Sampling and Respondent Selection

Sunday, May 19, 2019, 9:15am – 10:45am

- Seizing an Appertunity: Exploring App-based Survey Recruitment though Instagram and Facebook Ads
  - Yasamin Miller (YMG) et al.
- Do Different Respondent Selection Methods Mean Different Survey Estimates? Evidence from 2013 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey
  - Melike Saraç and Ismet Koç (Hacettepe University)
- Respondent Accountability versus Task Complexity: A Comparison of Three Within-Household Selection Instructions for a Web-First Survey
  - Brian Wells (UCLA) et al.
- Who Works Here? Rostering School Staff with Vendor-Assisted Lists
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THE CALIFORNIA HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY (CHIS)

Respondent accountability versus task complexity: A comparison of three within-household selection instructions for a web-first survey

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Special thanks

- Funding for this research provided by:
  - Kaiser Permanente
  - California Department of Health Care Services

- Guidance and consultation from the CHIS Redesign Working Group

Within-household selection in self-administered surveys

- Guaranteeing random within-household selection is difficult in self-administered surveys
- Multiple studies examining the accuracy of various methods in mail (e.g., Battaglia et al., 2008; Olson et al., 2014; Stange et al., 2016)
- Few regarding web studies (Olson & Smyth, 2014; Bosa et al., 2017)
- Goal: to explore three within-household selection methods in an ABS push-to-web survey

Next-birthday method

- Common quasi-probability method used in mail and CATI (e.g., Salmon & Nichols, 1983; Gaziano, 2005)
  - Variant currently used by CHIS for CATI (Rizzo et al., 2004)
- Well-examined in the literature for mail surveys (e.g., Battaglia et al., 2008; Olson et al., 2014)
- Serves as our control method

Verification question

- Olson & Smyth (2017)
- Verification question on front cover of a mail questionnaire using the next-birthday method
  - "Are you the adult age 18 or older in your household who will have the next birthday?"
- Serves as "active task" for the respondent
  - Respondent accountability
- Small reduction in response; improvement in accuracy
- Adapted as web screener question

Age-order method

- Bosa, Gagnon, & Caron (2017)
- Used in a push-to-web invitation letter with six possible versions of letter using the age of household members
  - Oldest adult
  - Second-oldest adult
  - Third-oldest adult
  - Youngest adult
  - Second-youngest adult
  - Third-youngest adult
- Avoids issues associated with birthday methods while doing a better job at obtaining younger respondents
- Can be a complex task for households of 3 or more
- Small reduction in response; improvement in accuracy

Research questions

- In an ABS push-to-web survey, how does increasing respondent accountability (i.e., verification question) versus increasing task complexity (i.e., age-order) impact…
  1) response rates?
  2) within-household selection accuracy?
- Which method performs better overall?

California Health Interview Survey

- Population-based health survey of Californians
- 20,000 adult interviews annually
- RDD CATI survey since its inception in 2001

- Two experiments were conducted in 2018 to explore a switch to an ABS mail push-to-web design

CHIS 2018 spring web experiment

- ABS mail push-to-web w/ CATI nonresponse follow-up (NRFU)
- Mid-April 2018 through mid-June 2018
- 3 purposively selected counties:
  Los Angeles, Santa Clara, and Tulare
- 792 adult completes
- English web instrument

Contact approach

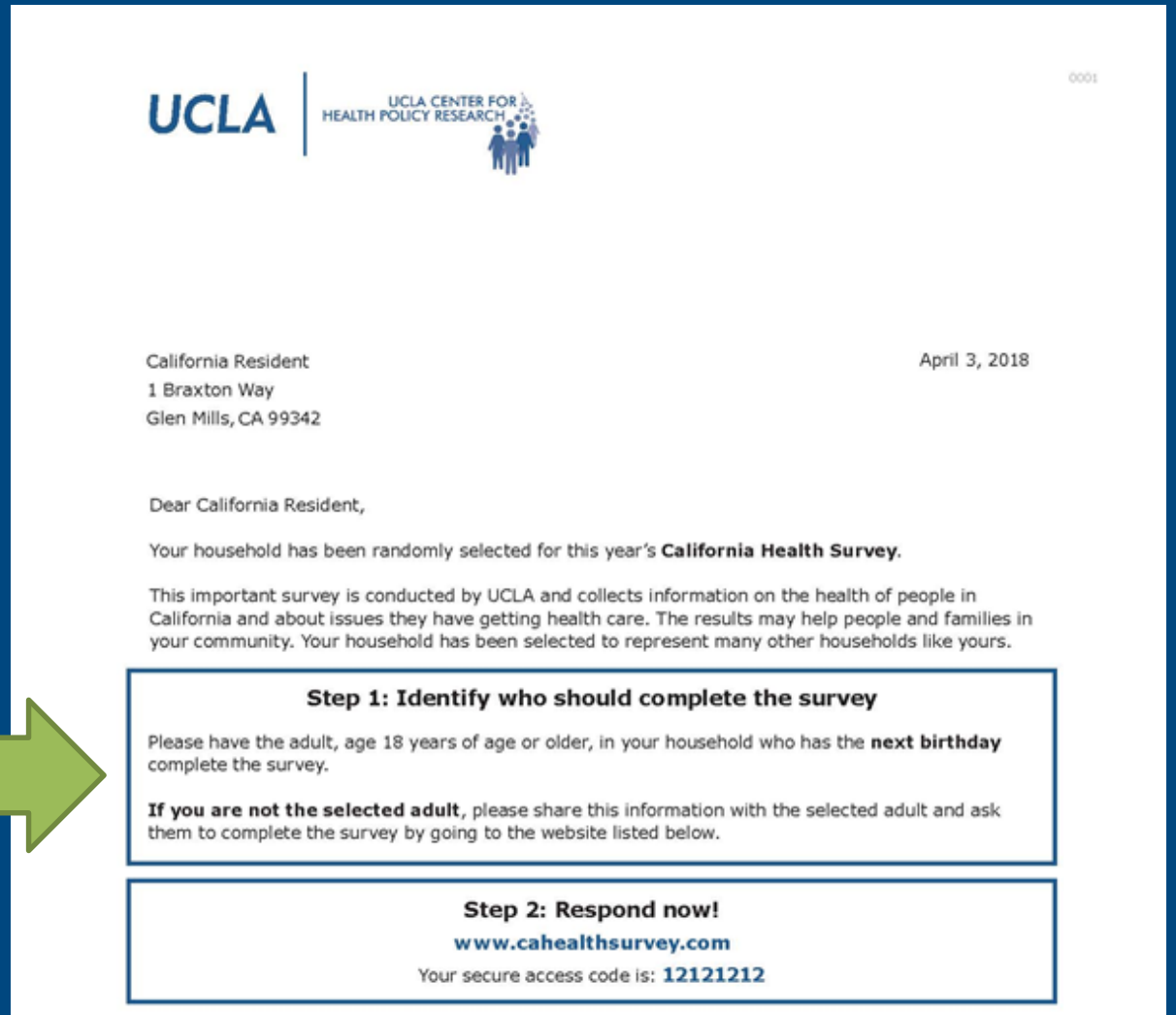
- 3 invitation mailings
  1) Initial mail invitation
     - Invitation letter with URL and secure access code
     - $2 bill pre-incentive
     - Multilingual letter (Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Tagalog)
  2) Pressure-sealed postcard with secure access code
  3) Final mail invitation
  - Selection instructions included in each mailing
- If telephone matched, up to 6 call attempts

Within-household selection

- Three within-household selection methods
  - Next-birthday (invitation only)
  - Next-birthday verification question (invitation and web screener)
  - Age-order (invitation only)
- Survey rostered all adults in the household in the middle of the survey
  - Asked for name/initials, birth month and year, gender

Initial mail invitation

Within-household selection instructions



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0001

California Resident
1 Braxton Way
Glen Mills, CA 99342

April 3, 2018

Dear California Resident,

Your household has been randomly selected for this year's **California Health Survey**.

