Evaluating the Association of Initial Expressions of Reluctance with Panel Survey Behavior

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Outline

- Background
- Research Questions
 - ► How does initial contact data inform survey behavior?
- Data and Methods
- Findings
 - ► Variability in households' overall concerns over survey panel
 - ► Response patterns
 - Respondent effort, reporting quality
 - Perceived survey burden
- Conclusions & Caveats



BackgroundConsumer Expenditure (CE) Survey

- National household panel survey that collects information about buying habits of consumers
- Used to calculate the weights of items tracked by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), also used by economists, academics, and market researchers
- Study focus: Quarterly Interview Survey (CEQ) survey of larger, easier-to-recall purchases
 - ▶ Designed as CAPI survey, with proxy reporting, conducted quarterly for 5 waves
 - ► About 1-hour in duration



Background:Doorstep Concern Data

- Contact History Instrument's Doorstep (DS) Concerns
- Interviewer-Assessed DS Concern(s) at Contact

DS Concern Items ('Mark All That Apply')				
1 Too busy	8 Anti-government		15 Hostile/threatening	
2 Not interested	9 Talk to specific HH member		16 Survey content not applicable	
3 Privacy concerns	10 Intends to quit survey		17 Other HH members say don't do survey	
4 Scheduling difficulty	11 Family issues		18 Too many questions previously	
5 Survey voluntary	12 Broke appt-puts off int. indefinitely		19 R requests same interviewer	
6 Does not understand survey	13 Hangs up/slams door		20 Interview too long previously	
7 Interview too time consuming	14 Too many interviews		21 Information previously given	
No concerns		Other specify		



Research Questions

- 1. Do households' overall DS concerns vary over survey panel?
- 2. Are respondents with DS concerns responding throughout survey panel?
- 3. Do these respondents provide poorer data quality?
- 4. Do pre-survey DS concerns lead to greater perceptions of survey burden after panel completion?



Data

■ Sample units combined from 6 panels from October 2011 to March 2013 (N=3,000)

	Wave 1 (N=3,000)	Wave 5 (N=3,000)
Unit response (completed interviews)	86%	83%
No DS concerns	52%	46%
Top DS concerns (of HH with DS concerns)	-Too busy (22%) -Not interested (14%) -Privacy concerns (13%) -Scheduling difficulty (12%)	-Too busy (24%) -Not interested (15%) -Privacy, scheduling difficulty, too many interviews (12%)



Methods

Developed composite scores for each wave based on 21 DS concern items using principal components analyses (per Henderson et al., 1990), and divided scores into 3 groups:

Wave 1 DS concern groups:



High concerns (N=715)



Low concerns (N=742)

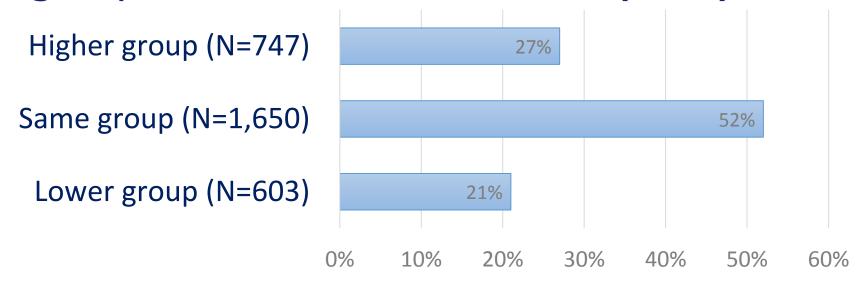


No concerns (N=1,561)



1. Change in DS Concern Groups Over Survey Panel

■ Across survey panel, some households moved to a higher DS concern group (27%) but most remained in same group at Wave 5 as at Wave 1 (52%).





