Challenges for Conducting Large CAI Social Survey

• Selected challenges among many others...

- Complex questionnaire designs (large grids, skips, etc..)
- More question fills (greater complexity with multiple languages)
- Long interview length
- Field/Remote management, supports, and monitoring
- Large number of staff and interviewers
- Dynamic interview environment
- Multiple respondents
- Cultural awareness or sensitivity
- Group/Team interviews
- Conversational interviewing techniques
- Consistency of interviewer training





Two studies

- Both studies
 collaborated with
 Survey Research Center
 in its wave 2
- Transition from PAPI to CAPI





| Study Design | Ghana Socioeconomic Panel Study (Ghana) wave 2 | Evolution of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Thailand (HART) wave 2 | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Sample size | ~5500 HHs | ~5600 HHs | |
| Mode | FtF | FtF | |
| Iwer-administered? | lwer-adminstered | lwer-administered | |
| Allow proxy IW? | Yes | Yes (only allowed for non-assessment questions) | |
| # of Rs per HH to be interviewed | All HH members | Up to 2 Rs (45 yrs or older) | |
| # of sections to be administered | 2 to 4 sections (household, personal, agriculture, enterprise) | Only 1 "person" section | |
| Offer payments to R? | Yes | Yes | |
| Collaborator(s) | Yale University University of Ghana | National Institute of Development Administration | |

Challenges from PAPI to CAI



Transition

Transition from **complex grid designs** on paper to a **computer assisted interview (CAI)** instrument

Flexibility

Need to have total flexibility to **jump in/out from different sections** of the instrument (depending on the availability of the respondents)

Real-time

Need to track **real-time status** of interviewing progress on multiple respondents within the same instrument.





PAPI to CAI Design Comparisons

- PAPI examples
- Instrument designs
- Instrument "technical" designs



Example: Paper version of household roster

Up to 25 HH



Section 1: Household Information Part B2: Household Res

Part B2: Household Roster

| Member ID | 6a. Name | 6b. Nicknames, Other Names | 7. Sex (M/F) | 8. Age (If age less <1, record 0) | Relationship to HH Head (see codes to the right of the page) | 10. Marital Status (see codes) | 11. Current Cell Phone Number | CODES FOR Q.9 1 – Household Head |
|--------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | 2 - Spouse 3 - Child |
| 2 | | | | | | | | 4 - Grandchild 5 - Parent/ Parent-in- |
| 3 | | | | | | | | law 6 – Son/Daughter-in-law |
| 4 | | | | | | | | 7 - Other relative 8 - Adopted/Foster/ |
| 5 | | | | | | | | Stepchild 9 – House help |
| 6 | | | | | | | | 10 – Non-relative |
| 7 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | CODES FOR Q.10 |
| 9 | | | | | | | | 1 – Never Married 2 - Consensual union |
| 10 | | | | | | | | 3 - Betrothed 4 - Married |
| 11 | | | | | | | | 5 - Separated 6 - Divorced |
| 12 | | | | | | | | 7 - Widowed |
| 13 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |
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| 25 | | | | | | | | |

Household Roster

Example: Checklist of completed modules



| Checklist of | Com | oleted | Modul | es |
|-----------------|-----|--------|-------|----|
| C, ICCRITICE OF | | JIOLOG | modu | - |

(i) Household Specific Modules: Enumerator: for each of the followings ections, please ask the head and spouse which person in the household would be the most knowledgeable about questions regarding these issues. Please schedule an interview date with such members of the household. Record your initials and date when the interview was completed.

| ₽. | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------|--|--------|--|--|---|--|
| Section | 2. members of the HH | 3. HH assets | 4. HH production | on | 5. non-farm enterprise | 11. consumption module | 12. Housing Characteristics | |
| Who in the household is most knowledgeable about? | family history, relatives a spouses that don't live in household | | plots, crops, into village officials/ | | non-farm business ventures, costs, revenues, employees, assets | how much food the family eats, household bills | Housing Characteristics and property | |
| 2. Name | | | | | | | | |
| 3. ID number | IDI | IDI | IDI | | ID | ID | IDI | |
| 4. Date & time for Individual Interview: dd.mm/time | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Checkpoint: Interview Complete? | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Yes 2. No Initials and date when the interview was completed | | | _ | _ | | | | |
| (ii.) Limited respondent Modules Enumerator: each of the following sections must be asked to the head of the household, the spouse, and one personRANDOMLY chosen. Please schedule an interview dat with these selected household members. Record your initials date and when the interview was completed. 1. Write the names on pieces of papers for the household head to select: | | | | | | | | |
| Section 10. Psych/Perso | nality I | lead | | Spouse | | Randomly chosen | individual | |
| 6. ID number IDI | | IDI | | IDI | | | | |
| 7. Name | - | | | | | | | |
| 8. Date & time for Individed dd.mm/time | lual Interview : | w: / | | | | | | |
| 9. Checkpoint: | | | | | | | | |

Checklist of Completed Modules

1. Yes 2. No

Section 10, Psychology/Personality complete?

