Commercial Locating Database Efficacy for Telephone Surveys of Low-Income Populations

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- Program evaluation often requires contact with specific sample members
- Sample frames vary in quality and volume
- Locating low-income populations can be difficult:
 - High mobility rates
 - Variable employment
 - Phones that cycle in and out of service
- Locating databases are often used to find contact information

- Commercial locating databases are paid services that provide additional contact information
- Databases aggregate from both public and private records
 - Public records such as USPS, voter registration, and motor vehicle registration
 - Private records obtained from proprietary sources
- More research is needed to understand how low-income, hard-toreach populations are represented in these databases

- More research is needed to determine how to most effectively utilize results from locating searches
- Contact information from multiple sources is more likely to be accurate
 - Balance against the costs of using locating services



Research Questions and Methods

Sample

- Evaluation of federal demonstration projects targeting lowincome households with children
- Two grantees provided contact information from program administrative records (n = 7,246) or consent forms (n = 4,750)



- Before data collection, project submitted contact information from the two grantees (n = 11,996) to commercial locating databases
 - LexisNexis Accurint
 - TransUnion TLO

Research Questions

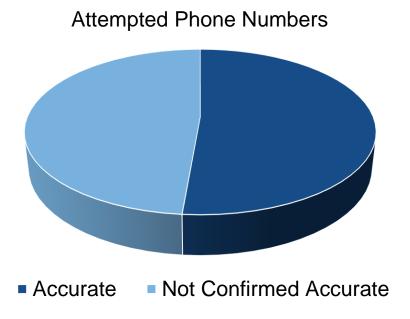
- How representative are two different locating databases compared with the sample frame?
- How accurate are the telephone numbers from each source compared with the sample frame?
- Is telephone number accuracy associated with the combination of sources that provided the number?

Methods: Coverage

- Determining sample representativeness:
 - Number of returned records (hit rate) from each locating database
 - Compared the age, gender, and race/ethnicity of the returned records with the frame

Methods: Phone Number Accuracy

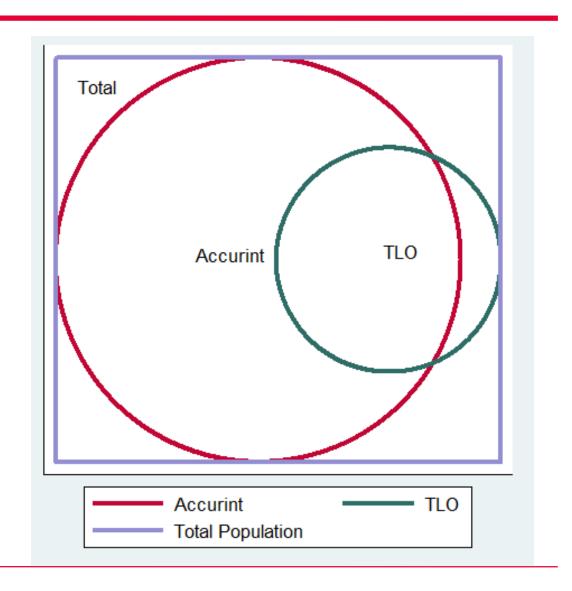
- Confirmed the accuracy of 9,585 of the attempted 18,659 phone numbers obtained from original sources
 - "Accurate" means we confirmed the respondent was reachable at that number (via direct contact, voicemail, etc.)
- Compared accuracy across sources
- Compared accuracy by combination of sources

