A Field Test of Adaptive Nonresponse Follow-Up Procedures in an Establishment Survey

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BACKGROUND



Background

- 2017 Economic Census is conducting a series of embedded field experiments on data collection features
 - Ongoing <u>annual</u> business surveys
 - Adaptive nonresponse follow-up (NRFU) as one potential collection strategy
- NRFU protocols considered
 - Targeted allocation
 - Nonrespondent subsampling

Economic Census

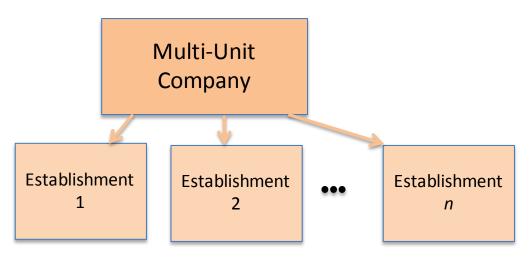
- Conducted every five years
- Covers eighteen non-farm sectors
- Surveys over 4 million establishments
- Produces industry and geographic estimates
- Provides data for sampling frames
- (Starting in 2017) Electronic collection
 - Mail-out for initial contact

Business Organization Structures (Simplified)

Single Unit (SU)

Multi Unit (MU)



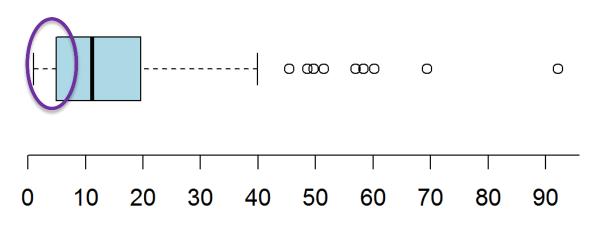


One primary industry

 Can operate in more than one industry

"Hard to Reach" Small Single Unit Establishments

- Contribute small proportion of tabulated totals
- Cognitive and bookkeeping factors
- Generally last priority for follow-up (inexpensive)



Measure of Size (Millions)



Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM)

- Alternative to Economic Census in offcensus years (manufacturing sector)
 - Similar electronic questionnaire
 - Similar editing/imputation procedures

- Different sampling design
 - Census Stratified SRS-WOR
 - ASM Stratified PPS-WOR

Research Projects

Sample Design

- 1. 2013 and 2014
 - Optimized allocation approaches
 - Simulation study (ASM)
- 2. 2016
 - Improved optimized allocation approaches
 - Simulation study (ASM)

Field Tests

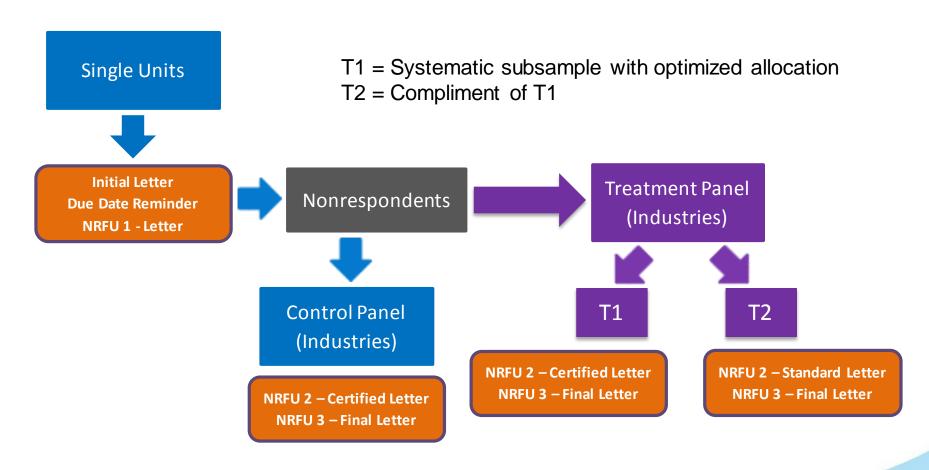
- 1. 2015 (2014 Collection)
 - ASM Single Unit establishments
 - Three nonresponse followup (NRFU) strategies compared
 - Recommendation for certified letter as NRFU
- 2. 2016 (2015 Collection)
 - ASM Single Unit establishments
 - Same NRFU versus "adaptive" NRFU
 - Analysis presented today



