

Is a User-Friendly Diary More Effective? December 2006

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I. INTRODUCTION

In theory, redesigning a survey questionnaire to make it user-friendly would be a positive change. One would expect that if respondents were asked to complete a survey that is easy to use and less burdensome, they would be more likely to respond, and the increased response rate would in turn increase data quality. This would be the expected results of a more effective questionnaire. However, in practice, surveys are often complicated and multidimensional and the Consumer Expenditure Diary Survey (CED) is no exception. This paper compares production data collected using a Former Diary survey questionnaire with production data collected using a Redesigned “user-friendly” Diary to evaluate whether a user-friendly diary really is more effective. After comparing the data, we found that the data collected using the Redesigned Diary did not improve on every quality measure, but that it improved on most of them, making the new diary design a success.

A. Background

The CED is one of two nationwide surveys of households used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to collect detailed information about household expenditures, and is intended to collect small, frequently purchased items. Data from the survey are used for economic analysis and to provide weights for the Consumer Price Index. Respondents are asked to record the household's expenses for two consecutive weeks. The weeks are treated as two separate cases. Every year expenditure data is collected from 7,500 households, yielding 15,000 completed weekly diaries.

Keeping the diary, a self-administered survey form requiring significant respondent effort, is a burdensome task. In 2000 BLS established a team to conduct research leading to the design of multiple diary prototypes, with the goal of reducing respondent burden and improving data quality. After undergoing several rounds of testing, focus groups, and reviews, the team identified a set of user-friendly features (Davis et al., 2002) and narrowed the selection down to a single prototype. The prototype was then field tested (Figueroa et al., 2003). Based on the results of the field test, the team added cues to the recording pages of the Diary and cognitively

tested it with additional formats of cues (To et al., 2004). The Redesigned Diary was then “fine tuned” and implemented in production.

This paper looks at the effectiveness of the Redesigned Diary (the form that went into production in 2005), by comparing its performance with the Former Diary (the version used in the production survey from 1993 through 2004). We focus our comparisons on participation rates and on measurements resulting directly from format changes, so as to isolate effects attributable to form design from time sensitive measurements such as expenditures, which could be biased by changes in economic conditions and consumer confidence across the two years. We hypothesized that the user-friendly features of the Redesigned Diary would lead to increased response rates, and that they will elicit higher-quality data, that is, more complete and detailed recording of expenditures.¹

B. User-friendly Features

Simplification of form layout. The CED is organized by the day of the week, and collects expenditures separately for each day. In the Former Diary, each day contained 5 major expenditure categories, each broken down further into subcategories. For example, Food for Home Consumption was further divided into 15 subcategories, such as “Bakery Products” and “Poultry.” (see Table 1 for a complete list of the categories.) In order to record a grocery item, a respondent first had to locate the major expenditure category and then had to find the correct subcategory. The Redesigned Diary has a simpler organization, and collects the four major expenditure categories shown on the right side of Table 1. Each diary day consists of 4 pages, one for each major expenditure category, as opposed to 7 pages per diary day in the Former Diary. In place of subcategories in these major expenditure categories, cues (examples) are listed at the top of each recording page to serve as a recall and memory aid. In addition, the Redesigned Diary shows the days of the week at the top of each page. The interviewer circles the correct day (e.g., a respondent might be asked to start reporting on a Wednesday), which should help to remind the respondent which day’s expenditures are to be reported on which page. (See Appendix A for a comparison of the page layouts for the two Diary versions.)

¹ An underlying assumption of the Consumer Expenditure Surveys is that the surveys are subject to significant recall error (e.g., Silberstein, 1989). Therefore, anything that results in a higher level of reporting is “better” and closer to the true value.

