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A faint, light gray world map is visible in the background of the slide, showing the continents and major landmasses.

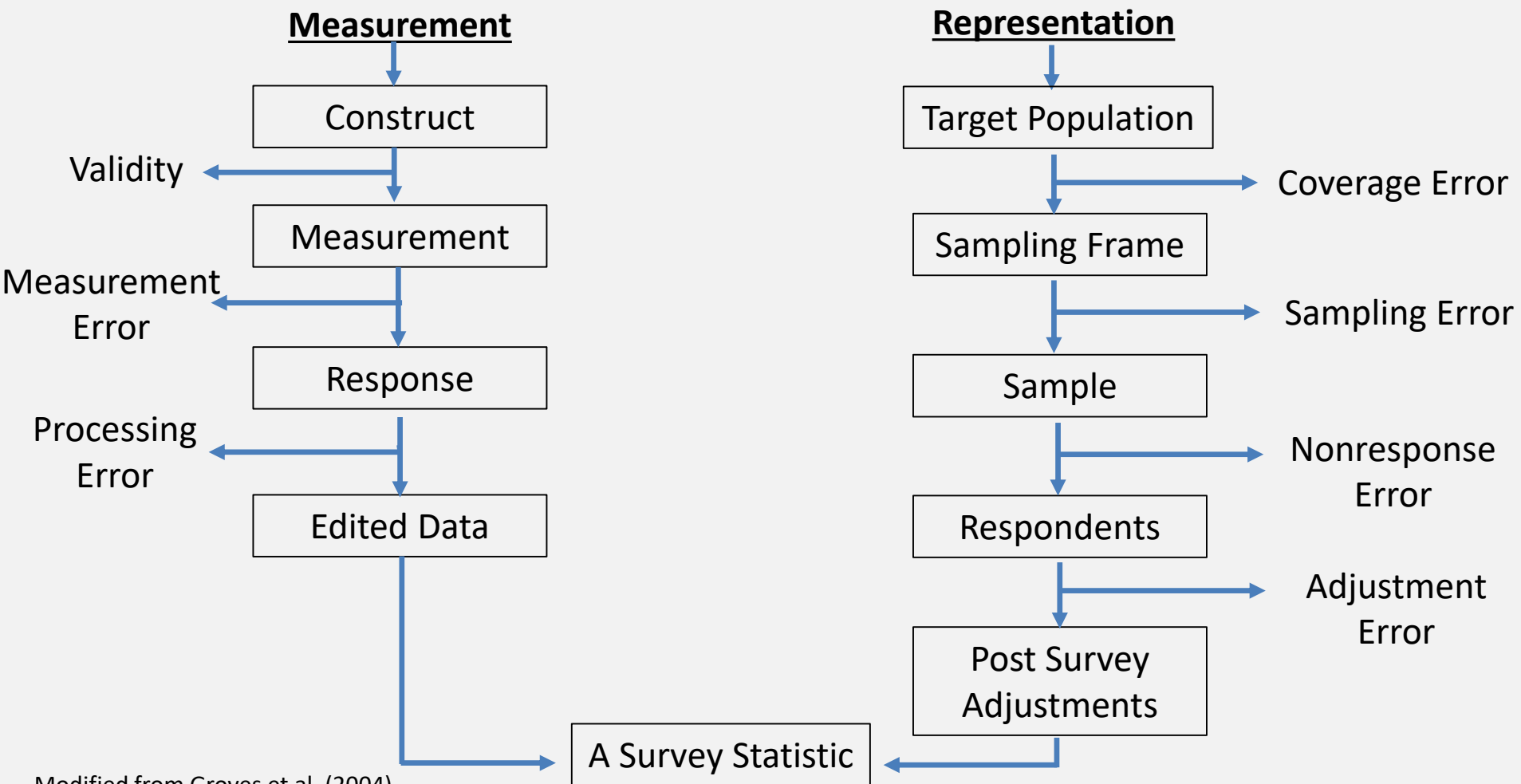
Error Sources and Quality in Interviewer-Administered Surveys

