Understanding Data Collection Through a Survey of Field Staff

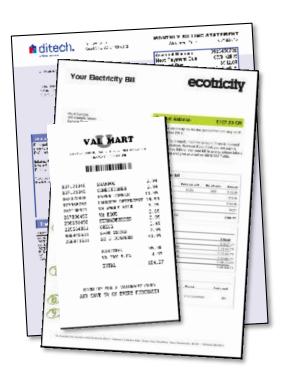
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International Field Directors & Technologies Conference May, 2016



"We can reduce measurement error if we just _____."

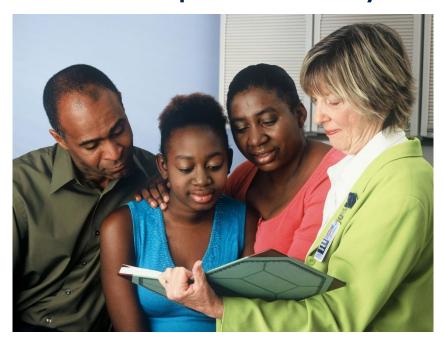
...ask respondents for financial records



...implement mobile web data collection



...ask everyone in a household over age 15 to complete a diary



Introduction

- Over years and decades, these ideas make their way into our surveys
 - Almost always they are cognitively/qualitatively tested
 - Sometimes they are field tested
- Interviewers are on the front lines in implementing survey changes/improvements
 - ► They can tell us what works and what doesn't
 - ▶ Their buy-in is important for successful implementation



Feedback From Interviewers

- The Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey at BLS periodically conducts surveys with field staff
 - ▶ Prior surveys were conducted in 2009 and 2011
 - ▶ The focus of today's talk is a field staff survey conducted in 2015
- We ask for feedback on training, specific issues relevant to data collection
- We use this feedback to improve training and data collection processes

Today's Talk

- What insights we (or at least I) gained from the 2015 survey
 - ► Who are our interviewers?
 - ▶ What do new CE interviewers think of the training they received?
 - ▶ How burdensome do interviewers feel the survey is for respondents?
- How we disseminate our findings
- Conclusions



The Consumer Expenditure Survey

- Interview Survey (CEQ)
 - ► In-person interview
 - ► Focus is on large, infrequent expenditures
 - Covers a 3-month reference period
 - ► Average length: 56 minutes

- Diary Survey (CED)
 - ► Two one-week, paper diaries
 - ► Collects all expenditures
 - ► Focus is on small, frequent purchases (e.g., groceries)

- Both surveys involve personal visits from field staff
- Field staff at the Census Bureau collect the data



The 2015 CE Field Staff Survey

Design

- The U.S. Census Bureau collected the data and monitored data collection through Google Forms
- An email request was sent to 1,169 field staff email addresses. This includes some duplication for staff that work on both the interview and the diary survey
- Staff were allowed to charge 1-hour of work time for completing the survey
- The data were screened for PII and delivered to BLS



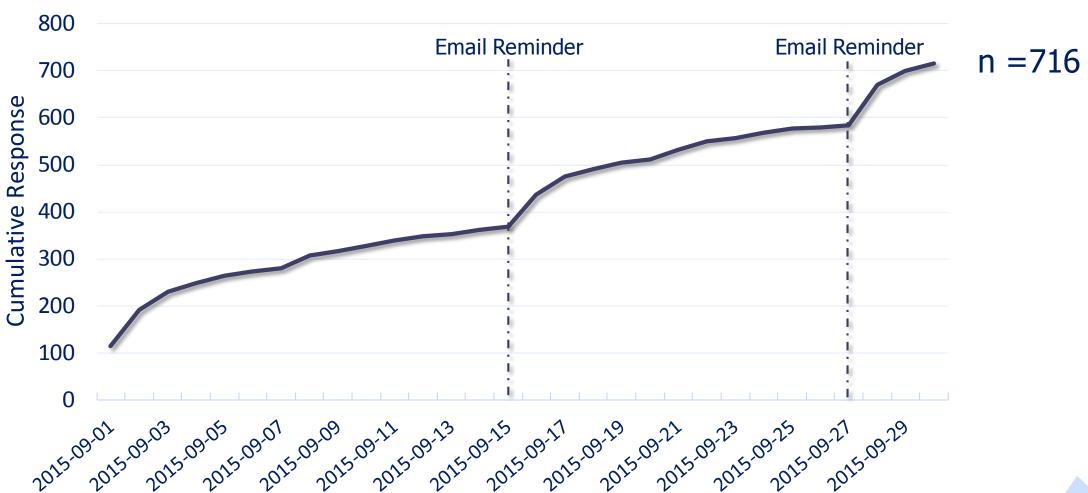
The Questionnaire

- 43 Questions
 - ▶ 15 Open-ended
 - ▶ 28 Close-ended
- Topics
 - ▶ Demographics
 - ► Interviewer Experience
 - ► Training
 - ► Respondent Burden

