The Effect of Reporting Mode on Administrative Records:

Are we sacrificing quality for convenience?















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Overview

- Survey background
- Mode selection
- Data quality evaluation by mode
- Recommendations

Survey Background: Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)

- Survey of energy characteristics, usage, and costs in U.S. homes
- Conducted periodically since 1978, most recently in 2009
- Two phases of data collection
 - household interview (CAPI)
 - Energy Supplier Survey (ESS)
- ESS is a network sample of the companies the household respondents say provide their energy

Survey Background: Why do we conduct the ESS?

- Combining household characteristics data with energy consumption data allows EIA to estimate fuel and end use consumption
 - ex: average amount of natural gas used for space heating for homes in Virginia
 - unique data product
- Difficult task for household respondents to report their energy consumption and expenditures for 20 months
- Companies (and specifically, their records) are the best source of this data

Survey Background: Energy Supplier Survey (ESS)

- Target data: usage and cost data for all energy sources used in RECS housing units for 20 months (09/08 – 04/10)
- Companies are heterogeneous groups that range in size, energy sources supplied, record systems, etc.
 - 3% of responding companies reported more than half of ESS data
- ESS is mandatory for companies
- Response rate
 - cases: 90% (17,770/19,647)
 - companies: 90% (1,227/1,363)

Survey Background: 2009 ESS Data Collection Process

- For the first time, 2009 ESS used the internet for data collection and offered respondents their choice of modes
 - Internet data collection and new modes were result of cognitive interviews and pretesting with previous and potential respondents
 - Goals: reduce cost, manage burden for both companies and us
- Mailing with instructions on how to access ESS website
- ESS website provided list of cases as well as mode options

Mode Selection: Options

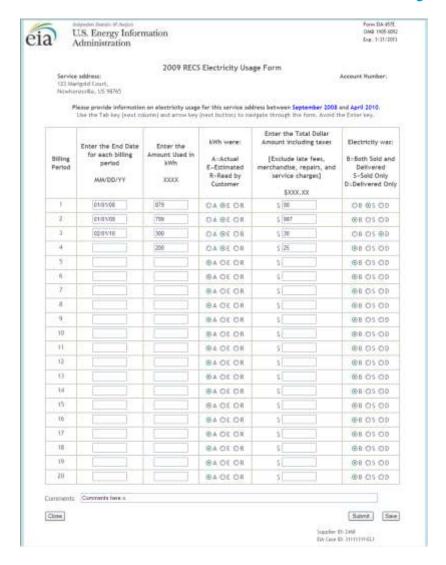
- Paper form
 - mail or fax
- 2. Online form
- 3. Excel template
- 4. Other
 - other electronic file
 - non-standard printout

Note: Companies could submit cases in more than one mode

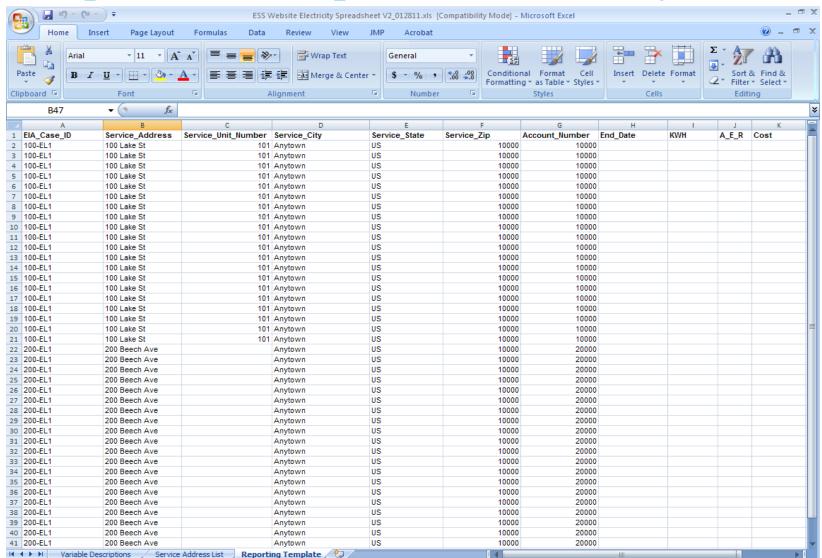
Sample paper form for electricity

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Sample online form for electricity



Sample Excel template for electricity



Editing Overview

Post-data collection edits

- Included comments, missing data, outliers, or inconsistent data patterns
- Cases that had edit failures were manually reviewed

