

Evaluating the Service Monthly and Annual Sample Maintenance (SMASM) Quarterly Birth Recanvassing Operations

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Abstract

The US Census Bureau's quarterly birth sampling for Retail, Wholesale, and Service (RWS) sectors is a two-phase process. A sample of newly created EINs is drawn in the first phase and sent the Business and Professional Classification Report (SQ-Class), which collects classification, sales, and structural information. Sampled cases from first phase are then subjected to sampling in second phase, based on the responses from the SQ-Class when available. Selects are added to the current RWS surveys. Not all EINs will receive enough information to be subjected to second phase sampling. These EINs are recanvassed every other quarter until enough information is received to subject them or determine them to be out-of-scope. As a result, EINs that appear to be births in one year may actually have come into existence in prior years. This paper will examine the volume and characteristics of recanvassed cases, their prevalence among second phase selects, the underlying patterns of cases with continuous ineligibility for second phase sampling, the possible impact of these recanvassed cases on the RWS surveys, and mitigation strategies to reduce the number of recanvassable cases each quarter.

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Key Words: administrative data, telephone follow-up, multi-phase sampling, industry classification, measure of size, recanvassing

1. Birth Sampling Recanvassing

After each Economic Census, the Economic Statistical Methods Division, or ESMD, of the United States Census Bureau reselects current sub-annual and annual retail, wholesale, and service survey samples during a Business Sample Revision (BSR). The Census Bureau updates these samples quarterly with new employer births in a two-phase sampling procedure. In the first phase, a sample of new or reactivated Employer Identification Numbers (EINs) and newly geographically in-scope EINs is selected using stratified systematic sampling. Strata are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code and quarterly payroll. Selected EINs are canvassed, that is, mailed the Business and Professional Classification Report. Respondents are asked for primary business and primary business activity (i.e., classification), as well as two months of sales or receipts data. The form also asks EINs to provide company structure information. The first phase selects which have sufficient NAICS detail, payroll, and reported sales or

receipts used to calculate a measure of size (MOS), are then eligible for the next quarter's second phase processing. Second phase processing uses stratified systematic sampling to ensure that EINs of similar size and type are sampled together. The EINs that are selected during second phase processing are added to the BSR surveys to supplement the initial sample selected after the Economic Census.

As stated above, to be eligible for second phase sampling, an EIN must have an MOS and a fully classified NAICS. However, not all EINs canvassed during first phase will have enough data associated with them to calculate an MOS or assign a fully classified NAICS for sampling going into second phase. Consequently, these EINs are considered "ineligible" and are set aside to be reconvassed in future quarters.

For an EIN to be reconvassed it must meet the following four conditions:

1. Not mailed in the previous quarter.
2. Has current or previous quarter's payroll.
3. Required by the IRS to file Form 941 or Form 944.
4. Is geographically in-scope.

These four conditions are checked at the time of second phase sampling for the current quarter. Thus, newly canvassed EINs that do not have enough sampling information going into second phase will not be reconvassed right away. Rather, the earliest they would be reconvassed would be the following quarter. The EINs that meet these conditions will be reconvassed later in the quarter and receive the same form as if they were first phase selects. An example of the timing of a reconvassing attempt is given in the next section.

To this point, no research had ever been conducted on the number of reconvassings during a BSR. EINs that have been reconvassed have the potential to stay in birth sampling for an extended period. With that in mind, this research wanted to explore the percentage of EINs that had been reconvassed and then selected in a different year than the year in which they were initially canvassed. Additionally, this research aims to analyze the extent of our reconvassing efforts and to potentially reduce follow-up costs, by answering the following questions:

- What percentage of second phase selects had been reconvassed each quarter?
- How does this percentage change over the course of the sample?
- How many reconvassing attempts were made?
- Are there consistent quarter-to-quarter patterns among reconvassed births?
- What can be done to reduce the number of ineligible EINs each quarter?

2. Reconvassing Attempt Tracking over Time

Figures 1 and 2 display the reconvassing attempt counts for the 2012 BSR and the 2017 BSR (BSR-12 and BSR-17). The red lines indicate the count of EINs that have been reconvassed for the first time. The blue lines indicate the total count of all reconvassed EINs.

For the first two quarters of reconvassing operations, the number of new instances will be the same as the total number of reconvassed EINs. For instance, the first quarter of reconvassing attempts was completed in Quarter 2 2012 (2012Q2) for BSR-12, as shown

in Figure 1. These EINs were first canvassed after they were selected in 2011Q4’s first phase sampling operations and, without enough information to be subjected to 2012Q1 second phase, they were recanvassed for the first time in 2012Q2. Because of condition #1 from the previous page, none of these EINs could be recanvassed for a second time in 2012Q3. However, EINs selected and first canvassed in 2012Q1’s first phase sampling operations were potentially recanvassed for the first time in 2012Q3. As a result, these two quarters will only have newly, i.e., first time, recanvassed EINs. The earliest a nonrespondent from the 2012Q2 recanvassing efforts could be considered for additional follow-up is in 2012Q4. Of the 800 EINs recanvassed in 2012Q4, 100 or 12.5% had first been recanvassed in 2012Q2.

