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Worth the effort? An Examination of Re-Contact Strategies in F2F and Telephone Surveys

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CSDI Workshop, Limerick, Ireland | March 27, 2018

Research Area

- Declining response rates generally seen as an indication for less quality,
 - A lot of effort goes into maintaining response rates
- Non-response is seen as one cause of survey error and bias
- Non-response bias as the difference between estimates for survey respondents and overall population
 - Increases of there is a relationship between study subject and likelihood of responding
 - Inverse of response rate

How do survey estimates change with different levels of fieldwork effort (relative and absolute non-response bias)?

Literature

- Keeter at all 2000, 2006 reducing non-response in telephone surveys
- Groves and Peytcheva 2008 meta analysis of studies of absolute NR bias
 - Very low correlation between response rate and non response bias
 - Great variation within studies then across studies
- Sturgis et all 2017 meta analysis focusing on relative NR bias and FW effort
 - On average, questions about beliefs and attitudes tended to respond most to FW effort, behavioral questions not so much
 - Small number of variables with high relative bias
 - 4 call design has the most appeal
- Sztabinski 2017, Fuchs et all 2013 effort and data quality for ESS data

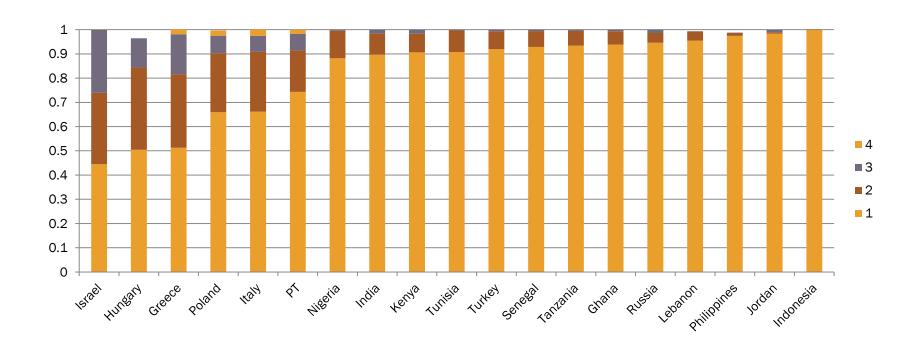
Data Used

- 2017 Global Attitudes Spring surveys: Nationally representative telephone and faceto-face interviews with adults 18 years and older
- Scope would be 40 countries, but
 - 10 telephone countries are included (all)
 - 5 f2f countries included

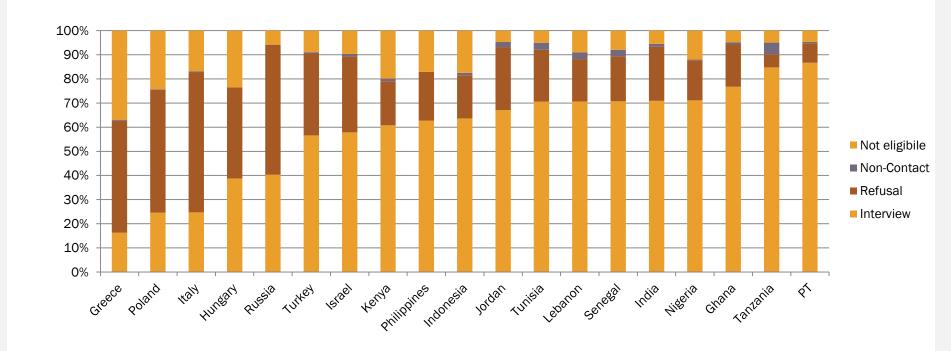
BUT

- 15 f2f countries excluded due to response rates higher than 70% on first visit
- 10 countries excluded because contact data unusable

