

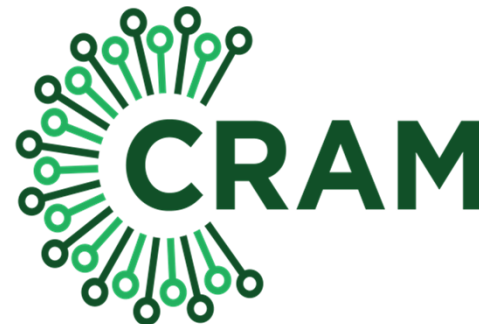
Experience from re-engaging with an existing face-to-face panel via CATI in a rapid response survey

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N.i.D.S.
NATIONAL INCOME DYNAMICS STUDY



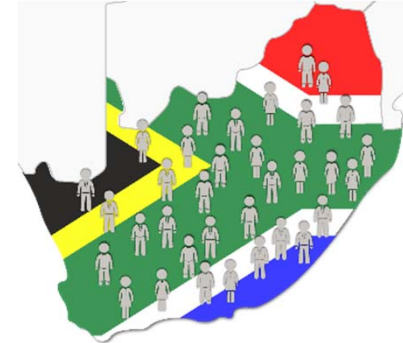
CORONAVIRUS RAPID MOBILE SURVEY 2020

Overview

- What is NIDS & NIDS-CRAM
- NIDS-CRAM compared to NIDS
- Timeline
- Sampling
- Re-engaging with the panel
- Tools/checks
- Where to next



What is NIDS?



- NIDS is a survey which was historically run by SALDRU, UCT.
- A government initiative.
- Studies the well-being of South Africans, the households they live in and how these change over time.
- A resource to support evidence-based policymaking and the monitoring of policy implementation.
- Originally 400 PSUs; +-28,000 people, 7300 households. Over the years, more people were interviewed, with almost 40 000 people interviewed in 2017.
- Tracks the SAME PEOPLE and children born to female original sample members.
- Interview them and everybody they live with every 2-3 years.
 - 2008, 2010/11, 2012, 2014, 2017.
- Nationally representative and allowed for tracking changes over time.

What is NIDS-CRAM



N.i.D.S.
NATIONAL INCOME DYNAMICS STUDY



- NIDS-CRAM = National Income Dynamics Study: Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey. Part of a broader study called CRAM.
- A special follow up to randomly selected people from households who were interviewed in 2017 by NIDS.
- Investigates the socioeconomic impacts of the national lockdown related to the State of Disaster, which the government introduced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Telephone interview (CATI), repeated over several months, with the same people.
- The purpose is to provide evidence to support policy to help South Africa:
 - Initial wave addressed a gap in information from traditional surveys.
 - Broadly nationally representative.
 - Data released quickly – timely information.
 - See changes over time.

NIDS-CRAM compared to NIDS

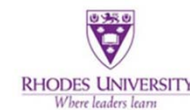
- The NIDS-CRAM survey uses a much shorter questionnaire than was previously used in NIDS and the interviews for the survey also changed from face-to-face to telephonic.
 - NIDS: Multiple questionnaires: 40 min HH, 45 min/adult, 25 min/child, 15 min/proxy.
 - NIDS-CRAM: 20 min per sampled person – asked questions about themselves & their household.
- NIDS-CRAM is much less detailed than NIDS, sampling is different and so is the mode, so researchers should be mindful if using both sets of data.
- We already have a relationship with these people, but are asking them different questions from before. Hoped that response would be better than cold calling.