This important survey is conducted by UCLA and collects information on the health of people in California and about issues they have getting health care. The results may help people and families in your community. Your household has been selected to represent many other households like yours.

Step 1: Identify who should complete the survey

Please have the adult, age 18 years of age or older, in your household who has the **next birthday** complete the survey.

If you are not the selected adult, please share this information with the selected adult and ask them to complete the survey by going to the website listed below.

Step 2: Respond now!

www.cahealthsurvey.com

Your secure access code is: **12121212**

Next-birthday invitation (/w or w/o verification)

Step 1: Identify who should complete the survey

Please have the adult, age 18 years of age or older, in your household who has the **next birthday** complete the survey.

If you are not the selected adult, please share this information with the selected adult and ask them to complete the survey by going to the website listed below.

Age-order invitation

- Example: oldest/third-oldest invitation letter

Step 1: Identify who should complete the survey

How many adults, 18 years of age or older, are in your household?

One adult: **You** should complete the survey.

Two adults: The **older adult** should complete the survey.

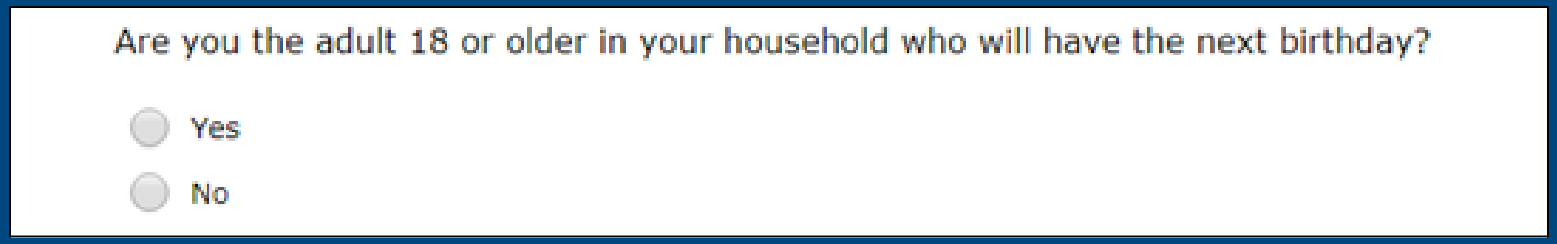
Three or more adults: List the three oldest adults in order from **oldest to youngest**. The **third person on the list** should complete the survey.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

If you are not the selected adult, please share this information with the selected adult and ask them to complete the survey by going to the website listed below.

Screener verification question

- Followed address verification and number of adults in the household



Spring test response rates

- No statistical differences in completions across the three selection methods

Within-household selection method	Sample	Web	Total Completes	Completion Rate	Weighted RR
Next-birthday	3,000	200	252	8.4%	13.9%
Verification question	3,000	227	268	8.9%	15.0%
Age order	3,000	221	268	8.9%	13.6%

Measuring selection inaccuracy

- Cannot assess accuracy when respondent refused to provide adult information
  - Overall, 12.6% refused to provide adult roster info
- Without full birth date, we cannot determine the accuracy of selection for some cases
  - Overall, 11.4% classified as “unsure”
  - 16.4% for next birthday methods (combined)
    - At least two HH members have the same birth month
    - At least one HH member’s birth month is interview month
  - 1.8% for age order method
    - At least two HH members have same birth month and year

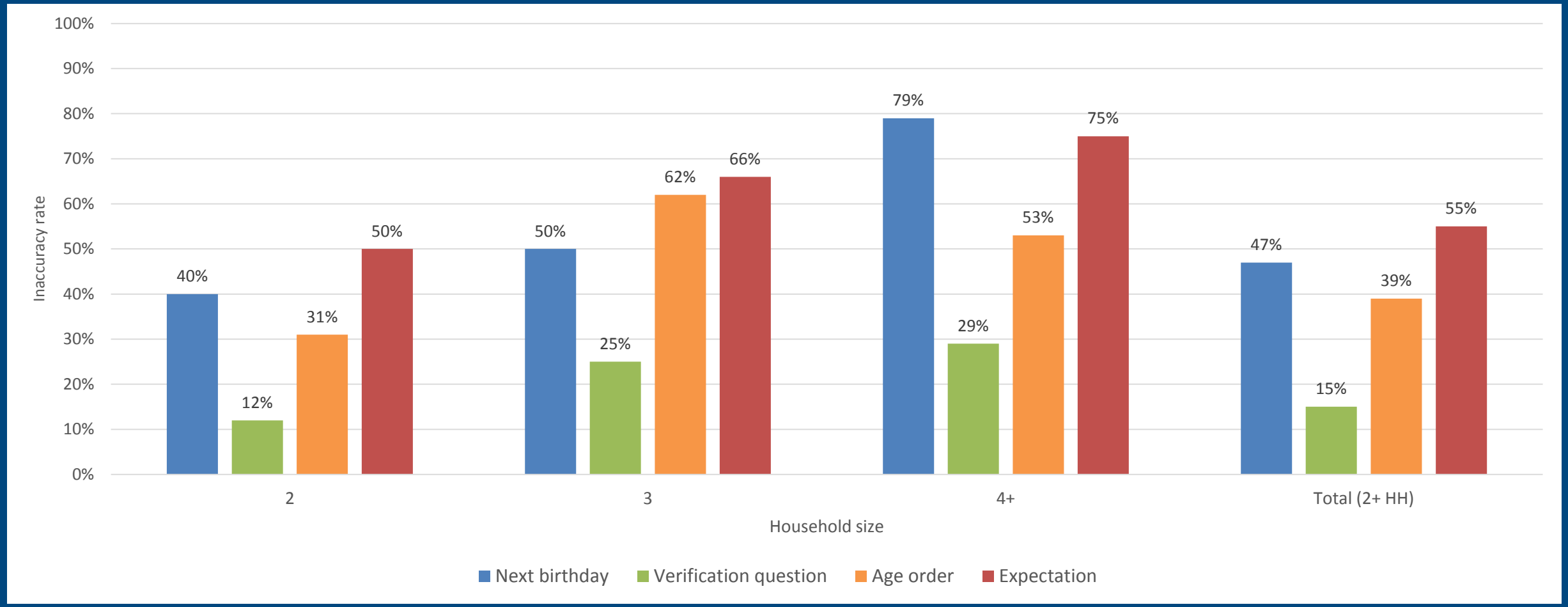
Spring test selection accuracy

- Verification question had a significantly smaller inaccuracy rate compared to alternatives ($p < 0.0001$)
- No statistical difference between next-birthday and age-order methods

Next-birthday method		Verification question		Age-order method	
# of adults in HH	Inaccuracy rate	# of adults in HH	Inaccuracy rate	# of adults in HH	Inaccuracy rate
1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
2	40%	2	12%	2	31%
3	50%	3	25%	3	62%
4+	79%	4+	29%	4+	53%
Total	**29%**	**Total**	**10%**	**Total**	**30%**
2+	**47%**	**2+**	**15%**	**2+**	**39%**

Note. Completes excludes roster refusals and households where selection accuracy cannot be determined.

