

# Developing a Data Quality Profile for the Consumer Expenditure Survey

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Clayton Knappenberger, Brandon Kopp,  
Julie Sullivan, and Lucilla Tan.*

August 1st, 2017



# Presentation Outline

To share the challenges encountered in the initial stages of this development process, report on interim progress, and thoughts for next steps.

- ✓ What is a Data Quality Profile (DQP)
- ✓ Challenges
- ✓ Iterative approach to development
- ✓ Interim results
- ✓ Moving forward



# What is a Data Quality Profile(DQP)?



“A comprehensive report prepared by producers of survey data that provided information data users need to assess the quality of the data”

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Survey Research Center (2010)

“ To provide researchers and data users with a single source for a wide range of information on the quality of AHS data”

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Quality Profile of the American Housing Survey (1996)

# More Example: Vary in Breadth and Depth of Coverage

## BRFSS 2013 Summary Data Quality Report

## American Housing Survey 1996 Quality Profile

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- ✓ **RESPONSE RATES**
- ✓ **23 PAGE**
- ✓ **Annual publication**

[https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual\\_data/2013/pdf/2013\\_dqr.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/2013/pdf/2013_dqr.pdf)

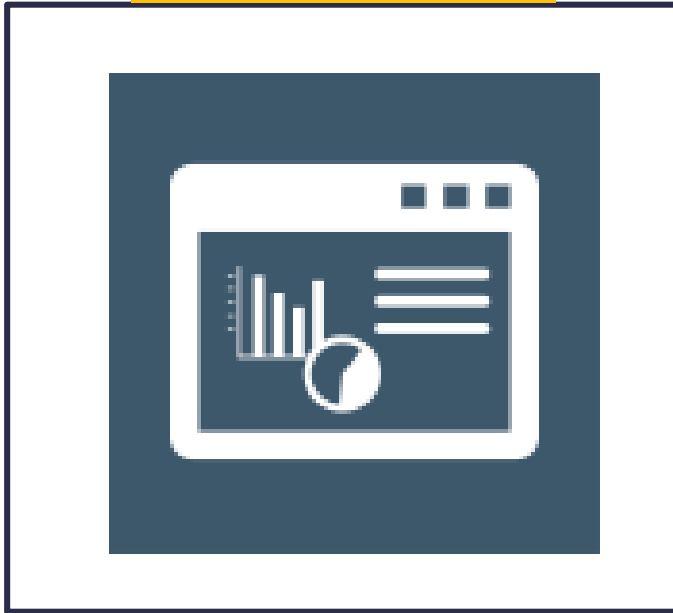
- ✓ **TOTAL SURVEY ERROR  
DIMENSIONS**
- ✓ **80 + PAGE**
- ✓ **1996**

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/program/s-surveys/ahs/publications/h12195-1.pdf>



# Data Quality Profile for the CE

Internal



“ Monitoring; Establish baselines ”