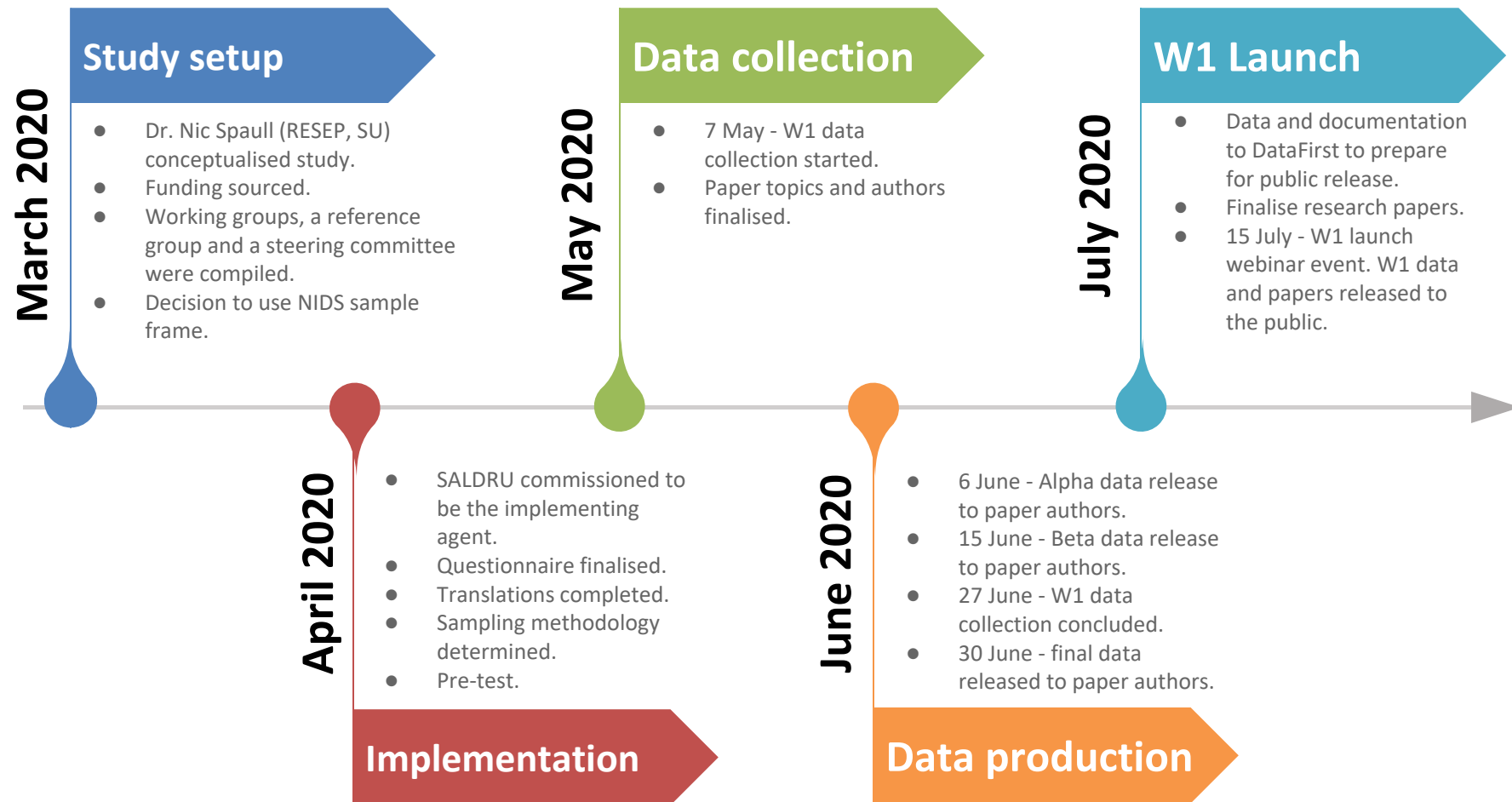
Who is involved in the study?

- The study is run by Principal Investigators from 3 universities:
 - Stellenbosch University, University of Cape Town, University of Witwatersrand
- Ethics approval obtained from UCT Commerce Faculty Ethics Committee, with reciprocal ethics approval from Stellenbosch University.
- Over 30 researchers in total, from 6 SA universities.

TEAM LEADS



NIDS-CRAM Timeline



Where did Wave 1 end up and by when?

