FORS
swiss foundation for research
in social sciences

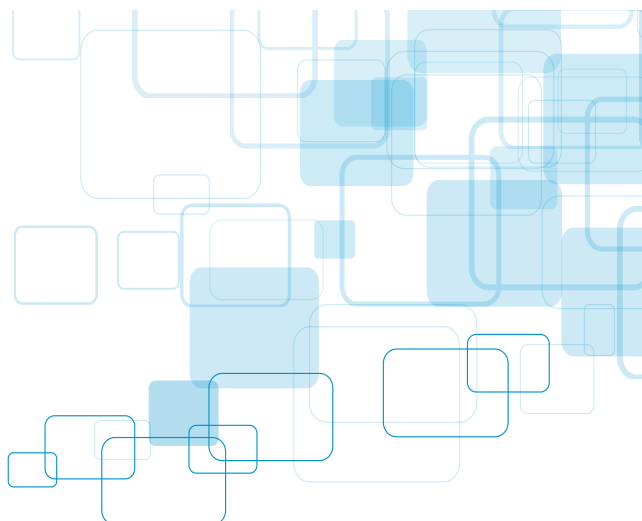4th Conference of the
European Survey Research Association (ESRA)

Bringing together
survey researchers
in Europe

18-22 July 2011

Lausanne, Switzerland

ESRA European Survey Research Association

http://surveymethodology.eu

Unil

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FORS
swiss foundation for research in social sciences

Explore. Understand. Share.

FORS is a national centre of expertise in the social sciences. Its primary activities consist of:

production of survey data, including national and international surveys

dissemination of data for use in secondary analysis

research in empirical social sciences, with focus on survey methodology

consulting services for researchers in Switzerland and abroad

FORS services include :

Communication Portal for Accessing Social Statistics - COMPASS

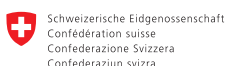Data and Research Information Services - DARIS

International Surveys - ESS, EVS, ISSP, SHARE

Swiss Household Panel (SHP)

Swiss Electoral Study (Selects)

Swiss Social Report

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Local Organiser's Welcome

Dear Colleagues,

We both are thrilled to welcome you in Lausanne for the 4th conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA). The number of participants exceeded all expectations and we thank you for the great interest to come to Lausanne for this big event. With such a large number of presentations, we are proud to offer you a program that is of high quality, diverse, with contributions from Europe and beyond that cover various disciplines.

FORS, the Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences, is the local organizing institution. It has a strong focus on methodological research as well as survey data collection and dissemination. FORS is involved in the international projects European Social Survey (ESS) and International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) and represents Switzerland on the Council of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA). In addition, the Swiss Household Panel of FORS is part of the Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF). As a national centre of expertise, FORS also serves as a liaison office between Swiss and international research in the social sciences.

We received a lot of help with the preparation for this big event. First of all, we are grateful to the University of Lausanne for offering their beautiful lakeside facilities as a location for the conference, and for the support with all the logistics we received from Unibat and Unicom. From ESRA we thank, of course, the conference chair Patrick Sturgis and Daniel Oberski for all their help with the website and ESRA database. We are very grateful to Kaisa Puustinen (University of Southampton), who was willing to organize the exhibition and manage the all other sponsoring activities. We extend our thanks also to Gosia Turner (University of Southampton) for her help with correspondence and registration.

From FORS we are much obliged to Denise Bloch for her assistance with all administrative matters in Lausanne, Corine Bolle for her help with financial issues, and Isabelle Renschler for her advice on public relations. We thank Stephanie Kernich (University of Zurich) for her work on the layout of the program book.
Finally, we thank the Swiss National Science Foundation, the city of Lausanne and the canton of Vaud for their financial support to this edition of the ESRA conference. Of course we are also grateful for the contributions of all our sponsers.

We hope that you will enjoy the conference and the unique sites this city and region have to offer!

Marieke Voorpostel and Kathrin Kissau
The local organisers from FORS

About the European Survey Research Association (ESRA)

The European Survey Research Association was established in 2005 to provide a forum for discussion between European survey methodologists and users of survey research. Our broader objective is to build capacity and improve best practice in survey research through the promotion of methodological research and training and the encouragement of closer cooperation between survey researchers in Europe and worldwide. The association comprises over 600 individual members and is affiliated with a number of key academic departments, institutes and survey agencies around Europe and the rest of the world.

The communication and dissemination objectives of ESRA are pursued through the organisation of conferences, symposia and colloquia, the encouragement of scholarly publications, the exchange of information through electronic or other means, and the support, provision and promotion of courses in survey methodology, and substantive applications of survey research. A key activity of ESRA is to edit the journal Survey Research Methods (SRM) which is a high quality scientific publication of interest to researchers in all disciplines involved in the design, implementation and analysis of surveys. The journal is edited by Rainer Schnell of the University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany and Peter Lynn of the University of Essex, UK.

Benefits of membership

In addition to a reduced registration fee for the biennial international conference, membership of the association supports the house journal, Survey Research Methods, and symposia on focused topics of survey methodology and research. ESRA members also have the opportunity to attend short courses at reduced rates. Individual membership costs just 60 Euros and covers a two year period. Membership is open to all survey researchers throughout the world. It can be obtained on the ESRA website: www.surveymethodology.eu

Members of the Board of ESRA

Willem Saris (President); Jaak Billiet (Vice President); Patrick Sturgis (Chair of the Scientific Committee and Conference Chair); Wiebke K. Weber (General Secretary); Daniel Oberski (Treasurer); Rainer Schnell (Representative of the Survey Research Methods Journal); Daniel Oberski (Internet officer); Vasja Vehovar (Committee member); Johan H.L. Oud (Committee member); Joan Manuel Batista-Foguet (Committee member); Peter Lynn (Committee member)

ESRA thanks the Institutional Members

The Cathy Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (CCSR), University of Manchester, United Kingdom; Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), Spain; City University London, United Kingdom; FORS (Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences), Lausanne, Switzerland; DIW Berlin – German Institute for Economic Research, Germany; GESIS (Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften), Germany; Harris Interactive, United States; infas Institute for Applied Social Sciences, Germany; InterFusion Services Ltd., Cyprus; Research and Expertise Centre for Survey Methodology (RECSM), Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain; Survey Research Centre of ESADE, Spain; Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain; University of Essex, United Kingdom

All members are invited to take part in the ESRA General Assembly on Tuesday evening, 19 July 2011, from 18:00 to 19:00 in Room 351.

A Welcome from the President of ESRA

Dear Participants

I am looking forward, with great anticipation, to the fourth conference of the European Survey Research Association (ESRA). The first three conferences were already a big success but I think that this one in Lausanne will be the best so far. We started in 2005 in Barcelona with 200 papers. In Prague there were 300 papers presented, in Warsaw 400 and now we jump ahead to nearly 600 presentations. This increase makes it clear that the creation of ESRA was necessary in order to meet the demand for dissemination of survey research in Europe. It seems that there is a strong and growing need for this type of forum, which brings together survey researchers, methodologists, and users of survey research.

There has been a discussion within the board of ESRA about the size of these meetings: should we keep it small or not. The problem is that it is very difficult to specify criteria for selection of the best papers. It is also preferable, in many ways, for ESRA to be an open organization which gives a wide variety of people at all career stages, the opportunity to present their work in a friendly and welcoming environment. So far we have been very fortunate that we have received very few weak papers at the submission stage. We hope and expect this feature of our biennial meeting to continue in Lausanne.

I would also like to mention the other major activity of ESRA: the journal Survey Research Methods (SRM). Like the conference, our journal has turned out to be a big success, with 60 paper downloads made from the website every day – quite an achievement for a journal that is in only its fifth year of publication. We hope that the journal contributes to improving the quality of your work and of survey research in general. I would like to congratulate Rainer Schnell, Peter Lynn and the editorial board of SRM for their excellent achievement in establishing SRM as a key journal in the field in so short a space of time.

I would like to finish this short note by paying tribute to the people who have realized this ESRA conference for us all. First, I must mention Patrick Sturgis, the Conference Chair, and his team who have organized the conference and compiled the scientific programme. I would also like to extend my gratitude to FORS (the Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences), particularly Peter Farago, Kathrin Kissau and Marieke Voorpostel, for the excellent job they have done in handling the unanticipated 30% increase in participants this year. I am also grateful to the University of Lausanne, for providing such a wonderful venue for our conference. Together the conference chair and the local committee have put together a varied and stimulated programme in the beautiful location of Lausanne and I hope you will join me in congratulating them for their effort.

Finally, I would like to thank all participants of the ESRA conference for their contributions in presenting papers and coordinating sessions. I wish you an interesting and enjoyable conference.

Willem Saris

President of ESRA

Short Courses

Monday July 18th 2011; 14:00 to 17:30

Course #1: "Multi-level Models for Survey Data" Ian Brunton-Smith, University of Surrey, UK; Room 414

This half day course provides an introduction to the use of multilevel models to explore clustered survey data. This will begin with a discussion of the basic theory of multi-level modelling, and the different types of data structure that it can be used to handle. Then we will introduce the linear random intercept and random slope models, demonstrating the types of information that these can offer researchers. Finally, various extensions to the standard multi-level model will be outlined, including models to deal with longitudinal data and binary response models. Participants will also be given details of the range of software available to implement these models. Throughout, the emphasis will be on the substantive application of multi-level models and the interpretation of key parameters.

Course #2: "Survey Nonresponse: Reduction, Bias and Comparability" Jelke Bethlehem, Satistics Netherlands, and Ineke Stoop, the Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP; Room 415

Nonresponse is a serious concern because it can affect survey results. This short course describes the problem and presents approaches to reduce nonresponse or to reduce the effects of nonresponse. Topics that will be covered are nonresponse analysis, the R-indicator as a measure of nonresponse bias, the selection and use of auxiliary variables, strategies to enhance response rates, the problem of unequal response rates across groups, collection and use of paradata, and adjustment techniques. The course will end with nonresponse in a cross-national survey, the European Social Survey, where dual aims (high quality and optimal comparability) may conflict. Examples of field strategies and response outcomes in different countries will be given, and of different methods to assess and adjust for nonresponse bias in the ESS.

Conference Highlights

Official Opening of the Conference

Please join us for the official opening of the ESRA 2011 conference on Tuesday morning, July 19th at 9:00 in Room 351 of the Amphimax building. Short welcome speeches will be given by Dominique Arlettaz, Rector of the University of Lausanne and Willem Saris, President of ESRA.

Keynotes

Keynote 1: Tuesday, July 19th 2011, 9:30 – 10:30 in room 351

Roger Tourangeau, University of Maryland, United States:
"The Bad and the Beautiful: Measurement Error in Web Surveys"

This talk will examine what is good and what is not so good about response error in web surveys. On the positive side, it will discuss the web's capacity to supply visual information to respondents, its potential for reducing cognitive burden relative to telephone or face-to-face surveys, and its capacity for interacting with respondents in real time. On the negative side, it will consider the evidence for satisficing among web panel members and the tendencies for respondents in web surveys to misinterpret visual cues, to ignore potentially helpful definitions and other clarifying information, and to give too much weight to images. On the whole, web surveys can offer excellent measurement properties, but, as with more traditional survey modes, require careful questionnaire design. (Chair: Willem Saris, president of ESRA)

Keynote 2: Thursday, July 21st 2011, 18:00 – 19:00 in room 351

Chris Skinner University of Southampton, United Kingdom
"Analysis of Complex Survey Data"

Methods which take account of complex sampling schemes when analysing survey data have been around for decades, but were not used widely in practice before the extensive recent implementation of these methods in statistical software. This presentation will survey some of the history of this field, including some of the more significant debates, e.g. whether or not to use sampling weights in regression analysis. It will give an overview of current approaches and challenges, including methods which seek to combine the treatment of complex sampling and nonresponse or measurement error. (Chair: Peter Farago, director of FORS)

Conference Venue

Accessibility: The conference will take place at the University of Lausanne, which is west of Lausanne's city centre. The University campus can be easily reached from the city centre by metro or bus. The closest metro stop to the conference venue is on line M1 "Unil Sorge". This stop lies directly behind the conference buildings (Amphimax and Amphipole) in the Sorge Quarter. The closest bus stop is on line 30 "Champagne".

Buildings: The main buildings for the conference are the Amphimax and the Amphipôle (and Unithèque for lunch). In the Amphimax building Rooms 351 (on level 3, which is the ground floor when viewed from the lakeside) as well as 410, 412, 413, 414 and 415 (on level 4) are located. Rooms 303, 315, 315.1, 318, 319, 231 and 340 are situated in the neighbouring Amphipôle building on the ground floor.

Venue regulations: Please bear in mind the following regulations regarding the university buildings: Smoking is not allowed inside any of the university buildings. It is not allowed to bring food or drinks in the seminar rooms.

Registration and information desk: The registration and information desk is located at the main entrance in the Amphimax building (level 3) and will be open during the entire conference to assist you with any questions you might have. Furthermore, our conference student assistants (blue t-shirts) are always happy to answer your questions.

Opening hours:

Monday: 13:00 to 20:00;
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday: 8:30 to 18:00;
Friday: 8:30 to 12:00

Lost and found: The lost and found is located at the registration and information desk in the Amphimax buildling.

Luggage deposit: If you need to store your luggage during the day at the conference venue, please contact the registration and information desk.

Message board: A message board can be found close to the registration and information desk.

Food and beverage: During the conference breaks coffee, tea and water as well as a small snack will be served in front of the large lecture room in the Amphimax building. Lunch (at own costs) is served in the large cafeteria of the Unithèque building (see campus map).

Internet: During the conference all participants have free access to the Internet through wireless lan in the Amphipôle and Amphimax buildings. When accessing a web page, you will be redirected to the UNIL authentification page, where you must enter the password "ESRA11" and click "log in".

Exhibition: There are a number of organisations that are presenting their field of expertise in the exhibition area in the hallway connecting the Amphipôle and Amphimax buildings. The exhibition will be open during the conference from 9:00 to 17:30 and on Friday until 12:00. Exhibitors are:

- The National Centre for Research Methods NCRM
- FORS, the Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences
- SAGE Publications
- The German Socio Economic Panel Study (SOEP)
- cApStAn Linguistic Quality Control
- Economic Development Initiatives (EDI) Limited
- German Data Forum (RatSWD)
- University of Duisburg-Essen
- John Wiley Publishers

Layout of conference building Amphipôle

10
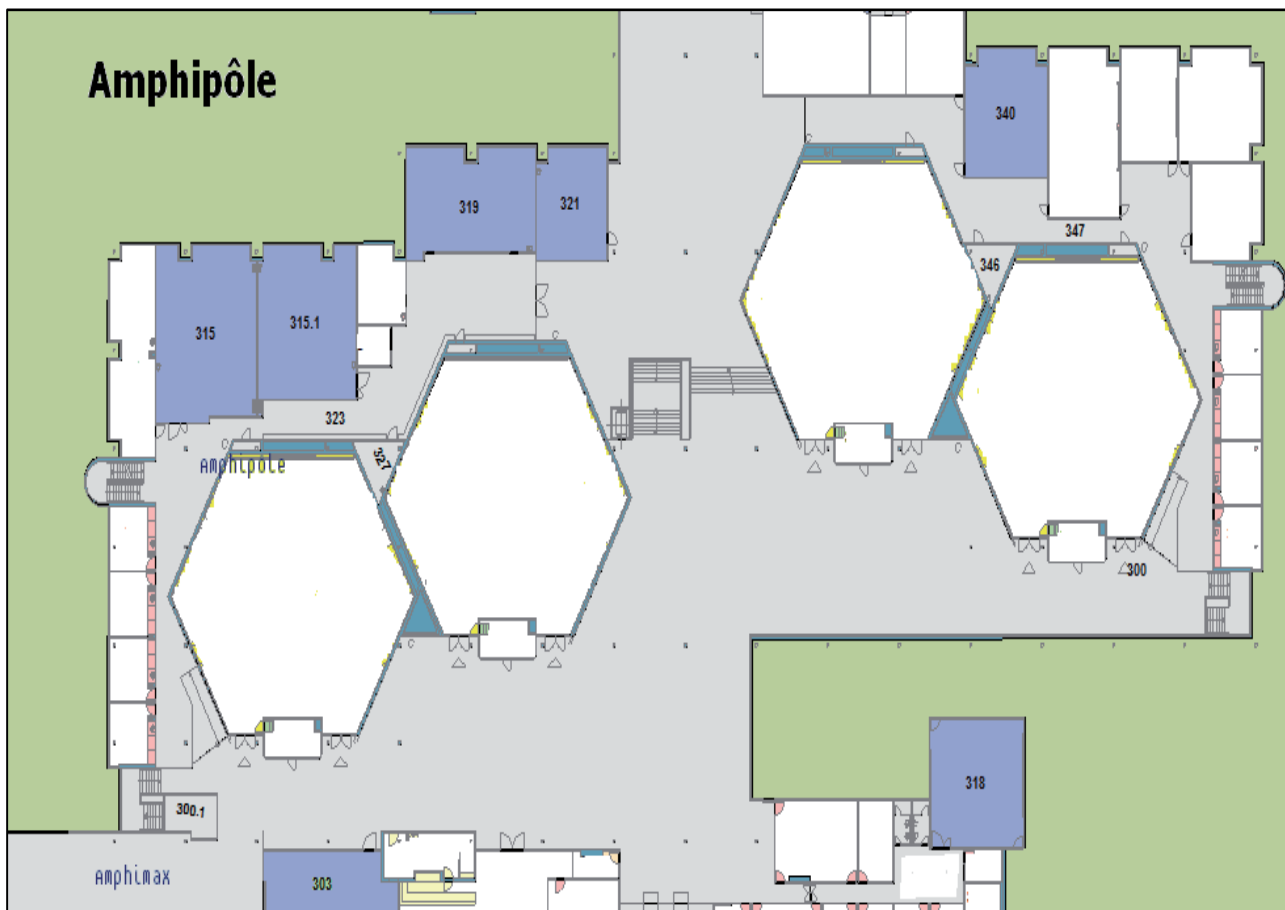
Layout of conference building Amphimax (level 3, ground floor when viewed from the lake side)
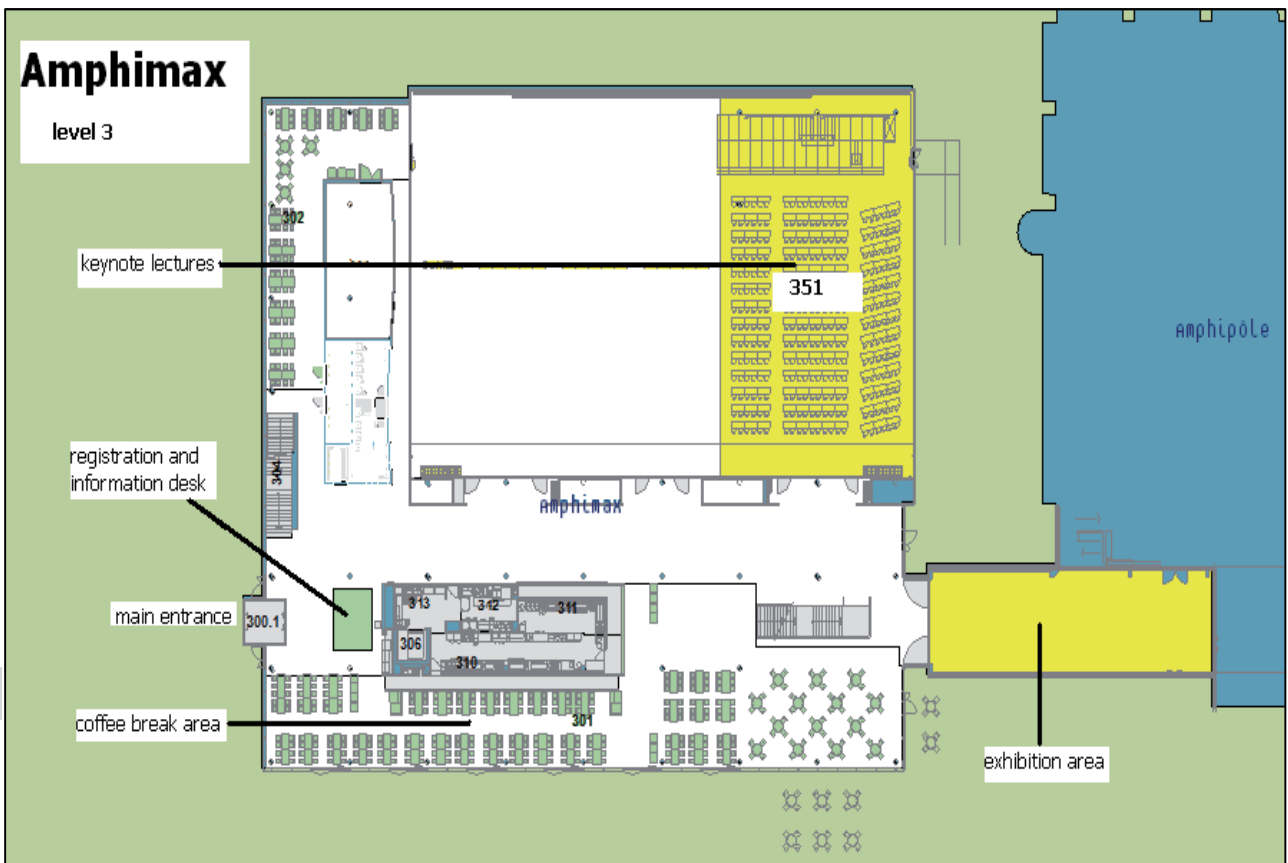
Layout of conference building Amphimax (level 4)

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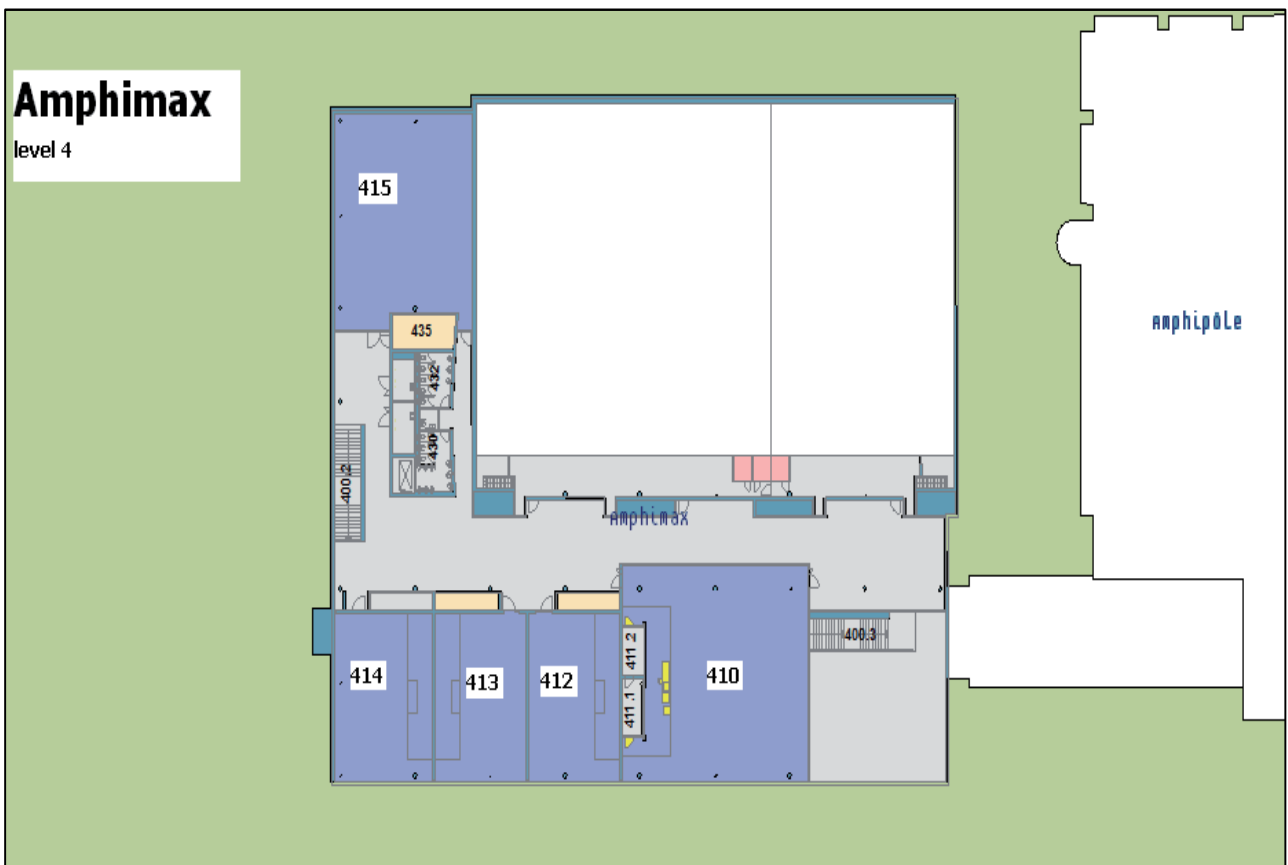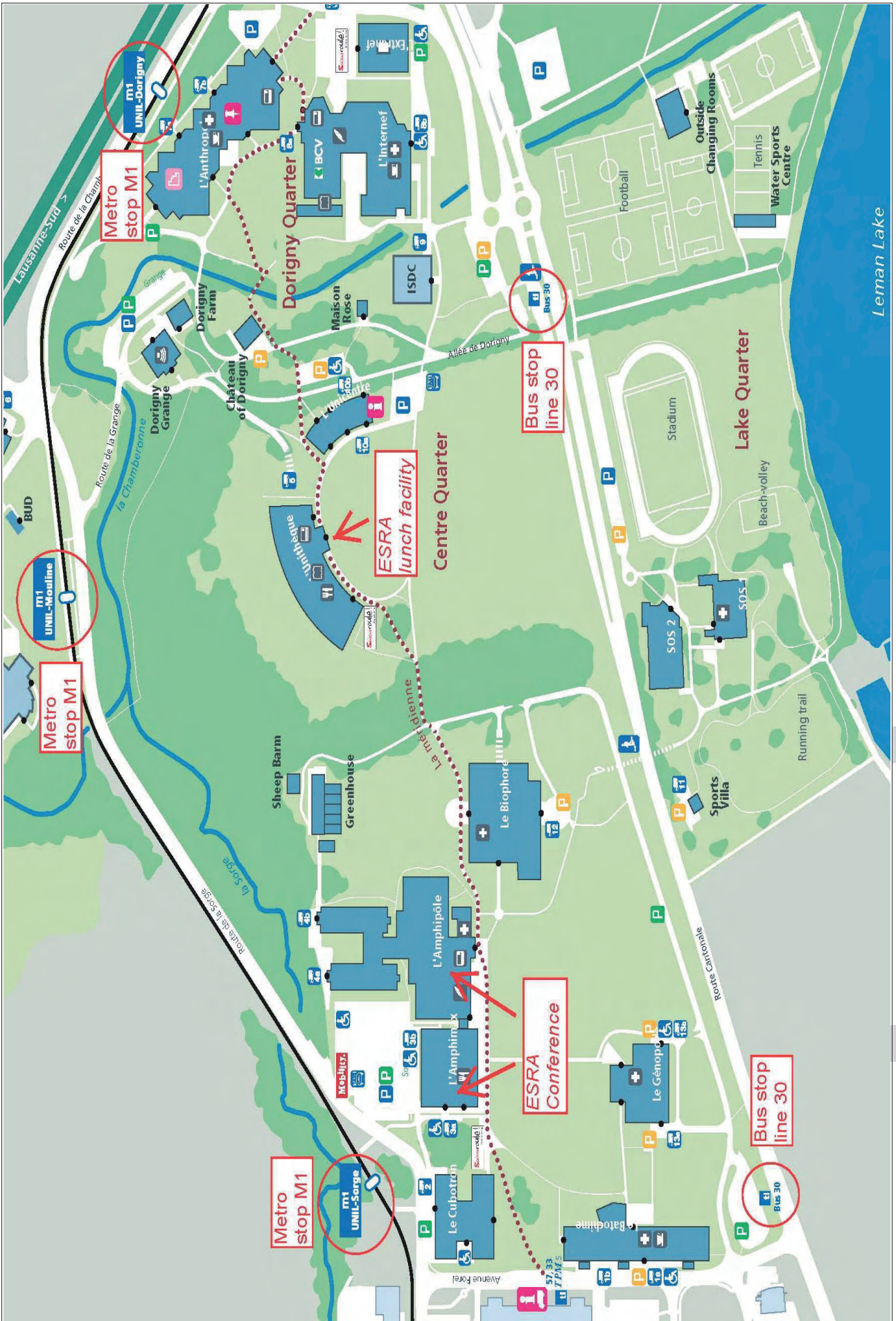
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Our political teams have an unmatched record of accurate polling and voting intention results in many countries

Strategic Qualitative research

We assist governments and political organisations to develop and test policy, to set political strategy, to develop and test communication.

Programme evaluation

We use customised, pragmatic approaches to assess the impact and effectiveness of government programmes worldwide.

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We use cutting edge and unique coordination tools developed over the last 35 years of working with international organizations like the European Institutions (we run the Eurobarometer) and the World Bank.

Local Information

Important telephone numbers

Police: 117; Ambulance: 144; Tourist Information: 0216137373; Taxi: 0844814814

Exchange rates

Sfr 100 = EUR 83,85 / USD 117,64 / GBP 73,00 (on June 16, 2011)

Lausanne

Lausanne is situated on the shores of Lake Geneva (French: Lac Léman) with a view of the Alps and the Jura mountain range. It lies in the middle of the Lavaux wine region, which is one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Lausanne has two main sightseeing areas: The Upper Town, or Haute Ville, runs uphill from the main railroad station and includes the medieval old town. Interesting sites to visit are the cathedral, the St-François church, Château Saint-Maire (a former Episcopal palace), and the Tour de l'Ale (a watchtower dating back to 1340 that was once part of the city walls). Flon, a trendy warehouse district turned nightlife quarter, is just to the west of the old town and the Place de l'Europe. The Lower Town, or Haute Basse, more commonly known as Ouchy (the name of the fishing village that once stood on the shoreline), is a district of parks, lakeside promenades, elegant 19th century resort hotels and a handful of museums such as the world-famous Olympic Museum Lausanne.

Travelling in Lausanne

Lausanne has a very good public transport system with buses and 2 metro lines. Day tickets for the public transport system are included in the visitor's tax that guests need to pay in all hotels in Lausanne. Please ask for these if you do not receive them upon your arrival. If you need to buy a ticket at a bus or metro stop it is useful to have coins ready as most machines do not accept bank notes.

At the website of the Swiss Federal Railways SBB website you can search for all public transport connections from train stations in many European countries to Switzerland as well as train and bus connections within Switzerland.

It is best to use the website of the Swiss Federal Railways SBB (http://www.sbb.ch/en/index.htm) to search for your connections when travelling in Lausanne. At this website you can enter city names, specific bus or train stops as well as addresses and the best connections from the closest public transport points will be retrieved.

Area map of Lausanne with the metro lines
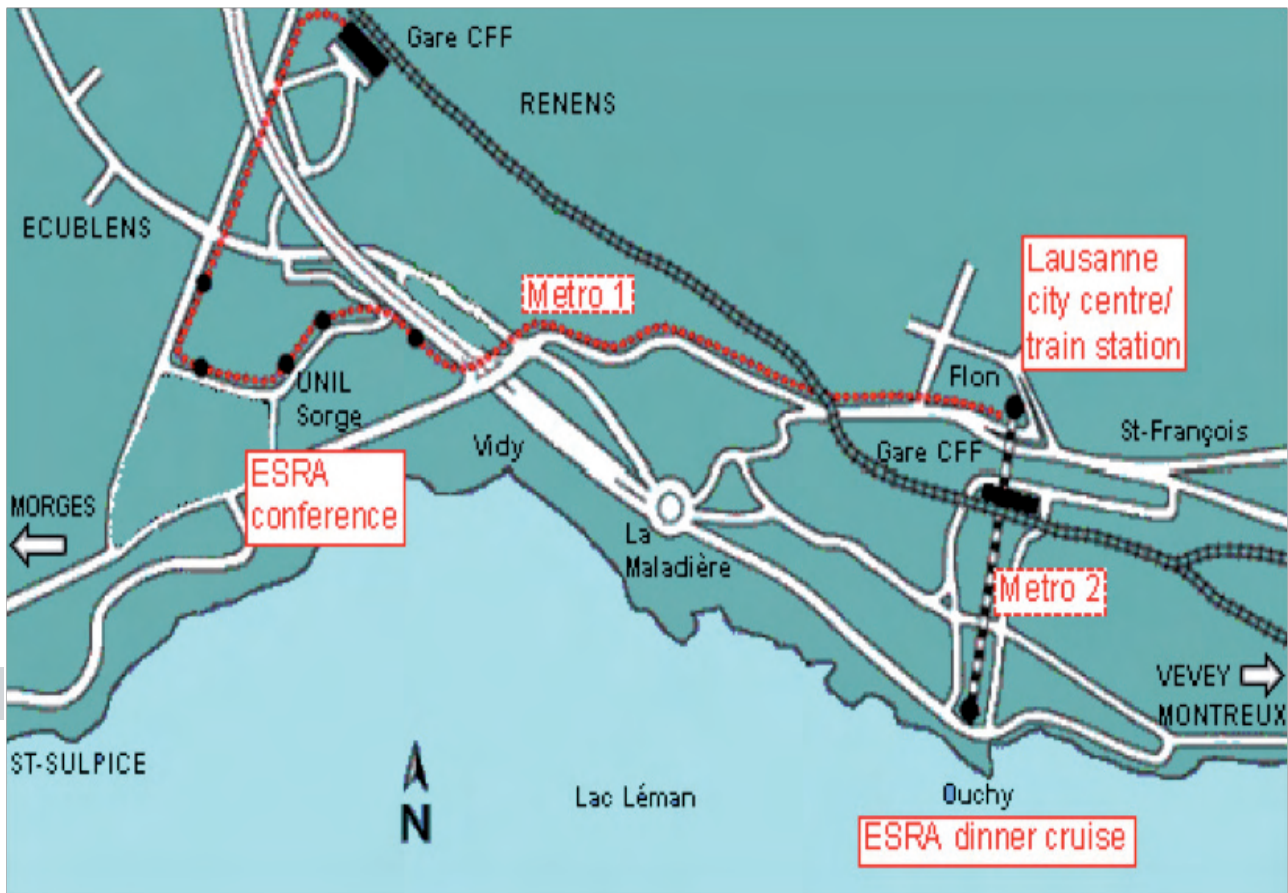
National Centre for Research Methods (NCRM)

Promoting research methods in the social sciences

NCRM was set up in 2004 to improve the standards of research methods across the social science community in the United Kingdom.

NCRM conducts research and training in quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods.

We publish working paper series and methodological reviews, which are freely available online through NCRM EPrints in http://eprints.ncrm.ac.uk

What does NCRM do?

- Methodological research
- Training courses and events
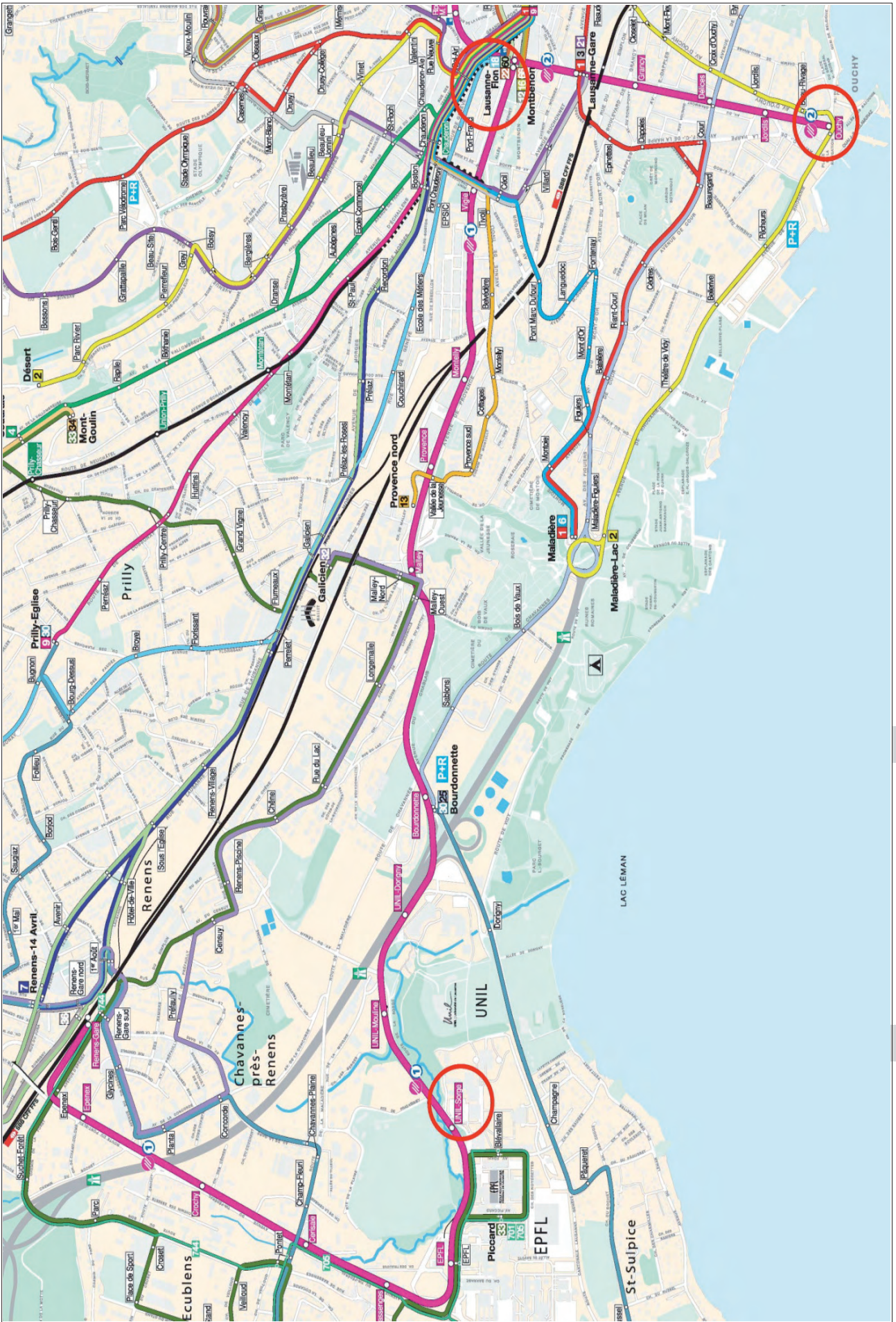- Research Methods Festival, 2-5 July 2012 at St Catherine's College, Oxford, UK

Organisation - Hub & Nodes

- Coordinating Hub at the University of Southampton
- 19 Nodes since 2005
- Phase 1-3 Nodes hosted by 12 universities across the UK
- Professor Patrick Sturgis is the Director of NCRM

Web. http://www.ncrm.ac.uk   Email. info@ncrm.ac.uk   Twitter @NCRMUK

SOEP

SOEP is funded by the Federal Government (BMBF)
and the State Governments via the Leibniz Gemeinschaft

The Socio-Economic Panel –
A Portrait of Changes in German Society

SOEP is a representative longitudinal survey of more than 20,000
individuals in over 10,000 households in Germany that provides
the basis for a wide range of novel scientific analyses.

Features:

- individual longitudinal data surveyed annually since 1984
- data on household composition (adults and children), living
  situation
- possibilities for regional comparison
- oversampling of immigrants and high-income households
- SOEP data are integrated into internationally comparable
  panel data sets such as the CNEF (Cross National Equivalent
  File), which contains comparable panel data for Australia,
  Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, and the United States

Topics include

- personality traits
- birth, childhood, and youth
- labor market participation and occupational mobility
- biography and intergenerational mobility
- social participation and time allocation
- physical and mental health
- housing and regional mobility
- income dynamics
- life satisfaction
- survey methodology

The SOEP data are available to researchers in
Germany and abroad in SPSS, SAS, and STATA
formats for immediate use. Extensive documenta-
tion in English and German is available online.

For details please refer to our website: www.diw.de/gsoep

Social programme

Welcome reception

All conference participants are warmly invited to the welcome reception of the ESRA conference on Monday, July 18th 2011 at 18:00. Drinks and finger food will be served on level 3 of the Amphimax building on the campus of the University of Lausanne. A few words of welcome will be spoken by a representative of ESRA as well as a spokesmen of the city of Lausanne. Registration for this event is not necessary, everyone is welcome!
The registration and information desk will be open before and during the welcome reception.

Conference dinner-cruise

The ESRA conference dinner-cruise will take place on Wednesday evening, July 20th 2011, on Lac Léman. Departing from Ouchy, the scenic port of Lausanne, the Valais will take us on a three hour cruise across the lake providing us with splendid views of the Alps, the famous Lavaux vineyards and beautiful lakeshore towns such as Montreux and Evian. On board the Valais we will enjoy a gourmet dinner with the best wines of the region. The 2011 ESRA "Early Career Researcher Award" and the prize for "Outstanding Service to European Survey Research" will also be awarded during the dinner.

Directions: From the conference venue, take the metro (M1) back to the city centre, get off at the final stop Flon. Here change to the other metro (M2) going down to the lake, direction Ouchy. Get off at the final stop (Ouchy). After leaving the metro station, cross the street and go in the direction of the water front. You find the harbour on your left. Also see the map of Lausanne for an overview.

Embarking: 19:30; Departure: 19:50

This special event is made possible by the generous support of Westat. Westat is a professional services organization, headquartered in Maryland, USA, with an established reputation for quality research and a broad range of capabilities in statistical surveys, program evaluation, technical assistance, epidemiologic studies, clinical trials, and information technology.
Westat has conducted successful research studies in a wide range of subject areas: health, education, social services, transportation, housing, energy, the environment, human services, military human resources, and science and technology. Westat is also a leader in designing and administering customer and employee satisfaction surveys and providing consulting services and marketing research to meet client requirements. Westat is a full-service research corporation.

Programme overview

Monday, 18. July

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18:00-19:00	**Welcome reception**	**hall**	**17**

Tuesday, 19 July

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	Challenges in health examination surveys	321	24
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Wednesday, 20 July

Thursday, 21 July

Friday, 22 July

Day 1

Tuesday 19 July

1.1 Combining and Enhancing data I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by: Mark Elliot - University of Manchester, United Kingdom

1.1.1 Generating Employer-Employee-Data Using Population Surveys: Drop Out-Stages and Data Quality

C. Gerhards[1], A. Meyermann[1], S. Liebig[2], S. Edler[1]
[1]Bielefeld University, Germany; [2]Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University, Germany

There is a growing stock of linked-employer-employee data in economics and social sciences. As most of these data rely on official statistics the main problem is, however, that they only offer restricted information either on the side of employees and their households or the employer. One way to overcome these restrictions is to generate employer-employee-data using population surveys as a starting point and adding information on employers stemming from an organization survey. But this "employee-first-dual-survey" approach is related to a number of methodological problems, which are addressed in this paper. The empirical basis is a dataset which links the German general social survey (ALLBUS) from 2008 with an organizational survey conducted in 2009. Employed ALLBUS-respondents were asked to provide the name and address of their employer. The resulting list of employers made up the sample for the organizational survey...