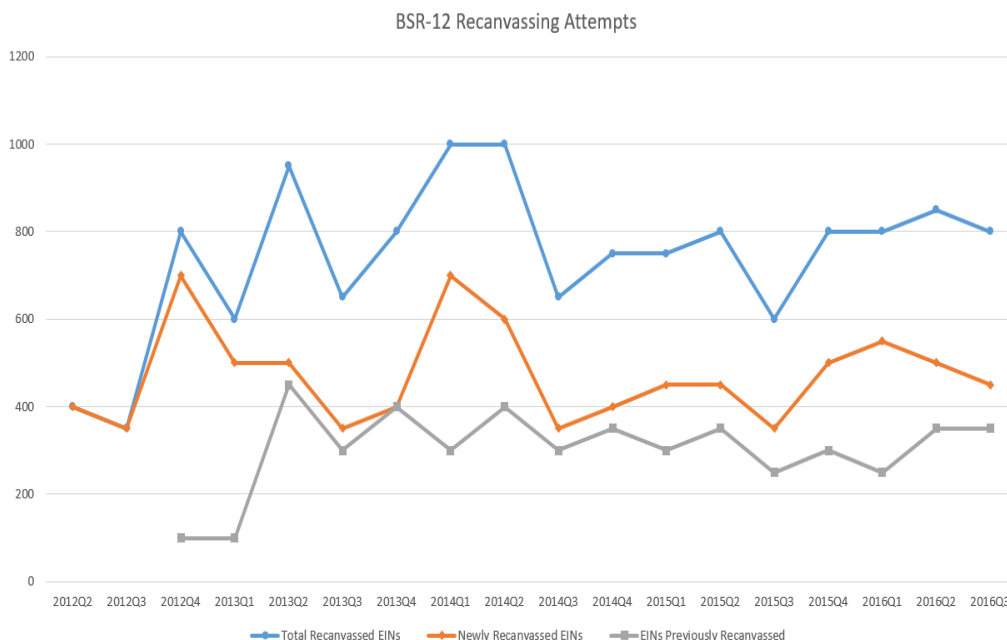


Figure 1: BSR-12 counts for recanvassing attempts.
 Source: BSR-12 Second Phase Sample Register

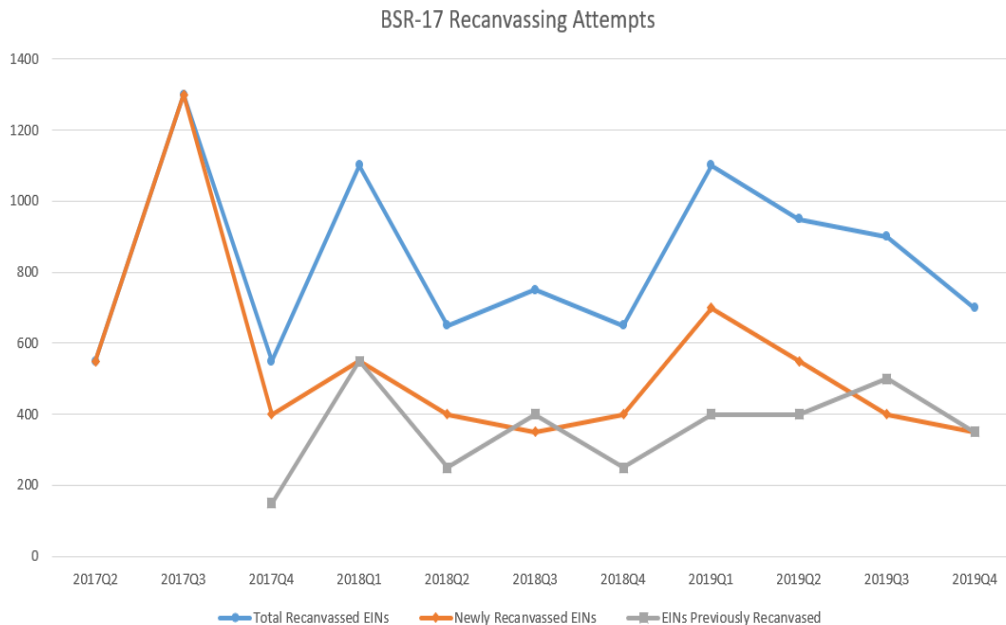


Figure 2: BSR-17 counts for recanvassing attempts.
Source: BSR-17 Second Phase Sample Register

After the first two quarters for each BSR, the lines for the number of newly recanvassed EINs and the total number of recanvassed EINs separate as older EINs are being recanvassed for at least a second time. Complete data on total and new recanvassing attempts, that is, EINs being recanvassed for the first time, are found in the Appendix Tables 1 and 2.

3. Recanvassed EINs Selected During Second Phase Sampling

This section will examine, by quarter, the percentage of second phase selects that were also recanvassed and how this percentage changes over time. First recanvassing efforts for the birth sampling process in BSR-12 were made during 2012Q2. Assuming we received response data, the first quarter that recanvassed EINs could have been subjected to second phase sampling was 2012Q3. Alternatively, the final quarter for data collection for BSR-12 recanvassing attempts was 2016Q3. Therefore, the last quarter that recanvassed EINs from BSR-12 could have been subjected to second phase sampling would have been 2016Q4.

EINs not subjected to sampling will either reappear in future quarters for another attempt of being subjected or be dropped entirely from sampling -- for example, an EIN whose type of business is out-of-scope to the BSR surveys would be dropped from second phase sampling.

Figure 3 displays the total number of BSR-12 second phase selects by quarter that had been recanvassed at least once by the time they were selected. Figure 4 shows what percent the BSR-12 recanvassed second phase selects make of the total selects. Figures 5 and 6 are the BSR-17 counterparts to Figures 3 and 4. Full table data are shown in Appendix Tables 3 through 6.

