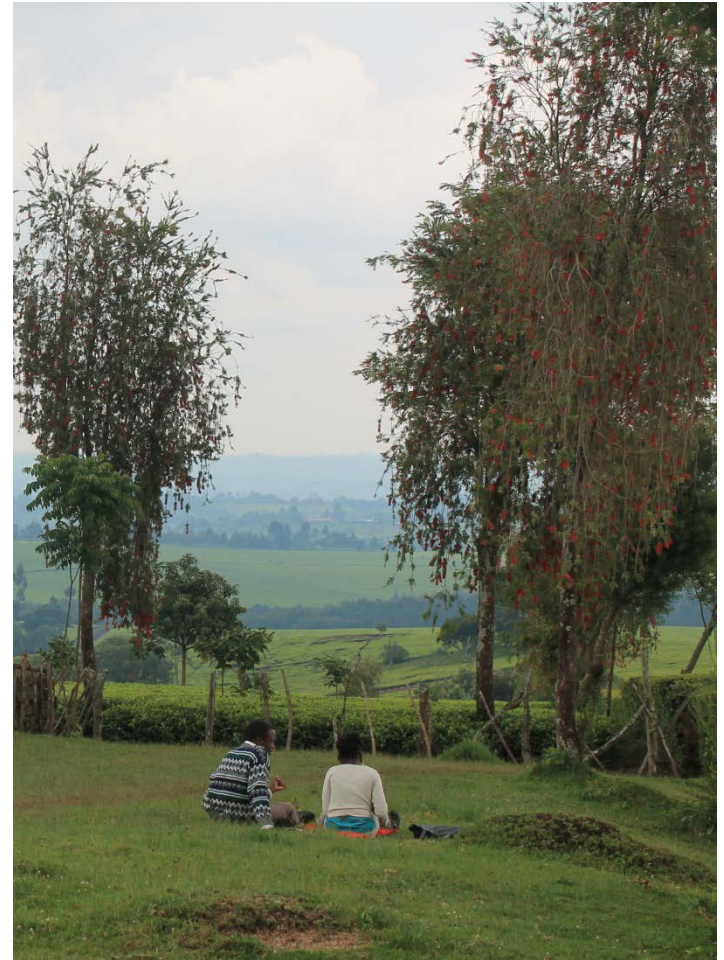


Does Screen Size Affect Interviewer Data Quality for mCAPI Surveys?