Spring inaccuracy rates by household size



Spring test conclusions

- Verification question significantly increased accuracy of selection with no impact on response rates
- Age-order method shows some potential improvement in accuracy over next-birthday method with no impact on response rates
  - Operationally burdensome
  - Variability in accuracy across 6 letters (21% to 50% inaccuracy rate for 2+ person households)

CHIS 2018 fall web experiment

- Same sampling and data collection design as 2018 spring test
- Mid-October 2018 through mid-December 2018
- Statewide pilot achieving 2,467 adult interviews
- English and Spanish web instruments
- Opted to replicate the two next-birthday selection methods
  - With and without the verification question

Fall test response rates

- Unlike the spring test, the verification question resulted in significantly less Adult completes compared to without the question ($p < 0.05$)

Within-household selection method	Sample	Web	Total Completes	Completion Rate	Weighted RR
Next-birthday	14,000	1,076	1,293	9.2%	14.7%
Verification question	14,000	966	1,174	8.4%	13.8%

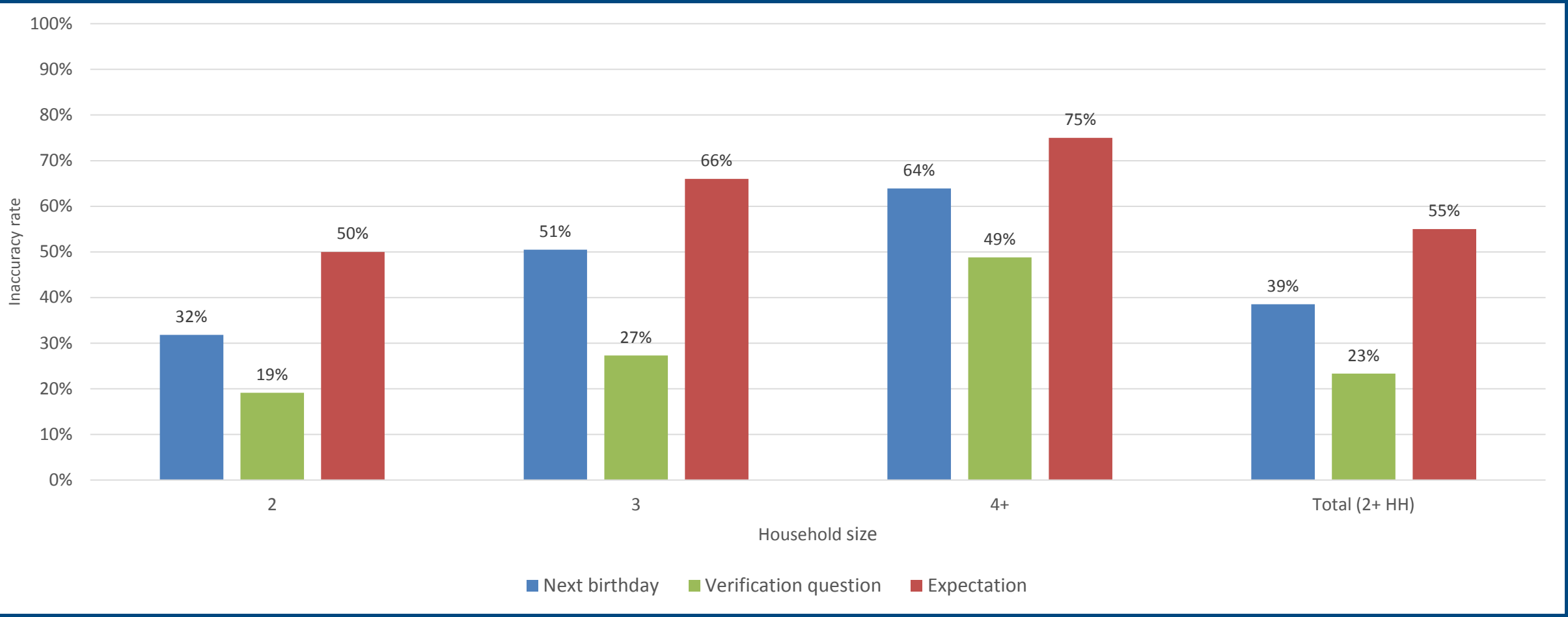
Fall test selection accuracy

- Similar accuracy patterns in fall test compared to spring
  - Next-birthday performed better than spring test
  - Verification question performed worse than spring test
- Verification question still resulted in significantly improved accuracy of selection ($p < 0.0001$)

Next-birthday method			Verification question		
# of adults in HH	Inaccuracy rate (Fall)	Inaccuracy rate (Spring)	# of adults in HH	Inaccuracy rate (Fall)	Inaccuracy rate (Spring)
1	0%	0%	1	0%	0%
2	32%	40%	2	19%	12%
3	51%	50%	3	27%	25%
4+	64%	79%	4+	49%	29%
Total	**29%**	**29%**	**Total**	**16%**	**10%**
2+	**39%**	**47%**	**2+**	**23%**	**15%**

Note. Completes excludes roster refusals and households where selection accuracy cannot be determined.

Fall inaccuracy rates by household size



Discussion and conclusions

- Found no significant differences in sociodemographic or health-related indicators across selection methods
- Verification question at the beginning of the web screener was effective at reducing selection error, but can reduce response
- Age-order method not as robust as verification question, but shows some potential for improvement over next-birthday alone

Thank you!

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Disclaimer:
Summary and review of these other study's findings are not the views expressed by the authors nor the organizations they represent.

Seizing an Appertunity: Exploring App-based Survey Recruitment though Instagram and Facebook Ads

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Trent Buskirk, Bowling Green State University
Ingrid Oakley-Girvan, PHI
Juan Lavista, Independent
Jeff Hancock, Stanford University
Lorene Nelson, Stanford University

Background

- Falling participation rates, rising costs, poor coverage, and inadequate sampling frames
- Methods for data collection using mobile web and smartphone apps are emerging as potential alternatives for population health surveillance
- Conduct an experiment to compare ABS versus social media recruitment (via Facebook and Instagram) to identify eligible individuals, download a survey app, and complete a survey

Research design

- Funded by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE)
- Santa Clara County, California (Summer 2018)
- Facebook and Instagram ads
- Experimental use of
  - Stanford name and logo
  - Different pictures
- Concurrent ABS mail recruitment
- 4 week app development and testing

Results

- More consistent recruitment with online ads versus ABS over the duration of the field period
- Bumps in social media recruitment after intro of Stanford logo, increase incentive offer
- Social media sample was younger, more female
- Ad with woman doing yoga most effective at recruitment

Not actual image of ad
(subject to recall error and memory effects)

Do Different Respondent Selection Methods Mean Different Survey Estimates?