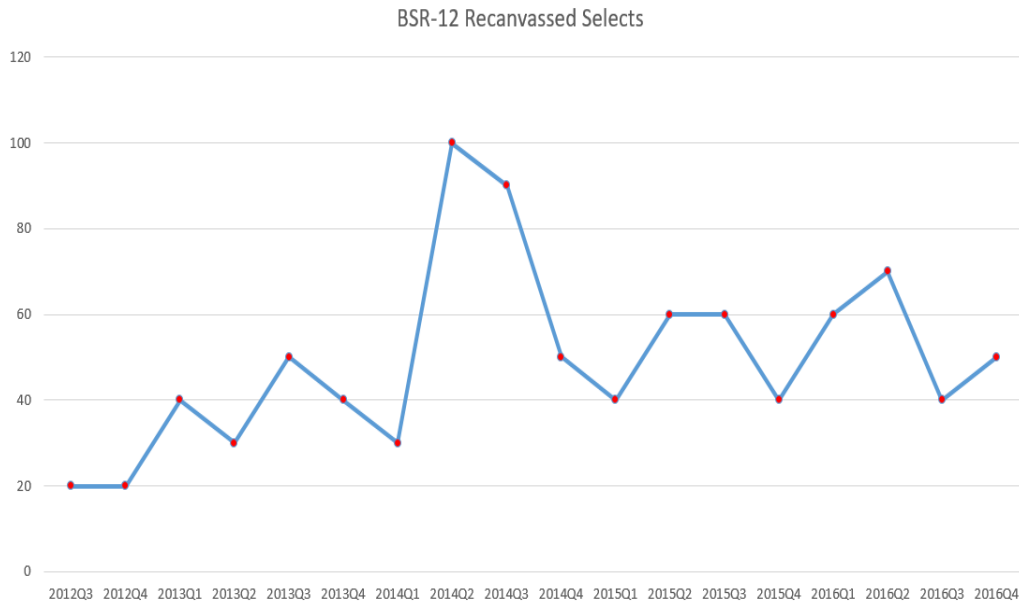


Figure 3: BSR-12 number of selects that have been recanvassed.
 Source: BSR-12 Second Phase Sample Register

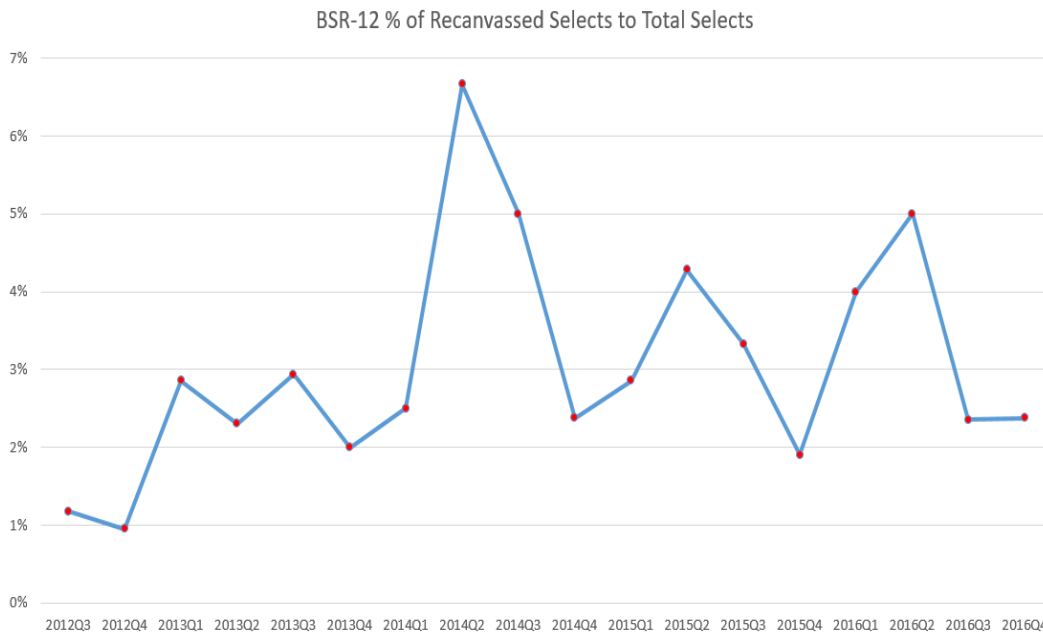


Figure 4: BSR-12 percent of recanvassed selects to total selects.
 Source: BSR-12 Second Phase Sample Register

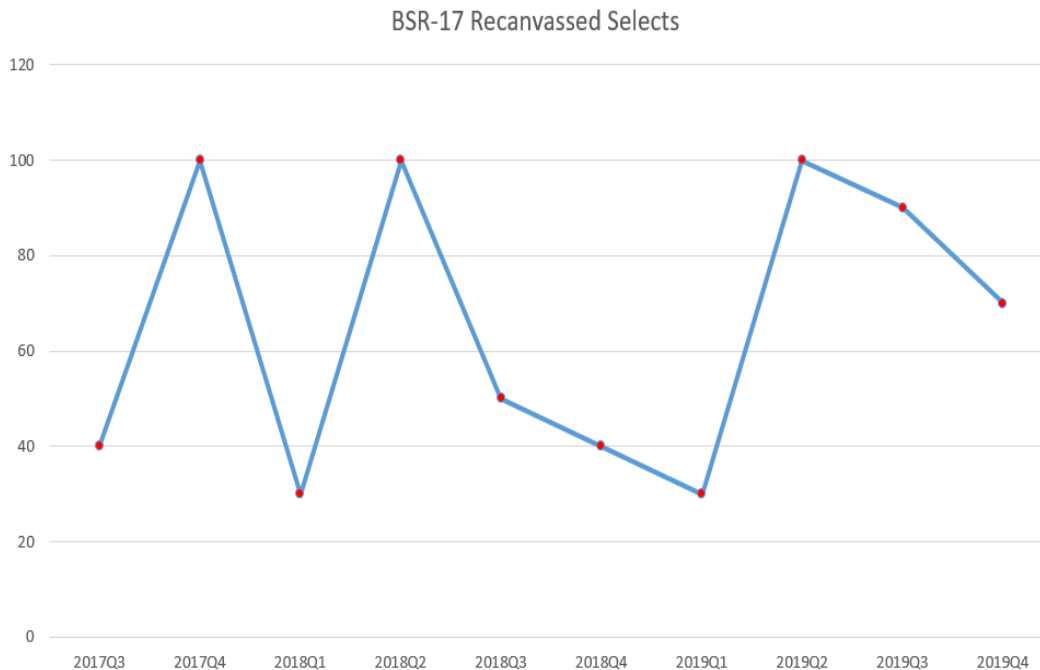


Figure 5: BSR-17 number of selects that have been recanvassed.
 Source: BSR-17 Second Phase Sample Register