Initials and date when the interview was

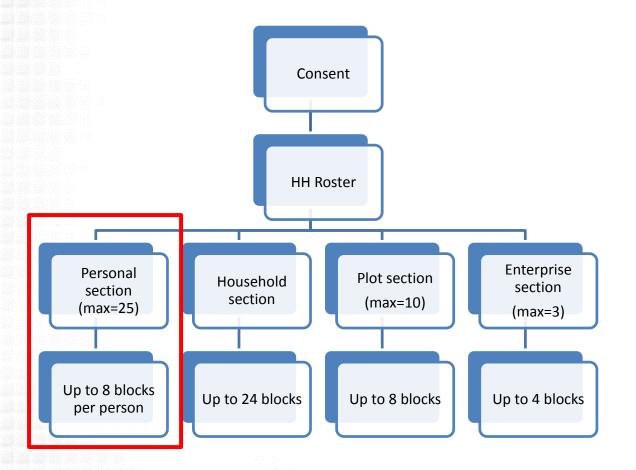
Instrument design

Each section has multiple blocks



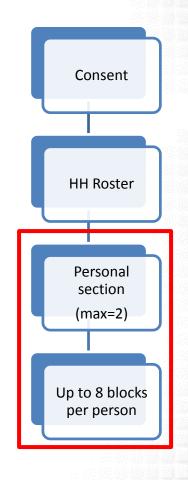


Ghana



Up to 4 sections per HH

HART

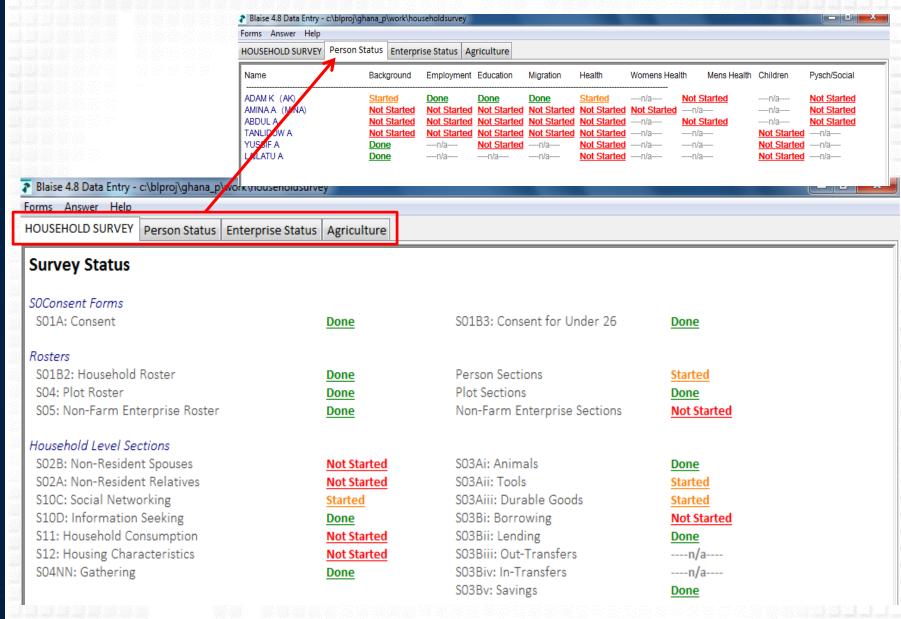


Only 1 section per HH

Instrument "technical" design 1

- Up to 4 sections
- All HH members, up to 10 plots, 3 businesses





Instrument "technical" design 2

• Up to 2 Rs (>90% HHs have single R)



HOUSEHOLD ROSTER Done

| Sections | Respondent 1 (R1) | Spouse (R2) |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Coverscreen | <u>Done</u> | Not Started |
| A. Demographics | <u>Done</u> | Not Started |
| B. Family Transfer | <u>Started</u> | Not Started |
| C. Health | Not Started | Not Started |
| D. Employment | Not Started | Not Started |
| E. Income | Not Started | Not Started |
| F. Assets & Debts | Not Started | Not Started |
| G. Life Satisfaction | Not Started | Not Started |

"Benefits" of this design

Expectations



High-level of autonomy

Iwers are able to

- Jump to any section/block quickly
- Switch respondents easily

Master dashboard

show the interview status

- All questionnaire sections/blocks
- All respondents

Programming

The parallel blocks programming needs to match with the **optimal navigation design**

Training

The interviewer training needs to emphasize the design and avoid "jump around too much"



How does instrument design affect instrument navigation?