1.1.2 New developments in MTB, a record linkage toolbox for the social sciences

R. Schnell[1], T. Bachteler[1], J. Reiher[1]
[1]University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Record linkage, i.e. bringing together data files from different sources, meanwhile is a common task in survey research. As long as the data files contain correct merging keys (e.g. names or identification numbers) the procedure is rather trivial. However, if the merging keys are error prone, resort to specialized software is inevitable.

1.1.3 Synthetic approaches to data linkage

M. Elliot[1], J. Reiter[2]
[1]University of Manchester, United Kingdom; [2]Duke University, United States

Orthodox approaches to linking data attempt connect overlapping information sources through key or common information; record linkage is paradigmatic here with K datasets of records being linked from key variables (which may be either formal or informal identifiers). Such approaches, however hit problems when K>2. Crucially, at present, there are no well developed non-heuristic methods for resolving data-data divergance between the datasets. Here we consider different approach. Rather than viewing each of the K datasets as a structure which needs to be linked in to create a super-dataset, we consider each as a source of evidence

to be utalised in combination with synthetic models to populate a new dataset. We consider various forms of data linkage and evaluate how well the approach we propose might fit the requirements of that form. A specification of the emprical tests required to asses the approach is then given...

1.1.4   You Can Match My Data! Biasing Effect in the Use of Linked Administrative and Survey Data

S. Bender[1], M. Huber[2], A. Schmucker[2]
[1]Research Data Centre (FDZ) of the Federal Employment Agency at the Institute for Employment Research, Germany; [2]Institute for Employment Research, Germany

Most quantitative longitudinal research in social sciences is done with survey data. Surveys suffer from non-response in many ways, for example, coverage errors, unit and item-non-response or attrition. In particular answers to retrospective questions in surveys often imply gaps or incomplete details of remembered episodes. Furthermore retrospective survey data often do not cover a very long period. In order to correct for these errors administrative data can be linked to survey data. Though the administrative data have drawbacks too – e.g. small number of variables or time lag – they contain valid and exact information. By linking survey data with administrative data, the data quality can be improved by creating a dataset that balances the disadvantages of the administrative and survey data using the advantages of these two different types of data...

1.2   Challenges in health examination surveys

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by: Hanna Tolonen - National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland

1.2.1   Self-reported and measured height and weight in adolescents: biases and social gradient

S. Legleye[3], S. Spilka[1], F. Beck[2], R. Guignard[2]
[1]OFDT, France; [2]INPES, France; [3]INED, France

Height and weight are simple but highly useful data for describing the health status of the population, especially combined into the Body Mass Index (BMI). There have been quite few validations of these reports in adolescent population. Nevertheless, during adolescence, the body can change in a very short a period of time and adolescents are not always aware of it and willing to measure it. Do they report their height and weight accurately when it is collected by self-administered questionnaire? Are there biases according to gender and family socioeconomic status? Knowing the difference between reported and measured BMI could allow differential corrections of the self-reported data in order to provide reliable prevalences of obesity in adolescent surveys.

1.2.2   Standardization of health examination surveys in Europe

H. Tolonen[1], P. Koponen[1], J. Heldal[2], K. Kuulasmaa[1]
[1]National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL), Finland; [2]Statistics Norway, Norway

Health examination surveys (HES) are population surveys with physical measurements, biological samples and questionnaire items. For many health indicators, they are the most reliable and often the only data source to monitor prevalence and trends. Obtaining comparable information between surveys requires standardization of the survey protocol.nHESs have been carried out in Europe since the 1960's without European level standardization. The European Health Examination Survey (EHES) Pilot project was started in 2009. It aims to prepare a standardized survey protocol for national HESs and conduct pilot surveys in 13 countries. The pilot surveys include a minimum of 200 participants per country. For the full-size national HES, a sample of at least 4000 people aged 25-64 years per country is recommended. The EHES Manual has the standardized survey protocol, which provides detailed guidelines for the entire survey process...

1.2.3   The Italian Health Examination Survey: Time Trends of CVD Risk Factors

L. Palmieri[10], D. Vanuzzo[1], C. Lo Noce[10], C. Donfrancesco[10], F. Vancheri[2], L. Iacoviello[3], C. Goldoni[4], C. Caserta[5], A. Lopizzo[6], N. Meloni[7], M. Gattone[8], A. Boccanelli[9], F. Dima[10], P. De Sanctis Caiola[10], P. Ciccarelli[10], S. Vannucchi[10], S. Giampaoli[10]

[1]Centro per la Prevenzione Cardiovascolare, Azienda Socio-Sanitaria 4 Medio Friuli and Agenzia Region, Italy; [2]Azienda Ospedaliera S. Elia, Caltanissetta, Italy; [3]Università Cattolica, Campobasso, Italy; [4]Dipartimento di Sanità Pubblica AUSL, Modena, Italy; [5]Associazione Calabrese di Epatologia, Reggio Calabria, Italy; [6]Unità Operativa di Cardiologia Medica, Ospedale San Carlo, Potenza, Italy; [7]General Practitioner, Nuoro, Italy; [8]Fondazione S. Maugeri, Veruno, Novara, Italy; [9]Ospedale S. Giovanni Addolorata, Rome, Italy; [10]Istituto Superiore di Sanità, Italy

Introduction: Health Examination Survey (HES) is appropriate to assess prevalence of chronic diseases and distribution of main risk factors in the general population. HES validity depends on sample representativeness, participation rate, and use of standardized methodologies. Italian periodic HES-Osservatorio Epidemiologico Cardiovascolare preliminary results for 2008-11 compared with those from HES 1998 are here presented.

1.2.4   Health Survey for England: Standardising Protocols

C. Robinson[1]
[1]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom

The Health Survey for England (HSE) is a series of annual surveys commissioned by The NHS Information Centre for health and social care involving both health interview and health examination elements. The HSE is designed to provide high quality data representative of the general population living in private households in England, including adults and children. It is carried out by the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) and the Department of Epidemiology at University College London (UCL). The HSE consists of an interview of participants' health and health related behaviours. Participants' height and weight measurements are also taken during the interview. The interview is followed by a visit from a qualified nurse to collect further measurements, biological samples and details of any medications taken.

1.3   What Do Survey Researchers Want from Data Archives these Days? I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by: Peter Granda - University of Michigan – Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), United States

1.3.1   Social Science Question Database and Research Tools

A. Cousteaux[2], X. Schepler[1], L. Lesnard[2]
[1]Réseau Quetelet, France; [2]Sciences Po, France

The increase in the number of surveys archived and disseminated raises new challenges for data archives. Indeed, without new tools, the growth of the number of surveys makes it increasingly difficult for users to identify surveys that are relevant for them. Without new tools, combining different surveys with similar questions to conduct comparative research is also increasingly a daunting task. Survey designers who wish to reuse questions asked in previous surveys also need tools to find similar questions.

1.3.2   Getting to know our users: a survey of researchers in Switzerland

B. Kleiner[1], E. Ferrez[1], M. Bichsel[1], F. Lorétan[1]
[1]FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

As a relatively new institution, FORS aims to develop and maintain ties with social scientists in Switzerland who form its client base. One key method for achieving this is to engage researchers periodically about their

data needs and interests. Knowing how researchers work and what they need allows us to better customise our services, especially as the research culture and data service landscape shift continuously to keep up with technological developments and new capacities.

1.3.3   Serving Data Users of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth

P. Baker[1]
[1]Ohio State University, United States

The U.S. National Longitudinal Surveys have spanned many decades of change in data management and dissemination. From main frame to web-based data download, the NLS has responded to the needs of multiple generations of data users. This paper describes the integrated system used by CHRR at the Ohio State University to document, manage, and archive the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth (NLSY), with a focus on the NLSY79, a national, intercohort survey started in 1979 that extends across two generations. CHRR has developed a user interface equipped with search and retrieval software that allows users to peruse the topical content of a given cohort, select variables of interest, create extract files, run descriptive reports, and generate control files to read the data...

1.3.4   German BIBB-Research Data Centre and User Needs

D. Rohrbach-Schmidt[1], H. Alda[1], A. Friedrich[1]
[1]Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB), Germany

Based on a wide range of surveys on education, employment, further training and the transitions between them, the Research Data Centre of the Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB-FDZ) offers several services for researchers: -Standard access to firm- and individual-level data on skill attainment and its use -Documentation of these data sets, i.e. a description of their central characteristics, main issues and variables, data collection, anonymization, weighting and recoding etc. -Advisory service on data choice, access and handling of the data, research potential, scope and validity of the data -Supply of several data tools, e.g. standard measures and classifications in the fields of education, occupations, industries and regions, data for remote data access, references to relevant publications. - Assistance and support for visiting researchers at the safe centre at BIBB-FDZ in Bonn...

1.4   Sensitive Questions and Social Desirability Bias: Theoretical Perspectives and Data Collection Strategies I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by:

- Ivar Krumpal - Universität Leipzig, Germany
- Ben Jann - University of Bern, Switzerland

1.4.1   Measuring social desirability effect on reported turnout using "list experiment design" technique

M. Comsa[2], C. Postelnicu[1]
[1]"Babes-Bolyai" University, Romania; [2]Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj Napoca, Romania

Regardless of the cultural area in which it is performed or of the survey type, electoral research shows that self-reports in surveys over-estimate voter turnout. Over-reporting can be the (combined) result of many factors: social desirability bias, memory related errors, acquiescence, and unrepresentative sample. Social desirability seems to be one of the most influencing factors. In order to reduce social desirability effect on self-reported turnout many techniques are used: indirect question, self-administered questionnaire, counter-biasing, weighting the responses based on a social desirability scale, randomized response, list experiment design (or item / unmatched count technique), etc. In this paper we focus on the "list experiment design"

technique and we are using it for estimating social desirability bias related to self-reported turnout about 2009 European Parliamentary elections in Romania...

1.4.2   Eliciting illicit work. Item Count and Randomized Response Technique put to the test.

A. Kirchner[2], I. Krumpal[1], M. Trappmann[2], H. von Hermanni[1]
[1]Universität Leipzig, Germany; [2]Institute for Employment Research, Germany

We address an ongoing debate how to assess sensitive topics in telephone surveys. Examining three existing methods and implementing one new method, we developed a module to measure illicit work and tested this in two CATI studies (both conducted in 2010). In an experimental setting, we compare a double-list implementation of the Item Count Technique (ICT) with direct questioning as well as a forced-response implementation of the Randomized Response Technique (RRT) with direct questioning. In the first study (ICT; n=1.603), respondents were selected from the German general population. In the second study (RRT; n=3.211), respondents of two specific populations were sampled from a register: employed persons and those qualifying for basic income support in Germany, i.e. people depending on state transfer payments...

1.4.3   Answering Sensitive Questions in Face-to-Face-Interviews using the Randomized Response- and Item Count-Technique. Results from a Validation Survey

F. Wolter[1], P. Preisendörfer[1], A. Skarbek-Kozietulska[1]
[1]Department of Sociology, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Germany

To overcome the problem of misreporting on sensitive questions in surveys, the randomized response-technique (RRT) and the item count-technique (ICT) have been proposed. The idea behind both techniques is to limit respondents' incentives to misreport by a complete anonymization of the interview situation.
However, research has found mixed evidence on the performance of these techniques compared to conventional direct questioning (DQ). Most importantly, there is a lack of validation studies which are able to compare a validated "true value" to the answers given in interviews.

1.4.4   Sensitive Question Techniques in Online Surveys: An Experimental Comparison of Different Implementations

A. Diekmann[2], M. Höglinger[2], B. Jann[1]
[1]University of Bern, Switzerland; [2]ETH, Switzerland

The successful implementation of special techniques for asking sensitive questions (such as the Randomized Response Technique) in self-administered online surveys poses several new challenges. A first crucial issue is how to make respondents understand the techniques' instructions and appreciate the provided privacy protection. As no interviewer is present to explain the procedure and answer possible questions, the risk of break-off or noncompliance with the instructions is high if the procedure is not easily comprehensible. For the Randomized Response Technique a second issue is finding a suitable randomizing device. Often used devices such as dices, coins, or banknotes may not be at a respondent's immediate disposition and also require a mode shift, which increases non-compliance and non-response. Randomization based on innocuous questions has the disadvantage that usually there is only a limited set of suitable questions...

1.5   Data Quality in Special Population Surveys I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by:

- Susanne Vogl - Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany
- Marek Fuchs - Darmstadt University of Technology, Germany

1.5.1   Problems and strategies in measuring sexual orientation

M. Romano[1], R. Barletta[1]
[1]Istat - Italian National Statistical Institute, Italy

Over the years, there has been an increasing demand for data on sexual orientation. These demands have come from various potential key users including policy makers, the LGB population, academia and other research organisations. Nevertheless, to survey sexual orientation and gender identity represents an actual challenge for official statistics.
The Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat) thanks to an agreement with the Italian Department for Equal Opportunities is carrying out a survey about discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity. This survey represents the first chance for the Italian Institute of Statistics of estimating the number of homosexuals in our country.

1.5.2   The Recall of Suicide Attempts in Mental Health Surveys.

M. Eikelenboom[1], W. van der Vaart[3], B. Penninx[2], A. Beekman[2], J. Smit[4]
[1]Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands; [2]GGZ inGeest Institute of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Netherlands; [3]University for Humanistics / GGZ inGeest Institute of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Netherlands; [4]Vrije Universiteit Medical Center Amsterdam, Netherlands

Attempting to commit suicide is probably one of the most intensive and salient events a person can experience in life. Because of this saliency, one would expect such an event to be time-tagged in autobiographical memory, i.e stored in memory with a specific date. In Mental Health Surveys questions about previous suicide attempts are common and especially in longitudinal studies, participants are asked to provide accurate dates for this event. However, methodological research into the quality of the retrospective reports of these dates is scarce. We investigated the quality of this retrospective reports within the Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety (NESDA), which is a multi-site naturalistic cohort study aiming to describe the long-term course and consequences of depressive and anxiety disorders. Its design is an eight-year longitudinal cohort study among 2981 participants aged 18 through 65 years...

1.5.3   Cross-National Patterns of Inequality in Smoking in Later Life

L. Fumagalli[1]
[1]University of Essex, United Kingdom

We (with Elena Fumagalli and Dean Lillard) evaluate and compare life-course smoking behavior of older people surveyed by the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), the Health and Retirement Study (HRS), and the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA). These surveys initially sample people age 50 and older (and their spouses) and then resurvey them at regular intervals

1.5.4   Estimating the prevalence of autism in adults: suitability of two-phase survey design

S. McManus[2], J. Bankhart[3], S. Purdon[1], T. Brugha[3]
[1]Bryson Purdon Social Research, United Kingdom; [2]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom; [3]University of Leicester, United Kingdom

Background
Previously, estimates of prevalence of autism in adults had only used patient samples. However, few adults with autism are diagnosed or receive services. Two-phase survey designs are used where clinical assessment is required (by dentist, nurse, psychologist). For resource reasons often a sub-sample is selected for phase two, based on phase one data. However, autism screening tools had only been validated in specific subgroups, so sensitivity/specificity was unknown.
Aims

• Conduct a two-phase survey without knowing how well the phase one screening tool (Autism Quotient, AQ) would predict a phase two diagnosis (Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule, ADOS).
• Maximise number of cases diagnosed at phase two, while minimising exclusion of cases with a low AQ score. Methods

1.6   Participatory survey design

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by: Dirk Schubotz - ARK, Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom

1.6.1   Using participatory methods in hidden populations - experiences from a comparative research project

I. Mochmann[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

In every society social groups exist who belong to a hidden population. Reaching these groups and obtaining information on them is often a challenge. This is in particular the case when members of the group have been exposed to social stigmatization and discrimination which has often led to traumatization and thus great skeptics towards sharing personal information with anybody, including researchers. In this paper, experiences and results from a comparative survey among war-affected persons will be presented where lay researchers were used both in the development of the questionnaire and in order to get access to the field. The profit of including the participatory approach in the questionnaire development was, among others, that hardly any information existed so far on this particular topic and insiders where required to inform about relevant questions...

1.6.2   Sample size determination with the help of two resolution measures

B. Hulliger[2], P. Eichenberger[1], J. Potterat[1]
[1]Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Switzerland; [2]University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland (FHNW), Switzerland

Social surveys often must estimate the sizes or the proportions of many small groups and differences among them. The discussion of the needed precision of the estimators and the corresponding sample size is difficult, in particular when lay persons are involved. The resolution and the difference resolution of a sample are two measures which are derived from approximations to the probability of not observing a group in the sample. The resolution is an operationalisation of the smallest group which can be estimated from a sample. The difference resolution operationalises a minimal difference between two group sizes which can be estimated from a sample. Since the resolutions embody elements of a statistical hypothesis test without the need of a complete test specification they orient the users to a reasonable sample size while remaining simple enough to assist the discussion with various stakeholders...

1.6.3   How much lay participation can survey methodologies afford? The example of the YLT survey in Northern Ireland

D. Schubotz[1]
[1]ARK, Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom

Young Life and Times (YLT) is an annual postal attitude survey among 16-year olds in Northern Ireland. Over the last seven years or so, we have introduced a range of participatory elements and have developed YLT into a mixed-methods study incorporating the YLT survey and a variety of related qualitative follow-up projects. With regard to the actual YLT survey, young people now have some say about the survey content. This, we hope, adds to the interest in the survey among participants, ensures that the survey is timely, and ultimately improves response rates.

1.7   Mixed-Mode Surveys: A Total Survey Error Perspective I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Edith De Leeuw - University of Utrecht, Netherlands
- Don A. Dillman - Washington State University, United States

1.7.1   Using Address-Based Sampling and Mail Contact Methods to Obtain Web Responses from the General Public

D. Dillman[1], B. L. Messer[2]
[1]Washington State University, United States; [2]Washinton State University, United States

One of the most perplexing issues being faced by survey researchers in some countries is the inability to use email addresses for surveying random samples of the general public. In this paper recent results from a program of research aimed at developing a mixed-mode approach to solving this problem will be discussed. Results from four experiments conducted by the authors will be reported in which postal address-based samples of households, arguably the best household sample frame available in the U.S. are contacted by mail and asked to respond over the web, with mail questionnaires being sent to non-respondents. Experimental results from these studies will be summarized. They suggest that about half of the households contacted will respond to these surveys, with two-thirds of those responses being received over the Internet...

1.7.2   Measurement Error in Mixed Mode Surveys: Mode or Question Format?

E. De Leeuw[1], J. Hox[1]
[1]University of Utrecht, Netherlands

The goal of mixed mode is to combine data from different sources. This assumes that data can be validly combined and that there is equivalence of measurement. Data from different modes may be different because the modes themselves lead to different response processes, or because different questions are employed in different modes (either by tradition or due to mode specific optimization of the questionnaire). When accommodating for the restricted channel capacity of telephone surveys, designers often use unfolding in questions with longer lists of response categories, while in modes that use visual presentation the full list of response categories is presented. Another question design feature often employed over the telephone is end-labeling of response categories in stead of full labeling...

1.7.3   Mixed-mode surveys: Do different modes produce different data? Evidence from the Greek Candidate Survey

I. Andreadis[1]
[1]Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

This paper presents findings of the Greek Candidate Survey which is part of the international project Comparative Candidate Survey (CCS). The Greek Candidate Survey was conducted for the first time in 2007 as a sequential mixed mode survey, i.e. two different data collection modes during two sequential phases. During the first phase data were collected using a self-administered web survey. This mode was chosen as the main mode of data collection because it is the least expensive. During the second phase data collection was based on personal telephone interviews. The second phase was used as a method of nonresponse reduction. The questionnaire used in both cases is the Greek version of the international CCS core questionnaire...

1.7.4   Mixed-mode surveys among non-western minorities in the Netherlands: does it work?

J. Kappelhof[1]
[1]Social and Cultural Planning office (SCP), Netherlands

During the last two decades the Netherlands institute for Social Research has accumulated a lot of knowledge and experience in conducting surveys among non-western ethnic minorities in the Netherlands. So far these surveys have always been unimode face-to-face surveys, but for the 2010 survey (SIM2010) an experiment has been set up to compare this design with a sequential mixed-mode survey.

1.8   Using Paradata to Improve Survey Data Quality I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by:

- Oliver Lipps - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland
- Volker Stocké - University of Bamberg, Germany
- Annelies Blom - Survex - Survey Methods Consulting, Germany

1.8.1   Ethical Dilemmas in Dealing with Web Paradata

M. Couper[1], E. Singer[1]
[1]University of Michigan, United States

At the last ESRA conference, we presented the results of a vignette-based study in the Netherlands exploring how best to inform respondents about the capture of paradata in Web surveys. We found that any disclosure of paradata capture reduced willingness to participate.

1.8.2   Brevity is the Soul of Wit! The Effect of Questionnaire Length on Item Nonresponse

V. Ludwig[1], U. Krieger[2], K. Pforr[1]
[1]University of Mannheim, Germany; [2]SHARE MEA University of Mannheim, Germany

Limiting the number of questions is an important task of questionnaire design and also a problem well-known to practitioners. This paper looks at one major consequence of posing additional questions: increasing item nonresponse during the interview.
We assume that respondents' motivation and cognitive resources decrease over the course of a long, demanding interview. Respondents may then ease the growing burden of the interview by not formulating well thought responses but a "don't know" answer instead. Therefore, the probability of giving invalid answers should increase over the course of an interview.

1.8.3   Improving Contact Times in Panel Surveys

O. Lipps[1]
[1]FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

Although informative about optimal calling times, the amount of explained variance in obtaining contact in the literature is small. Existing studies suffer from four shortcomings:• nonrandomized assignment of interviewers to calls, • lack of including household characteristics beyond those available from census or interviewer observations, • lack of including unobserved household heterogeneity; and

1.8.4   Usefulness of paradata in cross-national surveys: evaluation of dwelling and neighborhood characteristics

H. Matsuo[1], G. Loosveldt[1]
[1]Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Increasing attention is given to paradata in cross-national research. This is because paradata serves to monitor the data collection procedure and interviewer performance, collects detailed information on contact procedures and some information on refusers. In addition, paradata collects dwelling and neighborhood charac-

teristics among all sample units, but so far, less attention is given. The purpose of this paper is three folded. In the first place, concepts of dwelling and neighborhood characteristics are revisited and discussed. In view of reviewing the operationalization and measurement of these concepts and variables, quality of paradata (ESS Round 4 contact file) is assessed. The ultimate purpose of this paper is to identify list of action-oriented recommendations: identify gaps between concepts and operationalization, list area of interventions on the execution of fieldwork activities and interviewer training...

1.9 Recent Developments in Modelling Attrition

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Roger Penn - Lancaster University, United Kingdom
- Damon Berridge - Lancaster University, United Kingdom

1.9.1 Changing Household Dynamics: Relations Between Husbands, Wives and Children in Britain since 1991

Y. Chen[1]
[1]Lancaster University, United Kingdom

The proposed paper will explore the effects of internal household dynamics upon labour force participation of women and household income in Britain since 1991. The paper will model the effects of changing internal structures of the household upon individual outcomes such as women's labour force participation, as well as collective outcomes in the form of aggregate household income. The labour force participation outcomes will be treated as ordinal in nature, and household income will be grouped into bands. The analyses will control for secondary explanatory variables which will include gender, marital status, age, educational attainment, socio-economic background and geographical region. The model will also incorporate birth of children and orientation to gender roles. Initially, a separate model will be fitted to each outcome (i.e. female labour force participation and household income)...

1.9.2 Changing Attitudes to Gender Roles in Britain

R. Penn[1]
[1]Lancaster University, United Kingdom

The proposed paper will examine changing attitudes to gender roles in Britain between 1991 and 2007. It will present the results of multivariate modelling of the factors that determine whether or not respondents have 'traditionalistic' or 'egalitarian' views towards gender roles using data from the British Household Panel Study. The proposed paper will explore two different responses to questions concerning attitudes to gender. The first is 'a husband's job is to earn money; a wife's job is to look after the home and family'. The second is 'children need a father to be as closely involved in their upbringing as the mother'.

1.9.3 A Joint Model for Ordered Response and Binary Dropout Processes in the Social Sciences

D. Berridge[1]
[1]Lancaster University, United Kingdom

Data collected as part of large national longitudinal surveys such as the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) routinely include responses which comprise ordered categories. These can include Likert items or more general ordinal responses. Such longitudinal data present social scientists with a range of statistical problems including residual heterogeneity, attrition/dropout and state dependence.
In this paper, we propose an approach which allows us to address each of these problems:

1.9.4   A Model for Trivariate Ordered Response Data in the Social Sciences

D. STOTT[1], D. Berridge[1]
[1]Lancaster University, United Kingdom

Data collected as part of large national longitudinal surveys such as the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) routinely include multiple Likert items which comprise ordered categories. For example, the BHPS includes a range of Likert items which ask respondents about their attitudes towards gender roles. Three such items are: Both the husband and wife should contribute to the household income, a husband's job is to earn money; a wife's job is to look after the home and family, children need a father to be as closely involved

1.9.5   Dropout in Web-based studies: Methodology

U. Reips[1]
[1](1) University of Deusto, (2) IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, Spain

The talk will summarize more of a decade of Web research on dropout in Web-based studies, including Web surveys and Web experiments. Techniques of dropout management that once were generated from experience or were derived theoretically have since been studied empirically. Such techniques include the seriousness check, the warm-up technique, the high hurdle technique, the use of dropout to detect motivational confounding, and how the dropout can be modelled. The talk will explain these techniques, their empirical basis, and their relative importance in dropout management.
A second portion of the talk will be devoted to using dropout as a dependent variable. Results from a series of experiments on factors influencing dropout will be presented.

1.10   Nonresponse I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by: Dominique Joye - University of Lausanne, Switzerland

1.10.1   Determinants of Participation in the German National Health Survey Analyses from the "German Health Interview and Examination Survey for Adults" DEGS

P. Kamtsiuris[1], A. Goesswald[1], M. Thamm[1]
[1]Robert Koch Institute, Germany

Background: The willingness to participate in interview and examination surveys depends on different factors. In order to optimize the process of motivating persons to participate and to analyse the representativity of collected data, it is of major interest to identify factors influencing the participation rate. Data of the process of motivating randomly selected persons to participate in the national health survey will be analysed. Methods: Since November 2008 the Robert Koch Institute is continuing the national health survey of 1998 with the "German Health Interview and Examination Survey for Adults" (DEGS). Within 3 years 7500 adults will be examined comprehensively in 180 sample points. Factors influencing the willingness to participate are identified by multiple logistic regressions...

1.10.2   Identifying Sources of Non-response Bias: A Mixed-Mode Health Survey of a Low-income, Culturally Diverse Population

D. McAlpine[1], T. Beebe[2], J. Kemmick Pintor[1]
[1]University of Minnesota School of Public Health, United States; [2]Mayo Clinic - Dept. of Health Sciences Research, United States

Lower response rates in surveys has resulted in increased efforts to encourage participation, including creative incentives, mixed-mode designs, refusal conversations and more aggressive attempts to reach potential respondents. While such efforts appear to increase response rates, little is known about whether they reduce

non-response bias. Understanding non-response bias requires information about the entire sampling frame. Even when this information is available, researchers have commonly grouped the sample into completes and non-completes, which may mask differences between types of non-respondents. In contrast, this study examines total non-response bias, and bias associated with specific reasons for non-participation.Data come from a mixed-mode survey (mail and telephone) of enrollees in a public health care program (RR 44.3%)...

1.10.3   Experiences from 40 Years of the Cologne High School Panel

K. Birkelbach[1], A. Grauenhorst[2]
[1]University of Cologne, Research Institute for Sociology, Germany; [2]Universität zu Köln, Germany

(CHiSP: 1969/70, 1985, 1996/97, 2010) We will present experiences from a longitudinal study of former German high-school students (German "Gymnasium") who have been interviewed four times between ages 15 and 56 and discuss strategies used to reduce panel mortality.

1.11   Value and attitude change

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by: Guy Elcheroth - University of Lausanne, Switzerland

1.11.1   Dynamics of social phenomena: Composite measures as a solution to comparative statistical measures

K. Prevodnik[2], V. Dolničar[2], V. Vehovar[1]
[1]University of Ljublana, Slovenia; [2]University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Slovenia

Social surveys are increasingly becoming indispensable resources for decisions on policies and actions. Very often, however, we also observe phenomena thru time, where interpretations are very vulnerable towards methodological treatment. Usually, the empirical analyses focus only on basic comparisons of absolute (e.g. 10% difference) or relative change (e.g. 2% increase), while sometimes also the time distance is also involved (e.g. 5 year delay).

1.11.2   Welfare attitudes in a changing Europe: a class and gender perspective

J. Ferreira de Almeida[1], R. Brites[1], A. Torres[1]
[1]Instituto Superior do Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa - ISCTE, Portugal

Well-being associated with a positive perspective is a quality of life subjective indicator. Knowledge about European citizen's well-being perception becomes possible thru ESS round 4 data analysis. We have access, then, not only to a powerful instrument for quality of life comparative analysis between countries but also it is possible to contribute for policy makers informed decisions on this issue. Subjective well-being study increasing relevance is due to the impossibility of reducing relevant social analysis to traditional economic measurement indicators, as for instance GDP per capita.Therefore, the aim of this paper is to map well-being attitudes across Europe. Our main contribution, however, is to illustrate how social class and gender do differentiate individuals' welfare attitudes.

1.11.3   Pseudo-opinions in public opinion research

K. Reuband[1]
[1]University of Duesseldorf, Germany

Survey respondents often give an answer when they are not able to give one. This has been amply studied since Philip Converse seminal paper on "non attitudes" (1964). There is less knowledge however about how many people present themselves as knowledgable on issues that do not exist. Drawing on local face-to face-surveys

in Germany an assessment is done of the prevalence of pseudo-opinion in the population and the factors that make an impact. Hereby also some of the studies on pseudo-opinions in the USA by George Bishop (2005) are replicated.

1.12   Cross-, Multi- and Transnational Surveys

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by: Marieke Voorpostel - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

1.12.1   A multi-national study on the association between depressive symptoms, gender equity and education

J. Wartna[1], J. Smits[2], H. Tobi[3]
[1]Wageningen University and research Center, Netherlands; [2]Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Netherlands; [3]University of Wageningen, Netherlands

Depression is a common mental disorder that can occur in persons of all genders, ages and backgrounds. In 2004, depression was the 3rd leading cause of burden of disease worldwide and the projection for 2030 is that depression will rise to the 1st leading cause (World Health Organization 2008). Using the World Health Survey 2002 (WHS) of the World Health Organisation, this study aims to investigate self-reported depressive episodes worldwide. The focus of the study was on the relation between depression and gender equity and education level, taking usual risk factors for depression (e.g. sex and age) as well as the regional or national context into account. In addition, some methodological issues will be addressed.

1.12.2   The effects of caring on self-assessed health status: A cross national comparison

P. Arnsberger[2], F. Li[2], U. Lynch[1]
[1]Queens University Belfast, United Kingdom; [2]University of Hawaii, United States

The purpose of this study was to compare the self assessed health status (SAHS) of carers of older adults across selected regions of three countries: California in the US (N= 1496), the Beijing and Shanghai areas of China (N= 485), and Northern Ireland in the UK (N=252). The study used secondary data sets collected in each country within the past decade, and extracted data specific to carers of older adults. Equivalent variable values and their meanings (including both the outcome and independent variables) were determined across the three countries by researchers from each country. A merged analytic data set was then analyzed to isolate significant predictors of SAHS using an adapted meta-analysis technique as well as ordinal probit analysis to test for possible cross national effects. Results across both types of analyses were then compared...

1.12.3   Analysing Labour Market Effects of Cross-Border Outsourcing through EU Enlargement – A Transnational Survey in the Czech Republic and Germany

N. Litzel[1], V. Hecht[1], M. Moritz[1], J. Schäffler[1]
[1]Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany

Economic integration typically goes along with a disintegration of production through outsourcing and off-shoring. The consequences especially for the labour market are an issue of ongoing debate. The countries of origin fear job losses. However, a range of models and studies show that the productivity gains lead to job growth at the domestic plants. Other topics discussed concern the impact on different qualification groups, their wage levels, job volatility and task structure in companies both in the country of origin and in the target country. The discussion is even more eager where high-wage countries share a common border with low-wage countries.

1.13   Human Values I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Eldad Davidov - University of Zürich, Switzerland
- Peter Schmidt - University of Giessen, Germany
- Constanze Beierlein - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

1.13.1   Congruence and Performance of Three Value Concepts in Social Research: A Comparison of Inglehart's, Welzel's and Schwartz's Approach in one Survey

T. Beckers[3], P. Siegers[1], A. Kuntz[2]
[1]University of Köln, Germany; [2]University of Cologne, Germany; [3]University of Düsseldorf, Germany

Research in values has gained increasing attention in cross-cultural psychology and comparative social research. The availability of large scale comparative surveys provides manifold opportunities for researchers to study the effects of values on political, social, and moral attitudes. Two value concepts have become dominant in the field of social research: (1) Schwartz's theory of basic human values which, through the Portraits of Values Questionnaire (PVQ), are included in the European Social Survey. (2) Inglehart's postmaterialism and Welzel's extension to the self-expression values which are part of the World Values Survey/European Values Study. Two questions are relevant to advance research in values: (1) Is it possible to convert the different concepts and measurements of values from one to another (i.e...

1.13.2   Schwartz's Theory on Human Values and Trust in Institutions: A Multilevel Test of Cross-Country Equivalence

D. Morselli[3], D. Spini[2], T. Devos[1]
[1]San Diego State University, United States; [2]University of Lausanne, Switzerland; [3]ISS, Université Lausanne, Switzerland

Research based on Schwartz's theory of human values can be organized according to three main focuses: Researchers have either (1) tested the cross-cultural invariance of the value structure, (2) studied how value priorities relate to a variety of social attitudes, or (3) examined societal differences in value priorities. The aim of the present research was to integrate these three aims using a multilevel methodology. More precisely, our goal was to demonstrate that structural equation modeling associated to multilevel regressions represents a powerful tool to examine innovative cross-cultural research questions. Two studies on the relationship between value types and trust in institutions were carried out. Study 1 compared results of a series of multilevel Multiple Indicators and Multiple Causes (MIMIC) models with random slopes on four international datasets...

1.13.3   Deviant value structures – random or systematic?

M. Janik[1], W. Bilsky[1]
[1]University of Münster, Germany

Recent theory-based MDS analyses of values data from the European Social Survey (ESS, rounds 1-3) widely corroborate Schwartz´s structural model of human values (Bilsky, Janik
& Schwartz, 2010). However, data of some countries showed minor deviations from the hypothesized value structure. While possibly originating from random fluctuations, these deviations may also reflect methodological artifacts or culture-specific patterns when observed repeatedly. Therefore, we analyzed the recently published values data of ESS round 4 and focused on the value structures of those ESS-countries, for which deviations were found in our prior analyses. In this paper, the results of these analyses are outlined, and recurring structural deviations are discussed in the light of competing explanations.

1.13.4 Testing the Circumplex Structure of Human Values: A Meta-Analytical Structural Equation Modeling Approach

H. Steinmetz[1], R. Isidor[1]
[1]University of Giessen, Germany

Schwartz' theory of human values has found widespread interest in the social sciences. One central part of the theory is that the 10 proposed value types (i.e., achievement, power, self-direction, hedonism, stimulation, benevolence, universalism, conservatism, security, and tradition) form a circumplex structure that reflects the congruence versus conflicts of the respective goals which are associated with each value type. The present study applies a meta-analytical structural equation modeling approach to test the circumplex structure. Moreover, the study explores in how far the circumplex structure varies with the used samples (e.g., culture) and methodological characteristics of the studies (e.g., measure). The meta-analysis comprised 318 matrices with the correlations among the 10 value types gathered from 86 studies as well as the European Social Survey (overall N = 251,239)...

1.14 The development and validation of psychological short scales and their benefits for survey research I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Beatrice Rammstedt - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Jürgen Schupp - SOEP - German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany

1.14.1 Short Assessment of the Big Five: Robust Across Survey Methods Except Telephone Interviewing

D. John[1], F. Lang[4], O. Lüdtke[5], J. Schupp[2], G. Wagner[3]
[1]Institute of Psychogerontology, Erlangen, Germany; [2]SOEP - German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany; [3]DIW Berlin, Germany; [4]Institute of Psychogerontology, Germany; [5]HU Berlin, Germany

We examined measurement invariance and age-related robustness of a short 15-item Big Five Inventory (BFI-S) of personality dimensions, which is well suited for applications in large-scale multidisciplinary surveys. The BFI-S was assessed in three different interviewing conditions: computer-assisted or paper-assisted face-to-face interviewing (PAPI, CAPI), computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), and a self-administered questionnaire. Randomized probability samples from a large-scale German panel survey and a related probability telephone study were used in order to test method effects on self-report measures of personality characteristics across early, middle, and late adulthood. Exploratory structural equation modeling (ESEM) was used in order to test for measurement invariance of the Five-Factor Model of personality trait domains across different assessment methods...

1.14.2 The Development of a Short Scale Assessing Locus of Control

A. Kovaleva[1], C. Beierlein[1], C. Kemper[1], B. Rammstedt[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Locus of control defines a personal belief about whether outcomes of behavior are determined by one's actions or by forces outside of one's control. This personality trait appears to influence human behavior across a wide spectrum of social situations. Due to its direct link to education, common health, overall life satisfaction etc. it is interesting not only for psychological but also for sociological research questions.

1.14.3 Measuring the construct of Optimism-Pessimism with single item indicators

C. Kemper[1], A. Kovaleva[1], C. Beierlein[1], B. Rammstedt[1]

[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Developing one item measures of reflective psychological constructs with sufficient psychometric quality for survey research may be considered a critical research endeavor. By using the construct of Optimism-Pessimism as an example we demonstrate that this approach is possible and worthwhile. Optimism and Pessimism are defined as generalized positive or negative expectancies concerning future events. Usually, both are measured by a set of many items. As most surveys operate under severe time and/or monetary constraints we developed two single item indicators, one item to measure Optimism and one item for Pessimism.

1.14.4   Assessing Schwartz' global human values dimensions using a short scale for survey research

C. Beierlein[2], C. Kemper[2], A. Kovaleva[2], B. Rammstedt[2], S. Schwartz[1]
[1]Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Survey researchers have become increasingly interested in basic values in recent years as evidence that the 10 human values proposed by Schwartz predict various political and social attitudes and behaviors across cultures. The ten values are usually assessed with the 40 item Portrait Value Questionnaire (PVQ; Schwartz et al., 2001) or the 57 item SVS (Schwartz, 2006). However, social surveys often require shorter, valid, and reliable instruments due to limited resources of time and money. In order to construct such a short scale, the number of constructs assessed has to be reduced. Therefore, instead of assessing all ten values, we selected PVQ-items that serve as good indicators for the four global value dimensions (Schwartz and Boehnke, 2004): Self-Enhancement, Self-Transcendence, Openness to change, Conservation. We measure these four poles with one item from each of the two to three values that combine to form that pole...

1.15   The process of questionnaire design in a cross-national perspective

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by:

- Evi Scholz - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Jessica Fortin - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

1.15.1   The ISSP Model of Multinational Questionnaire Design

N. Lewin-Epstein[1]
[1]Tel Aviv University, Israel

As the methodology of population surveys establishes itself in a growing number of countries, multinational comparative surveys are becoming the primary mode of comparative research. The presentation will discuss the ISSP which is an ongoing international collaboration currently encompassing institutions from 46 countries, all committed to comparative survey research. Member institutions of the ISSP annually field an agreed upon survey module agreed upon by majority vote and have been doing so for 25 years. The ISSP collaboration is rather unique in adopting a very democratic and participatory model for its development of survey topics and questionnaire design. It is of interest, therefore, to introduce to a wide audience the principles and process that adopted by the ISSP and to point out its strengths and weaknesses to potential users and collaborators...

1.15.2   Challenges in comparative questionnaire design: Illustrations from the European Social Survey

R. Fitzgerald[1]
[1]City University London, United Kingdom

A 'principle of equivalence' or comparability underpins all high quality surveys. It demands that all members of the relevant population have an equal (or at least a known, non-zero) probability of selection, and that the questions should have equivalent meaning for respondents. Such input equivalence is difficult to achieve in

a single-nation study but it poses further crucial difficulties in comparative research with additional obstacles such as differing languages, cultures, and 'survey climates'.

1.15.3   The CSES Questionnaire Design Process

D. Howell[1], J. Fortin[2]
[1]University of Michigan, United States; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES; www.cses.org) is a cross-national research project with collaborators from over sixty nations. Each five years, a new CSES questionnaire module is developed by an elected Planning Committee, after considering suggestions and feedback from the project's collaborator base and user community of thousands. Questionnaire design in a comparative framework presents a number of challenges not faced by researchers that are focused on single country designs. Involving so many stakeholders also presents special challenges. In this presentation, the questionnaire design process for the CSES will be described, changes and improvements in the process over time will be identified, and the impact of the approach on comparability and data quality will be evaluated.

1.15.4   European Values Study – how to ensure comparability in an all European Survey over 30 years

R. Luijkx[1], L. Halman[1]
[1]Tilburg University, Netherlands

The European Values Study (www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu) is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program that started in 1981 and had in 2008 its 4th wave. Starting with 14 countries in the first wave, in 2008 the survey was held in all European countries. The focus is on a broad range of values and a high comparability is ensured both between countries and over time. How this was achieved, will be sketched in this presentation. Points of attention will be the way the questionnaire was developed and how a high-quality original language documentation can facilitate the quality of the field questionnaires (more than 70 for the 2008 survey). EVS is a collaboration of EVS at Tilburg University, GESIS Data Archive for Social Sciences, CEPS Luxembourg, and research teams in the EVS member countries.

1.15.5   Developing the SHARE Survey Instrument – An Iterative Process in a Multi-Disciplinary, Multi-Actor, International Environment

F. Malter[1], C. Diemand[2]
[1]Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing (MEA), Germany; [2]SHARE, MEA, University of Mannheim, Germany

The Survey on Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is a biennial longitudinal study of the population age 50 and older across 20 countries in Europe. To investigate economic, social and health aspects of ageing, SHARE implements an ex-ante harmonized CAPI instrument and has integrated into the CAPI a Sample Management System (SMS) that allows handling and documentation of the entire contact protocol. The SMS is also extensively used to monitor progress of fieldwork. An adjunct PAPI drop-off questionnaire complements SHARE's tool set to accommodate country-specific needs and administer items that are sensitive to the face-to-face-mode.

1.16   Surveying children and young people I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by:

- Lisa Calderwood - Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom
- Kate Smith - Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

1.16.1   Cognitive Testing of Web Questionnaires with Children and Young People: Assessments of Visual Design and Technical Feature

J. D'Ardenne[1]
[1]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom

There is a growing demand for research conducted with children and young people, this is driven by the fact that proxy information given by parents or teachers on children's behalf is inaccurate and that children are increasingly seen as actors in their own right (Scott; 1997). There is some evidence that young people prefer computer based questionnaires to paper ones (Mangunkusomo et al, 2005) and that computerised surveys conducted in schools are more cost efficient than paper based equivalents (Van Hattum and de Leeuw, 1999). Despite this little advice is available on how to design self-completion questionnaires, computerised or otherwise, for children and young people. This presentation will share results from the cognitive testing of the Active Young People Survey (AYPS); a web survey conducted in primary and secondary schools across Wales...

