

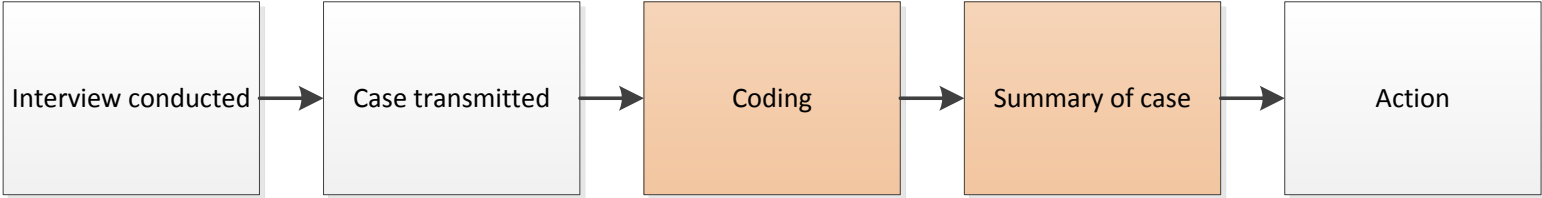
Creating a More User Friendly CARI System

Aaron Maitland
Laura Branden
Susan Genoversa
Naoko Okuma

Computer Audio Recorded Interviewing (CARI) for Monitoring Field Interviewer Behavior

- CARI offers an opportunity to listen to audio recordings of survey interviews conducted in the field.
- Behavior coding allows for systematic analysis of interviewer behavior across interviews.
- Three primary goals of CARI:
 - Question assessment
 - Interviewer performance
 - Validation

CARI process



Research Questions

- How well does a quantitative ranking of interviewers based on coding from the CARI system distinguish between good and poor interviewers?
- Do CARI results differ depending on whether non-project specific or project specific staff conduct the coding?

National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS)

- National sample of Medicare beneficiaries (n~8000)
- Longitudinal study with annual interviews
- Age 65 and older
- Study funded by National Institute on Aging
- Cooperative agreement with Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

CARI Recording and Coding Process

	Number of Interviews	Total Items Recorded	Question Assessment	Interviewer Assessment	Percent Recorded	Percent coded	Coded by
Validation Study	304	198	198	0	30-100%	15%	Survey methodologist
Pretest	125	330	330	0	30-100%	7%	Survey methodologist
Round 1	8,245	64	52	25	100%	24%	Non-project staff
Round 2	7,077	58	36	25	100%	24%	Non-project staff
Round 3	5,799	48	25	25	100%	22%	Project staff

CARI Coding Staffing

- Round 2
 - Non-project staff
- Round 3
 - Project specific staff
 - Selection of project staff for coding
 - Field supervisor
 - Quality control skilled interviewer
 - Bilingual interviewer
- CARI Coding Staff trained via WebEx session
 - Review of the coding scheme
 - Review of the functionality of the web-based coding system

Sample Question from NHATS

Let's start with your laundry. By laundry we mean cleaning your clothing, sheets, and towels.

Which answer best describes how your laundry got done in the last month? Did you always do this by yourself, always do it together with someone else, did someone else always do it for you, or did it vary?

- Interviewer reads: “Now – chores around the house – laundry – do you do your own laundry?”
- Respondent answers: “Yes, not often but I do it.”
- Interviewer probes: “And you do it by yourself?”

Summary of Cases

- Round 2
 - CARI result code calculated for each case based on coding of individual questions and case summary codes.
 - Result codes then tallied across cases for each interviewer.

- Round 3
 - Project staff coded ~5 cases and assigned a score of excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor.

Summary Result Codes

- Cleared
- Inaudible
- Skill issues
- Validation risk

Computer Ranking

- Calculated the percentage of times that the interviewer made an error across some of their coded cases.
 - total number of errors / total number of questions
- Divided the interviewers into quintiles based on the percentage of the times that the interviewer made an error.

Overall Agreement

Quantitative score

Qualitative judgment	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Excellent	11	2	4	0	0
Very good	9	13	5	5	0
Good	2	2	8	4	1
Fair	1	1	2	11	8
Poor	0	0	2	2	11

Weighted kappa = .58

Agreement on Dichotomous Outcome

Qualitative judgment	Quantitative Score	
	Excellent - Good	Fair or Poor
Excellent - Good	56	10
Fair or Poor	6	32

Kappa = .68

Hit rate: $32/38 = .84$

Miss rate: $6/38 = .16$

False alarm rate: $10/66 = .15$

$d' = 2$

Does it make a difference who does the coding?