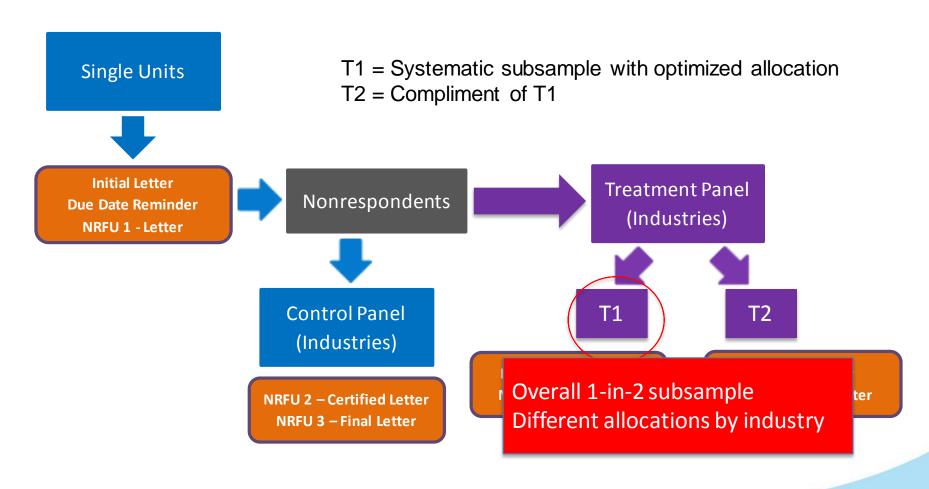
2015 FIELD TEST DESIGN



2015 ASM Field Experiment



2015 ASM Field Experiment



NRFU Treatments (Single Units)

Domain 1	Responders			\$\$ NRFU		
Domain 2	Responders	\$\$ NRFU				
Domain h	Respon	lers		\$\$ NRFU		

Control panel with certified letter (\$\$)

Domain 1	Responders		\$\$ NRFU	\$ NRFU		
Domain 2	Responders	\$\$ NRFU \$ NR			\$ NRFU	
Domain h	Responders		\$5	\$ NRFU		NRFU

Targeted Allocation: Certified letter (\$\$) and standard letter (\$)

Domain 1	Responders		\$\$ NRFU		
Domain 2	Responders	\$\$ NRFU			
Domain h	Respond	Responders		NRFU	

Nonrespondent Subsampling: Certified letter (\$\$) for probability subsample only

EVALUATION METHODS



Evaluation Measures

Measure	Description	Range	Level
Proxy Response Rate	Ratio of responding establishments to sampled establishments (unweighted)	0% - 100%	Panel
Quantity Response Rates	Proportion of tabulated item value obtained from reported data (weighted)	0% - 100%	Panel by item
Source of Data Item	Proportion of responding units that retain reported data after processing	0% - 100%	Panel by item
Fraction of Missing Information (FMI)	Measure of effects of potential nonresponse bias on collected items	0 - 1	Panel by item

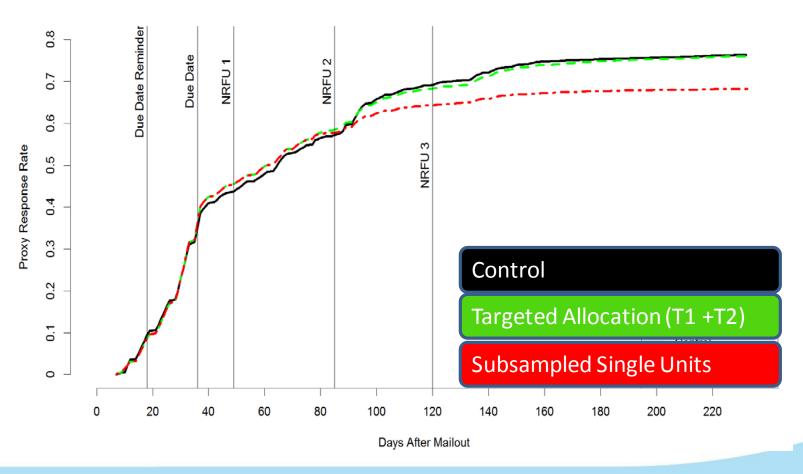
Fraction of Missing Information (FMI)

