

Mixed Mode Data Collection in Surveys

Joop Hox & Edith de Leeuw
Utrecht University

NOSMO 25/11/2005



Survey Research

- Methods of data collection
 - Face-to-face interviews / CAPI

- Telephone interviews / CATI
- Self-Administered Questionnaires (SAQ)
 - Mail surveys
 - Diaries
 - CASI
 - Web / Internet

•				•

How good is your we	builty?
	Yes No
Lam proud of our website	
Our website trings in as much business as we want.	
Our website rains highly on the search engines.	00
Customers regularly visit our company website	
The website reflects our image and brand	00
We updated our website within the last 5 months	



Why Mix Modes?

- Optimize data collection procedure
 - Research question
 - Population
- Reduce total survey error
- Respect survey ethics/privacy
- Within available time
- Within available budget

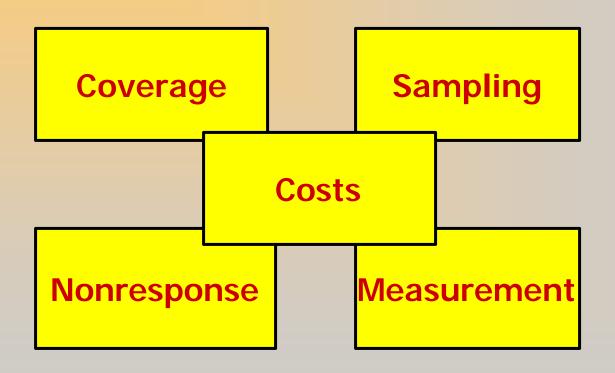


Best Affordable Method

- Mixed-mode explicit trade-off
 - Costs
 - Errors
- Example: Nonresponse follow-up
 - Mail survey
 - Telephone follow-up
 - Face-to-face for sub-sample of remaining nonrespondents

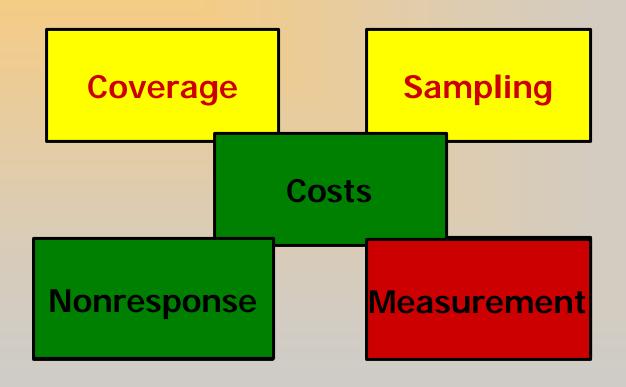


Balance Costs & Errors



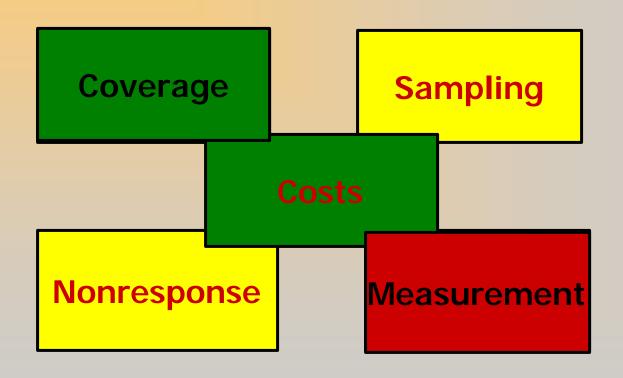


Survey Nonresponse Mixed Mode





Second Example Web





To Mix or Not to Mix

- Mixing modes has advantages, but
 - Will the answers provided by respondents differ by mode?
 - Can data that are collected through different modes be combined in one study?
 - Cross-sectional?
 - Longitudinal?
 - Can data that are collected through different modes be compared over studies or countries?



Multi Mode Survey Systems

- Survey more than data collection
- Communication with Respondent
 - Contact Phase
 - Pre-notification
 - Screening
 - Data collection
 - Follow-up
 - Reminders
- Mixed-modes of Communication in One Survey System!



Contact Phase vs. Data Collection Phase

- Mixed mode for interaction in Contact Phase and Follow-up Phase mostly win-win situation
- More complicated in Data Collection Phase
- Only clear win-win situation mixing interview mode with SAQ for sensitive questions
 - E.g. CAPI / CASI
 - Interviewer guidance for non sensitive questions
 - More privacy, less social desirability sensitive questions



Problems Mixed Mode in Data Collection Phase

- Risk
 - Introducing mode effects in responses
- Result:
 - Increasing measurement bias or error
- However:
 - Reduction of other errors
 - E.g., Coverage in web-mail
- Careful consideration needed
- Careful design for optimal mixed mode



Problems Mixed Mode in Data Collection Phase

- Incomparability
 - Changing methods over time in longitudinal surveys
 - Confounding of time effects and mode effects
 - Different subgroups different modes (e.g. nonresponse follow-up, web mixes)
 - Confounding
 - Are groups different or is it mode effect (e.g. Soc. Des.)
 - Different samples, different modes (e.g.,comparative research, international)



Main Differences Modes

- Presence or absence of interviewer
- Channels of communication
 - Aural (Oral) vs. Visual

- Also:
 - Different modes, different tradition question format
 - Question format effects!



Design for Mix

- Some studies found hardly any effect mixing
 - Well designed experiments!
- Two Situations:
 - One main method, other methods auxiliary
 - Nonresponse follow-up. Some longitudinal designs
 - Truly multiple mode design: all modes equally important
 - Web mix. Respondents may choose.



Design for Optimal Mix

- One main method, other methods auxiliary
 - Use main methods to its maximum potential
 - Auxiliary methods equivalent (e.g. same # response categories, same format) perhaps suboptimal, but avoids measurement error
- Multiple mode design: equally important
 - Uni-mode design
 - Same question in same lay-out
 - Universal or generalized design
 - Same stimulus



Finally

- Designing for Mixed modes
- Embedding small experiments / mode comparisons
- Empirically based adjustment
- Research agenda for future

www.jos.nu