Testing a Probability-Based Online Panel Self-Administration of the Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey

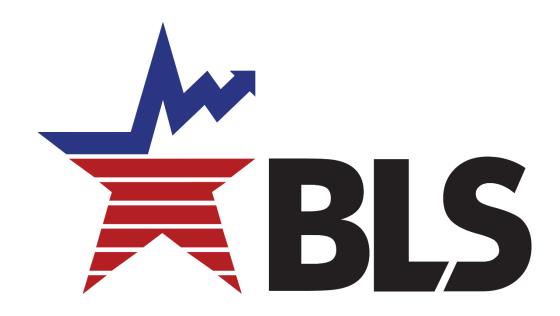
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2022 Joint Statistical Meetings August 7, 2022



Outline

- Background
- Online Panel Self-Administered Diary (OPSAD) test design
- Completion and consent rates
 - ► By demographics
- Data quality
 - ► Item nonresponse
 - ► Entry counts
 - **▶** Itemization
 - Drop-off
- Next steps





Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey

- CE Diary Survey traditionally uses two one-week paper diaries to collect household expenditures
- Interviewers place the diaries in person, train respondents how to record the household's daily expenditures, contact them during the week to encourage diary keeping, and collect any forgotten expenditures at the end of the diary period
- Online diary mode available in 2020 using these protocols, with interviewers training respondents on diary-keeping in person, or by telephone due to COVID-19 restrictions
- How would a fully **self-administered** mode compare to our production?
 - ► Conducted test in a probability-based online panel to assess the performance of an online diary administered *without* the aid of an interviewer



Online Panel Self-Administered Diary (OPSAD) Test Design

- Conducted on the Ipsos KnowledgePanel®, a probability-based web panel designed to be representative of the U.S.
- Field period: November 2021 January 2022
- Independent samples drawn for each of the 3 months
- Total starting sample: 12,700 adults representing their households
- Stages:
 - ► Initial Household Characteristics Survey (developed based on CE CAPI instrument)
 - ► Two-week Consumer Spending Diary
- Incentives:
 - > \$2 cash equivalent for completing Household Characteristics Survey
 - > \$50 cash equivalent for qualifying as a complete for the Spending Diary



OPSAD Test Design – Email Communications

Household Characteristics Survey (HCS)

Refers to days within a given month of the field period



Spending Diary

Refers to days after completing Household Characteristics Survey and agreeing to participate in Spending Diary





Household Characteristics Survey (HCS)

- In the current Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey, the interviewer records information on the household, including member demographics, work experience, income, and typical household spending.
- For OPSAD, a self-administered version of this questionnaire was developed based on the CE CAPI instrument.
- For some respondent demographics, previously collected Ipsos profile data was available, allowing these questions to be eliminated.
- Median completion time for OPSAD HCS: 11 minutes
- One of the final HCS questions describes the Diary task, informs respondents of the \$50 incentive, and asks if they are willing to participate.
 - ▶ Only respondents who consented to participate in the Diary received an invitation.



Diary Survey

- One household respondent reports on all household expenditures
- Expenditures grouped into four categories:
 - ► Food and Drinks For Home Consumption
 - ► Meals, Snacks, and Drinks Away from Home
 - ► Clothing, Shoes, Jewelry, and Accessories
 - ► All Other Products, Services, and Expenses





Diary Instructional Materials for Respondents

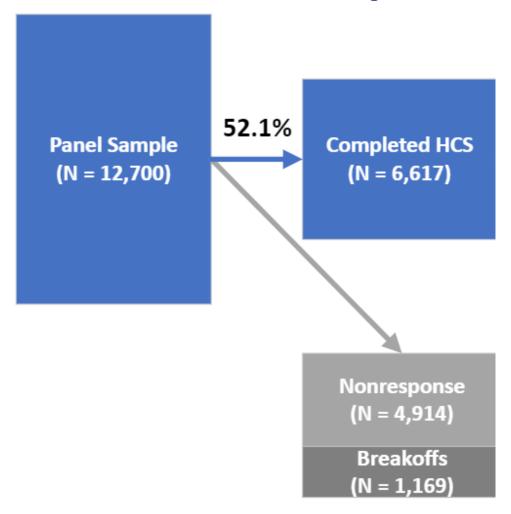
- In the online diary instrument:
 - User Guide pdf
 - ► Instructions, FAQs, Definitions, Examples
 - ► Video Tutorial Links