Table 1. Comparison of Main Expenditure Categories (Parts) and Subcategories

Former Diary	Redesigned Diary
<p>Part 1. Food Away From Home (MLS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fast Food, Take-out, Delivery, Concession Stands, Buffet and Cafeteria ▪ Full-Service Meals, Snacks, Drinks ▪ Vending Machines and Mobile Vendors ▪ Employer and School Cafeteria ▪ Board or Meal Plan Food ▪ Catered Affairs <p>Part 2. Food for Home Consumption (FDB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flour, Cereal, and Other Grain Products ▪ Bakery Products ▪ Beef ▪ Pork ▪ Poultry ▪ Other Meats ▪ Fish and Seafood ▪ Fats, Oils and Dressings ▪ Eggs and Dairy Products ▪ Fruits and Fruit Juices ▪ Sugar, Sugar Substitutes and Sweets ▪ Vegetables and Vegetable Juices ▪ Other Food Items ▪ Non-Alcoholic Beverages ▪ Alcoholic Beverages <p>Part 3. Food and Beverages Purchased as Gifts (FDB)</p> <p>Part 4. Clothing, Shoes and Jewelry (CLO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Casual, Sportswear, Formal ▪ Undergarments and Sleepclothes ▪ Outdoor, Work, School, Costumes ▪ Shoes ▪ Sports – Team Clothes and Sport Shoes ▪ Jewelry, Accessories, and Sewing Items ▪ Clothing Services <p>Part 5. All Other Purchases and Expenses (OTH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tobacco and Smoking Supplies ▪ Gasoline, Oil, and Additives ▪ Medicines, Medical Supplies and Services ▪ Personal Care Products and Services ▪ Housekeeping Supplies and Services ▪ Housewares and Small Household Appliances ▪ Home Furnishings, Decorative Items, Linens, and Major Appliances ▪ Home Maintenance, Hardware, Lawn Supplies and Services ▪ Housing Expenses ▪ Entertainment/Amusements and Sports/Recreation ▪ Transportation Expenses ▪ School Expenses ▪ All Other Expenses 	<p>Part 1. Food and Drinks Away from Home (MLS)</p> <p><i>vendor type subcategories changed to checkboxes meal type checkboxes added</i></p> <p>Part 2. Food and Drinks for Home Consumption (FDB)</p> <p><i>gift purchases subcategory changed to a checkbox; all other subcategories eliminated</i></p> <p>Part 3. Clothing, Shoes, Jewelry, and Accessories (CLO)</p> <p><i>all subcategories eliminated</i></p> <p>Part 4. All Other Products, Services, and Expenses (OTH)</p> <p><i>all subcategories eliminated</i></p>

Addition of checkboxes to solicit details about purchase. Along with the subcategories, the Diary collects additional details about different types of purchases. For Food and Drinks away from Home (MLS), these details include the type of meal and type of “vendor.” Both diaries request details about packaging for Food and Drinks for Home Consumption (FDB), i.e., whether the food is fresh, frozen, etc.), and the gender and age of the expected wearer for Clothing, Shoes, Jewelry, and Accessories (CLO). We also ask respondents to identify purchases intended as gifts for persons outside of the household in the FDB, CLO, and All Other Products and Services (OTH) sections.

As part of the redesign, we added checkboxes for meal type, vendor type, and alcohol type to the MLS recording page. In the Former Diary, the meal type and alcohol type were taken from the respondents’ written description, and vendor type was collected from the subcategory classification. (See Appendix B for a sample MLS recording page.) Checkboxes for gender and age were also added to the CLO recording page. Formerly, the respondent had to specify the gender-age attribute from a list of coded values. (See Appendix C for a sample CLO recording page.)

Clarification of instructions. Instructions, rules, and definitions were simplified and clarified. In addition, we added a greater variety of examples, highlighted important recording instructions, and introduced a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) section. The FAQs and Examples are printed on flaps attached to the front and back cover for easy access. The flaps can also serve as bookmarks to help respondents keep their place in the diary.

Reduction in size and change in orientation. The Former Diary measured 8.5” x 14” inches with a landscape orientation, and the pages opened from the bottom. The Redesigned Diary is 8.5” x 11” with a portrait orientation, and the pages open to the side like a traditional booklet. The number of pages dropped from 66 to 44.

Enhancement of the overall look. The Former Diary cover consisted of plain text in a dull green color, which was also used on the recording pages. The document had a rather intimidating appearance. The Redesigned Diary displays color photographs on the cover and a vibrant blue color on the recording pages, resulting in a more visually appealing document.

II. DATA

This analysis compares data collected in January through December 2005 in the Redesigned Diary with data collected over the same months of 2004 in the Former Diary. Based on CE placement rules and the cooperation of the respondent, every diary is assigned an outcome code stating whether the case is a completed case. There were approximately 14,000 completed cases for each type of diary.²

III. FINDINGS

A. Participation Rates

Form designers hoped that the smaller, more attractive questionnaire and simplified layout would encourage more respondents to participate in the survey. Response and attrition rates are two indicators of how well they succeeded.

Response Rate

The response rate definition used in this evaluation is the ratio of completed cases to in-scope cases and matches the AAPOR response rate definition RR1. The AAPOR definition of RR1 is as follows:

$$RR1 = \frac{\text{(Interview)}}{[(\text{Interview} + \text{Partial Interview}) + (\text{Refusal} + \text{Noncontact} + \text{Other}) + (\text{Unknown Household Occupied} + \text{Unknown Other})]}$$

Since there are no partial interviews for the CED, and the field interviewers are trained to code refusals, noncontacts, and other cases of unknown eligibility as ‘Type A nonresponse’, RR1 reduces to the following for CE:

$$RR1(\text{for CE}) = \frac{\text{(Interview)}}{[(\text{Interview}) + (\text{Type A})]}$$

Interview in the formula shown above is equivalent to ‘completed cases’ in the CED.

