



rATA national representative survey deployment

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This presentation covers:

- Cognitive testing
- How to prepare to address needs gap identified during the survey deployment
- Data flow to Global Data Coordinator (WHO) during field testing and quality checking of data
- Taking of Photographs



Cognitive Testing

- During a cognitive interview, the survey questions are delivered in a mode and setting as close to the main survey as possible – a process termed as 'mode mimicking'.
- For example, if the questions are designed to be delivered in a face to face (CAPI) survey, the interviewer will read them out, use showcards where necessary, and record the responses provided.



Cognitive Model

- Cognitive model of question testing: Stages include
- Comprehension- What should translators consider?
 - Differences in social desirability bias
 - Differences in naturalness of language
 - Differences in how response options are used
- Retrieval/Recall;
- Judgement and Recall;
- Identify response errors and problems with questions.



Main techniques used to explore the process:

- Observation – looking for hesitation, confusion, requests for clarification.
- Think aloud – the participant is asked to verbalize the thought processes they go through when answering the questions.
- Probing – the interviewer asks scripted or spontaneous probes to explore specific issues such as how participants understand a particular word or phrase, what time frame they are thinking about when recalling information, whether there are any missing answer options.



Needs Gap

Importance of having to deal with identified needs gap during the data collection.

- **Debriefing of enumerators further to household surveys documenting use of public services often indicate:**
 - expectations from both interviewees and interviewers to provide basic information on process and;
 - information on relevant authorities who are designated to provide assistive products



Needs Gap

During preparation for the rATA survey:

- Ascertain whether there are organizations within an Enumerator Area/Region/Nation that provide products outlined in the Product List
- Consider compiling information of organizations and contact list

D.2 PRODUCT LIST

Mobility products	<input type="checkbox"/> 101 = Axillary / Elbow crutches <input type="checkbox"/> 102 = Canes/sticks, tripod and quadripod <input type="checkbox"/> 103 = Club foot braces <input type="checkbox"/> 104 = Manual wheelchairs - basic type for active users <input type="checkbox"/> 105 = Wheelchairs, manual with postural support <input type="checkbox"/> 106 = Manual wheelchairs - push type <input type="checkbox"/> 107 = Wheelchairs, electrically powered <input type="checkbox"/> 108 = Orthoses (upper limb) <input type="checkbox"/> 109 = Orthoses (lower limb) <input type="checkbox"/> 110 = Orthoses (spinal) <input type="checkbox"/> 111 = Pressure relief cushions <input type="checkbox"/> 112 = Pressure relief mattresses <input type="checkbox"/> 113 = Prostheses (lower limb) <input type="checkbox"/> 114 = Prostheses (upper limb)* <input type="checkbox"/> 115 = Rollators <input type="checkbox"/> 116 = walking frames/walkers <input type="checkbox"/> 117 = Therapeutic footwear (diabetic, neuropathic, orthopedic) <input type="checkbox"/> 118 = Fall detectors <input type="checkbox"/> 119 = Standing frames, adjustable <input type="checkbox"/> 120 = tricycles
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Overview of existing and relevant services

Develop a standard information sheet on existing and relevant services in an Enumerator Area/Closest to EA/Region

- List of civil society organizations
 - Seek to know about any upcoming community camps
 - Eye camps; hearing camps
 - List of institutions that offer:
 - ✓ Assessment and assistive products related to hearing
 - ✓ Assessment and distribution of assistive products related to mobility
 - ✓ Assessment and distribution of assistive products related to memory
 - Producers of assistive products
 - Pharmacies in some countries may offer these services
- List of stakeholder representative organizations that represents rights of Wheelchair Users; People who use mobility aids



Overview of existing and relevant services

- List of public health/health systems/disability and rehabilitation systems/social welfare systems organizations
- Identify key contacts in relevant government ministry relevant to policy, procurement, assessment, repair/maintenance.
- Some countries may be able to operate a free phone helpline during the period of the survey
 - Interviewers can share an information sheet to guide survey participants who need to connect with relevant services.



How can you develop an information sheet?

- Brainstorming in country teams:
 - Does the Survey Team have resource persons who will be able to draw up an information sheet?
 - Seek relevant ministries at national/regional/local levels to support development of information sheet
 - Seek national and local civil society organizations that produce and distribute assistive products to support development of information sheet



What information to include?

- Who are the key responders? What is the first port of call in the health/rehabilitation/Social Welfare system at country level?
- Where to contact them?
- What will be involved in the assessment?
- How long will the process of assessment last?
- Are there any social protection programs available to provide AP?



Data Inflow: Test if translated version corresponds to original:
National Data Coordinator (NDC)

1. Access Survey123 on device that will be used in data collection
2. Provide answers according to test case.
3. Export data file and check answers. If there is deviation repeat the procedure (in case of typing/input errors) and if the deviation insists report to GDC.

NDC- To check if submitted case corresponds to test case.



