# **Telephone Data Collection and Respondent Relations – Part 1**



United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

#### Who Am I?

- I am competing for your time & attention:
  - With other callers.
  - With your other activities.
- You cannot see me:
  - There is no personal contact.
  - I can't show identification to prove who I am.
  - I can't show a calendar, printed list, or other visual aids to help you answer the questions I am asking.
- I cannot see you:
  - I can't see your reaction if you might be confused or concerned by a question.
  - I can't see any distractions you maybe experiencing.
  - I can't read your non-verbal clues, body language, etc.

# The Challenge

#### **Convincing Operators To Respond**

- We aren't technically "selling" anything BUT we do need to "sell" ourselves and the importance of the survey.
  - Response rate: Number of operators who respond out of the total selected (Sample) for contact.
  - High response rates important for broad representation and quality of results.

# Why People Choose to Participate

- Understand the survey and the uses for the data.
- Perceive that the survey is not too difficult.
- Believe that the data is important to the industry.
- Believe the information is personally beneficial.
- Trust that their privacy and confidentiality will be protected.
- Perceive you as a professional.
- Feel a rapport with you.

# The Reluctant Respondent

- Who is the reluctant respondent?
  - Has been contacted frequently or recently.
  - Has never been contacted before.
  - Doesn't know you or your organization.
- Reluctance is not:
  - A Refusal
  - Bad
  - Personal
- Reluctance is:
  - A request for information.
  - A test of credibility.
  - An opportunity to identify and respond to respondent concerns.
  - An opportunity to educate.



# Why People Might Be Reluctant

- Are busy.
- Having a bad day.
- Feel their time is being intruded upon.
- May be confusing you with a "pollster" or a "telemarketer."
- Do not like or trust the government.
- Question the legitimacy do not want to reveal personal information to a stranger.

#### What Do We Know About Them?

- Asking questions?
  - "That's a great question!"
  - "I'm glad you asked that!"
  - 92% will participate.
- I'm too busy?
  - 80% will participate.
- Initial negative comments?
  - 52% will participate.



#### **Concerns ARE:**





A request for more information.

#### <u>OR</u>

A need that has to be satisfied in order for the respondent to say YES.

#### I Don't Have Time For This



- Difference between "Time" concern and "Burden" concern.
  - Time: When they are being asked to participate.
  - Burden: Effort needed to participate.
- Remember the 80%.

# **Confidentiality Concerns**

- All information collected is confidential:
  - Employee Oath of Confidentiality.
  - Individual operations guaranteed by law that their information will be kept confidential.
  - Individual information is also protected from Freedom of Information Act requests.
  - Title 7 provides severe consequences for breaching this confidentiality.
- <u>By Law</u> we cannot share individual information with anybody else.
  - Including other government agencies.

#### Other Concerns

- The Government
  - Intrusion
  - Distrust/Anger
  - Earnings/IRS
- The Data
  - Affects prices
  - Reports aren't accurate
  - Too personal



- The Operation
  - Too small to matter
  - Death/Crisis/Loss
- The Contact
  - Suspicious
  - "Don't do surveys"
  - Burn out
  - Pass Off/Gatekeeper
  - "Don't know"

## **YOU** Are The Key

- You are the public "voice" of NASS.
- You are the key to quality information.
- You are VITAL to the success of NASS



# **Telephone Data Collection and Respondent Relations – Part 2**



United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

### Prepare

Be familiar with the questions and know the survey purpose.

Why are we conducting this survey?

Who might be using the data for this survey?

Where might the data "show up?"

How might the results specifically help the respondents or people like them?

What is the personal benefit to the respondent?

#### The Call

- Maintain a courteous and respectful relationship.
- Elicit responses and <u>listen carefully</u> without "leading" the conversation and skewing the interview results.
- Emphasize direct, specific benefits of the data to their farm, their community, or their industry.
- Use every opportunity to increase respondent education even if they refuse.