Completed cases are cases where the household completed the weekly diary or where the household was temporarily absent for the week³. In-scope cases are completed cases plus

² The U.S. Census Bureau field interviewing staff conducts the Diary survey for BLS.

³ BLS counts cases that will be “temporarily absent” for the entire data collection period as completed cases for the Diary survey. The parallel Consumer Expenditure Quarterly Interview Survey (a second household expenditure survey conducted by the CE to obtain large and infrequent expenditure items) collects data for respondents who are away from home on trips. Since Diary and Interview data are later merged, this practice avoids double-counting the same set of expenditures.

‘Type A’ nonresponse cases (cases where the household refused to do the Diary survey for various reasons, or the diary was not placed with the household during the collection period, or the returned diary was blank and the majority of items were recalled without receipts⁴). The response rate was computed separately for each Diary week, as well as overall over both weeks.

The overall response rate for the Redesigned Diary was 71.0 percent, higher than the 68.9 percent response rate for the Former Diary. This increase was small but statistically significant.

Attrition Rate

Attrition refers to respondents dropping out of the survey after the first week. Form designers hoped that the simplified layout of the Redesigned Diary would make it easier for respondents to record their expenditures, encouraging them to continue recording their expenditures for a second week. In this evaluation, we looked at the distribution of the pickup status of the Week 2 Diary, given that the household was in-scope in Week 1. If the Week 1 Diary was a completed case but the Week 2 Diary was incomplete, then we have attrition.

Among the in-scope diary keepers, those who completed diaries for both weeks was 66.6 percent with the Redesigned Diary, up from 64.5 percent with the Former Diary. However, there was no significant difference in the proportion of diary keepers who completed diaries in Week 1 but not in Week 2 (2.6 percent for the Redesigned Diary vs. 2.5 percent for the Former Diary); or the proportion who did not participate in Week 1 but completed the diary in Week 2 (4.5 percent in the Redesigned Diary compared with 4.4 percent in the Former Diary). That is, the level of attrition was essentially unchanged.

Although the Diary form layout was simplified with the Redesigned Diary, keeping the diary is still a demanding and burdensome task, as the same amount of detailed information is still being asked. While we were hopeful that the response rate and attrition rate would improve, we did not expect a large improvement in these rates. We were pleased to see the small overall increase in response.

⁴ If the respondent returns a blank diary at the end of a week, interviewers are trained to ask respondents to recall their expenditures for the week. BLS accepts the data if the respondent has receipts for a least half of the recalled items; otherwise the diary is considered a Type A nonresponse.

B. Data Quality Measures

As used here, data quality refers to the extent to which expenditures are reported with the required amount of detail and can be used as reported without any editing. Editing refers to the various processes of cleaning the originally recorded diary data because those data were misclassified, recorded with inadequate detail, or entered without the requested attributes.

Item misclassification rate

Item or entry misclassification occurs when the respondent writes an entry in the wrong major expenditure category of the diary. For example, the respondent wrote “disposable diapers” in the All Other Products, Services, and Expenses (OTH) section; the correct major expenditure category for the entry is Clothing, Shoes, Jewelry, and Accessories (CLO). The entry “disposable diapers” has been misclassified in OTH, and will be moved to CLO during data processing.

If the Diary layout has been effectively simplified and the recording instructions improved, we expect a lower item misclassification rate in the Redesigned Diary. In fact, the proportion of misclassified entries was 2.1 percentage points *higher* for the Redesigned Diary. By major expenditure category, the Redesigned Diary contained higher misclassification rates in CLO (8.0 percent, compared with 4.8 percent) and OTH (3.5 percent, compared with 1.5 percent), but a lower misclassification rate in MLS (0.4 percent, compared with 0.7). The majority of misclassified items in CLO were originally entered in OTH.

Allocation rate

When the description of a recorded expenditure is too general for use – for example, ‘groceries’ – that expenditure is divided up and allocated among related items during data adjustment. The allocation rate for entries in a major expenditure category was computed as the ratio of the number of entries needing allocation to the total number of entries in the major expenditure category.

In order to reduce respondent burden, the recording task in the Redesigned Diary was simplified by enabling respondents to have a more 'free-form' style of recording, and subcategories within a major expenditure category were removed (Appendix A). However, the form designers recognized that subcategories were effective in cueing for detail, and that the placement of cues at the top of the recording pages in the Redesigned Diary could be somewhat

less effective reminders of the needed detail. Thus, we anticipated higher allocation rates in the Redesigned Diary, particularly in the FDB section. This is because we replaced the eliminated food item subcategories with examples appearing at the top of the recording page. In contrast, we replaced vendor type subcategories in the MLS section with checkboxes in the Redesigned Diary.