Evidence from 2013 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey

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AAPOR 74th Annual Conference

Sampling and Respondent Selection

Toronto Canada

May 19, 2019

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Demographic Surveys

1968	Turkey Family Structure and Population Problems Survey
1973	Turkey Population Structure and Population Problems Survey
1978	Turkey Fertility Survey
1983	Turkey Fertility and Family Health Survey
1988	Turkey Fertility and Health Survey
1993	Turkey Demographic and Health Survey
1998	Turkey Demographic and Health Survey
2003	Turkey Demographic and Health Survey
2008	Turkey Demographic and Health Survey
2013	Turkey Demographic and Health Survey
2018	Turkey Demographic and Health Survey

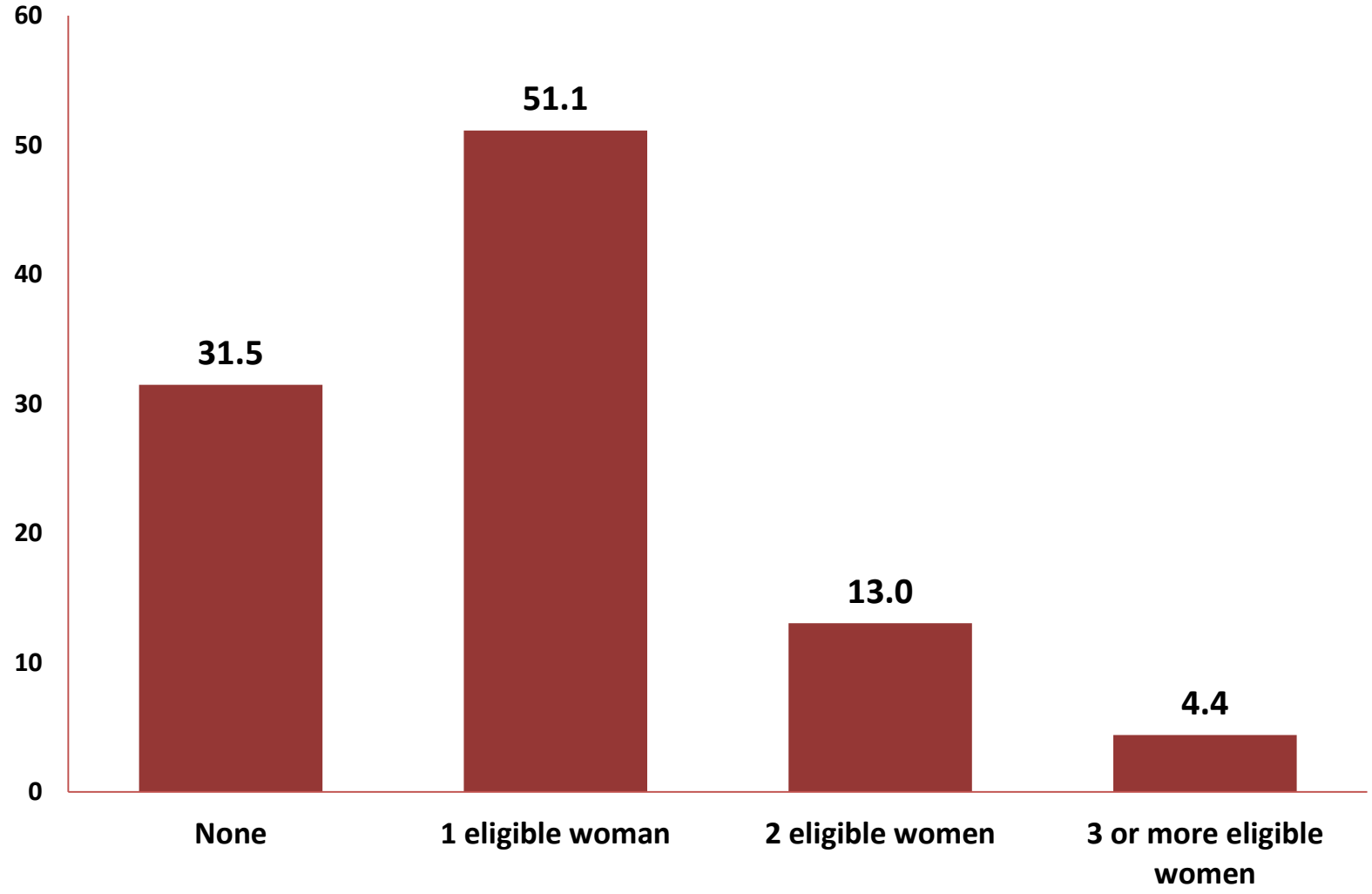
Turkey Demographic and Health Surveys (TDHSs)

- The similarity in sampling and questionnaire designs
- Questionnaires
  - Household Questionnaire
  - Women's Questionnaire
- Collect information from ever-married women/all women on
  - Reproductive health, mother and child health
  - Fertility and early age mortality
  - Marriage and migration
- TDHS-1998, TDHS-2013 and TDHS-2018 collect information from all women in reproductive age (15-49)
- The weighted, multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling design