1.16.2   Kids' Life and Times: Using the internet to collect survey data from children

K. Lloyd[1]
[1]Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom

Kids' Life and Times (KLT) is an annual survey of 10 and 11 year old children in Northern Ireland which began in 2008. KLT is innovative in two main ways. Firstly, it invites all Primary 7-aged children in Northern Ireland (approximately 24,000) to participate. Secondly, it is an animated online survey carried out in school. As KLT is now entering its fourth year, the presentation will reflect on its successes and failures. It will discuss the lessons learned for researchers interested in using this mode of administration to collect data from children, as well as the impact of including standardised questionnaires designed for pen and paper within an online animated survey of this type. It will also provide a live demonstration of the online version of the survey and discuss its development in the pilot year in 2008 through to the preparation and delivery of the 2011 survey...

1.16.3   Testing questions on a large-scale schools omnibus panel for the fifth wave of the Millennium Cohort Study

L. Calderwood[2], L. Clements[1], K. Smith[2], E. Wallace[1]
[1]Ipsos MORI, United Kingdom; [2]Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

It is standard practice on most large-scale quantitative surveys to carry out field pilots to evaluate new data collection instruments. These are often supplemented by cognitive interviewing, particularly for new questions. While these question testing methods are undoubtedly beneficial, they are often relatively small scale and lack the sample sizes sufficient to carry out quantitative evaluations of questions or to test different versions of questions.

1.16.4   Interviewing NLSY79 Children and Young Adults: Design Elements and Response in a Longitudinal Intercohort Survey

P. Baker[1]
[1]Ohio State University, United States

This paper reports on the design and content of the longitudinal surveys of the Children of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth/1979 cohort (NLSY79). Elements of the NLSY79 Child surveys have been adapted and incorporated into other major U.S. surveys as well as national child cohort studies in Canada, Great Britain, mainland Europe, East Asia, and the Middle East, offering opportunities for comparative analyses. The paper details the information available over the life course for the NLSY79 children, delineating the modifications in modes of administration as well as the content of questions asked as children age up into adolescence and

young adulthood. The paper charts the intercohort parallels that are available in the NLSY79 survey for health, attitudes, and behaviors that can be followed for mothers and their children...

1.17   Public trust and institutional legitimacy: Cross-national analyses I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by: Jonathan P. Jackson - London School of Economics, United Kingdom

1.17.1   Explaining the fall in citizens' trust in the ECB during the global financial crisis

L. Stracca[1], M. Ehrmann[1]
[1]European Central Bank, Germany

The 2007-09 global financial crisis has been accompanied by a marked fall in the public trust in the ECB as measured by the European Commission's Eurobarometer survey. This stands in contrast with the common perception of central banks in general, and the ECB in particular, having played a fundamental role in preventing the financial crisis from developing into a full-blown Great Depression. As a matter of fact, the fall in trust in the ECB can be rather well explained based on previous, pre-crisis regularities. We find evidence that the fall in trust reflected the macroeconomic deterioration, a more generalised fall in the trust in European institutions in the wake of the crisis as well as the severity of the banking sector's problems, to which the ECB was somehow associated even though the ECB does not have direct supervisory responsibilities...

1.17.2   Trust in institutions and protest participation: a comparison of established and postcommunist EU democracies

A. Kirbis[1], S. Flere[1], M. Tavčar Krajnc[1], R. Klanjsek[1], M. Lavric[1], B. Musil[1]
[1]University of Maribor, Slovenia

In the recent decades, protest participation has emerged as one of the most widely accepted and practiced form of citizen engagement in the West. Many students of democracy believe that protest participation is critical for a well-functioning and stable democracy and research suggests that protest participation is one of the main characteristics of a democratic public. Studies have also shown that the frequency of protest participation is on the increase in established democracies, while protest engagement in postcommunist democracies is in decline. On the other hand, there has been a general decline in trust in public institution in both old and new democracies. The aim of our research is to analyze the role that trust in public institutions plays in protest potential in western and postcommunist EU democracies...

1.17.3   Developing European Indicators of Trust in Criminal Justice

J. Jackson[1], B. Bradford[1], J. Kuha[1], S. Stares[1], S. Widdop[2], R. Fitzgerald[2]
[1]London School of Economics, United Kingdom; [2]City University London, United Kingdom

A social indicators approach to trust in justice recognises that the police and criminal courts need public support and institutional legitimacy if they are to operate effectively and fairly. We present in this paper the conceptual and methodological tools to devise indicators of trust and legitimacy across Europe. First, we outline the conceptual roadmap for a comparative European analysis of trust in justice. Second, we describe the development process of a 45-item module in Round 5 of the European Social Survey that fields the survey indicators. Third, we present the findings from the quantitative piloting of the indicators in the UK and Bulgaria and document the final wording of the measures...

1.17.4   Race, partisanship, and political trust in the United States from 1958 to 2008

R. Wilkes[1]
[1]University of British Columbia, Canada

This paper examines the interrelationships between race, partisanship and political trust over a 50-year period in the United States. An ongoing uncertainty as to the nature of the effects of race and partisanship stems from the type of data used in studies of the socio-demographic bases of political trust. Most studies only consider one or two time points, making it difficult to consider the role of the larger context. If trust is lower among Blacks and/or Democrats in a given year this may be because the members of these groups have lower levels of trust in the political system. However, if, rather than reflecting trust in the system, trust reflects attitudes towards current political authorities, then trust levels could depend on whether the party in power in a given year was Republican or Democrat...

1.18   Mixed-Mode Surveys: A Total Survey Error Perspective II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Don A. Dillman - Washington State University, United States
- Edith De Leeuw - University of Utrecht, Netherlands

1.18.1   Is a Mixed-Mode Approach to Reduce Attrition in a Longitudinal Mental Health Study (NESDA) a Good Idea?

A. Hoogendoorn[2], F. Lamers[2], C. Hoekstra[1], B. Penninx[2], J. Smit[3]
[1]Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands; [2]GGZ inGeest Institute of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Netherlands; [3]Vrije Universiteit Medical Center Amsterdam, Netherlands

In longitudinal studies attrition may cause problems, since a selective drop out of respondents will bias research results. In mental health studies it is well known that respondents (patients) who suffer more severely from psychiatric disorders usually drop out earlier from the study. To minimize these problems, it is recommended to make efforts to keep the attrition as low as possible. In the NESDA study, the respondents who refused to visit the interview site (clinic) were either offered an interview at home or a telephone interview, thus creating a mixed-mode design. With the introduction of the mixed mode design we reduced attritions rates with about 10%. But since a reduction in attrition does not necessarily reduce bias, we will not only evaluate the response rate but also the response selectivity. From the perspective of a researcher it is interesting to know the implications of the mixed-mode design for their research results...

1.18.2   Comparison of personal interviewing and self-administered questionnaires: Effect on representativeness and prevalence of selected health indicators

A. Christensen[1], O. Ekholm[1], K. Juel[1]
[1]National Institute of Public Health, Denmark

The Danish National Institute of Public Health, University of Southern Denmark has carried out national representative health interview surveys among the adult Danish population (16 years or older) in 1987, 1994, 2000 and 2005. The main purpose of the surveys is to describe the status and trends in health and morbidity. The data have been collected via face-to-face interviews at the respondent's home. However, in 2010 data were collected via self-administered questionnaires. In order to assess the comparability of the survey with the former surveys, a small face-to-face interview survey (n=1,500) was carried out in addition to the main survey (n=25,000). The same questionnaire was used in both surveys and the surveys were carried out in the same time period. Both surveys were based on mutually exclusive random samples...

1.18.3   The effects of mixed mode designs on simple and complex analyses

P. Martin[1], P. Lynn[2]
[1]City University London, United Kingdom; [2]University of Essex, United Kingdom

Survey researchers, who must choose between mixed mode and single mode surveys, currently have limited evidence regarding implications for measurement and estimation. While many studies have investigated measurement effects associated with the main survey modes, and the overall effect of conducting a survey in one mode rather than another, few studies assess the overall effect of a mixed mode design versus a single mode.

1.18.4   Changing research methods in Ukraine: CATI or Mixed-Mode Surveys?

V. Paniotto[2], N. Kharchenko[1]
[1]Kiev International Snstitute of Sociology, Ukraine; [2]Kiev International Institute of Sociology, Ukraine

According to the last available industry survey, ESOMAR
_Global-Market-Research-2009, face-to-face interview method has first given way to CATI, and later to on-line surveys. In 2009, total amount of interview orders has made up about 12%; CATI – 18%; while online surveys – 20%. Concerning Ukraine, face-to-face interviews are continue to dominate (over 50%), while phone surveys take about 30%, and online surveys just start to develop.

1.19   Combining and Enhancing data II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by: Mark Elliot - University of Manchester, United Kingdom

1.19.1   Who is care-giving? Assessing the quantity of people who are engaged in voluntary care work

T. Mika[1], C. Czaplicki[2]
[1]German Pension Fund - Research Date Centre, Germany; [2]Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Aging, Germany

Survey data are increasingly often linked with administrative data in order to improve on the one hand the data quality and on the other hand the information content. One example is the linkage of the third wave of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARELIFE) with longitudinal administrative data from the German Pension Insurance (SHARE-RV). Both sources contain information on care-giving yet gather it in different ways. SHARE provides information about voluntary care in a broad sense, measuring whether respondents provided somebody practical household help (cleaning, gardening, shopping) or personal care (washing, dressing). The longitudinal data of the pension fund contain information on care-giving activities only in the restricted conception of the compulsory care insurance (personal care like washing or dressing)...

1.19.2   An empirical evaluation of methods for privacy-preserving string comparison in record linkage

T. Bachteler[1], R. Schnell[1], J. Reiher[1]
[1]University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Due to the frequency of spelling and typographical errors, in practical applications record linkage algorithms have to use string similarity functions. In many legal contexts identifiers such as names have to be encrypted before a record linkage can be attempted. Therefore, algorithms for computing string similarity functions with encrypted identifiers are essential for approximate string matching in private record linkage.

1.19.3   Small area estimation combining information from several sources

J. Kim[1], S. Kim[2]
[1]Iowa State University, United States; [2]Statistical Research Institute, Statistics Korea, Korea, South

Small area estimation improves the direct estimators using auxiliary variables. The auxiliary variables are often obtained from Census or from other external sources. A statistical model is used to link the direct estimator and the auxiliary variable. Other external sources can include other independent surveys and results from other administrative data.

We consider the area-level model approach to small area estimation when there are several source of auxiliary information. A measurement error model can be used to incorporate the information from the census or from other independent surveys. Propensity score adjustment method can be used to account for the undercoverage in the administrative data. Using a generalized least squares method, the proposed method can be expressed as a composite estimator. Estimation of the mean squared error will be discussed. The proposed method is discussed

1.19.4   The empirical test of fault-tolerant record linkage using encrypted self-generated codes

A. Pöge[1]
[1]Bielefeld University, Germany

In panel studies with sensible topics it is often wishful to link respondents across panel waves using encrypted self-generated codes due to data privacy protection. These codes are mostly generated by using part of the answers to a number of questions concerning personal time-stable attributes. E. g. first or last letters of the answers (e. g. surnames etc.) are used (see e. g. Grube, Morgan und Kearney 1989, S. 159). Data linkage is then done using these codes which sometimes are encrypted additionally afterwards. With this method the codes have to meet several requirements such as the following: - respondents have to answer consistently at each time point of measurement otherwise the codes of different panel waves are not identical - record linkage has to be fault-tolerant because the last point is often violated so that one has to deal with inaccurate codes belonging together (see e. g. Galanti, Siliquini, Cuomo et al...

1.20   What Do Survey Researchers Want from Data Archives these Days? II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by: Peter Granda - University of Michigan – Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), United States

1.20.1   An integrated resource discovery landscape: Many routes in, many final destinations?

J. Kneeshaw[1]
[1]UK Data Archive, United Kingdom

Users of the UK's Economic and Social Data Service (ESDS) (www.esds.ac.uk) are interested in a variety of survey resources: study-level information; individual survey collections; survey datasets; fieldwork documents; variables and their derivations; questions and their routing; particular modules/scales/instruments; and so on. These resources often share metadata and can be linked but, traditionally, they haven't been: users searching for studies/surveys/datasets use one catalogue; users searching for variables use another; users searching for documents/modules/questions use yet another...

1.20.2   Purposing your survey: archives as a market regulator, or how can archives connect supply and demand?

A. Katsanidou[2], L. Horton[1]
[1]UK Data Archive, United Kingdom; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

What do researchers need from archives? This question covers two different types of researchers that encounter archives. There are creators of data and then the re-users of data. These two groups have different needs but the archive is asked to mediate as a middle point or the connecting ligament between these two audiences. An effective role for an archive is to support data creators in producing high quality data, metadata and documentation collection to facilitate the wide communities of data reuse and to achieve multipurpose reuse and value for public investment in research. This paper will discuss the optimization of such a training procedure for primary data creators and the benefits they can extract from such training.

1.20.3   What is the best way to distribute large cumulative datasets with multi-national data?

H. Midtsæter[1], H. Orten[1]
[1]Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD), Norway

Repetitive multi-country surveys face a challenge in how to best distribute their data collections over time. With each repeating round of the survey, the cumulative dataset expands and will eventually become too large to work with and distribute efficiently.

1.20.4   Secure Data Service: an improved access to disclosive data

R. Afkhami[1]
[1]UK Data Archive, United Kingdom

The Secure Data Service is a secure environment funded by the UK's ESRC to provide researcher access to disclosive microdata from remote locations. The operation is legally framed by the Statistics Act, 2007 which allows access to the confidential data for statistical purposes. This short paper introduces this new UK Data Archive service and proposed specifications, as well as discussing the challenges facing data service providers. We expect that the infrastructure will meet the requirements of the data security model. The paper will also highlight the potential issues in the operation of such a service which we believe will be an exemplar for a secure remote access practice.
Keywords: Remote access, Data security, Citrix technology, Secure Data Service

1.21   Using Paradata to Improve Survey Data Quality II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by:

* Annelies Blom - Survex - Survey Methods Consulting, Germany
* Oliver Lipps - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland
* Volker Stocké - University of Bamberg, Germany

1.21.1   Effects of revisits and 'soft' refusal conversion on data quality. A first analysis of data from the 5th European Working Conditions Survey

G. van Houten[1]
[1]Eurofound, Ireland

The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) carries out three recurring Europe-wide surveys: the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS), the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS), and the European Company Survey (ECS). Most recently, in 2010, the 5th wave of the EWCS was implemented. As part of our efforts to produce high quality data, we collect a range of variables on the contact sheets interviewers fill out at every attempt to make contact with the (potential) respondents.
This paper is aimed at gaining insight in the impact of increasing the number of revisits, as well as the conversion of initial 'soft' refusals, on the composition and therefore the quality of the sample of respondents included in the survey.

1.21.2   Proposed Indicators and Measures to Assess Interviewer Performance in CATI Surveys

F. Laflamme[1]
[1]Statistics Canada, Canada

Interviewer Performance, defined in this paper as the ability of an interviewer to contact and convince respondents, is generally assessed by call centres in using descriptive measures such as the number of completed

interviews, the number of completed interviews per hour, etc. Other more comprehensive performance indicators such as the cooperation rate at first contact and Net Contribution to Performance Index have been developed over the past few years. However many factors might impact interviewers' performance in a centralized call centre environment. In addition to the interviewer's characteristics and environmental factors, the type and portfolio of cases called, the effort already put into these cases, the time the call is made and the general productivity of the survey at the moment at which the call is made are some of these potential influencing factors...

1.21.3   The Utility of Incorporating Paradata in Multiple Imputation Models for Item Nonresponse

R. Young[2], T. Sanders[1], R. Schofield[1]
[1]Pennsylvania State University Survey Research Center , United States; [2]The Pennsylvania State University, United States

Incorporating information about questionnaire design features, survey implementation, and interviewer characteristics into post-hoc adjustments for missing data has the potential to help reduce nonresponse bias. In this paper we consider whether, and to what extent, adding paradata as auxiliary information in multiple imputation models of item nonresponse can improve the utility of the procedure. We use data from the Consumer Health Survey (n = 5,577), which was collected through computer-assisted telephone interviews between 2007 and 2008 and is nationally representative of the United States population. The survey questions included health topics such as diabetes, blood pressure, heart disease, asthma, and depression, as well as demographic characteristics. Paradata about the questionnaire design include: question order, question length, and question difficulty...

1.21.4   Agree or Disagree? Cognitive processes in answering contrastive survey questions.

N. Kamoen[2], B. Holleman[2], H. van den Bergh[1]
[1]University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; [2]University of Utrecht, Netherlands

Respondents are more likely to disagree with negative questions (This article is bad. Yes/No), than to agree with positive ones (This article is good. Yes/No). Taking a cognitive perspective, two possible causes can be distinguished for this answering difference. One: positive and negative questions measure different attitudes, and therefore differ in their validity. Two: contrastive questions measure the same underlying attitude, but this attitude is expressed differently to the response scale because of the wording: even though response options like yes and no are straight opposites, the answer yes to a positive question is not equivalent to a no-answer to a negative question. This implies that contrastive questions are equally valid.

1.22   Sensitive Questions and Social Desirability Bias: Theoretical Perspectives and Data Collection Strategies II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by:

- Ben Jann - University of Bern, Switzerland
- Ivar Krumpal - Universität Leipzig, Germany

1.22.1   Reducing Overreporting in the Voter Turnout Question

E. Zeglovits[1], S. Kritzinger[1]
[1]University of Vienna, Austria

Information on voter turnout is crucial when studying electoral behaviour in liberal democracies. However, electoral researchers are confronted with the problem of 'overreporting', i.e. respondents report turnout but did actually not vote. The social desirability of participating in an election is regarded as one of the explanation

for this phenomenon. There have been a few attempts – most of them in the US context – to reduce over-reporting (1) by introducing new ways of question wording, and (2) by using list experiments (or item count techniques). However, these more sophisticated forms have neither been tested in the European multiparty context, nor translated into other languages. In this paper, first, we aim at filling this gap by testing the tools in an European, non-English context (namely Austria), and second, we test an additional new question wording to obtain an even more valid question on turnout...

1.22.2   Social desirability in prejudice research: Results from three empirical studies

S. Gosen[2], S. Thörner[2], P. Schmidt[1], J. Leibold[3]
[1]University of Giessen, Germany; [2]DFG research training school "Group Focused Enmity", Germany; [3]Univerisity of Göttingen, Germany

In the context of a 10 year project in Germany, named "group focused enmity" we try to find out the tendency of respondents to answer social desirable. In this presentation we want to report results of three empirical studies performed in 2009, 2010 and 2011 in Germany.

1.22.3   An Approach to Understanding the Underreporting Tendency in the Item Count Technique

T. Tsuchiya[2], Y. Hirai[1]
[1]Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan; [2]The Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Japan

The item count technique, which is used to investigate issues such as highly private or socially undesirable behaviours, requests respondents to answer solely the number of applicable items from among a list of items including the target key behaviour. Although the item count technique is expected to elicit more truthful answers than the conventional direct questioning technique, the estimates obtained from this technique regarding the key behaviours are often smaller than those yielded by the conventional direct questioning technique, even when the target items are sensitive to the respondents. In this presentation, we first show examples of such failure cases conducted via face-to-face interviews for investigating both sensitive and non-sensitive behaviours among Japanese people...

1.22.4   Interview Privacy and Social Desirability Effects: The World Mental Health Survey Experience

Z. Mneimneh[1], B. Pennell[1]
[1]University of Michigan, United States

To encourage accurate responses, many surveys that address sensitive topics require that the interview take place in a private setting so that the interviewer is the only individual to hear the respondent's answers. Maintaining such privacy is always a challenge but becomes more so in a cross-national study. This presentation focuses on the investigation of interview privacy measures across different cultures in a cross-national survey, the World Mental Health Survey Initiative (WMH). The WMH has conducted nationally or regionally representative surveys in 30 countries around the globe.

1.23   Data Quality in Special Population Surveys II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by:

- Marek Fuchs - Darmstadt University of Technology, Germany
- Susanne Vogl - Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany

1.23.1   What protocol best improves the participation rate to surveys for physicians in France?

S. Legleye[2], N. Razafindratsima[3], C. Moreau[1], A. Bohet[1], N. Bajos[1]
[1]Ined-Inserm, France; [2]INED, France; [3]Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France

The participation of physicians working in private offices in research studies is traditionally very low in France. In order to improve the participation rate, we conducted a methodological randomised trial to assess the cost/effectiveness of different enrolment protocols for use in a future survey exploring healthcare provider's attitudes, knowledge and practices regarding sexual and reproductive health.

1.23.2   Implementation of a Practice Guideline for the Pain Management of Residents in Nursing Homes – testing the effectiveness by a cluster randomized trial

S. Ellert[1], A. Budnick[1], M. Kölzsch[2], I. Wulff[1], S. Kalinowski[1], R. Kreutz[2], D. Dräger[1]
[1]Institut für Medizinische Soziologie der Charité, Germany; [2]Institut für Klinische Pharmakologie und Toxikologie der Charité, Germany

Introduction: The intention of the PAiN II study is to develop and implement a "Practice Guideline for the Appropriate Pain Management" for nursing home staff and general practitioners. The second aim is to evaluate the effectiveness of this guideline. Methods: The design of this study will be a cluster randomized trial and it is conducted in eight nursing homes (NH) in Berlin and Brandenburg. In the intervention group (four NH) the guideline will be implemented by trainings delivered to nursing home staff and practitioners three times during the trial.

1.23.3   Why telephone surveys are the best choice to conduct a quantitative representative firm survey

I. Krause[1]
[1]University of Bielefeld , Germany

Firm representatives are not as easy to reach by telephone, by mail, or by letter as private persons. Usually the communication path is a selective one. The interviewers have to pass gatekeepers to reach the person of choice, and it is impossible to contact these population personally without an appointment. Furthermore a smaller population and high research interest lead to increasing problems of accessibility. So firm representatives should be considered as a special population. But what is the best method to carry out a survey in these special population to get a representative sample? The proposed presentation wants to discuss in a comparative manner the different survey methods that can be used in a firm survey...

1.24   Nonresponse II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by: Dominique Joye - University of Lausanne, Switzerland

1.24.1   Anonymous and non-anonymous mail surveys in the general population. Their impact on response rates and response effects.

K. Reuband[1]
[1]University of Duesseldorf, Germany

According to common practice in mail surveys questionnaires have a number on their first page in order to make reminders of non-respondents more economical. However the number might be seen as a sign for lack of anonymity by respondents and affects their responses. No studies have been yet done and shown what the effects of these differences in methodology are.Bases on a split-design (with and without number on the questionaire in four surveys of the general population in three German cities (in West and East Germany) it is analyzed whether effect on response rates and responses exists, in which subgroups and under what conditions. The surveys were done by Dillman design with up to three reminders and contained non-sensitive and sensitive questions. The samples were drawn from the city register of residents 18 years and older.

1.24.2   Comparison of participants and non-participants to the ORISCAV-LUX population-based study on cardiovascular risk factors in Luxembourg

A. Alkerwi[1], N. Sauvageot[1], S. Couffignal[1], A. Albert[2], M. Lair[1], M. Guillaume[2]
[1]Centre de recherche Public en Santé, Luxembourg; [2]ULG, Belgium

Poor response is a major concern in public health surveys. In a population-based ORISCAV-LUX study carried out in Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg to assess the cardiovascular risk factors, the non-response rate was not negligible. The aims of the present work were: 1) to investigate the representativeness of study sample to the general population, and 2) to compare the known demographic and cardiovascular health-related profiles of participants and non-participants.

1.24.3   Why do respondents drop-out from online surveys? Results from follow-up surveys in the German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES).

J. Rossmann[3], J. Blumenstiel[1], M. Steinbrecher[2]
[1]MZES, University of Mannheim , Germany; [2]University of Mannheim, Germany; [3]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

High drop-out rates are considered a major shortcoming of web surveys and considerably threaten data quality if drop-out is systematic rather than random. However, despite growing scholarly attention the knowledge on survey drop-out is still fractional. Previous research mainly addresses the impact of survey design, question wording, and characteristics of the respondents on survey drop-out via ex-post statistical methods. The research presented here is innovative in that the respondents are asked directly about the reasons for dropping out, the interview situation, psychological predispositions, as well as a reduced number of questions on politics and political attitudes in a series of follow-up surveys conducted subsequently to three consecutive online surveys of the GLES. These follow-up surveys, featuring more than 300 interviews with drop-outs, allow for an enhanced understanding of the complex processes underlying the phenomenon...

1.25   Collecting Physical Measure and Biomarker Data in Surveys I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by:

- Barbara Schaan - University of Mannheim, Germany
- Mary Beth Ofstedal - University of Michigan, United States
- Heidi Guyer - University of Michigan, United States

1.25.1   Scaling it up: In-home biosocial data collection on Understanding Society - the UK Household Longitudinal Survey

K. Deepchand[1], A. Conolly[2]
[1]Independent Research Consultant, United Kingdom; [2]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom

Understanding Society, led by the Institute for Social and Economic Research, is an ESRC funded study of the socio economic circumstances of 100,000 individuals within 40,000 households across the UK. The study was launched in 2008 and since 2010, standard survey data has been augmented with physical measurements and biological samples collected in home.

1.25.2   Collecting saliva samples for DNA extraction from children and parents on the fifth wave of the Millennium Cohort Study

L. Calderwood[2], J. Heather[2], N. Rose[1], A. Thompson[1]

[1]Ipsos MORI, United Kingdom; [2]Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

The Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) is large-scale social survey following over 19,000 children born in the UK in 2000/1. So far there have been four waves of the study at 9 months, 3 years, 5 years and 7 years which have included physical measurements, functional testing and collection of biological samples by survey interviewers in a home setting.

1.25.3   Challenges in recruiting participants in a population-based survey including 24-hour urine collection: example from the Swiss Survey on Salt intake

A. Chappuis[1], N. Glatz[2], P. Vuistiner[3], V. Forni[2], F. Paccaud[3], M. Burnier[2], M. Bochud[3]
[1]Institute of social and preventive medicine, Hospital University Center, Lausanne, Switzerland; [2]Nephrology Division, Hospital University Center (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland; [3]Institute of social and preventive medicine, Hospital University Center (CHUV), Lausanne, Switzerland

Background and aim: We conducted a national population-based examination survey in nine Swiss centres, which aimed at estimating dietary salt intake using 24-hour urine collection in the population aged 15 years and over. The survey started in 2009 and is still ongoing. We present data of the canton of Vaud to illustrate the practical challenges encountered during the recruitment process. Methods: We chose a two-stage sampling strategy similar to the one used during the Swiss Health interview Surveys. We sent an information letter to a random sample of households from the Swisscom directory (fixed lines) and subsequently contacted them by phone. After having defined the household composition, we randomly selected a single individual to participate in the survey, within 8 predefined age and sex strata. The study included 2 hospital visits and a 24-hour urine collection.Results: A total of 1729 households were contacted, 34...

1.25.4   Change in Handgrip Strength and Overall Satisfaction with Life as Predictors of Mortality

J. Schupp[1], J. Ambrasat[2], G. Wagner[3]
[1]SOEP - German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany; [2]Free University, Berlin, Germany; [3]DIW Berlin, Germany

Self-reported measures of respondents' health status are treated as weak measures of the objective health status of respondents. On the other hand in most surveys health status measured by self-reports and a lot of insights about socio-economic characteristics of the local environment on health status are based on self-reported health. Thus a validation of self-reports is of interest for the research community in public health.
In 2006 and firstly repeated in 2008 handgrip strength measurement was part of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) a widly analyzed annual German household panel study. The handgrip data can be compared with other health and well-being indicators from the survey.
We will discuss examplary comparisons of the predictive power of subjective and objective health indicators.

1.26   Assessing the Quality of Survey Data I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by: Jörg Blasius - University of Bonn, Germany

1.26.1   The measurement of anomie and self-esteem in ESPAD questionnaire

S. KALOGERAKI[1]
[1]DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CRETE, Greece

The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) has become an important source of information in licit and illicit drug use among European adolescents. The main rationale of the project is to monitor trends in substance use among students in Europe and to compare trends between countries

and between groups of countries. The paper critically examines the quality of specific survey items of the project's questionnaire measuring anomie and self-esteem. These items are identified with important sources of measurement errors associated with the formulation of the questions and the response scales applied. It is advocated that the battery form of agree/disagree negative and affirmative statements yields response bias associated with acquiescence issues and cognitive procedures, thus eliminates the quality, i.e., the reliability and validity of the measures under study...

1.26.2 Fatigue in Payment Diaries – Empirical Evidence from Germany

T. Schmidt[1]
[1]Deutsche Bundesbank, Germany

In this paper we analyze whether the recording behaviour of consumers keeping a payment diary changes over the diary period. Using data from a large study on the payment behaviour of German consumers we find that individuals tend to report a higher number of transactions on the first day of the diary period than on subsequent days. Contrary to existing literature we also find that the number of small cash payments recorded does not decrease during the one-week diary period. Our findings indicate that shorter diaries may be enough to reflect adequately the payment behaviour of all consumers. However, longer diaries also have their merits, especially when it comes to analysing subgroups of payment types or rare events.

1.26.3 Follow-Ups and Data Quality in Mail Surveys on Sensitive Topics

A. Skarbek-Kozietulska[1], P. Preisendörfer[1], F. Wolter[1]
[1]Department of Sociology, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Germany

Since Dillman's (1978) Total Design Method (TDM) it is a well-known fact that follow-ups increase the response rates in mail surveys. But do they increase also the quality of survey data? The most suitable way to answer this question is conducting a validation study. A mail survey which allows such a validation has been successfully realized at the University of Mainz in Germany. The study is part of a broader research project "Asking Sensitive Questions", supported by the German Science Foundation (DFG).

1.26.4 Optimal Appropriateness Measurement in the context of the European Social Survey

I. Lamprianou[1]
[1]University of Cyprus, Cyprus

Optimal Appropriateness Measurement (OAM) is a general statistical method for the identification of persons whose aggregated responses on a scale, survey questionnaire or examination test might not be a valid indicator of their true latent attitude, trait or ability (Drasgow, Levine, and Zickar, 1996; Levine and Drasgow, 1988). It has long been known that some people may attempt to give socially desirable responses to some questions, may answer randomly some questions or may even copy their responses from another person. Identifying these persons is meaningful because their responses may distort our results and because it is interesting to identify sub-groups which are more likely to give unreliable responses to surveys

1.27 The Civil Society Index as a tool for cross-national comparisons. Methodological issues and substantive applications

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by:

- Michael Hoelscher - University of Heidelberg, Germany
- Helmut Anheier - University of Heidelberg, Germany

1.27.1   A typology of state-civil society relationships based on the rationales for the support of CSOs tested with the Civil Society Index data-set

W. Doerner[1]
[1]University of Siena, Italy

Most of the models of state-civil society relationships see the specific situations determined mainly by the state's activities, structures and actors1. This paper builds on the assumption that different understanding of the role of civil society organizations at least co-determined, if not precede the formation of the established and formalized relations. The analysis thus shifts the focus from the 'official' manifestations of the relationships to their societal conditions.

1.27.2   Threshold aggregation as a new approach to the CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI) composition

O. Kononykhina[1], T. Anderson[1]
[1]CIVICUS:World Alliance for Citizen Participation, South Africa

The CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI) project is one of the most complex of several existing international researches measuring civil society and the nonprofit sector. However, the aggregating process that creates the final empirical illustration, the CSI Diamond, is based on a linear aggregation function that cannot reflect the discrepancies in scores in a particular sub-dimension or dimension. By enabling a high score of one indicator to compensate for a low score of another (or vice versa), there is a danger of these dimensional and sub-dimensional averages both covering up weaknesses of civil society that the disaggregated data revealed or negating the strengths. In order to resolve this problem, this paper will test a threshold aggregation method, an algebraic data analysis technique for constructing indexes, as an alternative for CSI analysis...

1.27.3   Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the CSI variable structure

L. Fioramonti[2], M. Hoelscher[1]
[1]University of Heidelberg, Germany; [2]Centre for Social Investment, University of Heidelberg, Germany

The Civil Society Index (CSI) has affirmed itself as one of the most comprehensive crossnational assessments of civil society's features and components. Yet, limited statistical analysis has been conducted on the multi-level structure of the CSI methodology and its internal dimensions. This paper aims to review the consistency of the CSI internal structure by testing it through confirmatory factor analysis of the quantitative results of the 2008-2010 implementation phase.

1.27.4   Values and action in the context of civil society

T. Laux[1]
[1]Heidelberg University, Germany

The cross-national study of the state of civil society is hindered by the lack of comparable data. Up till now the most prominent source for cross-national comparisons has been the World Value Survey (WVS), which focuses on micro level data to evaluate social and political participation in different forms. Now the data of the CIVICUS project offers a more inclusive and differentiated perspective on the state of civil society in different countries. The CIVICUS project avoids a normative bias of civil society, thus there is no a priori selection of 'good' and 'bad' civil society (Anheier 2004). This offers the opportunity of using a more value-free or analytical perspective, whereas most existing studies are orientated towards a 'western model' of civil society and exclude other possible alternatives (Welzel 1999; Wiarda 2003)...

1.27.5   Mapping the value related dimension of civil society: Classical survey approaches in comparison with the CIVICUS Civil Society Index.

A. Labigne[1]

[1]Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Comparative research on Civil Society often focuses on organizations as the unit of analysis. Voluntary non-state, non-market associations are seen as an indicator for the extensity and intensity of a more or less "civil" society. However, fundamental questions about civil societies demand a complementation in the relevant units of analysis. Therefore the presentation will not address the comparison of nonprofit organization density by country, but discuss the following research question: How can the normative dimension of civil society be compared empirically and what role can the CIVICUS Civil Society Index (CSI) play thereby?

1.28   The role and benefit of structured metadata in survey research I

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by: Joachim Wackerow - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

1.28.1   Overview of the Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) Metadata Standard: Goals and Benefits

M. Vardigan[1]
[1]ICPSR, United States

Metadata are costly to produce but essential to effective data analysis. Thus, it makes good sense to create metadata that are (1) machine-actionable with the capability to drive data collection processes, and (2) reusable across the entire data life cycle.

1.28.2   Benefits of Structured DDI Metadata across the Data Lifecycle: The STARDAT Project at the GESIS Data Archive

M. Linne[1], E. Brislinger[1], W. Zenk-Möltgen[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

High quality data and documentation of survey datasets is needed by social scientists during the research process. The Data Documentation Initiative (DDI) uses the idea of the data life cycle across the stages of discovery and planning, initial data collection, data preparation and analysis, publication and sharing, and long-term management. The GESIS Data Archive already uses several tools to create standardized documentation on study and on dataset level to fulfil the needs of the scientific community.
Current examples for the benefits of structured metadata are the questionnaire development of the 4th wave of the European Values Study, which has been supported by the documentation of the 3rd wave, and the support for enhanced publications, which enables researchers to indicate the datasets they have used in their publications.

1.28.3   The Use of Structured Survey Instrument Metadata throughout the Data Lifecycle

S. Hansen[1]
[1]University of Michigan, United States

Computer-assisted survey software packages such as Blaise store question-level metadata that are associated with the survey data collected. The Michigan Questionnaire Documentation System (MQDS) extracts those metadata from a Blaise metadata file and outputs them to a DDI3 compliant XML file. Once those metadata are available, they may be used and reused throughout the data lifecycle to document and compare versions of the survey instrument, document preliminary and cleaned datasets, produce codebooks, and to harmonize and disseminate data.
This presentation will follow the flow of a study's question-level metadata from a Blaise survey instrument via MQDS, and follow their and reuse throughout the data lifecycle phases of instrument design, testing, data collection, data processing, and data dissemination.

1.28.4   DDI and the Lifecycle of Longitudinal Surveys

L. Hoyle[1], J. Wackerow[2]
[1]Institute for Policy
& Social Research, Univ. of Kansas, United States; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

From the very beginning of a longitudinal survey, management of metadata is crucial. Structuring metadata in a standardized form greatly increases its utility, making metadata driven processes possible. Software using metadata may generate survey instruments and samples, administer an online survey, and produce tables and graphs of summary statistics. Good metadata in structured form makes higher quality documentation more accessible and can aid in retrieval of selected data. Quality metadata in structured form should facilitate replication of data collection and analyses across waves of a longitudinal survey. Replication of all or part of a survey in other places or times will depend on accessible metadata.

1.29   Mixed-Mode Surveys: A Total Survey Error Perspective III

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Don A. Dillman - Washington State University, United States
- Edith De Leeuw - University of Utrecht, Netherlands

1.29.1   Flexibility of Web Surveys: Probing 'do-not-know' over the Phone and on the Web

J. Hox[1], E. De Leeuw[1]
[1]University of Utrecht, Netherlands

In interview surveys, usually a 'do-not-know'-option is not explicitly offered to a respondent, but interviewers can accept it. It is good general practice to train interviewers in using a probe after an initial 'do-not-know' to reduce item-nonresponse.
In web surveys designers are hesitant to offer an explicit do-not-know option for fear of encouraging respondents to choose this option as a quick answer. One the other hand, not accepting do-not-know, and issuing an error message insisting on an answer may lead to either irritation and more break-offs or to guessing and less valid answers.

1.29.2   A Comparison of CAPI and PAPI through a Randomized Field Experiment

J. De Weerdt[1]
[1]Economic Development Initiatives (EDI), Tanzania

This paper reports on a randomized survey experiment among 1840 households, designed to compare pen-and-paper interviewing (PAPI) to computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). We find that PAPI data contain a large number of errors, which can be avoided in CAPI. We show that error counts are not randomly distributed across the sample, but are correlated with household characteristics, potentially introducing sample bias in analysis if dubious observations need to be dropped. We demonstrate a tendency for the mean and spread of total measured consumption to be higher on paper compared to CAPI, translating into significantly lower measured poverty, higher measured inequality and higher income elasticity estimates...

1.29.3   Deployment of a Mixed-mode Data Collection Strategy Does Not Reduce Nonresponse Bias in a General Population Health Survey

T. Beebe[2], J. Ziegenfuss[2], D. McAlpine[1], S. Jenkins[2], L. Haas[2], M. Davern[3]
[1]University of Minnesota School of Public Health, United States; [2]Mayo Clinic - Dept. of Health Sciences Research, United States; [3]NORC - University of Chicago, United States

Objective: To assess nonresponse bias in a mixed-mode (mail and telephone), general population health survey. Data sources: Secondary analysis of linked survey sample frame and administrative health data that included survey response dispositions and information about demographics, medical and surgical diagnoses, comorbidities, and health care utilization for the full sample eligible to complete a general population health survey. Study Design: The survey was administered by mail, with a telephone follow-up for nonresponders. Characteristics of respondents (N=3220) were compared to the total eligible sample (N = 6716). We also compared respondents who completed the survey after the 1st and 2nd mail contacts and those who completed the interview by telephone to the total eligible sample in bivariate and multivariate models...

1.29.4   Assessing the Quality of Data by Mode in a Mixed Mode Survey

D. Griffin[1]
[1]U.S. Census Bureau, United States

As mixed mode surveys become a more common approach to survey-taking, quality assessments must expand to look at the unique error properties of each data collection mode. The choice to implement a mixed mode survey must acknowledge that measures of overall survey quality can mask potential issues at the mode level.

1.30   Combining and Enhancing data III

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by: Mark Elliot - University of Manchester, United Kingdom

1.30.1   Combining different types of data in educational research. Data organization issues

T. Khavenson[1], Y. Tyumeneva[2]
[1]State University - Higher School of Economics, Russia; [2]State University Higher School of Economics, Russia

The paper describes the part of the research project that studies a dynamics of students' academic achievements with the relation to their country's social context. The data from 7 waves of educational surveys TIMSS (IEA) and PISA (OECD) has been used in the research. Several post-soviet union and East-European countries were taken as these are the countries of our area of interest.
In our report we concentrate on the methodological issues about database organization rather than on the results' description. Our data is divided into 3 levels. By moving from the type 1 data to the type 3 comparability of each characteristic is decreasing but at the same time the explaining power is increasing which happened to be a very important thing for drawing and interpreting the findings from research. We can consider data type 1 like quantitative one, and the 2nd and 3d types as the qualitative ones.

1.30.2   Tracking decisions and informational strategies of university students: A combination of data from various sources

V. Lang[2], M. Han[1], S. Hillmert[1]
[1]Universität Tübingen, Germany; [2]University of Tübingen, Germany

The combination of data from different modes of collection – online surveys, expert interviews, administrative sources – has specific potentials for assessing and enhancing data quality. We explore possibilities and effects of such combinations in the context of ongoing research on biographical decisions and informational strategies of university students (cf. "ScienceCampus Tübingen"; www.wissenschaftscampus-tuebingen.de). A critical example is the assessment of selection processes in various fields of study. Administrative data gives a quantitative overview of such selection by providing standardized indicators. Structured interviews with course advisors inform us about the criteria of selection and their practical implementation. Data from (online) surveys delivers structured information on the level of the research units, in our example students with characteristics relevant for (self-)selection...

1.30.3   Creating artificial student cohorts by statistical matching of distinct educational data sources

D. Becker[1]
[1]Cologne Graduate School in Management, Economics and Social Sciences, Germany

Most studies in educational research are in the fortunate position to be able either to rely on pure individual-level data that originate from the same source, or to merge an existing individual-level file with information on the level of the schools, school districts, etc. However, only little is known how to proceed if a particular research question cannot be answered based on one single person-level data file.

On the other hand, stemming from the general idea of missing data handling (Rubin 1976), statisticians have developed methods to combine information from two distinct individual-level data files via the approach of 'statistical matching' (Rubin 1986); but as regards educational research, this technique has been practically disregarded (a notable exception is Schubert/Becker 2010).

1.31   What Do Survey Researchers Want from Data Archives these Days? III

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by: Peter Granda - University of Michigan – Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), United States

1.31.1   Data Archives and the Data Lifecycle: The case of organizational data

M. Diewald[2], S. Liebig[1]
[1]Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University, Germany; [2]Department of Sociology, Bielefeld University , Germany

Data on organizations and their members are getting more and more important in the social sciences as they help to understand a wide variety of social phenomena. The rising demand cannot satisfied by usually "thin", process-generated data from official statistics alone, but should profit from survey-based data and case studies conducted by researchers as well, who usually seek to get denser information on organizations and/or their members. Such studies are more theory-driven and guided by substantial research questions. However, most of these studies are cross-sectional and are limited to single branches or even single organizations. Moreover, there is a lack of standardization of measuring theoretical constructs. Contrary to individual or household related empirical research, there is no tradition of using standard instruments for information retrieval in organization research...

1.31.2   Interactive Exploration Tools for Geospatial Data on the Web

A. Cornilleau[1], A. Schaal[1]
[1]Sciences Po, France

With archives of geospatial data becoming larger and more varied, data exploration and analysis is often a greater challenge than data access. Unfortunately, geospatial analysis tools are generally expensive, and hence are frequently not at a user's disposal. To address the problem of accessibility, web based visualization tools have become more common. However, just as interactive online technologies progress, so do the tools that rely on these technologies. As such, most geospatial analysis tools on the web are lacking certain desired features that might be found in their more advanced desktop counterparts.

1.31.3   Flexible services and intensive care. Challenges for the future of data archiving in Germany

O. Watteler[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Over the past decades the number of empirical studies in the Social Sciences has resulted in, what has sometimes been called, a "data deluge": more specialized research in various fields, more large-scale projects,

release of formerly disclosed statistical data, expansion of cross-cultural research and so forth. Thus, the character of the data archive is changing, too, and the surge demands new ways both technical and organizational to cope with these challenges.

