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Using Audit Trails to monitor interviewer behavior under CAPI mode in Chinese Family Panel Studies

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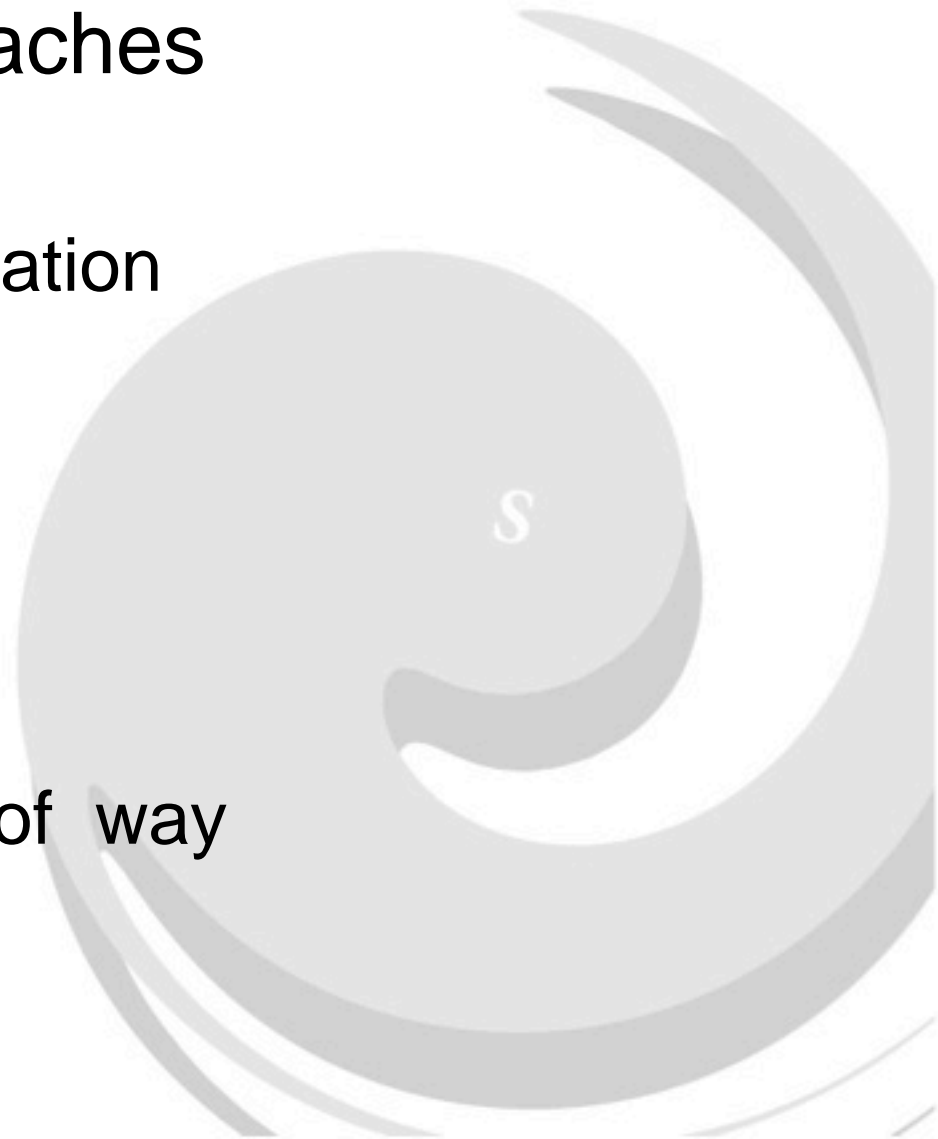
Washington D.C., 2013

Backgrounds (1)

