

Nirvana! An Enlightened Survey Management System

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RTI International is a trade name of Research Triangle Institute.

What is Nirvana?

An overarching control and case management system that supports RTI's survey data collection activities.

- A centralized database that is the backbone for
 - Telephone (CATI)
 - Tracing
 - Self-Interviewing (Web) using RTI's Hatteras
 - Field (CAPI)
 - General Control System used for tracking hardcopy documents, bio-specimens, etc.
 - Adaptive Total Design (ATD) and other management reports
- A common portal, Symphony, for customized access

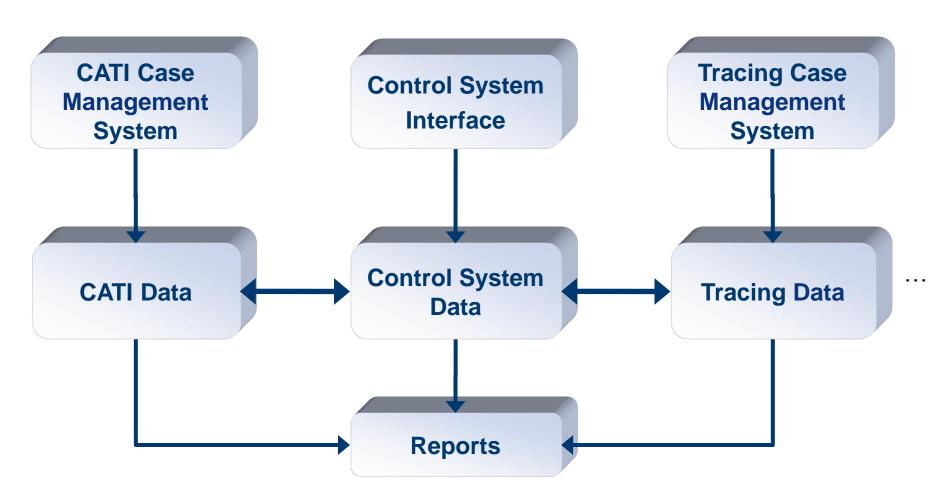


Background

- General Survey System Initiative (GSSI) was established to
 - Document the pain points experienced by survey managers, developers, programmers, and users
 - Look at the existing systems and processes
 - Evaluate COTS software for data collection
 - Consider process improvements
 - Develop solutions that address the issues and make RTI more efficient
- Several pain points related to separation of systems.
 - E.g., data movement between systems, reporting, agility, staffing

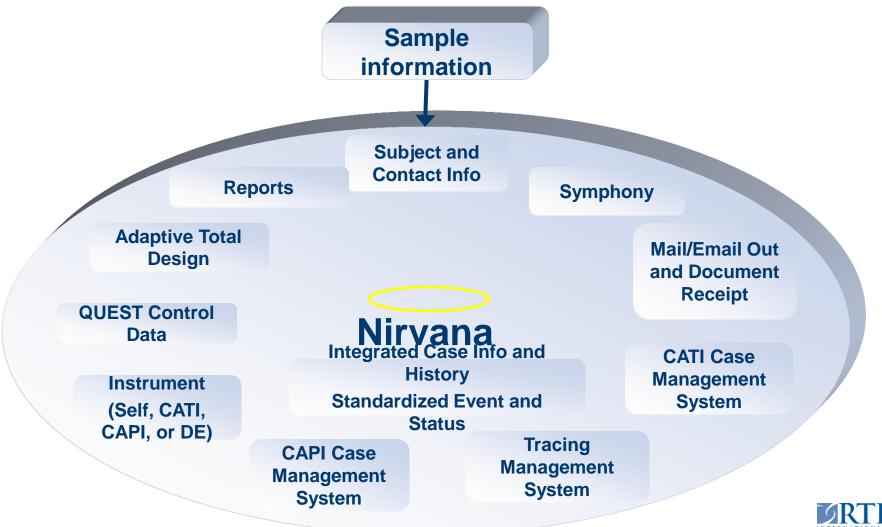


Key Components of RTI's Systems for Surveys Before Nirvana





Key Components of RTI's Systems for Surveys Nirvana version



Architecture – Behind the Scenes

- Centralized Consolidated Database structure
 - Define a case, subject, contact-info in a uniform manner
 - Define a single table for case history (record of calls, record of events) across all modes and all modules
 - Define a standard set of event and status codes across all modules; Implement the concept of "stages" (processes)
 - Regardless of the mode of data collection, each project will have a single database that contain all of the case/sample management information
- An Admin database provides the links to the project specific database