- Help Desk for users to contact with any questions or concerns
 - Access and navigation
 - ► Survey concepts (e.g., what level of detail to include in reporting, where to report items)

Completion and Consent Rates

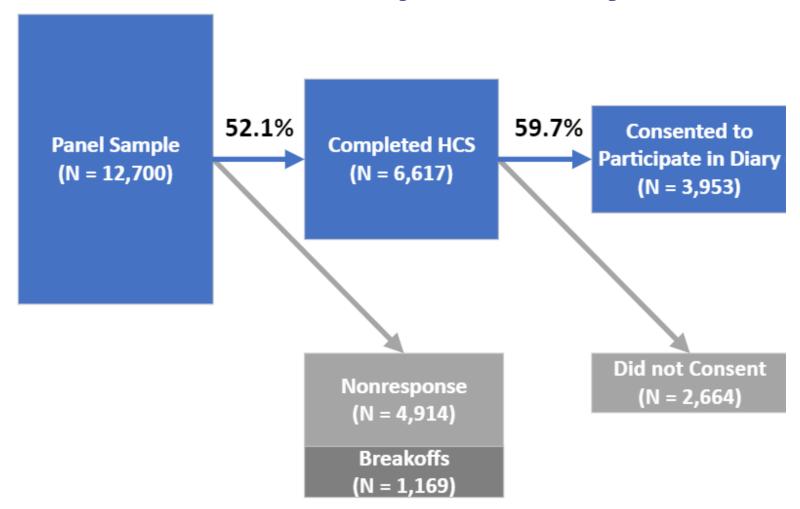


Step 1: HCS Completion



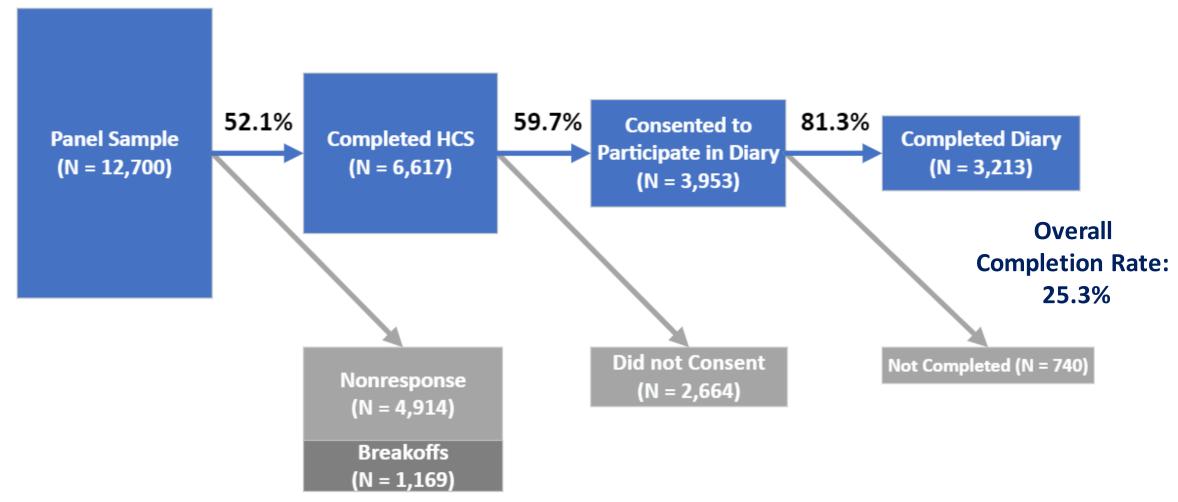


Step 2: Diary Consent



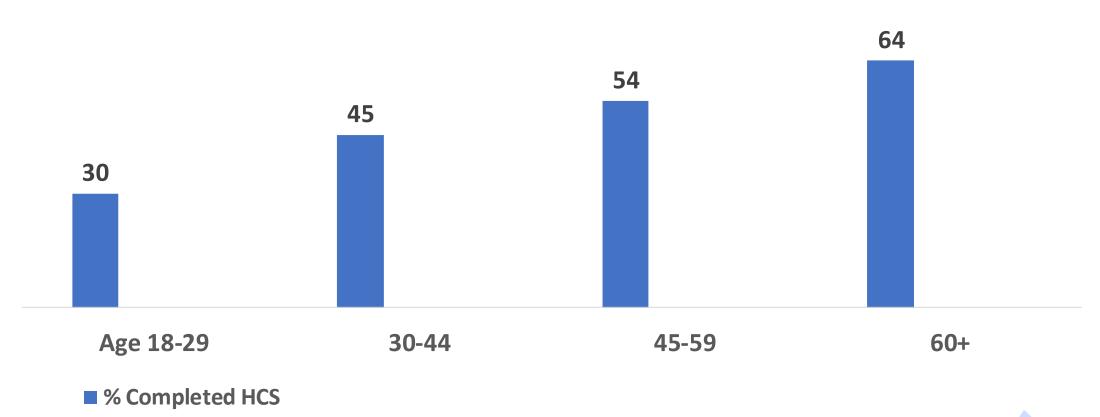


Step 3: Diary Completion



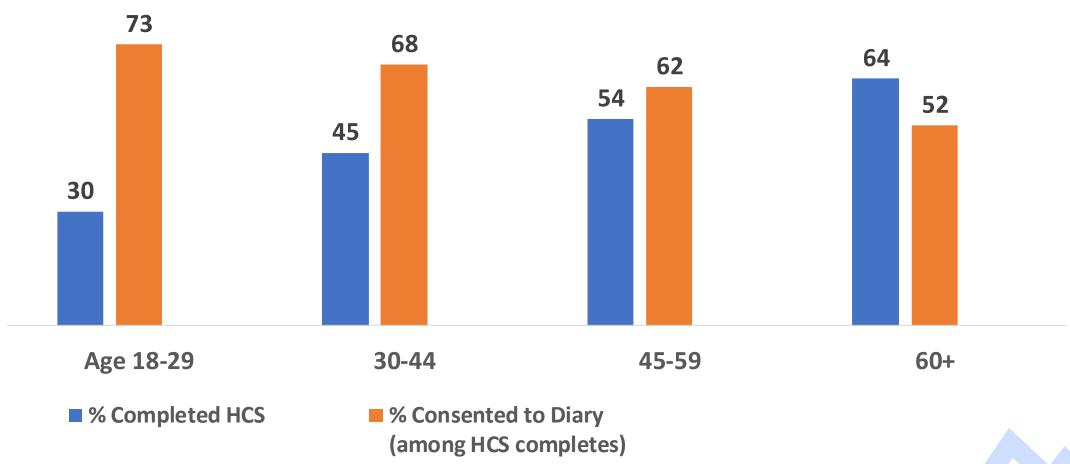


Completion and Consent Rates – by Age



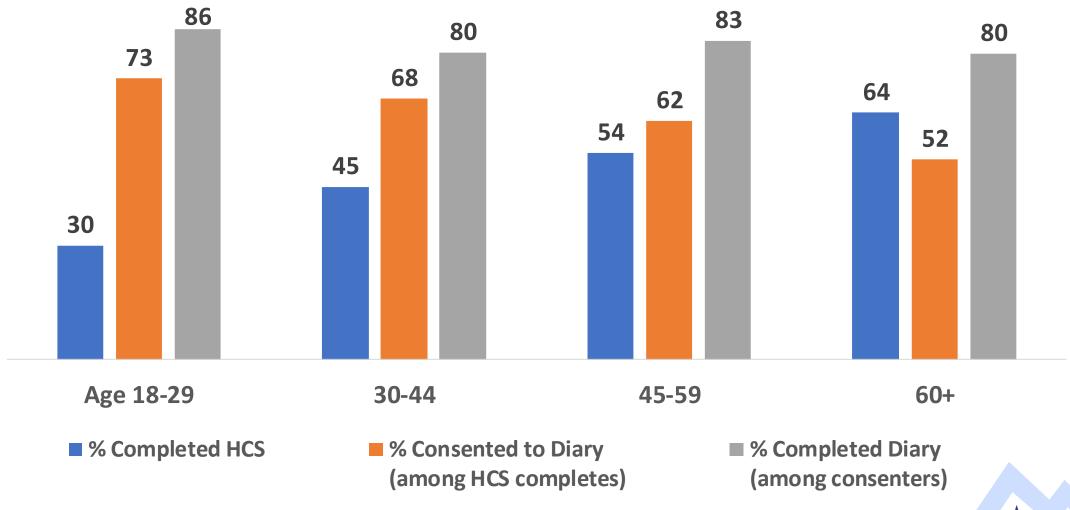


Completion and Consent Rates – by Age



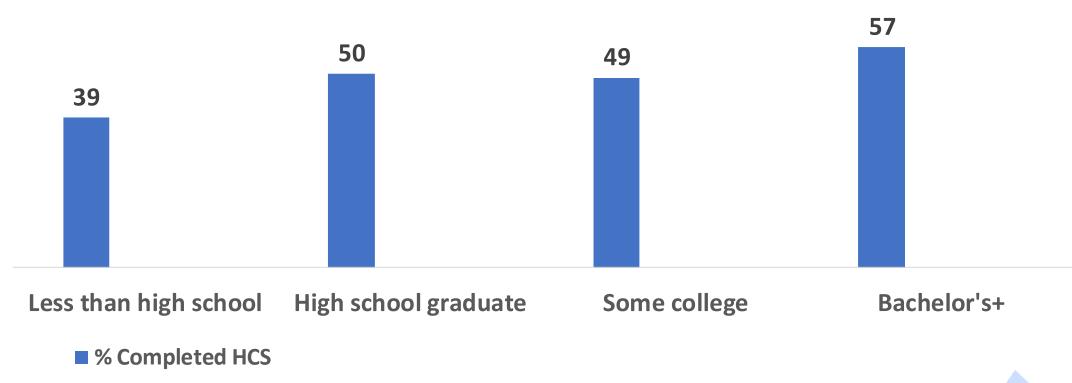


Completion and Consent Rates – by Age



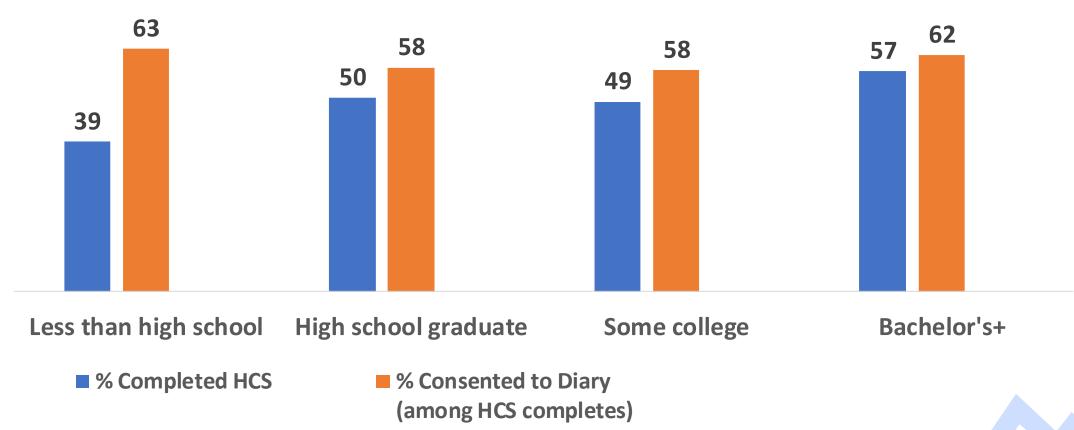


Completion and Consent Rates – by Education