Overall, allocation decreased for the Redesigned Diary. The proportion of allocated entries was 8.5 percent (vs 11.7 percent for the Former Diary), and the proportion of allocated expenditures was 12.1 percent (vs 14.6 percent for the Former Diary). However, the findings by major expenditure category are mixed. For FDB in the Redesigned Diary, the proportion of allocated entries was 2.1 percentage points *higher* and the proportion of allocated expenditures was 5.8 percentage points higher. This finding probably reflects the effect of removing subcategories from the FDB recording pages of the Redesigned Diary. On the other hand, MLS in the Redesigned Diary was significantly *lower* in proportion of allocated entries (5.9 percent) and allocated expenditures (18.0 percent). (See Tables 2 and 3). The meal type and vendor type checkboxes appear to have been effective in eliciting more detail from respondents. The proportion of allocated items in CLO was higher in CLO, but the difference was not significant.

Table 2. Allocation of Completed Diaries: Percent of Entries

Record Type	Former Diary			Redesigned Diary			Z score
	Total Entries	Percent Allocated	Standard Error	Total Entries	Percent Allocated	Standard Error	
ALL	500,672	11.7	0.09	498,458	8.5	0.08	-26.2
CLO	17,270	8.8	0.24	20,333	9.4	0.30	1.7
FDB	261,961	7.8	0.07	243,570	9.9	0.10	16.5
MLS	69,551	34.8	0.49	81,168	5.9	0.11	-57.7
OTH	151,890	8.3	0.11	153,387	7.7	0.09	-4.1

Z>1.96 or Z<-1.96 indicates difference is significant at the 5% level.

Table 3. Allocation of Completed Diaries: Percent of Expenditures

Record Type	Former Diary			Redesigned Diary			Z score
	Total Expenditures	Percent Allocated	Standard Error	Total Expenditures	Percent Allocated	Standard Error	
ALL	10,761,144	14.6	0.71	11,275,829	12.1	0.38	-3.2
CLO	499,280	14.6	0.82	523,507	14.3	0.60	-0.3
FDB	1,086,510	19.8	0.33	1,058,280	25.6	0.57	8.8
MLS	678,934	49.6	0.96	687,491	18.0	0.42	-30.1
OTH	8,496,421	11.2	0.87	9,006,552	9.9	0.47	-1.3

Z>1.96 or Z<-1.96 indicates difference is significant at the 5% level.

Item attribute imputation rate

Imputation in the CE Diary is performed only on item attributes, not on expenditures.

Item attributes of interest collected by the Diary are:

1. meal type purchased in MLS
2. vendor type (where a meal was purchased) in MLS
3. alcohol attribute in MLS (i.e., whether the meal included alcohol)
4. packaging type for items purchased in FDB
5. gender-age attribute for items in CLO
6. whether an item was purchased as a gift in FDB, CLO, and OTH.

1. Meal type attribute in MLS

In the Former Diary, classification of the type of meal purchased (*breakfast, lunch, dinner, or snack/other*) was dependent on the respondent's recorded description. If the respondent failed to specify the meal type in the entry, that detail was lost. In the Redesigned Diary, checkboxes for each meal type were provided as a cue to the diary keeper that we wanted that detail. We expected the imputation rate for meal type to be lower in the Redesigned Diary.

The meal type checkboxes appear to be effective in the Redesigned Diary. The proportion of entries without a usable meal type specification was 4.7 percent in the Redesigned Diary, down from 33.1 percent in the Former Diary.

2. Vendor type attribute in MLS

The Diary requests data on the type of place where a meal was purchased (vendor type). In the Former Diary, each of 6 vendor types of interest appeared as a separate subcategory on the MLS recording page. The 6 vendor categories were: *fast food-take out - delivery-concession- buffet- cafeteria; full service meals-snacks- drinks, vending machines or mobile vendors; employer and school cafeterias; board or meal plan food; or catered affairs*. To simplify the respondent's recording task in the Redesigned Diary, we eliminated the vendor type subcategories and replaced them with 4 vendor type checkboxes (*fast food /take out /delivery/ concession, full service places, vending machines or mobile vendors, or employer/school cafeteria*). See Appendix B. In the Former Diary, there was no imputation of the vendor attribute because the respondent could only record an entry on the MLS page by writing it in one of the vendor subcategories. In the Redesigned Diary, a respondent could make an MLS entry

and omit marking off a vendor type checkbox. Thus, the imputation rates of the vendor attribute between the Former Diary and the Redesigned Diary are not comparable. In the Redesigned Diary, 4.9% of the MLS entries were missing the vendor attribute.

