

Assessing a Nonresponse Follow-Up Protocol for Household Probability Sample Recruitment

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The World of Probability Panels

- **Probability panel** = a set of survey respondents who were recruited using probabilistic methods and are then invited to complete subsequent surveys, often on a variety of topics
- Modern probability panels are typically recruited via address-based sampling (ABS), with the bulk of panelists taking surveys online
- Advantages:
 - Low-cost pool of online survey respondents with known coverage properties and calculable response rates
 - Allows coverage of non-Web-users (and Web-reluctant populations) via multimode capabilities
 - Particularly useful for quick-turnaround or rapid-cycle research (e.g., questionnaire testing)



Response Rates to Probability Panel Surveys

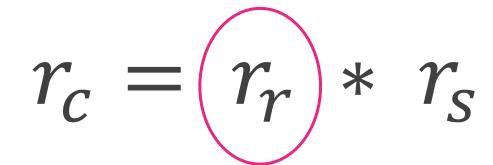


Cumulative response rate Recruitment response rate

Survey-level response rate



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Motivation for Research

- The recruitment response rate is typically much lower than the survey-level response rate, leading to low cumulative response rates
- One potential solution: intensive nonresponse follow-up (NRFU) for subsample of nonrespondents to main recruitment protocol
- But: is the expense of a recruitment NRFU worth it?
 - Conditional on contact, are respondents to a NRFU protocol more or less likely to join a panel?
 - Conditional on joining a panel, are NRFU panelists more or less likely to complete subsequent panel surveys?
 - Does a recruitment NRFU change substantive estimates from panel surveys (beyond what could be achieved by weighting)?





Probability-based

Nationally Representative of U.S. Adults 18 and Older

Recruited via ABS with Prepaid Cell RDD Supplement

Multi-mode Capability

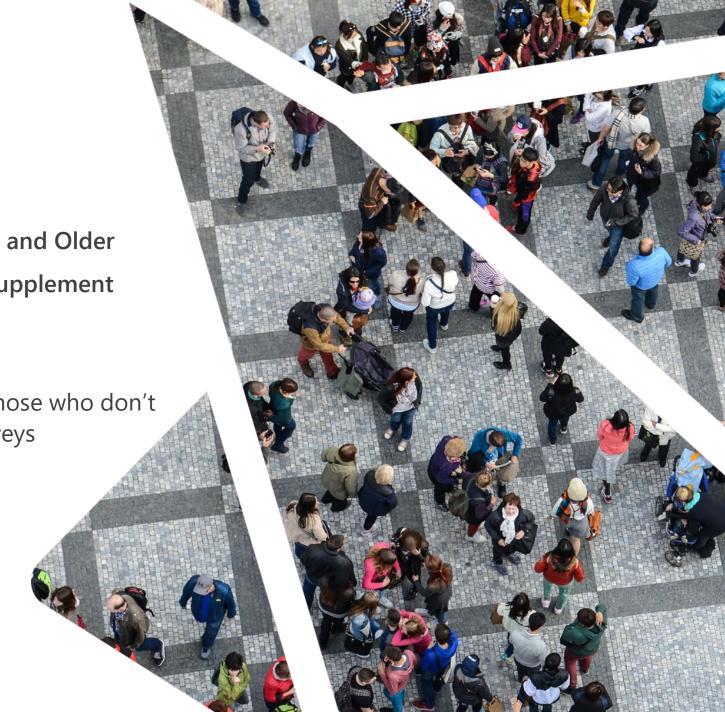
Most respondents participate online

Live telephone interviewing available to those who don't use the internet or who prefer phone surveys