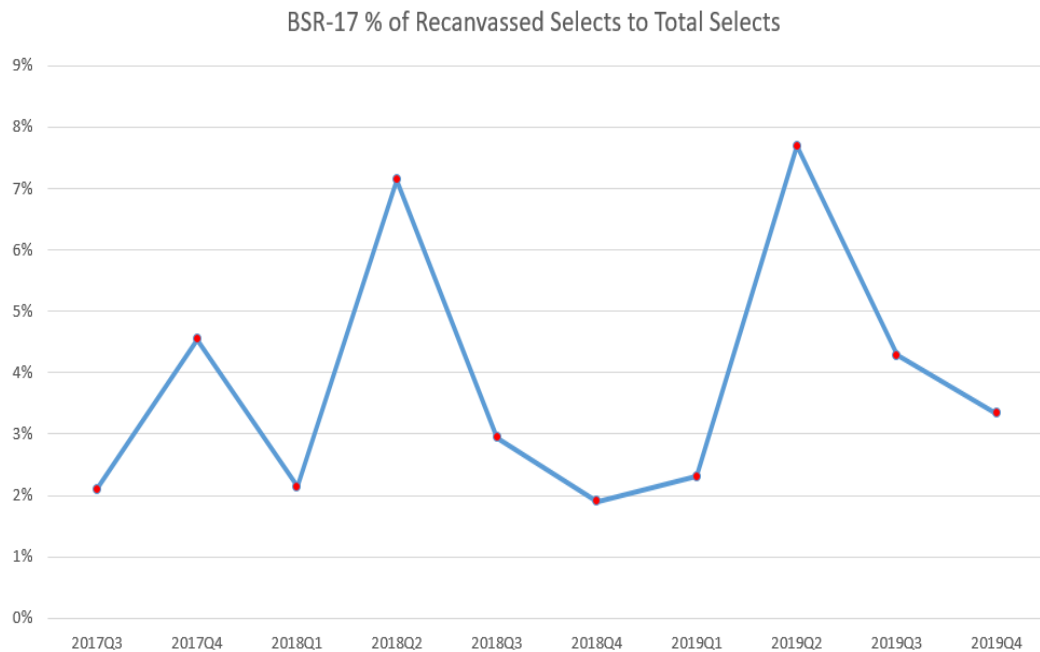


Figure 6: BSR-17 percent of recanvassed selects to total selects.
 Source: BSR-17 Second Phase Sample Register

Figure 4 shows that, in general, for BSR-12, recanvassed selects made up one to five percent of the total number of selects each quarter, with a spike close to 7% of the total number of selects in 2014Q2. Similarly, Figure 6 shows that, in general, for BSR-17,

re canvassed selects made up two to seven percent of the total number of selects each quarter, with a spike around 8% in 2019Q2. With the exception of an increase in the total number of re canvassed selects as well as the percent of total selects that are re canvassed selects in the second quarter each year, there does not seem to be a pattern to the percent of re canvassed selects over time. The second quarter increases are likely due to the larger number of birth EINs that generally appear in third quarter each year. With a larger number of birth EINs, a larger number of EINs are canvassed. Therefore, a larger number will ultimately be re canvassed two quarters later (i.e., Quarter 1 of the following year), leading to a larger number of those re canvassed cases being selected in second phase in the following quarter (i.e., Quarter 2).

The rationale for the spikes in 2014Q2 and 2019Q2 is not as clear. Each quarter, as part of the data collection efforts for the Business and Professional Classification Report, there is a follow-up process where staff attempt to contact non-respondents. The 2013Q3 follow-up began 9/18/2013 and ran through 11/8/2013 (37 business days). However, between 10/1/2013 and 10/17/2013 (12 business days), the federal government was shut down. This left 25 business days to perform follow-up. There is the potential that EINs that would have normally received follow-up correspondence ended up receiving none and remained in a non-response state during this time. Thus, these EINs would be eligible for re canvassing two quarters later. During 2014Q1, these EINs would be re canvassed and any response from them would be included in the 2014Q2 second phase. Therefore, a potential hypothesis is that a decrease in the amount of follow-up operations caused by the 2013 federal government shutdown may have led to higher than normal rates of re canvassed selects in 2014Q2.

Although a similar federal government shutdown preceded 2019Q2, the timing does not allow for the same rationale to be applied. Unlike the 2013 shutdown, which impacted follow-up operations for third quarter, the 2018-2019 federal government shutdown impacted follow-up operations for fourth quarter (i.e., 2018Q4). Therefore, if a larger number of nonrespondents existed due to the shutdown, those cases would be re canvassed in 2019Q2 and included in the 2019Q3 second phase, not 2019Q2. At this time, there is no clear rationale for the 2019Q2 increase in the number of re canvassed selects.