3. Alcohol attribute in MLS

In the Former Diary, there was a *Yes/No* checkbox for respondents to indicate if alcohol was purchased with the meal; if the respondent marked the *Yes* checkbox, the entry was assigned an item code which indicates that the meal included an alcohol purchase. (See Appendix B.) In the Redesigned Diary, the *Yes/No* alcohol checkbox was eliminated; instead, we introduced checkboxes for diary keepers to indicate which of 3 types of alcohol was purchased (*Wine, Beer, or Other*). If any of these checkboxes was marked, the entry was coded as a report of '*alcohol purchased with a meal*'. Thus, in the Former Diary, if the *Yes/No* alcohol purchased checkbox was *not* marked, whether alcohol was purchased with the meal would be imputed. In contrast, there is no imputation of whether alcohol was purchased with a meal in the Redesigned Diary, because if no alcohol type checkbox is marked, the default is that no alcohol was purchased. So the imputation rates of reports of alcohol purchased with a meal are not comparable.

We find about the same proportion in overall reporting of alcohol purchased with meals in both diaries: 4.2 percent in the Redesigned Diary compared with 4.3 percent in the Former Diary. In addition, we expected the Redesigned Diary to have higher reports of the "*alcohol purchased with snack/other*" meal type than the Former Diary; this was observed in the Field Test (Figuroa et al., 2003). Coders assign item codes in the MLS section based on marked checkboxes, *not* on entry descriptions. When only alcohol is purchased, respondents should leave the meal type checkbox *blank*, go on to mark the vendor type and alcohol type checkboxes, and record the amount spent on alcohol. However, we suspect respondents might be marking the "*Snack/Other*" meal type checkbox when *only alcohol* is purchased because of the way the meal type checkboxes are placed on the entry line of the recording page. Without explicit instructions, it is reasonable for respondents to infer that one of the meal type checkboxes should be marked when only alcohol is purchased, and the closest meal type option is '*other*'.

The data suggest that many respondents think the meal type checkbox needs to be marked, even if they only purchased alcohol. This problem could be alleviated by adding an "alcohol only" checkbox to the set of meal type checkbox options on the MLS recording page.

4. *Package Type attribute in FDB.* Checkboxes indicating an item's package type (*fresh, frozen, bottled/canned, other*) in the 'Food and Drinks for Home Consumption' section were not a new feature in the Redesigned Diary; identical package type checkboxes existed in the Former Diary. Thus, we did not expect much difference in the imputation rate of an item's package type in the FDB expenditure category. However, the imputation rate for package type of FDB items in good diaries was 6.6 percent for the Redesigned Diary, higher than 5.7 percent for the Former Diary. (See Table 4). The difference was significant. Since the checkboxes in both Diaries were identical, it is not possible to attribute the increase in imputation rate to any changes in form design. One possible explanation may simply be that the data was collected in two different years.

Table 4. Percent of FDB Package Type Attribute Imputed

Record Type	Former Diary			Redesigned Diary			Z score
	Total Entries	Percent Imputed	Standard Error	Total Entries	Percent Imputed	Standard Error	
FDB	261,961	5.7	0.11	243,570	6.6	0.21	4.1

Z>1.96 indicates difference is significant at the 5% level.

5. *Gender-Age attribute in CLO.*

On the 'Clothing, Shoes, Jewelry, and Accessories' recording page, we request the gender and the age group for which the purchase was intended. In the Former Diary, we asked respondents to assign a code to each purchase by selecting from a list of 5 gender-age combinations (*Male 16 & over, Female 16 & over, Male 2-15, Female 2-15, Under 2*). In the Redesigned Diary, the code became two sets of checkboxes, one checkbox to indicate gender, and another checkbox to indicate age (*Under 2, 2-15, 16 & over*). See Appendix C. These age and gender attributes are then combined during data processing to form the 5 gender-age categories from the Former Diary.

We expected the use of the checkboxes in the Redesigned Diary to improve the recording of gender-age attributes, as it simplifies the recording task. The imputation rate of the CLO entries' gender-age attribute was 16.1 percent for the Redesigned Diary, significantly lower than 23.7 percent for the Former Diary. It appears separate gender and age checkboxes increased the reporting of these attributes.

6. *The gift attribute* in FDB, CLO, and OTH

The gift attribute of an item indicates whether the item was purchased for someone outside the household. In the Former Diary, there were separate checkboxes to indicate 'Yes' or 'No' for CLO and OTH; if neither checkbox was marked, the gift attribute would be flagged as missing. In the Redesigned Diary, there is only one check box the respondent marks off to indicate that the item was a gift; an unmarked checkbox defaults to a 'No' value, so there is no missing value for the gift attribute. Thus, the imputation rate for the gift attribute in the Redesigned Diary cannot be compared with its counterpart in the Former Diary. We suspect that this may give rise to underreporting of gifts because of the loss of a cue to the respondent. The form design assumes 'no' if the gift checkbox is left unmarked.