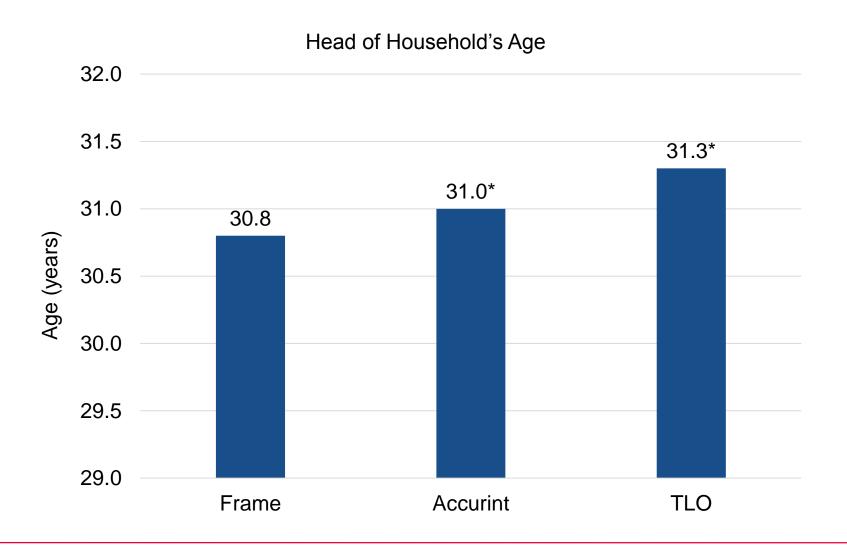


Findings

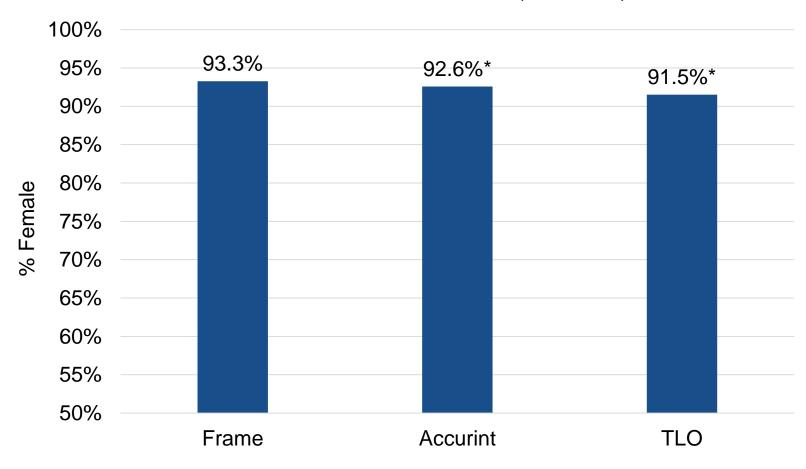
How Representative Are Two Different Locating Databases Compared with the Sample Frame?

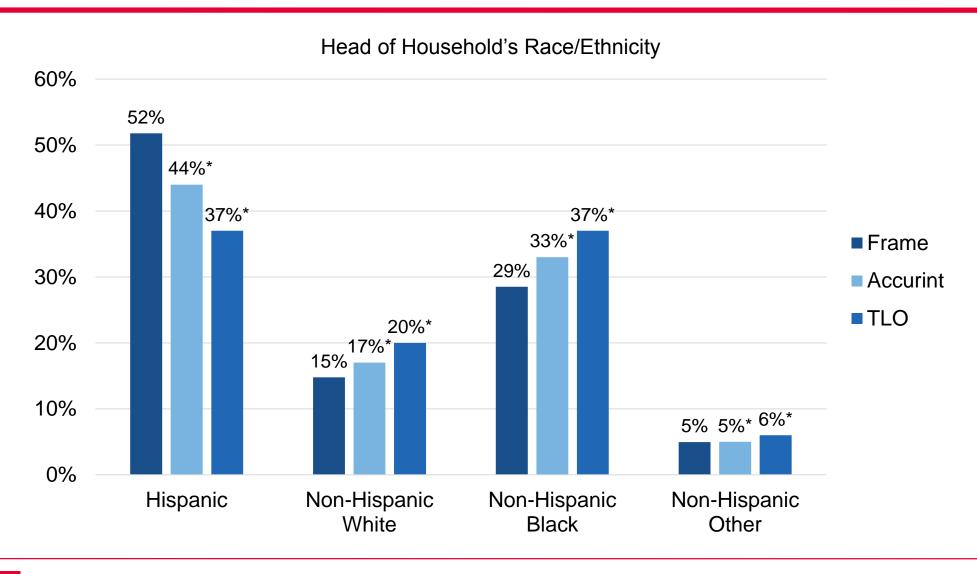
- Submitted 7,246 households
- Accurint hit rate: 71%
 - 5,170 households
- TLO hit rate: 22%
 - 1,592 households











How Accurate Are the Telephone Numbers from Each Source Compared with the Sample Frame?