English and Spanish

GET MORE INFO

SSRS.COM/OPINION-PANEL



SSRS Opinion Panel Recruitment Mailings



Mailing #1

Mailing #2

Mailing #3

Mailing #4

Mailing #5

Non-NRFU Condition

NRFU Condition

- Invite
- \$1 Preincentive

Letter

Reminder Postcard

Reminder Letter **NONE**

NONE

- Reminder Letter + Paper Survey
- Priority Envelope
- \$5 Preincentive

Reminder letter



SSRS Opinion Panel Recruitment Mailings



Web Response **Toll-free Number** for Inbound CATI Response

Outbound Dialing to Phone-matched Addresses

Post-incentive Offer

Non-NRFU Condition

> **Offered** at all Mailings

Offered at all **Mailings**

NONE

\$10

NRFU Condition

Beginning with Mailing 4

- \$10 in mailings 1 3
- \$20 in mailings 4 5



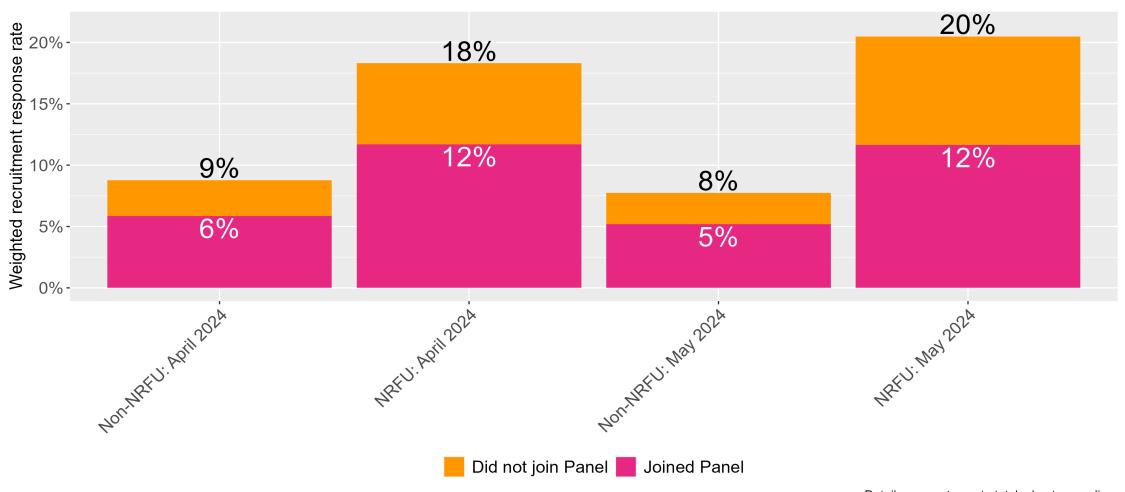


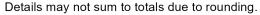


Recruitment Response Rates

Recruitment Response Rate