We see an increase in the proportion of items reported as gifts in FDB in the Redesigned Diary (1.2 percent of FDB entries) compared with the Former Diary (0.7 percent of FDB entries). However, in CLO and OTH the proportion of entries reported as gifts fell. As noted, in these sections, the gift checkbox changed from explicit "Yes/No" checkboxes to a single "Yes" if the purchase was for someone outside the household. Unlike CLO and OTH, the gift indicator in FDB had been a separate *subcategory* "Part 3 - Food and Beverage Purchased as Gifts" in the Former Diary. This difference in representation of the GIFT indicator in FDB from CLO and OTH in the Former Diary may partly explain the differential impact of the change to the "Yes" only checkbox in the Redesigned Diary.

In summary, where comparable with the Former Diary, lower imputation rates were associated with the introduction of checkboxes to capture the age-sex attribute in CLO, and the meal type attribute in MLS in the Redesigned Diary. However, although the package type checkboxes in the Redesigned Diary were identical to the package type checkboxes in the Former Diary, the package type imputation rate was higher in the Redesigned Diary. We also found that the replacement of *Yes/No* checkboxes with a single Yes checkbox (which if unmarked defaults to a "No" response) in the Redesigned Diary was associated with lower reporting rates of the gift attribute in CLO and OTH.

C. Number of Entries

In each major expenditure category, we measure the *number of entries* as the count of the total number of (not unique) items reported in that category.

If the Redesigned Diary was more effective in soliciting participation and recording, *all other factors being equal*, we should find more entries. However, since we are comparing data from 2 different time periods (2004 vs. 2005), we must be cautious in attributing differences in these measures solely to differences between the Redesigned Diary and the Former Diary. Changes in economic conditions could account for some of the differences these measures show.

Overall, there were fewer entries in the Redesigned Diary, but the difference was not significant. (See Table 5). The number of entries reported in CLO, MLS, and OTH was higher and FDB lower in the Redesigned Diary; these differences were all statistically significant. The smaller number of entries in FDB in the Redesigned Diary may in part reflect the loss of more detailed cueing of subcategories in the Former Diary.

Table 5. Number of Entries Reported by Section of good diaries

Record Type	Former Diary		Redesigned Diary		Z score
	Entries	Standard Error	Entries	Standard Error	
ALL	500,672	1,523	498,458	1,202	-1.1
MLS	69,551	49	81,168	39	49.3
FDB	261,961	868	243,570	561	-17.8
CLO	17,270	179	20,333	220	40.9
OTH	151,890	455	153,387	397	2.5

Z>1.96 or Z<-1.96 indicates difference is significant at the 5%-level

IV. IMPLICATIONS

Implications from the comparison of the Redesigned Diary and the Former Diary are summarized as follows:

A. Survey participation. Survey participation was measured by the response rate and attrition rate. Both the response rate and the proportion of respondents who participated in both weeks of the survey was about 2 percentage points higher in the Redesigned Diary. The improved response rates observed for the Redesigned Diary should be qualified by two factors. First, a targeted effort to encourage field interviewers to obtain better response rates for the CE Diary in 2005. Second, the underlying task of reporting all of a household's expenses for two weeks remained unchanged. However, the increase in survey participation, although small, is

promising and should continue to be watched as future data is collected using the Redesigned Diary.

B. *Data Quality.* This class of measures is relatively time-*insensitive*, can be more directly attributable to changes in form design, and thus deserves more attention.

- Overall, the *entry misclassification rate* was higher for the Redesigned Diary.⁵ By expenditure category, it was higher in CLO and OTH in the Redesigned Diary (by 3.2 percentage points and 2.0 percentage points, respectively), but lower in MLS (by 0.3 percentage points).
- Overall, the *allocation rates for entries* were lower for the Redesigned Diary. The allocation rate in MLS was less than one-fifth the rate for the Redesigned Diary (5.9 percent, versus 34.8), probably reflecting the introduction of the checkboxes. It was higher in FDB (9.9 percent, compared with 7.8 percent for the Former Diary), probably because of the removal of subcategories.
- The imputation rate of the gender-age attribute in CLO was lower in the Redesigned Diary (16.1 percent, compared with 23.7 percent for the Former Diary), but it was higher for the package type attribute in FDB (6.6 percent, compared with 5.7 percent for the Former Diary).

In MLS, the *imputation of meal type* due to unidentifiable entries dropped 27 percentage points in the Redesigned Diary. Only 5 percent of entries were missing vendor type. However, the number of reports of alcohol purchased with 'Snack/Other' surged 30 percentage points above that in the Redesigned Diary. Further analyses revealed that more than 63% of the 'Snack with Alcohol purchased' entries were corrected to "Alcohol purchase only" entries in subsequent processing in the edit system.⁶

C. *Number of Entries.* This class of measures is relatively time-sensitive, and although reported, their interpretation should be made in the light of the two distinct years of data used in the evaluation. Overall, the *total number of entries* fell in the Redesigned Diary (difference not

⁵ Entry misclassification is corrected during a later phase of processing, and does not affect final data quality.