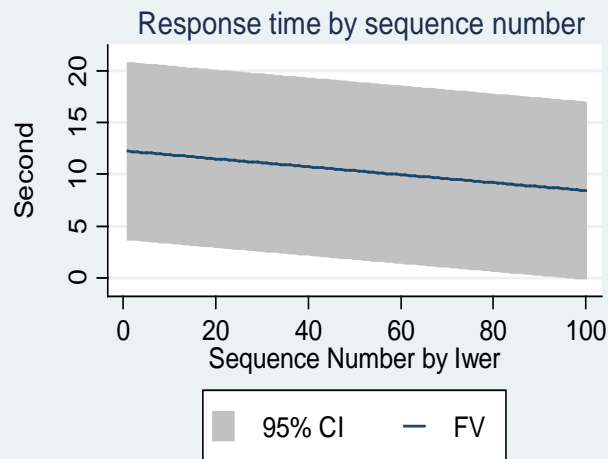
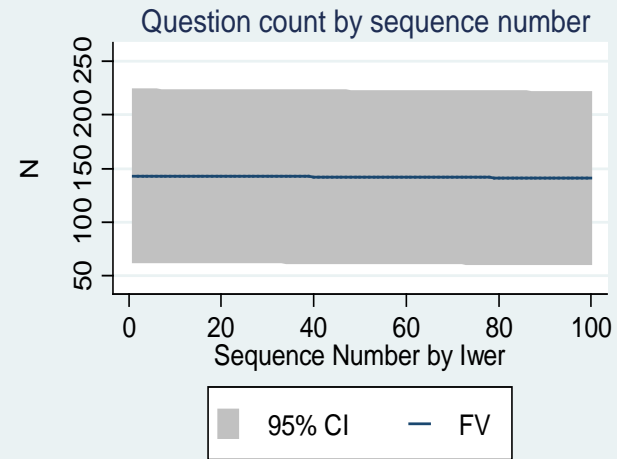
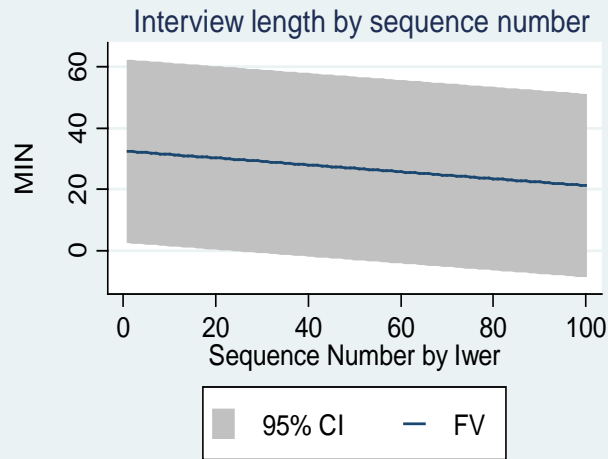
- On-going Projects in ISSS
 - China Family Panel Study(CFPS)
 - 13,000~ HHs, 50,000 ~ Individuals
 - China Health and Retirement Study(CHARLS)
 - 10,000 ~ HHs, 15,000~Individuals
 - China Mental Health Survey(CMHS)
 - 30,000 ~ HHs, 30,000~Individuals

Backgrounds (2)

- Quality control approaches
 - Call back verification
 - Audio recording evaluation
 - Field verification
- Disadvantage
 - Can be slow
 - Time consuming
 - Not the most foolproof way
- Blaise Audit Trails

