

Impact of Wording on Resolving Outliers

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*The views expressed herein are those of the authors and do not represent those of the IRS

FEDCASIC 2016 Survey Design and Management Session

IRS Individual Taxpayer Burden Survey

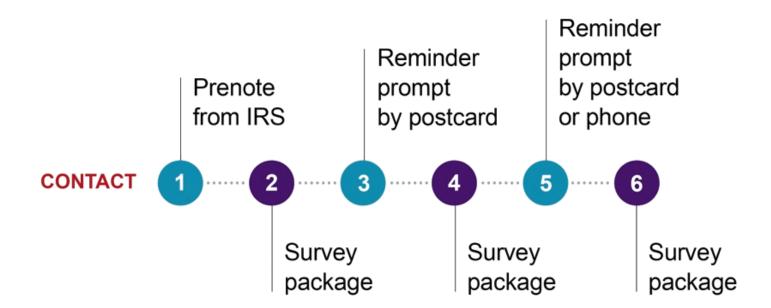
IRS Individual Taxpayer Burden Survey

- Survey conducted annually since 2010 with sample of 20,000 taxpayers.
- Measures taxpayer burden in terms of time and money spent on:
 - Recordkeeping
 - Tax planning
 - Gathering tax materials & software
 - Professional tax help
 - Completing & submitting the tax return
- Results used as input for IRS Taxpayer Burden Model





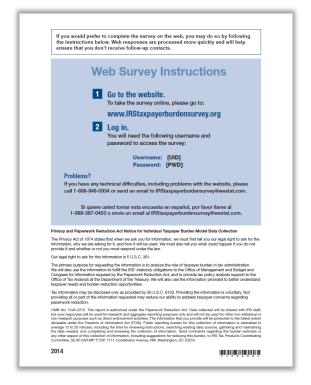
Survey Contacts





Mail Survey with Web Survey Option

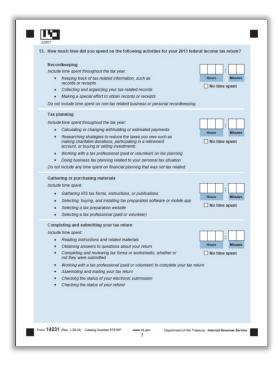




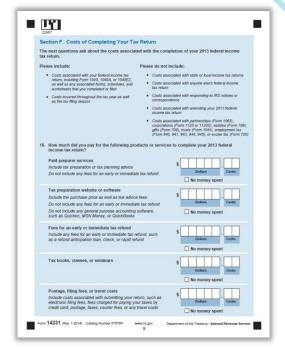


Key Items for Burden Model

Time

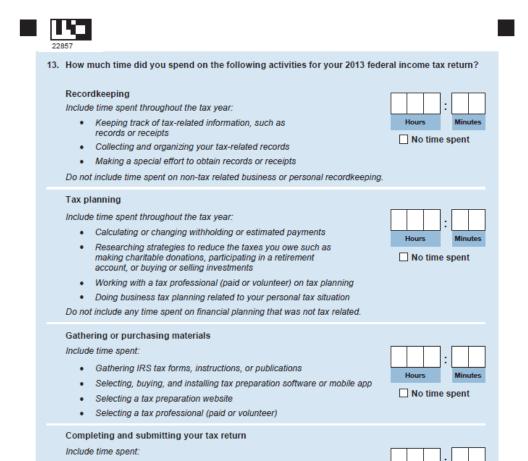


Money





Time Item





Money Item

as the tax filing season Costs associated with amending your 2013 federal income tax return Costs associated with partnerships (Form 1065), corporations (Form 1120 or 1120S), estates (Form 706), aifts (Form 709), trusts (Form 1041), employment tax (Form 940, 941, 943, 944, 945), or excise tax (Form 720) 16. How much did you pay for the following products or services to complete your 2013 federal income tax return? Paid preparer services Include tax preparation or tax planning advice Dollars Cents Do not include any fees for an early or immediate tax refund No money spent Tax preparation website or software Include the purchase price as well as live advice fees Dollars Cents Do not include any fees for an early or immediate tax refund Do not include any general purpose accounting software. No money spent such as Quicken, MSN Money, or QuickBooks Fees for an early or immediate tax refund Include any fees for an early or immediate tax refund, such Dollars Cents as a refund anticipation loan, check, or rapid refund No money spent Tax books, classes, or seminars Dollars Cents No money spent Postage, filing fees, or travel costs Include costs associated with submitting your return, such as Dollars electronic filing fees, fees charged for paying your taxes by credit card, postage, faxes, courier fees, or any travel costs No money spent



Expected Values

 For each time & money category, there is an expected range of values based on data from previous administrations.



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- An outlier is a case with an extreme value relative to the majority of cases in the dataset.
- An outlier may be representative (correct or valid observation) or non-representative (incorrect observation due to error).



Method for Resolving Outliers

Step 1: Respondent is contacted

Paper Survey

 Respondents contacted by phone by an interviewer 3-4 weeks after completing survey*

*time lag due to mail return of surveys, scanning, and workload management

Web Survey

While taking survey, respondents immediately receive a follow-up screen

Step 2: Respondent is asked about outlier

 Respondent is asked to "tell us more" about outlier value, with opportunity to correct outlier if it was an error*

*For paper survey, interviewers had flexibility to deviate from script



Study: Impact of Wording in Outlier Follow-up

Wording of Outlier Follow-up

2013 ITB Survey*

You spent more than we expected. You answered {ANSWER}.

First, is that what you meant to put?

IF YES, Please tell us more.

2014 ITB Survey*

On the survey, you said you spent {ANSWER}. Please say more.

