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

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## Background

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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


## Background

- 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


## Background

- 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 ( $\mathrm{n}=4,750$ )
- Before data collection, project submitted contact information from the two grantees $(\mathrm{n}=11,996)$ 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

Attempted Phone Numbers

- Compared accuracy by combination of sources



## Findings

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

## What Is the Coverage of Each Database?

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



## What Is the Coverage of Each Database?



## What Is the Coverage of Each Database?

Head of Household's Gender (\% Female)


## What Is the Coverage of Each Database?

Head of Household's Race/Ethnicity


# 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 | $\mathbf{1 3 , 5 8 5}$ |
| Accurint | $\mathbf{7 , 3 2 3}$ |
| TLO | $\mathbf{1 , 3 2 0}$ |

## 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 | $37.8 \%^{*}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 , 5 8 5}$ |
| Accurint | 2,834 | $38.7 \%^{*}$ | 4,489 | $61.3 \%^{*}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 3 2 3}$ |
| TLO | 476 | $36.1 \%^{*}$ | 844 | $64.0 \%^{*}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 2 0}$ |

* $p<0.001$


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

## Telephone Accuracy by Source Overlap

| Source | Total |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 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 | $\mathbf{1 8 , 6 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0 0 \%}$ |



## 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 | Confirmed accurate |  | Not confirmed |  | Total |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frame only | 6,579 | $60.6 \%$ | 4,269 | $39.4 \%$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 8 4 8}$ |
| Accurint only | 873 | $21.5 \%$ | 3,195 | $78.5 \%$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 6 8}$ |
| TLO only | 116 | $28.4 \%$ | 293 | $71.6 \%$ | 409 |
| Frame \& Accurint | 1,657 | $68.4 \%$ | 766 | $31.6 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 , 4 2 3}$ |
| Frame \& TLO | 56 | $70.9 \%$ | 23 | $29.1 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 9}$ |
| Accurint \& TLO | 139 | $23.3 \%$ | 458 | $76.7 \%$ | $\mathbf{5 9 7}$ |
| All | 165 | $70.2 \%$ | 70 | $29.8 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 3 5}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 , 5 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 1 . 4 \%}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 0 7 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 8 . 6 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 , 6 5 9}$ |

## Odds Ratio for Source, Compared with Frame Alone

| Source | Odds ratio | Confidence <br> Interval (CI) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Frame only | 1 | -- |
| Accurint only | $0.18^{\star}$ | $0.16-0.19$ |
| TLO only | $0.26^{\star}$ | $0.20-0.32$ |
| Frame \& Accurint | $1.40^{\star}$ | $1.28-1.54$ |
| Accurint \& TLO | $0.20^{\star}$ | $0.16-0.24$ |
| Frame \& TLO | 1.58 | $0.97-2.56$ |
| All | $1.53^{\star}$ | $1.15-2.03$ |