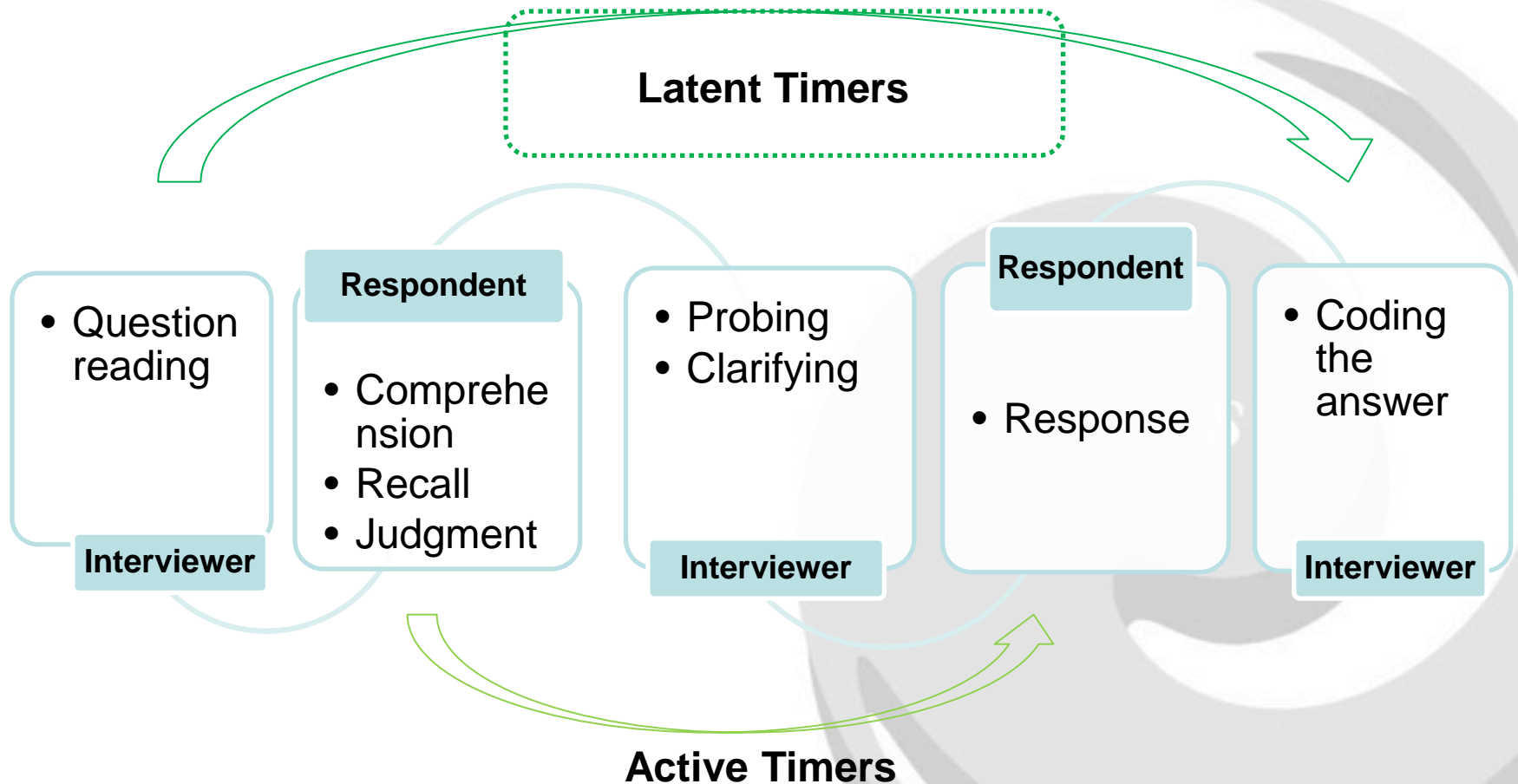


Why we are interesting in response time



Assumption:
The interviewer
do have influence
on response time

How to measure Response Time(RT)



See: Tourangeau, R. Rips, L.J., and Rasinski, K. (2000), *The Psychology of Survey Response*, Cambridge: Cambridge University of Press.

Determinants of response time

Respondent characteristics:

- ✓ Age
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Marriage status
- ✓ language used during interview



Field characteristics:

- ✓ Length
- ✓ Position
- ✓ Question type
- ✓ Complexity
- ✓ Sensitivity
- ✓ Content

Interviewers characteristics

- ✓ Age
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Marriage status
- ✓ Experience

Data Source

- Chinese Family Panel Studies(CFPS)
- Work accomplished so far
 - Pilot survey of 2400 households in Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangdong in 2008 (PAPI)
 - Pilot panel survey in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong was done in 2009 (CAPI)
 - Baseline survey in 25 provinces in 2010 (CAPI)
 - First adolescents(less than 18) follow-up survey in 2011(CAPI)
 - First full scale follow-up survey in 2012 (CAPI)
- 2011 CFPS Family Financial Questionnaire
- Average interview length was 27mins with 141 variables.