- ► Contact History Instrument
- ► Neighborhood Observation Instrument
- ► Redesign Topics

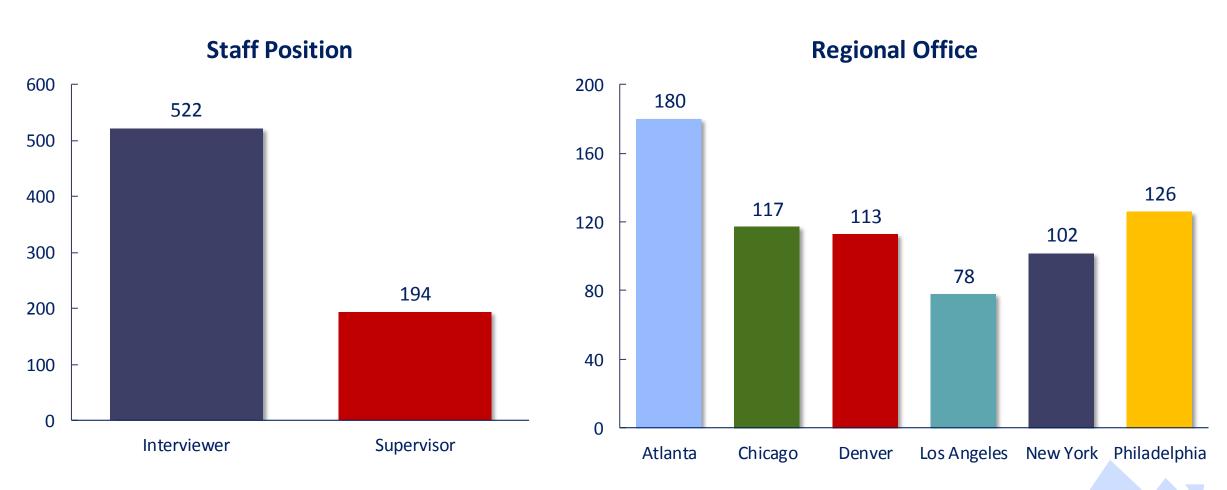


Data Collection and Response





Who were our respondents?



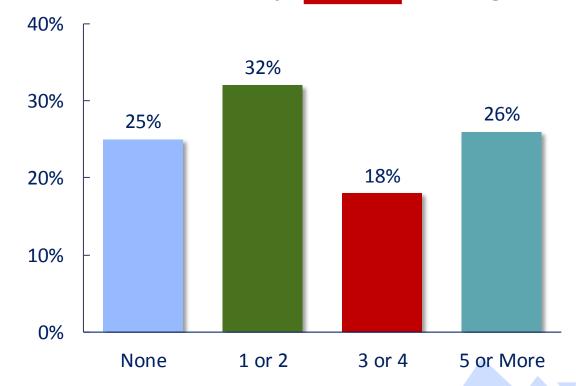


Overall Interviewer Experience

■ Interviewers have a wealth of experience outside of CE



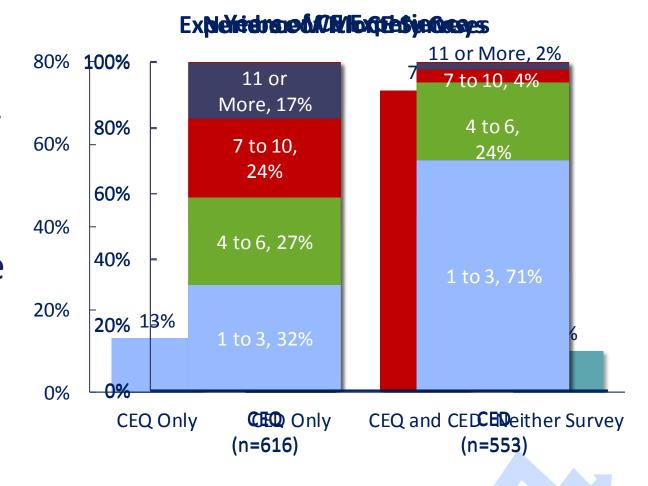
of Other Surveys Currently Working





Experience With CE Surveys?