Tools in deciding whether to make changes

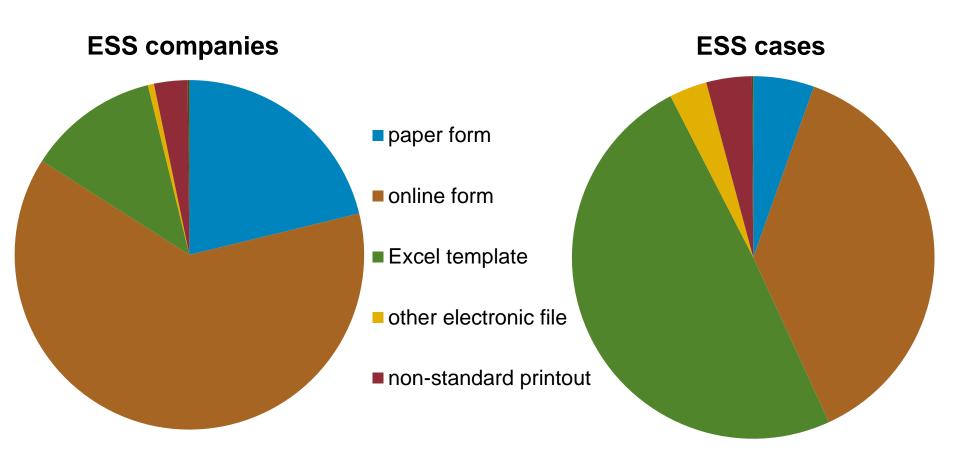
- ESS respondent comments
- Scanned energy bills collected during the household interview
- Data from the household survey, such as housing unit type, main heating fuel, square footage of the housing unit, move-in date, and respondent comments

Purpose of this analysis

To evaluate:

- Why do companies choose certain response modes?
- Does the mode selected affect the quality of the reported administrative data?
- What modes should be considered for future ESS cycles to balance costs and quality?

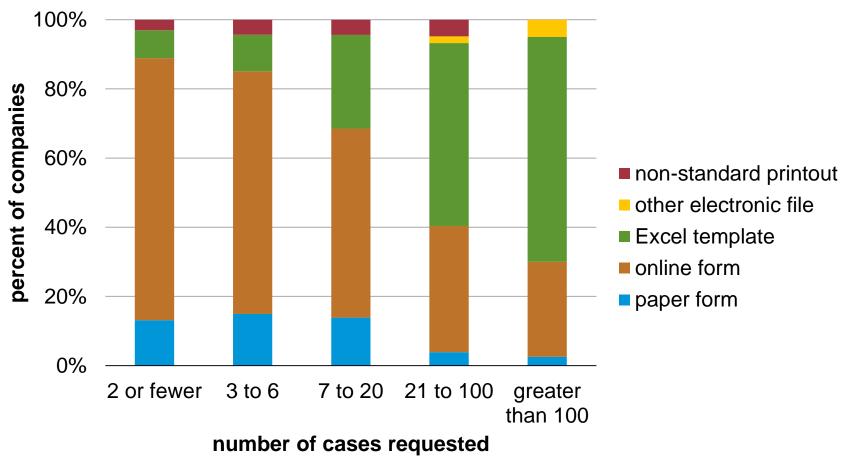
Most companies chose to use the online form, but about half of all cases were submitted by Excel template



What affects mode selection?

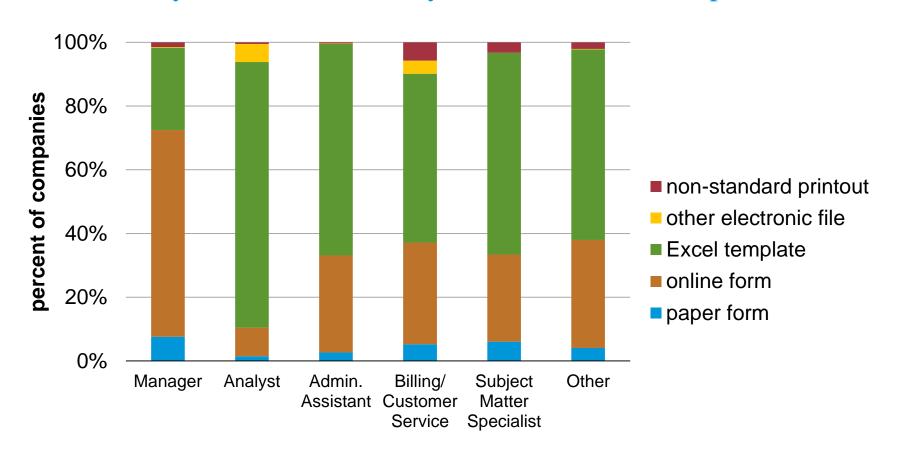
- Size: number of cases requested
- Access: contact's position in company affects access to records
- Size, access, and other variables are confounding variables, as companies selected their mode

Size: Companies with fewer cases preferred online forms, while companies with more cases chose Excel template



^{*}Chart limited to companies that had a choice of all reporting mode options.