Data flow: Test if free-text fields in local language are stored properly

1. Access Survey123 on device that will be used in data collection.
2. In case the local language is not using the Latin alphabet or uses special characters, please check all free-text fields by writing text in the local language or with special characters.
3. Export data file and confirm that local language or special characters are reproduced correctly in exported data.



Data Flow During Enumerator Training

- During enumerator training: Two enumerators interview a colleague (one in paper and one with the digital tool). Are the answers corresponding?
- Export data file and confirm that answers stored in electronic version correspond to the data collected in paper version. If there is deviation repeat the procedure (in case of typing/input errors) and if the deviation insists report to Global Data Coordinator-WHO.



Data Flow During Field Testing

- During field testing: Two enumerators interview a household (one in paper and with the digital tool). Are the answers corresponding?
- Scan and upload (DEFINE WHERE) the filled in paper version for all members of the household.
- GDC- Check if paper version and exported data from Survey123 correspond and if not take appropriate action.
- Export data file and confirm that answers stored in electronic version correspond to the data collected in paper version. If there is deviation repeat the procedure (in case of typing/input errors) and if the deviation insists report to GDC.



Data Collection Monitoring Protocol

- Adherence to the National Deployment Plan and the rATA manual.
- Monitoring that data collection is executed as planned and that procedures and conduct are corrected when necessary are critical elements in this.
- NDC has the overall responsibility for implementation of rATA in countries, the field supervisors will be instrumental in monitoring that data collection.



Data collection monitoring by supervisors comprises the following:

General observation of field conduct to ensure that:

- a. enumerators act according to instructions and expectations;
- b. interviews are carried out as planned;
- c. interviewees and the local population are treated correctly and in a respectful manner;
- d. data collection devices are taken good care of;
- e. all enumerators can easily be contacted (cell phones; WhatsApp, etc.) and;
- f. Daily wrap up meetings in the field for information sharing; summing up interview tracking forms.



Supervisors should observation during some interviews to ensure that;

- a. Enumerators use the data collection device correctly;
- b. The interview tracking form is correctly used;
- c. Standard instructions are read out to respondents;
- d. Consent is explained, understood and given voluntary;
- e. Enumerators follow through with the questionnaire;
- f. Questions are asked in a non-biased way and according to the questionnaire;
- g. Any translations are carefully executed.



Revisiting Selected Households

- In some instances no one may be home when you visit a selected household;
- At the end of the day Supervisors can take count of households where there were no one present;
- Make up to two attempts to revisit the household selected;
- Ensure a replacement household is selected in the same manner of sample selection if both attempts did not yield data collection opportunity and;
- Ensure this process is done well before the data collection team moves to a different village/district/county/province.



Communication between NDC and supervisors

- a. Supervisors and NDC communicate daily (cell phone); daily report on progress;
- b. Supervisors report any deviations and/or problems during data collection to the NDC; based on observations, communication with enumerators and the interview tracking forms;
- c. Any critical incidents are reported immediately to the NDC and;
- d. Decisions by the NDC are followed-up immediately or as agreed.



Data Inflow During National Data Collection

- Monitoring data inflow requires access to country data that has been submitted to the server at WHO HQ.
- Access can be given to WHO RO/WHO NO, eventually to MoH/NDC (flexible approach, based on capacity).
- At WHO HQ/GDC level, data inflow will be monitored regularly (to be determined) collection in countries.
- Feed-back to countries during data collection will take place as follows:
 - a. Reports will comprise number of records received, with breakdown on EAs.
 - b. In the field, the NDC will receive the same information from supervisors in the field. A match in number and location indicate that data has been submitted and received.
 - c. Deviations are reported back to WHO HQ/GDC (e-mail, telephone, WhatsApp) and actions taken in collaboration between NDC and GDC.



Quality Checks

- Further quality checks of data inflow to the server (WHO HQ) will be ongoing during data collection at country level:
 - a. Unexpected high and low number of surveys per day per team/enumerators
 - b. Identify very short and very long time used on surveys
 - c. GPS/geolocations; clusters and single HHs in wrong places
 - d. Unexpected high or low proportion of people with functional difficulties
 - e. High number of don't knows
 - f. Systematic deviation from average/expected household size and structure
 - g. Systematic deviation from average/expected time to complete the survey tool
- Any detected anomaly will immediately be reported back to the NDC in question (e-mail, telephone, WhatsApp) and actions taken in collaboration between NDC and GDC.



Taking Photographs

- Ensure you have asked and received consent to take photograph of the assistive device.
- Ask for explicit permission even though you have obtained consent to take part in the survey
- Seek the person to pose in a manner that allows for the assistive device to be visible. However, do not ask the person to remove the assistive device.
- If they have a another unused device that is the same as one being used take a photo of it. Especially if the person wishes for the photo to be taken only of the device and not them using/wearing the device.
- When possible do share the photo with the person/family member (Phone to Phone transfer). Some may not have a photo of them taken in a long while.