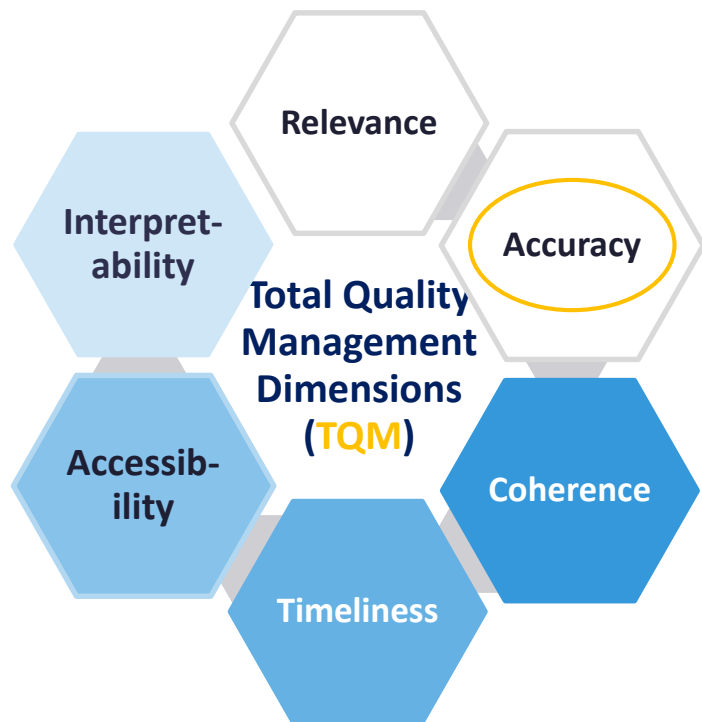
External



“ Fitness for Use ”

# Definition of Data Quality for CE

Multi-dimensional Definition of Data Quality adopted for CE



## Total Survey Error Sources (TSE)

*Frame (coverage)*

*Specification (construct)*

*Sampling*

*Measurement*

*Non-response*

*Processing (data edit)*

*Post-survey adjustment*

(Gonzalez et al 2009)

<https://www.bls.gov/cex/ovrvwdataqualityrpt.pdf>

# Challenges

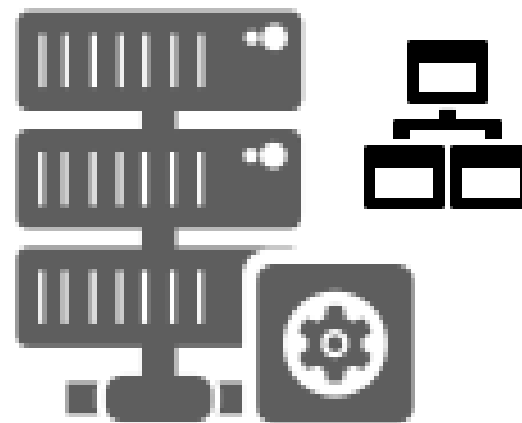




# To achieve reproducibility and interpretability *of metrics*



Metric Documentation:  
efficient and robust



Infrastructure :  
Continuous and adaptable  
to change

# CE DQP Challenges



TSE	

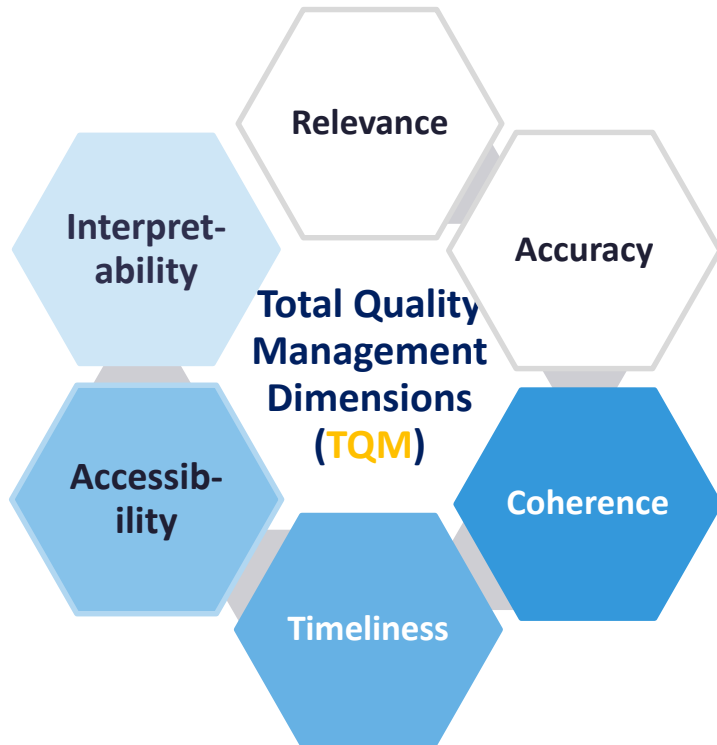
1. Requires participation and coordination across the survey program