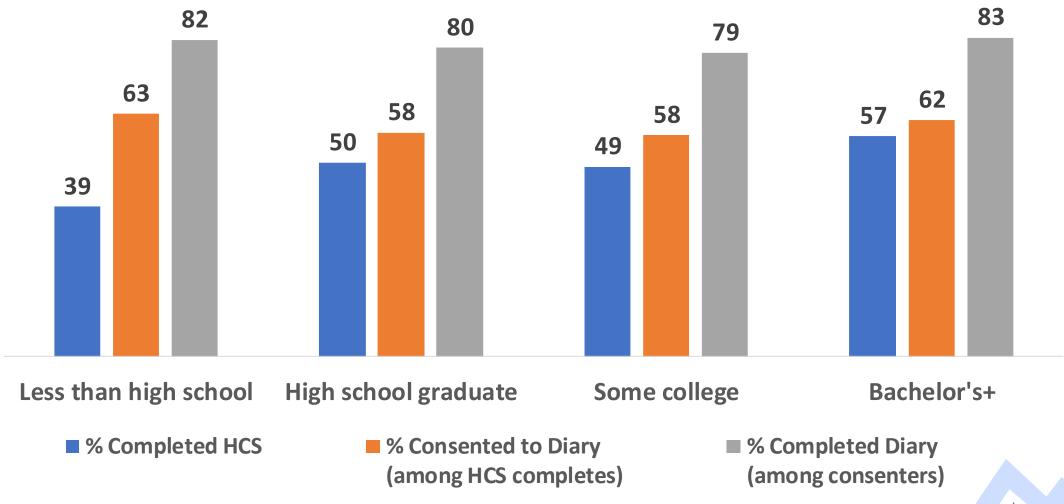




Completion and Consent Rates – by Education



Completion and Consent Rates – by Education



Completion and Consent Rates – Summary

- Wide variation in HCS completion rates across demographic groups
 - ► Lower rates among typically harder-to-reach groups (e.g., young adults)
- But among those who do complete the HCS, after being informed of the \$50 incentive, the diary consent rates of these groups rebound, and in some cases exceed the rates of other groups
- At final stage, minimal demographic differences in Diary completion rates (among those who completed the HCS and consented to the Diary)



Data Quality Preliminary Results



Comparisons with Large Scale Feasibility Test (LSF) of the Online Diary