Access: Managers were most likely to choose online forms while analysts were most likely to use the Excel template



contact title

*Chart limited to companies that had a choice of all reporting mode options.

How did we evaluate quality?

1) Completeness

- Percentage of requested cases submitted (unit non-response)
 - Did companies submit all of the cases we requested from them?
- Completeness of submitted cases (item non-response)
 - For the cases that were submitted, did we receive data for the full time period (20 months) requested?

2) Correctness

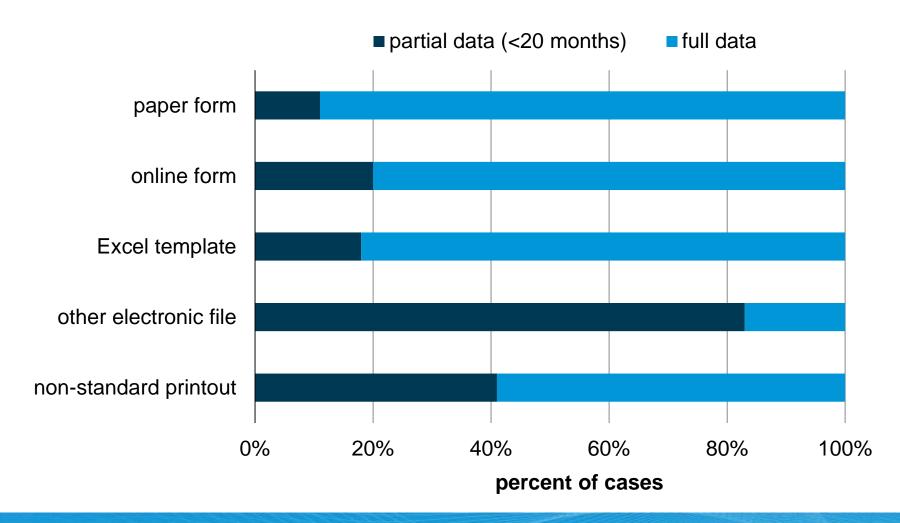
- Percentage of cases with edit failures
- Percentage of cases with data changes made during editing
 - Direct reflection of errors made by companies

Completeness: Most companies that chose to use the Excel template or other electronic file did not submit data for all cases

■ submitted 100% of cases ■ submitted 75% - 99% of cases ■ submitted less than 75% of cases paper form online form Excel template other electronic file non-standard printout 60% 0% 20% 40% 80% 100% percent of companies



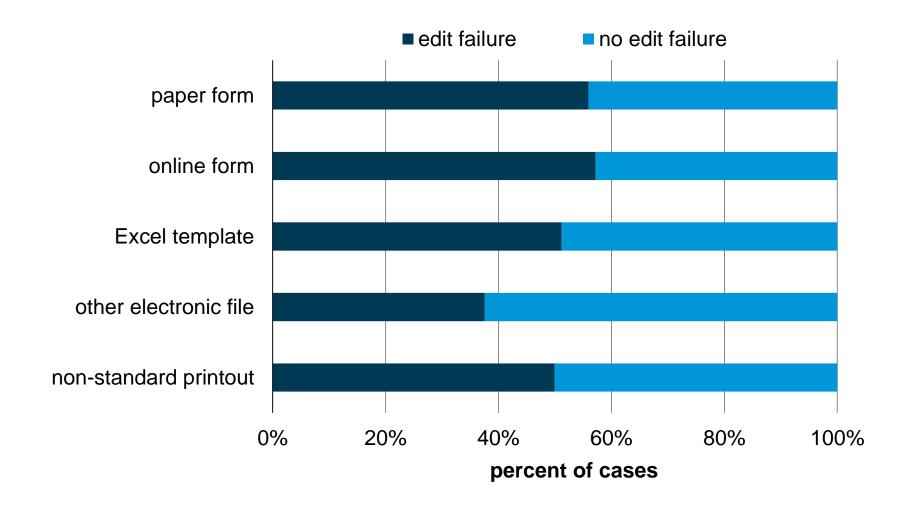
Completeness: Partial data submissions were most common with other electronic files and least common with paper forms



Completeness: "Takeaways"

- Companies using paper forms were best at submitting all cases and submitting data that covered the full time period.
- Companies using Excel template or other electronic file were most likely to "miss" cases.
- Other electronic files and non-standard printouts had lots of partial data.