2. Resource intensive to develop and maintain

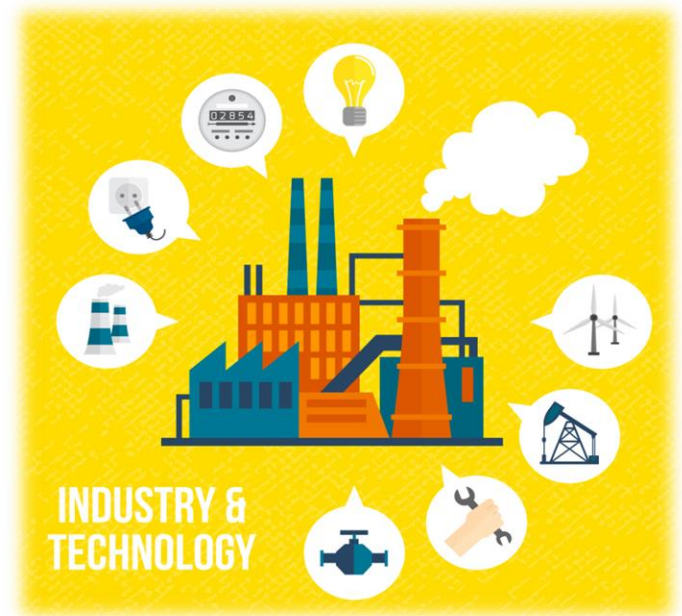
# CE Strategy to identify metrics



# TQM: Survey as a manufacturing process

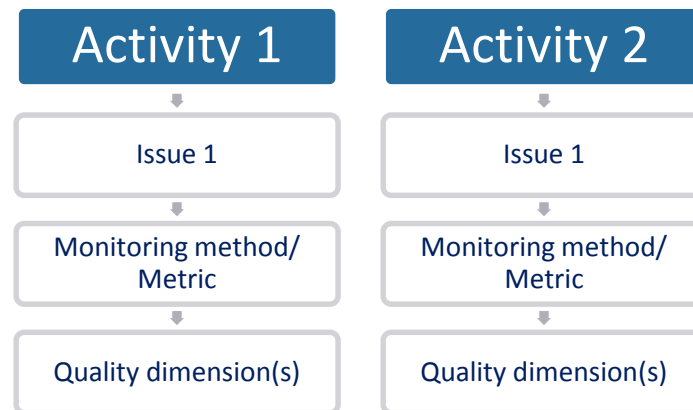
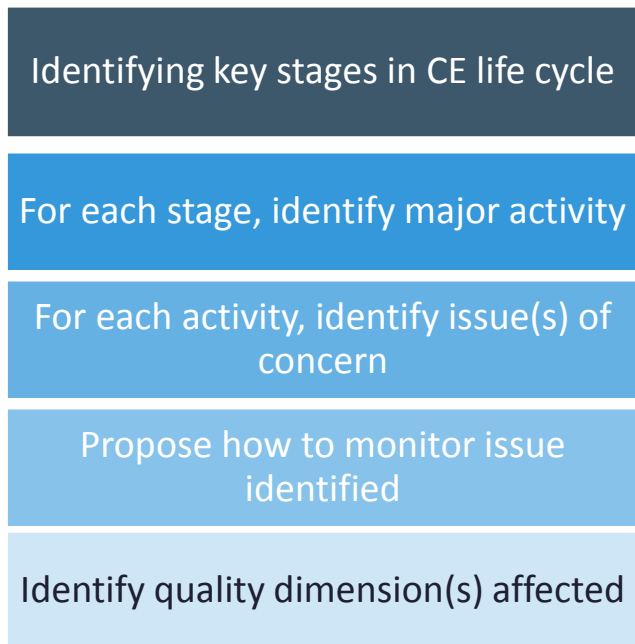


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[http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/industry-and-technology-background\\_1048768.htm](http://www.freepik.com/free-vector/industry-and-technology-background_1048768.htm) Designed by Freepik