- Multiple Imputation
- Proxy Pattern-Mixture (PPM) Model
 - Gamma PPM Model (Andridge and Thompson 2015)
 - Predicted outcome variable from frame measure of size (Proxy)
 - Obtained different models for respondents and nonrespondents (Pattern-Mixture model)
 - Measured sensitivity by range of response mechanisms
 - MAR = missing at random "Best Case"
 - NMAR = not missing at random "Worst Case"

RESULTS

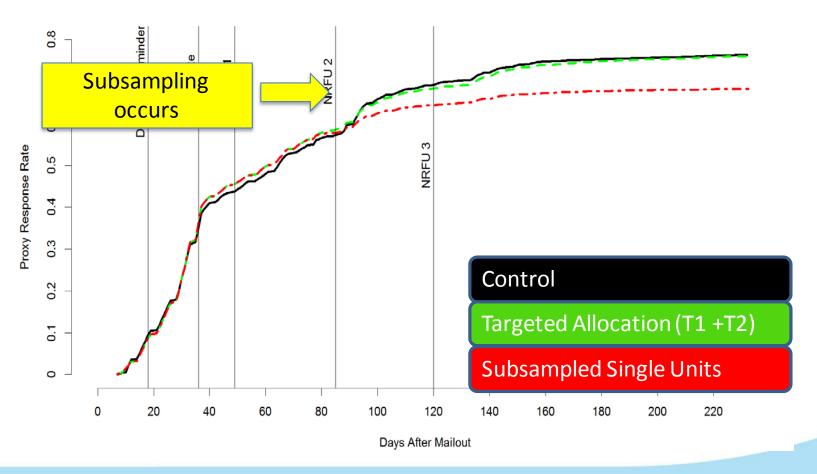


Proxy Response Rate: Single Units



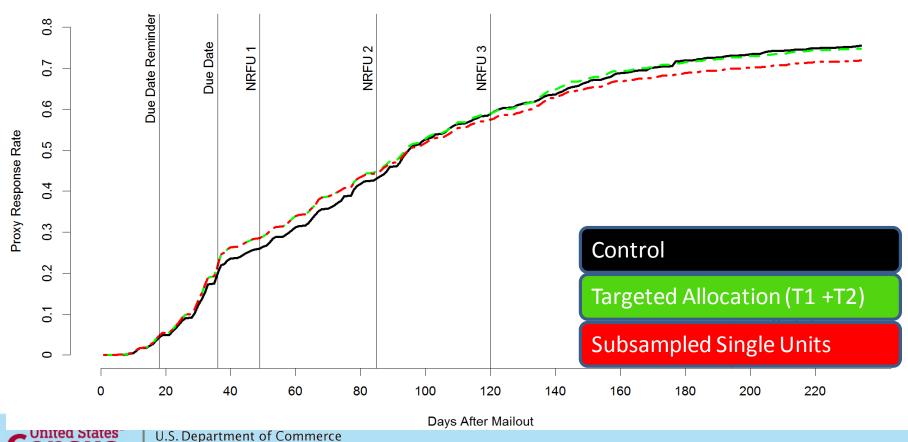