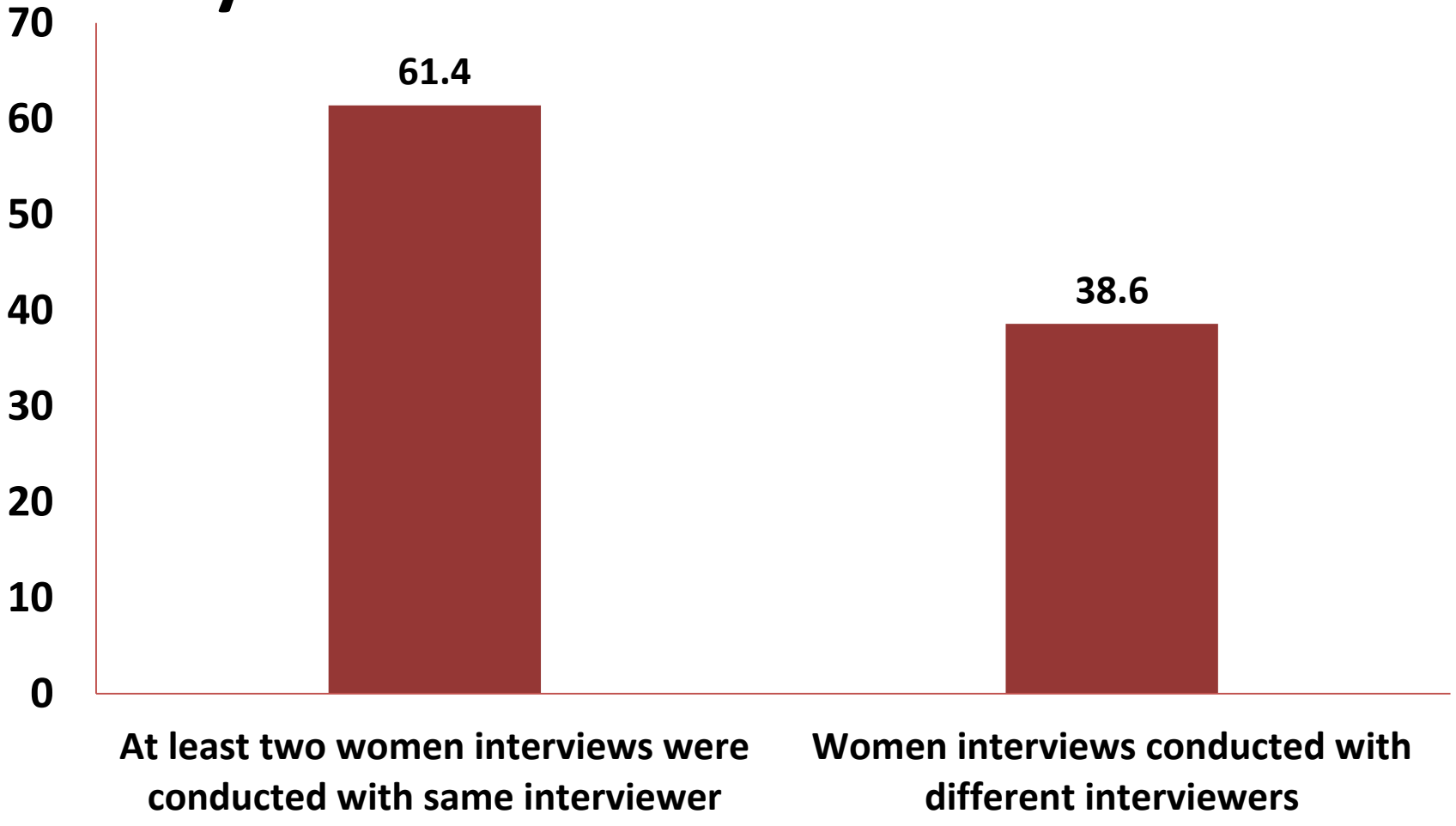
Respondent Selection in TDHS 2013

- Households and all women (who are usual resident or slept last night before the interview day) in reproductive age (15-49) were accepted as eligible respondents
- In other words, any particular respondent selection procedure was not employed and as a result, all eligible women were interviewed in TDHS-2013

Percentage distribution of eligible respondents within interviewed households



Percentage distribution of households where women interviews were conducted by same or different interviewers



Objectives

- More cost (interview length, money, respondent and interviewer burden)
- The presence of interviewed women during another women interview in the same household may result in biased answers (mother-in-law, mother, and other females)

  -Third person effect
- Risk of homogeneity between answers of women from same household
- In this sense, outcomes originated from interviewing all eligible women may produce additional measurement and nonresponse errors and increase total survey error in TDHS-2013

Objectives

- This study discusses widely-known respondents selection procedures in household surveys for TDHS-2013
- Comparison of TDHS-2013 survey results based on interviewing all eligible women and results obtained from only one among those using different respondent selection techniques

What Literature Says?

- Few studies which examine nature of respondent selection methods to gain methodological insight
- Reasons behind comparison of respondent selection procedures:
  - Reducing cost, namely time and financial sources
  - Decreasing interview and respondent burden in a same household
  - Avoiding selection bias
  - Achieving higher cooperation rates
  - Taking precaution in sensitive surveys (violence etc.)

What Literature Says?

- Selecting a respondent among household members following probabilistic selection procedures with the aim of getting representative samples
- Most widely used selection methods:

-Kish method

-Last and next birthday methods

-Full enumeration method

-Oldest and youngest individual method

-TCB method

- Arbitrary convenience method

Studies from Literature

- Alternative respondent selection methods were assessed compared with Kish method, which is widely used probabilistic method
- Refusal rates with last birthday procedure are lower compared to Kish method, and only minor differences on demographics (Oldendick et al., 1988).
- Higher dropout rates in Kish and last birtday methods compared to next birthday method, interviewer effect on Kish selection (Binson et al., 2000).
- Developing a new method which is a combination of Kish and recent birthday method (Rizzo et al, 2004).
- Developing of Kish grid modification and its effectiveness (Nemeth, 2002)

Data and Methods

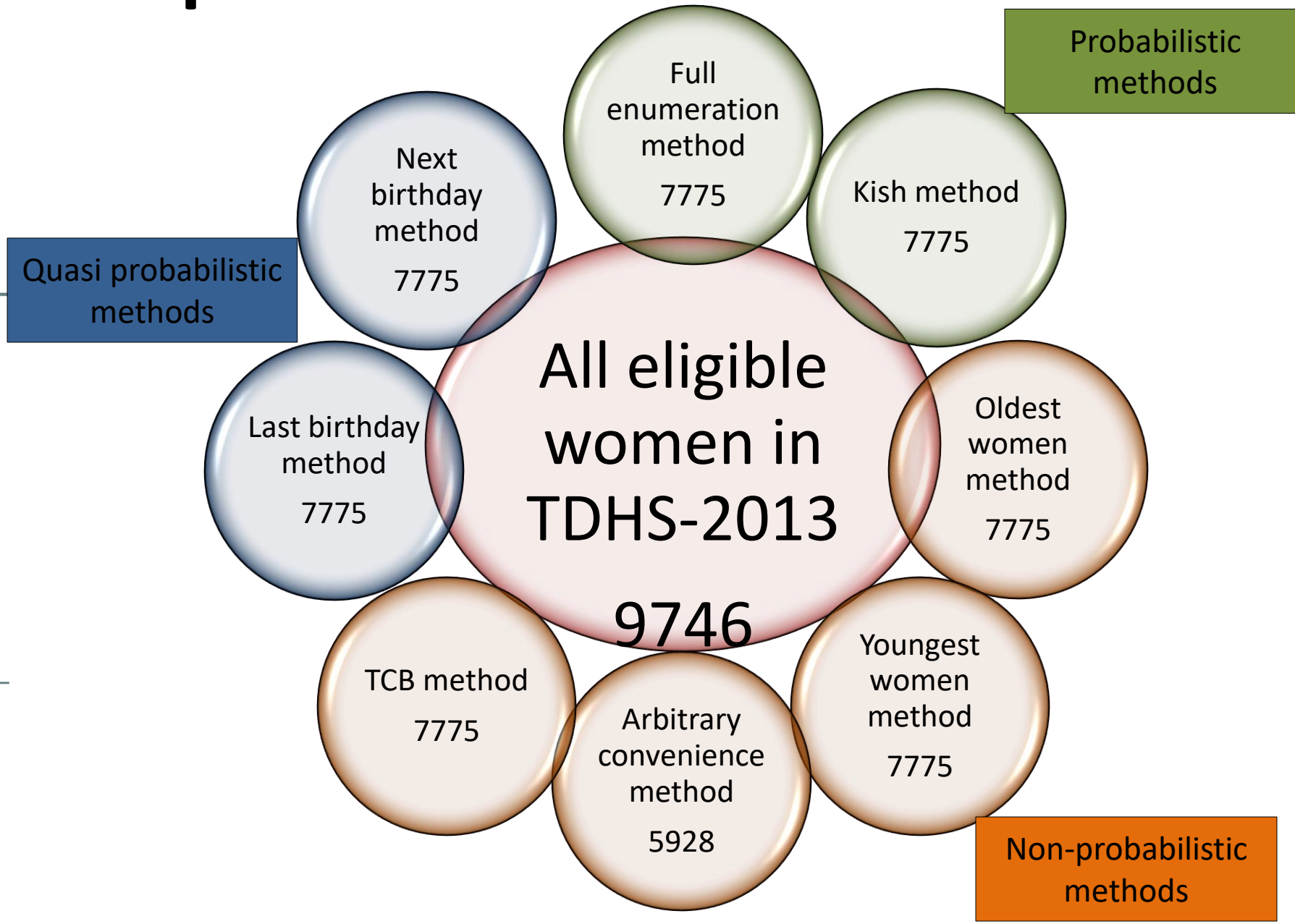
- The data for undertaking the research question is from nation-wide demographic survey in Turkey: TDHS-2013
- Applying eight different selection procedures to select a respondent in a same household
- Descriptive analyses on