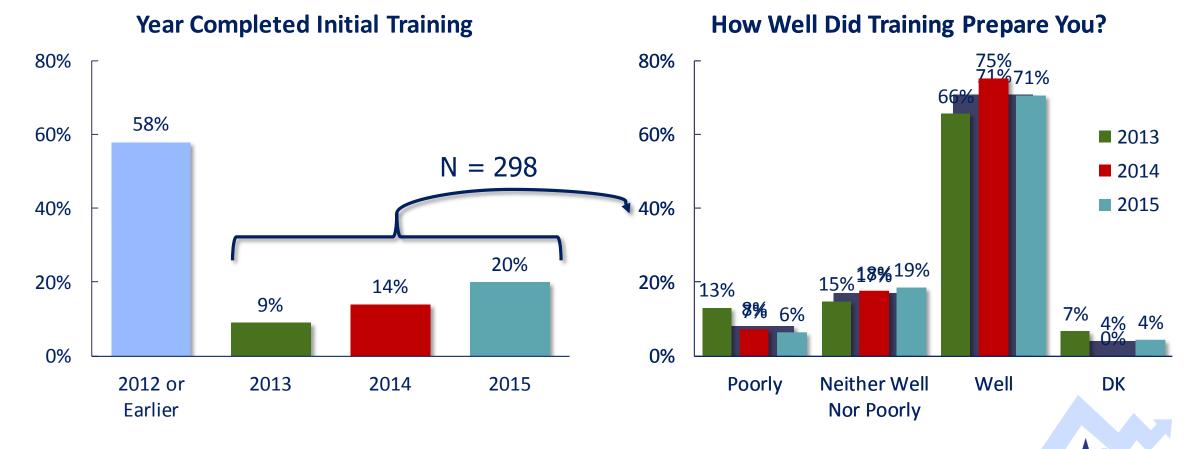
- 73% of Field Staff have experience with both the CEQ and CED
- Nearly half have 4 or more years of experience, 30% have less than 1 year
- There are more CEQ cases worked per month



Training

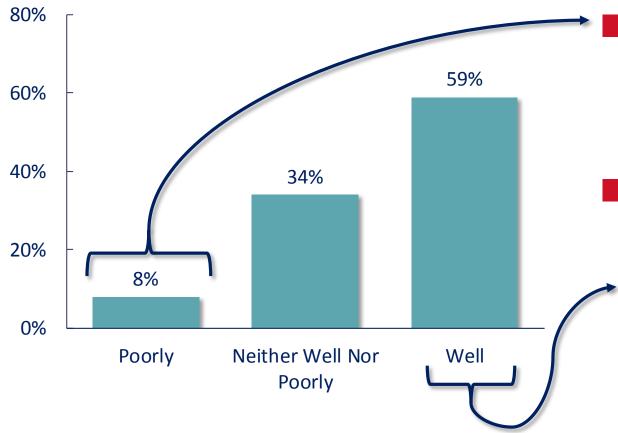
Training

■ Most interviewers are satisfied with the training they receive



Paired Practice Interviews

■ How well did paired-practice interviews prepare you for CE respondents? (n=119)

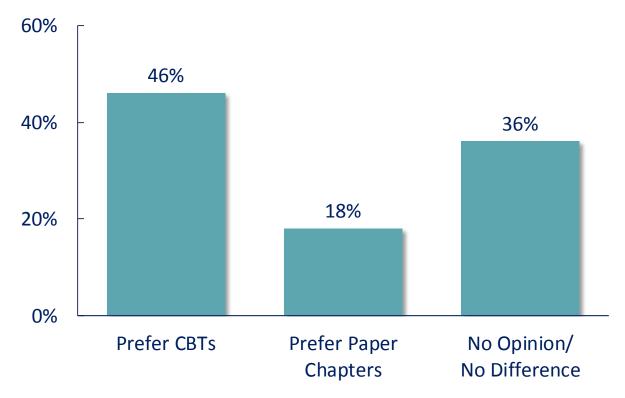


"Practice interviews were 'perfect case' scenarios not real world situations"

"...you can get all the jitters out about how you are going to get the interview and what to say to the respondent"

Pre-Classroom Materials

The current pre-classroom self-study for CE initial training contains some material in computer-based training modules (CBTs) and some material in paper chapters. Which do you prefer? (n=140)