Proxy Response Rate: Single Units



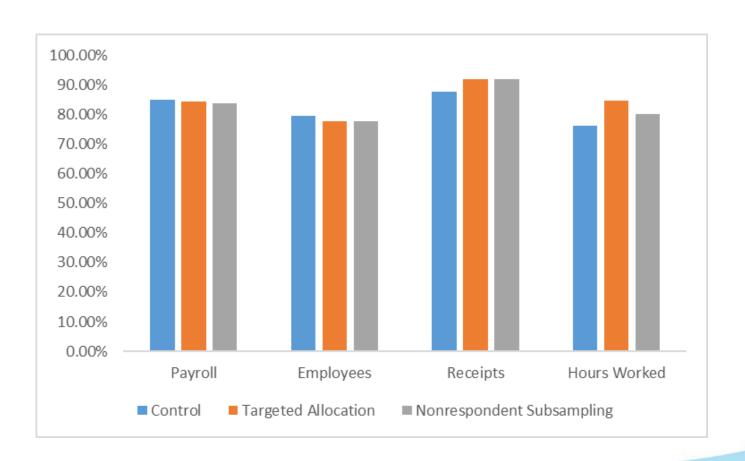


Proxy Response Rate: All Units



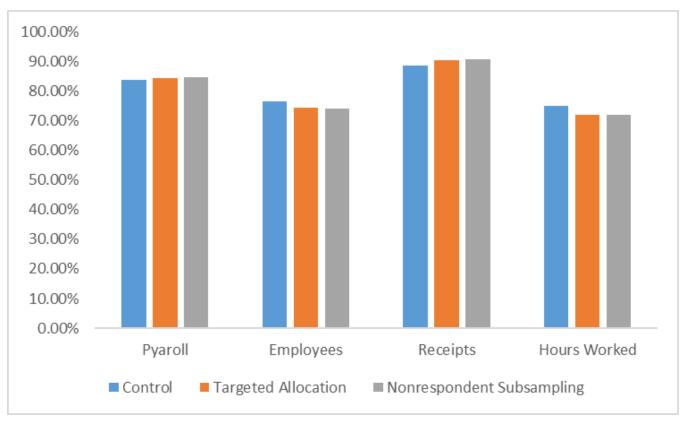


Quantity Response Rates Single Units (Treatment Eligible)

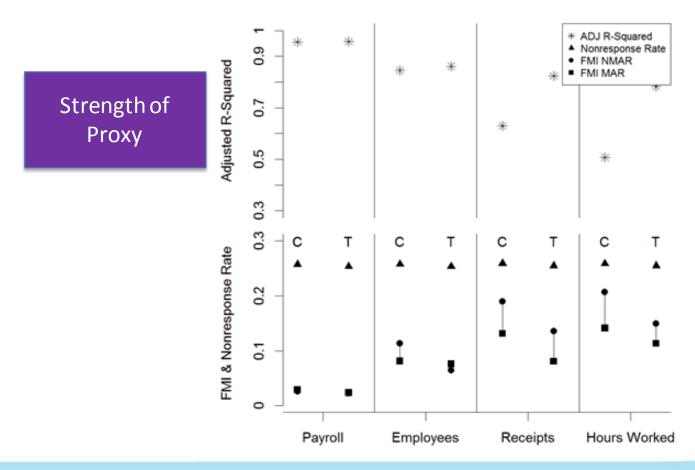




Source of Data Item Single Units (Treatment Eligible)



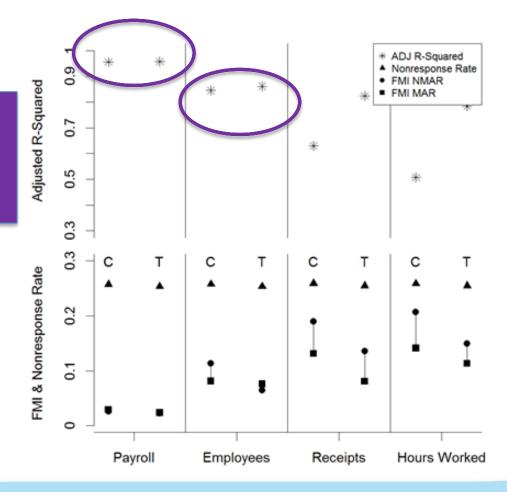
FMI Results – Single Units Targeted Allocation (T)





FMI Results – Single Units Targeted Allocation (T)

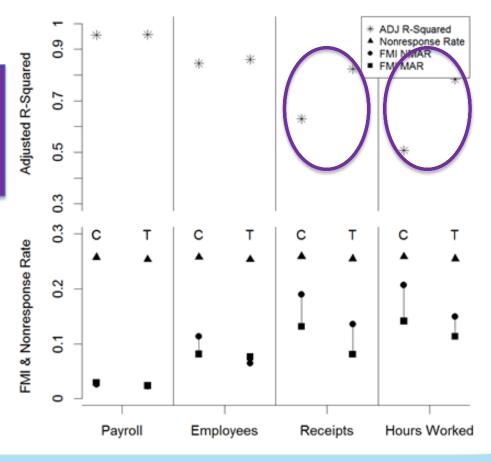
Strength of Proxy – About the Same in Both Panels