# Proposed Framework



(Fricker et al 2012)

## Example of metric metadata description using a template

- **Metric Name**
- **Description**
- **Metric interpretation**
- **Survey**
- **Quality dimension**

### **CALCULATION**

- **Formula**
- **Data source and variables**
- **Frequency**
- **Level of aggregation**
- **Maintained by**

### **MONITORING**

- **Target / Threshold / Tolerance**
- **Presentation / display**

### **NOTES/COMMENTS**

# Proposed framework: Criteria for Metric Prioritization

## S.M.A.R.T

**Specific** – targeted at identified risk

**Measurable** – can be used to determine progress

**Achievable** – realistically attainable

**Relevant** – not just “good to know”, actionable

**Timely** – available when needed

# Iterative approach to DQP development

“Learn by **doing**, **Refine** and **Scale** up!”





## LESSONS LEARNED

2011

- UNDERSTAND THE TASK FOR WHICH WE WANT TO DEVELOP METRIC
- IMPORTANCE OF METRIC METADATA DOCUMENTATION FOR REPRODUCIBILITY AND INTERPRETATION OVER TIME

2012

- PROPOSE FRAMEWORK FOR DQP
- ENSURE CONSISTENCY IN DOCUMENTING KEY ELEMENTS OF METRIC METADATA
  - ➔ USE OF A TEMPLATE

2013-14

MEASUREMENT ERROR STUDY (WESTAT CONTRACT)

- NO SINGLE "BEST" METHOD

➔ MULTIPLE METHOD AND INDICATORS (MMI) APPROACH

2015

DQP VERSION 1

- RESPONSE RATES AND EDIT RATES

2016

MMI FOLLOW-UP

- EXTERNAL INDICATORS FEASIBILITY STUDY

2017

DQP VERSION 2 IN PROGRESS

In 2009,  
DQ definition  
Adopted for CE

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# Example of CE DQP Version 1

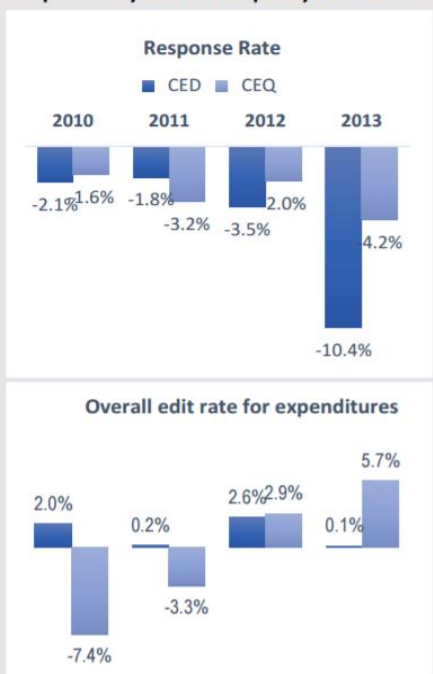
## CE Data Quality Report (Prototype)

Laura Erhard and Lucilla Tan  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Overview

The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) has historically provided some limited metrics for data users to evaluate the overall quality of output provided in its products. Published tables provide standard errors, the public-use microdata user guide provides response rates, and the public-use microdata datasets provide all the variables and flags necessary for users to create his or her own quality measures. There has long been a recognition for the need for more comprehensive data quality metrics that are timely and routinely updated, accessible to data users from a single source. However, there is also recognition of the high cost in terms of resources and

Figure 1. Annual percentage change from the previous year of data quality measures



1. Response Rates
2. Nonresponse rates
3. Expenditure Edit Rates
4. Income Imputation rates

\* Reporting period: 2009 - 2013

[https://www.bls.gov/cex/ce\\_dqreport.pdf](https://www.bls.gov/cex/ce_dqreport.pdf)