From the view of the Data Archive for Social Sciences (GESIS) the presentation focuses on four topics:

1.31.4   Development of a Social Research Infrastructure in Central Europe: The Case of the Czech Republic

Y. Leontiyeva[1], T. Cizek[1], M. Vavra[2]

[1]Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic; [2]Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

This presentation will focus on social data services and data archiving in the Czech Republic using the experience of Czech Social Science Data Archive (CSDA). The authors will provide an overview of the development of CSDA from its beginnings as a small department within a national sociological research institution to its current position where it faces important challenges in transforming itself into an effective node

within the Council of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA). The main aim of this presentation is to share CSDA's experiences and to discuss the challenges this young CESSDA member faces in (a) promoting secondary data analysis and data quality research, and (b) how best to serve its users within the social sciences in the Czech Republic.

1.32   Human Values II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Constanze Beierlein - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Eldad Davidov - University of Zürich, Switzerland
- Peter Schmidt - University of Giessen, Germany

1.32.1   National Institutional Structures and Self-Enhancement Values: A Multilevel Approach Using the European Social Survey

D. Köthemann[1]
[1]Bielefeld Graduate School in History and Sociology, Bielefeld University, Germany

Contemporary market-societies can be characterised by a "culture of competition" (Coleman 1987). Competition is "a builder of character, a test of personal worth, and a powerful stimulus to individual achievement that ultimately produces the maximum economic value for society as a whole." (ibid.) From this point of view living in a market-society has a strong impact on individual value priorities. But as Messner/ Rosenfeld (1994) point out, the influence of market-mechanism on individuals differs between market-societies and depend on national institutional arrangements. Konty (2005) makes the idea more concrete when he agues that the more influence economic social institutions gain the greater the people's importance of self-enhancement-values. Other social institutions like the family or the polity can counterbalance these effects of societal economic institutions...

1.32.2   Social Capital, Values and Trust: A Conceptual and Analytical Clarification

U. Häfliger[1]
[1]University of Zürich, Switzerland

Trust does not feature in the values or motivation literature as a determinant of social capital, except in some cases as a personal trait (John and Srivastava 1999). In the social capital literature, however, shared norms are discussed as a key ingredient in building trust but no link is made to the values literature (e.g., Uslaner 2002).

At the same time, trust is often considered to constitute social capital as well as influencing the formation of social ties thus leading to conceptual obscurity (Tarrow 1996, Portes 1998). The link between trust and structural social capital (social relations as memberships in organizations or networks, volunteering, informal relations), however, has been shown to be rather tenuous (Newton 2001; Uslaner 2000; Glaeser et al. 2002; Durlauf 2002, Schwartz 2007)...

1.32.3 Shalom Schwartz' personal basic human values circular model from top-down and down-top perspectives

I. Tart[1]
[1]Tallinn University, Estonia

Schwartz Value Survey (SVS) and its counterpart Portrait Value Questionnaire (PVQ) had served well to research human values landscape and its correlates into broad social and political activities fields in different cultural environments. Now we have opportunity to test the model on European Social Survey (ESS) four rounds (2002-2008) 21-item PVQ data (190753 respondents reduced to 176309 after adjusting to criteria of not more than 5 missing
& 16 repeated values per respondent). Response style for each respondent is adjusted by using centred personal values which can be effectively calculated at any aggregate level. Using the Proxscal algorithm of multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) the top-down model of the whole massive has done in two- and three-dimensional versions. It proves that all ten types of Schwartzean personal values are distinct and effective...

1.32.4 Value similarity among grandparents, parents, and adolescents: the stereotype effect

D. Barni[1], S. Ranieri[1]
[1]Athenaeum Center for Family Studies and Research, Catholic University of Milan, Italy

The continuity of values between generations is an important goal of value transmission and it is crucial for the functioning of society (Vedder et al., 2009). Value similarity can originate from parental influence on their children's priorities as well as from the common socio-cultural environment in which parents and children live. There are several studies concerning the parental influence on children's values (see, Knafo
& Schwartz, 2009), whereas little is known about the impact of the common context on value similarity. According to Kenny and Acitelli (1994), the typical cultural response, called "stereotype effect", must necessarily be considered to establish whether and to what extent the similarity is the result of the (unique and specific) relation between one parent and his/her offspring rather than the result of shared cultural value climate...

1.32.5 Testing a New Approach for Operationalization of the Basic Value Model

L. Lilleoja[1]
[1]Tallinn University, Estonia

The Basic Value theory of Shalom Schwartz has a central place in the contemporary value studies. Despite of the extensive use of his model, there is an on-going discussion about number of its discrete factors. MDS-based analyses have mainly suggested model with 10 value types, but studies using CFA have mostly referred to 7-type solutions (with some overlapping factors).
Knoppen and Saris have described an alternative CFA approach, which allows a more precise differentiation of value types and solves a high correlation problem between some of them (Knoppen
& Saris 2010). In their upcoming paper (in cooperation with Schwartz), this method is tested with 40-item PVQ on two samples of German students (N_1=395; N_2=321), which leads to a new, more detailed, 19-value type model.

1.33 Public trust and institutional legitimacy: Cross-national analyses II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 303.

Coordinated by: Jonathan P. Jackson - London School of Economics, United Kingdom

1.33.1   Making Comparisons Meaningful: Conceptual and Measurement Issues of Political Trust Attitude

D. Poznyak[1]
[1]Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Studies in public opinion often examine the variation in political and social attitudes over time using longitudinal or time-series designs. Most researchers however do not test whether the latent constructs can in fact be meaningfully compared – that is whether their meaning and measurement remains the same across the entire range of available data.

1.33.2   Public Opinion Concerns on Data Privacy in Eurobarometer Surveys.

F. Odella[1]
[1]Università degli Studi di Trento, Italy

In 1996 the European Union produced a comprehensive directory for establishing privacy rights and independent national agencies to control for the implementation of the new requirements by public and private actors; this came after a long debate at the European commission and after several country members had launched their own legislative framework. EU institutions paid much attention to the establishment of detailed and complex procedural requirements for protection and ensuring citizens' privacy but the situation tends to be very different inside country members. To describe how public opinion changed after the implementation of the 1996 directive this paper uses Eurobarometer data concerning investigations on privacy opinions and statistical data...

1.33.3   Determinants of Values and Attitudes toward Society and Civic Systems in Latin-American Young People: An International Comparative Analysis

C. LOPERA[1], A. Uzaheta[2]
[1]Colombian Institute for Educational Evaluation (ICFES), Colombia; [2]Colombian Institute for Educational Evaluation (ICFES), Colombia

Throughout recent decades, the growing impact of globalization and modernization of economic systems, the external threats to civil society and its liberties, the increasing importance of non-governmental organizations, as well as the younger generation´s limited interest and engagement in public life and politics, are all factors that have contributed to an innovative reflection on the meaning of citizenship and especially about the ways in which young people are prepared and, consequently, capable of assuming their roles as citizens (Schulz, W., Fraillon, J., Ainley, J., Losito, B.,
& Kerr, D., 2008)...

1.34   Sensitive Questions and Social Desirability Bias: Theoretical Perspectives and Data Collection Strategies III

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by: Daniel Oberski - Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

1.34.1   The Use of Split Sample Technique to Dissociate Attitudes towards White Collar & Blue Collar Migrant Workers

A. Diop[2], D. Al-Emadi[2], D. Howell[1]
[1]University of Michigan, United States; [2]Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI), Qatar University, Qatar

According to the labor market competition theory, low-skilled nationals in developed countries are more likely to have anti-immigrant attitudes because of fears about labor market competition, especially in times of economic downturns. Other studies also point to education as the main driving force behind nationals' positive attitudes towards migrant workers. Most of the studies trying to explain nationals' attitudes towards migrant workers are based on surveys which ask questions about immigrants regardless of their skills levels. Under this format, we do not know which of the two groups of migrant workers (high-skilled or low-skilled) respondents refer to when answering the survey questions. Consequently, it is difficult to dissociate nationals' attitudes towards the various sub-groups of migrant workers...

1.34.2   Does survey mode affect propensity to report perceived racial and ethnic discrimination in health care? Findings from a culturally diverse sample

J. Kemmick Pintor[1], D. McAlpine[1], T. Beebe[2]
[1]University of Minnesota School of Public Health, United States; [2]Mayo Clinic - Dept. of Health Sciences Research, United States

Objective: To examine the effect of survey mode (mail vs. telephone) on the likelihood of reporting health care-related discrimination based on race or skin color in a culturally diverse sample.

Methods: Data come from a mixed-mode, mail and telephone survey of adult enrollees in public health care programs (N=2194) in a Midwest U.S. state. The survey oversampled diverse cultural groups; the final sample represented the American Indian, Somali, Hmong, African American, Latino, and European-American populations. Perceived discrimination was measured as experience of discrimination due to race or skin color during health care visits in the past year. Significant mode effects were tested controlling for differences between respondents who completed the survey by phone or mail (age, gender, education, primary language, and employment, marital and health status).

1.34.3   Measures for Desirability Beliefs about Attitudes toward Foreigners and Their Predictive Validity for Social Desirability Bias

V. Stocké[1]
[1]University of Bamberg, Germany

How respondents perceive answers to be evaluated must be regarded as an important determinant for the strength and direction of social desirability bias. Despite of the importance of these desirability beliefs the question how to measure them has received little attention. In the case of continuous traits, as for example the attitude toward foreigners, different measures for these beliefs are possible. These are on the one hand 'one-point measures', capturing either the anticipated evaluation of an extremely positive or an extremely negative attitude answer. The validity of both measures presupposes the neutrality assumption to be empirically given. Accordingly, positive or negative evaluations of the respective trait to represent a valid measure for the strength and direction of incentives for socially desirable response behavior, assumes the complementary trait to be neutrally evaluated...

1.35   Surveying children and young people II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by:

- Lisa Calderwood - Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom
- Kate Smith - Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

1.35.1   How Surveying Teenagers About their Licit and Illicit Drug Use?

S. Legleye[3], S. Spilka[1], O. Le Nézet[1], G. Vivier[4], E. Markou[4], F. Beck[2]
[1]OFDT, France; [2]INPES, France; [3]INED, France; [4]Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France

Since 2004, different surveys on drug use have been conducted among French adolescents aged 17 living in Paris, thanks to a partnership between the City of Paris and the French monitoring centre for drug and drug addiction.

In 2004, the ESCAPAD survey interviewed a large representative sample teenagers living in Paris (n=1,552, age=17) with self-administered questionnaires (anonymity and confidentiality being guaranteed). It showed that adolescents from the working-class districts reported less licit (tobacco and alcohol) and illicit drug use than those from the wealthier areas. Different hypotheses were formulated to interpret these findings, including social support, material resources, school engagement, perception of dangerousness and addictive power of drugs, culture and religion, lack of trust in the survey, lack of self-confidence.

1.35.2   Combining multi-informant, quantitative and qualitative survey data to estimate the prevalence of mental disorders among children

H. Meltzer[1]
[1]University of Leicester, United Kingdom

The first national survey on the mental health of children and young people aged 5-15 in Great Britain was carried out in 1999. This was repeated in 2004 with a longitudinal component in 2007. Overall, 24,000 assessments were made. There were many methodological challenges in conducting these surveys. The first most salient issue was who should be interviewed: the children themselves, a parent and a teacher. We had to consider at what age children could be interviewed, which parent to interview and the most difficult decision which teacher to contact. Apart from a maximum of three sources of quantitative data from the structured questionnaires, qualitative data were also collected – respondents were prompted to describe, enlarge on or embellish their responses to pre-coded questions. As expected we got extensive conflicting and contradictory information from each informant...

1.35.3   Are young children highly motivated respondents? The willingness of six-year-olds to cooperate in developmental tests

B. Becker[1]
[1]GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences , Germany

Many large-scale surveys that focus on children and youths conduct standardized psychological tests of various kinds (e.g., assessments of children's intelligence, academic achievement, development, etc.). The quality of this kind of data probably depends on how motivated the children are to solve the test tasks.

This paper analyses six-year-old children's willingness to cooperate in developmental tests that are part of a survey conducted at the respondents' homes. Child characteristics, family/parent characteristics and interviewer characteristics are considered as determinants of children's motivation during the tests.

1.35.4   Non-Response and Attrition in the PSID Child Development Supplement and their Relationship with Children's Test Scores

N. Sastry[1]
[1]University of Michigan, United States

The PSID Child Development Supplement (CDS) was begun in 1997 among a sample of 0–12 year old children in sample households, with up to two children selected in each family. Two follow-up waves were fielded in 2002–03 and 2007–08. The CDS data support a wide range of analyses; a large fraction of these analyses focus on children's test scores in reading and mathematics which represent gold-standard measures of academic achievement (and one of the costliest components of the study). Information from auxiliary respondents—the

child's primary caregiver (PCG) and school teacher—are also relevant for examining children's achievement as well as other key outcomes. In this paper, we look at the relationship between test scores for both children and PCGs, on one hand, and sample attrition and non-response on the other hand...

1.36   The development and validation of psychological short scales and their benefits for survey research II

To be held on July 19, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Beatrice Rammstedt - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Jürgen Schupp - SOEP - German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany

1.36.1   Response Space as the New Frontier: How Number of Items, Response Categories, and Sample Size Affect Aggregate Estimates

R. Thomas[1], J. Bremer[2]
[1]ICF International, United States; [2]Compete International, United States

In psychometrics, increasing the number of items to measure a specific concept has been shown to improve the stability of measurement according to the Spearman-Brown formula. Thomas (1999) showed that the number of items and response categories can be jointly described as a response space and that increasing the gradations within the response space improves response stability, reaching an asymptote of reliability. However, many survey projects are not interested in individual classification per se but in population estimates (e.g. are males less depressed than females?). Since most studies draw samples of the populations of interest, a major concern has been how increasing sample size improves precision of estimates of population parameters, following the Law of Large Numbers (Bernoulli, 1713). Little prior research has be done on the intersection of individual measurement stability and sample measurement stability...

1.36.2   A Multi-Method Approach to Forgiveness

S. Fücker[2], C. von Scheve[2], A. Merkl[1], M. Park[2]
[1]Charite Berlin, Germany; [2]Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

This contribution gives insights into ongoing research investigating the nature, conditions, and consequences of forgiveness using a multi-method approach and close cooperation between the social and behavioral sciences. Interpersonal transgression and wrongdoing are ubiquitous incidents in human social interaction. One of the most prevalent responses to transgression is retaliation. Though effective in deterring future harm, retaliation is a prime precursor of prolonged conflict. In contrast, forgiveness is a response to transgression aiming at long-term conflict resolution and the re-establishment of social relationships.

1.36.3   The Parent-reported Pediatric Perceived Cognitive Function Item Bank (pedsPCF) and Its Application – Computerized Adaptive Testing (CAT)

J. Lai[1], D. Cella[1], Z. Butt[1], F. Zelko[2], S. Goldman[2]
[1]Northwestern University, United States; [2]Children's Memorial Hospital in Chicago, United States

OBJECTIVE. This paper reports the development and psychometric properties of a parent-reported pediatric perceived cognitive function item bank (pedsPCF) and the evaluation of the comparability between scores produced by the full-length pedsPCF and pedsPCF-based CAT testing.

Day 2

Wednesday 20 July

2.1 Falsifications in Survey Data: Prevention and Detection

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by:

- Natalja Menold - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Peter Winker - Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, Center for international Development and Environmental Research (Z, Germany
- Gesine Güllner - University of Bonn, Germany
- Nina Storfinger - Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, Germany

2.1.1 Application of surveys in calculating chess ELO ratings

R. Andrei[1]
[1]National Institute of Statistics Romania, Romania

In chess there is a rating(ELO) indicating the players' strength.The International Chess Federation (FIDE) uses an algorythm to calculate the ELO rating. Some players or some observers of the chess phenomenon aren't happy with the way it is calculated now and have launched a campaign to change the method of determining ELO rating. To achieve this goal, they need a survey to demonstrate the approval of the chess community regarding their proposal. My opinion is there is some need of changing the way ELO rating is calculated, as there are some cases in which it doesn't actually reflect the performances of a player. The statistical series demonstrate that in the last years, there is a trend of concentration of the rating around certain values(for example 2400 or 2700)...

2.1.2 The Failure of the Half-Open Interval Missed Housing Unit Procedure

S. Eckman[2], C. O'Muircheartaigh[1]
[1]University of Chicago, United States; [2]Institute for Employment Research, Germany

The half-open interval procedure seems to offer an inexpensive method of reducing undercoverage in housing unit frames during data collection: units missing from the frame are linked to covered units and given a chance of selection. The procedure is commonly used in U.S. face-to-face surveys. This paper provides details on how the procedure should work, and then discusses problems both in principle and in practice. Reporting the results of an experiment in three U.S. cities, we show that interviewers do not carry out the procedure correctly, leading to uncorrected undercoverage and the introduction of overcoverage. On the basis of this evidence, we conclude that the half-open interval procedure should not be considered a cure for undercoverage and should be used only with great care and training.

2.1.3 Identification of questions and questionnaire characteristics that favor the detection of falsifications in surveys

N. Menold[2], G. Güllner[1]

[1]University of Bonn, Germany; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

In this paper we present first results of a research project (funded by the DFG), which deals with ex-post detection of falsified data in face-to-face surveys. As a first step in the project we conducted two explorative studies to identify, which attributes of questionnaires would be useful to identify interviewers producing falsified data. During this step existing survey data are compared with falsified data to detect questionnaire elements, which appear to be sensible to falsification. The falsified data is collected as following: a subsample of an existing dataset of a survey (German General Social Survey ALLBUS) is drawn; for this subsample, false data are produced by people participating in the study, based on several socio demographic characteristics of persons in the subsample supplied to the falsifiers. The produced "falsifications" are then compared with existing, real survey data...

2.1.4 Indicator based identification of falsifications in survey data

N. Storfinger[1], P. Winker[2]

[1]Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, Germany; [2]Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, Center for international Development and Environmental Research (Z, Germany

Data quality in face-to-face interviews might be affected by interviewers' irregular behavior like deviation from the prescribed interviewing procedures. If this is done consciously it might be called cheating or interviewer falsification. Based on the motivation of such behavior we develop a multivariate statistical method for ex-post identification of falsifications in survey data. In order to assess each interviewer, we compute some specific "indices of cheating", e.g. the amount of unanswered questions, and implement a cluster analysis based on these indices. Using this procedure we try to split the interviewers into two groups, correct and possibly cheating ones. The performance of this method is then assessed referring to the fraction of correctly assigned interviewers. One must note that in the examined data the cheating interviewers are known beforehand, so that we are able to validate the clustering process immediately...

2.2 Mixed-mode surveys: quality, costs, administration and optimization

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Vasja Vehovar - University of Ljublana, Slovenia
- Nejc Berzelak - University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

2.2.1 Impact of the mode of data collection on the quality of survey questions depending on respondents' characteristics

M. Revilla[1]

[1]Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Because of costs and time reduction, the Internet is more and more used to conduct surveys. However, moving from traditional modes of data collection to the Internet may threaten the comparability of the data (longitudinally or across groups) if the mode of data collection has an impact on the way of answering the questions of the respondents. In previous research, Revilla and Saris (2010) find similar average quality for several survey questions when asked in a face-to-face interview or when asked in a Web questionnaire...

2.2.2   A mixed mode pilot on consumer barometer

P. Taskinen[1], M. Simpanen[1]
[1]Statistics Finland, Finland

In Finland, consumer (barometer) survey is widely recognised as an important tool for forecasting consumer behaviour as well as cyclical movements. Statistics Finland's interviewers conduct the telephone interviews monthly in accordance with the harmonised EU data collection method. Survey suffers from increasing non-response rate. Statistics Finland has set up a web survey pilot project concerning the EU Consumer Survey to be carried out in March 2011. The main task of the project is to find out: - What mixed mode data collection requires from practical arrangements, such as questionnaire design, - What costs and/or cost savings the combined collection brings about,- What effects the combined collection has on the quality and results of the survey.Special attention has been given to sample design in the preparatory work. The sample size of the pilot project is 4,000 (which is more than that of the basic survey, 2,200)...

2.2.3   Optimization of dual frame telephone survey designs

A. Slavec[1], V. Vehovar[2]
[1]University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; [2]University of Ljublana, Slovenia

Dual frames of fixed and mobile phone numbers are an attractive alternative to traditional fixed phone surveys which suffer from under-coverage due to the growing share of mobile-only households. However, adding the mobile phone frame can bring some operational problems and raise costs. To make best advantage of this mixed mode design we try to determine the optimal mixture parameter of the two frames: what share of the mobile subsample is sufficient to reduce error without substantially raising costs? First, we divide the target population into five strata according to phone use domains determined by possession of availability rates of both phone services. Then, we develop an optimization procedure that minimizes the product of error and costs giving four analytical solutions. This is applied to a 2008 Flash Eurobarometer survey where dual frame sampling was used for eight countries...

2.2.4   Separation of selection bias and mode effect in mixed-mode survey – Application to the face-to-face and web Lyon household travel survey

C. BAYART[2], P. BONNEL[1]
[1]LET, ENTPE, France; [2]Laboratoire de Sciences Actuarielle et Financière, Université Lyon 1, France

Household travel surveys response rates are decreasing. Efforts are made to increase response rate for traditional survey by improving the questionnaire, reducing respondent burden, increasing reminders… Even if results are generally positive, it is in most cases not sufficient. Weighting aims at reducing the impact of non response, but it is always necessary to postulate that people with some socio-demographic characteristics who do not respond to a survey have the same behaviour than people with the same socio-demographic characteristics who respond. But evidence seems to indicate that it is not always the case for travel. To reduce this bias of non-response, we have realised a web survey in parallel of the 2006 household travel survey conducted in face to face in Lyon. The idea was to propose to households who refuse to respond in face to face or was not reachable after a certain number of attempts to respond by the web...

2.3   New perspectives on question design, translation and adaptation. (Former title: Scripted questionnaires versus their oral implementation)

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by:

- Janet Harkness - University of Nebraska, Lincoln, United States
- Brian Kleiner - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

- Beth-Ellen Pennell - University of Michigan, United States
- Isabelle Renschler - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

2.3.1   Adaptation and measurement comparability in multilingual surveys

J. Harkness[1]
[1]University of Nebraska, Lincoln, United States

This paper sets out to provide a general overview of adaptation needs and challenges in multilingual survey research.

2.3.2   Survey Questionnaire Adaptation across Modes

S. Hansen[1], B. Pennell[1]
[1]University of Michigan, United States

Ideally, standardization of questionnaires, meant to reduce measurement error, would involve standardization of mode (e.g., telephone or face-to-face and interviewer- or self-administered) and less variation in other types of error. The choice of modes becomes more complex in cross-national survey research. There may be wide variation across nations in sample coverage, population access, nonresponse trends, literacy levels, and social desirability, as well as technical infrastructures, labor availability, and cost structures.

2.3.3   Survey translation in countries with multiple and non-standardised languages

E. Ersanilli[1]
[1]University of Oxford, United Kingdom

There is a growing body of research on best practices in survey translation procedures, such as back-translation, parallel translation and TRAPD. Most of the studies on translation procedures focus on research in Western countries. Less is known about translation practice and problems in surveys in developing and transition countries. These countries do not only tend to have a higher degree of linguistic diversity (in African almost every country has several population groups with different mother tongues), but some of the national and minority languages do not have a fully standardized written form. This poses specific challenges to the translation process.

2.4   Quality Assurance in Cross-National Surveys

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by: Gijs van Houten - Eurofound, Ireland

2.4.1   Centralisation vs. Harmonisation, Streamlining multinational survey operations in a single project infrastructure

A. Illyes[1], P. Husztik[1], G. Hideg[1]
[1]Gallup, Belgium

The presentation describes Gallup's integrated multi-country survey architecture that centralises project implementation to the fullest possible extent. This infrastructure, serving the Flash Eurobarometer as well as other prestigeous multinational studies, has been created in an XML environment using standard DDI, so that every instrument of the survey planning, preparation, implementation and assessment runs in a centralised environment, with specific language 'masks' where necessary. That is, all relevant documents, tools, processes and protocols are created centrally, and are automatically distributed with the appropriate language or country flag to the national partners via web-based applications. Under the presented infrastructure, each major data domain of survey implementation (sampling, questionnaire, translation, data capture/scripting, automatic editing, weighting, basic aggregations)...

2.4.2 Data Collection Quality Assurance in Cross-National Surveys: The Example of the ESS

V. Halbherr[1], A. Koch[1], A. Scheuer[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

The significance of cross-national surveys for the social sciences has increased over the past decades and with it the number of cross-national data sets that researchers have access to. Cross-national surveys are typically large enterprises that demand dedicated efforts to coordinate the process of data collection in the participating countries. While cross-national surveys have addressed many important methodological problems, such as translation and the cultural applicability of concepts, the management of the data collection process has yet had little place in cross-national survey methodology.

2.4.3 Checking and Balancing. Quality Assurance in the 5th European Working Conditions Survey

G. van Houten[1], M. Lyly-Yrjanainen[1], A. Parent Thirion[2], G. Vermeylen[2]
[1]Eurofound, Ireland; [2]European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, Ireland

The European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) carries out three recurring Europe-wide surveys: the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS), the European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS), and the European Company Survey (ECS). Most recently, the 5th wave of the EWCS was implemented. To ensure the production of high quality data each stage of the survey was carefully planned, closely monitored and documented, and specific controls were put in place. When designing the 5th wave of the survey, close attention was paid to user satisfaction with the previous wave and on their future information needs. Furthermore, an assessment was made of possible improvements in the way in which the survey addresses the topics that are central to European policy making...

2.4.4 European Values Study – the 4th wave: how to ensure quality in an all European Survey-the perspective of collector, user and archive

E. Brislinger[2], R. Luijkx[1]
[1]Tilburg University, Netherlands; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

We will outline the efforts undertaken to maximize the quality of the 4th wave of the European Values Study, a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program started in 1981. The 2008 survey was conducted in 47 countries/regions with a focus on a broad range of values and was highly comparable with the earlier waves. High standards were used in developing and translating the questionnaire, in sampling, in monitoring the data collection, and in data cleaning and documentation. To guarantee easy access and proper use, the data are available on-line along with comprehensive documentation on the study and variable level.

2.4.5 Harmonising Standards for Quality Assessment in Cross National Surveys

M. Petrakos[1], T. Ieromnimon[1], P. Stavropoulos[2], G. Petrakos[1]
[1]Agilis SA, Greece; [2]Agili, Greece

The presentation describes the development of harmonised standards for the assessment of Cross National surveys based on the framework developed for Official Statistics.
Cross National surveys are providing comparable information for a number of countries and form an important basis for scientific research and policy making. Quality assessment is required at various levels for survey design, assessment of survey processes and data dissemination. It is important for both data producers and more importantly users that the standards used are as much as possible harmonised. This will provide important benefits for the development of relevant aspects of survey methods as well as enable users to compare and combine results and findings.

2.5   Survey innovations in data collection for longitudinal surveys of the general population

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by:

- Jonathan Burton - University of Essex, United Kingdom
- Emanuela Sala - University of Milano Bicocca, Italy

2.5.1   Innovations in Understanding Society: The UK Household Longitudinal Study

J. Burton[2], E. Sala[1]
[1]University of Milano Bicocca, Italy; [2]University of Essex, United Kingdom

Longitudinal surveys across the world are introducing innovations to improve response rates, increase data quality or to collect new types of data. Understanding Society: the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) is a large new household panel survey for the UK. In this presentation we give a broad overview of this new survey, with an emphasis on innovations that have been introduced. One major element of the new study is an Innovation Panel. This is a longitudinal panel which allows the testing and development of new questions, and new ways of asking existing questions. This is not the sole source of innovative data collection methods, however. On the main sample we use geographical identifiers to allow geo-coded linkages to facilitate analysis of local area and neighbourhood effects. Respondents have been asked for their consent to link administrative information to their survey responses...

2.5.2   Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) - Evolution of data collection methods

J. Corey[1]
[1]Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia

As the children in our study have grown and changed, so have the methods we use to collect the data. We change our methods of collection for a number of reasons:• To promote engagement in the study by our respondents,• To keep up-to-date with technology

2.5.3   Using a Daily Prospective Life-Chart Method to Examine the Impact of Life Events on the Course of Bipolar Disorders

W. van der Vaart[3], J. van Zaane[2], S. Draisma[1], J. Smit[4]
[1]Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands; [2]Vrije universiteit, ggzingeest, Netherlands; [3]University for Humanistics / GGZ inGeest Institute of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Netherlands; [4]Vrije Universiteit Medical Center Amsterdam, Netherlands

Life events have been found to influence the course of mood disorders, like bipolar disorders. However, the mechanisms through which they operate are not clear yet. Generally, most studies claim that it is not the impact of a single life event that triggers bipolar disorders, but assume an additive effect of multiple life events. It's unknown though, whether this also applies to short-term effects of relatively common life events. Also it's unclear how the effects of events may change over time; an issue that is complicated by the fact that dates of life events often are subject to recall error.

2.5.4   Challenges in Data Collection and Data Protection: The National Educational Panel Study

I. Ristau[1], S. Meixner[1], N. Lidzba[1], A. Müller-Kuller[1], J. von Maurice[1], H. Blossfeld[1]
[1]National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), Germany

In modern knowledge-based societies, education is not only the key for economic growth and prosperity but it is also decisive for coping with the challenges of a rapidly changing and globalizing world. The German National

Educational Panel Study (NEPS) has been set up to find out more about the acquisition of education in Germany, to plot the consequences of education for individual biographies, and to describe central educational processes and trajectories across the entire lifespan. Five interlinked theoretical dimensions form the main structure of the NEPS: Competence Development, Learning Environments, Social Inequality and Educational Decisions, Migration Background, and Return to Education. Methodologically, the NEPS is based on a multicohort sequence design. Six representative starting cohorts from different age groups - from birth to adulthood - are being recruited between 2009 and 2012...

2.6   Indicators of Survey Data Quality

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Sabrina Zuber - SHARE, MEA, University of Mannheim, Germany
- Stephanie Stuck - SHARE, MEA, University of Mannheim, Germany

2.6.1   Use of the R-indicator for analysing representativity of surveys

J. Bethlehem[1], B. Schouten[1]
[1]Statistics Netherlands (CBS), Netherlands

The response rate is often used as a simple indicator for the quality of survey response. However, high response rates do not guarantee reliable estimates and low response rates do not necessarily lead to unreliable estimates. Recently, a new indicator was developed: the R-indicator. This indicator focuses on measuring the composition of the survey response, i.e. the representativity of survey response. The more the composition of the response deviates from a fully representative response, the lower the value of the indicator will be.

2.6.2   Research based on Satisficing Theory: a systematic review of methods and results

C. Roberts[2], E. Gilbert[1], N. Allum[1]
[1]University of Essex, United Kingdom; [2]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

In 1987, Krosnick and Alwin published an article about response order effects in survey measurement in which they presented a cognitive theory for why some respondents might exhibit such effects based on Herbert Simon's (1957) concept of 'satisficing'. The approach was later elaborated in an article by Krosnick (1991) to account for a range of other response effects often observed in attitudinal data, attributing them to respondents shortcutting cognitive processes necessary for reporting answers accurately (Tourangeau, 1984). In the two decades since, Krosnick's article has become one of the most frequently cited in the field of survey methodology, and satisficing theory has become a popular framework for investigating the occurrence of measurement errors associated with the response process...

2.6.3   Underreporting in Interleafed Questionnaires: Evidence from Two Web Surveys

R. Medway[3], L. Viera Jr.[1], S. Turner[2], S. Marsh[1]
[1]Fors Marsh Group, United States; [2]Fors Marsh Group LLC, United States; [3]Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland, United States

When survey respondents are faced with long, cognitively demanding interviews, they may take measures to reduce their cognitive burden. In particular, when questions are presented in a predictable pattern, it is relatively easy for respondents to learn that certain behaviors will help them get to the end of the interview more quickly. One frequently-used pattern is to ask questions in an interleafed format, in which each question in a series of filter items is succeeded by follow-up questions only if the individual responds affirmatively to the filter. In such cases, respondents may learn that negative responses to filter questions help them end the interview more quickly. Such underreporting can lead to biased survey estimates...

2.6.4   Improving the quality of cross-national surveys: towards a broader understanding of equivalence

W. Aschauer[2], M. Weichbold[1], R. Bachleitner[2]
[1]Salzburg University, Austria; [2]University of Salzburg, Austria

Also in the coming years, survey research will be essentially characterized by a growing importance of inter-cultural and international comparative research. Besides other well known methodological problems, equivalence as a condition for the comparability of individual countries or cultures is essential. Accordingly, the concept of functional equivalence discusses the suitability of different survey modes and different sampling strategies, the operationalization of theoretical approaches in different country-specific contexts, various translation problems as well as configural, metric and scale equivalence.

2.7   Human Values III

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Constanze Beierlein - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Eldad Davidov - University of Zürich, Switzerland
- Peter Schmidt - University of Giessen, Germany

2.7.1   Children's values in cross-cultural perspective

A. Döring[2], J. Cieciuch[1], J. Harasimczuk[3], M. Janik[2]
[1]University of Finance and Management in Warsaw, Poland; [2]University of Münster, Germany; [3]Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University Warsaw, Poland

Schwartz's (1992) theory of universal human values proved to be a highly fruitful framework for conceptualizing and researching values – to date mostly adolescents' and adults' values. Our findings go beyond this usual scope and demonstrate the validity of Schwartz's theory for values in childhood. Döring, Blauensteiner, Aryus, Drögekamp, and Bilsky (2010) developed a self-report instrument which is suited to children's cognitive-developmental background: the Picture-Based Value Survey for Children (PBVS-C). In our study, 1,178 German children who were between 6 to 12 years old completed the German version of the PBVS-C (Döring et al., 2010), and 1,557 Polish children who were between 6 to 13 years old completed the Polish version of the PBVS-C (Cieciuch, Harasimczuk,
& Döring, 2010). Furthermore, the oldest among these children (i.e.,older than 10 years) also completed the Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ; Schwartz et al., 2001)...

2.7.2   Meanings of Schwartz Human Values: associations with other orientation models

A. Ramos[1], J. Vala[1]
[1]University of Lisboa - ICS, Portugal

This paper aims to contribute to the understanding of the meanings of the values that are comprised in the Schwartz's model (21 items version). This will be done through the comparison between the Human Values Model and four other motivational orientations models: Terminal Values (Rokeach 1973), Materialism/Post-Materialism (Inglehart 1977, 1990, 1997), Social Dominance Orientation (Sidanius and Pratto 1999; Sidanius et al. 2001) and Independent and Interdependent Self-Construals (Markus and Kitayama 1991; Singelis 1994). These models represent motivational dimensions that are broadly used in the social sciences to explain attitudes and behaviours. With this exercise we do not aim to proceed to any kind of validation of the Human Values Model, but to identify what people associate to the values that integrate the model. A sample of 638 Portuguese university students of different areas is used...

2.7.3   The Constraints and Opportunities of 10 Schwartz Value Items in World Values Survey

M. Rudnev[1]
[1]State University - Higher School of Economics, Russia

Schwartz has developed a theory enabling researchers to measure human values, and derived 10 value domains which have a universal structure of the value content, are unbiased by method, have strong correlations with human attitudes and behaviors (Schwartz, 2007). Initial Schwartz value instrument included 56/57 items, then 40-item Portrait Value Questionnaire replaced it, in European Social Survey it was shortened to 21 items and in World Values Survey only 10 items have left. The reliability of 10 items instrument is rather questionable, since even 21-item PVQ caused a large critique of its ability to measure all 10 value domains, as well as its cross-country comparability (Davidov, 2009)...

2.7.4   The Structure of Implicit Values: Applying the Implicit Association Test to Schwartz's Model of Basic Values

M. Vecchione[1], F. Dentale[1], C. Barbaranelli[1]
[1]Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy

Drawing on Schwartz's (1992) theory of human values, the Implicit Association Test (IAT) was applied to measure implicit basic values. Four IAT's were conducted (N = 113), each measuring the relative importance attributed to two opposite values expressing conflicting motivational domains: Achievement vs. Benevolence, Power vs. Universalism, Security vs. Self-direction, and Tradition vs. Stimulation. The study was aimed at exploring the reliability of value-IATs, the extent to which they differ from explicit measures of values, and their conformity to Schwartz's circumplex model. Internal consistencies of the IAT's proved satisfactory for all value types...

2.8   Assessing the Quality of Survey Data II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by: Jörg Blasius - University of Bonn, Germany

2.8.1   Problems with Institutional Control in the World Value Surveys

J. Blasius[2], R. Dorau[2], V. Thiessen[1]
[1]Dalhousie University, Canada; [2]University of Bonn, Germany

In a set of papers, Blasius and Thiessen described a method which they call screening technique. The underlying logic of this approach consists of revealing unusual patterns in the data. Our preferred screening techniques consist of multiple correspondence analysis, categorical principal component analysis and in a few cases principal component analysis. Oner advantage of these methods is that the numeric solutions are twinned with visual displays of the solutions; graphics facilitate the detection of dirty data. When an unexpected pattern appears, the first line of attack is to pursue whether this is the result of a methodological artefact pointing to a data quality problem.

2.8.2   Response Patterns and Scale Usage Differences Across Ethnicities and Countries: Myth or Reality?

R. Thomas[1]
[1]ICF International, United States

Some researchers have indicated that there may be differences in scale usage as a result of racial or ethnic background or country of residence. In the U.S., we often encounter anecdotes from other researchers who believe that Blacks and Hispanics are more likely to use more positive response categories though there has been only mixed research supporting this assertion. Internationally, some researchers have indicated that Germans are less likely to use extreme scale values (i.e. be more likely to use a middling response style) while others have

reported that the Spanish are more likely to use higher scale values or employ an extreme response style. In a series of 4 large studies using online surveys we examined response patterns across ethnic backgrounds and across countries. Three studies were conducted with U.S. respondents. Study 4 was conducted internationally (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK)...

2.8.3   Estimating floating voters: a comparison between the ecological inference and the survey methods.

L. Russo[1]
[1]Scuola Superiore Sant Anna di Pisa, Italy

In the electoral field, one of the most frequently asked questions is about the floating voters. How many voters change their preference from one election to another? There are two main approaches to estimate the quota of the floating voters: the survey (by asking which party the interviewed voted in the present and in the former elections) and the ecological estimates. Both the methods have their advantages and their problems. The main difficulties with the survey are the sample coverage and the memory problems. Instead, by using the ecological estimates the problem is the ecological fallacy. The aim of this paper is to verify if the survey and ecological estimates of vote swing between two elections are significantly different. For this purpose I will consider the 2006 and 2008 Italian Parliamentary elections...

2.8.4   The Effect of Proxy-Interviews on Data Quality

R. Birkelbach[1], C. Wolf[2]
[1]Universität Mannheim; GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Sociological research often depends on interviews given on the behalf of another person (proxy-interviews). As social-psychological research has shown proxy-interviews have different data quality than self-reports. Thus, it is important to do research on determinants of proxy-interviews in order to be able to adjust the measure-hypotheses for systematic distortion of data quality. Using regression analysis we will assess the micro- and macro-determinants, as well as interactions, of proxy-interviews in the German subsample of the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) in the first step. As micro-determinants individual background characteristics of the target person are used in this study. On the macro-level effects of the household composition are considered, because the EU-LFS is a household-survey. Each member of the household is represented in the data – some of them through proxy-interviews...

2.9   Surveying children and young people III

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by:

- Lisa Calderwood - Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom
- Kate Smith - Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

2.9.1   Italian validation of three American scales aimed at measuring children's well-being.

b. tommasi[1], E. Ruviglioni[1]
[1]Università degli Studi di Firenze , Italy

This article focuses on the validation in Italian context of three international instruments, which aim at studying child well-being through the assessment of the perception they have of their lives. The literature review has showed that life satisfaction in childhood has only recently become the focus of work and until now few studies have been conducted in this area, especially in the Italian context.

2.9.2   Qualitative research to inform the collection of sensitive data among 11-year olds on the fifth wave of the Millennium Cohort Study

L. Calderwood[2], K. Smith[2], A. Thompson[1], E. Wallace[1]
[1]Ipsos MORI, United Kingdom; [2]Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

Many social research projects involve the collection of sensitive data. Data collection needs to be conducted in an ethical way that ensures that the comfort, wellbeing and rights of respondents are protected. To ensure data quality, it is also important that approaches minimise non-response to sensitive items and generate accurate reporting, for example, minimising bias towards socially desirability responses. For longitudinal studies it is also important to minimise the risk that sensitive data collection undermines long term engagement.

2.9.3   Youngs and legality: an italian case

E. Macri[1], E. Ruviglioni[1]
[1]Università degli Studi di Firenze , Italy

Legality is currently a fundamental issue in the public debate, in Europe and particularly in Italy. This crucial issue is strictly connected to two important issues, Public trust and institutional legitimacy. In this work, we present the results of a survey project carried out in a High School in Florence and realized by the Laboratory StaRSE of the University of Florence. The study was focused on the perception of legality in several societal aspects and concerning the actions aimed at promoting sustainability. The questionnaire is composed by the four macro areas:1. legality and democracy, 2. environment and environmental protection, 3. legality, environment and institutions

2.9.4   Surveying young visitors to the memorial sites of the former death and concentration camps: methodological issues

K. Keler[1], K. Stec[1]
[1]Jagiellonian University, Poland

The aim of the paper is to discuss survey design and measurement issues related to studying young people's motivations, values and meaning of the past on the basis of the experience of conducted mixed method study. The study was carried out in 2009-2010 and includes few supplementary studies to the main survey (N=2355) among young visitors (14+) to the memorial sites of the former death and concentration camps (Auschwitz-Birkenau, Majdanek, Treblinka in Poland). The survey was conducted just before and immediately after the visit (to obtain panel data). These additional studies were design to achieve context data to enhance the reliability of the interpretation of the survey data. The measurement was based on the declaration of young people thus it was crucial to find out if it may be biased due to social desirability and general problems with studying young people...

2.10   The role and benefit of structured metadata in survey research II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by: Joachim Wackerow - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

2.10.1   IPUMS to IHSN: Leveraging structured metadata for discovering multi-national census and survey data

W. Thomas[1]
[1]University of Minnesota, United States

The Minnesota Population Center (MPC) is the home of the Integrated Public Use Microdata System (IPUMS) which, along with census microdata from the United States Census Bureau going back to 1850, includes a

collection of census microdata from around the world in IPUMS-International. This collection includes data from 1960 to date for 55 countries in 159 censuses including approximately 326 million person records. The data for each country contains original data (top coded or collapsed to protect confidentiality) plus harmonized data to support analysis of a country's data over time or across multiple countries.

2.10.2   Dissemination of survey (meta)data in the LISS data archive

M. Streefkerk[1], S. Elshout[1]
[1]CentERdata, Netherlands

In the year 2007 CentERdata (Tilburg University, the Netherlands) started the MESS project by setting up the LISS panel. The LISS panel is an internet panel representative of the Dutch population, consisting of 5,000 households. On a monthly basis, the panel members fill out several questionnaires. One of the main goals of the MESS project was to build a data archive making survey (meta)data accessible for other researchers. Our presentation will demonstrate the LISS data archive, which we have created based on DDI 3 (Data Documentation Initiative). DDI is a standard for describing data from social, behavioral, and economic sciences. Questasy, an online dissemination tool that has implemented DDI 3 was developed to disseminate both data as metadata in the LISS data archive. When archiving surveys every aspect of the survey data itself (meta data) is described in as much detail as possible i.e...