Federal shutdown or not, there were large numbers of new re canvassing attempts in 2014Q1 (red line Figure 1) and 2019Q1 (red line Figure 2). Having a larger input of re canvassed EINs going into second phase, it is reasonable to expect these EINs to make up a higher percentage of selects during 2014Q2 and 2019Q2, respectively.

The next question to address is about how many re canvassing attempts are made to EINs that become eventual second phase selects. Table 1 shows the total number of re canvassed selects each quarter and the cumulative number of times these EINs were re canvassed for BSR-12. As previously mentioned, the first re canvassing attempts were sent out in 2012Q2 and the first time the re canvassed EINs were subjected to second phase sampling was 2012Q3. Thus, there is an average of one re canvassing attempt per EIN for that quarter. Also, since an EIN can only be re canvassed every other quarter, the selects from 2012Q4 would have first been re canvassed in 2012Q3 – explaining their average of one re canvassing attempt per EIN. The first quarter of second phase selects having EINs re canvassed for at least the second time over the course of the sample is 2013Q1. The 40 selected EINs had been cumulatively re canvassed a total of 50 times. The subjected-but-

not-selected EINs are also shown in Table 1 so that their average number of attempts can be compared to those of the selects. In general, the differences are negligible.

Table 1: BSR-12 average number of recanvassing attempts per recanvassed and subjected EIN.

Source: BSR-12 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Second Phase Quarter</i>	<i>Count of Recanvassed Selects</i>	<i>Cumulative Recanvassing Attempts of the Selects</i>	<i>Average Number of Recanvassing Attempts for Selects</i>	<i>Count of Recanvassed Nonselects</i>	<i>Cumulative Recanvassing Attempts of the Nonselects</i>	<i>Average Number of Recanvassing Attempts for Nonselects</i>
2012Q3	20	20	1.0	150	150	1.0
2012Q4	20	20	1.0	100	100	1.0
2013Q1	40	50	1.3	200	250	1.3
2013Q2	30	40	1.3	200	250	1.3
2013Q3	50	80	1.6	300	400	1.3
2013Q4	40	60	1.5	200	250	1.3
2014Q1	30	40	1.3	200	300	1.5
2014Q2	100	150	1.5	600	900	1.5
2014Q3	90	150	1.7	450	750	1.7
2014Q4	50	80	1.6	250	450	1.8
2015Q1	40	70	1.8	300	550	1.8
2015Q2	60	90	1.5	350	500	1.4
2015Q3	60	90	1.5	300	500	1.7
2015Q4	40	70	1.8	250	400	1.6
2016Q1	60	100	1.7	350	600	1.7
2016Q2	70	100	1.4	300	500	1.7
2016Q3	40	70	1.8	250	350	1.4
2016Q4	50	80	1.6	200	300	1.5

Table 2 is the BSR-17 complement to Table 1. As in BSR-12, the first two quarters of each table will always average one reconvassing attempt per selected EIN. Again, the subjected-but-not-selected EINs are included to compare the averages with the selected EINs. The differences are still small, with the largest differences at five tenths of a percent.

Table 2: BSR-17 average number of reconvassing attempts per reconvassed and subjected EIN.

Source: BSR-17 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Second Phase Quarter</i>	<i>Count of Reconvassed Selects</i>	<i>Cumulative Reconvassing Attempts of the Selects</i>	<i>Average Number of Reconvassing Attempts for Selects</i>	<i>Count of Reconvassed Nonselects</i>	<i>Cumulative Reconvassing Attempts of the Nonselects</i>	<i>Average Number of Reconvassing Attempts for Nonselects</i>
2017Q3	40	40	1.0	200	200	1.0
2017Q4	100	100	1.0	500	500	1.0
2018Q1	30	40	1.3	150	150	1.0
2018Q2	100	150	1.5	450	600	1.3
2018Q3	50	50	1.0	200	300	1.5
2018Q4	40	50	1.3	200	350	1.8
2019Q1	30	50	1.7	150	200	1.3
2019Q2	100	150	1.5	400	600	1.5
2019Q3	90	150	1.7	350	600	1.7
2019Q4	70	150	2.1	350	600	1.7

4. Reconvassing Attempts

Figure 7 shows the number of BSR-12 EINs that were reconvassed by the number of reconvassing attempts. For example, there were 1700 EINs that were reconvassed exactly twice. There is a sharp decline after each reconvassing attempt. Of the approximately 8,500 EINs that were reconvassed, around 1,200 (14.1%) were reconvassed more than twice.

To this point, only subjected EINs have been discussed. There are outcomes in second phase sampling where an EIN is not subjected to second phase sampling. For example, an EIN with a NAICS classification that is out of scope to the BSR surveys would not be subjected to second phase sampling, but would have been successfully evaluated for eligibility for second phase sampling. For the purposes of Figures 7 and 8, all EINs that had enough information to determine if they should be subjected to second phase sampling are included as having successfully gone through second phase. In this instance, EINs that are successful will not receive consideration for future second phases. This could happen due to them being selected, subjected-but-not-selected, or determined to be ineligible for further processing, i.e., being out of scope to the BSR surveys. Each figure is a snapshot in time. In the case of BSR-12, had sampling continued the EINs that did not successfully go through second phase by the end of BSR-12 would have been candidates for future reconvassing attempts. For BSR-17, at this point in the research, these EINs continue to be candidates for future reconvassing attempts.

