

Methodological challenges of smart surveys – three case studies.

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UNECE - 2021

Session 4: Multimode and integration of data sources

Smart surveys combine primary and secondary data collection.



Smart surveys

Smart surveys have at least on of the following smart features:

- 1. Device intelligence
- 2. Internal sensors
- 3. External sensors
- 4. Public online data
- 5. Personal online data
- 6. Linkage consent



Why smart surveys?

- Ease the response task
- Decrease respondent burden
- Improve data quality



New error sources

- Representation
 - Willingness
 - Ability
 - Sensor signal error
- Measurement
 - Sensor inaccuracy
 - Processing error



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-> recruitment and motivation strategies

-> combine passive and active data collection



Burning questions

- Active-passive trade-off
- User interface and experience
- Effective recruitment and motivation strategies
- Data quality and usability

- IT infrastructure
- Business case

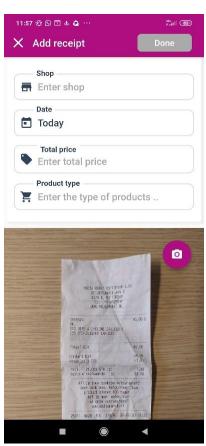




Case Study 1: Household Budget Survey

Variables of interest:

- Daily purchases
- Recurrent expenditures

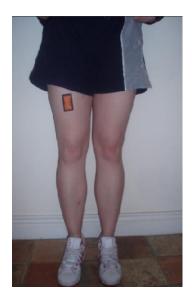




Case Study 2: Physical Activity Tracker

Variables of interest:

- Type of physical activity
- Intensity of physical activity



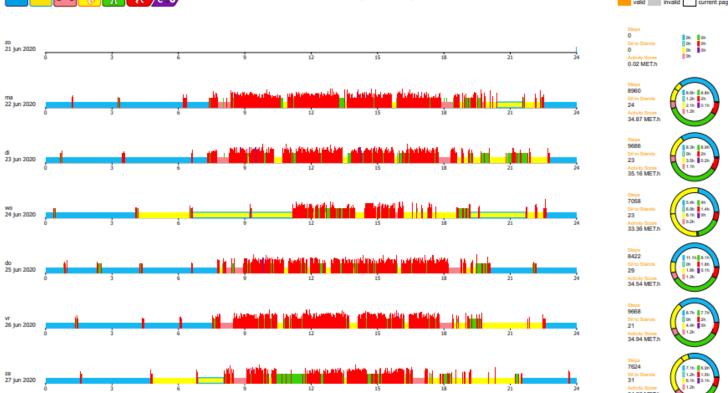




Sun 21st Jun 2020 23:59 7 valid days (7 days recording)

Sun 21st Jun 2020 to Sat 27th Jun 2020 (Days 1 to 7)



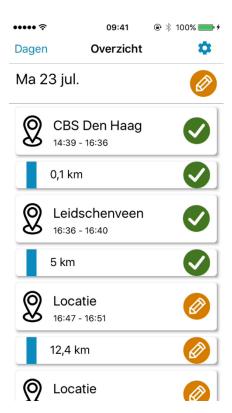




Case Study 3: Travel Survey

Variables of interest:

- Distance travelled and stops
- Prediction of travel mode
- Prediction of travel purpose







Discussion

- How to handle GDPR/legislation?
- How can we empirically test the boundaries between respondent burden, respondent engagement and data quality.
- In settings with conditional incentives, how to decide what respondent engagement is minimally requested?



Thank you! a.elevelt@cbs.nl jg.schouten@cbs.nl