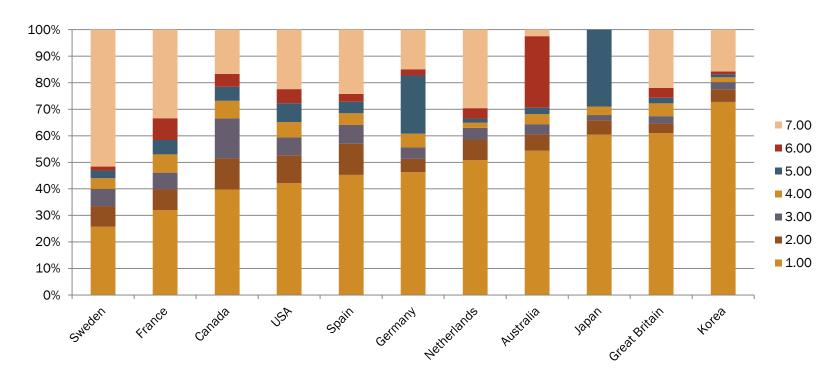
Fieldwork Efforts all F2F Countries



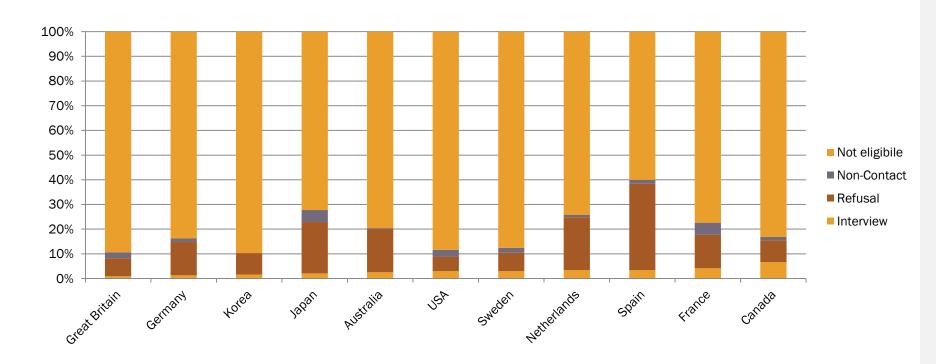
Response Categories F2F Countries



CATI Countries



CATI Countries



Percentage of Interviews Completed by Fieldwork Effort

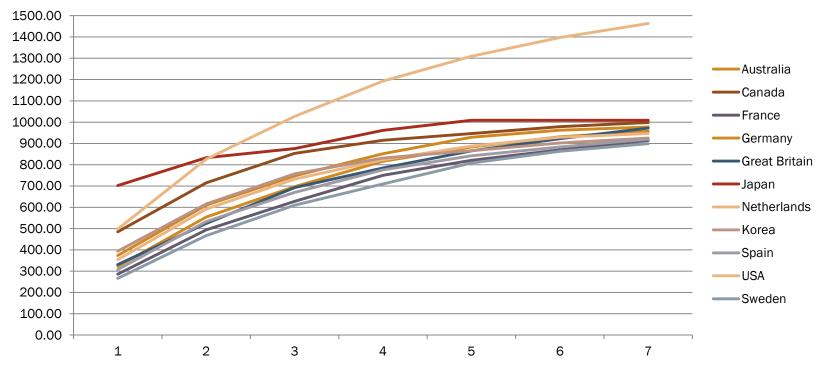
Telephone (10 countries)

Callbacks	Number of completed interviews	Number of completed interviews			
1	34%	34%			
2	22%	260/			
3	14%	36%			
4	10%	470/			
5	7%	17%			
6	4%	70/			
7	3%	7%			

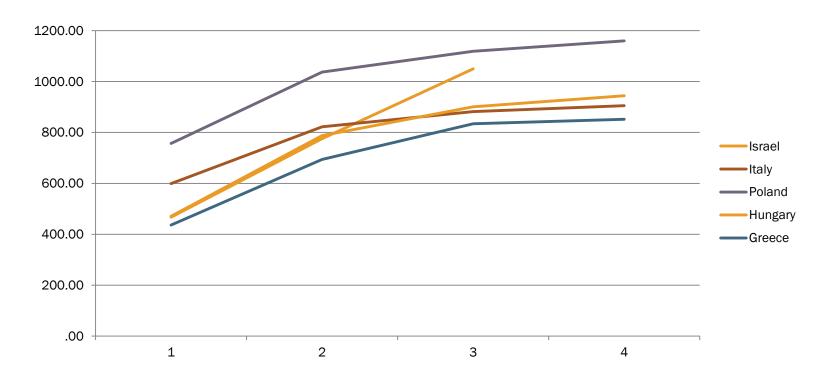
In-person (5 countries)

•	•	,				
Callbacks	Number of completed interviews	Number of completed interviews				
1	56%	56%				
2	29%	29%				
3	14%	160/				
4	2%	16%				