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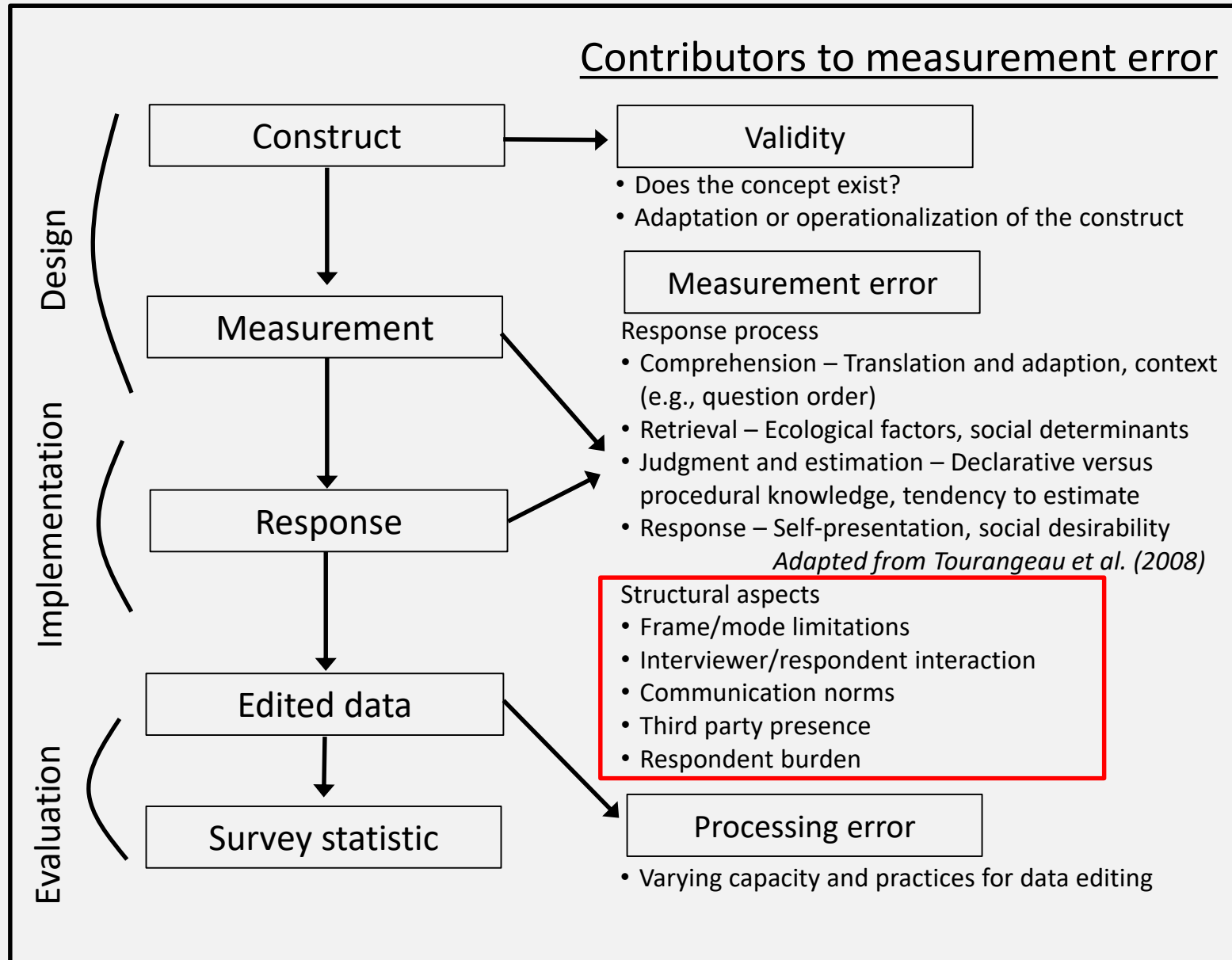


Traditional TSE Model



Expansion of Measurement-Related Errors in TSE

Adapted from Groves et al. (2008)





Lack of standardization in protocol adherence

- Requesting privacy during interview
- Following protocols in biomarker attainment

Interviewer characteristics

- Age
- Gender
- Race
- Religious dress
- Attitudes

Question characteristics

- Sensitive
- Desirable
- Undesirable

Falsification

- Inaccurate recording of gate (screener) questions
- Deletion of household members from roster



- Bad work ethics
- Inadequate remuneration
- Insufficient training
- Bad weather
- Unsafe neighborhoods

- Privacy concerns
- Social desirability concerns
- Wariness of strangers

Difficult to implement quality assurance & quality control procedures



Measuring the Effect of Interview Context: Interviewer Attitudes Comparative Study in the Middle East: Tunisia

- Do interviewer's religious attitudes affect reporting of respondent's corresponding attitudes (controlling for veil status of female interviewers)?



- Study Design
 - Face-to-face interviews in Tunisia in 2013 (N=3070)
 - First wave of nationally-representative panel data collection
 - Designed as one study site in a comparative survey
 - 60-minute questionnaire on political and religious attitudes
 - Interviewers completed the same survey as respondents



Measuring the Effect of Interview Context: Interviewer Attitudes Comparative Study in the Middle East: Tunisia

Predicting Religious Attitudes: Coefficients (s.e.)