Phone Number Accuracy by Source

- Accurint returned 7,323 phone numbers that were attempted
- TLO returned 1,320 phone numbers that were attempted

Source	Total attempted		
Frame	13,585		
Accurint	7,323		
TLO	1,320		

Phone Number Accuracy by Source

- Numbers from the frame were accurate 62% of the time
- Numbers from Accurint were accurate 39% of the time
- Numbers from TLO were accurate 36% of the time

Source	Confirmed accurate		Not confirmed		Total
Frame	8,457	62.3%*	5,128	37.8%*	13,585
Accurint	2,834	38.7%*	4,489	61.3%*	7,323
TLO	476	36.1%*	844	64.0%*	1,320

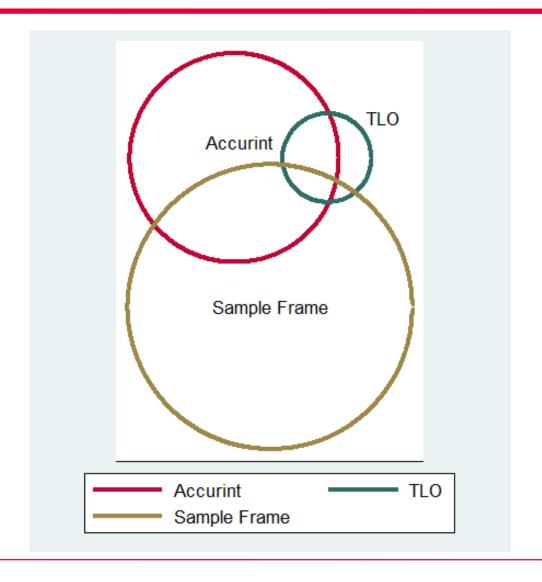
^{*} *p* < 0.001



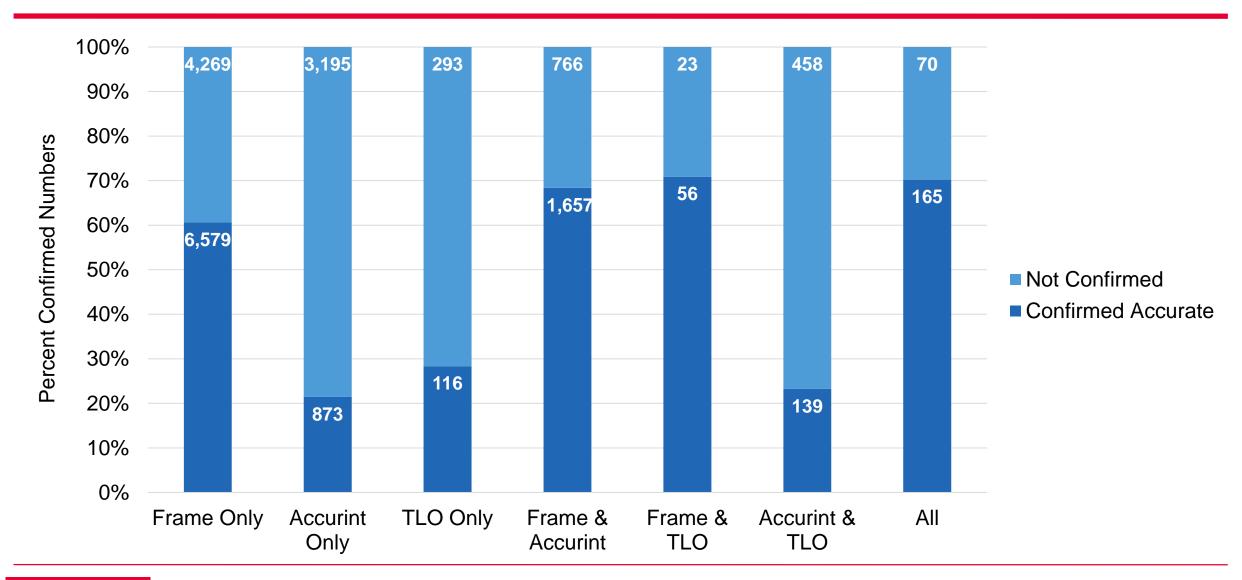
Is telephone number accuracy associated with the combination of sources that provided the number?