2.10.3   Microdata Information System MISSY

J. Bohr[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

MISSY provides online-information for official microdata in a structured design. At present MISSY focuses on the metadata of the German Microcensus, but an extension to other surveys is intended. Though official microdata are originally not designed for research, the number of data sets, which have been made accessible for scientific purpose, has increased. To facilitate and encourage the use of the data, there is a need of knowledge transfer from official statistics to the scientific community. MISSY offers the relevant metadata both in a broad and differentiated way. Moreover, with the availability of annual Microcensus data sets of several decades information concerning the comparability of variables over time is required.

2.10.4   Metadata Driven Survey Design

J. Iverson[1]
[1]Algenta Technologies, United States

Using metadata to drive the survey research process enables data science professionals to share their work efficiently. The metadata driven process consists of three principles.1. Don't repeat yourself. Storing information redundantly increases documentation costs and makes errors more likely.2. Document the entire lifecycle. Codebooks describing datasets are not enough to give a full understanding of the underlying data.3. Make the metadata accessible. Researchers should be able to discover and reuse data and metadata using standard formats and tools. A metadata driven process increases the transparency of social science research. This enhances credibility of results and allows new research to take advantage of existing resources. This talk will also review tools that enable a metadata-driven process.

2.11   Collecting Physical Measure and Biomarker Data in Surveys II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by:

- Heidi Guyer - University of Michigan, United States
- Mary Beth Ofstedal - University of Michigan, United States
- Barbara Schaan - University of Mannheim, Germany

2.11.1   Experiences with using field interviewers vs. trained health personnel to collect biomeasures in social surveys

H. Guyer[1], M. Ofstedal[1]
[1]University of Michigan, United States

The inclusion of physical measures and biomarkers in social surveys is a trend that is on the rise. This is due both to an increasing awareness of the utility of integrating health measures in social surveys and the feasibility of doing so. However, studies have approached the collection of biomeasures differently in terms of what measures are collected, when they are collected and who conducts the measurements. Measures that are commonly collected include anthropometric measurements such as height, weight, waist circumference, hip circumference and occasionally bioimpedence, body fat percentage or skin folds; blood pressure; measures of performance such as gait speed, tests of balance such as timed stands or chair stands, tests of lung and grip strength; and the collection of biological samples for further analysis of biomarkers which may include blood spots or whole blood draws, saliva, urine or hair samples...

2.11.2   The Collection of Biomarkers in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe - Findings and Perspectives

B. Schaan[1]
[1]University of Mannheim, Germany

A large variety of information of respondents' physical and mental health has been collected within the context of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) from its first wave in 2004 on. Despite their undisputable value, self-reported and subjective health indicators turned out not to be unproblematic in international comparative analyses. The collection of biometric data contributes to remedying such problems. This research paper presents analyses with measures of isometric grip-strength – one of the biometric measures already available in SHARE to date. Further, the authors discuss the inclusion of other biometric measures (especially via blood samples) into the investigational program of the longitudinally designed SHARE. Relevant sociological problems and questions (e. g...

2.11.3   Incorporation of Biomarkers and Novel Health Assessments in The Irish LongituDinal Study of Ageing (TILDA)

H. Cronin[1], C. O'Regan[1], P. Kearney[1]
[1]Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

The Irish Longitudinal study on Ageing (TILDA) is an inter-institutional initiative led by Trinity College Dublin, which aims to produce a significant improvement in the quantity and quality of data relating to older people and ageing in Ireland in order to enhance ongoing and future research and innovation. 8000 Irish adults aged 50+ are recruited at baseline and will be assessed every 2 years over a 10 year timeline. Respondents first complete a structured interview covering health, economic and social domains. They are then invited to attend a dedicated health centre for a health assessment or have the option of having a modified assessment carried out in their own home.

2.11.4   Collecting Physical Measures and Biomarkers in India: Evidence from Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) Pilot

p. Perinayagam[1]
[1]International Intsitute for Population Sciences , India

The inclusion of biomarkers in health and social surveys is particularly important for India, where access to health care tends to be limited. India's aging population is at risk for undiagnosed diseases. With low literacy level in this age group a significant level of self reporting bias exists. To deal with these challenges, direct health examinations and biomarkers are critical to measure health status of elderly population. In the Longitudinal

Ageing Study in India (LASI), the goals of biomeasures are to (a) capture health data from population that otherwise would not have this type of data recorded; (b) investigate molecular determinants of common health outcomes; and (c) study interactions between biomarkers and economic conditions and social circumstances.

2.12   Incentives

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by: Kathrin Kissau - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

2.12.1   Incentives and response rates - experience from the SOEP-innovation-sample 2009

J. Schupp[1], M. Kroh[2]
[1]SOEP - German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany; [2]German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

The impact of different forms and values of incentives on response rates, unit non response bias and various measures of data quality like e.g. item non response, has been at the heart of survey research for a long time. In the context of longitudinal surveys, the impact of respondent incentives on cooperation rates is of particular interest, as compared to cross sectional "("one-wave") surveys, the choice of incentives for respondents at any given wave t not only affects cooperation rates in that wave but also cooperation rates of subsequent wave(s) t+n. Bearing that in mind, the trend towards declining response rates in general population surveys defines a core challenge for new panel surveys: the "non response errors" of an initial panel wave will have an 'imprint' as a kind of "panel legacy effect" in sample structure of all subsequent waves...

2.12.2   The impact of monetary incentives on completion and data quality in online surveys

F. van Veen[1], S. Sattler[1], A. Göritz[2]
[1]Bielefeld University, Germany; [2]University of Würzburg, Germany

Research question: How to improve data quality and completion rates in online surveys? Design: We conducted an online experiment in which 1,750 students were randomly assigned to one out of 4 treatments and a control group. Group 1 received a postal prenotification of the survey along with a prepaid voucher. Group 2 received a postal prenotification and a postpaid voucher. Group 3 received a postal prenotification and a prepaid 5 EUR bank note. Group 4 solely received a postal prenotification. Group 5 was the control group and was invited via e-mail. Dependent measures were completion rate, item-nonresponse, straightlining and willingness to self-report sensitive information. Results: Logit models show Group 3 (prenotification & bank note) to significantly outperform all other groups with respect to completion. Treatment had no effect on straightlining. The overall amount of straightlining, however, was low...

2.12.3   Award distribution within a winning team: a study of survey data

M. Zheng[1]
[1]University of macau, China

In the distribution of monetary award within a winning team, players in the team have different judgment about the fairness of the distribution. Using the survey data of the player's ranking of possible award distributions, we explore factors influencing players' judgment over fairness of the distribution. The exploded logit model is used to study the ranked data. We find that players with high contribution tend to prefer merit based distribution; males and individuals with work experience also tend to prefer merit based distribution than female and students, respectively; the initial distribution of the contribution also influence the preference on award distribution.

2.13   Surveys in policy making

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by: Joan Font - Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Spain

2.13.1   Community relations in Northern Ireland: from survey to policy

P. Devine[1], G. Robinson[2]
[1]Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom; [2]University of Ulster, United Kingdom

The paper will explore the role of survey research in policy making in Northern Ireland, with particular reference to community relations (better known internationally as good relations). Within a region such as Northern Ireland, which is emerging from 40 years of conflict, community relations is a key policy area. In addition, with devolution being a fairly recent event, community relations policy making continues to be contested. The most recent policy consultation on 'Cohesion, Sharing and Integration' is expected to report within the next few months and has drawn heavily on attitudinal survey data. Specifically, for more than 20 years public attitudes to community relations has been recorded and monitored using two key surveys: Northern Ireland Social Attitudes Survey (1989-1996) and Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey (1998- present)...

2.13.2   Survey and policies in a multilevel context: preliminary evidence from the Spanish case

J. Font[2], P. Alarcon[1]
[1]IESA (CSIC), Spain; [2]Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Spain

For which policies is survey information collected by public administrations? Does the option for survey use depend on the centrality of the policy in the public agenda, on the party ideology or on other factors? Which kind of information and for which kinds of populations is selected? Are the contents of surveys commissioned by public administrations different depending on the diverse territorial levels (local, regional, national)?

2.13.3   Labour Market Data – New Challenges and User Needs in the Recent Economic Crisis

K. Duspivova[1], M. Zelený[1]
[1]University of Economics, Prague, Czech Republic

During the current economic crisis, the labour market has changed as a result of the negative spill-over effect of the banking sector crisis on other sectors. Existing labour market problems became more serious and new problems emerged. New user needs emerged among policy-makers, with new and urgent demand for additional or new survey results because it became important to quantify new labour market phenomenon in order to be able to carry out labour market policy effectively under these new conditions.

2.13.4   The Utilization of Public Opinion Research in Government: Policy Insights from Tobacco Control, Biotechnology and the Health Care Debate in Canada

L. Birch[1], F. Pétry[1], C. Allison Rothmayr[2]
[1]Université Laval, Canada; [2]Université de Montréal, Canada

The Canadian federal government has invested extensively in public opinion research (POR) since the 1990s. The progressive development of policies governing the production and use of POR in federal policy and management was accompanied by impressive budgets to support custom opinion research initiatives. While the Department of Public Works and Government Services oversees opinion research in the federal government, specialized POR units within departments coordinate the commissioning of surveys and focus groups on a wide variety of subject matters. The institutionalization of POR at the scale of an entire government agency responsible for many very different programs allows us to describe POR, how it is used, by whom, and for what purpose, based on a large number of cases. We compare the production and utilization of POR in three policy areas: 1. tobacco control; 2. biotechnologies and 3. the future of public health care in Canada...

2.14   Putting Context into Cross-national Research I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by:

- Ineke Stoop - The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP, Netherlands
- Eric Harrison - City University London, United Kingdom

2.14.1   When is an event an event? The contribution of media reporting to the survey context

I. Stoop[1], E. Harrison[2]
[1]The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP, Netherlands; [2]City University London, United Kingdom

Users of cross-national surveys are aware that attitudinal data may be affected by the socio-political context prevailing in particular countries at the time. Some elements of national context, such as the rate of unemployment or of economic growth are easier to measure than others; the data is readily available and straightforward to merge on to the main dataset. Information about major 'events' taking place during the fieldwork period is more problematic to operationalise.

2.14.2   What is in the news? A comparison between the traditional and Political Claims-making Approach of collection information on events in the ESS.

H. Fernee[1]
[1]The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP, Netherlands

In the first four rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS) data was collected about events reported in the media for each participating country which resulted in an event database. Again in round five this kind of event data will be collected as well as data based on a different method namely the Political Claims-making Approach (PCA). Both methods have a different view how to code a media event. In the traditional method events where coded as an event itself and in the PCA method the 'claims' about an event made by a relevant actors are coded.

2.14.3   Event Data and Claims Analysis: improving European Social Survey's media event approach

A. Torres[1], R. Brites[1], D. Carvalho[2]
[1]Instituto Superior do Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa - ISCTE, Portugal; [2]CIES-IUL, Portugal

Contextualizing longitudinal and cross-national surveys is crucial in order to increase its analytical capacity, not only resorting to demographic, economic and political statistics but namely through the collection of media events. These can be used to "measure" the social, political and economic climate before, after and during the fieldwork period and are therefore an additional value for explaining the differences and changes in opinions and attitudes between and within countries.

2.14.4   Reliability in the coding of political claims

M. Cuesta Azofra[3], M. Hierro[2], M. Torcal[1]
[1]Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain; [2]UPF, Spain; [3]Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), Spain

The study of the influence that the political context yields upon respondents' answers in attitude surveys has been a recurring topic of the public opinion literature. Despite this, previous research has devoted little attention to the measurement of the political context on itself. Recent attempts, such as the European Social Survey' events database or the political claims database, intends to fill this gap. In this regard, coding reliability emerges as an issue that must be taken into account very seriously in the process of data creation.

2.15 Socio-economic variables in cross-national surveys: Quality enhancement in measurement, documentation and data dissemination I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by:

- Jürgen H.P. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Uwe Warner - Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS / INSTEAD), Luxembourg
- Hilde Orten - Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD), Norway

2.15.1 How to Measure Respondent's Labour Status and Labour Market Situation in Cross-National Comparative Surveys

J. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik[2], U. Warner[1]
[1]Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS / INSTEAD), Luxembourg; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

The social background variable "occupation" is based on the implicit assumption that the position of a person in the social structure of a modern society is primarily determined by the employment pursued. Education and income are closely tied to the occupation variable. However, the reason given for the importance of professional activity and position is that they are considered important determinants of lifestyle, attitudes, and individual and group behaviours
In order to assess occupational prestige and socioeconomic status, a range of information must be gathered. It is not enough to determine whether a person is in employment or not, even when employment is measured in terms of an activity that characterises that person.

2.15.2 Measuring Employment in the Labour Force Survey – the Case of Marginal Employment

T. Koerner[1]
[1]Federal Statistical Office Germany, Germany

For the measurement of the employment status in cross-national surveys, the Labour Force Concept of the International Labour Organization is the key conceptual basis. It defines employment in an extensive way, i.e. any productive activity of at least one hour per week has to be covered. The experiences with the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in the European Union have shown that measuring employment according to this concept is challenging in several respects. One critical aspect is marginal employment. Marginal jobs are difficult to capture in survey interviews, e.g. because respondents are guided by everyday life's concepts of employment and therefore tend to focus on their main social status. For instance side-jobs of pupils and pensioners are easily overlooked in the interview...

2.15.3 The life-phase as a socio-economic variable in cross-national surveys: Should we use a nominal or an ordinal scale?

K. Komp[1]
[1]Prentice Institute, University of Lethbridge, Canada

Life-phases are longer-lasting situations that are characterized by constant activity patterns. Those life-phases are commonly used in life-course studies to split the time between birth and death into distinct segments. Their advantage is that they allow researchers to gain a quick and concise impression of the situation an individual is in. It therefore seems worthwhile to further develop variables that can capture life-phases.

2.15.4   Measuring Family Socioeconomic Status: A Methodological Proposal for the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study

D. Caro[1]
[1]IEA-DPC, Germany

The paper proposes an indicator of family socio-economic status (SES) for the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) 2006. Obtaining a valid and reliable SES indicator is critical to the study of educational inequalities within- and between-countries, as they are related to the SES. The SES indicator can help us understand how inequalities related to SES are configured and can be reduced. The proposed indicator is a composite of parental education, parental occupational status, home possessions, and family financial status variables. The theoretical model underlying the SES derived indicator is discussed. The reliability and validity of SES is assessed with exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. The cross-cultural comparability of SES is evaluated with measurement invariance tests across countries. The applied methods and statistical analyses are readily generalizable to other cross-national surveys...

2.16   Pioneering Survey Translation: Frontier research in questionnaire translation and multilingual measurement instruments I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by:

- Dorothée Behr - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Brita Dorer - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

2.16.1   Avoiding deviations due to questionnaire translations across countries through SQP

W. Saris[1], D. Zavala Rojas[2]
[1]Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain; [2]RECSM Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Designing a questionnaire involves many decisions that influence the quality of a survey. Some have to do with the meaning of the questions others have to do with the form. Translation processes in cross-sectional studies can affect the comparability of the survey data across countries and over time when the translation changes the form of the request for an answer. A problem in comparative research is that it is difficult to check the comparability of the questions because of the different languages.

2.16.2   Translation Verification in the European Social Survey – help or hindrance?

S. Widdop[1], B. Dorer[2], R. Fitzgerald[1]
[1]City University London, United Kingdom; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Throughout all stages of the cross-national survey life cycle there are threats to measurement equivalence. Errors can occur during the drafting, pre-testing or translation stages of questionnaire design as well as during administration itself. In terms of questionnaire translation, there is increasing consensus that a committee approach is optimal. The European Social Survey (ESS) adopted a committee approach when it was established in 2001(1) and has continued to use this approach in all five rounds to date. Despite using such a thorough approach we know that translation errors still occur and that question quality differs significantly across countries (2).

2.16.3   Languages and dialects of national surveys in the ESS

B. Kleiner[2], S. Buerli[1], I. Renschler[2]
[1]FORS, Switzerland; [2]FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

There is a growing awareness on the part of researchers of the importance of language in the chain of data production, including the need for standardised orally-administered questionnaires that are fully comprehensible for linguistic minorities...

2.17 Specific sub-groups of non-respondents: who are they and how can we enhance their participation I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Alexandre Pollien - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland
- Michèle Ernst Stähli - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

2.17.1 Nonresponse Bias in the Survey of Youth Perception of Science and Technology in Bogota

E. Bueno Castellanos[1]
[1]Colombian Observatory of Science and Technology, Colombia

The Colombian Observatory of Science and Technology -OCyT- developed, in 2009, a survey about the perception of Science and Technology in students of the last two years of high school in Bogotá, Colombia. The survey sampling design was stratified according to the nature of school (official or private). During the data collection stage, two main sources of nonresponse were detected. The first one, as a consequence of the important difference in the response probability according to the nature of school: the survey was implemented in 15 out of the 16 official schools included in the original sample (94%), while only 13 out of 31 private schools (42%) allowed to collect information. The second source corresponds to students who belong to schools in which access was allowed, but did not assist during the days when survey was applied. Estimates, initially, were obtained modifying the original sample sizes by those observed...

2.17.2 Do non-participants answer similarly as survey-participants? - An example of AES-quality-survey

K. Pohjanpää[1]
[1]Statistics Finland, Finland

The quality of Finnish EU-AES 2006 (Adult Education Survey) was analysed by making a new contact after one year with those not answered. The sample of AES-quality-survey 2007 was 1 072. The aim of study was to test if the non-participants answer survey questions similarly as participants a year earlier. There were tree alternatives to participate in the survey at 2007. Namely, the new data was collected by making a personal interview (like AES), or a shorter interview by telephone. If the respondent refused both of the above-mentioned choices he was asked some questions of survey-participating. The response rate of AES-quality-survey was 59% (AES 65%). Most of sample persons chose a telephone interview (n=403, 38%), whereas more then every tenth took part to the longer interview (n=138, 13%). 70 persons (7%) answered only the questions of survey-participating...

2.17.3 Factors affecting participation in The Irish Longitudinal Study of Ageing

G. Savva[1], I. Clifford[1], M. Hanly[1], B. Whelan[1]
[1]Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

Many factors affect willingness to participate in surveys. Here we describe the effect of socio-economic factors on participation in The Irish Longitudinal Study of Ageing (TILDA), the results of a pilot experiment to determine the effect of varying financial incentives on participation, and the use of an increased incentive among subgroups of the population in which initial participation was lowest.

2.17.4   Nonresponse in a Multi-Actor Survey: Evidence from the German Family Panel

J. Brüderl[1], L. Castiglioni[1], U. Krieger[2], V. Ludwig[1], K. Pforr[1], J. Schröder[3]
[1]University of Mannheim, Germany; [2]SHARE MEA University of Mannheim, Germany; [3]Mannheim Centre for European Social Research MZES, University of Mannheim, Germany

Most large longitudinal surveys are designed either as individual surveys or as household surveys. For a study of families and intimate relationships though, a design that allows the analysis of dyads of people irrespective of their living arrangements is to be preferred. With such a design specific research questions can be addressed, for example living-apart-together partnership arrangements or forms of intergenerational support in both directions between parents and their grown-up children outside the household.

2.18   Measurement validity and reliability in cross-cultural comparison I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by:

- María-Dolores Hidalgo - University of Murcia, Spain
- Jan Dietrich Reinhardt - University of Lucerne, Switzerland

2.18.1   Analysing DIF in Polytomous Items by Mantel-Haenzsel and Ordinal logistic regression: An application with PISA attitudinal questionnaires

I. Benítez[1], J. Padilla[1], M. Hidalgo[3], S. Sireci[2]
[1]University of Granada, Spain; [2]University of Massachusetts, United States; [3]University of Murcia, Spain

Differential Item Functioning (DIF) has received increased attention by professionals and researchers interested in international and cross-cultural assessments over the last few decades. DIF analyses can provide validity evidence of the equivalence level reached by different linguistics or cultural versions of scale items. There are a wide variety of statistics for detecting DIF in both dichotomous and polytomous items. Fewer studies have researched into ways of applying DIF statistics to detect DIF in attitudinal polytomous items for cross-linguistic or cultural comparisons.The aim of this study was to illustrate how to detect polytomous DIF by Mantel-Haenzsel and Ordinal Logistic Regression (OLR) procedures. DIF across English and Spanish versions of the seven scales included in the Student Questionnaire of the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA, OECD, 2006), was analyzed...

2.18.2   The detection of Differential Item Functioning in short test: A comparison of LR analysis to IRTLRDIF technique.

M. Hidalgo[3], M. López[3], J. Gómez Benito[1], J. Padilla[2]
[1]University of Barcelona, Spain; [2]University of Granada, Spain; [3]University of Murcia, Spain

There are a growing number of cross-cultural and international surveys in the last decade. The comparison of psychological and sociological variables through different cultural and linguistic groups is the aim of an increasing number of studies. Survey researchers usually compare measures provided by different cultural or linguistic versions of questionnaires. To make valid comparison involve first to have developed a carefully translation process, and secondly, to test the level of equivalence reached. The analysis of Differential Item Functioning (DIF) is required to test whether the level of metric equivalence has been reached. Test length can affect the right flagging items with DIF. This paper compares by a simulation study the effectiveness of Logistic Regression analysis and IRTLRDIF for detecting DIF in short tests...

2.18.3   How much DIF make total-group score comparisons invalid?

J. Padilla[2], M. Hidalgo[3], J. Gómez Benito[1], I. Benítez[2]
[1]University of Barcelona, Spain; [2]University of Granada, Spain; [3]University of Murcia, Spain

As cross-cultural/national surveys are growing performed, survey researchers pay more attention to sources of measurement errors that can undermine validity, among them, the translation errors survey questions or the lack of construct overlap across the linguistic or cultural groups involved. Differential Item Functioning (DIF) can provide evidence of such sources of measurement errors. Given that survey practitioners can seldom remove survey questions or scale items flagged DIF, the research question is: How much DIF can survey practitioner admit without undermining total-group score comparisons? The aim of this work is to figure out how much DIF can invalid total-group score comparisons...

2.18.4 Measurement Equivalence Across Subnational Groups: An Analysis of the Conception of Nationhood in Switzerland

O. Sarrasin[1], E. Green[1], A. Berchtold[2]
[1]Misc - University of Lausanne, Switzerland; [2]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

When comparing survey responses of different groups, measurement equivalence ensures that revealed differences (i.e., in means or correlations between scores) are substantial and not biased by methodological issues. While measurement equivalence testing is frequently carried out in cross-national studies, it is still rare when comparing distinct national subgroups within countries. Based on data from three large surveys, the present study however illustrates the importance of within-country measurement equivalence testing by examining whether the measurement of the conception of nationhood (i.e., drawing boundaries between those who are part of the nation and those who are not) is equivalent across the two largest linguistic regions of Switzerland. Based on recent literature and referenda results, Swiss German respondents are expected to adhere to a stronger ethnic (e.g., being Christian) as well as civic conception of nationhood (e.g...

2.19 Open-ended survey questions I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Nick Allum - University of Essex, United Kingdom
- Graham Hughes - University of Surrey, United Kingdom

2.19.1 Using qualitative software to analyse open-ended survey questions: a guide for quantitative analysts

G. Hughes[1]
[1]University of Surrey, United Kingdom

This paper illustrates the utility of four Computer Assisted Qualitative Data AnalysiS (CAQDAS) packages in analyzing open-ended survey questions (OEQs), ATLAS.ti, MAXqda, NVivo and QDA Miner, each of which has strengths and weaknesses. It is argued that analytic benefits gained from systematic analysis of OEQs are worth the time required to learn a CAQDAS package. Indeed, it should usually not be necessary to undertake extensive training as recent modifications have made some packages particularly accessible for handling survey data.

2.19.2 A Mixed-Methods Approach to the Analysis of Open-Ended Comments

C. Robins[1], K. Lee[1], S. Perry[1], S. Berkowitz[1], W. Hintze[1]
[1]Westat, United States

Survey analysts are often challenged by open-ended survey comments, which interject textual data into an otherwise quantitative analysis task. In this presentation, we describe our team's mixed-methods approach to sampling and analyzing lengthy open-ended comments for a large-scale military survey. We hope to show participants that qualitative survey data, even in large quantities, can be analyzed rigorously and painlessly. In

the summer of 2010, the U.S. Department of Defense engaged Service members about the perceived impacts on the military if Don't Ask, Don't Tell (the law banning openly gay individuals from military service) were repealed. Westat supported this effort with numerous data collection activities, including an online survey with a sample of 400,000 Service members...

2.19.3   Combining qualitative and quantitative survey data to explore public perceptions of medical research

N. Allum[2], P. Stoneman[1], P. Sturgis[1]
[1]University of Southampton, United Kingdom; [2]University of Essex, United Kingdom

The primary method by which social scientists describe public understandings of science is to display marginals in quantitative variables and to utilise multivariate techniques to explain the variation observed. In this paper, we propose a different approach which could complement quantitative based descriptions. By delving into the images and key concepts people make use of when thinking about science and scientific issues, we argue that greater insights can be offered on the cognitive and psychological processes at work. This approach is made possible by using public understanding of science data from the 2010 Wellcome Monitor dataset which in addition to standard quantitative variables, contains open ended questions. By focusing on the verbatim responses generated from such questions we use the ALCESTE software to analyse any underlying patterns in these responses...

2.20   Analysis of Immigration in Europe I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by: Mariya Aleksynska - CEPII, France

2.20.1   Ethnic Identity and Labor-Market Outcomes of Immigrants in Europe

A. Bisin[2], E. Patacchini[0], T. Verdier[3], Y. Zenou[1]
[1]University of Stockholm, Sweden; [2]NYU, United States; [3]PSE, France

The aim of this paper is to study the relationship between ethnic identity and labor-market outcomes of non-EU immigrants in Europe. Using the European Social Survey, we find that there is indeed a penalty to be paid for immigrants with a strong identity. Being a first generation immigrant leads to a penalty of about 17 percent while second-generation immigrants have a probability of being employed that is not statistically different from that of natives. However, when they have a strong identity, second-generation immigrants have a lower chance of finding a job than natives. In terms of ethnic identity, we find that speaking a language at home different than that of the majority is always harmful in terms of employment. A strong attachment to religion has also a negative impact on employment while a strong attachment to traditions and customs does not seem to play a significant role...

2.20.2   Location choice of immigrants in Belgium 1990-2007

I. Ruyssen[1], G. Rayp[1], H. Jayet[2], N. Ukrayinchuk[3]
[1]Ghent University, Belgium; [2]University Lille 1, France; [3]Université Lille 2, France

This paper analyses the location choice of immigrants living in Belgium between 1990-2007 and aims at separating the so called "network effect" from other locality-specific characteristics. The Belgian population register constitutes a rich database of migrant inflows and stocks broken down by nationality and age cohort, which allows us to distinguish the immigrants of working age. Using these data, we empirically explain the number of immigrants arriving in each of the 43 governmental districts as well as the 588 municipalities. The network size is identified by the number of previous arrivals in the same location, whereas other local, geographically-specific characteristics – such as the local labor-market conditions or the presence of higher-quality amenities

– are assumed to be time invariant covariates that generate attractiveness effects that can be measured using location specific fixed effects...

2.20.3   Measurement of attitudes toward integration of immigrants using the EVS data from 1999 and 2008

M. Valentova[1]
[1]Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS / INSTEAD), Luxembourg

Luxembourg is one of the European countries with the largest proportion of immigrants in the population and with a relatively long immigration history. According to the latest official statistics, in 2009 the immigrants represented 44 % of the Luxembourg population. In this context, the issues of integration of immigrants and social cohesion are high on the political and research agenda. This paper aims to contribute to these discussions by construct a reliable and valid measurement of attitudes toward integration of immigrants and by showing how these attitudes differ among different groups of Luxembourg residents and how they have evolved during past ten years.

2.20.4   Occupation-Education Mismatch of Immigrant Workers in Europe: the Role of Home and Host Country Characteristics

M. Aleksynska[1], A. Tritah[2]
[1]CEPII, France; [2]GAINS-TEPP, France

This paper documents the extent of the occupatio n-education mismatch of immigrant workers in the EU in the past decade, and analyzes its determinants. We consider three broad sets of factors: individual immigrant characteristics; country of residence effects; and migration decade-specific country of origin characteristics. First, we find that immigrants have a higher probability of being both over- and under-qualified as opposed to the native-born, with only marginal evidence of assimilation. Second, we examine two types of country of residence effects: general labor market and economic conditions, such as labor market rigidities and trade union coverage, that may be relevant for the occupation-qualification mismatch of both immigrants and native-born; as well as migrant-specific effects, such as policies for recognition of diplomas, labor market integration and antidiscrimination...

2.21   Panel data analysis

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by: Jean-Marie Le Goff - University of Lausanne, Switzerland

2.21.1   A model of Polya's urn applied to panel data

J. Le Goff[1]
[1]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

An investigation on the Swiss household panel data show that answers given to some questions about values, especially values on family, have stable frequency distribution at the level of the sample years after years. However, at the individual level, it is not rare that an interviewed person does not give the same answer each year. In several cases, the pattern of answers given by a person even look random. In this communication, we however argue that the generation process of answers given years after years can be assimilated as a Polya's urn. A Polya's urn is a probabilistic urn which contains balls of two colours. Balls are drawn not only with replacement of the ball but also by adding a ball of the same colour. The probability to draw a ball of a specific colour in a given time of the process then depends of the past of the process...

2.21.2   An Analysis of Panel Attrition and Panel Change on the 2006-08-10 General Social Survey Panel

T. Smith[1]
[1]University of Chicago, United States

The General Social Survey (GSS) now uses a rotating panel design. In each even number year, three components are fielded: 1) a new cross-section with a target sample size of 2,000, 2) the reinterview of respodents from the previous GSS cross-section collected two years before, and 3) the second and final reinterview with next most recent GSS from four years earlier. Thus, each GSS has a new panel, an intermediate panel, and an ending panel. This paper looks at the issues of panel bias from differential attrition, net vs. gross change, and the separation of true change from unreliability using three-wave panel techniques.

2.21.3   The relationships between Individualism, Nationalism, Ethnocentrism&Authoritarianism in Flanders, analyzed in continuous time by means of the EDM SEM

T. Toharudin[1], H. Oud[2], J. Billiet[3], H. Folmer[4]
[1]University of Padjadjaran, Indonesia; [2]Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Netherlands; [3]Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; [4]University of Groningen, Netherlands

Some authors present evidence that nationalism (N) is not only related to individualism (I) and ethnocentrism (E) but also to authoritarianism (A). Therefore, we expand the nationalism-individualism-ethnocentrism model by Toharudin et al (2008) by including authoritarianism (A) as a fourth latent variable. A was measured by 7 items in two waves and 4 items in one wave giving a total of 18 observed variables measuring A which were added to the 48 variables measuring I, N, and E. We prove that the model is identified. By means of Mx the EDM solution for a model with drift coefficients, fixed growth intercepts, diffusion coefficients and initial parameters was estimated. We find rather strong reciprocal effects between A and E and also a relatively strong effect of A on I but no reverse effect from I to A. Whereas relatively small but significant effects from I and E on N are found, no effect is found from A on N...

2.21.4   Daily reports of alcohol use and disease severity: data quality, concepts and analysis

S. Draisma[1], J. van Zaane[2], J. Smit[3]
[1]Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands; [2]Vrije universiteit, ggzingeest, Netherlands; [3]Vrije Universiteit Medical Center Amsterdam, Netherlands

The Self Rating-Prospective Life Chart Method (LCM) is an instrument with which patients with bipolar depression record behavior and mood on a daily base. One goal of the study was to establish the effect of daily alcohol use on the course of bipolar disorder. Another goal is to establish data quality and its relation to the use of concepts and results of longitudinal analyses. During approximately a year, 137 patients with DSM-IV diagnosed bipolar disorder rated their mood and number of alcohol units consumed. The paper focuses on:

2.21.5   A Latent Class Approach for Estimating Labour Market Mobility in the Presence of Multiple Indicators and Retrospective Interrogation

F. Bassi[2], M. Croon[1], A. Pittarello[2]
[1]Tilburg University, Netherlands; [2]University of Padua, Italy

With panel data analysts can estimate labour force gross flows i.e., transitions in time between different states. Measurement errors in the observed state can induce bias in the estimation of transitions, leading to erroneous conclusions about labour market dynamics.
A large body of literature on gross flows estimation is based on the assumption that errors are uncorrelated over time. This assumption is not realistic in many contexts, because of survey design and data collection strategies, especially when data are collected by retrospective interrogation.

2.22   Human Values IV

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Constanze Beierlein - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Eldad Davidov - University of Zürich, Switzerland
- Peter Schmidt - University of Giessen, Germany

2.22.1   The Impact of Basic Human Values on Support for Institutionalized Principles in European Welfare State Institutions

J. Kulin[1]
[1]Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Sweden

Taxation and distribution constitute main elements of welfare state redistributive programs such as pensions, sickness insurance and unemployment benefits. As such, institutionalized principles of taxation and distribution reflect core aspects of the particular redistributive strategies employed by welfare states in the pursuit of equality and justice. While there is an extensive literature on this topic, not as much is known about (1) the public's preferences regarding redistributive strategies and, in particular, (2) their underlying motives in terms of basic human values. In other words, what redistributive strategies do people prefer and why? In this paper, these questions will be addressed from a cross-national comparative perspective...

2.22.2   Individual Values and Value Maps: Are Inglehart's and Schwartz's Value Dimensions Congruent or Unique?

H. Dobewall[2], M. Strack[1]
[1]University of Goettingen, Germany; [2]University of Tartu, Estonia

The aim of the current study is to examine the relationship between two sets of value dimensions—those proposed by Ronald Inglehart and Shalom Schwartz—both at the individual and country levels of analysis. We use data from the World Values Survey (2005-2008) which includes direct measures for both theories, completely assessed in 47 representative national samples. At the level of individuals (N = 46444), positive correlations were found for Schwartz's Openness dimension with both of Inglehart's dimensions—Self-Expression and Secular-Rational values. The highest correlation with this Schwartz dimension was obtained, r = .24, after rotating the Self-Expression score about 39 degrees clockwise. At the national level, the ranking of countries based on Schwartz's Autonomy and the Self-Expression dimensions reached a maximum of similarity, r = .82, after rotating Inglehart's factor scores 27 degrees clockwise...

2.22.3   Assessing refinements of the theory of basic values with a new instrument in ten countries

J. Cieciuch[1], M. Vecchione[2], S. Schwartz[3]
[1]University of Finance and Management in Warsaw, Poland; [2]Sapienza Università di Roma, Italy; [3]Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

Schwartz's (1992) theory of human values identifies ten broad and motivationally distinct types of values common to people across cultures and societies. The theory specifies the structure of dynamic relationships among the values, locating them within an integrated circular structure (akin to the circular continuum of colours). The circular structure of values represents a continuum of related motivations with adjacent values sharing motivational emphases and distant values being motivationally incompatible. The theory holds that it is possible to partition the continuum of values into broader or narrower sets of distinct values, depending on how finely one wishes to discriminate. In the current research project, Schwartz and colleagues propose refinements of the theory and measurement. They partition the continuum into 19 more narrowly defined, discrete values...

2.22.4   Questioning the universality of the structural organization of human values in the ESS data: A Comment on Bilsky, Janik, and Schwartz (2010).

M. Strack[1], H. Dobewall[2]
[1]University of Goettingen, Germany; [2]University of Tartu, Estonia

Bilsky, Janik, and Schwartz (2010) concluded (1) a "support [of] the circular structure of basic values ..." (abstract), and (2) that "the circular model fits somewhat less well in less developed societies" (p. 16). We comment on the conclusions drawn from the data by focusing on the mitigating quantifier "somewhat".

2.23   Assessing the Quality of Survey Data III

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by: Jörg Blasius - University of Bonn, Germany

2.23.1   Vive la différence: What are the Implications of Response Non-differentiation in Web-based Studies?

R. Thomas[1]
[1]ICF International, United States

Response non-differentiation (also known as 'straight-lining') occurs when respondents evaluate a series of elements and give the same answer to each element. Non-differentiation has been proposed to result from survey satisficing (Krosnick, 1999) which occurs when respondents select responses that minimally meet the demands of the task rather than select responses that are optimal. We examined 3 large datasets from U.S. respondents – each had a series of ratings to complete on a single screen within web-based surveys. All questions were presented in a grid structure (elements in the rows, responses in the columns) where non-differentiation appears to be most likely to occur. First, across studies, non-differentiators ranged from lows of 1% to 7.5%. With regard to means and top 2 box scores, in two studies means did not differ significantly with or without non-differentiators, though there was a very small effect for top 2 box scores...

2.23.2   Deviations from Standardized Interviews: An Analysis of Survey Practices in the German Microcensus

G. Güllner[2], J. Blasius[2], S. Köhne-Finster[1]
[1]Federal Statistical Office Germany, Germany; [2]University of Bonn, Germany

The objective of standardized interviewing is to create uniform conditions for all respondents. Only if the context of data collection is standardized and only in case that the stimuli are the same across respondents, high data validity can be achieved and comparable data can be collected. The interviewer is thus required to ask the survey questions exactly as they were phrased by the researcher. Among others, they have to read out both all questions and all response categories to the respondents without changing formulations. In practice, many interviewers seem to violate interviewing rules in practice, potentially causing data distortions which can hardly be corrected ex post.

2.23.3   The research on the mobility of tourists in Sicily: detection and estimation of non-sampling errors

A. Oliveri[1], A. Parroco[1]
[1]Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy

It is well known that in all research fields non-sampling errors affect the interpretation of results in often dramatic terms, especially when large samples are drawn. This is also the case of the research on the mobility of tourists in Sicily, where in years 2009-2010 almost 4000 valid interviews were obtained in the context of a

larger national research project. In the paper the strategies adopted by the research team in order to mini-mize and estimate the impact of non-sampling errors on results are discussed, with reference to the model specification, the frame identification, the measurement process and the non responses treatment.

2.23.4 Behavior coding and response latency measurement as methods to detect methodologically-induced variation in surveys

J. Mayerl[1], P. Sellke[1]
[1]University of Stuttgart, Germany

Behavior coding and measurement of response latencies are two promising unobtrusive methods which can be used to reach a better understanding of respondents' behavior and thus to enhance the data quality of computer-assisted surveys.

2.24   Measuring economic variables

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by: Francesco Laganà - University of Lausanne, Switzerland

2.24.1 Labor market dynamics and panel attrition

A. Mosthaf[1]
[1]Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany

This study investigates the bias produced by panel attrition in models estimating transitions between unem-ployment and employment. The literature suggests that this bias can be decomposed into a selection effect and a causal effect of the labor market transitions on the probability of panel attrition. Models estimating tran-sition rates between labor market states are associated with the selection effect when unobserved variables have an influence on both the probability to be in one of the examined labor market states and the proba-bility of panel attrition. The causal effect exists if individuals changing from unemployment to employment have a higher probability of unit nonresponse, for instance because they are less often at home. We compare different methods for the correction of attrition: propensity weights and Heckman selection models...

2.24.2 Fools rush in where angels fear to tread: Are we ready to choose ALLBUS for analyzing income data?

M. Terwey[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

This paper offers some information about chances and risks in investigations which use rather similar cross sec-tional surveys. Income is taken as an example of very important and rather solid statistics for many sociological analyses.

2.24.3 Evaluation of material and economic situation of older generations based on EU-SILC surveys in selected Central and Eastern European countries

J. Perek-Bialas[1]
[1]Warsaw School of Economics, Poland

The aim of the paper is to discuss how the EU-SILC surveys (2007 and 2008) could be used in analysis of the socio-economic situation of older persons for some countries of Central and Eastern Europe (Poland, Lithuania, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Latvia, Estonia). Having the possibility to use individual data from EU-SILC 2007 and 2008, we performed an analysis but not only just for presentation results related to the topic of quality of life (material deprivation) and subjective well being (the question of 'meeting ends'). We focus also

on the missing gaps in data/information with recommendations what could be changed, adjusted, removed or added in doing research on this topic for EU-SILC surveys for selected countries also to facilitate future international comparisons.

2.25   Internet panels for the general population: Fact or fiction I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by:

- Edith De Leeuw - University of Utrecht, Netherlands
- Annette Scherpenzeel - CentERdata, Netherlands

2.25.1   Surveying the General Population: Coverage bias in European Web Surveys

E. De Leeuw[1], A. Mohorko[2], J. Hox[1]
[1]University of Utrecht, Netherlands; [2]Utrecht University, Netherlands

A good coverage of the intended population is one of the cornerstones of survey research, and the success of Internet surveys is dependent on how well the intended population is covered. Countries differ in Internet penetration, threatening the international comparability of web surveys.

2.25.2   Noncoverage and Nonresponse in a Probability Based Mixed-Mode Access Panel

S. Bartsch[1], U. Engel[1], H. Vehre[1]
[1]University of Bremen, Germany

The data quality of online access panels can be threatened by self-selection processes into the panel (nonresponse), coverage error and mode/ response effects. Self-selection and noncoverage is likely to lead to biased sample estimates, while mode effects and mode-specific response effects preclude any generalization of outcomes produced by one survey mode to another. To study these effects, we built up a large access panel for the adult population of Germany using probability sampling for the recruitment of people by phone (landline and cell phones). Possible access panel modes are landline, cell phone and web. The project is part of the Priority Programme 1292 on 'Survey Methodology' (see www.survey-methodology.de).

2.25.3   Capability and Motivation: Analysis of Heterogeneity in the Quality of Survey Data using an Experiment in the HRS 2009 internet Post Crash Survey

R. Willis[1], G. Kezdi[2]
[1]University of Michigan, United States; [2]Central European University, Hungary

The quality of a survey participant's answer to a given survey question depends on both the person's capability of answering the question and his or her motivation to do so. Survey designers can influence the quality of the answers given either by affecting the person's ability to answer the question (e.g., by using clear language or by reducing the difficulty of what is being asked) or by affecting the person's motivation to answer the question (e.g., by emphasizing the importance of the question or providing an explicit reward for a correct answer).

2.25.4   Comparing (Non-)Response Between a Sequential Mixed Mode Design and a Probability Based Internet Panel

K. van der Houwen[1], G. Mars[1]
[1]Statistics Netherlands (CBS), Netherlands

Traditionally, there has been a strong focus within Statistics Netherlands (CBS) on collecting objective data. Few surveys have incorporated questions about people's feelings, attitudes or opinions. However, policy makers

and the general public increasingly call for this type of subjective information. Moreover, general opinion is that this information should be current. Statistics Netherlands is now exploring how to best meet this need.

2.26   Preventing non-response on longitudinal surveys by improving survey practice

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by: Lisa Calderwood - Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

2.26.1   Non-response in the 1970 British Cohort Study from birth to 34 years

S. Ketende[1], J. W McDonald[1], S. Dex[1]
[1]Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

Longitudinal data have the potential to offer social science and policy makers many benefits. However, for the potential of longitudinal data to be fully achieved, data need to be collected systematically over time from the same individuals. The analysis potential of longitudinal data is put at risk if individuals drop out of the successive data collection contacts, more especially if they drop out in large numbers, and if those who fail to continue are a biased sample of the original sample.