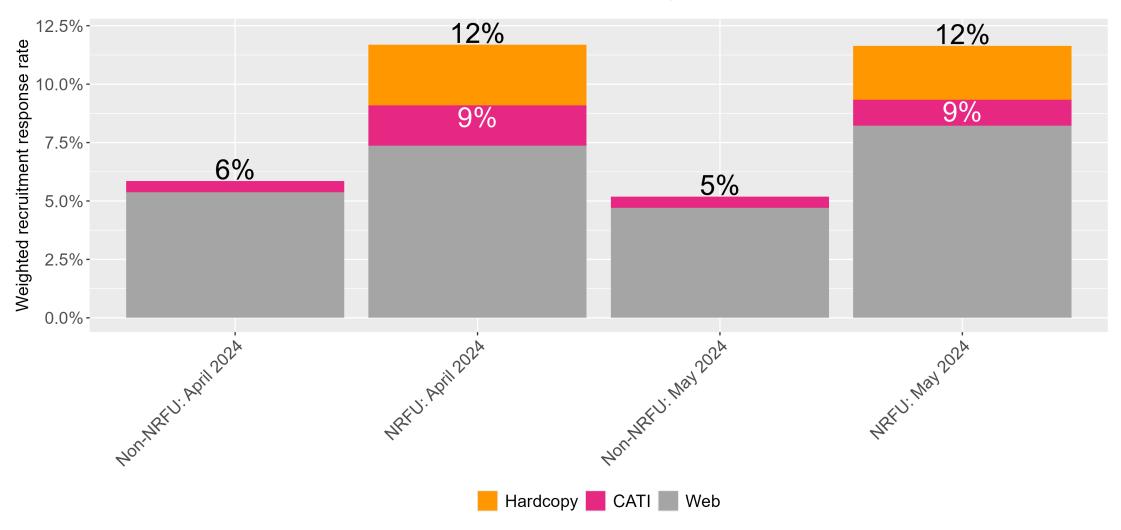






Recruitment Response Rate – By Mode







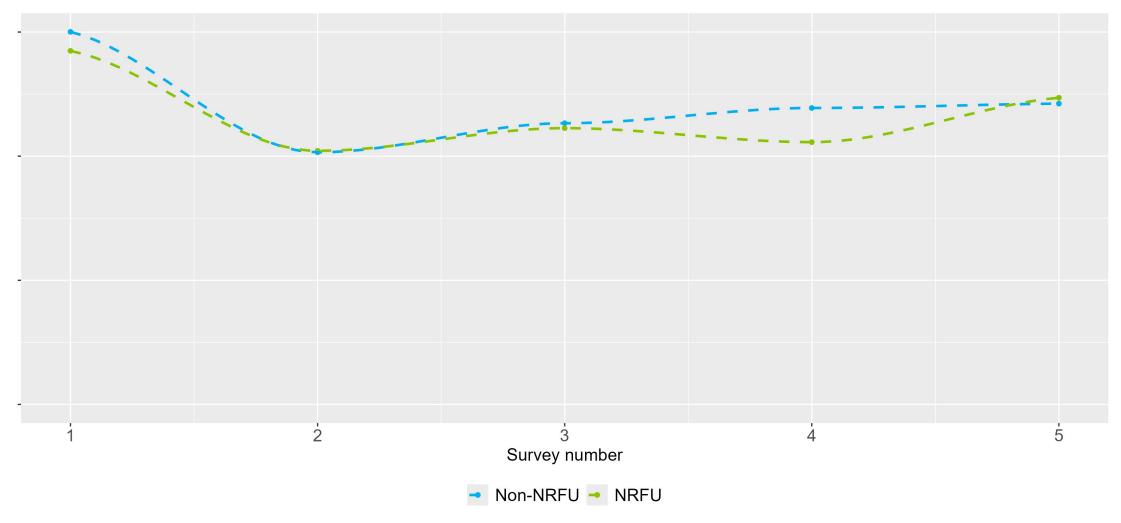


Survey-Level Completion Rates



Completion Rates to First Five Surveys

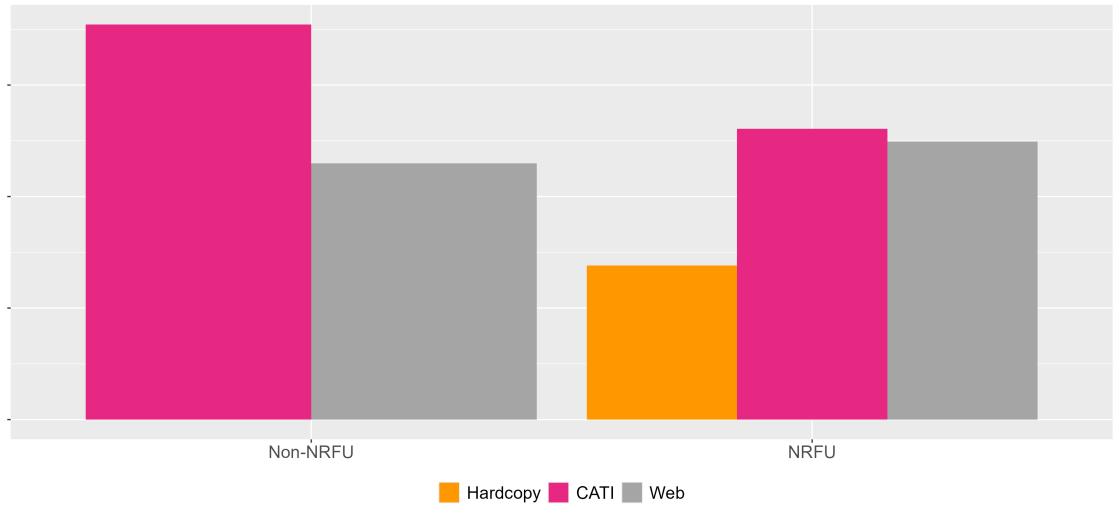






Completion Rate to First Survey – By Mode







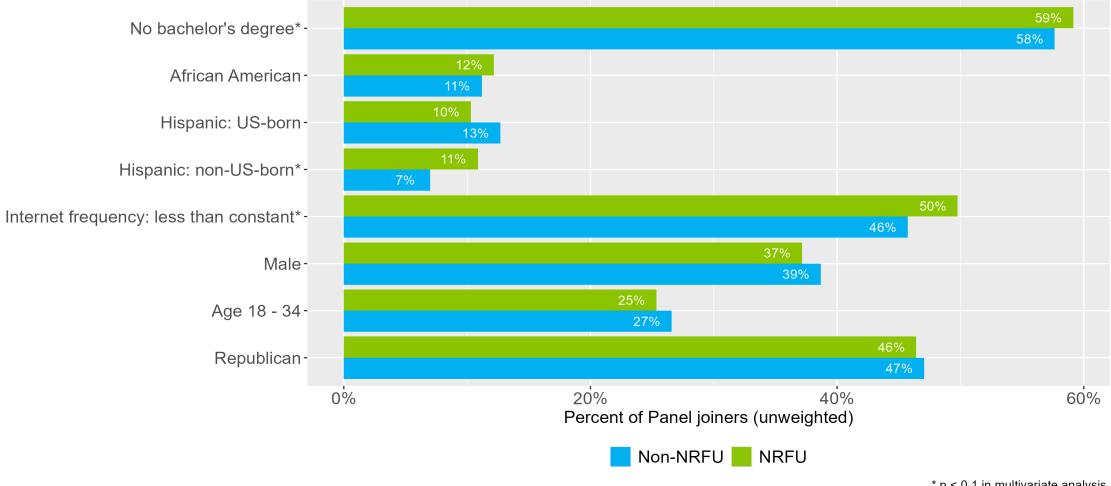




Composition of Recruited Panelists

Unweighted Demographics



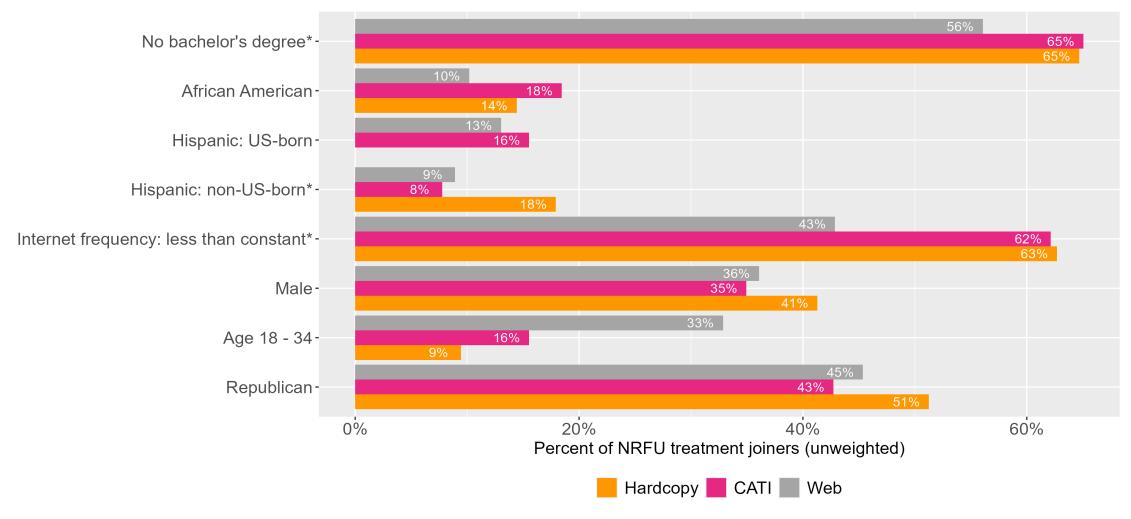


* p < 0.1 in multivariate analysis.



Unweighted Demographics – By Mode

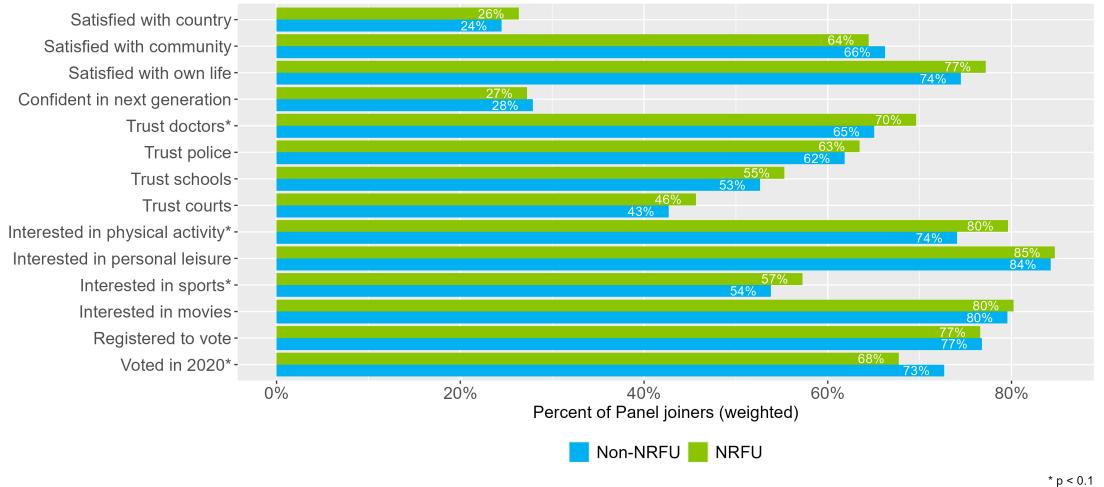






Weighted Outcomes





Each treatment independently weighted on age, gender, education, race, and party.





Conclusions



Takeaways

- Extended NRFU protocol approximately doubled the SSRS Opinion Panel recruitment response rate
 - Despite slightly lower panel join rate among those completing the initial survey
 - Hardcopy completes accounted for about half of the increase
- NRFU protocol improved recruitment of non-US-born Hispanic adults and less frequent Internet users; other demographic differences were not statistically or practically significant
- Some (generally small) attitudinal differences persisted after reweighting
- So far, NRFU recruits have similar Panel completion rates, except those recruited via hardcopy surveys



Follow-Up Research Questions

- How much of the apparent impact of the hardcopy was due to mode self-selection rather than a true increase in response? In other words, could we obtain a similar effect by dropping the hardcopy but retaining other elements of the NRFU?
- More broadly, to which specific components of the NRFU protocol are these effects most attributable?





Thank You

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