1- the characteristics of eligible women based on their numbers in a same household

2- number of methods which select same respondent in a household

3- a comparison between TDHS-2013 survey estimates and estimates which come from each different selection methods

Respondent Selection Methods



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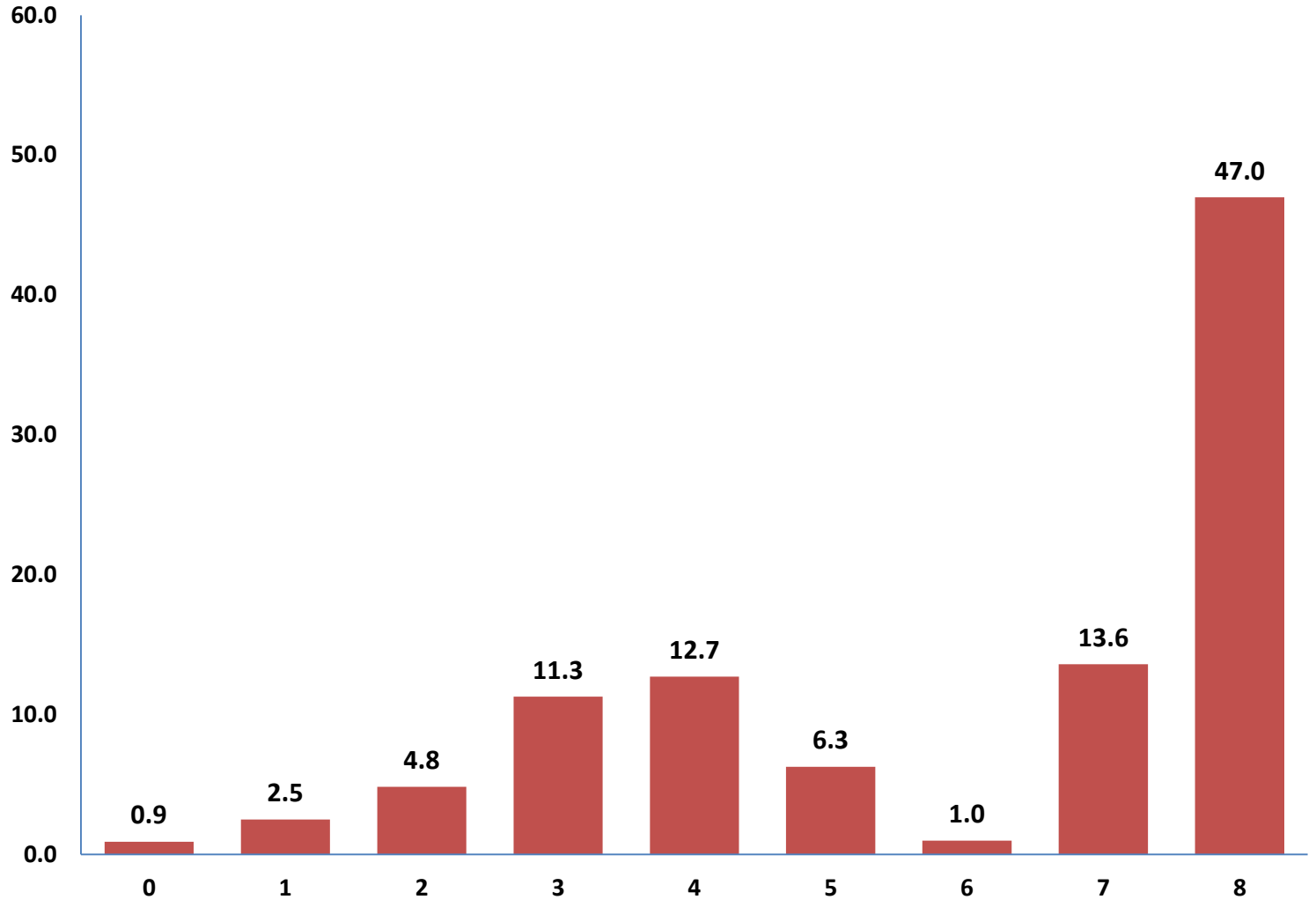
Respondent Selection Methods

Quasi probabilistic methods	**Last birtday method**	Selecting woman whose birtday is more close to survey date based on the comparison of survey month and birth month. -For the same birth month of eligible women, looking at household line number
	Next birthday method	Selecting woman whose birtday is more close to survey date based on the comparison of survey month and birth month. -For the same birth month of eligible women, looking at household line number
Probabilistic methods	**Kish method**	Ranking ages of eligible women from oldest to youngest and numbering them, after that using Kish table (crossing of household number and number of eligible women
	Full enumeration method	Generating random numbers based on number of eligible women in a household, ranking eligible women recorded in household list, and selecting women based on this random number and corresponding household list number
Non-probabilistic methods	**Oldest women method**	Ranking ages of eligible women from oldest to youngest and selecting oldest one.
	Youngest women method	Ranking ages of eligible women from youngest to oldest and selecting youngest one.
	TCB method	Using a special table originated from number of household members and number of eligible women
	Arbitrary conveinence method	If an eligible woman is a household interview respondent, selecting this woman

