

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH • SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY RESEARCH OPERATIONS

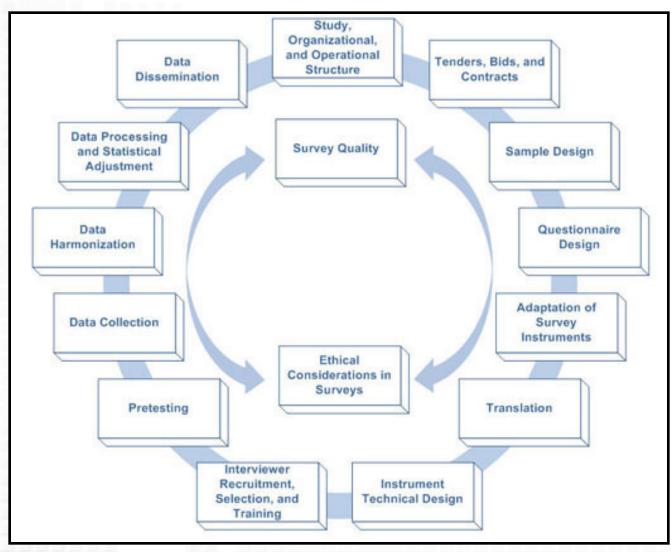
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Social Survey Data Collection Challenges and Trends

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Survey Life Cycle



- 1. Questionnaire design
- Questionnaire& SMSprogramming
- 3. Interviewer training
- 4. Field work
- Data processing; coding
- 6. Quality assurance
- 7. Data dissemination

Guidelines for Best Practice in Cross-Cultural Surveys. Ann Arbor, MI: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. http://www.ccsg.isr.umich.edu



DDI Lifecycle





Agenda

- Questionnaire Design Challenges
- Survey Management Challenges
- "New" Technology Challenges



Agenda

Questionnaire Design Challenges



Questionnaire Design

- Traditional Q-list questionnaire
- Word memory list
- Event History Calendar
- Computer assisted self-administered interview
- Neurocognitive tests
- Biomarker data collection and Consent form
- Traditional Web surveys
- Classes Room Observation/Coding/Tagging

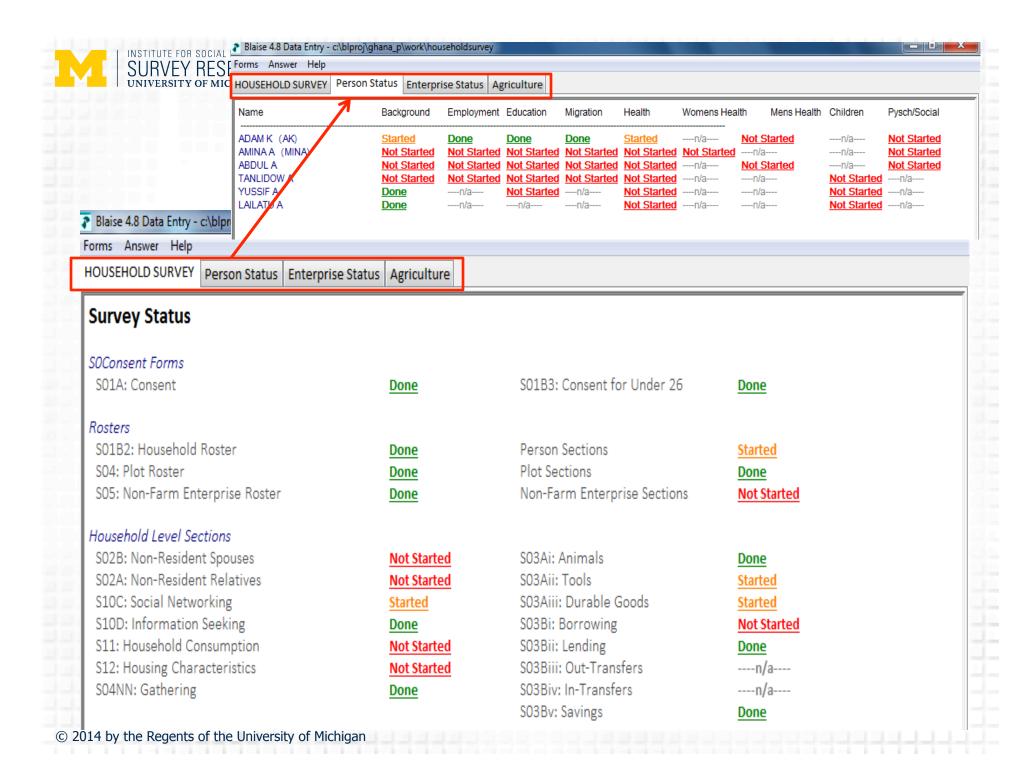


How large is large? -- Examples

- Ghana Socioeconomic Panel Survey
 - Sample size of 5009 households, with approximately 18,000 individuals
 - Instrument variables ~ 65,000
- China Family Panel Study(CFPS)
 - Sample size: 13,000~ HHs, 50,000 ~ Individuals
 - 7 instruments total of 40,000 variables
- Mental Health Survey(WMHS)
 - 25+ counties and 30+ languages
 - Complex questionnaire design (World Health Organization's Composite International Diagnostic Interview CIDI)

