Using Blaise to Reduce Survey Costs on a Panel Study of New Businesses

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Objective and Definitions

- Review study level of effort (LOE) trends using KFS paradata
 - LOE = number of CATI attempts
 - Speed of response = % completing within one month of invitation



Overview of Findings

- Use of multi-mode survey can "train" longitudinal respondents to use and stay with web
- LOE reduced in early follow-up rounds, and rebounds in later rounds
 - More CATI attempts
 - Longer to respond after invitation



Background

- Kauffman Firm Survey Sponsored by Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation
- Longitudinal survey of new businesses 4,928 panel members at baseline (2005-2006)
- Five annual follow-up surveys (2006-2010)
- Modes: Web, CATI follow-up
- Blaise used for CAI software (C2B for first 4 years, conversion to Blaise IS in 5th year)



KFS Data Collection Results

	Year Completed	Sample Size	Comp	Response Rate
Baseline	2006	32,468	4,928	43%
1 st Follow-Up	2007	4,928	3,998	89%
2 nd Follow-Up	2007	4,561	3,390	82%
3 rd Follow-Up	2008	4,295	2,915	83%
4 th Follow-Up	2009	3,867	2,606	83%
5 th Follow-Up	2010	3,511	2,408	83%



KFS Baseline Survey

- Emphasized "web-first" approach
- Primarily CATI, lack of email addresses from D&B sample frame
- Emails collected for 85 percent of panel members
- Eligibility screening increased overall LOE
- Total calls made during data collection: 372,000

KFS Follow-Up Surveys

- Continued "web-first" approach, with email contacting
- Evolved into web panel through use of email contacting
- Eligibility screening limited to out of business firms
- Total calls made during data collection: Average of 40,000 calls per round



Completes by Mode





Average LOE by Completion Status





LOE per complete by mode





Speed of Response





Summary of Changes in LOE

- Use of email contacting in 1st follow-up reduced LOE
 - Total cases by 29 percent
 - Total completes by 22 percent
- LOE rises through middle follow-ups
- Steeper increase from 4th to 5th follow-up
- Expect trend to continue in last two follow-ups



Potential Factors

Panel fatigue

- Businesses contacted every year for 6 years
- Changes in panel members
 - Surviving businesses are growing, owners harder to reach



Conclusions

- Training longitudinal respondents can be done
- Cost savings not continuous over multi-round survey program
- Panel fatigue an issue even for respondents comfortable with web survey



Limitations & Future Research

- Paradata not controlled for other factors such as size or growth of business
- Multivariate analysis could yield additional factors
- Linking paradata with survey data can estimate panel fatigue effect



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