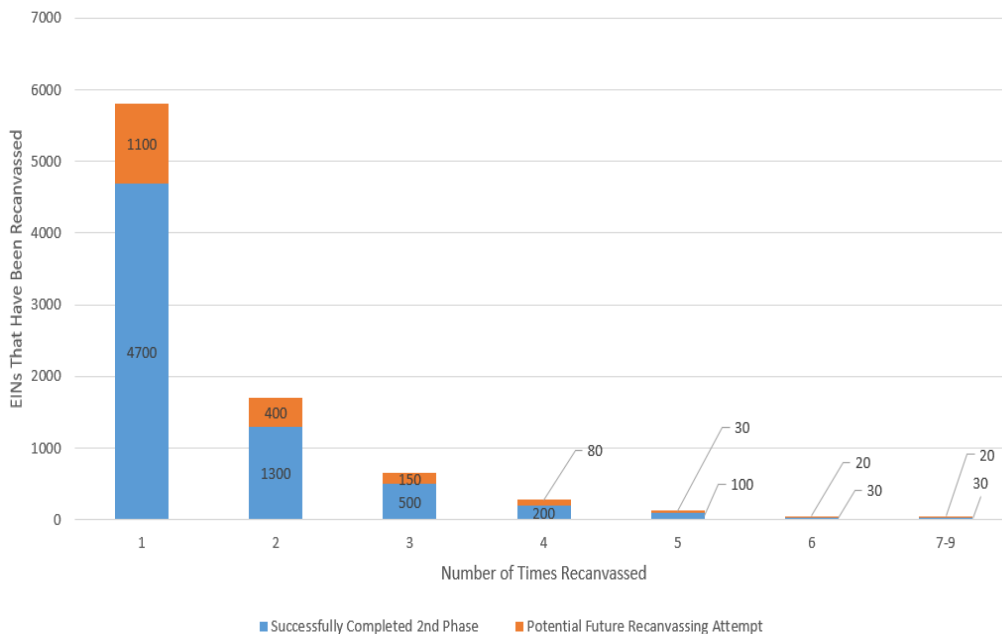


Figure 7: BSR-12 number of recanvassing attempts made per EIN.
 Source: BSR-12 Second Phase Sample Register

The above figure shows that the cumulative frequency of recanvassing attempts per EIN is exponentially decaying. However, the ratio between the ‘successful’ EINs and the ‘unsuccessful’ EINs remains relatively consistent up to a point. For instance, EINs that received up to five recanvassing attempts successfully go through second phase sampling 70% to 80% of the time. After the fifth recanvassing attempt, the ‘successful’ ratio begins to fluctuate and the total number of EINs that make it to the sixth and higher recanvassing attempt are small. This may suggest that over the course of the sample, five recanvassing attempts may be the ideal maximum number of attempts. Table 3 shows the full breakout of the data.

Table 3: BSR-12 number of reconvening attempts made per EIN.
Source: BSR-12 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Number of Reconvening Attempts</i>	<i>Successfully Completed Second Phase</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1	No	1100	19.0%
	Yes	4700	81.0%
2	No	400	23.5%
	Yes	1300	76.5%
3	No	150	23.1%
	Yes	500	76.9%
4	No	80	28.6%
	Yes	200	71.4%
5	No	30	23.1%
	Yes	100	76.9%
6	No	20	40.0%
	Yes	30	60.0%
7-9	No	20	40.0%
	Yes	30	60.0%

Figure 8 shows the number of reconvening attempts per EIN for BSR-17. Currently, only the EINs with one reconvening attempt show similar ratios to the BSR-12 data. As BSR-17 progresses, the expectation is that the data will be similar to BSR-12. Table 4 displays the full breakout of the data.

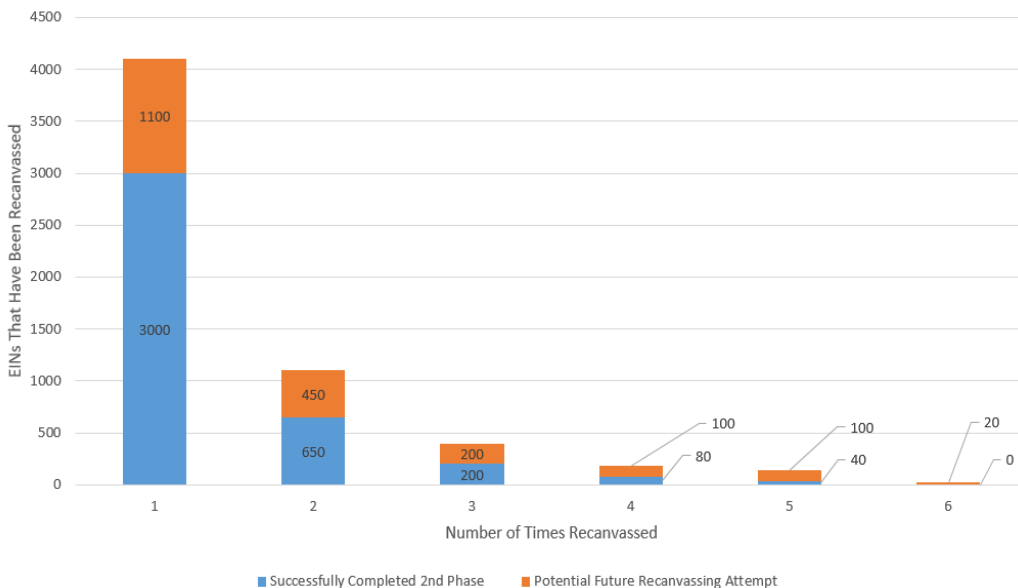


Figure 8: BSR-17 number of reconvening attempts made per EIN.
Source: BSR-17 Second Phase Sample Register

Table 4: BSR-17 number of reconvassing attempts made per EIN.
Source: BSR-17 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Number of Reconvassing Attempts</i>	<i>Successfully Completed Second Phase</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1	No	1100	26.8%
	Yes	3000	73.2%
2	No	450	40.9%
	Yes	650	59.1%
3	No	200	50.0%
	Yes	200	50.0%
4	No	100	55.6%
	Yes	80	44.4%
5	No	100	71.4%
	Yes	40	28.6%
6	No	20	100.0%
	Yes	0	0.0%