- We spoke to 7073 people between 7 May and Saturday 27 June.
- Downloads as of 12 August:



National Income Dynamics Study - Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey 2020, Wave 1

South Africa, 2020

By: Nic Spaull, Ronelle Burger, Rulof Burger, David Carel, Reza Daniels, Nwabisa Makaluza, Dorrit Posel, Vimal Ranchhod, Servaas van der Berg, Gabrielle Wills

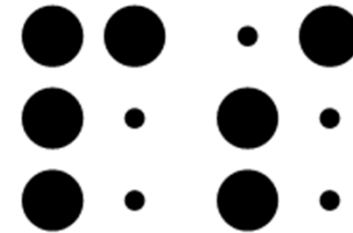
Collection: [National Income Dynamics Study-Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey](#)

Created on: Jul 09, 2020 Last modified: Jul 15, 2020 Views: 7998 Downloads: 4595 Citations: 13

- Data available on DataFirst's online data portal:

<https://www.datafirst.uct.ac.za/dataportal/index.php/catalog/817>

Sampling



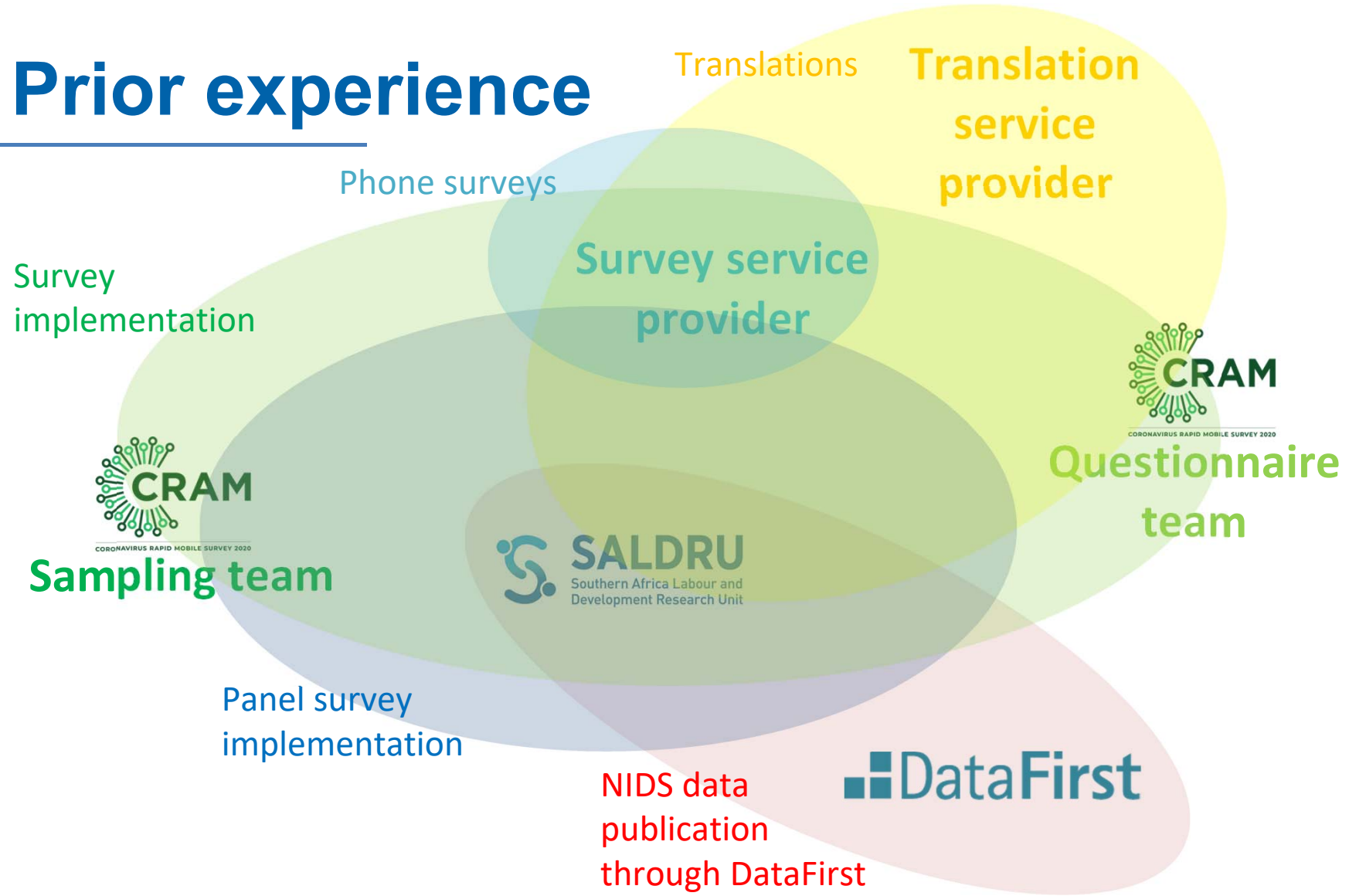
- Benefit of using an existing panel
 - Lockdown, so not possible to do in person surveys.
 - Phone survey.
 - Known sampling frame and thus adjust for non-response with weights.
- The sub-sample from NIDS Wave 5
 - 18+ in March 2020.
 - Stratified.
 - Sampled from these strata.
 - Batch sampling.
 - Adjust sampling rates within strata to response rates observed.
- 40% response rate overall
 - High for a phone survey.
 - NB: phone numbers were 3 years old.