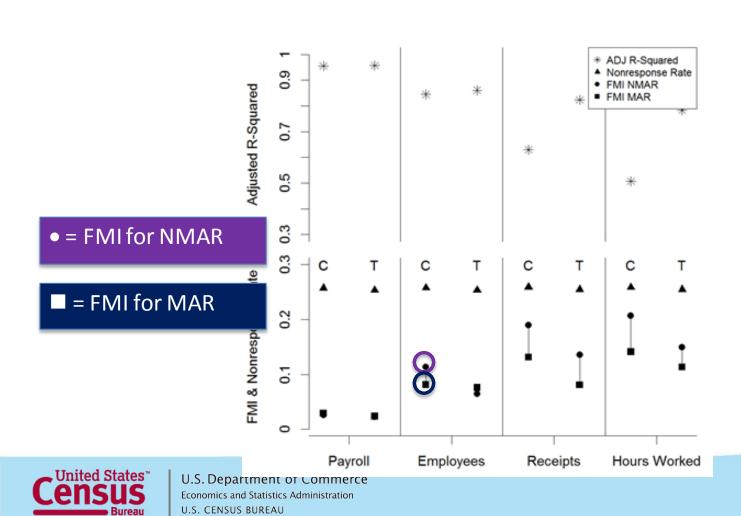
FMI Results – Single Units Targeted Allocation (T)

Strength of Proxy – Stronger in Treatment Panel



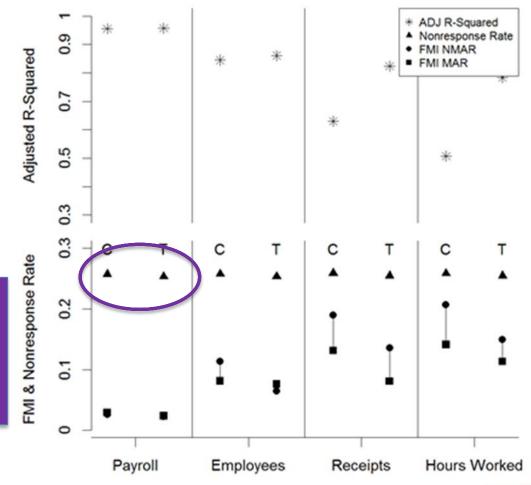


FMI Results – Single Units Targeted Allocation



Economic Statistics

FMI Results – Single Units Targeted Allocation

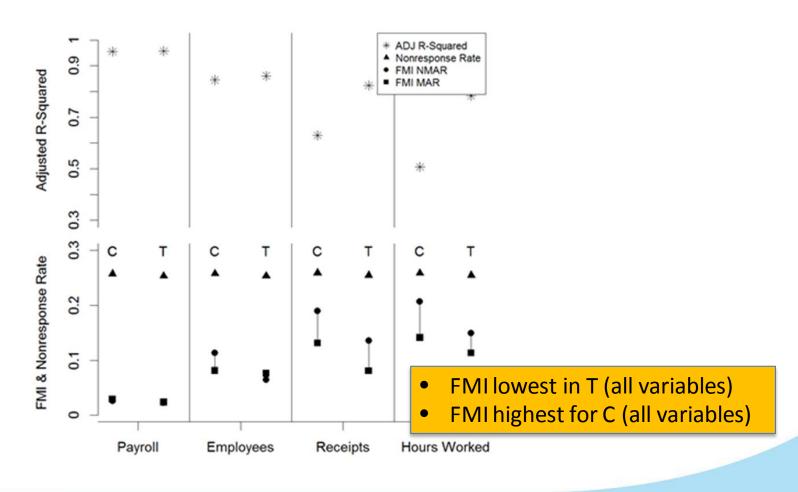


Unit Nonresponse Rate
NRR = 1 - URR

FMI < NRR ⇒ "balanced" response set



FMI Results – Single Units Targeted Allocation





Conclusions

- Targeted Allocation Procedure Effective
 - Maintains unit and item response rates
 - No detrimental effects on data quality
 - Reduced cost over current procedure
- No nonrespondent subsampling option
- Plans in place to implement the targeted allocation procedure in
 - 2016 ASM
 - 2017 Economic Census

References

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Thank you

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