



Use of CARI to Evaluate Telephone and Field Interviewer Performance

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Overview of Presentation

- Quality monitoring at RTI
 - Use of CARI
 - Investments in quality monitoring
 - Audio capture in telephone and field environments
 - Sampling and monitoring protocols
 - Standardized interviewer performance evaluation
 - Performance feedback delivery
 - Impact of CARI on data quality
- Brief demonstration of RTI's Quality Evaluation System

Quality Monitoring at RTI

- Interviewer performance monitoring is an important QC process
 - Considerable effort spent to ensure interviewers follow survey protocols accurately and consistently
- CARI practical for recording interviews, monitoring quality
 - Offers significantly improved data for interview authentication and monitoring of interview quality & interviewer performance
- RTI's Quality Evaluation System—QUEST—uses a standardized protocol, coupled with CARI technology, for quality monitoring of phone and field surveys

Advantages of CARI:

- Improved interviewer feedback
- Monitoring of survey item performance
- Ability to monitor more (perhaps all) interviews
- Reduced/eliminated costs associated with verification interviews and observations

Other Monitoring Methods

- Other monitoring processes used for projects that do not utilize CARI or in addition to CARI
 - Telephone verification interviews
 - Used for CARI refusal cases to authenticate interview and evaluate interviewer performance
 - Field observations
 - Data quality reviews (e.g., interview timing data, data frequencies)

Deficiencies in Traditional Monitoring Methods

- Telephone interview monitoring
 - Traditional approaches (e.g., silent monitoring) inefficient; monitors spend unproductive time searching for respondent engagements to evaluate
 - Feedback on voice quality (critical for gaining cooperation by phone) hard to provide without audio recordings
- Field interview monitoring
 - Direct field observations, telephone verification interviews, and re-interview methods expensive
 - Missing phone numbers limit verification options

Investments in Quality Monitoring

- RTI has made significant investments in quality monitoring systems and protocols to:
 - Increase use of CARI technology to evaluate and improve interviewer performance
 - Standardize monitoring protocols, metrics, feedback mechanisms
 - Uniform monitoring methodologies across modes
 - Increase efficiency of monitoring operations
 - Collect trend data to evaluate interviewer and survey item-level performance
 - Collect data to evaluate inter-rater reliability among monitors
 - Improve access to interview data by internal and external clients
- QUEST developed as a result of these initiatives

Capture of Recordings - Field

- Field projects typically record pre-defined set of questions within CAPI instrument
 - Can be individual question, or series of related items
 - Often targets key analytic variables, new items, particularly challenging question series, key routing points
 - May also include informed consent, incentive payment scripts
- Internal recording technology controlled by instructions embedded in CAPI software
- Sound files created on hard drive, then compressed, encrypted, returned with other data
- Respondent permission to audio record required during informed consent

Capture of Recordings – Call Center

- 100% of calls recorded via RTI's phone system
 - Includes non-interview calls (e.g., screenings, appointments, break-offs, refusals)
 - Files secured, sampled for monitoring, then ultimately purged
- IRB-approved protocol for informing all respondents that call may be monitored or recorded for QC purposes
- Digitized voices stored as audio files on server for later review via QUEST
- Audio files delivered by VOIP system through script triggered by end of telephone call

General Sampling / Monitoring Protocol

- 10% random sample of completed interviews monitored via recordings
 - Includes first 2 completed interviews for each interviewer
 - Approx. 12 minutes of recorded monitoring per case
- Live (“Silent”) monitoring used for small percentage of non-interviews to monitor coding dispositions and other interviewer-respondent interactions
 - Approx. 6 minutes of non-interview calls; 12 minutes of live interviews

General Sampling / Monitoring Protocol (Con't.)