(Some of) the challenges



- Time – “baseline” needed to roll out extremely quickly.
- VERY short pre-test.
- Questionnaire
 - Needed to be shortened significantly after the pre-test.
 - Very late changes (some driven by the announcement of the COVID-19 grant).
 - Needed to be turned into an operational questionnaire for pre-test.
 - Between pre-test and main, we needed to add different introductions for the interviewers.
- Telephone survey – something new for us and our sample.
 - Thanks to J-PAL Africa for sharing previous phone surveys approaches.
- Training – short, via Zoom.
- Multiple numbers per respondent (from 2017) & tracking.

Prior experience



Re-engagement

- Experienced survey assistant gave insights from her experience from speaking to NIDS respondents over the years during training.
 - How NIDS built up trust and relationships.
 - How do NIDS survey assistants introduce themselves and get respondents to speak to them.
 - Script: NAME SURNAME (ALTERNATIVE NAME) [AGE].
- Phone numbers
 - Multiple types of phone numbers per respondent.
 - Last updated in 2017.
 - Uncontactable rules - minimum call attempts per number.
 - Sent SMS to primary number.
- Short introduction.
 - Special Coronavirus and lockdown follow up via phone.
- Different introductions for interviewers given the type of phone number.
- In the following waves, a focus needs to be on relationship management.



Tools and processes



- Leveraged already existing tools that SALDRU developed during NIDS
 - Conversion for CATI/ CAPI RAW data to panel ready dataset for cleaning.
 - Skip pattern checking;
 - allowing us quality control each respondents path rough the questionnaire based on their unique responses ensuring skip patterns are adhered to.
 - Valid Range checks;
 - checking both continuous and categorical values fall within a predetermined valid range.
 - Wrong person checks;
 - ensure that the correct panel respondent was interviewed based on an index of characteristics.
 - Geographic matching tools to determine high level geographic characteristics.
 - Fuzzy occupation string matching techniques.
 - Anonymisation tools and techniques.
 - Derived variables.

Tools and processes



- Uniquely designed for NIDS-CRAM
 - Listing and pre-population methods to support sampling methodology.
 - Live data collection dashboard for progress
 - Daily dataset generation for the sampling team
 - Implementing field company data quality fixes
 - Reporting back discrepancies to the field company for review.
- A SALDRU support team of Data Quality analysts.

Where to next?



- People's life stories under lockdown continue.
- Calls for Wave 2 are complete and data cleaning and production have begun.
- The current plan is for 5 waves in total, until at least the end of 2020.

THANK YOU