2.26.2   Using information for previous waves to inform response maximisation strategies on the fifth wave of the Millennium Cohort Study

L. Calderwood[3], A. Cleary[1], K. Gallop[1], J. W McDonald[3], P. Smith[2]
[1]Ipsos MORI, United Kingdom; [2]University of Surrey, United Kingdom; [3]Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

An advantage of longitudinal surveys is that it is possible to analyse the response characteristics of the sample using survey data or para-data from previous waves, and so potentially make predictions about sample members' propensity to respond at future waves. This information can be used to help inform fieldwork practice as appropriate interventions can tailored and targeted on specific groups less likely to respond. These interventions in survey practice may include case prioritisation, the use of tailored materials and varying the method used for initial contact.

2.26.3   An Experimental Test of the Effects of Incentives on Contact Update Response Rates

K. McGonagle[2], R. Schoeni[2], M. Couper[1]
[1]University of Michigan, United States; [2]Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, United States

The Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) is a nationally representative longitudinal survey of approximately 9,000 families ongoing since 1968. Since 1969 families have been sent a mailing asking them to update or verify their contact information to keep track of their whereabouts between waves. Analysis shows that updated contact information prior to data collection is cost effective, yielding less tracking, refusal conversion, fewer contact attempts, and lower attrition. Given these advantages, two studies were designed with the goal of improving the response rate of the contact update mailing. The first study in 2008 showed that including a follow-up mailing for non-responders improved response rates by 7-10% but was inconclusive in regards to the effectiveness of incentive payments. Moreover, the overall importance of incentives could not be tested...

2.26.4   Results from an experiment to increase the effectiveness of between-sweep cohort maintenance mailings on the Millennium Cohort Study

L. Calderwood[1]
[1]Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

This paper presents results from an experiment to increase the effectiveness of between-sweep cohort maintenance procedures on the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS). The MCS is following over 19,000 children born in the UK in 2000/1. So far there have been four waves of the study at 9 months, 3 years, 5 years and 7 years. The fifth wave will take place in 2012 when the study children will be aged 11 and in their final year of primary school.

2.27   Challenges and responses in cross-cultural and comparative questionnaire pretesting

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by:

- Kristen Miller - National Center for Health Statistics , United States
- Jose Luis Padilla - University of Granada, Spain

2.27.1   How to combine cognitive interview and field test methodologies to validate evidence for survey questions?

J. Padilla[2], K. Miller[1], M. Loeb[1], A. Maitland[3]
[1]National Center for Health Statistics , United States; [2]University of Granada, Spain; [3]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, United States

As the use of cognitive interview (CI) methodology to improve survey questions is increasing, survey researchers and practitioners are faced with the challenge of how to combine qualitative CI evidence with quantitative field test results. Beyond the debate about the methodological status –qualitative vs. quantitative-, multiple benefits can be obtained by combining evidence from both methods in a question evaluation project. In cross-cultural and multi-national surveys, a mixed-method approach can provide evidence of the prevalence of the interpretation patterns found by CI, and the extent to which differences in understanding the question's meaning can be linked to different type of response biases or to real differences in the intended construct. The aim of this paper is to illustrate how to use a mixed-method approach that combines CI and field test methods...

2.27.2   Cognitive interviewing in web surveys: the use of probing questions in cross-national web surveys

D. Behr[1], M. Braun[1], L. Kaczmirek[1], W. Bandilla[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Equivalence is a necessary prerequisite of any substantive analysis of cross-cultural survey data. Cognitive interviewing is a suitable method when it comes to identifying non-equivalence in survey data and, particularly, its causes. Usual face-to-face cognitive interviews have their shortcomings, though, e.g. their use only as a pretesting device, limited sample sizes, great time and cost investment, or interviewer effects due to different interviewer behavior. In cross-national research, these problems are exacerbated and, thus, it does not come as a surprise that the use of cognitive interviewing in the comparative context brings with it particular challenges. We now propose to test web surveys as a means to conduct cross-cultural cognitive interviewing. Web surveys permit to counter the above mentioned shortcomings: they allow e.g...

2.27.3   Evaluating the Evaluation: What Constitutes Sufficient Evidence of Findings in Cognitive Interview Reports?

S. Willson[1]
[1]National Center for Health Statistics , United States

Final reports of cognitive interview studies are often written and available for review; however, wide variation exists in the organization, information included, and level of detail present in cognitive interview reports.

There is no standard format. This variation impedes users' ability to determine the trustworthiness and veracity of research findings. This is problematic not only in the assessment of a single report, but also in the assessment of different reports testing the same survey questions. If different reports have dissimilar findings for similar questions, it is difficult to directly compare the conclusions if the reader cannot adequately evaluate the findings. This paper addresses this issue and discusses factors that make it easier for readers to evaluate the findings of a cognitive evaluation final report.

2.27.4 Strategies for Analyzing Cognitive Interviews in Question Evaluation Studies

K. Miller[1], J. Padilla[2]
[1]National Center for Health Statistics , United States; [2]University of Granada, Spain

Drawing on the work performed by The Granada Group, a coalition of survey methodologists who have conducted a large-scale multinational cognitive interviewing study, this paper will describe various ways in which cognitive interview data can be analyzed for question evaluation studies. Additionally, it will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the various strategies for studies that require an assessment of comparability for cross-cultural or multinational surveys. As with quantitative methods, there are numerous ways in which an analyst can go about examining cognitive interview data, and the method of analysis must be considered in the context and purpose of the cognitive interviewing project. Most importantly, and just as in quantitative methodology, how an analyst actually goes about conducting analysis of cognitive interviews informs the findings of that study...

2.28 Specific sub-groups of non-respondents: who are they and how can we enhance their participation II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Michèle Ernst Stähli - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland
- Alexandre Pollien - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

2.28.1 Influence of the contact trials and time of contacts on the participation of certain sub-population groups in a telephone health interview survey

P. Schmich[1], E. von der Lippe[1]
[1]Robert Koch Institute, Germany

The relation between non-response and data quality in the social surveys is broadly discussed and investigated. Scientists apply numerous methods for improving response and the sample designs.
In our study we define sub-groups of respondents which are difficult to contact and convince to participate in a health telephone survey. We use meta-data from the telephone interview survey German Health Update conducted by Robert Koch Institute. The survey was carried out from July 2009 till June 2010 and has about 22 000 participants aged 18 and older. We examine the participation of the 'problematic' groups according to number of contacts and the time of contact.

2.28.2 Lifestyle, accessibility and cooperation of respondents

M. Sapin[1], D. Joye[2], A. Pollien[1], M. Ernst Stähli[1]
[1]FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland; [2]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Non respondents' universe is characterized by a great heterogeneity. Literature distinguishes two main causes for non-participation: non-contact and refusal. Accordingly, research reduces most of the time the non-respondents' universe into two separate groups, differentiating the "hard to reach" respondents from those who refuse to cooperate, with the aim of assessing substantial features of both groups based for example on

non response surveys or paradata. However, this dichotomy is insufficient to depict the variability and heterogeneity of non-response. There is ambiguity in classifying some non-respondents, for instance the respondents who postpone endlessly the appointment that put off interview forever. In this paper, we study the reluctant and hard to reach respondents, based on Swiss data of the ISSP and the ESS...

2.28.3   Strategies to reduce response bias measuring subjective probabilities

F. van Veen[1], S. Sattler[1], M. Beuer-Krüssel[2]
[1]Bielefeld University, Germany; [2]No organisation atm, Germany

Research Topic: One of the concerns in rational choice modeling and research on risk is to find adequate measures of subjective probabilities. These are in particular important to explain deviant behavior. Due to cognitive heuristics of respondents measures are at risk of errors like base rate neglecting and overestimation (Hoffrage et al. 2000; Tversky/Kahneman 1974; Yamagishi 1997). The use of preceding anchor questions is known to adjust for these shortcomings.

2.28.4   Different biases due to different causes of nonresponse: The use of complete administration data for nonresponse analysis

R. Schnell[2], T. Gramlich[2], A. Mosthaf[3], S. Bender[1]
[1]Research Data Centre (FDZ) of the Federal Employment Agency at the Institute for Employment Research, Germany; [2]University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany; [3]Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany

Nonresponse effects in a German large scale mixed-mode (CATI/CAPI) survey of welfare receiving households (PASS) were studied by linking the survey to complete social security data on households and individuals for both respondents and nonrespondents. Weighted and imputed survey data were compared with administrative data. For the first time in Germany, the effect of different causes of nonresponse could be studied with known administrative data for nonrespondents. About 26% of the 49,215 persons contacted responded to the survey. Different biases on different variables depending on the cause of nonresponse (refusal, illness, moved, noncontact, language problems) were observed.

2.29   Putting Context into Cross-national Research II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by:

- Eric Harrison - City University London, United Kingdom
- Ineke Stoop - The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP, Netherlands

2.29.1   The climate of crisis. Monitoring events and attitudes in a cross-national perspective.

T. Stathopoulou[1]
[1]NCRS, Greece

Event monitoring has been a valuable source of information during the successive rounds of European Social Survey. An overview of the reported events can provide the researcher with a comprehensive picture of the climate within which the survey is fielded in each participating country. Through event reports one can trace and compare the shift of focus on certain events in between and across countries.

2.29.2   Long-term events and coding media reports in Poland

T. Zmijewska-Jedrzejczyk[1]
[1]Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Events may have a significant bearing on social beliefs. An excellent illustration for Poland comes from 'Ry-wingate', i.e. a corruption scandal which evolved into a political scandal and was the main driver of change on the Polish political scene and considerably undermined public trust in politicians in general. While it is commonly agreed that social and political events do shape opinions, it is still quite problematic to decide which ones should be selected and how they should be described to enable researchers to draw conclusions about the effect of such events on ESS responses. In Poland, event reports have been prepared since the first round of the European Social Survey. Additionally, the ESS team in Poland - as one of few teams -have prepared reports from events between the ESS rounds. Those reports cover longstanding issues expected to have a significant impact on responses in the subsequent ESS round...

2.29.3   Unemployed and Alone: Unemployment and Social Participation across Europe

M. Dieckhoff[2], V. GASH[1]
[1]The Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research, University of Manchester, United Kingdom; [2]Wissenschaftszentru
Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB), Germany

2.29.4   The introduction of the euro currency in Slovakia and its reflection in the ESS R4 data

D. Fedáková[1], M. Kentoš[1], J. Výrost[1]
[1]Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

The fieldwork of the ESS round 4 started on 17 November 2008 and finished on 15 February 2009. In the middle of the fieldwork (on 1 January 2009) Slovakia joined the eurozone. According to the survey of Slovak Statistical Office 83% of Slovak citizens positively perceived the introduction of the euro currency. The ESS data analyses were performed to show the response tendencies in selected items (e.g. media watching, trust in political institutions, satisfaction with national and European parliament, subjective well–being, perceived contribution of people of different age to economy) in a three different time periods (before, during, and after the introduction of the new currency) to demonstrate the possible impact of the event on the responses.

2.30   Measurement validity and reliability in cross-cultural comparison II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by:

- María-Dolores Hidalgo - University of Murcia, Spain
- Jan Dietrich Reinhardt - University of Lucerne, Switzerland

2.30.1   Multi groups Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Universal Precaution (KAP-UP) related to Blood-borne Infection

E. Fitriana[4], Y. Suparman[6], K. Ibrahim[1], L. Pinxten[2], D. Sunjaya[3], A. Meheus[5]
[1]Padjadjaran University, Faculty o Nurse, Indonesia; [2]IMPACT, Indonesia; [3]Faculty of Medicine Padjadjaran University , Indonesia; [4]Padjadjaran University , Faculty of Psychology, Indonesia; [5]University of Antwerp, Belgium; [6]Padjadjaran University, Faculty of Natural Scineces, Indonesia

Background: No study has tested a factor structure of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Universal Precaution (KAP-UP) related to blood-borne infection among two groups of professional health care workers. Objectives: To test the differences factor structure of KAP-UP among physicians and nurses.

2.30.2   Linking qualitative assessments and quantitative testing of translated/adapted items in comparative surveys

P. Mohler[1]
[1]University of Mannheim, Germany

The rise of cognitive interviewing and focus groups in survey instrument design is accompanied by sceptical comments of statisticians. They are concerned that the insights of cognitive interviewing and other related qualitative pretesting techniques cannot be directly linked to measurement properties such as (statistical) reliability and validity. The major issue here is, that qualitative work basically deals with pattern-identification without indicating the pattern distribution in a given population as it is standard in statistics.

2.31   Assessing the Quality of Survey Data IV

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by: Jörg Blasius - University of Bonn, Germany

2.31.1   Happy respondents, happy researchers? What self-disclosure and response-style can tell us about the quality of our data.

J. Rossmann[2], J. Blumenberg[1]
[1]Mannheim Centre for European Social Research MZES, University of Mannheim, Germany; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Even though online surveys become more and more popular in social scientific research, there is much doubt about the quality of the generated data. This has much to do with the characteristics and the response-style of online-respondents which are harder to control than in other survey modes.

2.31.2   Assessing the Quality of Face-to-Face Interviews Using a Multi-Dimentional Model

M. Link[1], T. Boals[1], J. Lai[1]
[1]Nielsen, United States

Face-to-face interviewing is thought to produce the highest quality survey data compared to other modes, yet rigorous assessments are rare and often limited in scope. Interviews with non-traditional populations, such as establishment owners where recall may bias collection of specific factual information, often make assessment even more difficult. We provide a multifactor conceptual framework for assessing the quality of face-to-face interviews in an ongoing panel of store owners...

2.31.3   Quality control in web surveys

M. Romano[1], M. Natilli[1]
[1]Scuola Superiore Sant Anna di Pisa, Italy

The development of computer-assisted methods for data collection has provided survey researchers tools to control the process of data collection: monitoring the stream of survey data and also paradata could be useful to improve survey cost efficiency and achieve more precise, less biased estimates. Furthermore, at the end of the survey process measures and paradata can be used to evaluate survey quality.

2.31.4   Telephone interviewer training: How does it link to data quality?

W. Jablonski[1]
[1]University of Lodz, Poland

The aim of this presentation is to outline the results of the methodological study that was carried out during the period from October 2009 to August 2010. 12 major Polish research organizations as well as 2 companies in Norway and Iceland participated in the research (Norwegian and Icelandic modules of the project were co-financed by technical assistance funds of the EEA Financial Mechanism and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism within the framework of the Scholarship and Training Fund). The research was based on three methods:

a self-completion questionnaire for CATI interviewers (942 cases were collected), a self-completion question-naire for CATI studio managers, and In-Depth Interview with well experienced CATI interviewers (49 interviews were conducted)...

2.32   Analysis of Immigration in Europe II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by: Mariya Aleksynska - CEPII, France

2.32.1   The Immigrant/Native Wealth Gap in Germany, Italy and Luxembourg

A. Porpiglia[2], T. Mathä[2], E. Sierminska[1]
[1]Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS / INSTEAD), Luxembourg; [2]Banque centrale du Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Wealth is a comprehensive measure of household financial behaviour and economic wellbeing. It gives families the possibility to rely on a buffer stock in times of diminished income streams, to access to better schools and enhanced health facilities. In addition it is a crucial resource to maintain the living standard in retirement.

2.32.2   How Successful are Different Migrant Groups on European Labor Markets? A Comparison of Attainment across 28 European Societies

F. Pichler[1]
[1]University of Vienna, Austria

Typical labor market outcomes vary considerably between majority and migrant populations. Drawing on scholarship from across the social sciences, we investigate competing micro and macro-level explanations of differential occupational attainment among immigrant groups across 28 countries. To better understand lower labor market outcomes of migrants, this paper empirically assesses a series of potential individual and structural determinants of outcomes across Europe, including human capital, social mobility, migration background on the one hand and immigration policies, welfare regimes and economic conditions on the other. The analyses of occupational attainment are run separately for first and second generation migrants as well as children of mixed marriage to provide more meaningful insights into their variegated inroads into the labor markets of destination countries...

2.32.3   Migrant-specific labour market segregation and the earnings of immigrants and natives in Germany

B. Heizmann[1], A. Busch[3], E. Holst[2]
[1]Jena Graduate School GSBC, Germany; [2]German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Germany; [3]German Inst. for Economic Research (DIW) / Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences (BGSS), Germany

This paper examines the influence of migrant specific labor market segregation on the wages of migrants and non-migrants in Germany. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study and the German Micro-census we test several sociological and social-psychological explanations relevant to this topic. The notion of Quality Sorting states that the differences in wages that are associated with the migrant share within occupations are due to differences in human capital and qualification requirements in those jobs alone. In contrast, a Cultural Devaluation of occupations with a high migrant share should have a further negative influence on both migrants' and natives' wages...

2.32.4   The Relationship between Immigration and Victimization in England and Wales: Evidence from the British Crime Survey

G. Papadopoulos[1]

[1]University of Essex, Department of Economics, United Kingdom

This study, using data from the BCS, comprehensively examines whether victimization patterns are different between immigrants and natives. We first find that the probability of being a victim of a burglary or a personal theft is higher for immigrants, but this can be perfectly explained by the fact that immigrants exhibit some demographic characteristics associated with higher victimization. Contrary to the above, we interestingly find that immigrants are of lower risk of violent victimization. As violence is an expressive type of crime, where interactions between victim-offender pairs prior to the crime act matter much more than instrumental crime, the lower risk of violence faced by immigrants could be attributed to different lifestyle choices associated with lower victimization risks...

2.33 Human Values V

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Constanze Beierlein - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Eldad Davidov - University of Zürich, Switzerland
- Peter Schmidt - University of Giessen, Germany

2.33.1 Testing the Relationship between Social Status and Religiosity in Christian Europe - A Longitudinal Perspective

R. Klanjsek[1], S. Flere[1]
[1]University of Maribor, Slovenia

The correlates and possible social origins of religiosity are still disputed. These relationships can also be indicative of plausibility of secularization. Flere and Klanjšek (European Societies, 2009, 583-602), using WVS Survey data (wave 1999-2001; n= 48.263) found an inverse relationship between religiosity and income and religiosity and education in European countries with a Christian heritage (Eastern Orthodox, Protestant and Roman Catholic). The results lent limited support to the classical deprivation thesis, since in none of the samples analyzed a positive association between high social status and high religiosity could be found. Using the last release of the EVS data (2008), the same analyses on the same countries will be carried out in order to test whether the relationships are stable over time.

2.33.2 Human Values – Typologies of Preferences

T. Blank[2], A. Pöge[1], H. Murawski[2]
[1]Bielefeld University, Germany; [2]University Bielefeld, Germany

Schwartz's conceptualization of ten basic human values suggests that they are interrelated systematically by being more or less similar and that this should be reflected in a hierarchy of importance among them. This paper deals with the question, to which extent this conceptualization can be found in different groups of population using ESS-2008-data for Germany, France, Sweden and Turkey. In the first step, for each of the four countries different homogeneous subgroups are identified using latent class analysis. By this, each of these groups is characterized by group-specific profiles of importance of the ten value types analysis. Secondly, each of these profiles is compared with a sine curve as the theoretical perfect form of an importance profile congruent with the theoretical concept...

2.33.3 The Temporal Reciprocity of Values and Beliefs: A Longitudinal Study of Polish Migrants

R. Goodwin[1], E. Polek[2], A. Bardi[3]
[1]Brunel University, United Kingdom; [2]University College Dublin, Ireland; [3]Royal Holloway, University of London, United Kingdom

Values and beliefs are important parts of the self-concept, but little previous work has examined the relationship between the two, particularly in a longitudinal context. Major life transitions – such as moving to a new culture – can challenge existing values and beliefs, and so provide a particularly useful context for the analysis of value and belief change. In this study, we questioned 172 Polish migrants shortly after their arrival in the UK, and at two, subsequent, nine-month intervals, focusing on the values of tradition, self-direction and universalism, and the social axiom 'social complexity'. Results revealed six cross-lagged effects from values to social complexity, and three from social complexity to values. Findings are discussed in the light of current debates over personality change, as well as the broader impact of significant life transitions on the self-concept...

2.33.4   Values or Attidues? A Mixed Method Approach to Measurement Quality of the ESS- and a Newly Developed Version of the Schwartz Human Value Scale

R. Latcheva[1], G. Kessler[2]
[1]University of Zürich, Switzerland; [2]University of Vienna, Austria

Values have been object of research for several decades and different academic disciplines. A number of theoretical approaches have been developed focusing on the nature and structure of human values, their predictive and explanatory potential for social change and not at least the universality of their content/structure across cultures. Since the study of human values, grounded on the Schwartz Human Value Scale, has also become an integral part of the European Social Survey, recent debates increasingly centre on issues of cross-cultural/cross-national comparability and the quality of measurement. Studies led by Eldad Davidov could establish (partial) measurement invariance across variety of countries and over time but after grouping some of the initial values, which seemed necessary due to lack of discriminant validity...

2.34   Socio-economic variables in cross-national surveys: Quality enhancement in measurement, documentation and data dissemination II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by:

- Jürgen H.P. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Hilde Orten - Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD), Norway
- Uwe Warner - Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS / INSTEAD), Luxembourg

2.34.1   The International Standard Classification of Education 2011 and its application in cross-national surveys

S. Schneider[1]
[1]Nuffield College, United Kingdom

A continuing challenge of comparative research is the harmonisation of country-specific educational attainment information into cross-nationally comparable variables. A classification that is commonly used in official and also increasingly so in academic surveys is the International Standard Classification of Education, ISCED. In contrast to its academic 'competitor' classification CASMIN, ISCED covers almost all countries in the world and is centrally maintained and documented by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

2.34.2   The educational measure in international Face to Face surveys carried out in Switzerland: toward a precise and internationally comparable tool

M. Ernst Stähli[1], D. Joye[2], M. Sapin[1], A. Pollien[1]
[1]FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland; [2]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

For the latest edition of the European Social Survey (Round 5, 2010), for which the fieldwork in Switzerland has been realized between October 2010 and March 2011, the tool for the measurement of the highest educational level attained (for respondent, partner, father and mother) has been revised in order to obtain an up to date versatile tool, with more informative and internationally better comparable indications. The basis for this revision was the European Survey Version of ISCED proposed by Silke Schneider (2009).

2.34.3 The International Standard Level of Education (ISLED): Scaling and validating the ESS education categories

H. Schröder[1], H. Ganzeboom[1]
[1]Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands

We propose a novel way of improving the measurement of education level in cross-national research by optimally scaling the detailed country-specific educational classifications available in the ESS. Applying cause-and effect-proportional scaling, we estimate how the respective national education levels are located relative to each other with regard to a number of inputs (parental education and occupation levels) and a number of outputs (occupational attainment and education partner). We label the thus derived measure ISLED. We find that the increase in detail achieved by optimal scaling yields a noticeably better measurement of education level relative to both ISCED representation and the duration measure of education level. Both are present in the ESS data.

2.34.4 How to Model Parental Education Effects on Men and Women´s Attainment? Cross-national Assessments of Different Approaches

I. Tomescu-Dubrow[1], H. Domanski[1]
[1]Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Research in social stratification shares the assumption that social origin operates through assets embedded in the family structure, yet scholars' opinions of how resources get transmitted intergenerationally vary significantly. The result of this variation in opinions is a range of measures for family background, and distinct empirical models. A simplified schema yields three main methodological approaches: (a) one parent's characteristics models; (b) models using characteristics of both parents; and (c) models accounting for specific effects of social origin depending on gender. In this paper we analyze how models of each type perform when applied to cross-national data from the European Social Survey (Round 3). We focus on the impact of parental education on children's success, while controlling for parents' social class position...

2.35 Pioneering Survey Translation: Frontier research in questionnaire translation and multilingual measurement instruments II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by:

- Dorothée Behr - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Brita Dorer - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

2.35.1 Quality Management in Translation of Measurement Instruments: Lessons Learnt from Large-scale Surveys

B. Upsing[2], H. ROELKE[3], L. Wäyrynen[1], S. Dept[1]
[1]cApStAn Linguistic Quality Control, Belgium; [2]TBA - Deutsches Institut fuer Internationale Paedagogische Forschung, Germany; [3]TBA-DIPF, Germany

Quality Management in Translation of Measurement Instruments: Lessons Learnt from Large-scale Surveys

Translating measurement instruments for the "Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies" (PIAAC), the "Programme for International Student Assessment" (PISA) and other large-scale surveys evolved on experimental procedures as well as trial and error, and led to new developments in related technology and methodology.
Some of these developments are currently being used for the translation of PISA 2012 material:

2.35.2   Advance Translation in the European Social Survey (ESS) Round 5, 2010

B. Dorer[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

In cross-cultural surveys, measurement errors may arise from questionnaire drafting or from translation.

2.35.3   Supporting the Translation Process Online in a Cross-National Survey

A. Amin[1], A. Blom[2], M. Martens[1]
[1]CentERdata, Netherlands; [2]Survex - Survey Methods Consulting, Germany

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is a multidisciplinary and cross-national panel survey on health, socio-economic status and social and family networks. The panel consists of more than 45,000 individuals aged 50 or over. Having fielded the baseline of this bi-annual panel study in 2004/05, SHARE is now in its fourth wave of data collection.

2.36   Open-ended survey questions II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Nick Allum - University of Essex, United Kingdom
- Graham Hughes - University of Surrey, United Kingdom

2.36.1   Can open-ended questions help to identify voter heterogeneity?

J. Blumenstiel[1]
[1]MZES, University of Mannheim , Germany

While open-ended questions had been used in seminal works such as Stokes et al. (1958), Campbell et al. (1960), or Converse (1964), they have been largely ignored in electoral science ever since the 1980s. Currently, related to the discussion of voter heterogeneity, open-ended questions might experience a renaissance. The notion that voters apply different decision-making strategies when choosing among parties has become common sense in electoral science. Some voters, for example, are assumed to vote in order to achieve a certain policy-outcome, others may but put a special emphasis on candidates, and still another group may simply vote habitually. However, how to identify heterogeneous subgroups in the electorate is still unsettled. Bartle (2005) advocates that directly asking the voters about their considerations might be the most promising approach...

2.36.2   Three-Valued Logic as an Instrument for Rule-Based Coding of Open-Ended Questions

G. Müller[1]
[1]Université de Fribourg, Switzerland

In principle, the coding of answers to an open ended survey question can be considered as a classification task with a Boolean decision tree. Based on the presence or absence of certain facts X1, X2, ..., Xn in the answer of an interviewee, the person is given or withhold a certain abstract attribute Y, like e.g. being a liberal, or a good patriot, etc. The advantage of such tree-based inference rules is that they allow a certain routinization of the coding process, which in the best case may even be done by a computer-program.

2.36.3   How do Respondents Perceive a Questionnaire? The Contribution of Open-ended Questions

E. Markou[1], B. Garnier[1]
[1]Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France

When they fill out a questionnaire, the respondents mobilize their experience on the theme of the survey but they also take position towards the questionnaire. Understanding how a questionnaire is perceived by respondents is thus necessary in order to improve the survey methodology and to better appreciate the collected data. Open-ended questions are an appropriate way to have a better image of the understanding, the impact and the relevance of the questionnaire.

2.36.4   Quality of some open-ended survey questions

D. Oberski[1], W. van der Veld[2], W. Saris[1]
[1]Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain; [2]Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Netherlands

Open-ended survey questions have the advantage that they might provide more information than closed questions. For example, the respondent might give conditions on an opinion, provide a motivation, or give more precise estimates of quantities than allowed by closed categories. In addition, closed categories might impose the researcher's frame of reference upon the respondent, thus affecting the answers (Krosnick
& Schuman 1988; Krosnick
& Fabrigar 1997).

2.37   Design and Implementation of Multimode Surveys

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by: Colm O'Muircheartaigh - University of Chicago, United States

2.37.1   Assessing mode effects: implications of embedding a children's quality of life questionnaire within an Internet survey

K. Lloyd[1]
[1]Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom

The aim of this paper is to examine whether there are mode effects associated with using a children's quality of life measure embedded within an internet survey, Kids' Life and Times (KLT), when compared with its more traditional use as a paper questionnaire. Participants were 3440 10 and 11 year old children in Northern Ireland who completed the KIDSCREEN-27 online as part of a general attitudinal survey. The questionnaire was animated using cartoon characters that are familiar to this age group and the questions appeared on screen and were read aloud by actors. Exploratory principal component analysis of the online version of the questionnaire was carried out to examine whether the five domains (physical wellbeing, psychological wellbeing, autonomy and parents, social support and peers and school environment) reported for the paper version of the KIDSCREEN-27 could be replicated...

2.37.2   Multiple modes in cross-national surveys – a good mix?

P. Martin[1], R. Fitzgerald[1]
[1]City University London, United Kingdom

Cross-national surveys that consider mixed mode data collection face special problems. Because national "survey climates" differ according to respondent expectations, fieldwork expertise, and mode penetration, most cross-national surveys cannot implement the same mixed mode design in all participating countries. Yet differences in data collection designs pose a threat to measurement equivalence, potentially confounding country differences with errors introduced by country-specific survey practices.

2.37.3   A survey on end-of-life in France

S. Pennec[3], A. Monnier[3], R. Aubry[2], C. Cases[1], S. Pontone[3], a. Stephan[3]
[1]Institut na, France; [2]Hopital de Besancon, France; [3]Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France

Two main changes concerning death arise during the last decades. Firstly death affects old and very old people due to the decline of mortality and the ageing of the population. Secondly, death occurs nowadays mainly in institutions while just after WWII, they mainly took place at home. Besides, the legal context of medical decisions, rights of patients and end of life has changed in many countries (last change occurred in 2005 in France).

2.37.4   Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control: A mixed-mode approach

R. McMillen[1], J. Klein[1]
[1]American Academy of Pediatrics' Richmond Center, United States

The annual Social Climate Survey of Tobacco Control utilizes random samples of the US population. From 2001-2008, annual samples were obtained using Random Digit Dialing methods. This study examines the utility of a mixed-mode approach, used in 2009-10, and examines the validity of overall and subpopulation findings.The RDD frame included US households with landline telephones. Knowledge Networks provided the internet panel. Members were randomly recruited by telephone and mail surveys, and households were provided with access to the Internet and hardware if needed. Weights were computed in two steps. First, both frames were weighted based upon 2009 US Census estimates. Second, adjustments to these initial weights were computed to account for the overlap in the two samples. Comparisons to the Census demonstrated that the KN panel provided better representation of adults with low education and young adults...

2.38   Macro Mechanisms and Macro Hypotheses I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Heiner Meulemann - University of Köln, Germany
- Hans-Jürgen Hans-Jürgen Andreß - University of Cologne, Germany

2.38.1   Late careers and social structures in Europe

H. Engelhardt[2], C. Schmidt[1]
[1]University of Bamberg, Germany; [2]University of Bamberg, Germany

In this paper we investigate the effects of socio-demographic and socio-economic structure on labor participation and transition to retirement for older males in eleven European countries. Theoretically, our analysis is guided by considerations of intergenerational competition and intergenerational substitution. Following Easterlin's hypotheses that intragenerational competition rise with cohort size, we assume a negative effect of cohort size on labor participation and a positive effect on early retirement. Taking into account that different cohorts are substitutes at least to a certain extent we assume that the probability for early retirement will be reduced by a high intergenerational exchange ratio in favor of older workers. Thus, labor participation is both influenced by socio-demographic structures when entering the labor market and during the career...

2.38.2   Why are religious people happy? A social norms explanation

O. Stavrova[2], D. Fetchenhauer[1], T. Schlösser[1]
[1]Department of economic and social psychology, University of Cologne, Germany; [2]GK SOCLIFE, University of Cologne, Germany

Drawing on social norms theories we suggest that religious beliefs and participation are related to additional psychological benefits if they are considered as normative in a certain national context. In study 1, we test this hypothesis using the data of the European and World Values Surveys (2005-2009). The results of the multilevel regression analysis in 64 countries suggest that strong descriptive and injunctive norms of religiosity at country level increase the happiness of religious and decrease the happiness of non religious individuals. In study 2, we use a multilevel moderated mediation analysis to examine whether the differences in social integration of religious and non religious individuals in countries where religiosity is normative account for this finding. Our results indicate that the effect of religiosity on happiness is partially mediated by social integration...

2.38.3   Religion, Stage & Civil Society: A Multilevel Analysis of the European Values Survey (2008)

R. Norrie[1]
[1]GK SOCLIFE, University of Cologne, Germany

This paper aims to establish what it is about religiosity that matters in explaining the link between religion and civil society, using a multilevel research design. At the micro level, it is tested whether or not belief and/or religiously derived social capital matter for participation. Simultaneously it is tested if one's belonging to the dominant religion matters, as a revision to existing work on Protestant exceptionalism, which tends to ignore the underlying religious context in relation to the individual's confession. Existing studies have also formulated at the macro level, hypotheses pertaining to the overall religious devoutness of countries and their religious traditions, but have failed to take into account the religious composition of the state. It is argued here that separation of church and state will increase civil society participation as if the state is closed to religion, then it will manifest itself in civil society...

2.38.4   Explicit and Implicit Hypotheses Linking Maro and Micro Levels

J. Friedrichs[2], A. Nonnenmacher[1]
[1]Leibniz University Hannover, Institute for Political Science, Germany; [2]University of Cologne, Research Institute for Sociology, Germany

Studies linking macro level conditions to micro level outcomes, such as characteristics of countries to individual decisions or actions, make assumptions on the processes relating the two levels. We refer to these processes as "social mechanisms" (Hedstrom 2005, Mayntz 2005, Opp 2004) – basically a set of interrelated hypotheses. Unfortunately, these social mechanisms are not always made explicit, and in some cases even a clear macro-micro-hypothesis is wanting. Our methodological study aims at exploring the social mechanisms for one selected dependent variable on the micro level: life satisfaction. We will analyze publications relating the national to the individual level (e.g., European Values Survey) by using a sample of 30 multilevel studies with life satisfaction as dependent variable, published in international journals between 2007 and 2010. Our analytical procedure comprises three steps...

2.39   Wider applications of cognitive interviewing methods and novel implementations

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by:

- Michelle Gray - National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom
- Joanna D'Ardenne - National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom
- Margaret Blake - National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom

2.39.1   The use of cognitive interviewing methods to evaluate mode effects in survey questions

M. Gray[2], M. Blake[2], P. Campanelli[1], S. Hope[2]
[1]The Survey Coach, United Kingdom; [2]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom

Derived from cognitive psychology and adapted to the context of questionnaire development, cognitive interviewing methods have been extensively used to pre-test survey questions. Usually the researcher/questionnaire designer uses cognitive interviewing methods in the questionnaire development stage as a qualitative tool to test specific questions by establishing whether respondents interpret the questions consistently and in the way intended (comprehension). The method is also used to explore recall, judgment and response issues.

2.39.2   Application of Cognitive Interviewing For Construct Redefinition

J. Remr[1]
[1]Charles University of Prague, Czech Republic

Paper presents how the technique of cognitive interviewing could be utilized for finding proper indicators when the research instrument is transferred from one cultural environment to the other. It is always a difficult task to transfer the theoretical model developed in one cultural context into different one. And if it is the case, then special attention has to be paid to real meaning of each indicator proposed to measure certain type of attitude. Especially in cross-cultural survey there is a high demand for achieving the comparability of the findings which is usually ascertained by unified format of the questions. But is the perception of such stimuli same in different contexts?

2.39.3   "Say What?": Testing of Cognitive Functioning Tests with Non-Native English Speakers in the UKHLS

N. Uhrig[1], M. Gray[2], S. McFall[1], J. D'Ardenne[2], M. Balarajan[2]
[1]University of Essex, United Kingdom; [2]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom

Understanding Society: the UK Household Longitudinal Study (UKHLS) is a large indefinite length household panel survey including an oversample of ethnic minorities in the UK. Interviewing in the UKHLS is conducted in English and 8 other official languages, though some respondents are interviewed in English even though English is not their first or native language. At Wave 3, a battery of cognitive ability assessments was included in the annual interview. To address the concern that non-native English speakers may be prejudiced in their performance on these tests, a series of cognitive interviews were conducted to evaluate whether respondent understanding and likely performance could be influenced by English language ability. Among 43 respondents, approximately half came from households where English was not the dominant language...

2.39.4   Rethinking Think Alouds: A move to a qualitative research methodology

J. Branch-Mueller[1]
[1]University of Alberta, Canada

Verbal protocol analysis is a research methodology that has long been used as a way to examine the cognitive processes employed while solving a problem. The theoretical framework for verbal protocol analysis comes from Ericsson and Simon's seminal work entitled Protocol analysis: Verbal reports as data that was first published in 1984. Another key work in this area, Van Someren, Barnard, and Sandberg's (1994) The think aloud method: A practical guide to modeling cognitive processes, introduced researchers to the Think Aloud Method. Both works were firmly set within the positivist paradigm.

2.40   The Quality of Longitudinal Survey Data: Measurement Error & Attrition I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Ulrich Krieger - SHARE MEA University of Mannheim, Germany
- Peter Lugtig - Utrecht University, Netherlands
- Noah Uhrig - University of Essex, United Kingdom
- Emanuela Sala - University of Milano Bicocca, Italy

2.40.1   Dynamic modelling of Nonresponse in Business Surveys

C. Seiler[1]
[1]Ifo Institute for Economic Research, Germany

It is well-known that nonresponse affects the results of surveys and can even cause biases due to selectivities if it cannot be regarded as missing at random. In contrast to household surveys, response behaviour in business surveys has been examined rarely in the literature. This paper is one of the first which analyses a large business survey on micro data level for unit nonresponse. The data base is the Ifo Business Tendency Survey, which was established in 1949 and has more than 5,000 responding firms each month. The panel structure allows to use statistical modelling including time-varying effects to check for the existence of a panel fatigue. The results show that there are huge differences in business characterics such as size or subsector and that nonresponse is more frequent in economically good times.

2.40.2   Panel attrition in the Cologne High School Panel (CHiSP: 1969/70, 1985, 1996/97, 2010)

K. Birkelbach[2], A. Grauenhorst[3], C. Reinelt[1], A. Weber[1]
[1]Universität Duisburg-Essen, Germany; [2]University of Cologne, Research Institute for Sociology, Germany; [3]Universität zu Köln, Germany

We will examine panel attrition in a long term panel of former German high-school students. The primary field research was carried out in 1969/70 (n=3240, age 15); in three follow-ups (1985: n=1987, age 30; 1997: n=1596, age 43; 2010: n= 1297, age 56) the respondents' private and occupational life courses have been surveyed retrospectively together with questions concerning biographical, political and religious attitudes.

2.40.3   Non-response and Attrition - Evidence and Experience from the British Wealth and Assets Survey

M. Aumeyr[1], C. Blake[1]
[1]Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom

The Wealth and Assets Survey (WAS) is a new longitudinal household survey in Great Britain and the first and single source of information providing a detailed picture of household and individual wealth in Great Britain based on assets and liabilities.Several methods are being used before, during and after the field work aiming for a high level of response rates over time. This paper discusses the advantages and disadvantages of these methods as well as the lessons learned from WAS. Despite the actions taken to keep response levels up, a substantial amount of attrition was experienced, which has lead to concerns about the quality of longitudinal estimates based on the remaining sample. The paper refers to a study aiming to investigate the differences between non-responding and responding households in the first follow-up wave...

2.40.4   Panel Attrition in a Study of the Unemployed in the Great Recession

C. Zukin[1], C. Van Horn[1], J. Godofsky[1]
[1]Rutgers University, United States

In August of 2009 the Heldrich Center for Workforce Development at Rutgers contracted with Knowledge Networks to use their on-line probability panel to conduct a national survey of 1200 unemployed U.S. adults who said they had been unemployed at some point in the preceding 12 months. Questions centered on how long people had been out of work, their job searching strategies, their psychological state, their financial condition and coping mechanisms, among others.

2.41   Measurement equivalence in cross-cultural survey research I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by: Jouni Kuha - London School of Economics, United Kingdom

2.41.1   Measuring Authoritarianism with Different Sets of Items in a Longitudinal Study

T. Toharudin[1], H. Oud[2], J. Billiet[3], H. Folmer[4]
[1]University of Padjadjaran, Indonesia; [2]Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Netherlands; [3]Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; [4]University of Groningen, Netherlands

In the General Election Study in Belgium (Interuniversitair Steunpunt Politieke-Opinieonderzoek K.U. Leuven, 1991, 1995, and 1999), authoritarianism was measured in each of the wave years 1991, 1995, 1999 by seven items. However, only two items were the same in all of the three waves. A series of congenericness tests as proposed by Jöreskog (1971, 1974) is performed to find out which of the items in each of the waves can be considered to measure the same latent variable and can therefore be used in a longitudinal study to assess the development of authoritarianism over time. We find that three of the items in 1999 did not pass the congenericness test convincingly.

2.41.2   Sensitivity of conclusions to incorrect assumptions about cross-national measurement equivalence

J. Kuha[2], I. Moustaki[1], S. Stares[2]
[1]London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom; [2]London School of Economics, United Kingdom

In latent variable modelling of cross-national survey data, substantive interest usually focuses on the distributions of the latent variables, for example on cross-national comparisons of averages or on models for associations between the latent variables. In contrast, the measurement models for the observed indicator variables are typically of lesser interest, and any complexities in these models a source more of nuisance than of excitement.

2.41.3   Cross-National and Cross-Ethnic Differences in Attitudes. A Case of Luxemburg

M. Kankaraš[1], G. Moors[1]
[1]Tilburg University, Netherlands

Using a case of Luxembourg a cross-cultural comparative perspective is linked to between as well as within country comparisons by answering a two-folded question. First we analyzed the level of measurement equivalence, i.e. the extent to which ethnic groups in Luxembourg and citizen of their countries of origin assign the same meaning to attitude questions. Secondly, we examined whether ethnic-cultural groups within Luxembourg resemble citizens from their native country more than Luxembourger's attitudes, i.e. we compared the relative influence of a given national context and cultural background of Luxembourg's minorities on their attitudes. We selected three scales from the European Value Study, wave 2008/2009 to demonstrate different types of result from such analyses...

2.41.4   When are item intercept differences substantial in measurement equivalence testing?

B. Meuleman[1]
[1]University of Leuven, Belgium

Applied comparative researchers are becoming increasingly aware of the issue of measurement equivalence. By now, there exists considerable agreement on the concrete operationalization and implications of (the various levels of) measurement equivalence. Multiple group confirmatory factor analysis (MGCFA) has become widely recognized as a useful statistical tool to test for equivalence. In this framework, measurement equivalence is assessed by constraining certain parameters – e.g. factor loadings or item intercepts - across groups.

2.42   Effects of Interviewers in Sample Surveys I

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 319.

Coordinated by:

- Gabriele Durrant - University of Southampton, United Kingdom
- Ian Brunton-Smith - University of Surrey, United Kingdom

2.42.1   Using paradata to explain the interviewer contribution to survey design effect

G. Turner[1]
[1]University of Southampton, United Kingdom

The interviewer is a well recognized source of survey error. In this paper I focus on the interviewer contribution to measurement error and, more precisely, on the variability of survey estimates that is introduced by the interviewer – the interviewer effect. Face-to-face interview surveys generally employ a clustered sample design, in which geographical clusters are first selected and then individuals or households are selected within clusters . This design can lead to inflation of the variance of survey estimates, relative to a simple random sample, due to the greater similarity between respondents in the same cluster than is evident in the population as a whole. This phenomenon is referred to as the design effect. Because, usually, there is only one interviewer working in each geographical cluster it is difficult to separate the design effect due to areas from that which is caused by interviewers...

