	Strengths	Challenges
Data Quality	Data digital surveys that are collected using digital devices (CAPI) or remote collection modes (voice, text, web) reduce data input error compared to paper-based modes. Mobile data collection modes enable rapid treatment of data collected post-interview. Mobile data collection modes enable logic checks, skip patterns and validations directly programmed into the survey instrument to assure data quality and the efficiency of the survey.	While digital surveys reduce input errors, data quality depends on several factors. For example, generating a representative sample frame to survey the population of interest in an FCV context is often difficult due to logistical challenges, such as safety and travel, that may prevent or compromise field data collection. See DIME guidelines for good practices for remote collection (https://bit.ly/remotedatacollection).
Logistics	Remote data collection is useful in cases where field surveys are either too expensive, or not possible due to lack of in-person access to respondents.	Active data collection using CAPI (e.g. mobile devices) in the field is plagued by challenges involving travel, safety and local capacity of the enumerators to effectively conduct interviews. Remote data collection using voice, text, and video technologies are difficult if the populations of interest lack digital connectivity or literacy. Also, social registers with phone numbers are usually needed to conduct representative surveys.
Cost-Effectiveness	Remote data collection using mobile technologies (voice, text) is generally more cost effective than in person surveys.	Transitioning to mobile technologies for active data collection entails costs for enumerator training and equipment, including mobile devices, SIM cards (and money to recharge SIM cards), tablets or computers to enter data.

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