A Comparison of
Smartphones and Tablets
from Kenya



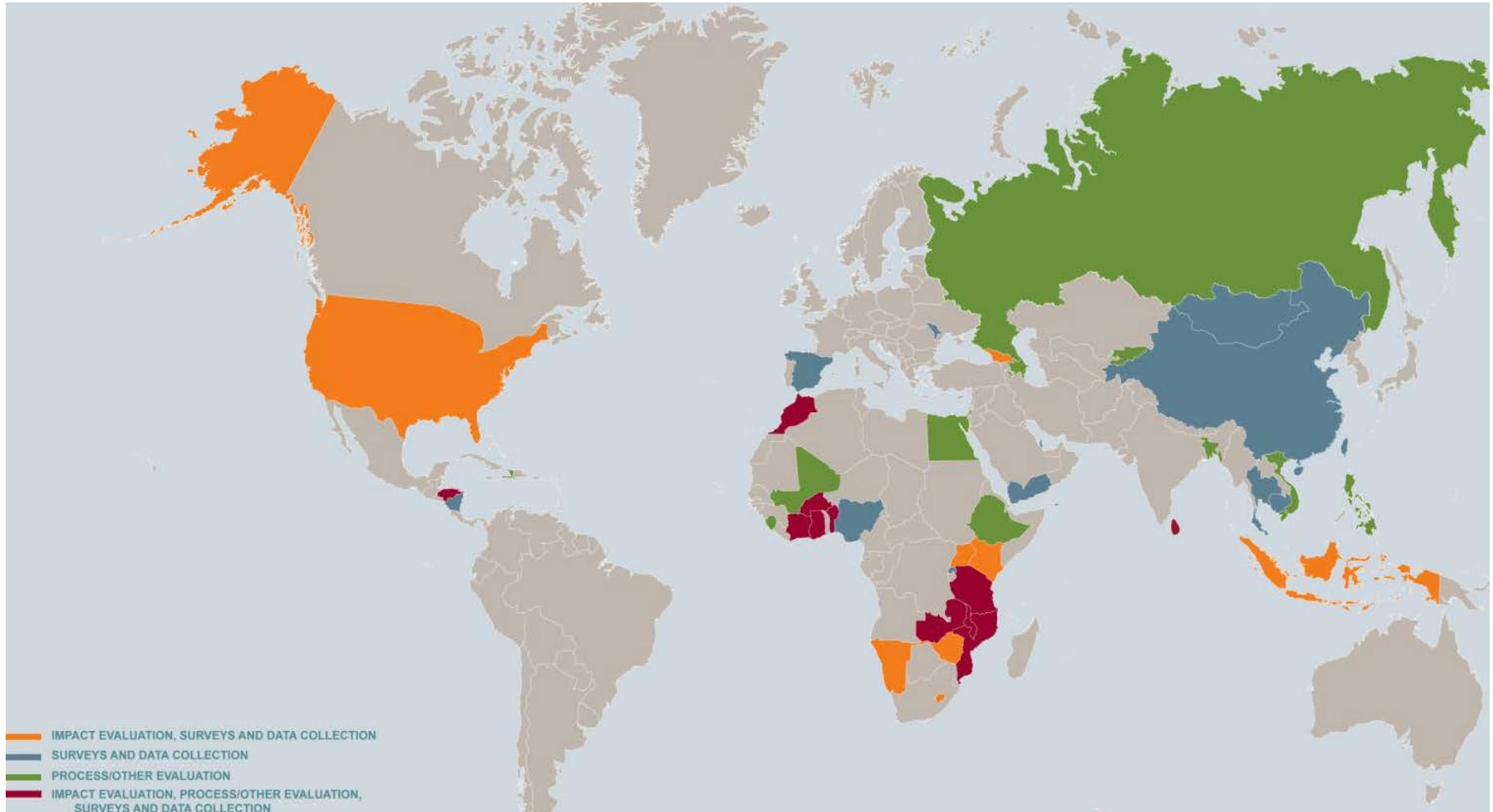
Sam Haddaway, Senior Research Analyst
Sarah Hughes, Senior Survey Director