Sections w/ parallel blocks – Network analysis using NodeXL (link)

Data source

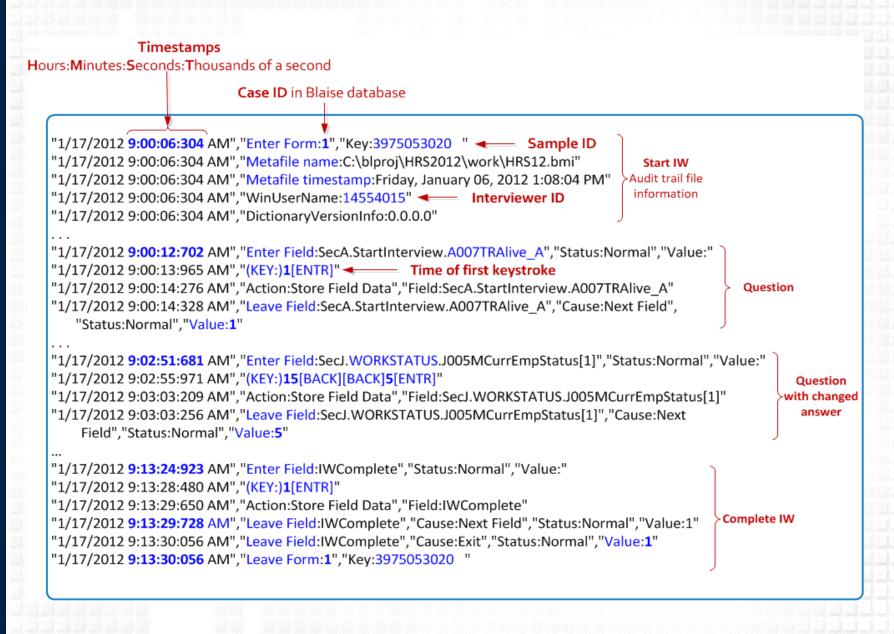
 Audit trail (ADT) with keystrokes (from Blaise software)