2.42.2   Is success on the doorstep correlated with the magnitude of interviewer variance?

I. Brunton-Smith[1], P. Sturgis[2]
[1]University of Surrey, United Kingdom; [2]University of Southampton, United Kingdom

Evidence is now beginning to accumulate which shows that interviewer attitudes, personality, and behaviour are predictive of success in achieving contact and cooperation on the doorstep. A less frequently acknowledged possibility, however, is that these same characteristics might also be predictive of the extent to which interviewers follow best practice in the implementation of standardized interviewing. That is to say, there may be a correlation between interviewer-induced nonresponse bias and measurement error. This raises the intriguing possibility that, although recruiting certain types of interviewers and training them to adopt particular strategies on the doorstep might serve to reduce nonresponse bias through raising response rates, total survey error might be unaffected (or even increased) due to an increase in interviewer variance...

2.42.3   Motivated underreporting in screening interviews

F. Kreuter[2], S. Eckman[1], R. Tourangeau[2]
[1]Institute for Employment Research, Germany; [2]University of Maryland, United States

Many national surveys include screening interviews intended to identify members of the eligible population or members of rare subgroups slated for oversampling. Underreporting of members of these groups drives up survey costs and may introduce bias into the estimates. There is evidence that members of the target populations are sometimes underreported in screening interviews. Interestingly members of these same groups are often well covered in surveys that do not particularly screen for them. One of the best documented instances of such a screening shortfall occurred in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1997 Cohort, with a coverage ratio of only about 70 percent of the targeted age group. All other age groups have rates above 90 percent. Such screening shortfalls could reflect respondent motivation to screen out rather than refuse (and be subject to conversion attempts)...

2.42.4   Measuring Interviewer Effects across Countries and Surveys

A. Blom[1]
[1]Survex - Survey Methods Consulting, Germany

Interviewer effects are found across all types of interviewer-mediated surveys crossing disciplines and countries. While studies describing interviewer effects are manifold, identifying characteristics explaining these effects has proven difficult. This paper proposes a conceptual framework of interviewer characteristics for explaining interviewer effects. The framework encompasses four dimensions of interviewer characteristics: general interviewer attitudes, interviewers' own behavior, interviewers' experience with measurements, and interviewers' expectations. An interviewer questionnaire based on this conceptual framework was implemented on fourth wave of SHARE Germany in early 2011. Exploratory analysis of the interviewer data collected show associations between the response and consent rates that interviewers expect to achieve and the other dimensions of the characteristics collected...

2.43   A Vital Use of Sample Surveys and Censuses to Inform Operating Data System

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by:

- Young Chun - NORC at the University of Chicago, United States
- Fritz Scheuren - NORC at the University of Chicago, United States

2.43.1   Combining registers into a fully register-based census - some methodological issues

I. Jansson[1], D. Hedlin[1], A. Holmberg[1]
[1]Statistics Sweden, Sweden

Statistics Sweden faces the challenge of conducting Sweden's first fully register-based census. Several registers, for example the existing Population register, the Real property register and the new Register of dwellings will be matched to allow us to estimate distributions of variables. There are number of methodological issues involved, such as statistical matching, disclosure control and evaluation of model assumptions.
Missing data pose a particular problem. There will be individuals with no recorded dwelling in population register, as well as dwellings with no residents according to the register of dwellings. Methods for matching individuals and dwellings will be discussed.

2.43.2   Use of Administrative Sources for Censuses and Demographic and Social Statistics – Merits and Challenges

L. Thygesen[1]
[1]Statistics Denmark, Denmark

Demographic and social statistics in Denmark, including censuses, have been mostly based on administrative registers since 1981. Surveys based on interviews or questionnaires are important supplementary sources in fields where suitable register data can not be obtained. The statistics based on surveys and registers are closely connected in one coherent system which is briefly described in this paper. The philosophy behind the system, as well as its merits, problems and challenges, are discussed.

2.43.3   Integrating surveys and administrative data within a common framework - a systems approach to statistics production

B. Sundgren[1]
[1]Stockholm University, Sweden

In countries like Sweden, up to 99% of the data used for official statistics emanate from administrative data sources, and only 1% from traditional surveys. According to a Dutch study, it is roughly 100 times more expensive to collect data by a traditional census than by using administrative data.

2.43.4 Comparing Administrative Data to the 2010 U.S. Census

L. Marshall[1]
[1]U.S. Census Bureau, United States

The U.S. Census Bureau has acquired and evaluated administrative records data since 1999. Previous studies have compared administrative records data to the U.S. Census – reviewing population counts and distributions of demographic characteristics. This paper discusses plans for the U.S. Census Bureau's "2010 Census Match Study" which intends to fully analyze the coverage of administrative records data compared to the 2010 U.S. Census. Topics to be discussed include acquisition plans for new administrative records data, development of improved record linkage procedures, and plans to use the match results to compare the individuals and the addresses in each database. While population counts, housing counts, and even demographic distributions may be similar between administrative records data and the 2010 U.S. Census, the specific individuals and addresses may differ. This paper discusses plans to evaluate those differences...

2.44 Internet panels for the general population: Fact or fiction II

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by:

- Edith De Leeuw - University of Utrecht, Netherlands
- Annette Scherpenzeel - CentERdata, Netherlands

2.44.1 Why do Internet panel members become inactive and how can they be re-activated?

A. Scherpenzeel[1]
[1]CentERdata, Netherlands

The LISS panel (Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social sciences) is an online panel which is based on a true probability sample of households. Households that cannot otherwise participate are provided with a computer and Internet connection.

2.44.2 Can Tailor-made Questions Motivate Respondents in an Internet Panel?

M. Oudejans[1]
[1]CentERdata, Netherlands

Almost no literature exists on the effects of the topic of the questionnaires on panel participation. In this paper I will explore how the addition of "tailor-made questions" at the end of existing questionnaires will affect the evaluation of the questionnaire. The experiment will be embedded in the Dutch CentERdata LISS panel; a panel of 5.000 households that complete surveys every month.

2.44.3 Answer behavior in a probability based internet panel

C. Vis[2], A. Wijnant[1]
[1]CentERdata Tilburg University , Netherlands; [2]CentERdata, Netherlands

In 2007 CentERdata (Tilburg University, the Netherlands) started the MESS project by setting up the LISS panel. The LISS panel is a probability based internet panel representative of the Dutch population, consisting of 5,000 households. On a monthly basis, the panel members fill out questionnaires for about 30 minutes.

2.44.4 Design and Implementation of an Online Weekly Survey to Study Unintended Pregnancies: Preliminary Results

J. Barber[1], Y. Kusunoki[2], H. Gatny[2]

[1]University of Michigan, United States; [2]Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, United States

We are conducting new research to investigate unintended pregnancies during the transition to adulthood. Investigation of these issues requires detailed, timing-specific measures of attitudinal and behavioral aspects of relationships (including sexual behavior), contraceptive use, activities that compete with childbearing (including school and work), and community context. Our investigation also requires detailed, timing-specific measures of beliefs, expectations, and willingness to engage in behaviors related to unintended pregnancy, such as sexual relationships, contraception, pregnancy, and parenthood. Available data resources for studying unintended pregnancy suffer from fundamental weaknesses including retrospective reporting error.

2.45   Analysis of Immigration in Europe III

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by: Mariya Aleksynska - CEPII, France

2.45.1   Does ethnic diversity make your work better? A longitudinal approach. (with Simonetta Longhi)

L. Fumagalli[1]
[1]University of Essex, United Kingdom

Empirical and theoretical studies find a relationship between ethnic diversity and indicators of performance such as productivity and growth. Moreover, research suggests that diversity facilitates problem solving and increases creativity, but erodes trust and discourages the provision of public goods. However, these findings are generally based on cross sectional data or on very imprecise measures of cultural diversity, which makes it difficult to isolate causality.

2.45.2   Educational inequalities across ethnic minorities at the end of compulsory education

M. Fernández-Reino[1]
[1]Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

In my paper I try to disentangle the mechanisms that lie behind the differences in educational performance at the end of compulsory education among ethnic minorities in England. For this purpose, I use the first three waves of the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England. Using binary logistic regressions, I investigate the variations in achievement of 5 A*-C GCSE (including English and Maths) in the final examinations, which usually determines entering in the more academic track. As some studies have previously shown, there are considerable differences in achievement across ethnic groups in comparison to the White-British. While Indians are on average outperforming autochthonous students, a higher proportion of Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Black-Caribbean students are failing compared to White-British...

2.45.3   Ethnic Identity and Labor Market Integration: Evidence from Denmark

C. Gorinas[1]
[1]Århus University - The Danish National Centre for Social Research, Denmark

Ethnic identity – the degree of commitment of immigrants towards the country of origin and the host country – together with the economic integration of minorities are now central in the public debate. This paper explores both identity formation and the link between identity and employment for ethnic groups, exploiting survey data from Denmark. Based on the two-dimensional acculturation framework of Berry (1997), identity is modeled through both direct and composite measures successively following the methodologies of Nekby and Rödin (2007), Battu and Zenou (2010) and Constant and Zimmermann (2008). First, I find that identification with the majority is positively associated with post-migration characteristics such as the practice of Danish at home and education gained in Denmark, and to some extent it is influenced by ethnic and religious backgrounds...

2.45.4   Sampling special populations: Why is it important to ask immigrants about their year of arrival?

C. Ródenas[1], M. Martí[1]
[1]Universidad de Alicante, Spain

The objective of this study is to show that obtaining demographic and social information regarding the immigrant population through sampling techniques requires a specifically designed survey. In order to guarantee the reliability of the results, the sample design should not be limited to using those demographic variables that are commonly used, but should also contemplate the variable referring to the "year of arrival" of the immigrants to the country. If this variable is not considered in the initial design or subsequent adjustments of the survey, there is a high risk that its estimate will be biased and consequently, that of all those variables that are correlated with the year of arrival.

2.46   Socio-economic variables in cross-national surveys: Quality enhancement in measurement, documentation and data dissemination III

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by:

- Jürgen H.P. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Hilde Orten - Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD), Norway
- Uwe Warner - Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS / INSTEAD), Luxembourg

2.46.1   The New Education Measures in the European Social Survey - Advantages in Using DDI for Documentation

H. Orten[1], H. Midtsæter[1], J. Wackerow[2]
[1]Norwegian Social Science Data Services (NSD), Norway; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

The European Social Survey is a biennial multi-country survey covering more than 30 countries.
For its fifth round, currently in field, the survey will carry out a major revision of the measurement of respondent's, partner's, father's and mother's highest level of education.The ESS will change its current target harmonised measure to a more detailed ISCED coding.
There will also be an additional variable named ES-ISCED that will be mapped from the new detailed ISCED measure.
The process of constructing the new measure has involved conceptual considerations, set-up of bridging specifications from source to target variables as well as questionnaire items for each participating country.

2.46.2   The "new" survey question for the income measurement in the European Social Survey and the improvements for cross-country comparison

U. Warner[1], J. Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik[2]
[1]Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS / INSTEAD), Luxembourg; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Comparing the total net household income across European countries, the household definition and size, the respondent's family relation to the main income earner, the main source of income, the income composition, the respondent's capability to remember income element, and the national income distributions have obvious and visible impacts on the income information given by the respondent.

2.46.3   How much confidence can we have in Europe's poverty figures? EU-SILC and the standard error of the Europe 2020 poverty indicators

T. Goedemé[1]
[1]Herman Deleeck Centre for Social Policy, University of Antwerp, Belgium

The European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) are one of the most important data sources for cross-national comparative research on income and living conditions in the European Union. As EU-SILC consists of a sample of households in all EU member states, point estimates should be accompanied by appropriate standard errors and confidence intervals. This is especially so if indicators are constructed for measuring progress towards pre-defined targets such as those of the Europe 2020 poverty reduction strategy. All too often this has been neglected in European poverty research and official publications. In contrast, this paper pays explicit attention to the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals. Unfortunately, information on the sample design is incomplete in the EU-SILC User Database and adequate documentation is lacking...

2.46.4   Harmonising application form information in consumer credit: a case of Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands

G. Andreeva[1]
[1]University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

In consumer credit, risk assessment relies on the application form information supplied by prospective borrowers. The application form includes socio-economic variables (marital status, occupation, etc.) and is similar to a survey. By linking the application characteristics to the re-payment behaviour of previous borrowers, credit scoring estimates creditworthiness of new applicants. Traditionally application forms are country- and product-specific. Yet the European economic integration makes it possible for large international lenders to assess risk of their national and regional portfolios with a single credit scoring model, which is cheaper and operationally more efficient.

2.47   Open-ended survey questions III

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Nick Allum - University of Essex, United Kingdom
- Graham Hughes - University of Surrey, United Kingdom

2.47.1   Open-ended questions in the context of temporary work research

K. Siponen[1]
[1]School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere, Finland

Temporary work is characterized by heterogeneity which often refers to temporary employees' different motives for accepting temporary employment. Previous research suggests that these motives may be an important element in explaining differences in temporary employees' well-being. In many studies, motives are predominantly considered as a dichotomy between voluntary and involuntary temporary work, e.g. by asking whether the employee would prefer an open-ended contract or not. However, offering dichotomized response categories may easily lead to too narrow view on motives.

2.47.2   A Comparison of On-site and Office Coding of Occupations: The Case of the Chinese Family Panel Study

L. Ren[1], L. Li[1], Q. Xu[1], J. Yan[1], Z. Qiu[1]
[1]Peking University, China

The importance of occupations in social science research and the widely-known error-prone coding process of occupations in survey research are a dilemma for social scientists and a challenge for survey data managers. The Chinese Family Panel Study (CFPS), a Computer-Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI) survey, employed two manual approaches to occupational coding: interviewers carrying out coding during the interviewing; and experienced coders performing coding within the survey organization after data collection. This study concerns the coding quality of these two methods and the factors that have impacts on the quality. It first describes the coding processes of the two methods and compares their advantages and disadvantages. Then it checks the consistency of their results and tries to clarify the inconsistencies with the help of supplemental information from the audio records of interviewing...

2.47.3   Quality of responses to an open-ended question on a mixed-mode survey

J. Gibson[1], F. Vakalia[1], S. Turner[1]
[1] Fors Marsh Group LLC, United States

Web surveys pose a number of advantages over paper or telephone surveys, including speed, cost, and ease of data entry (Couper, 2000; Ferrara
& Nolan, 1974; Kiesler
& Sproull, 1986). However, research regarding survey mode differences highlights a number of potential challenges such as sample representativeness and data quality (Couper, 2000; Kiesler
& Sproull, 1986). Likewise, open-ended questions (OEQs) offer both advantages and disadvantages (Poncheri, Lindberg, Thompson,
& Surface, 2008). They provide an opportunity to gather rich data that might otherwise be lost if response options do not adequately capture the relevant aspects of the questionnaire item; however, decisions regarding response coding and manipulation are crucial to determining what researchers glean from the data. This study applies human coding to an OEQ on a mixed-mode (paper and electronic) quality of work life survey of military recruiters (N = 3,997)...

2.47.4   Quantifying Open-Ended Responses: Results from an Online Advertising Tracking Survey

A. Jacobe[2], L. Brewer[2], F. Vakalia[2], S. Turner[2], S. Marsh[1]
[1] Fors Marsh Group, United States; [2] Fors Marsh Group LLC, United States

Open-ended questions are known to yield useful information, especially when researchers need to explore complex issues that do not have a finite or pre-determined set of responses.
This paper will highlight the utility and reliability of using open-ended questions in surveys measuring advertisement recall by detailing the process in which a coding methodology was established and applied to analyze data from an advertisement tracking study.

2.47.5   The Impact of Open-Ended Questions: A Multivariate Study of Respondent Engagement

S. Gittelman[1]
[1] Mktg, Inc., United States

In survey research those that are less engaged are less likely to participate in the survey process and those who do but fail to provide quality responses drive measurement error.
In this analysis the metadata from 1100 diverse studies emanating from a great variety of online sources as well as covering an abundance of sources was examined to determine the driving factors of respondent engagement.
There has been considerable discussion as to the influence of varying structural designs within a questionnaire that might improve respondent engagement. Surely, instruments replete with grids that drag on over forty minutes beg the questions as to the quality of responses that we are eliciting.

2.48   Quality of Life/well-being

To be held on July 20, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by: Marieke Voorpostel - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

2.48.1   Money, sociability and happiness: are developed countries doomed to social erosion and unhappiness?

F. Sarracino[1]
[1]Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS / INSTEAD), Luxembourg

Discovering whether social capital endowments in modern societies have been subjected or not to a process of gradual erosion is one of the most debated topics in recent economic literature. Inaugurated by Putnam's pioneering studies, the debate on social capital trends has been recently revived by Stevenson and Wolfers (2008) contending Easterlin's assessment. Present work is aimed at finding evidence for the relationship between changes in social capital and subjective well-being in eight European countries and in Japan between 1980 and 2005...

2.48.2   Self Assessed Subjective Wellbeing as Conflict Indicator in Transitional Societies

Y. Deshmukh[1]
[1]World Association for Public Opinion Research, United States

Can a self assessed subjective indicator on wellbeing be used as Conflict Indicator in Transitional Societies by using surveys to understand a state of mind wherein the feeling of well being and happiness is on the top of the mind recall? There are several globally accepted QOL indicators like health, housing, social security, education and many more. But, the meaning of QOL varies when we compare a economically stable and democratically evolved society to a conflict and disaster hit transitional societies. Several QOL indicators have been formulated for "Normal" societies but hardly any for "Transitional" ones. This study is aimed at analyzing Quality of Life data as Conflict Indicator in transitional societies of Sri Lanka and Indonesia after the Tsunami disaster and its impact on the ongoing armed conflict in these countries...

2.48.3   The use of the time as a dimension of the quality of life: an application

s. ceccherini[1]
[1]università firenze, Italy

Many studies (the Global Project presented by OCSE; GDP and Beyond presented by the Europeean Commission; the IX Congress ISQOLS carry out in Firenze 2009)show the importance of time use as a dimension of the individual quality of life. This is reasserted also by the Commission on measurement the economic performance and social progress chaired by Joseph E. Stiglitz, Amartya Sen, Jean-Paul Fitoussi.

2.48.4   Homemaking and women's well-being in Europe. Effect of divorce risk, selection and dominating gender-role attitudes.

M. Mikucka[1]
[1]Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS / INSTEAD), Luxembourg

Whereas it is known that employment status strongly impacts individual well-being, the literature concerning the effect of homemaking is so far inconclusive. The paper investigates the effect of being a housewife on well-being of women, using European Values Study data for 36 European countries (year 2008) and multilevel regression methodology.

Results show that the impact of homemaking on well-being is overall positive and it varies across countries. Three possible explanations of this variation are tested.

Day 3

Thursday 21 July

3.1 Use of web surveys in government data collection

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by:

- Matt Jans - US Census Bureau, United States
- Jennifer Romano Bergstrom - US Census Bureau, United States
- Sue Ellen Hansen - University of Michigan, United States

3.1.1 What We Know About Our Online Respondents…And How We Plan to Use That Knowledge

C. Gottschall[1]
[1]National Agricultural Statistics Service, United States

The 2007 United States Census of Agriculture was the first to offer online reporting and nearly 100,000 Census of Agriculture reports were received online. We examined traits of web respondents and quality of their data. Web respondents were smaller, newer, more urban farms with high speed internet access. Their data were also better quality. Thus, several experiments were designed to target and increase web response during the testing for the 2012 Census of Agriculture. Comparisons were made between: groups 1) mailed a cover letter and instructions for online reporting, without a paper form; and 2) mailed a cover letter requesting them to report online but also included a paper form. In addition, several different cover letter treatment groups were tested. Response rates (both online and overall) and plans for increasing online reporting for the 2012 Census of Agriculture will be discussed...

3.1.2 Web Surveys: Re-(Search) for an Appropriate Design

K. Blanke[1]
[1]Federal Statistical Office, Germany

Abstract
German official statistics covers more than 380 statistics, of which 170 surveys based on questionnaires. Only a few are related to social statistics, the majority of surveys deals with information on businesses, institutions, or public administrations.

3.1.3 Observations about Respondent Behaviors and Survey Data from a Web Survey Commissioned by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration

J. Lin[1]
[1]U.S. Food and Drug Administration, United States

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) commissioned a Web survey about food labeling with two independent samples: an online consumer panel and shopping mall visitors. The purpose of the survey was to

compare and contrast respondent behaviors and survey data between the two sample sources and to help us assess potential advantages and disadvantages of replacing online consumer panels for shopping mall visitors in data collections aimed at quantifying causal relationships rather than at developing population estimates. The 15-minute survey was conducted in 2006 concurrently with 765 online participants and 600 mall participants, using the same mode of collection and the same questionnaire. Participants were randomly assigned to view different food labels and to answer questions about the label and the food they viewed...

3.1.4 Large Companies, Multiple Surveys: The Promise and Challenge of Web (Survey) 2.0

A. Tuttle[1]
[1]US Census Bureau, United States

Large companies tend to receive multiple different surveys, since they comprise a greater proportion of economic activity in their respective sectors or industries. The U.S. Census Bureau is conducting a series of meetings with respondents at large companies to better understand their survey response processes, with the aim of developing tools to assist them and reduce the burden of participating in multiple surveys. One conceptual tool which has been well-received is a secure online "Company Portal," which would provide a nexus for centralized survey management by corporate-level respondents, letting them review the surveys they will receive in a given year for planning purposes, update contact and mailing information, and monitor survey completion status to ensure timely responses from informants distributed throughout their companies...

3.2 Exploring innovative methods for nonresponse bias assessment and adjustment using paradata

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Hideko Matsuo - Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
- Jaak Billiet - Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

3.2.1 Using Neighborhood Characteristics to Predict Nonresponse: Results from a National Mail Survey of Young Adults

L. Viera Jr.[1], S. Turner[2], S. Marsh[1], R. Medway[3]
[1]Fors Marsh Group, United States; [2]Fors Marsh Group LLC, United States; [3]Joint Program in Survey Methodology, University of Maryland, United States

Researchers in the industry are quickly coming to the realization that nonresponse bias in estimates is only indirectly related to nonresponse rates. The general statement that "the lower your response rate, the more vulnerable your study is to nonresponse bias" has been proven a gross oversimplification. Because even very high response rates have the potential for very high bias on specific estimates within a survey, recent calls for more nonresponse bias studies have been made (Groves, 2006). However, conducting such analyses in many large, national surveys is often problematic when limited information about nonrespondents is available on the survey frame. Therefore, researchers have sought to find new ways of conducting nonresponse bias analyses by appending auxiliary data to their samples...

3.2.2 Assessment of propensity score methods on nonresponse bias adjustment

A. Alanya[2], H. Matsuo[1], J. Billiet[1]
[1]Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; [2]Gallup Europe, Belgium

Under the project of 'Joint Research Activities (JRA2): improving representativeness of the samples', one of the goal of this project is to study non-response bias using four different approaches for detection and adjustment of nonresponse bias used in previous

rounds of ESSi: (1) post-stratification; (2) analysis of reluctant respondents; (3). using observable data; and (4) estimating bias and adjustment using surveys among nonrespondents. These four approaches on detection and adjustment of non-response bias are used independently from each other and each approach has its own advantages and disadvantages. The last approach applied propensity score stratification method (10 classes) on the basis of the information of co-operative respondents and non-respondents.

3.2.3 Exploring use of information in paradata through calibration method to detect and adjust non-response

H. Matsuo[1], J. Billiet[1]
[1]Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Under the JRA2 ESSi programme, four approaches on detection and adjustment of non-response bias are studied using different types of information such as population statistics, reluctant respondents, observable data and non-response survey. Taking the perspective of previous approaches, our focus of this paper is to explore suitable information/variable for nonresponse bias detection and adjustment. Based on the conceptual framework of survey cooperation from Groves and Couper (1998), this paper firstly identifies the type of information recorded in the paradata, such as dwelling and neighborhood as well as contact procedure variables in relation to survey cooperation, which is suitable for non-response detection. Different types of respondents are compared based on these paradata variables...

3.2.4 The potential of call record data to study nonresponse bias in the french survey on sexual behaviour

N. Razafindratsima[1], E. Morand[1], S. Legleye[2]
[1]Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France; [2]INED, France

Computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) softwares used in telephone surveys often provide, along with the survey datafiles, a record of the historic of all contact attempts (such as date and status of the attempt: refusal, appointment, invalid number, acceptance, etc.). This information is nevertheless rarely used, partly due to methodological issues concerning their statistical treatment.

3.3 Randomized response methodology for sensitive topics

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by: Pier Francesco Perri - University of Calabria, Department of Economics and Statistics, Italy

3.3.1 Making Use of "Benford's Law" for the Randomized Response Technique

A. Diekmann[1]
[1]ETH, Switzerland

In my presentation "Benford's law" is applied to the "randomized response technique" (RRT) to increase the validity of answers to sensitive questions. Using the Newcomb-Benford distribution as a randomizing device has several advantages. It is easy to explain and follow the procedure as no physical device such as a coin or a dice is necessary and the method guarantees full anonymity. As is well known, the price for the anonymity of the RRT is a decrease in the efficiency of the estimator. However, because of the subjective overestimation of certain numbers ("Benford illusion"), the conflict between the variance of the estimates and the degree of anonymity is less pronounced compared to other RRT methods. Making use of Benford's law improves the efficiency of the estimator for any given level of anonymity.

3.3.2   Distribution function estimation by using randomized response procedures

L. Barabesi[1], G. Diana[3], P. Perri[2]
[1]University of Siena, Italy; [2]University of Calabria, Department of Economics and Statistics, Italy; [3]University of Padua, Italy

Much of the literature on survey sampling focuses on the estimation of population parameters of a target variable, say Y. A typical parameter of interest is the population mean (or total). Nonetheless, final users of survey data are often interested also in the distribution function F(y). The estimation of the population distribution function has received considerable attention in a non-sensitive questions framework when data are directly observed by means of conventional techniques.

3.3.3   Multistage randomized response strategies for all probability sampling designs

A. Quatember[1]
[1]Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

In the talk a generalization of multistage randomized response questioning designs for the estimation of proportions applicable for all probability sampling methods will be discussed under the aspect of efficiency and privacy protection: This strategy starts at stage 1 of h stages by asking a survey unit the question "Are you a member of group UA?" with probability p11. With the remaining probability 1-p11 the unit is directed to a second stage, where the same question is asked with probability p21. With the remaining probability 1-p21 the element is directed to another stage and so on. Finally, at the h-th stage of the strategy the unit is asked with probability ph1 the question on membership of group UA. With probability ph2 the respondent is asked the question "Are you a member of the complementary group?". With ph3 the survey unit is asked the question "Are you a member of group UB?" with UB being a completely non-sensitive group...

3.3.4   Improved Randomized Response Models Using Three Decks of Cards

S. Abdelfatah[2], R. Mazloum[2], S. Singh[1]
[1]Texas A
&M University - Kingsville, United States; [2]Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University, Egypt

Odumade and Singh (2009) have extended the Warner (1965) randomized response model by the use of two decks of cards. In a trial to obtain more efficient estimator of the population proportion possessing a sensitive characteristic, a new randomized response model based on the use of three decks of cards is proposed as an extension to the Odumade and Singh (2009) model. The condition under which the proposed model is more efficient than the Odumade and Singh (2009) model has been obtained. An empirical study has also been performed to examine the relative efficiency of the proposed estimator with respect to the Warner (1965), Mangat and Singh (1990), Mangat (1994) and Odumade and Singh (2009) estimators. The proposed model can be easily adjusted to be more efficient than the previously mentioned models but the problem of low level of cooperation from the respondents can be accompanied with such model...

3.4   Collection and analysis of social media data for survey research

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by: Craig A. Hill - RTI International, United States

3.4.1   Current state of social media use for survey research

C. Hill[1], E. Dean[1]
[1]RTI International, United States

As the use of social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc) rises, the opportunities to use these platforms and the data resident on these platforms to supplant or supplement "traditional" survey data also increases.

How are researchers in the survey community using these data now, and how will be they be using them in the near future? We will present a review of the current landscape of social media data use and offer thoughts about near-future uses and potential lines of research to pursue along these lines.

3.4.2 Errors within web-based surveys: a comparison between two different tools for the analysis of tourist destinations websites quality

P. Gabriella[1], A. Oliveri[1]
[1]Università degli Studi di Palermo, Italy

The Internet has recently proved to be a very large place where social phenomena can be surveyed and an environment where powerful data collection tool can be used.
However, research reports have paid little attention to the errors affecting different techniques used within web-based surveys.
This paper discusses such issue by considering both sampling and non-sampling errors.
To reach this aim, the first part presents a preliminary review on the most popular web-based data collection techniques, so as to identify the nature and the features of the errors affecting each technique.

3.5 Informed pursuit of high response rates I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by:

- Ineke Stoop - The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP, Netherlands
- Achim Koch - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Andy Peytchev - RTI International, United States

3.5.1 Experiences in Implementing Responsive Collection Design for CATI Surveys

F. Laflamme[1], F. Bilocq[1]
[1]Statistics Canada, Canada

With the recent emphasis on the analysis of collection process data, paradata research has been focussed on a better understanding of the data collection processes to identify strategic opportunities to improve survey operations. Research findings have often indicated that the same data collection approach does not work effectively throughout a data collection cycle, stressing the need to develop a more flexible and efficient data collection strategy. Over the last two years, the relationship between quality, cost, productivity and responding potential of outstanding cases over the course of collection has been investigated. Additional tools have also been developed to better assess and monitor progress, quality and performance during collection to allow the development and implementation of Responsive Collection Design (RCD) strategy for CATI surveys...

3.5.2 Maximising response using a responsive design strategy on the British National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles 3 (Natsal 3)

B. Erens[1], A. Phelps[2], S. Nicholson[2], J. Sinibaldi[3]
[1]London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and University College London, United Kingdom; [2]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom; [3]Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany

Natsal 1 and Natsal 2, undertaken in 1990 and 2000, are the largest surveys in the world on sexual behaviour. Natsal 3 will provide updated measures of sexual behaviour by interviewing 15,000 respondents aged 16-74 in Britain, using a stratified, clustered probability sample design. Fieldwork takes place in 8 waves from September 2010 to August 2012.

3.5.3   Is it what you say, or how you say it? Exploring the effects of email messages for online panel surveys

Z. Fazekas[1], M. T. Wall[2], A. Krouwel[2]
[1]Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna, Austria; [2]Kieskompas, Netherlands

Variation in levels of survey participation and in the quality of individual responses, as well as the problem of attrition in panel studies are ongoing core concerns for all survey researchers. Various reward and incentive structures are employed in order to maximise response rates and response quality. One component of this structure is the content and tone of covering letters or emails that ask respondents to participate (or, in some cases to continue to participate) in surveys. However, there is little evidence of a systematic approach to testing the effects of formulation, tone, and content of the messages that accompany survey requests on response propensity and response quality in the existing literature. We intend to fill this gap using a quasi-experimental research design in which 14,000 respondents to an online survey undertaken by Kieskompas...

3.5.4   Using respondent incentives in the German General Social Survey 2010: Are they an effective means to achieve a more balanced sample?

M. Blohm[1], A. Koch[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Like many other surveys the German General Social Survey (ALLBUS) has been facing an increase in nonresponse in the past years. Between 1994 and 2008, e.g., the response rate has decreased from 54 % in 1994 to 40 % in 2008. Against this background, in ALLBUS 2010 an experiment was mounted to investigate whether or not the provision of a conditional respondent incentive (0 EUR, 10 EUR, 20 EUR) might help to stop this trend.

3.6   Reporting cognitive interview studies using the Cognitive Interviewing Reporting Framework (CIRF): practical examples

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by:

- Hennie R. Boeije - University of Utrecht, Netherlands
- Gordon Willis - National Institutes of Health (NIH), United States

3.6.1   Using the CIRF to Report on a Dutch Pre-Test of a European Health Survey Questionnaire

V. Meertens[1], R. Vis[1]
[1]Statistics Netherlands (CBS), Netherlands

Using the CIRF to Report on a Dutch Pre-Test of a European Health Survey Questionnaire
Vivian Meertens and Rachel Vis-Visschers
Division of Methodology and Quality, Statistics Netherlands
Abstract for ESRA 2011
Session: Reporting cognitive interview studies using the Cognitive Interviewing Reporting Framework (CIRF): practical examples.

3.6.2   Using the CIRF to report on a mixed-method validation study of a psychological scale

J. Padilla[1], I. Benítez[1], M. Castillo[1]
[1]University of Granada, Spain

There is a growing interest in performing cognitive interviewing to get validity evidence of psychological scales. Psychologists have traditionally conducted validation studies using psychometrics. Therefore, they may have difficulty reporting cognitive interviewing findings and combining them with quantitative results. The aim of

the paper is to present the lessons learned using the CIRF to report a mixed-method validation study of a "family function" scale. The scale consists of 5 items in a rating scale format with 3 response options. 21 cognitive interviews were performed during the cognitive pre-test of the "family function" scale. Moreover, 28371 people responded to the Spanish version of the APGAR scale included in a national health survey. Their answers were used to analyse basic psychometrics which were computed comparing groups defined by the "type of home" variable...

3.6.3 The Cognitive Interviewing Reporting Framework (CIRF): Incorporating the Principles of Qualitative Research

H. Boeije[1], G. Willis[2]
[1]University of Utrecht, Netherlands; [2]National Institutes of Health (NIH), United States

The crux of this presentation is that cognitive interviewing as a way of pretesting questionnaires is in essence a qualitative method. Although different techniques can be used in cognitive interviews, such as think aloud and verbal probing, many of these are equivalent to those frequently used in the qualitative research field generally. Of course, cognitive interviewing involves some unique elements. We begin with a comparison of the assumptions, purposes and current practices in qualitative research with the practice of cognitive interviewing, to point out what they have in common and in what regards they differ.

3.6.4 How Should Cognitive Interviewing Reports be Written and Made Use of?

G. Willis[2], H. Boeije[1]
[1]University of Utrecht, Netherlands; [2]National Institutes of Health (NIH), United States

The Cognitive Interviewing Reporting Framework (CIRF) proposes to (a) increase coverage of the important elements contained in Cognitive interview reports; and (b) enhance the uniformity of presentation in these reports. These developments are expected to benefit the field of survey pretesting, by: (a) providing a framework that leads researchers to consider how the pretesting work should be conducted in the first place, and to perhaps improve their practices; (b) forcing report-writers to think through all the elements that should be considered when writing reports; and (c) leading the survey pretesting field toward the production of reports that are comprehensive enough, and similar enough, to be made use of beyond the original authors or organization...

3.7 Occupation and Education variables for Comparative Researchers

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by: Eric Harrison - City University London, United Kingdom

3.7.1 The use of cross-national survey data to operationalise social class

E. Harrison[1]
[1]City University London, United Kingdom

The accurate measurement of occupation is valuable not only in its own right, but also because it is one of the basic pieces of information needed to derive many widely-used class schemas. In the context of cross-national research this also requires a high degree of harmonisation across countries. Despite considerable efforts in this direction, users accept that a combination of institutional differences and human error lead to less than optimal validity. Thus however conceptually rigorous the class measure, it is likely to be operationalised using survey data that is frequently imperfect and always incomplete.

3.7.2 Drop-out rates during completion of an occupation search tree in web-surveys

K. Tijdens[1]

[1]Erasmus University, Netherlands

Web-surveys are disadvantageous for self-identification of occupation because unidentifiable and too aggregate responses can't be corrected during survey completion. Therefore, statistical agencies judge the measurement of the occupation variable in web-surveys too risky. Two solutions are discussed: online text string matching and a search tree, both using an occupational database. The latter is commonly used by online jobsites, the former not well developed today.

3.7.3   The standardization of background variables related to occupation in the ISSP

J. Edlund[1], I. Bechert[2]
[1]Department of Sociology, University of Umea, Sweden; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is one of the most used data bases among scholars involved in cross-national research. The program originally started out as a collaborative item exchange project, focusing mostly on the measurement equivalence of attitudinal items. Less effort was put on creating standardized measurements of key sociological background variables, such as those related to the labor market, e.g., occupation, sector, and labor market status. With the growth of the ISSP – at present more than 40 countries are involved – the less than optimal standardization of background variables created increasing problems for scholars. Some years ago, the ISSP set up a task force, the Demographic Methods Group (DMG) addressing these problems. In 2009, the ISSP implemented the work by the DMG and started changing the measurement of background variables in order to improve standardization...

3.7.4   Occupation as a key survey variable: concepts, measurement, coding methods and accuracy

P. Elias[1]
[1]Insiitute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, United Kingdom

This presentation reviews progress that has been made over the last 20 years towards improving the quality of information on occupations as collected in censuses and surveys. The author draws on his experience in developing three UK national occupational classifications (SOC90, SOC2000 and SOC2010), together with the work he has performed for the International Labour Office and Eurostat to help develop a harmonised classiifciation of occupatations for use within the European Research Area. The presentation will cover conceptual issues, procedures for the collection of occupational information, coding problems, the use of software for coding. It concludes with an assessment of the current quality of occupational information in a variety of survey sources.

3.8   Internet panels for the general population: Fact or fiction III

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by:

- Edith De Leeuw - University of Utrecht, Netherlands
- Annette Scherpenzeel - CentERdata, Netherlands

3.8.1   Are reluctant panelists worth the effort? Analysis of measurement error in a probability-based Internet panel.

C. Roberts[3], P. Sturgis[1], N. Allum[2]
[1]University of Southampton, United Kingdom; [2]University of Essex, United Kingdom; [3]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Internet panel surveys based on probability samples of the population present new and exciting opportunities for gathering social science data. Yet despite their considerable appeal, particularly with respect to measurement quality (for example, the potential to reduce bias on socially sensitive questions, the avoidance of

interviewer effects, and the possibility to exploit all the benefits of computer-assisted questionnaire administration), threats to data quality persist in the form of nonresponse and attrition, and the possibility that over time, the responses of even the most loyal panelists may exhibit effects associated with learning or declining motivation...

3.8.2   Quality of a probability-based online panel for the social sciences in Germany: first results.

B. Struminskaya[2], I. Schaurer[1], W. Bandilla[2], L. Kaczmirek[2]
[1]GESIS, Germany; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

It has been acknowledged, that only probability-based online surveys can claim their results to be generalizable to the target population. In Germany a probability-based online access panel is organized by GESIS. Respondents are recruited by telephone (landline and mobile).
Such a recruitment strategy poses a problem in terms of non-response as there are several decisions to be made by potential panelists. They have to take part in the telephone interview, agree to become a member of the panel and fill in the online questionnaires. This multistep selection is a potential threat to the quality and generalizability of data collected online.

3.8.3   A Comparison Web Study to Examine Panel Reuse Effects in an Advertising Tracking Study

F. Vakalia[2], S. Turner[2], L. Brewer[2], A. Jacobe[2], S. Marsh[1]
[1]Fors Marsh Group, United States; [2]Fors Marsh Group LLC, United States

Although probability-based online panels provide many advantages such as quality sample, higher response rates and potential for longitudinal design surveys, this paper discusses the limitations and drawbacks to the continued use of a probability based web panel. One limitation that hinders sample quality is when panel respondents become conditioned to taking surveys, and may start to demonstrate bad survey taking behaviors, such as non-response and satisficing.

3.8.4   Applying maximum entropy weighting to on line panel data collection

A. Bianchi[1], S. Biffignandi[1], E. Hartmann[2], J. Sekhon[2]
[1]University of Bergamo, Italy; [2]University of Berkley, United States

A generalization of maximum entropy weighting (Maxent) is studied to allow for solutions when the data are not full rank and, more importantly, to find the best solution possible when the population moments cannot be perfectly matched or when a perfect match would involve a large degree of extrapolation. Maxent generalization is used to reweight a sample to match observed population moments. It is noted that by freeing the unit weights to vary smoothly across units greatly increases the space of potentially good matching solutions and maximazes the use of available information. Propensity score weighting can be combined with MaxEnt When the weights are highly variables, alternative methods might be used, such as PSM or a doubly robust method—i.e., first weight and then estimate a model on the data.

3.9   The Quality of Longitudinal Survey Data: Measurement Error & Attrition II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Ulrich Krieger - SHARE MEA University of Mannheim, Germany
- Peter Lugtig - Utrecht University, Netherlands
- Emanuela Sala - University of Milano Bicocca, Italy
- Noah Uhrig - University of Essex, United Kingdom

3.9.1   Panel Attrition Arising from a Switch of Fieldwork Agencies in the IAB Household Panel Study PASS

G. Mueller[1]
[1]Institute for Employment Research, Germany

Ongoing longitudinal surveys seldom switch fieldwork agencies between waves. The possible effects of such a change are difficult to estimate in advance and have, until now, rarely been explored. In addition, data privacy statements hamper the switch between fieldwork agencies in practice. Against this backdrop, this article documents the change of fieldwork agency in the IAB Household Panel Study "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS). As in most other academic surveys within the Federal Republic of Germany, the households to be surveyed in PASS were ensured in advance in writing ("Datenschutzblatt"), among other things, that their name and address data would not be passed on to third parties...

3.9.2   Survey Burden, attrition and alteri participation in the pairfam panel

U. Krieger[1]
[1]SHARE MEA University of Mannheim, Germany

The German family panel study is an annually conducted panel survey of individuals. In addition to the main respondents and their partners, since wave two their parents and their children are also approached for an interview. The aim of this design is to draw an accurate picture of the family situation of the survey respondent. The main respondent has a gatekeeper function in providing access to the alteri respondents connected to them by facilitating or declining information and or consent to interviews on their partners, parents and children.

3.9.3   Re-engaging with survey non-respondents: Evidence from three household panels

N. Watson[1], M. Wooden[1]
[1]University of Melbourne, Australia

Most analyses of non-response in longitudinal surveys are concerned with the decisions respondents make to continue participation. Yet a portion of the fieldwork effort is spent in re-engaging non-respondents with the survey, resulting in non-monotonic attrition. This suggests that analyses of the decision to continue participation needs to be complemented with analyses of the decision taken to recommence participation. Are the design features and fieldwork practices that we adopt to encourage continued participation also appropriate to encourage non-respondents to be re-interviewed at a later wave?

3.9.4   "I still don't know": Non-substantive responses in longitudinal data

R. Young[1], D. Johnson[1]
[1]The Pennsylvania State University, United States

The presence of item non-response in longitudinal data is typically regarded as a nuisance that may bias statistical inference. Researchers have rarely considered the possibility that some types of non-substantive response in fact may offer informative missing data in a longitudinal framework. In this paper we use two waves of the National Survey of Midlife in the United States (n = 7,108) to explore whether "Don't know" (DK) response propensity is consistent among individuals over time. The stability and predictive power of DK responses from one survey wave to the next may have important implications for survey design features, methods for reducing unit and item non-response, and predicting future panel attrition. Uncorrelated DK responses over time may indicate contextual survey factors rather than reflecting a stable personal trait...

3.10   Macro Mechanisms and Macro Hypotheses II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Hans-Jürgen Hans-Jürgen Andreß - University of Cologne, Germany
- Heiner Meulemann - University of Köln, Germany

3.10.1   Status Attainment Patterns in European Societies

P. Tufis[1]
[1]The Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy, Romania

The paper proposes a systematic comparison of status attainment models across a wide array of European societies with different types of socio-political systems. The objective is to estimate the degree of homogeneity in status attainment patterns within regions of countries classified according to several criteria: geographical, cultural, and linguistic, labor markets and political systems, and the welfare state. Four broad regions are employed: Continental European, social-democratic, Mediterranean, and Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries. The research also attempts to give an answer to the question regarding the influence of socio-political arrangements on status attainment patterns and discusses differences in status attainment models between former communist countries from CEE and Western 'settled' capitalist countries...