SECTION N: HARVEST- TO BE ASKED OF R1 IN MAIN SURVEY, R2 IN R2 SURVEY
READ: Of course, I'd also like to know about the crops you harvested at the end of the farming season. ELECTRONIC VERSION PRELOADS R1 PLOTS IN MAIN SURVEY, R2 PLOTS IN R2 SURVEY
READ: Of course, I'd also like to know about the crops you harvested at the end of the farming season. ELECTRONIC VERSION PRELOADS R1 PLOTS IN MAIN SURVEY, R2 PLOTS IN R2 SURVEY

	T A to J									
N1.1		N1.3	N1.4	N1.5	N1.6	N1.7	N1.8	N1.9	N1.10	
Plot	Crop Type	Unit of measurement	Have you harvested CROP TYPE from PLOT A?	How many UNIT of CROP TYPE has been harvested from PLOT A?	In which month(s) did you harvest the CROP TYPE from PLOT A?	How much do you expect to harvest	While still in the field, was any of your CROP TYPE from PLOT A damaged by pests, rotting, or any other reason?	What was the crop lost	o? How much of your crop was lost in total?	Codes for N1.9: 1 Rotting 2 Disease 3 Fire
	Blaise preloads crop types	UNIT OF MEASURE	1 Yes, fully (no CROP TYPE is remaining on PLOT A)→N1.5 2 Yes, partially (some of CROP TYPE is yet to be harvested from PLOT A)→N1.5 3 No (all of CROP type is yet to be harvested from PLOT A)→N1.7	If there has been more than one harvest from the plot, give the total quantity which has been harvested over the last 12 months	Blaise preloads months		1 Yes 2 No (-> NEXTPAGE)	See codes to the right. Select all oTH which apply. ple	ER, ise	4 Flood 5 Drought 6 Birds 7Insects 8 Ants 9 Bees
A	Rice	Bag	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			10 Cockroaches 12 Grasshoppers 12 Locust 13 Termites 14 Caterpillars 15 Centipedes 16 Saligu
A	Maize	Bag(dried without cobs and processed)	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No		LLL	
A	Millet	Bag	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			
A	Sorghum	Bag	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			17 Pandochirsi
A	Groundnut	Bag (without shell)	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			18 Zunzuya 19 Tambepelgu 20 Rodents
A	Soya bean	Bag(without shell)	l Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			21 Mice 22 Rats
A	Cassava	Bag	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			23 Grasscutters 24 Squirrels
A	Yam	Bowl (100 tubers)	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			25 Monkeys 26 Sheep
A	Cowpea	Bag	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			27 Goats 28 Cattle
A	Okra	Bag	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No		LLL	28 Cattle 29 Bandicoot 30 Other (SPECIFY)
A	Pepper	Bag	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			
A	Water melon	Bowl	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No		LLL	(322011)
A	Mangoes	Box	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No		LLL	
A	Tomato	Box	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			
A	Salad	Box	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially3 No				1 Yes 2 No			
A	Cotton	Bag (different from maize bag)	1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially 3 No				1 Yes 2 No			
A	Other		1 Yes, fully 2 Yes, partially 3 No				1 Yes 2 No			





Major Aspects of Design and Implementation

- Questionnaire length
- Question type
- Response options
- Closed vs open-ended
- Use of visuals
- Screen layout
- Progress bar
- Slide bars, drop & drag



PAPI to CAI

- Transition from a well-defined paper & pencil (PAPI) questionnaire to a computer assisted interview (CAI) instrument
 - VERY Complex grid designs
 - No explicit consistency checks
 - Preload previous data collection
 - Question fills
 - Interviewer instructions
 - Question-by-question on-line help
 - Questionnaire translation



Agenda

- Questionnaire design Challenges
- Survey Management Challenges



Survey Data Collection "Mode"

- Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)
- Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI)
- Computer Assisted Web Interview (CAWI)
- Computer Assisted Self-administrated Interview (CASI)
- Computer Assisted Data Entry (CADE)
- Paper Pencil Survey
- Mail Survey
- Group Administrated Survey (either by paper or by computer)