Round 2: Non-project staff

Result	Frequency	Percent
Cleared	765	58.7%
Changed meaning	417	32.0
Probing difficulty	22	1.7
Professionalism concern	5	0.4
Multiple skill issues	64	4.9
Validation risk	<u>31</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Total	1,304	100

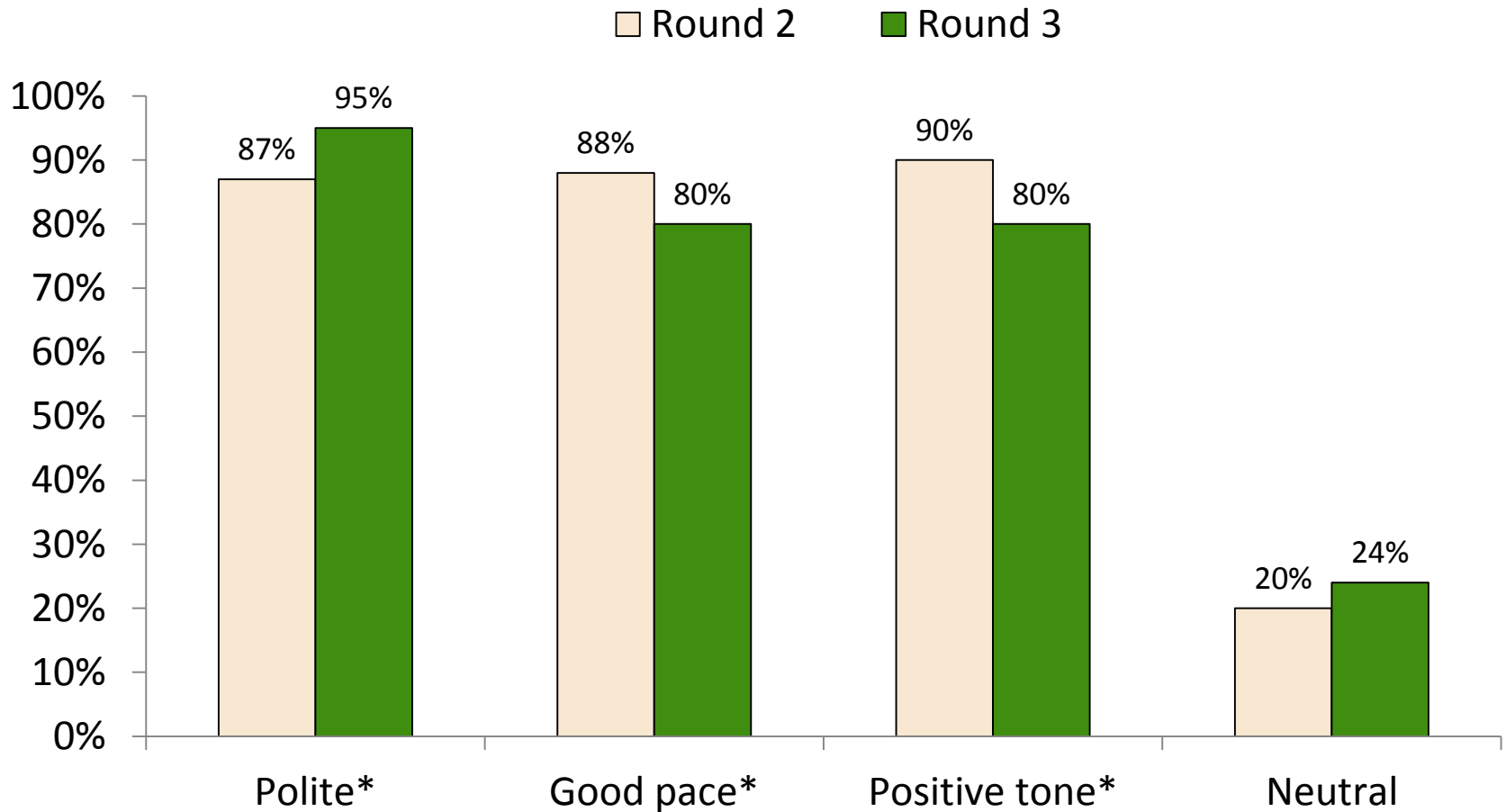
Round 3: Project specific staff

Result	Frequency	Percent
Cleared	638	58.6%
Changed meaning	276	25.4
Probing difficulty	29	1.7
Professionalism concern	2	0.4
Multiple skill issues	129	11.9
Validation risk	<u>14</u>	<u>1.3</u>
	1,088	100