Linear & binomial multilevel regression models (*Mneimneh, et al., 2018*)

	Female Iwers				Male Iwers			
	Illiberal attitudes	Religious Intolerance	Self-Described Religiosity	Islamic Identity (Binomial)	Illiberal attitudes	Religious Intolerance	Self-Described Religiosity	Islamic Identity (Binomial)
Iwer Veiled	0.10 (0.05)	0.14 (0.10)	0.29 (0.27)	0.64 (0.23)				
Iwer Attitude	0.22 (0.04)	0.17 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.12)	0.78 (0.20)	0.14 (0.06)	0.45 (0.08)	0.15 (0.07)	0.91 (0.73)
Iwer Attitude * Female R	-0.14 (0.04)		0.17 (0.08)	-0.65 (0.13)				-0.57 (0.18)

Models also included Iwer age, education, experience, familiarity with PSU; and Respondent gender, age, gender, education, class, and urban/rural area. Red=p<0.05



Measuring the Effect of Interview Context: 3rd Party Presence Comparative Study in the Middle East: Tunisia, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan Saudi National Mental Health Survey

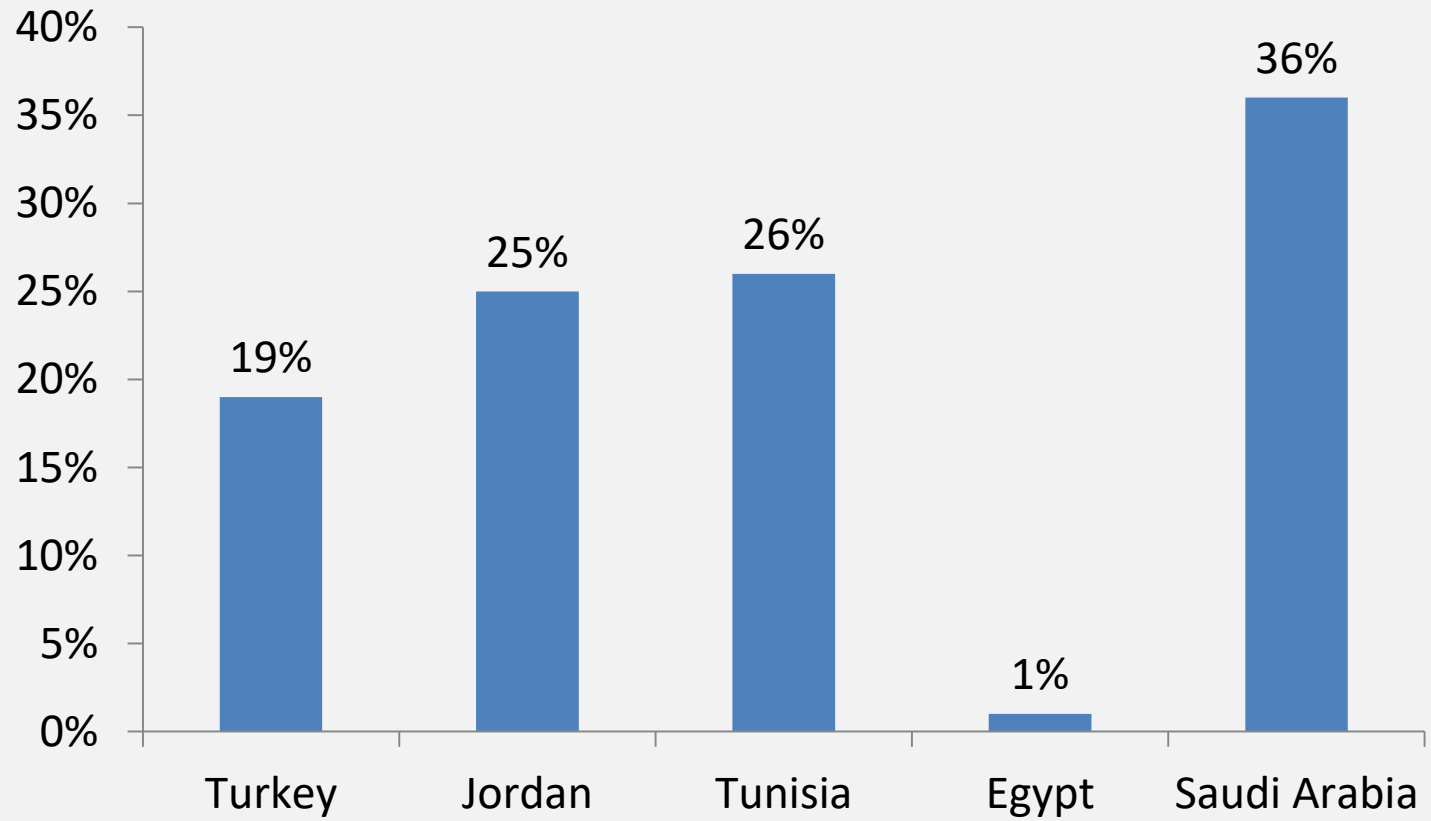
- Does third-party presence affect reporting of sensitive behaviors and attitudes?
- Study Design
 - Face-to-face interviews
 - 2016: Turkey (N=1,503); Jordan (N=3,008); Egypt (3,626)
 - 2015: Tunisia (N=2,391)
 - 2013 – 2015: Saudi Arabia (N=4,004)