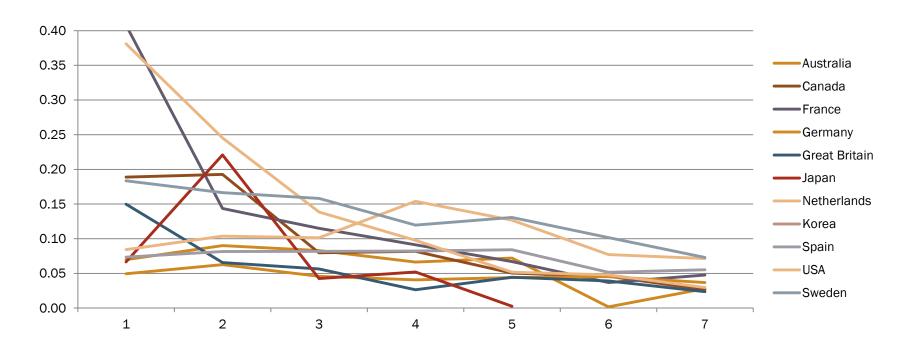
Cumulative Interview Rates – Telephone Countries



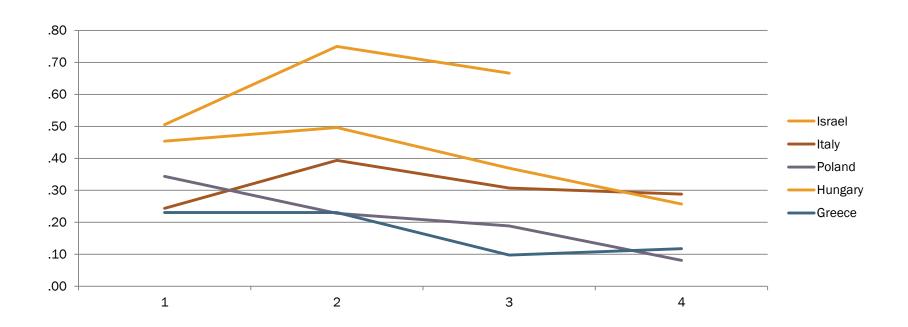
Cumulative Interview Rates – F2F Countries



Response Rates by Attempt – CATI Countries



Response Rates by Attempt – F2F Countries



Evaluating Variable Bias

_Absolute bias (distance from true value – population estimate) measured after different FW effort levels measured for the following variables

- Sex of respondent
- Binary age variable (up to 49 years; 50 and more years of age)
- Binary education variable (higher secondary education or less; above secondary education)

Relative bias (distance from final estimate) measured after different FW effort levels

- 4 attitudinal questions perception and respect of US, favorability Trump & Obama
- 4 technology related questions use of internet, own cell, own smartphone, social networking

Differences by Attempt Structure – Phone (10 countries)

Demographics

Substantive questions

	Sex	Age (50+)	Edu (4+)	A1	A2	АЗ	A4	T1	T2	Т3	T4
Easy to get (1)	0 (-6;8)	1 (-4;6)	-2 (-7;2)	-1 (-7;3)	0 (-1;4)	-1 (-3;1)	1 (-2;5)	-1 (-4;3)	0 (-4;4)	-2 (-7;1)	0 (-5;14)
Medium effort (2-3)	0 (-3;4)	2 (-5;8)	1 (-3;9)	1 (-4;7)	-1 (-12;5)	1 (-1;3)	0 (-4;3)	-1 (-9;3)	-1 (-5;2)	1 (-4;7)	-1 (-8;5)
More effort (4-7)	0 (-11;7)	-4 (-14;5)	2 (-5;8)	0 (-6;4)	0 (-6;4)	0 (-2;5)	-1 (-7;5)	2 (-2;7)	2 (-2;7)	1 (-4;8)	0 (-5;6)
Easy to get (1) vs. Medium effort (2;3)	0 (-9;6)	1 (-7;8)	4 (-5;13)	1 (-5;14)	2 (-14;6)	2 (-2;5)	-2 (-5;5)	0 (-10;7)	-1 (-6;5)	2 (-4;10)	-1 (-22;10)
Easy to get (1) vs. More effort (4 or more)	-1 (-19;12)	-5 (-19;6)	4 (0;12)	1 (-8;7)	0 (-8;6)	1 (-4;7)	-2 (-11;5)	2 (-3;7)	2 (-5;9)	3 (-1;14)	0 (-20;10)