Classification of Cases by Round

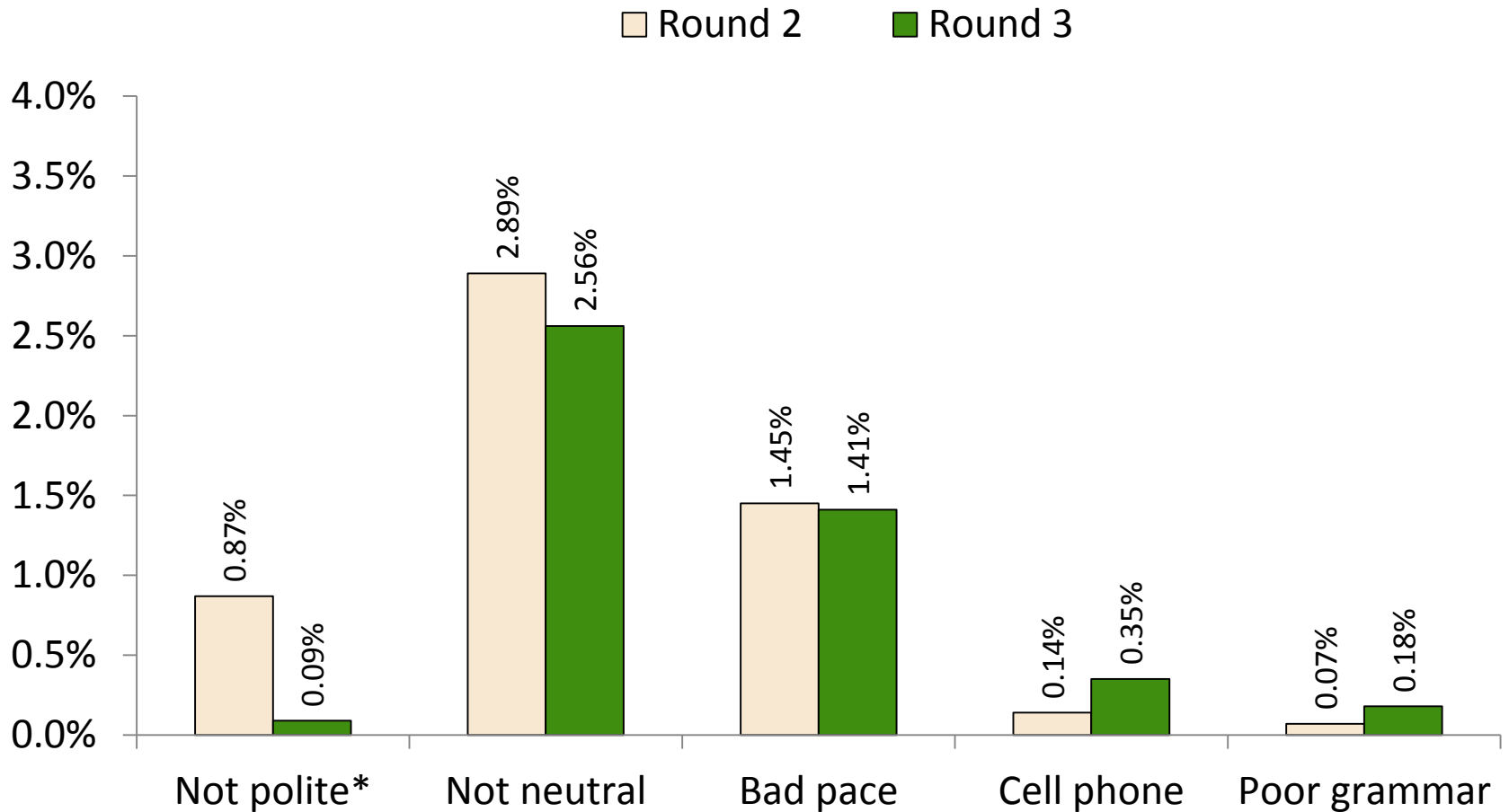
Result	Round 2: Telephone Coders	Round 3: NHATS staff coders
Cleared	58.7%	58.6%
Skill issues	39.0	40.1
Validation risk	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total	100	100
(N)	(1,304)	(1,088)
p = .33		

Differences in Case Level Coding – Positive Characteristics



*P < .05

Differences in Case Level Coding – Negative Characteristics



*P < .05

Discussion

- CARI system provides a useful and meaningful method for providing feedback to interviewers.
- Output from the system needs to be in a format that the supervisors can easily interpret and use to provide feedback to the interviewers and readily identify interviewers that need retraining or feedback.
- It is important to identify both good and poor interviewer behavior.
- The type of coder that was used for this study does not seem to influence the distribution of codes that are assigned to the cases.
- Need to understand more about how the feedback given from the CARI system influences interviewer behavior and data quality.