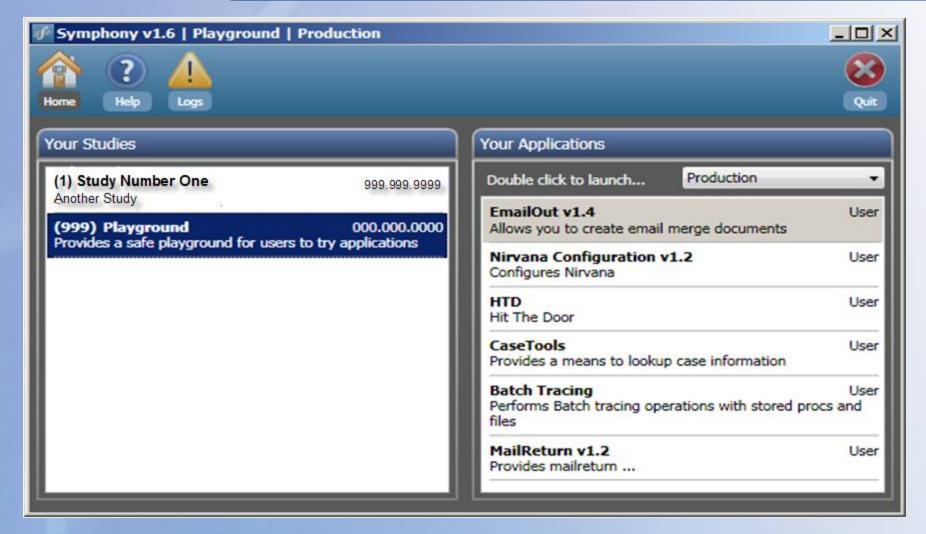
Architecture – User View

Symphony application portal:

- Dashboard for launching the Nirvana modules
 - Tools to define and administer Nirvana for the project
 - Traditional control system applications like Mailout, Receipt control, etc.
 - Other applications such as Tracing CMS, Sample Loader
 - CaseTools to view case data and status, help desk
- One-click install technology to provide automatic updates of the software
- Enforcement of project specific access based on windows login



Symphony - Portal





Project, Stages, Status, and Events

- Project: the definition of a study
 - contains one or more stages
- Stages: major steps in work flow that need to be tracked
 - always has a single current status that can be reported.
 - statuses from multiple stages can be rolled up into an overall case-status
 - can be simple or complex (lead letter mailout, CATI)
 - can be sequential or concurrent (forms receipt & field DC)
 - Stages are linked together by triggers. Triggers are rules that cause a change in the status of a case, either within a stage or in a different stage



Project, Stages, Status, and Events

- Status: current state of a case within a stage
 - derived based on a new event and the prior status
 - can be affected by other flags or counters (e.g. too many calls)
- Event: something that happens to a case
 - can be a system event or one recorded by a user
 - may or may not cause a change in the status

Nirvana defines a **standard** set of events and statuses. Nirvana offers **template** stages and triggers. All can be **customized** to suit project needs.



Mail/Email Out & Doc Receipt

- Traditional control system functions are standardized
- Modules are launched through Symphony and thus access controls are built-in
- Protocol regarding Mailout, etc., are controlled using Stage/Status/Event concept



CATI-CMS

- RTI's CATI-CMS has been adapted to use the Nirvana data structure
- Event based triggers make the case available for CATI.
 For example,
 - As soon as new information is available from tracing, the case is automatically available to be worked in CATI
- Initiating the transfer of a case from CATI to CAPI requires only a status code change
- Standard CATI reports are generated directly off the project database



IFMS / CAPI Case Management System

- RTI's IFMS has been adapted to the Nirvana structure
- Case can be transferred to IFMS through status codes
- Status and data interchange happen on the project database itself
- Standard IFMS reports are generated directly off the project database



Tracing Management System

- Case is ready for tracing based on triggers from other modules (CATI, CAPI, etc.)
- Tracers can access all of the study information and case history from all modes of data collection
- Outcome based steps help streamline the tracing process
- Standard Tracing reports are generated directly off the project database



Instrument / Hatteras

- Hatteras Survey Editor is used to author instruments in
 - Hatteras (web based Survey Engine)
 - Blaise
 - Adobe AIR Mobile for Handhelds (in progress)
- Hatteras Survey Engine administration modes include
 - Web (self-interview)
 - CATI
 - CAPI
 - Data Entry (with key verification)
- Hatteras supports
 - Linear or non-linear data entry
 - CARI



Quality Evaluation System (QUEST)

- RTI's QUEST is used to:
 - Review CARI files for CATI and CAPI projects in a standard and objective manner
 - Authenticate interviews
 - Provide feedback to interviewers
 - Provide a richer quality control report by combining the review results with other information such as interviewer demographics, item non-response, etc.



Reports

- Traditional CATI, TOPS, and other reports are available and generated off the project database itself
- Stage specific reports are available
- A few Integrated reports are available but more are being developed as project needs are better understood
- Adaptive Total Design (ATD) Reports have been prototyped and working on standardizing the same



Benefits

- All interviewing activities are based on and updated in the same database, including case management data
 - All events/calls in a single place regardless of mode
 - All Paradata in the same database
- Comprehensive reports across all modes can be created more easily
- Responsiveness & Efficiency
 - "Moving" cases between Tracing and CATI, CATI and Field, or Field and Tracing will be relatively immediate and in the hands of survey management
 - Ex: hostile refusal from R -> all modes know without delay (relatively speaking)



Benefits

- Quality
 - Easier data management, less reconciliation
 - Can compare across studies that help us improve our processes
 - How many calls are needed on average for this population?
 - Was batch tracing effective for this population?
- Standardized but customizable software and procedures
 - Software maintenance costs are reduced
 - Personnel training costs are reduced
 - Customizable by project but within a controlled framework



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