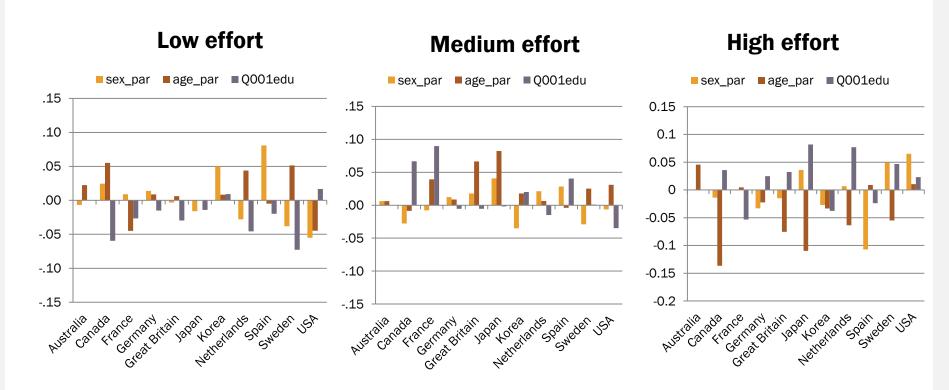
Differences by Attempt Structure – F2F (5 countries)

Demographics

Substantive questions

	Sex	Age (50+)	Edu (4+)	A1	A2	АЗ	A4	T1	T2	Т3	T4
Easy to get (1)	1 (-2;4)	-1 (-6;3)	0 (-1;1)	-3 (-6;-1)	-1 (-3;1)	0 (-2;2)	-1 (-4;4)	-1 (-1;3)	-1 (-4;2)	0 (-3;4)	-1 (-4;1)
Medium effort (2)	-3 (-6-;-1)	2 (-4;4)	1 (-4;4)	3 (0;6)	1 (-4;9)	0 (-6;4)	4 (0;11)	0 (-6;4)	0 (-4;3)	1 (-6;4)	0 (-3;3)
More effort (3-4)	-5 (-51;17)	-3 (-32;22)	-1 (-15;14)	-4 (-23;11)	6 (-7;22)	-4 (-58;21)	-3 (-9;1)	-3 (-32;12)	-3 (-26;5)	-9 (-16;-4)	11 (6;16)
Easy to get (1) vs. Medium effort (2)	-4 (-8;1)	4 (-7;14)	1 (-5;4)	6 (4;12)	1 (-4;12)	1 (-8;8)	6 (-1;14)	0 (9;7)	-1 (-5;5)	0 (-11;8)	5 (-2;15)
Easy to get (1) vs. More effort (3 or more)	-4 (-51;19)	-9 (-32;11)	-2 (-11;4)	2 (-18;13)	4 (-7;13)	-9 (-57;11)	-3 (-15;11)	-3 (-32;11)	-3 (-26;7)	-4 (-17;9)	9 (-2;20)

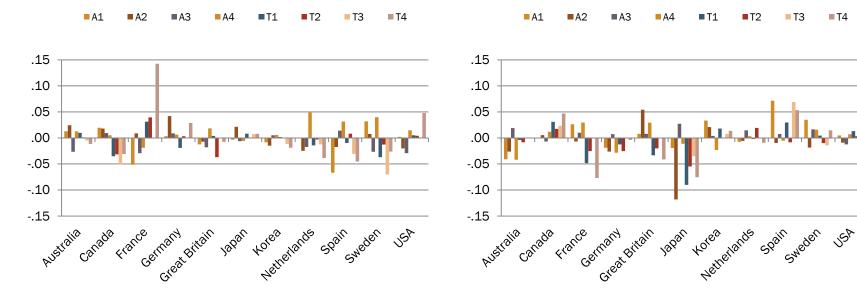
Demographics by Fieldwork Attempt (CATI)



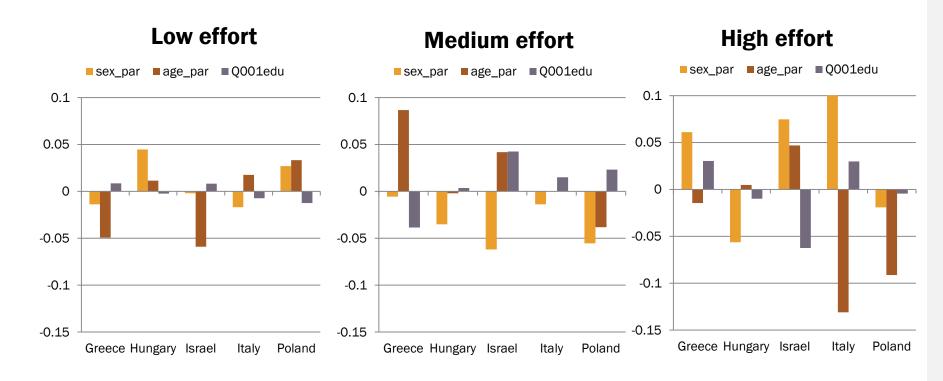
Substantive Differences by Fieldwork Effort (CATI)