5. EINs Subjected in a Later Year than When They First Appeared in Second Phase Processing

Because of the length of time that passes between when an EIN is first canvassed for first phase, and then reconvassed, and ultimately subjected/selected in second phase, reconvassed EINs are sometimes not added to survey samples until a much later date from their inclusion in the business universe. Table 5 shows the BSR-12 EINs that were subjected in a later year than when they first appeared during second phase processing. For example, in 2013, there were a total of 6400 EINs that were selected in second phase sampling. Of the 6400, 70 EINs first appeared in second phase sampling in a year prior to 2013. The table also displays the percentage of these “later year” EINs compared to the total EINs that were subjected in that particular year. For 2013, of the 6400 EINs that were selected that year, only 1.1% of those EINs first appeared in second phase processing in a previous year. Of the total number of EINs subjected throughout BSR-12, these percentages are quite small.

Table 5: BSR-12 percentage of EINs subjected in a later year from when they first appeared in second phase processing.

Source: BSR-12 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Subjected Year</i>	<i>Selected into Second Phase</i>	<i>Count First Appearing in an Earlier Year</i>	<i>Overall Count</i>	<i>Percent Appearing in an Earlier Year</i>
2013	Yes	70	6400	1.1%
2013	No	400	30400	1.3%
2014	Yes	100	6600	1.5%
2014	No	650	31100	2.1%
2015	Yes	90	6700	1.3%
2015	No	600	32000	1.9%
2016	Yes	100	6700	1.5%
2016	No	600	32600	1.8%

Table 6 shows the number of BSR-17 EINs that were subjected in a different year than when they first appeared during second phase. In 2018, 1.4% of selects first appeared in second phase prior to 2018. In 2019, 1.5% of selects first appeared during second phase prior to 2019. Thus far, these percentages are similar to those from BSR-12.

Table 6: BSR-17 percentage of EINs subjected in a later year from when they first appeared in second phase processing.

Source: BSR-17 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Subjected Year</i>	<i>Selected into Second Phase</i>	<i>Count First Appearing in an Earlier Year</i>	<i>Overall Count</i>	<i>Percent Appearing in an Earlier Year</i>
2018	Yes	90	6600	1.4%
2018	No	500	41600	1.2%
2019	Yes	100	6800	1.5%
2019	No	500	35300	1.4%

6. Conclusions

Although this research focuses on the reconvassing efforts for our birth sampling process, it is necessary to note that the majority of birth EINs are processed without the need for reconvassing. In BSR-12, the maximum percentage of EINs that had been reconvassed and also selected was just over 6.5%. In BSR-17, that maximum is just under 8%. For the EINs that are reconvassed, the efforts are working. On average, it takes fewer than two reconvassing attempts to subject an EIN to sampling. Additionally, the percentage of reconvassed EINs subjected in a different year than the one in which they first presented for second phase processing is also small, usually between 1.5% and 2.0%.

To reduce the number of ineligibles each quarter, the one element that Census Bureau staff can directly affect is NAICS classification. Future studies should focus on ways to obtain proper NAICS classifications in a timelier manner. For instance, future research may investigate the feasibility of using outside sources to identify a fully classified NAICS. Another possible intervention could be to target the specific EINs with classification problems. During second phase processing, birth EINs are checked against the survey to see if their NAICS are refined enough to be placed onto the survey. This NAICS check could take place in advance such that the EINs with NAICS issues could be targeted for follow-up.

Another issue of interest is the number of times an EIN is canvassed. Over 80% of EINs are canvassed only once or twice. EINs that have been canvassed multiple times may not resemble EINs that were subjected soon after creation in terms of their growth. Canvassed EINs have had more time to grow than those EINs only canvassed once. Future research could examine how an EIN has changed over time prior to its subjection with regards to its MOS.

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Appendix

Appendix Table 1: BSR-12 recanvassing attempt counts. Due to rounding quarters may not add to 100%.

Source: BSR-12 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Second Phase Quarter</i>	<i>Number of Recanvassed EINs</i>	<i>Newly Recanvassed EINs (No Prior Attempts)</i>	<i>% of EINs That Are Newly Recanvassed</i>	<i>EINs Previously Recanvassed</i>	<i>% of EINs Previously Recanvassed</i>
2012Q2	400	400	100.0%		
2012Q3	350	350	100.0%		
2012Q4	800	700	87.5%	100	12.5%
2013Q1	600	500	83.3%	100	16.7%
2013Q2	950	500	52.6%	450	47.4%
2013Q3	650	350	53.8%	300	46.2%
2013Q4	800	400	50.0%	400	50.0%
2014Q1	1000	700	70.0%	300	30.0%
2014Q2	1000	600	60.0%	400	40.0%
2014Q3	650	350	53.8%	300	46.2%
2014Q4	750	400	53.3%	350	46.7%
2015Q1	750	450	60.0%	300	40.0%
2015Q2	800	450	56.3%	350	43.8%
2015Q3	600	350	58.3%	250	41.7%
2015Q4	800	500	62.5%	300	37.5%
2016Q1	800	550	68.8%	250	31.3%
2016Q2	850	500	58.8%	350	41.2%
2016Q3	800	450	56.3%	350	43.8%

Appendix Table 2: BSR-17 reconvening attempt counts.
Source: BSR-17 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Second Phase Quarter</i>	<i>Number of Reconvened EINs</i>	<i>Newly Reconvened EINs (No Prior Attempts)</i>	<i>% of EINs That Are Newly Reconvened.</i>	<i>EINs Previously Reconvenes</i>	<i>% of EINs Previously Reconvened</i>
2017Q2	550	550	100.0%		
2017Q3	1300	1300	100.0%		
2017Q4	550	400	72.7%	150	27.3%
2018Q1	1100	550	50.0%	550	50.0%
2018Q2	650	400	61.5%	250	38.5%
2018Q3	750	350	46.7%	400	53.3%
2018Q4	650	400	61.5%	250	38.5%
2019Q1	1100	700	63.6%	400	36.4%
2019Q2	950	550	57.9%	400	42.1%
2019Q3	900	400	44.4%	500	55.6%
2019Q4	700	350	50.0%	350	50.0%

Appendix Table 3: Percentage of BSR-12 EINs selected in second phase that had been reconvened.