## Techniques

#### Agree & Educate:

- Assures them that their concerns are valid and you understand.
- "You're right" (To be cautious..., To be concerned..., To ask about...) "That's Why..."
- Then educate about survey purpose.

#### • Feel, Felt, Found:

- Allows the respondent to feel heard and to identify with others.
- "I understand how you feel. Others have felt that way too. They found...."
- Then <u>educate</u> about survey purpose.

# Techniques

- Partial Commitment:
  - Agree to a partial interview.
  - May share more than originally intended.
- Paraphrase & Educate:
  - Shows you listened.
  - Restate their concerns as a question and get the "yes".
  - Then <u>educate</u> about the survey purpose.
- "Don't you think"?
  - Can encourage participation.
  - It asks the question AND gives the answer.
- Clarifying Questions:
  - "Would you tell me more about that?"
  - "Could you be more specific?"

# **Listening Habits**

Not really paying attention	OR	Focusing on the <u>speaker</u>
Rambling on, changing topic	OR	Paraphrasing for <u>understanding</u>
Interrupting	OR	Listening for the <u>whole message</u>
Focusing on your next response	OR	Addressing concerns with <u>specific</u> <u>information</u>

#### **Avoid**

- Dead Air
  - Stay Engaged
  - (Talk & Do)

- Repetition
  - Actively listen
  - Jot a quick note
  - Phrase follow-on questions to show you listened

- Speech Habits
  - Asking Permission
  - Over-talking
  - Interrupting
  - Habit Phrases

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("OK")
("Cool" - "Awesome")
("You Know")
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- Fillers (Uhm) (Uh)

## Your Voice is Your Passport

- Tone of voice:
  - Show energy/enthusiasm
  - Inflection/Pitch
    - Varied
    - Animated
  - Rate
    - Too fast Feel rushed
    - Too slow Cause impatience
    - Match rate to respondent

- Clarity of speech:
  - More Formal
  - Enunciation
    - Articulate
  - Pronunciation
    - Familiarize
    - Practice



Show them your personality and let them hear your smile!

## **Angry**

- Remain calm, detached, and professional:
  - Do not argue, defend yourself, or defend the agency/government.
- Be quiet and allow them to vent:
  - Interrupting sends the message you are not listening or are not sensitive to their needs or concerns.
  - Interrupting causes the "start over."
- When they have finished:
  - Empathize
  - Paraphrase back
  - Restate objections as questions
  - Ask clarifying questions
- May feel better after the venting:
  - May even agree to the interview.



#### The words

- "I can see how you might feel that way."
- "That would be frustrating to anyone."
- "That is a very difficult problem."
- "I can understand what a problem that must have been for you."
- "It's unfortunate that happened to you."
- "I'm sorry to hear that."

### Respect

Should a respondent use racist, sexist, vulgar, or profane language which an employee finds offensive, that employee has the right to terminate the call solely at their own discretion.

Should such an incident occur, mark the record with a short comment about the incident and let a supervisor know what happened.

#### Avoid the "No"

- Proper introduction:
  - Confident
  - Professional
  - Prepared
- Educate respondent about the process:
  - Importance of survey
  - How information is used
  - Confidentiality



#### Active listening:

- Identify concerns
- Keep them engaged
- Respond appropriately
- Empathizing:
  - Heard what they said
  - Acknowledge how they feel
  - Doesn't mean: You agree with the feelings, or can do anything about them

# Things to Remember

- Do not ask permission act "as if"
- Pick-up + Hang-up = Call back.
  - Second hang up or straight to machine is a <u>refusal</u>.
- Identity verification Call Back Requests

#### The Final "No"

- Sometimes cannot be avoided.
- Don't take it personally:
  - Not necessarily rejecting you just the survey
- Provide as much information as you can.
- Thank them:
  - Just because they said "no" today doesn't mean they will next time.
- Maintain positivity and professionalism.
- Regroup and move on.

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