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# CE DQP Version 2

## Consumer Expenditure Survey Data Quality Profile Prototype (iteration 2: INTERNAL REPORT)

Evan Hubener, Clayton Knappenberger, Julie Sullivan, & Lucilla Tan (draft 2017.06.27)

### Overview

The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) has historically provided some limited metrics for data users to evaluate the overall quality of output provided in its products. Published tables provide standard errors; the public-use microdata user guide provides response rates, and the datasets contained in the public-use microdata provide all the variables and flags necessary for users to create his or her own quality measures. There has long been a recognition for the need for more comprehensive data quality metrics that are timely, routinely updated, and accessible to data users from a single source, a Data Quality Profile (DQP). However, there is also recognition of the high cost in terms of resources and commitment to identifying appropriate metrics and establishing the information base necessary to routinely

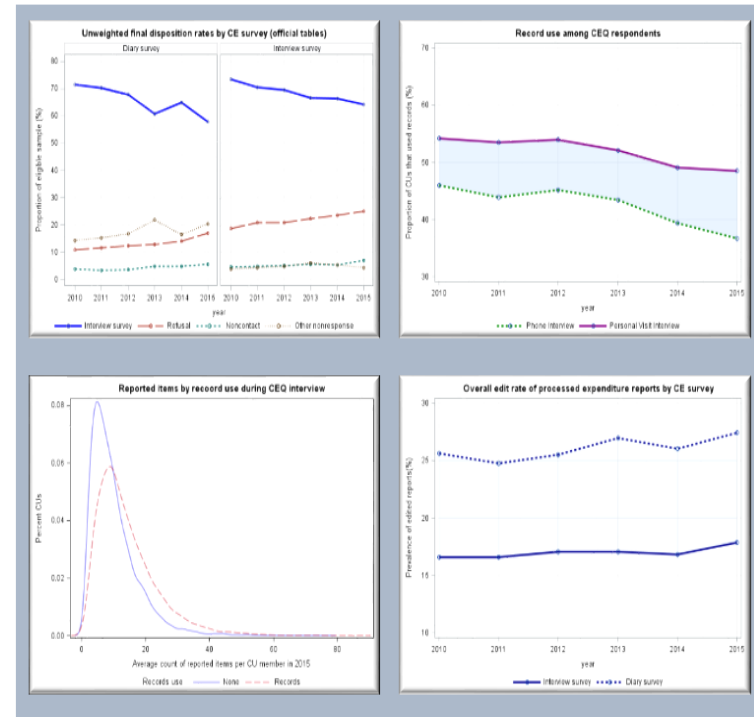
### Content links

#### Visual Summary

#### Metrics:

- [Response rates: official published tables](#)
- [Response rates: collected data](#)\*
- [Use of Records in the CEQ](#)
- [Expenditures edit rate: processed data](#)
- [Expenditures edit rate: reported data](#)\*
- [Income Imputation Rates](#)

Figure 1. Select metric trends from 2010 to 2015



# DQP Version 2: Scale up from DQP version 1

## Contents

- ▶ Updated metric reporting period: 2010-2015
- ▶ New metric added: Use of Records by Survey Mode
- ▶ Metrics refined:
  - Responses rates: Additional breakouts by survey wave (Internal)
  - Expenditure edit rates: Differentiated between processed and reported data (Internal)
- ▶ Addition of visual summary of metric trends

# DQP Version 2: Scale up from DQP version 1

## Production Process

- ▶ Coordinated team from 3 areas of the CE Program
- ▶ Use of metric metadata template for Documentation
- ▶ All coding for analysis of metrics and graphs produced within SAS



# Moving forward



# Lessons Learned from DQP 2

- Spend more time for creating and reviewing the data
- Spend more time for exploring and discussing metric ideas, and document!
- Consult “topic experts”
- Moving the DQP to routine production will need further consideration about the infrastructure needed to support that



# Next

- Upcoming: Data Quality Profile version 2 will be available for public users in SEPTEMBER
- We would appreciate your feedbacks and comments!



# Contact Information

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