Measuring the Effect of Interview Context: 3rd Party Presence

Reported third-party presence at any point in interview





Measuring the Effect of Interview Context: 3rd Party Presence

Does third-party presence affect reporting of religious attitudes in Jordan, Turkey, and Tunisia?

	Jordan		Turkey		Tunisia	
Frequency of prayer	-0.409	0.179	-0.256	0.157	-0.380	0.091
Mosque attendance	-0.239	0.160	0.259	0.176	-0.253	0.078
Self-described religiosity	0.012	0.136	-0.004	0.187	0.023	0.023
Importance of God	-0.691	0.249	0.084	0.039	-0.187	0.168
Intolerance	0.016	0.027	0.084	0.039	0.015	0.031
Nature of deity	0.025	0.019	0.085	0.036	0.058	0.038
Literalism	0.034	0.020	0.070	0.038	0.074	0.049

Predicting Religious Attitudes: Coefficients, s.e. from linear & binomial regression models

Jordan, Turkey: third party presence collected after the religion section; Tunisia: third party presence collected at the end of the interview

Models controlled for respondent age, gender, education, social class, rural/urban area, HH size



Does third-party presence affect reporting of sensitive behaviors in KSA?

Weighted Estimates from Random Intercept Three Level Logistic Regression Model Predicting Each of the Behaviors

	Ever Smoke		Ever Suicide		Anger attack: Hit or Threaten		Ever Abuse		Ever Abused	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Social Conformity	-0.217**	0.083	-0.102	0.120	-0.336**	0.061	-0.080	0.082	-0.138	0.092
Parent(-in-law) present	-0.180*	1.053	-0.173	0.550	-0.184	0.331	-1.101	0.746	0.501	0.606
Adult family present	0.506	0.854	1.334**	0.503	0.686*	0.344	0.860	0.506	-0.016	0.568
Child/Teenager present	0.123	0.996	-0.576	0.838	-0.157	0.380	-0.236	0.486	-0.095	0.486
Other present	-1.254*	0.636	0.272	0.554	0.111	0.266	0.493	0.460	0.163	0.497
Other*Social Conformity	0.669**	0.257	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Model also controls for respondent sociodemographics (gender, marital status, age, education, social phobia, disability, household size, timing of interview, use of ACASI, and interviewer attitudes about respect for privacy in KSA). Only significant interactions were entered in the model; * p< 0.05; ** p< 0.01, --- Not included in the model



Does third-party presence affect reporting of sensitive attitudes in KSA?

Weighted Estimates from Random Intercept Three Level Logistic Regression Model Predicting Each of the Attitudes

	Higher marriage rating		Polygamy ok if finances not an issue		Higher polygamy endorsement	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Social Conformity	0.147*	0.064	-0.344**	0.116	0.053**	0.020
Parent(-in-law)	1.713*	0.729	-0.251	0.625	0.116	0.082
Parent(-in-law) * Social Conformity	-1.460**	0.266	0.377	0.301	---	---
Adult Family	0.818	0.764	2.480	1.679	0.438**	0.116
Child/Teenager	1.310*	0.600	-3.235**	1.078	0.113	0.126
Child/Teenager * Social Conformity	-0.284	0.289	1.323*	0.623	---	---
Other	1.162	0.752	2.292*	1.140	-0.068	0.094
Other*Social Conformity	-0.607*	0.279	-0.814*	0.390	---	---



Conclusion:

Quality in Interviewer-Administered Surveys

- Limitations
 - Challenges of quantification in the TSE context and difficulty in quantifying effects on comparability where relevant
- Practical approaches
 - Continuous improvement in paradata capture and analyses
 - Systematic data collection of interviewer demographics, religious physical appearance, attitudes, and 3rd party presence
 - Transfer of knowledge to data users
- Future research
 - Understand contextual variations and the mechanism of effects
 - Develop more effective interviewer training materials



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THANK YOU!

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References

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