Structure of Interviewer Team

Variable	Description	% of field
Age		Mean:28.66
Gender	Dummy variable, 1=Male	54.30
Marital status	Dummy variable, 1=Married	48.68
Education		
1	High school and below	17.88
2	College for professional training	28.81
3	College graduated	43.05
4	Master	10.26
Prior CFPS Experience	Dummy variable, 1=Yes	56.62
<i>n=302</i>		

Statistical Method

- Data structure : Cross-classified

IWER	Respondent	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Qn
1	1	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴		
1	2				∴	∴	∴	∴		
1	3	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
2	4				∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
2	5	∴	∴	∴	∴					
2	6	∴		∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
3	7	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴
.....		∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	∴	
N2	N1	∴				∴	∴	∴	∴	∴

- Unweighted multilevel linear mixed model

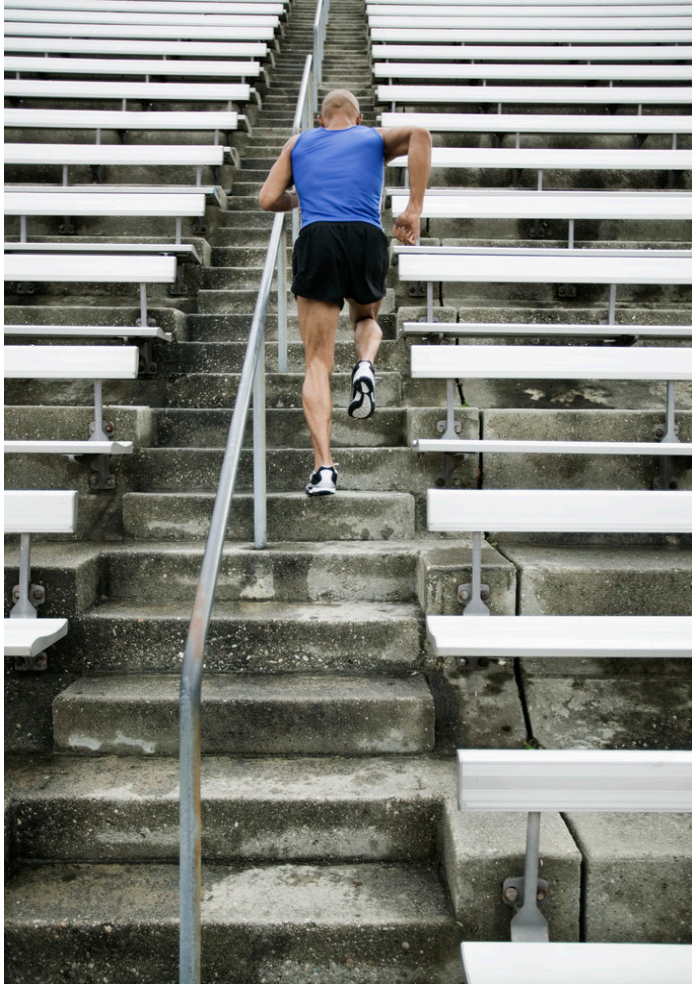


Results

- Component of the of variation in RT
 - Interviewers contribute about 3.1%,
 - Respondents contribute about 4.7%.
- Our results parallel prior finding on respondent characteristics and item characteristics on response time.
- CFPS interviewers appear to contributed independently to the RT
 - Education has negative effect on RT
 - Prior project experience decrease the RT
 - Sequence number of complete IW shows negative effect on RT

Discussion

- There are significant random effects and systematic covariation of characteristics at all levels with the response time.
- The effect of item characteristics can vary across respondents and interviewers.
- Future application
 - Identify the potential problems existing during the data collection



Thank You

for

Your attention!!

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