If you need to correct your answer, we can do that now as well.



Results

Outlier Follow-up

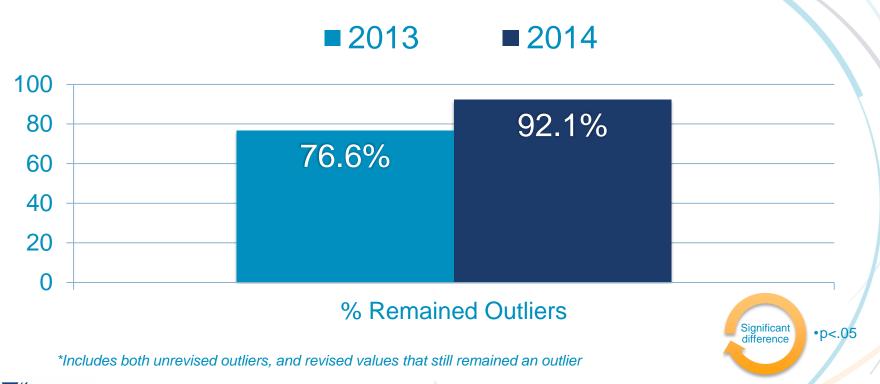
	2013 ITB Survey	2014 ITB Survey
Completes	7130 completes	6888 completes
# of outliers identified* *note one respondent may have more than one outlier	1127 outliers	1112 outliers
# of outliers that received follow-up* *for paper surveys, which constitute about 95% of our outliers, follow-up was not always possible	193 outliers	194 outliers



Percent of outliers revised by respondents



Percent of outliers that remained outliers*





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Qualitative Analysis of Outlier Explanations

Substantive Explanation

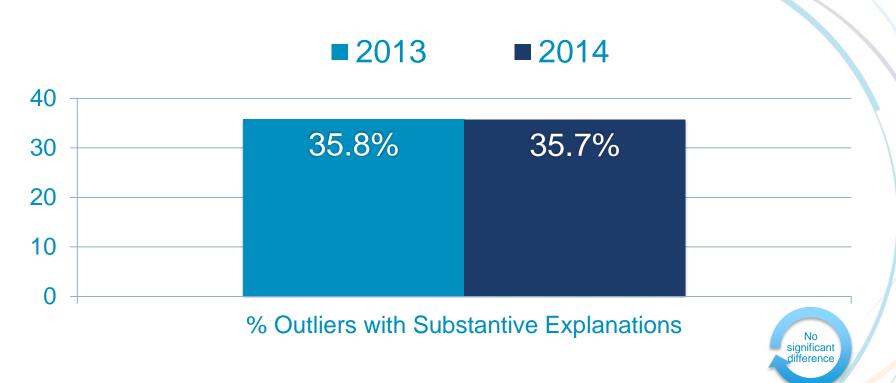
- Barriers (e.g., unclear instructions, difficulty obtaining forms)
- Calamity (e.g., death, disability, natural disaster)
- Complex tax return due to business interests
- Complex tax return for reasons other than business
- Disability due to age
- Language barriers (e.g., English as a second language)

Minimal Explanation

- e.g., "I had so many recordkeeping hours because I spent a lot of time keeping records"
- e.g., "That's what I paid my paid preparer."

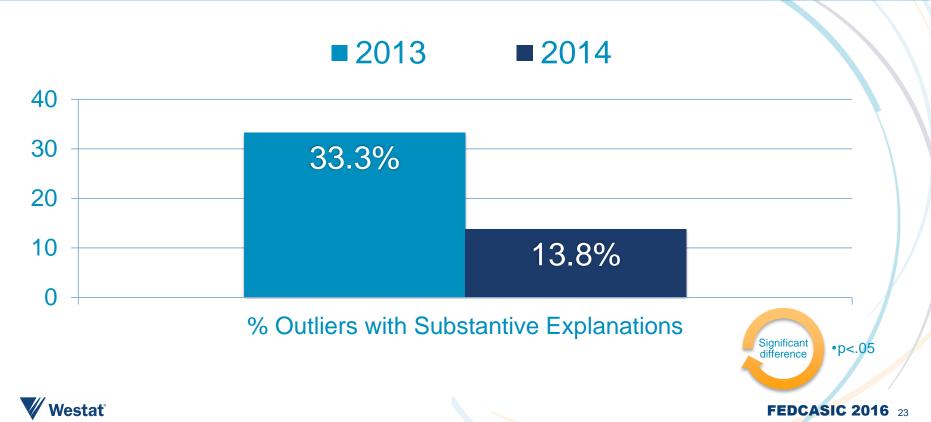


Paper Survey: Percent of outliers with substantive explanation





Web Survey: Percent of outliers with substantive explanation



Discussion

Conclusions

- Outlier follow-up provides insight into the factors that drove the reported amount and documents why the response should not be treated as an outlier.
- Wording does impact outlier follow-up.
- Telling respondents that their response is higher than expected (which may imply that the answer is wrong) makes it more likely that they will revise their response to a lower amount.
- Simply asking for an explanation of an amount makes it less likely that
 respondents will change their original answer. This is true even though
 respondents were simultaneously given the opportunity to correct the amount.
 As a result, more responses remain as outliers.



Next Steps

- Although we don't know which approach yields the more accurate values, there is concern that the 2013 ITB wording may have resulted in artificially low values.
- Although more responses remain as outliers with the 2014 ITB wording, there is less concern that respondents will feel pressured to lower values.
- Given this, the 2015 ITB will utilize the wording from the 2014 ITB:
 - On the survey, you said you spent {ANSWER}. Please say more.
 - If you need to correct your answer, we can do that now as well.