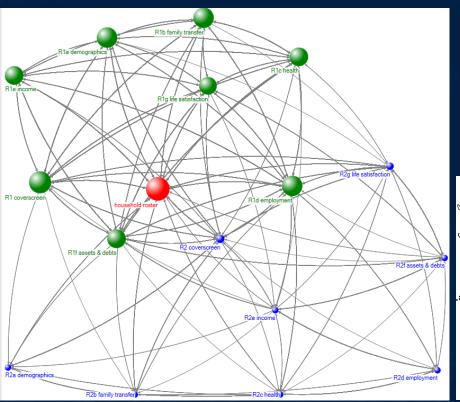
• Ghana: 4,223 lws

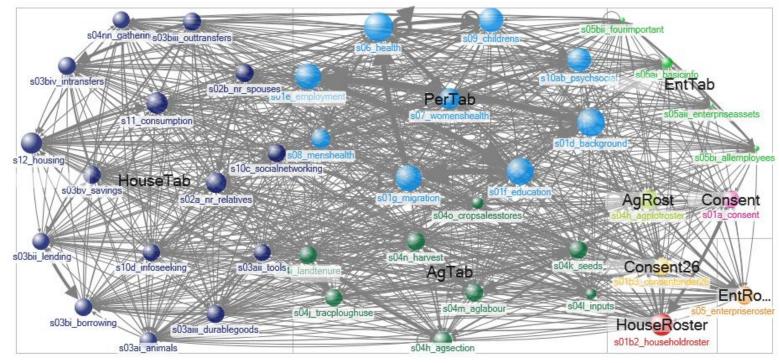
Thailand: 4,382 lws











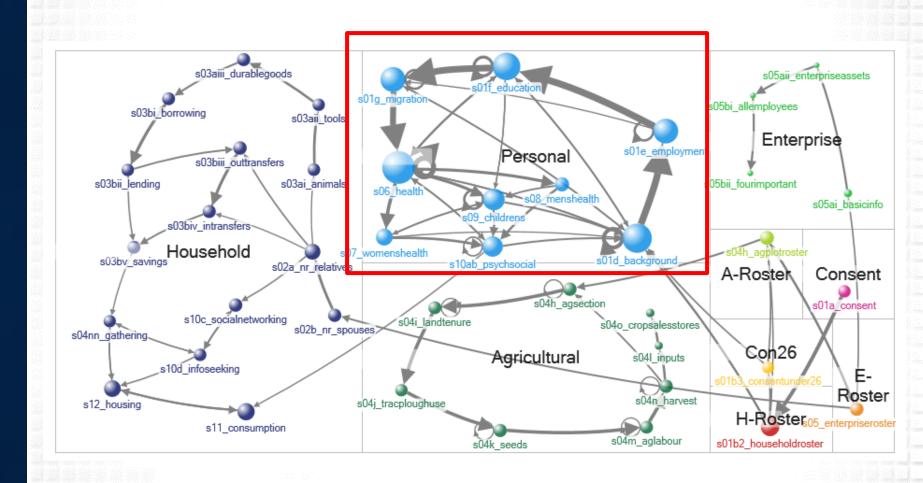




Movement within same sections dominates

 exceptions are rosters and Personal to Household





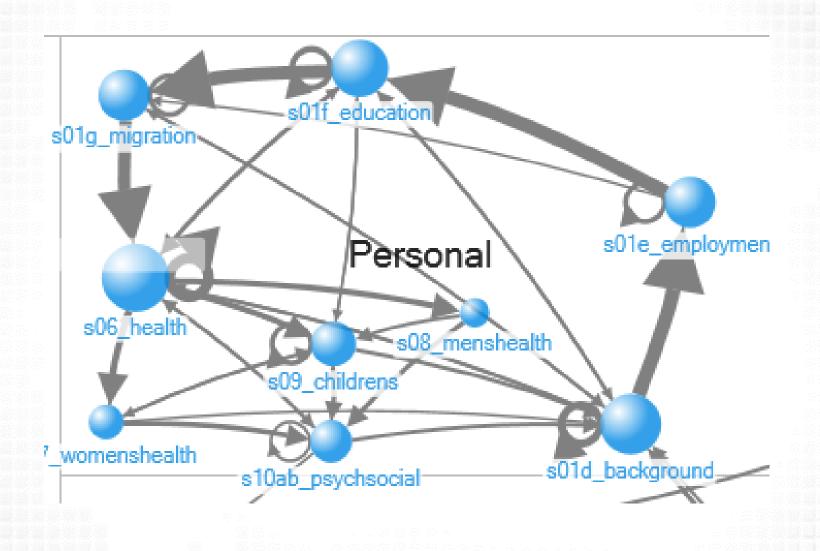
Mixed tendencies

switch different questionnaire contents

or

 keep the same questionnaire content

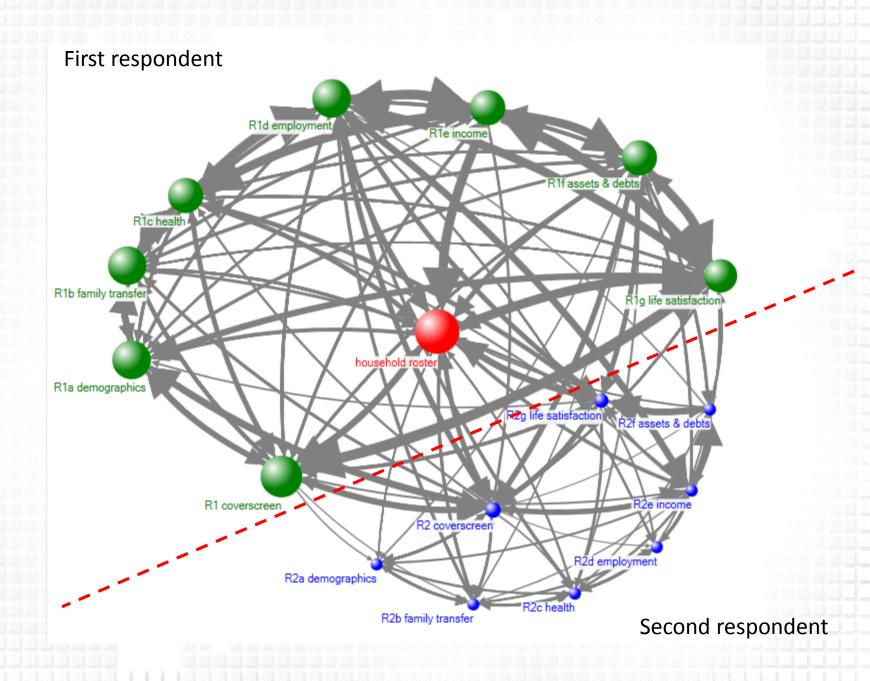




Movement within the same R dominates

>90% HHs have single R





Preliminary lessons learned & observations

Considerations:
 differences by location,
 HH type, HH size,
 leadership, question
 type, etc.