- Priority given to interviewers with low scores or those not recently monitored
- Sampling/Monitoring rates adjusted as needed for individuals or project
 - In cases of suspected falsification or short-cutting, egregious errors, patterns of poor performance
 - Common problems across interviewers on a given project
 - Project desires increased monitoring
- Standardized reports support monitor production oversight and inform monitoring decisions

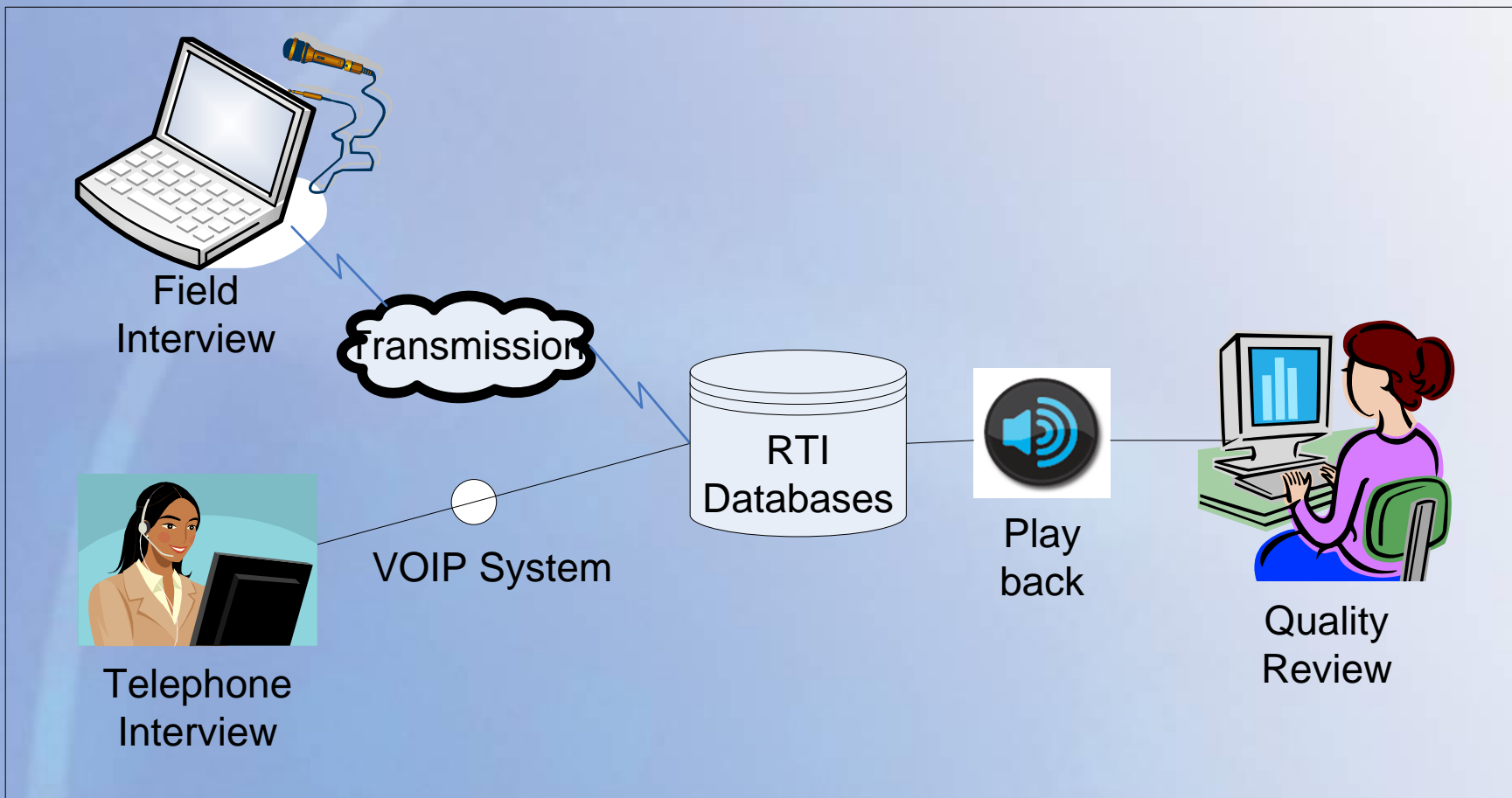
Monitoring Options for Telephone Projects

- Telephone interviewers monitored “live” or via both recorded and live monitoring
 - Clients may request no recording if highly sensitive survey topics
 - All projects with recorded monitoring also have live monitoring of non-contact/non-interview interactions
- Recorded sessions primarily focus on completed interviews
- “Live” sessions may include multiple cases with varying outcomes
 - Session is time-based
 - Can involve multiple calls for the same interviewer