- CE production data from a comparable time period are not publicly released yet, so this analysis uses the LSF as a comparison
- LSF included both online and paper diaries
 - Push to online diary if the household respondent was eligible
 - ▶ If they refused or were ineligible, they received paper diaries
- Online and paper diaries were placed and picked up by interviewers in person
- LSF starting sample size: 2,500 addresses
- LSF field period: October 2019 April 2020



Item Nonresponse

- For each item, respondents were required to provide:
 - ► Date of purchase
 - Business where item was purchased
 - ► Expense category (e.g., 'Food and Drinks for Home Consumption')
- But other fields could be left blank:
 - ► Cost
 - ► Item Description

- Overall, item nonresponse rates were low, but...
- Leaving fields blank was more common in OPSAD.
- Share of entries with blank fields:

| | OPSAD | LSF |
|------|-------|-------|
| Cost | 1.73% | 0.42% |

| | OPSAD | LSF |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Item Description (excl. | 1.68% | 0.32% |
| Food Away category) | | |



Expenditure Entry Counts

Average weekly entry counts (for non-blank diaries) lower in OPSAD than in LSF

| | OPSAD | LSF Overall | LSF Online | LSF Paper |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Number of weekly diaries | 5,856 | 1,518 | 646 | 872 |
| Mean | 13.5 | 26.8 | 23.9 | 28.9 |
| Median | 10 | 20 | 16 | 24 |



Counts by Section

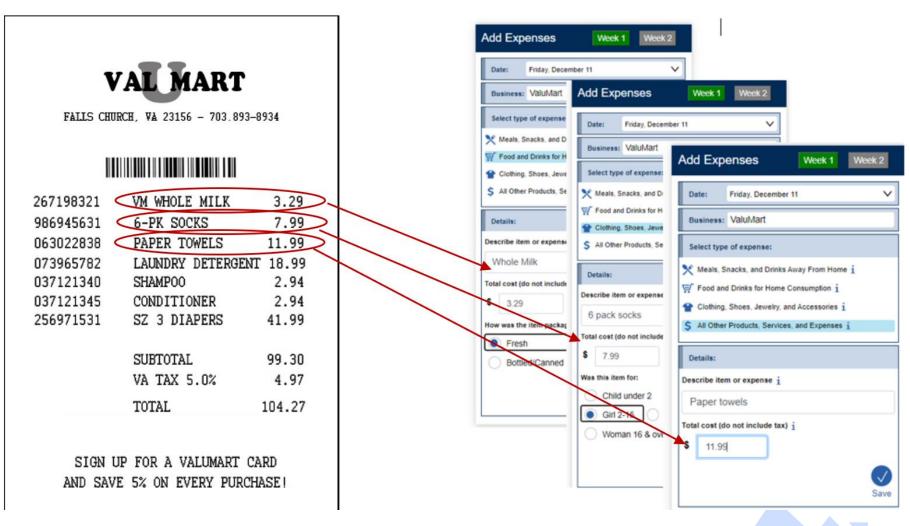
Average number of weekly diary entries, by expense category:





Adherence to Itemization Instructions

For all expense categories except Food Away, respondents are instructed to itemize — enter each item purchased as a separate entry





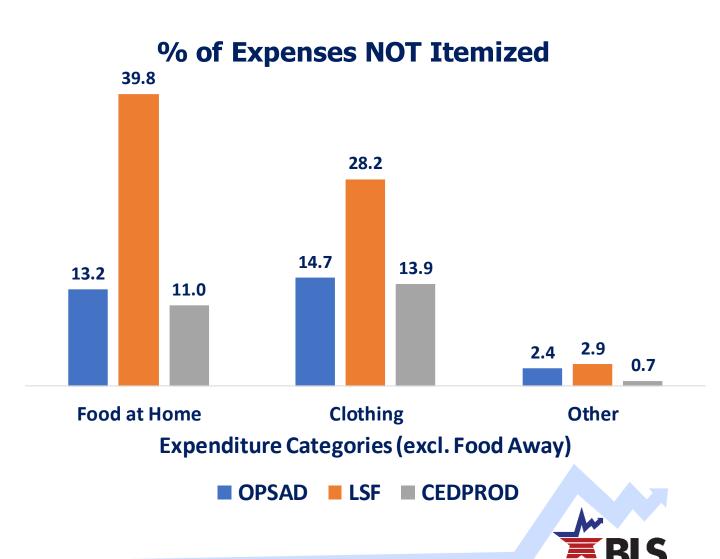
Itemization in OPSAD

- Item descriptions containing the following strings were flagged as "non-itemized" entries:
 - ► GROCERIES
 - ► FOOD
 - ► CLOTHES
 - ► CLOTHING
 - ► HOME IMPROVEMENT
 - ► HOUSEHOLD
 - ► MISCELLANEOUS
 - ► MISC



Itemization – Comparison Between OPSAD, LSF, and CE Production

- Comparison of 3 data sources:
 - Online Panel Self-Administered Diary
 - N=68,894 expenses
 - Large Scale Feasibility Test (LSF Overall)
 - N=25,750 expenses
 - CE Production Diary Data (CEDPROD)
 - N=195,131 expenses
- Much higher rate of non-itemized purchases in LSF
- Compared to CEDPROD, rates were slightly higher in OPSAD across all expenditure categories



Drop-Off in Entry Counts

- Respondents may experience fatigue from the reporting process and report fewer expenditure entries over the diary period
- Drop-off measure: Averaged percentage of each household's two-week entries reported in Week 1
- Calculated for households having at least one expenditure in both weeks

| | OPSAD (n=2,702) | LSF Overall (n=780) | LSF Online (n=334) |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Week 1 mean entries | 15.1 | 27.9 | 24.6 |
| Week 2 mean entries | 13.2 | 24.2 | 21.6 |
| Mean entries (Weeks 1 + 2) | 28.2 | 52.1 | 46.2 |
| Avg. % of two-week entries reported in Week 1 | 54.4% | 53.3% | 54.4% |



Summary of Preliminary OPSAD Results

- Higher rates of blanks in cost and item description fields, though still low overall
- Fewer entries (particularly 'Food at Home' section entries)
- Lower rates of non-itemization than in prior test that included an online diary option, suggesting stronger adherence to diary-keeping instructions to itemize
 - ► Further research needed to explore relationship between non-itemization and entry counts
- Drop-off in entries across weeks similar to prior tests



Next Steps

- Comparisons with CE production data, including online diaries, from the same time period
- Itemization analysis
- Expenditure amounts
- Analysis of paradata
- Improvements to the CE online diary instrument and protocols



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