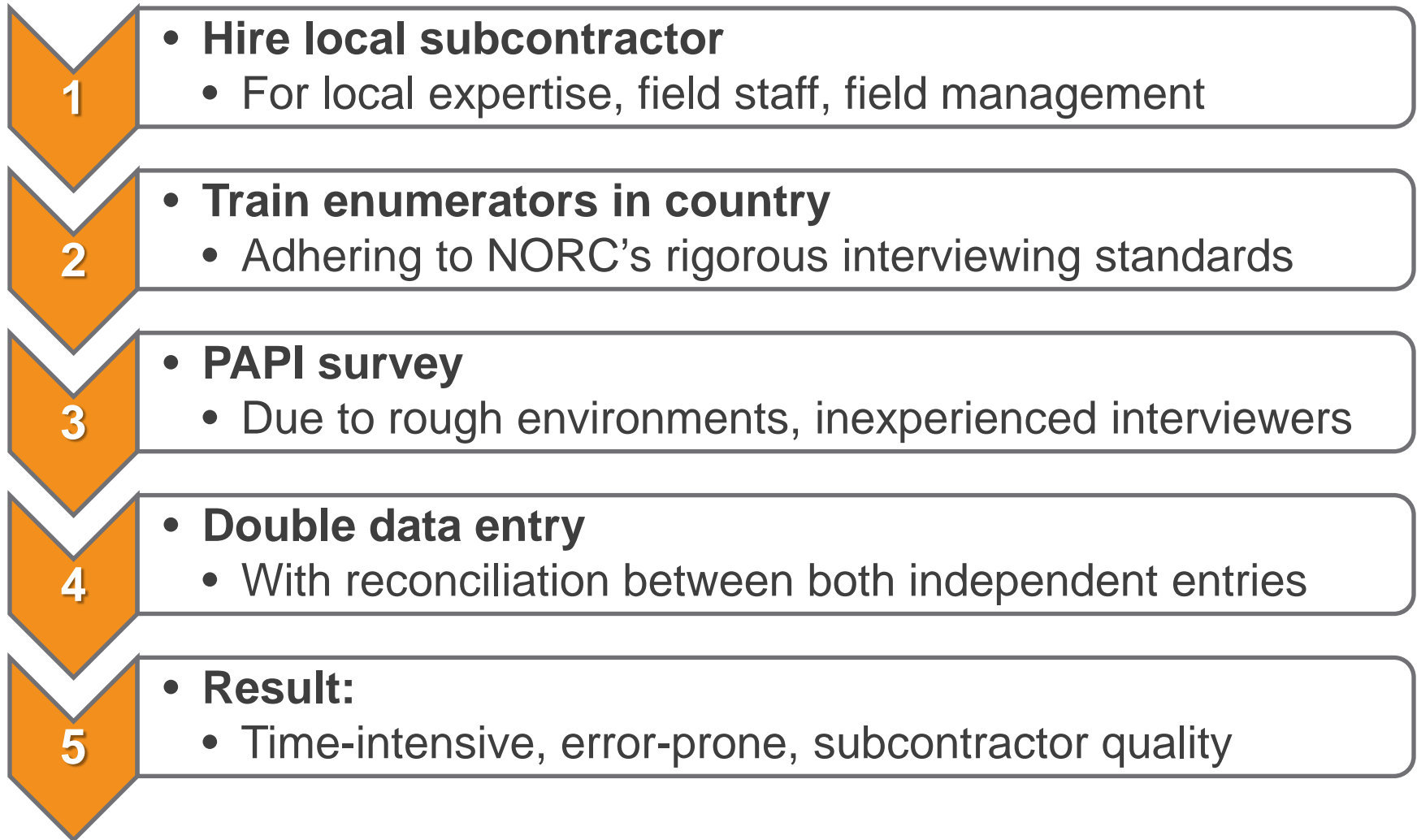
FedCASIC, March 19, 2014

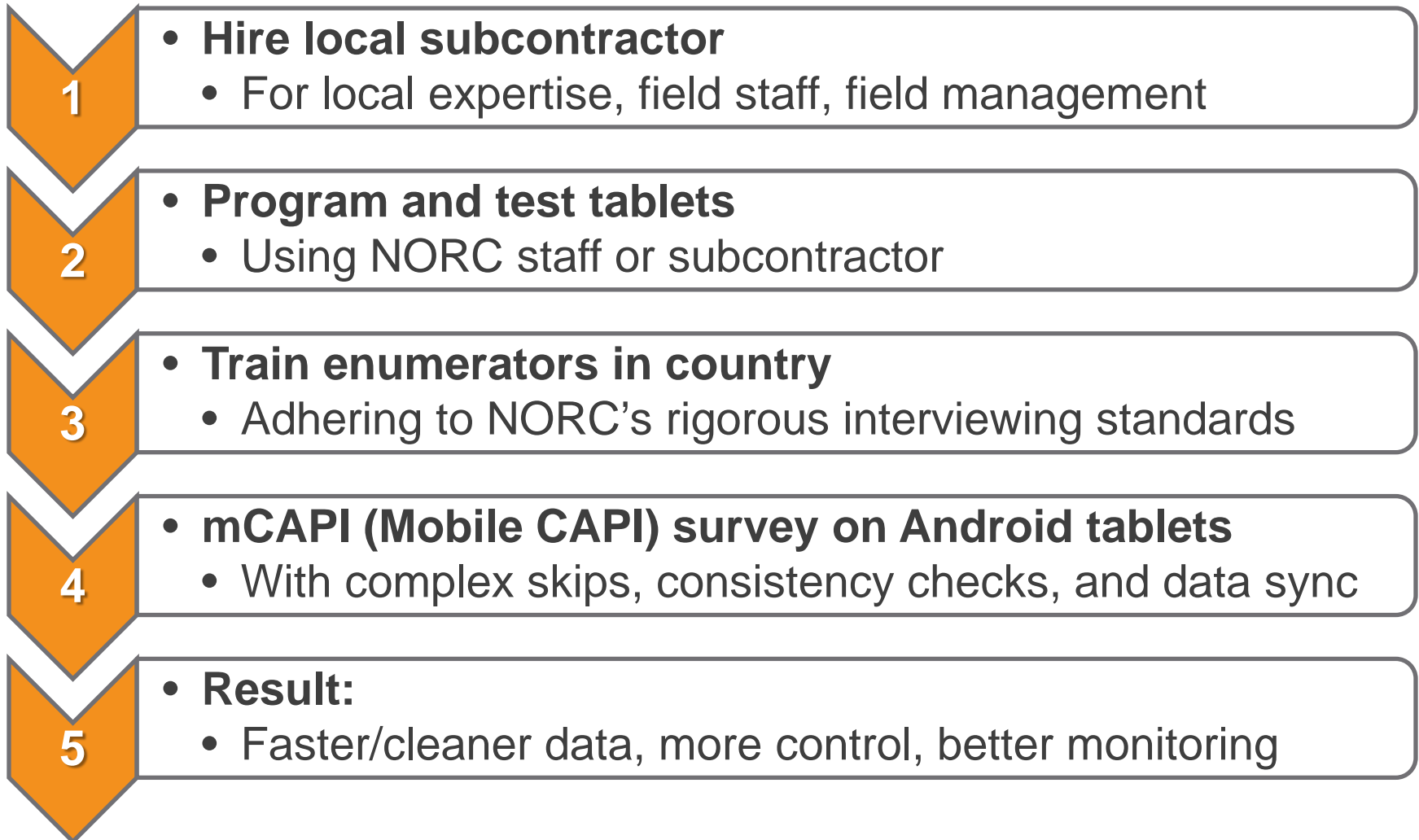
NORC

at the UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO

What is INPRO?







mCAPI Pros/Cons Over PAPI

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Faster process (often) – trades data entry for programming• Little lag between data collection and analysis• Fewer data entry errors, cleaner data• Cheaper (we think)• Less dependent on subcontractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No case management (yet)• Difficult to reconcile errors after the fact - no paper trail• Higher risk of stolen data and harm to enumerators• Difficult for supervisors to review enumerators' data• Changes the training required

- Pros outweigh cons for **some, but not all** projects
- When using mCAPI, does device impact data quality?

- World Bank's Kenya State of the Cities Survey
 - mCAPI survey in 15 cities using 7-inch Android tablets
 - Listed 194,000 households and administered 14,600 thirty-minute surveys (July 2012-March 2013)
- Selected two interviewers to administer 200 interviews using smartphones instead of tablets
 - 50 interviews each in two cities (Nairobi and Thika)
- Compared quality data collected using tablets to data collected using smartphones
 - Exact same UI on phones and tablets (designed for tablets)

- Interview Duration
- Item Missingness (Response data)
- Item Missingness (GPS Data)
- Valid Phone Numbers
- Other Findings

We found that our two interviewers differed greatly, so we present their results separately.

Interview Duration

- Mean interview durations:

	John (Nairobi)	John (Thika)	John (Both)
Phones	25.8	40.2	33.6
Tablets	37.5	31.8	34.2
Difference	-11.66***	8.39*	-0.59

Item Missingness (Responses)

- Average number of missing responses (DK/R):

	John	Jane
Phones	1.5	2.8
Tablets	1.4	1.7
Difference	0.12	1.17***

Item Missingness (GPS)

- Percent of interviews with GPS coordinates:

	John	Jane
Phones	99.0	97.7
Tablets	88.4	97.7
Difference	10.33***	-0.13

Valid Phone Numbers

- Average number of valid phone numbers:

	John	Jane
Phones	0.9	0.5
Tablets	1.1	0.7
Difference	-0.14**	-0.18***

- Text size was bigger on phones than tablets
 - Due to screen resolution
- Felt more professional with tablets
 - Respondents and others took them more seriously
- Felt safer with phones (but no device theft)
 - Tablets attracted unwanted attention
- Confidence and comfort in typing dependent on past experience
- Interviewers admitted to not scrolling completely through questions

- Phones are harder to type
 - Long open-ended questions, long numeric strings are difficult
- Otherwise, phones and tablets affect interviewers differently
- Some observed differences probably due to respondents' perceptions rather than hardware
- Phones probably are not worse, just different

- Bigger study exploring more dimensions with more interviewers
- Observing human-computer interaction (HCI) among different enumerators administering the same survey
- Further research questions:
 - Is there an “optimal” screen size? How is it determined – age, gender, technical capacity, prior experience?
 - What is the role of software?
- Finishing up a journal article



Thank You!

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