Proxy interviews vs. Question types

Proxy is allowed to complete multiple personal IWs in Ghana

Proxy is **not allowed to perform cognitive testing or answer opinion questions** so can potentially cause switching questionnaire contents (blocks) in Thailand

Unclear purposes of frequent switches among questionnaire contents (blocks) in Thailand

The less complex sample design in Thailand reduces the chance to switch Rs

It is not clear why Thailand Iwers switch back and forth among different questionnaire contents (blocks) Most HHs have only one IW in Thailand and the sample design limits the possibility to switch Rs



Next steps

 Mixed methods including focus group, in-depth paradata analysis, etc.



Confirm the 'action outcome' of switching

Iwers possibly can **enter, update, or review answers** when they switch Rs or questionnaire contents; controlling action outcomes can bring more insights on the current network analysis

Estimate impacts by choosing the optimal (or the most common) path

Further estimates on differences of selected qc indicators by different path groups

 the previous study (Ghana) has considered IW length, response change, item-nonresponse rate, etc.

Identify optional sections that can introduces multiple or common paths.

For example:

- specific sample designs on "financial R" vs. "Family R" in Thailand
- additional specific female R blocks in Ghana

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Acknowledgements

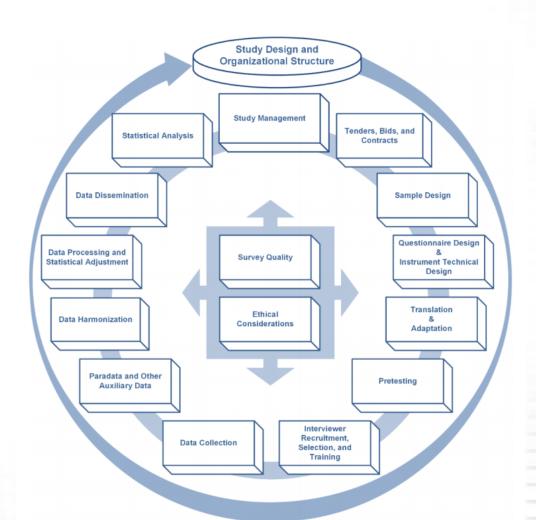
- Contributors from Yale University, Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) at the University of Ghana, Evolution of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Thailand
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Cross-cultural Survey Guidelines (http://ccsg.isr.umich.edu/)

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Thank You Köszönöm Tack
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Ghana Socioeconomic Panel Study

- Sponsored by Economic Growth Center (EGC) at Yale University
- Carried out by the Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) at the University of Ghana.
- Collaborated with Survey
 Research Center (SRC) at
 University of Michigan in wave
 2

20 years plan

Revisit panel households at 3-4 year intervals for 20 years

Wave 1: PAPI

5 months in field (2009/10 – 2010/02);

national representative sample: 5009 hhs, with approximately 18,000 individuals

Wave 2: CAPI

9 months in field (2014/03 – 2014/12);

6 month tracking (2015/01 – 2015/06);

additional ~500 split-off hhs were tracked and interviewed, with approximately >20,000 individuals

No recording/ Use paradata

Interviews are **NOT** digital recorded for quality monitor purpose

Evolution of Health, Aging, and Retirement in Thailand

- Sponsored by Research Center at National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA)
- Carried out by multiple partner universities and private survey firms
- Collaborated with Survey
 Research Center (SRC) at
 University of Michigan in wave

3 waves plan

Revisit panel households at 2-3 year intervals for at least 3 waves;

wave 2 added high income hhs, and wave 1 respondent's spouse

Wave 2: CAPI

In field in 2016;

only ~4400 of original baseline hhs were tracked and interviewed successfully

Wave 1: PAPI

In field in 2014-2015;

one hh member aged 45 yrs or above and his/her spouse were selected in each of 5600 HHs

No recording/ Use paradata

Interviews are **NOT** digital recorded for quality monitor purpose