Correctness: Individual forms higher caselevel edit failure rate than other modes



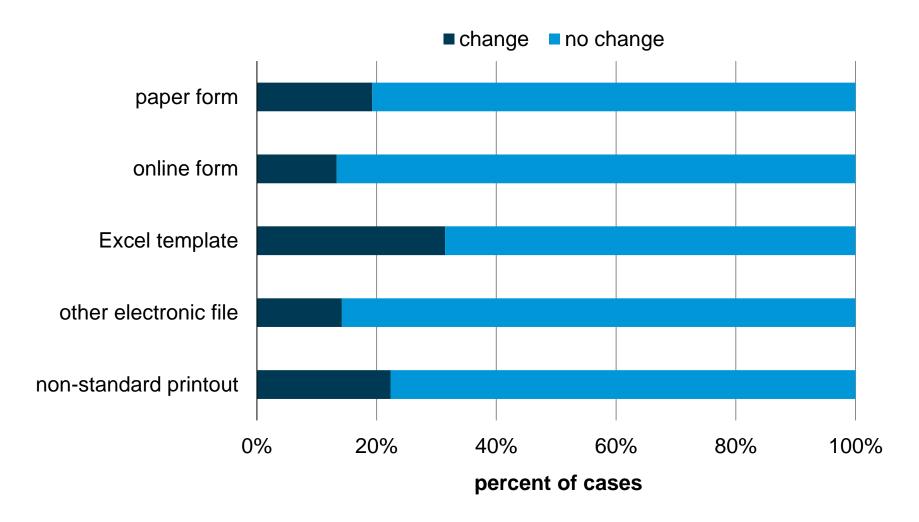
Correctness: The highest edit failure rate occurred when the largest companies submitted online forms

case-level edit failure rate by mode

	paper form	online form	Excel template	other elec. file	non-std. printout
2 or fewer	59	35	S	S	S
3 to 6	56	46	54	S	S
7 to 20	69	46	54	S	49
21 to 100	56	48	46	S	70
greater than 100	37	73	54	33	34

S = less than 75 cases or less than 5 companies

Correctness: Cases submitted via Excel template required the most data changes during editing



Correctness: Companies with a medium-sized caseload were most error-prone, as shown by the frequency of data changes required

percent of cases with data changes by mode

	paper form	online form	Excel template	other elec. file	non-std. printout
2 or fewer	17	7	S	S	S
3 to 6	17	11	23	S	S
7 to 20	28	10	39	S	41
21 to 100	18	19	34	S	36
greater than 100	15	14	30	7	15

S = less than 75 cases in category or less than 5 companies

Correctness: "Takeaways"

- Edit failures were most common for cases submitted via online form, increasing our editing burden. However, these edit failures did not correspond to many data changes.
 - May have been cleaner because certain data values were not accepted when submitting online.
- Cases submitted via Excel template had the highest level of data changes, indicating those cases had the most error.
- Appear to be interactions between data request size, mode, and quality.

Conclusions

- Paper forms had the least missing cases, the most complete data, but needed some data changes. They also require keying, which adds to our cost and burden.
- Online forms required the least data changes of any mode, and had a high level of completeness. They were chosen by the most companies.
- Excel template submissions had more missing cases, less complete data, and needed more data changes than other modes. However, this was the most common mode for companies with the largest burden (in terms of cases).
- Other electronic files were the least complete, but didn't need many data changes.
- Non-standard printouts had low levels of completeness and correctness.

Considerations for future ESS

- Our homework
 - Evaluate editing process in attempt to decrease number of false positives
 - Evaluate editing process by mode; are same edits needed for each mode?
- Steer companies to modes based on size, access, or other variables
- Suggestion: When companies submit an Excel template, ask a few key questions to help identify errors prior to editing.
 - e.g. Are taxes included in your cost figures?

Future research

- Qualitative research to better understand response mode decision process
- Sensitivity analysis to determine whether a different sample would produce different results

For more information

RECS Website http://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/

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