Standardized Monitoring via QUEST

- QUEST targets comprehensive set of interviewer skills and behaviors critical to success of both phone and field studies
- Monitoring system supports:
 - Live and recorded monitoring
 - Monitoring of less traditional data collection tasks (e.g., Help Desk, missing data retrieval)
 - Monitoring of conversational and conventional (verbatim) interviewing
 - Inter-rater reliability assessment for monitors
 - Internal/external client review via secure monitoring portal

Conceptual View of QUEST Monitoring



Benefits of QUEST

- Provides more efficient, mode-independent approach for monitoring
- Yields data that...
 - Improve the quality of survey questions, survey data, interviewer training programs, and interviewer performance
 - Help detect common interviewer problems, including “drift” or decline in skills over time
 - Inform hiring and training practices for interviewers

QUEST Performance Evaluation Protocol

- Utilizes standardized evaluation form, scoring criteria, and performance tracking & feedback process
 - Collects frequency of each observed behavior
 - Evaluation items weighted for scoring
 - All audio files for sampled case available during monitoring session
- Interviewers rated by performance dimension (e.g., Probing Skills) and overall
 - Focus is primarily on negative behaviors but some “exceptional” (positive) behaviors noted
 - Supervisor review mandated for some critical behavior observations
- Reports provide results by interviewer, supervisor, project
 - Trend and cross-project, cross-mode analyses possible

QUEST Performance Dimensions

Interviewers evaluated on:

- Authenticity
- Case Management Skills
- Initial Contact
- Keying Skills
- Reading Skills
(Conversational & Conventional)
- Probing Skills
- Feedback Skills
- Presentation Skills
- Professional Behavior
- Interview Protocol
- Recontact/Missing Data Retrieval
- Exceptional Behavior

Sample QUEST Evaluation Block

PROBING	ITEM SCORING CATEGORY
Vague/Inappropriate answers ignored	CR
DK or RE response not probed (critical item)	CR
DK or RE response not probed (non-critical item)	NC
Leading/non-neutral probe used	CR
Insufficient probing to reach codeable response (critical item)	CR
Insufficient probing to reach codeable response (non-critical item)	NC
Inconsistent interpretation/clarification given	CR

The Probing block, standardized across phone and field studies, evaluates how well interviewers handle vague, insufficient, or DK/RE responses. All Evaluation Form items are weighted as NC (non-critical), CR (critical), or XCR (extremely critical).

Conventional vs. “Conversational” Interviewing

Reading Skills:

Conventional Interviewing

- Articulation unclear
- Pronunciation incorrect
- Major unscripted word/phrase added
- Minor unscripted word/phrase added
- Major word/phrase omitted
- Minor word/phrase omitted
- Response categories not read when required
- Entire question/instruction omitted

Reading Skills:

Conversational Interviewing

- Articulation unclear
- Pronunciation incorrect
- Conversational interviewing not used or used incorrectly
- Key question element omitted
- Inappropriate/Overuse of paraphrasing
- Entire question/instruction omitted
- Did not use proper grammar

Standardized Scoring Algorithm

- QUEST assigns score to each evaluation form block (e.g., Probing) and to overall monitoring session
 - Block-level scores based on number and “criticality” of observed errors
 - Overall session scores based on block-level scores and total error count, while accounting for any “exceptional” interviewer behaviors

Block-level Scores	Overall Session Scores
Did not consider	Did not meet expectations
No errors	Met expectations
Some errors	Exceeded expectations
Excessive errors	

Feedback Delivery

Field Projects:

- Monitoring results provided via standard reports to field supervisors
- Feedback given to interviewers by field supervisors

Telephone Projects:

- Monitors deliver feedback directly
- Feedback given immediately if interviewer is present, else during next work shift

Impact of CARI on Data Quality

- Increased efficiency, particularly in Call Center
- Enhanced feedback on interviewer performance
 - Constructive feedback and reinforcement of positive behaviors
 - Targeted retraining of individual interviewers and identification of common problems or “drift” in skills over time
 - Preference for recorded monitoring given audio playback option
- Improved quality of interviewer training programs
 - E.g., recordings used in certification process
- Improved quality of survey questions and survey data
- Greater ease/frequency of project & client monitoring
- Quality management simplified via standardized reports

Brief Demonstration of RTI's QUEST System

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