Survey Management System (SMS)

- Survey Management System differs between modes
- Major Common Functions are:
 - Sample assignment
 - Delivery of sample to interviewers/respondents
 - Launch survey data collection software
 - Administrate sample status and the outcome
 - Send interview data to central database
 - Merge all the individual interviewer's data files to a master data file



Context - Mixed Modes of Collection

"One of the most important challenges to survey researchers is deciding which data collection method or mix of methods is optimal..."

de Leeuw, E. 2005. "To Mix or Not to Mix Data Collection Modes in Surveys." *Journal of Official Statistics.* Vol. 21. No.2:233-255



Pressures to use Mixed Modes of Collection

- Declining response rates
- Complex human measurements
- Increasing effort to collect surveys
- Increasing burden on respondents
- → Management information to inform

 decision making while fielding a survey; multi-mode
 or single-mode



Definition: Mixed Mode

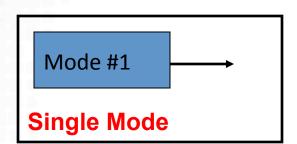
The use of multiple ways to access, obtain self-reports, collect observations, or measure attributes, within the same survey effort.

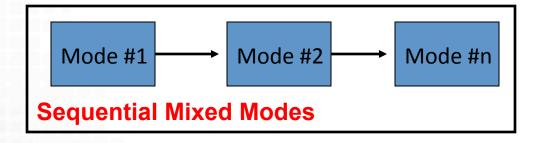
Mixed-mode designs can use multiple modes concurrently or sequentially on the same and different sample units.

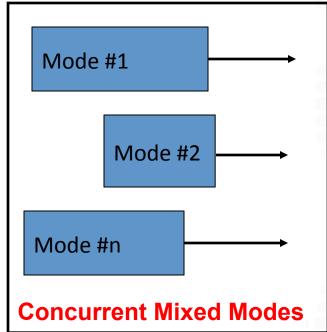


Survey Design Modes Example

Data collection with multiple modes (sequential or concurrent) or single mode:









Mixing Modes

- Data collection often involves trade-off between the stronger and weaker points of each mode and method
- Mixed modes survey are appealing but have risks and inherent issues
 - measurement error
 - cost considerations
 - bias



Survey Management Considerations for Mixed Mode

- Survey Design
 - Multiple sample frames
 - Types of contact and modes
 - Sequence of modes
 - Switching modes
 - Propensity models and responsive design
 - Staffing and resource management
- Sample delivery
 - Parameter/rules-based
 - Often link sample to mode of collection
 - Sample element only available to one 'location' at a time



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The Trends

- Rising smartphone and internet usage creates a viable mode for survey data collection and needs formal investigation (Buskirk and Andrus, 2012)
- Recent study found 23% respondents completed the internet survey via mobile, even though an attempt was made to redirected Rs (Wells, Bailey, & Link, 2012)
- The Pew Research Center Report (Smith, 2012)
 - Smartphone ownership grew 11% in just nine months to 46%
 - 17% of all adult mobile phone owners mostly access the internet via their device only
 - For 10%, their phone is their only option for online access
 - 31% of American adults own a tablet computer



More bad news than good news

- Optimizing design of web surveys for so many devices, OS versions, and browsers
- > Usability of the survey instrument
- > Connectivity (and efficiency)
- Mobile app programming
- > Survey sample management
- > Data transmission and security
- Survey preload and paradata collection
- Quality assurance procedures
- Optimizing other mobile components to enhance data collection
- Methodological implications of using mobile technology



Questions to ask us

- Will off-the-shelf "iCAPI" /"iCollector" type of survey development software provide capability to design effective, tailored instruments?
- Does the depreciation of the mobile devices present a cost-prohibitive driver for expanded use?
- Overcome all the usability's concerns for the field data collectors?











iPhone Not Included











Social Media (Twitter, Facebook...)

- Purpose: Service for building & reflecting social connections & communications
- Current some uses in Survey Research:
 - ✓ Locating respondents
 - ✓ Question testing
 - √ Focus group recruitment
 - ✓ Study "Groups"
- "Big Data" is very hot topic!!!



Final Comments

- Rapid and continuous change: new technologies and new approaches to collect data making dramatic changes in our survey designs (multiple and mixed mode data collection)
- Face some old issues: COVERAGE, SAMPLING, MEASUREMENT ERROR, NONRESPONSE, DIFFERENTIAL NONRESPONSE
- New opportunities & challenges for social survey researchers



Thank you!

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