⁶ The edit of changing 'Snack with Alcohol purchased' item code to "Alcohol purchase only" item code requires BLS analysts to manually review and change the respondent's actual entry.

statistically significant), with FDB and MLS registering the largest decline in the number of entries. However, since the difference is not statistically significant, it is unclear whether the decrease can be attributed to the new design. Future data collected using the Redesigned Diary should be analyzed to see if there is in fact a trend.

In summary, the Redesigned Diary seems to have been effective in most areas. We saw a small increase in response rates and evidence of some improvement in data quality. The largest positive impacts were seen in areas where subcategories were converted to checkboxes. The proportion of allocated dollars in the MLS expenditure category and the imputation of meal type were reduced by about 30 percentage points in both measures. In addition, the use of gender-age checkboxes in the CLO category also appear effective in eliciting the gender-age attribute as its imputation rate was lowered. Overall, the number of entries reported in the Redesigned Diary increased in all major expenditure categories except in FDB. Researchers thought that by eliminating the subcategories and making the recording task simpler, they could encourage increased reporting, but it appears that the elimination of the subcategories in FDB may have caused a decrease in expenditure reports due to the lack of detailed cueing. The replacement of the *Yes/No* checkboxes with a single *Yes* only checkbox for collecting gift purchases in CLO and OTH may also have a negative impact on reports of gift purchases and should be monitored as more data become available.

V. AREAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The data suggest many respondents may not understand how to record "alcohol only" purchases in MLS. We suggest studying the use of an *alcohol only* checkbox as another meal type checkbox option on the MLS recording page, or a separate instruction to handle this situation. While the present layout eventually provides the needed information, it has a high processing cost (along with the apparent potential for respondent confusion.)

The reporting of gifts in CLO and OTH, and the purchase of alcohol with meals, fell in the Redesigned Diary, and these types of reporting coincide with the replacement of the *Yes/No* checkboxes with a *Yes* only checkbox in the Redesigned Diary. We may want to further investigate the effect of this aspect of form design.

We may also want to look into expenditures that respondents regularly enter in the wrong section of the diary. For example, most CLO items were misclassified in OTH. We can identify

commonly misclassified CLO items and highlight them in the examples to encourage respondents to record them correctly.

The Redesigned Diary represents the culmination of an extensive research program to make the Consumer Expenditures Diary easier to use. By comparing the data collected using the Former Diary and Redesigned Diary, researchers can analyze how the changes have impacted the data and continue to learn what changes work to improve CED data and what changes still require further research.

VI. REFERENCES

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Appendix A: FDB layout

Former Diary (2004)

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FIRST DAY – Continued																	
a Line number	b PROCESSING USE	c Describe item purchased	d Is this item – Mark (X) one				e Total cost (Do not include sales tax)		a Line number	b PROCESSING USE	c Describe item purchased	d Is this item – Mark (X) one				e Total cost (Do not include sales tax)	
			Fresh	Frozen	Bottled or canned	Other	Dollars	Cents				Fresh	Frozen	Bottled or canned	Other	Dollars	Cents
		Part 2 - Food for Home Consumption									Part 2 - Food for Home Consumption – Cont.						
201		FLOUR, CEREAL and OTHER GRAIN PRODUCTS (Flour, cake mixes, cereal, rice, cornmeal, spaghetti, and other pasta, etc.)	1	2	3	4			222		PORK (Bacon, pork chops, ham, sausage, pork roasts, etc.)	1	2	3	4		
202			1	2	3	4			223			1	2	3	4		
203			1	2	3	4			224			1	2	3	4		
204			1	2	3	4			225			1	2	3	4		
205			1	2	3	4					POULTRY (Whole chicken, turkey parts, other poultry, etc.)						
206			1	2	3	4			226			1	2	3	4		
207			1	2	3	4			227			1	2	3	4		
208		BAKERY PRODUCTS (White bread, other bread, cakes, cookies, pies, frozen waffles, etc.)	1	2	3	4			228			1	2	3	4		
209			1	2	3	4			229			1	2	3	4		
210			1	2	3	4					OTHER MEATS (Frankfurters, bologna, liverwurst, salami, lamb, pork, organ meats, etc.)	1	2	3	4		
211			1	2	3	4			230			1	2	3	4		
			1	2	3	4			231			1	2	3	4		

Redesigned Diary (2005)