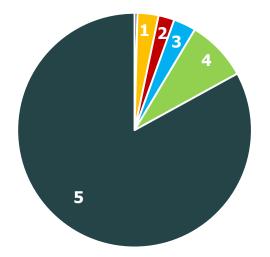
2. Panel Response Patterns for DS Concern Groups

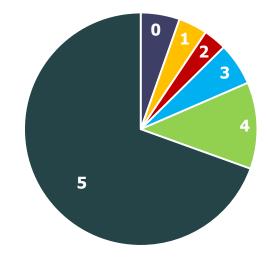
 Respondents in High DS concern group completed fewer interviews

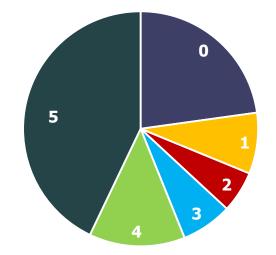
No concerns (N=1,561)
of interviews completed

Low concerns (N=742)
of interviews completed

High concerns (N=715)
of interviews completed









3. Respondent Effort and Data Quality (Wave 5)

Interviewer rating measures:

1) Effort: "How much effort would you say this respondent put into answering the expenditure questions during this interview?"

A lot of effort, a moderate amount of effort, a bare minimum of effort

- 2) Record Use: "Did respondent use records for questions?" 90% of time or more, 50% to 89% of time, 10% to 49% of time, less than 10% of time
- 3) Consult Others: "Did the respondent get information from other household members when answering the questions?"

Yes, No, Don't Know



3. Respondent Effort and Data Quality (Wave 5)

Interviewer ratings for respondents in High DS concern group:

- 1) Effort Half as many (19%) rated as exerting 'a lot of effort'
- 2) Record Use Almost half as many (11%) reported to use records at least 90% of the time
- 3) Consult Others Significantly fewer (11%) reported to get (expenditure) information from other household members



3. Respondent Effort and Data Quality (Wave 5)

Data quality measures for respondents in High DS concern group:

- Significantly higher proportion of edited expenditure records (21%)
- More likely to require refusal conversion (26%)
- Almost twice as likely to be reassigned to a different interviewer (11%)



4. Perceived Survey Burden (Wave 5)

Used burden composite scores (similar to DS composite scores) based on questions respondents answered in Wave 5

■ Found significant correlation between respondents' burden composite scores and their DS concern scores: Spearman ρ =0.38 (p<0.0001)



Conclusions

- Most households did not exhibit significant change in DS concern ranking over survey panel
- Households with higher concern rankings in Wave 1 were less likely to complete all 5 interviews
- Among responding households, those with higher concern rankings were less likely to exhibit optimal reporting behavior and provide high-quality data
- Respondents with higher concern rankings at last interview also perceived survey burden to be higher



Caveats

- Unclear how consistently interviewers record various
 DS concerns that are expressed
- No data available on the construct validity of DS concern items
- Unclear how often person expressing DS concern is the same person responding to survey
- Did not control for household characteristics in this study



Contact Information

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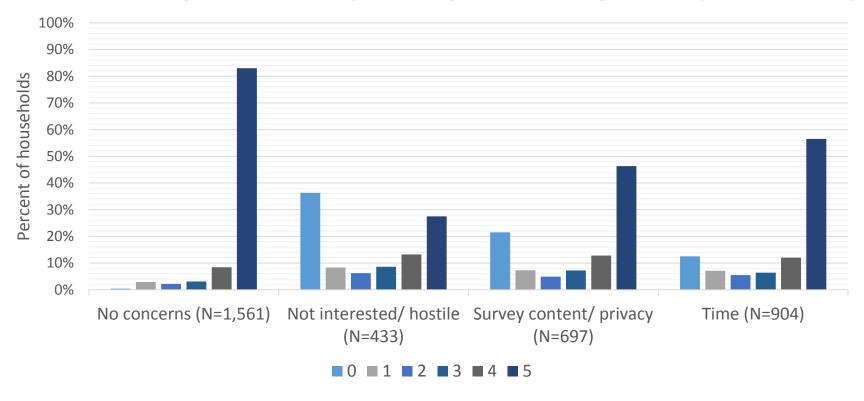
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Disclosure: Any opinions expressed in this paper are those of the authors, and do not constitute policy of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



DS Concern Themes

Examined DS concern themes ("No concerns," "not interested/ hostile," "survey content/privacy," "time") and panel response





Themes by DS Concern Group