Characteristics of women by number of eligible women in a household, TDHS-2013

	1	2	3	4 and higher	Total	Number
Age of women	33.17	28.49	26.05	24.33	31.04	9746
Years of schooling	7.69	7.97	7.37	8.23	7.76	9744
Number of migration	2.61	2.57	2.43	2.38	2.59	4998
Total number of children	1.87	1.37	1.38	1.12	1.67	9746
Number of living children	1.80	1.30	1.31	1.08	1.60	9746
Number of spontaneous abortion	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.53	1.46	1612
Number of induced abortion	1.47	1.56	1.36	1.55	1.48	960
Number of stillbirths	1.21	1.25	1.00	1.32	1.21	230
Number of completed pregnancies	2.33	1.70	1.62	1.27	2.07	9746
Age at first menarche	13.64	13.52	13.68	13.41	13.61	9739
Age at first marriage	20.86	19.30	18.32	18.23	20.43	7063
Age at first birth	27.77	28.29	28.82	29.09	27.93	6372
Number of jobs	1.64	1.46	1.40	1.31	1.57	5361

Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of Different Selection Methods



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	Last birthday method	Next birthday method	Kish method	Full enumeration method	Oldest women method	Youngest women method	TCB method	Arbitrary convenience method	TDHS-2013	TDHS-2013 confidence intervals	
Variables										Lower	Upper
Age of women	31.56	32.14	32.02	32.95	34.28	30.04	30.46	33.49	31.04	30.84	31.23
Years of schooling	7.87	7.69	7.73	7.56	7.28	8.12	8.04	7.46	7.76	7.67	7.84
Number of migration	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.61	2.59	2.59	2.56	2.61
Total number of children	1.67	1.78	1.75	1.89	2.10	1.48	1.52	2.02	1.67	1.63	1.70
Number of living children	1.61	1.71	1.69	1.82	2.01	1.42	1.46	1.95	1.60	1.57	1.63
Number of spontaneous abortion	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.45	1.47	1.46	1.41	1.51
Number of induced abortion	1.48	1.48	1.49	1.48	1.49	1.46	1.46	1.43	1.48	1.42	1.55
Number of stillbirths	1.20	1.23	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.27	1.26	1.19	1.21	1.12	1.30
Number of completed pregnancies	2.08	2.22	2.19	2.35	2.60	1.84	1.90	2.51	2.07	2.02	2.11
Age at first menarche	13.64	13.61	13.60	13.66	13.68	13.56	13.60	13.64	13.61	13.49	13.73
Age at first marriage	20.71	20.63	20.65	20.56	20.47	20.82	20.81	20.51	20.43	20.33	20.53
Age at first birth	27.75	27.89	27.88	27.97	28.08	27.63	27.59	28.10	27.93	27.80	28.05
Number of jobs	1.60	1.61	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.59	1.60	1.59	1.57	1.55	1.60
Mean of the deviations	**1.005**	**1.022**	**1.017**	**1.035**	**1.065**	**0.980**	**0.985**	**1.051**	**1.000**	**-**	**-**
Number of cases (weighted)	7671	7643	7652	7619	7571	7726	7710	5903	9746	-	-

Conclusions

- Methodological assessment on respondent selection techniques
- Understanding the random nature of selection methods
- An effort on

-avoiding similar answers originated from shared experiences and having similar attitudes

-decreasing interviewer and respondent burden as well as interview length and finances

-avoiding third person (another eligible women) effect

-decreasing measurement and non-response error

Conclusions

- For mean type variables, last birthday method with least deviations from TDHS-2013 survey estimates compared to other selection methods
- Kish and TCB methods have small deviations from TDHS-2013 survey statistics
- As literature says, certain non-probabilistic methods produce estimates which approximate general population although there is a lack of randomness

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Who works here? Rostering school staff with vendor-assisted lists

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Aniekan Okon, Teresa Thomas, Steven Borunda Escoto

U.S. Census Bureau

American Association for Public Opinion Research

May 19, 2019

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Institute of Education Sciences

This presentation is intended to promote ideas. The views expressed are part of ongoing research and do not necessarily reflect the position of the U.S. Department of Education or the U.S. Census Bureau.

Overview

- Overview of National Teacher and Principal Survey (NTPS)
- 2014-15 NTPS pilot test
- 2015-16 NTPS: supplemental vendor data
- 2017-18 NTPS: supplemental vendor data and dependent listing/pre-populated lists
- Plans for 2020-21 NTPS

National Teacher and Principal Survey (NTPS)

- Redesign of Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)
  - Final year of SASS in 2011-12
  - NTPS pilot test in 2014-15
  - NTPS in 2015-16, 2017-18, planned for 2020-21
- Surveys of schools, principals, teachers
  - Primary sampling unit is schools
  - Teachers sampled from school-completed Teacher Listing Form (TLF)

2014-15 Pilot Study: Procedures

Vendor provided

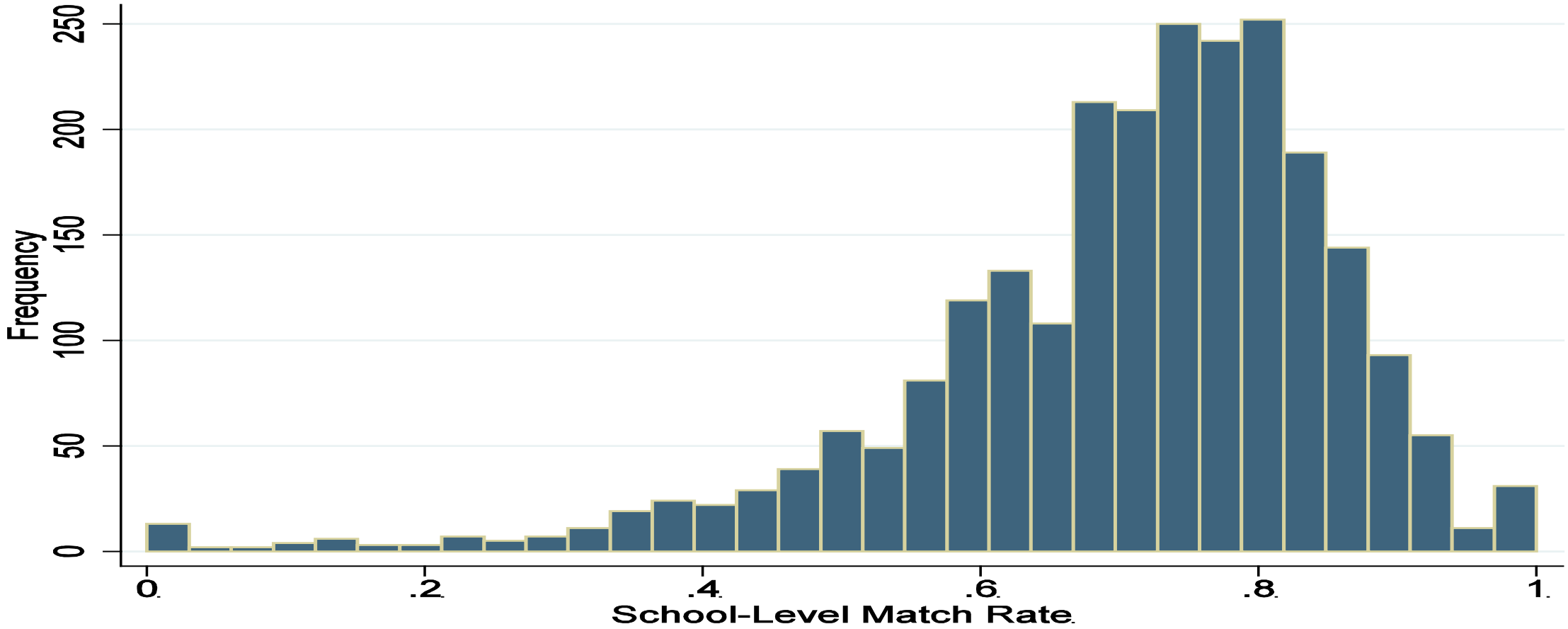
- NCES school ID
- Teacher name
- Teacher e-mail
- Subject area