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Day 1	
2. Food and Drinks for Home Consumption								
<p>Examples: eggs cereal tea beer apple juice ground beef chicken parts fish</p> <p> whole milk white bread cola liquor tomato juice bacon whole chicken shellfish</p> <p> sugar cooking oil ground coffee oranges carbonated water lettuce baby food pet food</p>								
Please unfold the RIGHT FLAP to see Frequently Asked Questions								
What did you buy or pay for? <i>(see examples above and on the flap)</i>				Is this item: Mark (X) one		Total Cost without tax		Mark (X) if purchased for someone not on your list
				fresh	frozen	bottled/ canned	other	
201				1	2	3	4	
202				1	2	3	4	
203				1	2	3	4	
204				1	2	3	4	
205				1	2	3	4	
				1	2	3	4	

Appendix B: MLS layout

Former Diary (2004)

FIRST DAY							
FIELD USE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> None 2 <input type="checkbox"/> TR 3 <input type="checkbox"/> VC							
a	b	c		d		e	
Line number	PROCESSING USE	List all meals, snacks, and beverages purchased		Total cost <i>Include tax and tip</i>		Were alcoholic beverages included in total cost? <i>Mark (X) one</i>	
Part 1 - Food Away From Home				Dollars	Cents	Yes	No
FAST FOOD, TAKE-OUT, DELIVERY, CONCESSION STANDS, BUFFET and CAFETERIA - You pay BEFORE eating/drinking.							
101						1	2
102						1	2
103						1	2
104						1	2

Redesigned Diary (2005) - with meal type, vendor type, and alcohol type checkboxes

Day 1																												
SUN		MON		TUE		WED		THU		FRI		SAT																
1. Food and Drinks Away from Home																												
Examples: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>breakfast buffet</td> <td>pizza delivery</td> <td>beer at happy hour</td> <td>croissant from café</td> <td>soda from vending machine</td> </tr> <tr> <td>carry-out lunch</td> <td>Chinese takeout</td> <td>pretzels at ballgame</td> <td>ice cream from truck</td> <td>hot dog from convenience store</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dinner & cocktails at restaurant</td> <td>child's school lunch</td> <td>wine at tavern</td> <td>wedding reception caterer</td> <td>popcorn & soda at movies</td> </tr> </table>														breakfast buffet	pizza delivery	beer at happy hour	croissant from café	soda from vending machine	carry-out lunch	Chinese takeout	pretzels at ballgame	ice cream from truck	hot dog from convenience store	dinner & cocktails at restaurant	child's school lunch	wine at tavern	wedding reception caterer	popcorn & soda at movies
breakfast buffet	pizza delivery	beer at happy hour	croissant from café	soda from vending machine																								
carry-out lunch	Chinese takeout	pretzels at ballgame	ice cream from truck	hot dog from convenience store																								
dinner & cocktails at restaurant	child's school lunch	wine at tavern	wedding reception caterer	popcorn & soda at movies																								
← Please unfold the LEFT FLAP to see Additional Examples																												
101.	Mark (X) one that best describes the type of meal				Description <i>(see examples above and on the flap)</i>	Mark (X) one that best describes where you made this purchase				Total Cost with tax & tip	if alcoholic beverages included, mark (X) all that apply			Enter the total cost of the alcohol														
	breakfast	lunch	dinner	snack/other		Fast Food Take-out Delivery Concession	Full Service Places	Vending Machines or Mobile Vendors	Employer or School Cafeteria		wine	beer	other															
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3															
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3															

Appendix C: CLO layout

Former Diary (2004)

a Line number	PROCESSING USE	b Describe item purchased	c Total cost Do not include sales tax		d Was this bought for someone not on your list? Mark (X) one		e For whom was this item purchased? 1 - Male 16 or over 2 - Female 16 or over 3 - Male 2 through 15 4 - Female 2 through 15 5 - Under 2 years Enter code
			Dollars	Cents	Yes	No	
		Part 4 - Clothing, Shoes, and Jewelry					
401		CASUAL, SPORTSWEAR, FORMAL (Suit, shirt, dress, shorts, pants, sweater, etc.)			1	2	
402					1	2	
403					1	2	
404					1	2	
405					1	2	
406					1	2	
407					1	2	
408					1	2	
		UNDERGARMENTS and SLEEP CLOTHES (Socks, pajamas, lingerie, hosiery, etc.)					
409					1	2	
410					1	2	
411					1	2	

Redesigned Diary (2005)

Day 1	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
3. Clothing, Shoes, Jewelry, and Accessories								
Examples:	shirt sweater shorts	suit dress pants	sandals sneakers shoe repairs	soccer cleats team uniform ski boots	gloves slippers dance costume	watch necklace belt	pajamas lingerie socks	coat jacket windbreaker
← Please unfold the LEFT FLAP to see Additional Examples								
What did you buy or pay for? <i>(see examples above and on the flap)</i>	Total Cost without tax	Was the item for:		Age			Mark (X) if purchased for someone not on your list	
		male	female	Under 2	2-15	16 & Over		
301		1	2	1	2	3		
302		1	2	1	2	3		
303		1	2	1	2	3		