Medium effort

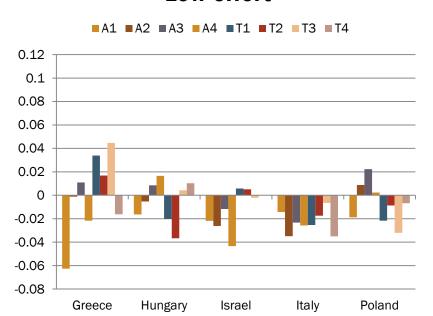


Demographics by Fieldwork Effort (F2F)

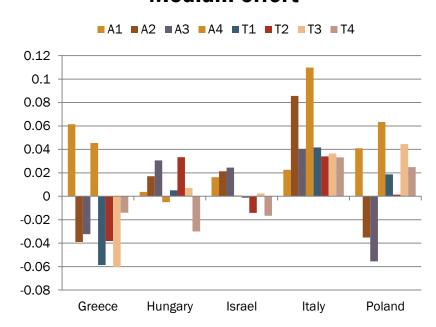


Substantive Differences by Fieldwork Effort (F2F)

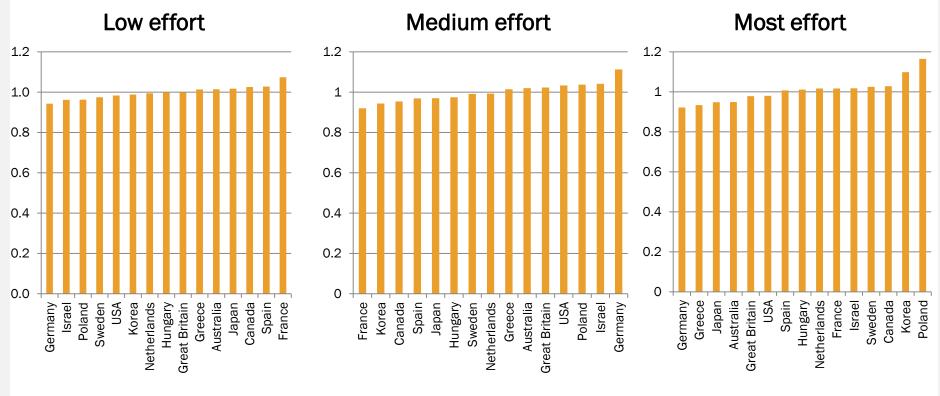




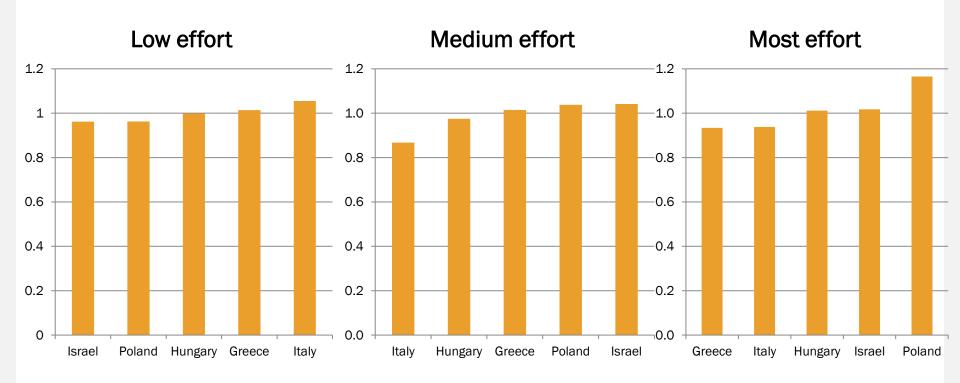
Medium effort



Response Patterns Differ Across Countries (CATI)



Response Patterns Differ Across Countries (F2F)



Conclusion and Limitations

- Fieldwork effort matters, which is a reflection of the design
- But some effects seem to cancel each other out

in CATI countries age and education it is a country specific story for F2F

- Substantive results shift when the sample composition by fieldwork effort changes
- Limitations

F2F designs with a 1+2 design provide limited insights, but one can still find differences

Surveys in developing countries still show very high response rates generally, and $\mathbf{1}^{\text{st}}$ contact success rates that make the effort assessment difficult, if not impossible