Analysis Categories	Variables of Interest	Counteracting Influences
Matching criteria		
We will match research and Production	the factors of:	
1. internet access		
2. Smartphone access		
We will analyze whether Becearch and I	Production are different on the following and matc	h accordingly:
1. age	Toddetion are different on the following and mate	in accordingly.
2. race		
3. sex		
4. education		
5. income		
	placed diaries differ from single-placed diaries with all. If they do, we will match the Research sampl	
diaries.	an. In they do, we will match the Research sample	e to Production double-placed
Objective 1: Operational issues and	R'S GENERAL COMMENTS	We will only have this
Overall Assessment for each diary	1. Respondents' positive impressions	information for the test group,
mode	(open-ended, ID R1)	so no comparisons between
A simple diary should be able	2. How to improve the process (open-	research-production can be
to be completed quickly and	ended, ID R3)	made.
easily.	3. How secure it felt (ID R4)	induc.
o con y i	R'S BURDEN	
	4. Respondent estimates of time needed	
	to complete diary [paradata]	
	5. Respondent assessments of	
	ease/difficulty of logging in (ID_R2)	
	FR ASSESSMENT OF R.	
	6. FR assessment of R. cooperativeness	
	(FR and ID_FR)	
	FR'S GENERAL COMMENTS – Not in CAPI	
	right now, since not at the case-level. This	
	will asked during a debriefing session	
	What liked about the process	
	8. What disliked about the process	
	9. How to improve the process	
	10. How it changed workload	
	NPC CODERS ASSESSMENT	
	Exact questions TBD	
	Content of Help Desk inquiries	
	DSD to Access database contents for	
	help desk tickets	

Analysis Categories	Variables of Interest	Counteracting Influences
Objective 2: Item level analysis		
	 Variables of Interest 1. Number of entries per section¹ 2. Compare CAPI entries for cases with no expenditure entries 3. Average number of entries per week compared with production numbers that are: a) CUs where no recall carried out (74% of total) – 34.7 entries (Mean) b) All CUs (including CUs with FR-assisted recall) – 31.6 entries (Mean) 4. Average number of blank diary pages per week compared with production numbers that are: a) 2.1 blank diary pages per week (Mean)² 5. Expenditure amounts per section – note we only have power for the "Food" category 6. There should be equal amount or fewer entries that are a) rounded off dollars with no cents (e.g., \$4.00) – if possible to analyze b) typical estimating amounts of \$1.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 etc.) 7. Item missingness at category level for \$ amount, etc. 8. Audit trail files (stored as txt files) that Phase 3 generates during questionable code review – if possible to analyze b. typicate entries by FR (into the CAPI system) that are duplicates to the CU entries b. entries by the CU (since different people can make different entries) 10. Fails phase 2 edits (case blank) 11. Screen for outliers in respondent debriefing questions a. Review timing data for this section 	Counteracting Influences
Objective 3: Response	 NPC CODERS ASSESSMENT Exact questions TBD – such as number of overrides at NPC 	

Objective 3: Response

¹ The Hong Kong study (Grootaert, 86) found higher reporting in individual diary cases for clothing and footwear. Pearl (1979) also expected improved individual-level reporting on the CE for 'small clothes', reading material, public transportation and personal services.

² This counts a page as blank if recall was used, but does not count as a blank if page was et as a vacation day.

Analysis Categories	Variables of Interest	Counteracting Influences
A mobile and web diaries should seem more convenient than a paper diary and therefore compliance should be improved.	 Diary Placement Rates (overall, since this is a double-placement) 1st Diary Completion Rates – using the same completion rules as Production 2nd Diary Completion Rates – using the same completion rules as Production Type B and C Rates taking into account sceenouts Rate of Total Recalls Cross-tab how FR felt about the materials (not good) versus DQ of respondent 	Interviewers will be less familiar with the new diaries and this may make them hesitant in their presentation and placement. Interviewers may also recognize that this is only a test, leading them to be less diligent in pursuing non respondents because these Type A's will not be held against them.
Objective 4: Data Entry Patterns	 Number of log-ins per case Examine relationship between log-ins per case and FR phone calls during the collection period using CHI data Start/stop time stamps by diary day (to determine multiple times per day versus only data entry at the end of the week) Analyze log-in at least once on consecutive days versus log-in sporadically Analyze log-in at least once on consecutive days versus TR Analyze data entry at least once on consecutive days versus data enter sporadically 	
	 Raw paradata from ASD to be used: 1. Browser/device information 2. Authentication information (successful, unsuccessful, date, time) 3. Respondent IDs 4. Page load date/time 5. Answer and answer change (date/time) 	

Debriefing Questions

	ing Questions		
ID_intr	ro. Now I am going to ask ^NAME's experience with the diary.		
1.	Enter 1 to continue		
ID_R1	What did you like about this application?		
ID_R2	How easy or difficult was it to log in? Would you say –		
1.	Very easy?		
2.			
3.	Neither easy nor difficult?		
4.	Difficult?		
5.	Very difficult?		
6.	Not Present		
ID_R3	How could we improve the process of recording your expenses?		
ID_R4 When using the mobile optimized application/web diary to record your expenses, how secure do you feel that your data is? Would you say –			
1.	Completely secure?		
2.	Somewhat secure?		
3.	Neither secure nor unsecure?		
4.	Somewhat unsecure?		
5.	Completely unsecure?		
6.	Not Present		
ID_FR	Would you say the respondent was –		
1.	Very cooperative?		
2.	Somewhat cooperative?		
3.	Neither cooperative nor uncooperative?		
4.	Somewhat uncooperative?		
-			

5. Very uncooperative?