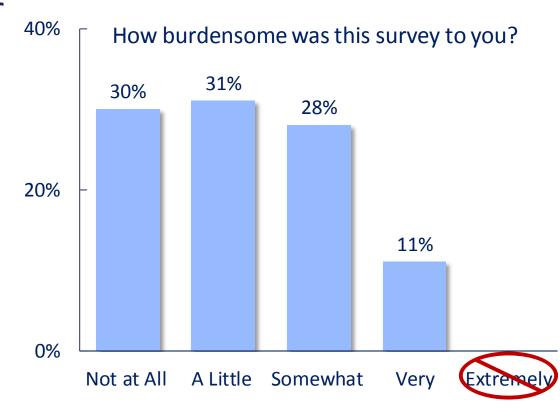




Respondent Burden

Burden

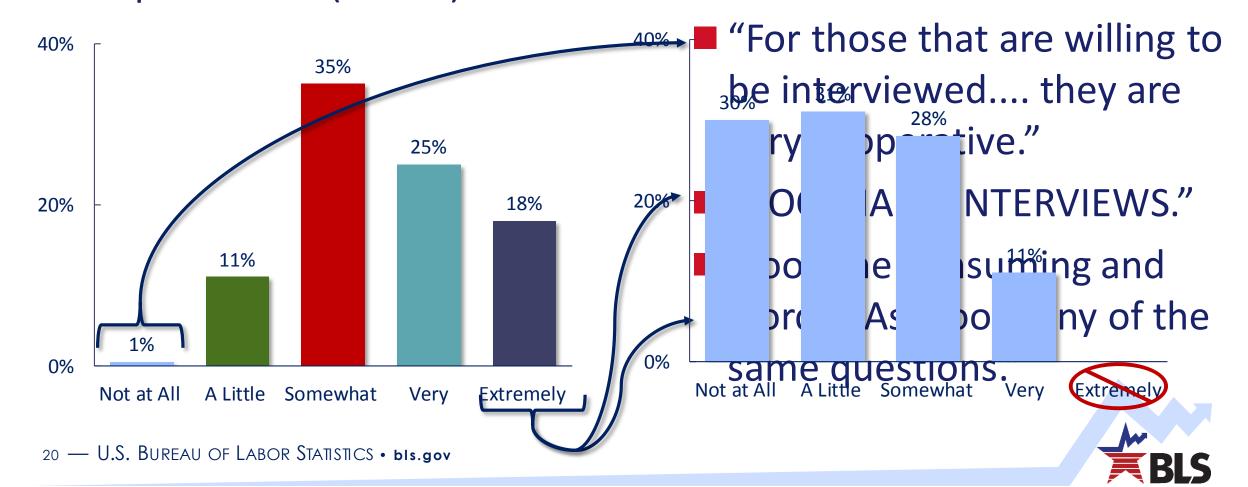
- The subjective feeling of discomfort or unease that respondents have during the interview
- We have directly asked survey respondents about burden and have seen mixed findings
- Interviewers hear directly from respondents, they see non-verbal behaviors, they witness varying levels of effort

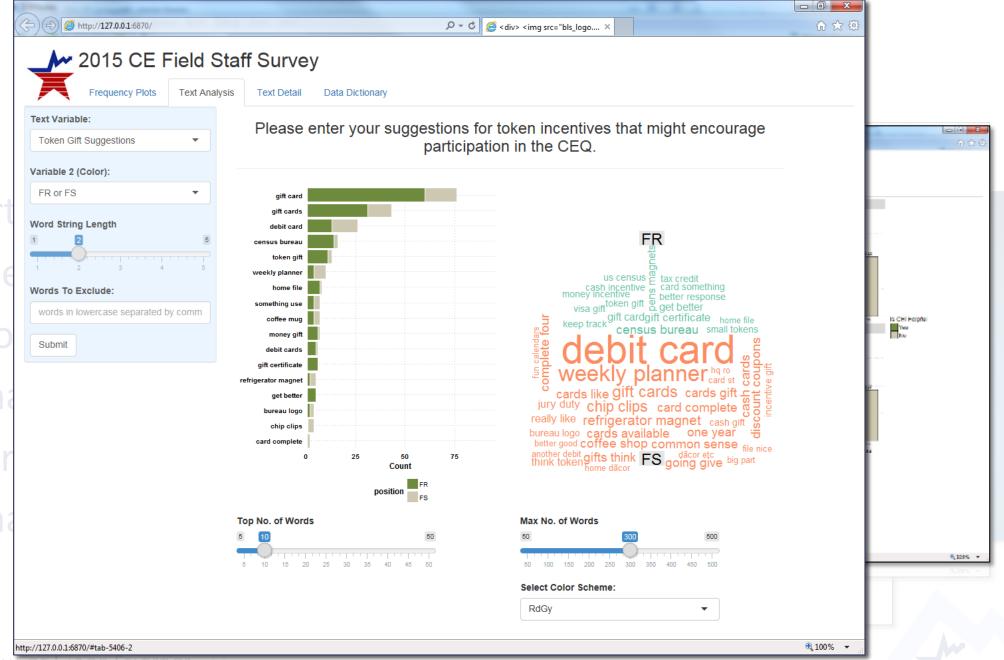




Burden

■ How burdensome do you feel the CEQ survey is for respondents? (n=624)





Conclusions

- Regular communication between survey administrators and field staff can lead to higher data quality through improvement of procedures and through interviewer buy-in
- Field staff can serve as an early warning system for potential issues
- Open-ended questions are necessary to capture those issues you don't know to ask about
- It is important to show field staff when/where their recommendations are incorporated into data collection



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