Vendor unable to provide

- Full-time/part-time status
- Years of experience

Sampled schools were mailed paper TLF to complete

2014-15 Pilot Study: Match Rates across Schools



2014-15 Pilot Study: Match Rates between Traditional TLF and Vendor

Experience and work-status of teachers	N	TLF – Vendor match rate
All teachers	108,860	72%
Teacher experience		
First year	6,440	7%
2-3 years experience	10,800	58%
4-19 years experience	62,760	77%
20+ years experience	23,060	83%
Missing	5,780	71%
Teacher Status		
Full-time	99,420	74%
Part-time	6,320	46%
Unavailable	3,130	74%

2014-15 Pilot Study: Resolving Differences between Traditional TLF and Vendor

Teacher list source	Percent of all observations	Percent correct	Percent of incorrect teachers who used to teach at school
Both Sources	44%	98%	68%
TLF Only	28%	89%	59%
Vendor Only	28%	40%	76%
N Schools	132		

TLF Procedures for 2015-16 NTPS

- Completed by school (paper or online)
- Vendor list
- Clerical research

2015-16 NTPS: Teacher Questionnaire Completion

Response rate type	TLF respondents only	All TLF completion methods
TLF response rate	62%	84%
Teacher response rate (conditional on TLF)	78%	68%
Teacher response rate (overall)	49%	57%

TLF Procedures for 2017-18 NTPS

- Completed by school (paper or online)
- Vendor list
- Clerical research

- NEW: Pre-populated TLFs
- NEW: Private schools

PLEASE READ THE REFERENCE CARD BEFORE CONTINUING.

(A removable reference card is printed on page 4 of this booklet.)

Line Number	Teacher's Name Please review the list of the full-time and part-time teachers who TEACH at THIS SCHOOL. Make any corrections to the teacher's name in pen. If teacher(s) are missing, add their information to this form. Each teacher should be listed only once. Please see the reference card on page 4 for important information about itinerant teachers, substitute teachers, librarians, principals and other staff that may teach at this school. FIRST MIDDLE LAST SUFFIX	Teacher's E-mail Address Please review each teacher's e-mail address. Make any corrections to the teacher's e-mail address in pen. If the e-mail address is missing, write it in this column.	Subject Matter Taught Please review each teacher's subject matter. If the subject matter is not correct, enter the numeric code that corresponds to the subject in which the teacher teaches the most classes. If the teacher teaches two or more subjects equally, enter each numeric code that applies. 1 - Special education (SE) 2 - General elementary (GE) 3 - Math 4 - Science 5 - English/Language arts (ELA) 6 - Social studies (SS) 7 - Vocational/Technical (VT) 8 - Other (e.g., art, music, foreign language, physical education, English as a second language, and any other remaining subjects)	Teacher's Status Please see the reference card on page 4 for important information about itinerant teachers, substitute teachers, librarians, principals and other staff that may teach at this school. **Is this person currently a teacher at this school?**
*Ex. 1	Andrew Michael ~~Schaffer~~ Schafer	~~amshaffer@place.com~~ ams@place.com	~~5-ELA~~ 6	☒ Yes ☐ No
*Ex. 2	Elizabeth Marie Smith	ems@place.com	2-GE	☒ Yes ☐ No
*Ex. 3	Jessica Lynn Jones	jlj@place.com	6	☒ Yes ☐ No
1				☐ Yes ☐ No
2				☐ Yes ☐ No
3				☐ Yes ☐ No

Public School TLF Collection by Priority Status

Priority schools

- Pre-populated TLF from field rep (blank if N/A)
- Self-complete online
- Pre-populated TLF by mail (blank if N/A)
- Sampled from vendor data/clerical lookup

Non-priority schools

- Self-complete online
- Pre-populated TLF by mail (blank if N/A)
- Pre-populated TLF from field rep(blank if N/A)
- Sampled from vendor data/clerical lookup

Percent of Schools that made Changes to Pre-populated TLFs by Completion Mode and Priority Status

Priority collection status and collection mode	Schools	Percent any confirmations	Percent any additions	Percent any deletions
All	2,826	97%	89%	95%
Priority (field)	602	98%	92%	97%
Priority (mail)	27	100%	81%	96%
Non-priority (field)	1,246	96%	89%	94%
Non-priority (mail)	951	97%	87%	95%

Percent of Teachers Confirmed, Added, or Deleted from Pre-populated TLFs by Completion Mode and Priority Status

Priority collection status and collection mode	Schools	Percent confirmed per school	Percent added per school	Percent deleted per school
All	2,826	76%	24%	29%
Priority (field)	602	75%	25%	32%
Priority (mail)	27	75%	25%	31%
Non-priority (field)	1,246	75%	25%	31%
Non-priority (mail)	951	78%	22%	26%

Teachers Listed by TLF Completion Method

Public district and school type	Any TLF method	Blank TLF	Pre-populated TLF	Vendor data	Any school input (blank or pre-populated)
All	43.2	39.4	43.5	50.6	41.1
Special districts	48.1	46.2	46.0	52.9	46.1
Charter schools	34.6	34.4	34.3	38.2	34.3
City schools	44.7	42.8	43.9	49.7	43.4

Teachers Listed by TLF Completion Method (cont'd)

School enrollment	Any TLF method	Blank TLF	Pre-populated TLF	Vendor data	Any school input (blank or pre-populated)
<100 students	10.2	9.2	11.8	10.4	9.7
100-299	19.7	19.6	19.9	19.3	19.7
300-499	29.2	29.3	28.8	30.1	29.1
500-749	40.2	39.9	39.9	41.0	39.9
750-999	54.1	54.9	51.6	56.4	53.2
1000+	91.3	90.3	85.9	99.7	88.2

TLF Completion Method and Teacher Questionnaire Response Rates

Responding school type	Listing form type	Percent completed	Teacher Questionnaire Response Rate
Priority schools	Pre-populated TLF	60%	84%
	Blank TLF	10%	73%
	Vendor data or clerical look-up	30%	57%
Non-priority schools	Blank TLF	47%	88%
	Pre-populated TLF	29%	78%
	Vendor data or clerical look-up	25%	59%

TLF Procedures Planned for 2020-21

- Expand use of pre-populated TLFs
  - Paper and online completion
  - Prioritize schools for which vendor data are unavailable
  - Private schools
- Continue last-resort vendor sampling

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