Telephone Accuracy by Source Overlap

Source	Tota	al
Frame only	10,848	58.1%
Accurint only	4,068	21.8%
TLO only	409	2.2%
Frame & Accurint	2,423	13.0%
Frame & TLO	79	0.4%
Accurint & TLO	597	3.2%
All sources	235	1.3%
Total	18,659	100.00%

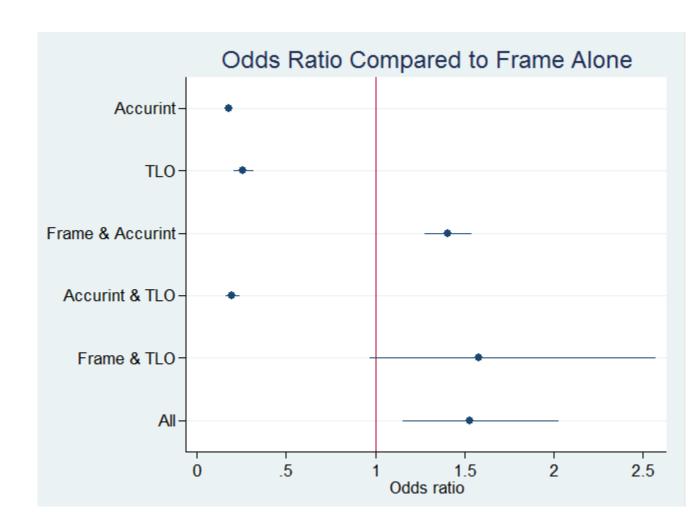


Telephone Accuracy by Source Overlap



Telephone Accuracy by Source Overlap

- Odds ratio for probability of a accurate number, compared with the frame alone
 - Databases alone are less likely to be accurate than the frame alone
 - Overlap between the frame and a database is more likely to be accurate than frame alone



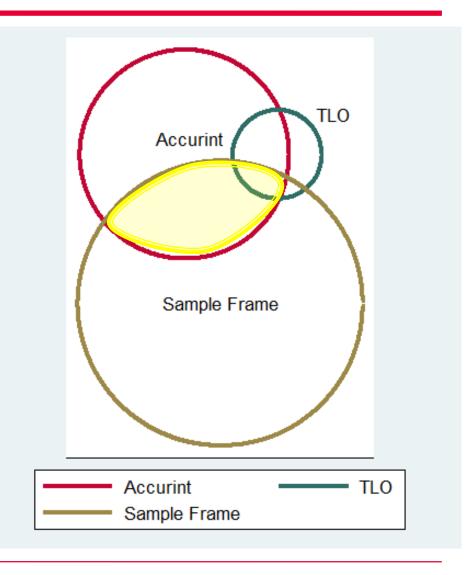
Conclusions

Database Coverage

- Coverage of low-income households with children varied across sources
- Age and gender do not show substantive differences
 - Future research with less homogeneous sample may reveal larger biases in age and gender
- We found substantive differences by race and ethnicity
 - Hispanics are under-represented in locating databases

Phone Number Accuracy by Source

- In this study, the sample frame of lowincome adults was the best source for accurate phone numbers (62% accuracy rate)
- Overlap between sources (including sample frame) increased the accuracy rate by 40% to 60%
- Locating sources can be used to prioritize numbers from the frame



Takeaway Messages

- Locating low-income populations can be challenging
- Commercial locating databases can vary in coverage
- Identifying numbers provided by the frame and by a locating database can increase dialing efficiency
- More research is needed to investigate locating database efficacy among:
 - Other populations
 - Different sample frames of varying quality

Future Research

- Investigate representativeness by income, education, home ownership, and number of children
- Investigate phone number source and quality by respondent characteristics
- Investigate findings with different populations

For More Information

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Phone Number Accuracy by Source Overlap

Source	Confirm	ed accurate	Not confi	irmed	Total
Frame only	6,579	60.6%	4,269	39.4%	10,848
Accurint only	873	21.5%	3,195	78.5%	4,068
TLO only	116	28.4%	293	71.6%	409
Frame & Accurint	1,657	68.4%	766	31.6%	2,423
Frame & TLO	56	70.9%	23	29.1%	79
Accurint & TLO	139	23.3%	458	76.7%	597
All	165	70.2%	70	29.8%	235
Total	9,585	51.4%	9,074	48.6%	18,659

Odds Ratio for Source, Compared with Frame Alone

Source	Odds ratio	Confidence Interval (CI)
Frame only	1	
Accurint only	0.18*	0.16–0.19
TLO only	0.26*	0.20-0.32
Frame & Accurint	1.40*	1.28–1.54
Accurint & TLO	0.20*	0.16–0.24
Frame & TLO	1.58	0.97–2.56
All	1.53*	1.15–2.03