Source: BSR-12 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Second Phase Quarter</i>	<i>Count of Reconvened Selects</i>	<i>Count of All Selects</i>	<i>% of Selects that were Reconvened</i>	<i>Total Subjected Reconvened EINs</i>	<i>% of Subjected Reconvened EINs that were Selects</i>
2012Q3	20	1700	1.2%	170	11.8%
2012Q4	20	2100	1.0%	120	16.7%
2013Q1	40	1400	2.9%	240	16.7%
2013Q2	30	1300	2.3%	230	13.0%
2013Q3	50	1700	2.9%	350	14.3%
2013Q4	40	2000	2.0%	240	16.7%
2014Q1	30	1200	2.5%	230	13.0%
2014Q2	100	1500	6.7%	700	14.3%
2014Q3	90	1800	5.0%	540	16.7%
2014Q4	50	2100	2.4%	300	16.7%
2015Q1	40	1400	2.9%	340	11.8%
2015Q2	60	1400	4.3%	410	14.6%
2015Q3	60	1800	3.3%	360	16.7%
2015Q4	40	2100	1.9%	290	13.8%
2016Q1	60	1500	4.0%	410	14.6%
2016Q2	70	1400	5.0%	370	18.9%
2016Q3	40	1700	2.4%	290	13.8%
2016Q4	50	2100	2.4%	250	20.0%

Appendix Table 4: Percentage of BSR-17 EINs selected in second phase that had been recanvassed.

Source: BSR-17 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Second Phase Quarter</i>	<i>Count of Recanvassed Selects</i>	<i>Count of All Selects</i>	<i>% of Selects that were Recanvassed</i>	<i>Total Subjected Recanvassed EINs</i>	<i>% of Subjected Recanvassed EINs that were Selects</i>
2017Q3	40	1900	2.1%	240	16.7%
2017Q4	100	2200	4.5%	600	16.7%
2018Q1	30	1400	2.1%	180	16.7%
2018Q2	100	1400	7.1%	550	18.2%
2018Q3	50	1700	2.9%	250	20.0%
2018Q4	40	2100	1.9%	240	16.7%
2019Q1	30	1300	2.3%	180	16.7%
2019Q2	100	1300	7.7%	500	20.0%
2019Q3	90	2100	4.3%	440	20.5%
2019Q4	70	2100	3.3%	420	16.7%

Appendix Table 5: Percentage of BSR-12 EINs subjected-but-not-selected in second phase that had been recanvassed.

Source: BSR-12 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Second Phase Quarter</i>	<i>Count of Recanvassed Nonselects</i>	<i>Count of All Nonselects</i>	<i>% of Nonselects that were Recanvassed</i>	<i>Total Subjected Recanvassed EINs</i>	<i>% of Subjected Recanvassed EINs that were Nonselects</i>
2012Q3	150	9100	1.6%	170	88.2%
2012Q4	100	9200	1.1%	120	83.3%
2013Q1	200	6500	3.1%	240	83.3%
2013Q2	200	6100	3.3%	230	87.0%
2013Q3	300	8900	3.4%	350	85.7%
2013Q4	200	8900	2.2%	240	83.3%
2014Q1	200	5500	3.6%	230	87.0%
2014Q2	600	7100	8.5%	700	85.7%
2014Q3	450	9300	4.8%	540	83.3%
2014Q4	250	9200	2.7%	300	83.3%
2015Q1	300	6700	4.5%	340	88.2%
2015Q2	350	6400	5.5%	410	85.4%
2015Q3	300	9300	3.2%	360	83.3%
2015Q4	250	9600	2.6%	290	86.2%
2016Q1	350	7100	4.9%	410	85.4%
2016Q2	300	6700	4.5%	370	81.1%
2016Q3	250	9400	2.7%	290	86.2%
2016Q4	200	9400	2.1%	250	80.0%

Appendix Table 6: Percentage of BSR-17 EINs subjected-but-not-selected in second phase that had been recanvassed.

Source: BSR-17 Second Phase Sample Register

<i>Second Phase Quarter</i>	<i>Count of Recanvassed Nonselects</i>	<i>Count of All Nonselects</i>	<i>% of Nonselects that were Recanvassed</i>	<i>Total Subjected Recanvassed EINs</i>	<i>% of Subjected Recanvassed EINs that were Nonselects</i>
2017Q3	200	13000	1.5%	240	83.3%
2017Q4	500	13500	3.7%	600	83.3%
2018Q1	150	9000	1.7%	180	83.3%
2018Q2	450	9100	4.9%	550	81.8%
2018Q3	200	13000	1.5%	250	80.0%
2018Q4	200	10500	1.9%	240	83.3%
2019Q1	150	6800	2.2%	180	83.3%
2019Q2	400	6000	6.7%	500	80.0%
2019Q3	350	12000	2.9%	440	79.5%
2019Q4	350	10500	3.3%	420	83.3%