3.10.2   Employment Protection Legislation: Contrasting Effects on Individual Unemployment Risks

J. Bennett[1]
[1]GK SOCLIFE, University of Cologne, Germany

Individual unemployment risks are primarily determined by the level of education a person has acquired. The highly-skilled are remarkably less often unemployed in comparison to the low-skilled.
However, the extent of such an imbalance is affected by institutional factors. Hereby, the paper builds on the still ongoing discussion of labour market flexibility. The focus is on the strictness of employment protection legislation (EPL), which has particularly been criticized as employment barrier for disadvantaged groups in the labour market.

3.10.3   The Experience of Social Mobility and the Formation of Attitudes Toward Income Redistribution

A. Schmidt[1]
[1]GK SOCLIFE, University of Cologne, Germany

The study aims to explain the genesis of attitudes toward redistribution by applying the theory of causal attribution to the phenomenon of subjective social mobility. The paper asks two questions: (1.) Are attitudes toward income redistribution affected by the subjective experience of social mobility, and, (2.) how are these effects moderated by cultural contexts? These questions refer to a potential long-term feedback process between a welfare state's success in providing equal opportunities and individual attitudes toward welfare state actions. The hypotheses are tested with a multilevel design based on 21 countries and three time-points using international survey data from the ISSP (International Social Survey Programme). The results suggest that the experience of downward mobility leads to an increase in the support for redistribution, while the experience of upward mobility leads to a decrease in support for redistribution...

3.11   Measurement equivalence in cross-cultural survey research II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by: Jouni Kuha - London School of Economics, United Kingdom

3.11.1   Using indicators of statistical fit to explore cross-national patterns in latent class models

S. Stares[1], N. Mejlgaard[2]
[1]London School of Economics, United Kingdom; [2]University of Aarhus, Denmark

Latent variable models of cross-national survey data often fit better in some countries and worse in others, suggesting that the interpretation of the measurement model is more substantively plausible in some than in others. We use marginal residual fit statistics to investigate whether a 32-country latent class analysis can be improved by identifying those groups of countries that are most similar and most different in terms of interpretation, breaking a single joint model for the total sample into a few more satisfactory models for smaller groups of countries. We use it to inform our substantive understanding of public participation in science and technology across Europe.

3.11.2   Examining European attitudes towards the governance of biotechnologies: Who trusts whom?

N. Allum[3], P. Stoneman[1], G. Revuelta[4], P. Rudolf[2]
[1]University of Southampton, United Kingdom; [2]London School of Economics and Political Science, United Kingdom; [3]University of Essex, United Kingdom; [4]Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

It is a well-established finding that citizens who approve of new or controversial technologies tend to trust those seen as responsible for their development. This trust-approval nexus encompasses scientists and their institutions, governments, regulators and the industries involved in bringing products to the market. In this paper we examine the social-structural factors and value-orientations that predispose Europeans to trust or distrust these actors with respect to two controversial technologies – animal cloning and synthetic biology. The former is relatively familiar to many people in 2010 but the latter has barely registered with any but the most informed strata of the European public. We capitalise on this contrast to examine the variables that act to produce default positions of trust and distrust amongst Europeans for unfamiliar and familiar technologies...

3.11.3   Worry about Crime among European Citizens: A Latent Class Analysis of Cross-National Data

J. Jackson[1], J. Kuha[1]
[1]London School of Economics, United Kingdom

Fear of crime troubles citizens and policy-makers across the industrialised and industrialising world, yet comparative analyses are surprisingly rare. Drawing upon data from the European Social Survey, we assess the dimensionality of four categorical variables that together address the incidence and impact of worry about crime. A model-assisted method based on latent class modelling produces a categorical scale with six levels that is comparable across countries. We estimate national levels of worry about crime in 23 European countries and we compare the findings with those produced by the standard single indicator (perceptions of the safety of streets after dark). We finish with a call for comparative work on fear of crime that goes beyond description to address the complex psychological (micro) and sociological (macro) mechanisms underpinning this far-reaching social and political phenomenon...

3.12   Effects of Interviewers in Sample Surveys II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by:

- Gabriele Durrant - University of Southampton, United Kingdom
- Ian Brunton-Smith - University of Surrey, United Kingdom

3.12.1   Interviewer Effects on Wave Nonresponse in Longitudinal Surveys

G. Durrant[1], R. Vassallo[1], P. Smith[1]
[1]University of Southampton, United Kingdom

It is widely recognized that interviewers play an important role in achieving contact and cooperation from sample members in face-to-face surveys. So far, however, much research on interviewer effects on nonresponse has been carried out for cross-sectional surveys. For longitudinal surveys, although some processes may be

similar to those in cross-sectional surveys, a number of complicating factors exist, such as that response needs to be achieved across several waves and that interviewers may change over time.

3.12.2   Personality Traits and Interviewer Effects in Face-To-Face Surveys

M. Kroh[1]
[1]German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

The influence of interviewer characteristics on survey responses in face-to-face interviews is typically hard to study. On the one hand, the regional assignment of interviewers in cross-sectional surveys makes it difficult to disentangle regional from interviewer variation in survey responses. On the other hand, the experimental assignment of interviewers is often limited to single characteristics (e.g., gender, race, etc.). The present study identifies interviewer effects by longitudinal changes in interviewers in the German Socio-Economic Panel. An interviewer-survey that mimics the personal questionnaire allows us to study the adjustment of respondents' answers to the opinions of changing interviewers in a variety of reported attitudes and behaviours...

3.12.3   Knocking on Respondents' Doors - Unit Non-Response and Non-Contact in a Large Wealth Survey

J. Le Blanc[2], I. Noack[1], T. Schmidt[2]
[1]Saarland University, Germany; [2]Deutsche Bundesbank, Germany

This paper analyses the impact of interviewers and stratification on unit non-response and non-contact in face-to-face surveys. While most studies investigate differences across geographical areas, we focus on differences across wealth strata within Germany. We also contribute to the existing literature by studying stratification and interviewer effects as well as interactions of both.
The data for our analysis comes from the new German survey on Private Households and their Finances (PHF), which oversamples "wealthy" areas in Germany. Making use of the special sampling design of the PHF, we analyse differences between wealthy and other strata as contact and cooperation behaviour across these groups may differ.

3.12.4   Interviewers and data accuracy in the survey on household income and wealth (SHIW)

A. Neri[1], G. Ilardi[1]
[1]Banca d'Italia, Italy

The paper investigates the interviewer contribution to data accuracy in the survey on household income and wealth conducted by the Bank of Italy (SHIW). In particular, I focus on the interaction of the two major survey error components in the SHIW: unit nonresponse and measurement error. The main research question is whether interviewers who are good at recruiting respondents also good at collecting data of good quality. This information has implications for interviewer recruitment and training and it is of paramount importance for improving data quality.

3.12.5   Measurement of vaccination coverage based on vaccination cards in a health survey of children and adolescents – interviewer effects and alternatives

C. Poethko-Mueller[1], M. Schlaud[1]
[1]Robert Koch Institute, Germany

Aim
Given the absence of a 'gold standard' for measuring vaccination status in health surveys, on-site assessment of vaccination cards by study physicians and algorithm-based analyses of complete vaccination data were compared.
Method
The nationally representative German Health Interview and Examination Survey for Children and Adolescents (KiGGS) of the Robert Koch Institute surveyed 17,641 children. Participants were invited to study centres,

where they filled in questionnaires and had a computer assisted personal interview by a physician. Vaccination cards were presented and photocopied for later data entry. The frequency of missing values and interviewer variability were estimated for on-site assessment. Rates of false positive and false negative ratings were calculated.
Results

3.13   Causal designs in non-experimental research

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by:

- Samuel Bendahan - University of Lausanne, Switzerland
- Marius Brulhart - University of Lausanne, Switzerland
- Lorenz Goette - University of Lausanne, Switzerland
- Rafael Lalive - University of Lausanne, Switzerland
- Philippe Jacquart - University of Lausanne, Switzerland

3.13.1   Can We Do Well by Doing Good? A Reassessment of the Health Benefits of Volunteering Using Propensity Score Models

L. TAO[1], L. JIN[1]
[1]The Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

It has long been argued that altruistic behavior, such as volunteering, may benefit health through a variety of psychological and social pathways. A number of longitudinal studies have linked baseline volunteering activities with positive health outcomes during the follow-up. However, individuals who volunteer can be drastically different from those who do not, in ways that are highly consequential to health outcomes. The problem of endogeneity can be serious even with longitudinal study design and an extensive array of control variables. The main goal of this study is to reassess the presumed health benefits of volunteering using propensity score models. We use the data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) in the USA, which is a longitudinal survey spanning 15 years from 1993 to 2008. We first replicated the results from a published study by Luoh and Herzog on volunteering and health using the data from 1997 to 2000...

3.13.2   Estimating Causal Effects Using Observational Design: Adjustment for Selection Bias in Complex Longitudinal Data on Early Maternal Employment Effects

Y. Im[1]
[1]University of Chicago, United States

This paper articulates causal inference concepts and methods in the context of a non-experimental study of time-varying treatments. In the presence of time-varying confounders, defined as covariates that are outcomes of prior treatments but also predictors of later treatment assignments, standard methods of adjustment can lead to bias—due to special problems of endogeneity. To cope with this problem, the current study applies inverse-probability-of-treatment weighting (IPTW) to complex longitudinal data. Unlike standard statistical methods, IPTW can appropriately adjust for confounding and selection bias due to measured time-varying covariates affected by prior exposure. IPTW is a direct function of the propensity score, as the weight is completely determined by the fitted propensity score model and is estimated parametrically...

3.13.3   Propensity Score Methods for Causal Inference: The Relative Importance of Covariate Selection, Reliable Measurement, and Choice of Analytic Technique

P. Steiner[1]
[1]University of Wisconsin - Madison, United States

The popularity of propensity score methods for estimating causal treatment effects from observational studies using survey data strongly increased during the past decade. However, the success of these methods in removing selection bias mainly rests on strong assumptions and the competent implementation of a specific propensity score technique. Using a within-study comparison by Shadish, Clark & Steiner (2008) that compares treatment effect estimates from a non-equivalent control group design with self-selection and a corresponding randomized experiment, the relative importance of four factors in removing selection bias is assessed (Steiner et al...

3.14 Multiple imputation of complex data designs I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by:

- Jost Reinecke - University of Bielefeld , Germany
- Martin Spiess - Hamburg University, Department of Psychology, Germany
- Kristian Kleinke - University of Bielefeld , Germany
- Roel de Jong - University of Hamburg, Faculty of Psychology, Germany

3.14.1 Multiple Imputation using nonparametric regression

R. de Jong[1]
[1]University of Hamburg, Faculty of Psychology, Germany

Multiple imputation by Fully Conditional Specification (FCS) has been very popular among practitioners in recent years because of its simple concept and straightforward application through readily available software. Predictive Mean Matching (PMM) and Passive Imputation (PI) are marginal imputation methods typically implemented in FCS software to handle non-linear relationships between variables. We will show that with respect to marginal imputation models, linear relations are the exception, rather than the rule. Moreover, we show that both PMM and PI can lead to bias or low coverage rates in the inference based on multiply imputed data. We propose a new method for imputing continuous data where both the conditional mean and variance of the variable to be imputed is estimated using nonparametric regression. In conducted simulation experiments, the method has better statistical properties than existing alternatives...

3.14.2 Multiple Imputation of Incomplete Count Data

K. Kleinke[1], J. Reinecke[1]
[1]University of Bielefeld , Germany

Over the last couple of years multiple imputation has become a popular and widely accepted technique to handle missing data properly. Although various multiple imputation procedures have been implemented in all major statistical packages, currently available software is still highly limited regarding the imputation of incomplete count data. As count data analysis typically makes it necessary to fit statistical models that are suited for count data like Poisson or negative binomial models, also imputation procedures should be specially tailored to the statistical specialities of count data. We present flexible and easy to use software to create multiple imputations of incomplete ordinary, overdispersed and/or zero-inflated count data under a Poisson, quasi-Poisson or hurdle model respecitively. Our procedures work as add-ons for the popular and powerful MICE software (van Buuren & Groothuis-Oudshoorn, 2010)...

3.14.3 An Assessment of Missing Data of Confirmatory Factor Analysis with Categorical Questionnaires

L. Tsai[1], C. Yang[2]

[1]Graduate School of Educational Measurement
& Statistics, National Taichung University, Taiwan; [2]Graduate School of Educational Measurement
& Statistics National Taichung University, Taiwan

This article aims to propose the Learning Vector Quantization(LVQ) approach to impute missing information and sampling weights in inferring the accuracy of population parameters of CFA models with categorical questionnaires. Survey data with missing background information, such as gender, age, and race, are very familiar. However, the information is critical for calculating the stratum sampling weight for each respondent. Asparouhov (2005), Tsai and Yang (2008), and Yang and Tsai (2006) have described that appropriate imputation can further improve the precision of estimation as the importance of using weights in confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) model. The questionnaires with categorical responses are not well established yet. In the current article, a simulation study was conducted to compare the LVQ with Non-weighted, List-wise deletion, and weighting-adjustment class method...

3.14.4   Combining Distinct Datasets

D. Bell[2], A. Bowes[1]
[1]University of Stirling, United Kingdom; [2]University of St, United Kingdom

This presentation examines methods of fusing survey datasets probabilistically. This is part of the DAMES (Data Management through e-Social Science) project at the University of Stirling. The presentation focuses on the conditions under which inference on relationships embedded within the "global" data structure can be retrieved. The problem is presented as an application of multiple imputation and is implemented through the imputation algorithms available within Stata 11. As well as Monte Carlo results, an application to social care data is discussed.
The presentation also describes how this methodology is implemented within the DAMES framework.

3.15   Comparative research I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by:

- Willem E. Saris - Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain
- Paolo Moncagatta - Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

3.15.1   Evaluation of the quality of questions across countries using Split ballot MTMM experiments

W. Saris[1], M. Revilla[1]
[1]Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

In the ESS the Split Ballot Multi-Trait Multi-Method (SB-MTMM) approach has been used in each round to evaluate the quality of some of the questions. In the classical MTMM design each respondent has to answer three different forms of the same question for at least three different concepts. Because the repetition of three alternative forms for the same question may lead to problems of memory effects or irritation, Saris, Satorra and Coenders (2005) developed the SB-MTMM approach. In this approach each respondent gets only twice an alternative form of the same question. The quality parameters of these questions can be estimated nevertheless because two or more random samples of the population are used where one group gets forms 1 and 2 and the other group forms 1 and 3...

3.15.2   Cross-National Survey Methods in Migration Research: Lessons From the IS Academy Survey in Burundi and Ethiopia

M. Siegel[1], S. Fransen[1], K. Kuschminder[1]
[1]Maastricht University, Netherlands

This paper deals with issues facing researchers when working across countries, specifically when working in the area of migration research using the specific cases of survey implementation in Burundi and Ethiopia. The main areas where we focus our attention is on how definitions are used, language and translation, cultural sensitivities and diversity, practicalities (including: finding the right survey partner and the roles and responsibilities of each party as well as infrastructure challenges and solutions) and safety and security.

3.15.3   Incomplete data handling in cross-national longitudinal studies

H. Oud[1], M. Delsing[2]
[1]Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Netherlands; [2]Praktikon, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Data collection in big cross-national longitudinal studies ideally requires exactly the same instruments to be administered at exactly the same time points in all participating countries. Because of language problems, poor coordination between countries and many other problems, this ideal seldom is realized in practice. As a result, because of large quantities of missing data, the main purpose of the cross-national study, comparability between nations, often is not achieved.

3.15.4   Equivalence of the left right scale across countries

W. Weber[1], W. Saris[1]
[1]Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

One of the most frequently used scales in survey research is the 11 points left right self placement scale. This scale has also been used in comparative research even though it is not at all clear if the scale is comparable among individuals and across countries. In order to test the comparability multiple indicators are necessary. By means of equivalence testing different types of left-right scales can be compared among individuals and across countries. In Round 4 of the ESS alternative forms of this left right scale have been presented to the respondents in all participating countries. The results of the test of equivalence of these scales across countries will be presented.

3.16   Natural Experiments in Survey Research

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by:

- Henning Best - University of Mannheim, Germany
- Gerrit Bauer - University of Mannheim, Germany

3.16.1   Agree-Disagree Response Format versus Importance Judgment

D. Krebs[1]
[1]University of Giessen, Germany

Abstract
Characteristics of response scales are important factors in guiding cognitive processes underlying the choice of a response category in responding to the request for an answer on an attitude item. This paper deals with two different requests and two different response formats as well, yet addressing the same topic. For example, assessing the importance of an item to respondents one can ask directly for importance judgments (on a scale ranging from very important to unimportant) or one can formulate an item containing already the statement of importance and then offer a response scale ranging from agree to disagree. In both cases responses express respondents' subjective importance of identical items and therefore responses can be expected to be similar on both response formats.

3.16.2   Ethnic Discrimination in the German Housing Market. A Field Experiment on the Underlying Mechanisms.

A. Horr[1], C. Hunkler[2], C. Kroneberg[2]
[1]Mannheim Centre for European Social Research MZES, University of Mannheim, Germany; [2]University of Mannheim, Germany

We study ethnic discrimination in the rental housing market of a German metropolitan area using a telephone audit design; i.e., randomly assigned testers called landlords who had advertised apartments for rent. While earlier field experiments focused on assessing the degree of discrimination by varying the ethnicity of testers, we also try to identify the mechanisms behind landlords' behavior. To distinguish between information- and taste-based discrimination, we added two additional experimental variations: (1) whether or not at the beginning of the call testers disclosed information on having a stable job, and (2) whether or not testers with an ethnic minority (Turkish) name spoke with an accent. Using fixed-effects models to account for unobserved heterogeneity in apartments and landlords, we find no significant discrimination against callers with Turkish names in invitations for apartment viewings...

3.16.3   Causal Effects of Suppression Policy in a Market for Heroin: A Natural Quasi-Experiment with DiD-Estimation

R. Berger[2], N. Braun[1]
[1]LMU Muenchen, Germany; [2]University of Leipzig, Germany

We focus on the market effects at the retail level of a more severe suppression of hard drug supply. For the empirical examination we use data from a natural quasi-experiment. This was possible after surveys had been conducted in the visible drug scenes in the cities of Bern and Zurich during the summer of 1997 (n=624). After these surveys, a remarkable change in police suppression towards middlemen and dealers of hard drugs, who were not using drugs themselves, started in the city of Bern in January of 1998 (campaign "Citro"). By repeating the surveys in summer 1998 in both cities (n=419) we used Bern as test group and Zurich - where no change in police suppression had happened - as control group.

3.16.4   Curbside Collection and Participation in Household Waste Recycling: A Causal Analysis

H. Best[1], T. Kneip[2], G. Bauer[1]
[1]University of Mannheim, Germany; [2]MEA, University of Mannheim, Germany

This paper tests hypotheses on the causal effect of a reduction of behavioral cost on participation in household waste recycling. We use data from a natural experiment in Cologne, Germany and employ propensity score matching and conditional fixed effects regression to identify the treatment effect. The empirical data was collected in a panel survey in three city districts; in one of the districts, the traditional bring-scheme was replaced with a curbside scheme between the two panel waves. Using this data we can identify the causal effect of curbside collection, its variation between types of recyclables, and its elasticity with regard to the distance to collection containers in the bring-scheme condition. First results indicate that a curbside scheme is most efficient for plastics, metal cans and packaging and less efficient for paper...

3.17   Construction of Answer Scale Formats in Questionnaires I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by: Natalja Menold - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

3.17.1   Experiments on the Design of the Left-Right Self-Assessment Scale

C. Zuell[1], E. Scholz[1], D. Behr[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

The left-right self-placement is one of the most frequently used measures for ideological self-identification in empirical political science research. However, the respondents' understanding of "left" and "right" is only rarely tested.

3.17.2 Comparisons of "Frequency" and "Intensity" Based Perceived Cognitive Function Using Item Response Theory Models

J. Lai[1], Z. Butt[1], D. Cella[1]
[1]Northwestern University, United States

BACKGROUND. Cognitive dysfunction is a common concern for children with various chronic illnesses. Routine assessment of cognition enables prompt referral for comprehensive testing or intervention. Scales of child- and parent-perceived cognitive function (PCF) may be ideal methods for repeated assessment given their ease of administration, low cost and relevance to patients' daily lives. The purpose of this analysis was to compare symptom frequency vs intensity rating scales using Item Response Theory (IRT) models.

3.17.3 Cognitive process in answering questions: Are verbal labels in rating scales attended to?

N. Menold[1], L. Kaczmirek[1], T. Lenzner[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Two different formats of labelling in rating scales are commonly used in questionnaires: verbal labels for the end categories only (END form), and verbal labels for each of the categories (ALL form). On the one hand, there are a lot of research findings which recommend the usage of the ALL form, but on the other hand, there is no clear evidence whether this only holds true for short answer scales (e.g. with up to five categories) or also for longer answer scales (e.g. with seven categories).

3.17.4 Middle alternatives revisited: How the neither/nor response acts as a 'face-saving' way of saying 'I don't know'

P. Sturgis[1], C. Roberts[2]
[1]University of Southampton, United Kingdom; [2]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

In this paper, we use follow-up probes administered to respondents who initially select the mid-point in bi-polar attitude rating scales to determine whether they selected this alternative in order to indicate opinion neutrality, or to indicate that they do not have an opinion on the issue. We find the vast majority of responses turn out to be 'don't knows' and that reallocating these responses from the mid-point to the don't know category significantly alters descriptive inferences. Our findings have important implications for the design and analysis of bipolar rating scales.

3.18 Challenges in Educational Surveys I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by:

- Hans Kiesl - University of Applied Sciences Regensburg, Germany
- Alina Matei - Institute of Statistics, University of Neuchatel; Institute of Pedagogical Research and Documentatio, Switzerland
- Leyla Mohadjer - Westat, United States

3.18.1 Cross-National Surveys of Educational Achievement of Students – the Case of PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment)

K. Rust[2], R. Adams[1]

[1]Australian Council for Educational Research and University of Melbourne, Australia; [2]Westat and University of Maryland, United States

Over the past 20 years cross-national comparisons of educational achievement of school students have been increasingly frequent, and the results are now well-publicized. These studies constitute a unique blend of survey sampling and psychometric methodologies. By taking advantage of the fact that individual student results are not required, but rather data on the distribution of achievement across the student population, these studies are able to provide rich detail while only requiring limited student time and moderate size samples of schools and students.

3.18.2 Preparing for the First Cycle of the Programme of International Assessment of Adult Competency (PIAAC)

L. Mohadjer[1]
[1]Westat, United States

An extensive amount of research has been conducted and results have shown that there is a strong relationship between adult competency levels and economic success and social advancement of both individuals and countries. Thus it comes as no surprise that European governments are increasingly interested in understanding the level and distribution of competency levels in their populations and how they compare with other countries in Europe or around the world.

3.18.3 The National Educational Panel Study in Germany: Purpose, Design and Challenges

J. von Maurice[2], V. Stocké[1], H. Blossfeld[2]
[1]University of Bamberg, Germany; [2]National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), Germany

Education is a key factor in modern societies for individual life chances as well as for economic growth. Therefore there is a high demand for high-quality data and in particular for panel data in the area of educational research. Consequently the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) has been established in Germany. Panel data have methodological advantages and allows to describe educational trajectories over the live course and to test different theoretical approaches about educational success and competence development. The NEPS distinguishes eight stages in the live course that are integrated by five theoretical perspectives...

3.18.4 Two-stage indirect sampling of Kindergarten children in the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS)

S. Koch[1]
[1]National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), Germany

In general sampling is based on a complete list. Complete lists of information concerning all units of the target population enable using sampling strategies and getting – depending on the quality of list and strategy – unbiased estimators for parameters of the target population. Without a sampling frame direct sampling is not possible. In this situation Lavallée (2007) suggests to use an indirect sampling approach. If there exists a population with an available sampling frame and this population is connected to the target population in a uniquely defined manner, indirect sampling allows provision of a random sample of the target population and of weights permitting an unbiased estimation of population parameters. The connection between both populations can be described by an indicator variable...

3.19 National minorities in (inter)national surveys: Bias, Precision and data quality

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Francesco Laganà - University of Lausanne, Switzerland
- Lavinia Gianettoni - Misc - University of Lausanne, Switzerland
- Oliver Lipps - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

3.19.1   What standard surveys can learn from immigrant surveys

J. Dollmann[1], F. Kalter[2], I. Kogan[2]
[1]Mannheim Centre for European Social Research MZES, University of Mannheim, Germany; [2]University of Mannheim, Germany

The problems when interviewing immigrants in standard population surveys are well documented. Their contact and cooperation rates are usually lower compared to their native counterparts. Moreover, higher attrition rates aggravate this problem, leading to overall lower response rates in panel studies. Preliminary results from the German part of the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU) show that both set of problems can be solved by using a tailored design approach. In this contribution, we focus on the parental sub survey of CILS4EU consisting of a self-completion interview with a telephone follow up in case the questionnaire was not returned by the parents...

3.19.2   National minorities and their representation in Swiss surveys. Analysis of causes and remedies

F. Laganà[2], G. Elcheroth[2], O. Lipps[1]
[1]FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland; [2]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

The paper presents the main results obtained from an interdisciplinary Swiss working group that analyses the representation of national minorities in social surveys. We address three research questions: Are national minorities, overall, correctly represented in Swiss surveys? Which minority communities, or social subgroups within them, are under-represented? How effective are solutions proposed in the methodological literature to correct for such minority bias?

3.19.3   Is it Possible to Measure Race and Ethnicity in the U.S. Census With Acceptable Accuracy?

D. Dillman[1]
[1]Washington State University, United States

Is it Possible to Measure Race and Ethnicity in the U.S. Census With Acceptable Accuracy?
Don A. Dillman

3.20   Preferences and Well-being in Europe I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by: Mariya Aleksynska - CEPII, France

3.20.1   Is habituation an illusion ? Using ”natural vignettes” to distinguish the satisfaction and the hedonic treadmills

X. Fontaine[1]
[1]Paris school of Economics - EHESS, France

Habituation to circumstances is a central topic for scientists interested in the determinants of well-being. Unfortunately, any attempt to evaluate the extent of this phenomenon (named ”hedonic treadmill” by Brickman & Campbell, 1971) using subjective well-being data is subject to some important methodological criticisms. The main of them arises from the plausible existence of what Kahneman called the ”satisfaction treadmill” (Kahneman, 1999).

3.20.2   Unemployment and well-being in Europe. The effect of country unemployment rate, work ethics and family ties.

M. Mikucka[1]
[1]Centre d'Etudes de Populations, de Pauvreté et de Politiques Socio-Economiques (CEPS / INSTEAD), Luxembourg

Subjective well-being literature shows that higher unemployment rate corresponds to lower psychological cost of own unemployment. The goal of the paper is to deepen the understanding of this regularity by investigating the role played by the work ethics and the strength of family ties. I analyze the European Values Study data (2008) for 36 countries using multilevel regression methodology.

3.21   Multilevel analysis in comparative research I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Bart Meuleman - University of Leuven, Belgium
- Elmar Schlueter - University of Cologne, Research Institute for Sociology, Germany

3.21.1   How many countries do you need to do multilevel modeling? A Monte Carlo Experiment comparing Frequentist and Bayesian approaches.

D. Stegmueller[1]
[1]University of Mannheim, Germany

Researchers in comparative research increasingly use multilevel models to test effects of country level factors on individual behavior. An underlying assumption of those models is asymptotic normality of country level random effects. However, applications in comparative research routinely involve only a small number of countries, which has led some researchers to question the utility of multilevel modeling. However, just how many countries constitute too small a sample is unclear and different author give widely different 'rules of thumb'. The key questions are: How many countries do we need to achieve reliable inferences? Does switching to a Bayesian approach, which does not rely on asymptotic justifications, lead to better results? To answer these, I present results from a Monte Carlo experiment, comparing estimation strategies for multilevel models based on Maximum Likelihood and Bayesian approaches...

3.21.2   Inequality in student achievement: a multilevel means and variance regression model

H. van de Werfhorst[1], R. Koçer[1]
[1] University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

This paper presents a multilevel means and variance regression model that assesses to what extent individual and contextual variables predict the mean score on dependent variables and the deviance from the mean. The model takes account of heteroskedasticity that results from deviances being related to predictor variables at the individual or contextual level. We apply the model to the well-known trade-off hypothesis that states that a country's level of between-school tracking has a positive effect on the mean student performance and magnifies its dispersion. We use the PISA 2006 data on science achievement. Similar to most earlier studies that relied on aggregate data, our findings refuted the trade-off hypothesis. Between-school tracking magnifies the variance in performance, but does not affect its mean.

3.21.3   Advantages and Disadvantages of Bayesian Multinomial Multilevel Analysis in Comparative Survey Research

J. Mewes[1]
[1]University of Bremen, Germany

Still, applications of multinomial multilevel techniques are scarce to find in the survey research literature. Given the sheer numbers of discrete questionnaire items with more than binary response categories available in comparative survey data, this shortcoming appears to be quite astonishing. One might argue that this is due to the lack of appropriate textbooks that could advice scholars how to conduct related analyses. Yet, this may not be the only barrier to multinomial multilevel modeling in comparative survey research. Given that the common frequentist approach does not yield useful model fit criterions in the case of multinomial multilevel analysis (like the common AIC or BIC measures in hierarchical linear models), the according results often lack valuable information. A possible solution to this problem seems to be offered by applying Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC for short) methods...

3.21.4   Cross-validating availability and random samples on the country-level in multilevel modeling

T. Beckers[1]
[1]University of Düsseldorf, Germany

Multilevel analysis has become a popular tool to analyze cross-sectional cross-national data sets with individuals (level 1) nested in countries (level 2). While the samples on level 1 can reasonably be assumed to be proper random samples or stratified random samples, the selection of countries is often less systematic. Most commonly the researcher is confronted with data sets which do not provide a full sample of countries of larger supranational entities. Thus a selection of countries is chosen which uses availability or convenience samples based on external criteria, e.g. existing research funding is the basis for the selection of a country. Although this aspect is not necessarily correlated with the research question, the randomness of the sample is undermined and the meaning of standard errors and significance tests of effect coefficients on level 2 is questioned...

3.22   European Values Study - methodological and substantive applications I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by:

- Wolfgang Jagodzinski - GESIS, Germany
- Ruud Luijkx - Tilburg University, Netherlands

3.22.1   Value orientations and left-right self-identification

O. Knutsen[1]
[1]University of Oslo, Norway

The left-right semantics are central in politics, at the elite level as well as on the level of mass politics. The left-right scale is often used to tap a general "left-right" orientation in politics and it is considered as expressions of different phenomena in multivariate analyses. According to the approach in this paper left-right identification is considered as an expression of value orientations. "Left" and "right" are ideological labels and self-location on a left-right scale is ideological self-identification because values motivate people to place themselves in the left-right scale.

3.22.2   Measuring support for democracy and non-democratic alternatives in Europe

C. Tufis[1]
[1]Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy of Science, Romania

The paper focuses on attitudes towards democracy, comparing how European citizens react to the principles of the political system in which they live. Using data from the European Values Survey (1990-2008, with focus on the 2008 wave), the paper attempts to understand the mechanisms of support for democracy and to identify both individual- and societal-level factors that affect people's attitudes towards democracy. Special

attention is given to former communist countries in Central and Eastern Europe, testing the hypothesis that the mechanisms of support in these countries are different from those existing in older democracies.

3.22.3   Simulating Political Cleavages with Survey Data: On the Meaning of Being "Left" in Different European Countries

G. Müller[1]
[1]Université de Fribourg, Switzerland

Left-wing ideology has in different European countries different political meanings. State ownership in industry, redistribution of wealth, social security, or universalistic social citizenship are some of the major ideological elements, which vary however from country to country with regard to their importance for those, who define themselves as being left.

3.22.4   Anti-liberal attitudes in Western Europe : comparing the effects of inequalities referring to individual situations and to international indicators

F. Gonthier[1]
[1]Institut d'Etudes Politiques - Université de Grenoble, France

The EVS gives the opportunity to analyze how the attitudes of Western Europeans towards economy have changed between 1990 and 2008. Confidence in major companies and liberal preferences concerning economy have strongly declined since 1990 ; whereas confidence in states economic or social functions and need for reforms have continuously increased. Moreover, this gradual erosion of the beliefs in market refers to different dimensions of anti-liberalism, that we can qualify as "interventionism", "egalitarism" and "radicality".

3.23   Informed pursuit of high response rates II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by:

- Achim Koch - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Andy Peytchev - RTI International, United States
- Ineke Stoop - The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP, Netherlands

3.23.1   Nonresponse strategies in the European Social Survey (ESS)

I. Stoop[1], A. Koch[2]
[1]The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP, Netherlands; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

The objective of the ESS is to design, develop and run a conceptually well-anchored and methodologically bullet-proof study of changing social attitudes and values. Achieving these aims in a cross-national context requires 'optimal comparability' in the operationalisation of the study within all participating countries. With regard to nonresponse this would mean equal response rates, and a balanced response composition in every country and every round. In order to attain this, a target response rate of 70% is prescribed in the central specifications, and countries are expected to allocate funds and deploy efforts to pursue this target.

3.23.2   Response rates: can we predict success?

A. Ramos[2], S. Lavado[1]
[1]Instituto de Ciências Sociais - University of Lisbon (ICS) , Portugal; [2]University of Lisboa - ICS, Portugal

The complaint is universal: it is increasingly difficult to achieve high response rates. Interviewers and respondents contribute to the problem in different ways (e.g. Hox, J., de Leeuw, E.,

& Kreft, I. 1991; Hox, J.,
& de Leeuw, E. 2002; Stoop 2005). Many reasons are given: people do not open the door to strangers; they are not even a little bit interested in listening to what the interviewer has to say; they do not trust in the interviewer; they believe that these studies are pointless; they cannot spend so much of their time answering a questionnaire…and so on. What can then be done to ensure a good sample and a reliable set of answers? With this presentation we aim to show the work that the Portuguese research team has been doing in order to achieve the requested response rates of the European Social Survey; the procedures that have been introduced in each round to improve results; the consequences of those improvements…

3.23.3   What do respondents and non respondents think of incentives? The ESS experience in Poland

F. Sztabinski[1], P. Sztabinski[1]
[1]Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

Background: Much like other countries, Poland has seen a systematically declining response rate in surveys. Incentives are recommended as one way to drive it higher (Dillman 2000, Biemer
& Lyberg 2003, Groves
& Couper 1998). On the other hand, ESS data analysis shows that in countries where incentives were used the response rate is somewhat lower in comparison with countries where no incentives were applied (Stoop et al., 2010). Based on authors' interpretation, this may stem from the fact that incentives were used in countries which struggle to achieve a satisfactory response rate. But it may also arise from non-adherence to general and country-specific rules of using incentives. In Poland, we have used incentives since Round 3 and monitored their effectiveness. In addition, we have conducted dedicated qualitative studies on the perception of incentives…

3.23.4   Are you really that different: The effect of tailor made response enhancing measures on the measurement of outcome variables

J. Kappelhof[1]
[1]Social and Cultural Planning office (SCP), Netherlands

In recent years the Netherlands institute for Social Research/SCP has conducted several surveys among minority ethnic populations. In order to achieve a high and balanced response general and tailor made measures were employed such as increased number of contact attempts, translated questionnaires, re-issuing refusals and bi-lingual interviewers.

3.24   The Quality of Longitudinal Survey Data: Measurement Error & Attrition III

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Ulrich Krieger - SHARE MEA University of Mannheim, Germany
- Peter Lugtig - Utrecht University, Netherlands
- Emanuela Sala - University of Milano Bicocca, Italy
- Noah Uhrig - University of Essex, United Kingdom

3.24.1   The Impact of Attrition on Healthy Life Expectancies Estimated Using Longitudinal Survey Data

M. Molla[1]
[1]National Center for Health Statistics , United States

AIMS: Summary measures of population health (SMPH) is used to summarize the health of a population taking into account both mortality and morbidity. One such measure is the remaining years of healthy life. Healthy life is estimated using data from cross-sectional or longitudinal health surveys. Models that use data from

cross-sectional surveys use prevalence rates whereas models based on data from longitudinal surveys use incidence. While models that use longitudinal survey data are superior in terms of methodology, they also have challenges. One such challenge is estimation bias caused by attrition.

3.24.2   Imputation of rounded duration data

J. van der Laan[1], L. Kuijvenhoven[1]
[1]Statistics Netherlands (CBS), Netherlands

One type of recall errors occurring in surveys are rounding errors. For example, in the Dutch Labour Force Survey where unemployed persons are asked how long they have been unemployed, there is clearly a tendency to give answers that are rounded off to years or half years. As rounding distorts the distribution of the variable of interest, estimates may be biased when these are dependent on the shape of the distribution. This can happen, for example, when performing regression analyses, or when the shape of the distribution itself is the statistic of interest. At Statistics Netherlands, there is an interest in publishing statistics on the distribution of unemployment durations. It is for example of interest to see whether certain policies mainly affect persons with long unemployment spells or mainly persons with short unemployment spells...

3.24.3   The effect of event history calendar on dating accuracy in an online survey

A. Neusar[1], S. Ježek[1]
[1]Masaryk University, Czech Republic

To increase the accuracy of dating various calendar methods like the event history calendar (EHC) have been used (e.g. Belli, Stafford,
& Alwin, 2009). Calendar methods incorporate aids into the common structured research interview that facilitate the respondents' recall. Studies have found small to substantial effect of calendar methods on dating accuracy. In our exploratory study we were interested if calendar methods can bring the some positive effect in a self-administered online questionnaire. The sample consists of 150 university students - volunteers. The dating questions in the online survey were both personal (days of illness; trip abroad) and public (joining EU; Tsunami in Indonesia). Random half were instructed to work out a self-instructed version of the EHC before going on with the survey items. We measured calendar completion and survey completion times as well as a manipulation check...

3.24.4   UNDERSTANDING AND ADJUSTING FOR WAVE NON-RESPONSE IN LONGITUDINAL STUDIES

I. Plewis[1]
[1]Social Statistics, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Promote the virtues of longitudinal studies and you will soon be challenged about the problem of missing data. Data are missing for a number of reasons and in a variety of ways. This talk will focus on the missingness that arises from wave non-response – cases that are missing at wave t but observed again at one or more later waves t + k. The prevalence of wave non-response will be described for a number of well-known longitudinal studies and the characteristics of wave non-respondents will be compared with attrition cases and consistent responders. The fact that wave non-respondents provide information not only before but also after a missing occasion offers opportunities for a better understanding of missingness mechanisms, including the possibility that data at wave t might be missing not at random in the Little and Rubin classification. The data measured after wave t give scope for improving imputation models...

3.25   Linking Survey and Administrative Data: A Methodological Perspective I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by:

- Julie Korbmacher - SHARE, MEA, University of Mannheim, Germany
- Annelies Blom - Survex - Survey Methods Consulting, Germany
- Joe Sakshaug - JPSM, University of Michigan, United States
- Mark Trappmann - Institute for Employment Research, Germany

3.25.1   Extending the Empirical Basis for Wealth Inequality Research Using Statistical Matching of Administrative and Survey Data

A. Rasner[1], J. Frick[1], M. Grabka[1]
[1]DIW Berlin, Germany

Social security entitlements are a substantial source of wealth that grows in importance over the individual's lifecycle. Despite its quantitative relevance, social security wealth has been thus far omitted from wealth inequality analyses. In Germany, it is the lack of adequate micro data that accounts for this shortcoming. The two main contributions of this paper are: First, to elaborate a statistical matching approach that complements information on net worth as surveyed in the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), a population representative panel study, with information on social security wealth from the Sample of Active Pension Accounts (SAPA), a large-scale administrative dataset maintained by the German Statutory Pension Insurance. In order to find out the best data fusion technique for the data at hand, we apply four statistical matching and imputation techniques to the population of retirees...

3.25.2   Nonresponse when linking survey data with administrative data

J. Korbmacher[1], M. Schroeder[2]
[1]SHARE, MEA, University of Mannheim, Germany; [2]DIW, Germany

The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) has collected retrospective life history data in its third wave (2008/2009) in thirteen European countries. In addition, in Germany, about 900 cases have been linked with the respondents consent to records of the German Pension Fund (Deutsche Rentenversicherung, DRV) in order to collect more exact and reliable measurements of income data and job spell information.

3.25.3   Correlates of obtaining informed consent to data linkage: Respondent, interview and interviewer characteristics

J. Burton[3], E. Sala[1], G. Knies[2]
[1]University of Milano Bicocca, Italy; [2]Institute for Social and Economic Research, United Kingdom; [3]University of Essex, United Kingdom

In the UK, in order to link individual-level administrative records to survey responses, a respondent needs to give their consent. This presentation explores whether characteristics of the respondent, the interviewer or survey design features influence consent. We use the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) combined with a survey of interviewers to model the probability that respondents consent to adding health and social security records to their survey responses.

3.25.4   A new cryptographic long-term stable key for generating panels based on survey and administrative data

R. Schnell[1], T. Bachteler[1], J. Reiher[1]
[1]University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Longitudinal micro data are a rich source of information on important research topics all through the social sciences. To obtain longitudinal data individuals must however be tracked over time. For example, in epidemiological research, a national cohort may be tracked lifelong in databases of health care providers. In criminological research, the identity of offenders has to be known for computing individual risk of recidivism.

3.26   Spatial approaches to cross-contextual analyses

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by: Guy Elcheroth - University of Lausanne, Switzerland

3.26.1   Spatial approaches to cross-contextual analyses: promises, challenges and new developments

G. Elcheroth[1]
[1]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

In this introductory paper, the main issues outlined in the overall session description will be developed. First of all - why should comparative survey researchers be interested at all in spatial approaches? Scale and zoning effects, conceptualised initially as a problem for comparative research, can similarly be viewed as an opportunity to learn more about the way social contexts shape human behaviour and social representations. The critical impact of variable definitions of contextual units on survey outcomes can rather easily be illustrated with findings from the European Social Survey. The introduction of a continuous distance function into such analyses allows then to study scale effects more systematically, and to clarify empirically the structure and boundaries of social systems within which contextual influences operate...

3.26.2   Estimating Constituency Preferences from Sparse Survey Data Using Auxiliary Geographic Information

P. Selb[1], S. Munzert[1]
[1]University of Konstanz, Germany

Measures of constituency preferences are of vital importance for the study of political representation and other research areas. Yet, such measures are often difficult to obtain. Previous survey-based estimates frequently lack precision and coverage due to small samples, rely on questionable assumptions, or require detailed auxiliary information about the constituencies' population characteristics. We propose an alternative Bayesian hierarchical approach that exploits minimal geographic information readily available from digitalized constituency maps. If at hand, social background data is easily integrated. To validate the method, we use national polls and district-level results from the 2009 German Bundestag election, an empirical case for which detailed structural information is missing.

3.26.3   The group threat hypothesis revisited with geographically weighted regression

C. Teney[1]
[1]Social Science Research Centre Berlin (WZB), Germany

The group threat hypothesis has been extensively tested on anti-immigrant vote with cross-national and national multilevel analyses, but with mixed results. The group threat hypothesis states that the perception by members of the majority group that an outside group threatens their group's prerogative is positively associated with prejudice against the outgroup (Quillian, 1995). This perceived collective threat is usually measured with macro-social conditions that are presumed to imply larger degrees of competition between the majority and ethnic minorities and thus to a greater perceived ethnic threat among the majority, namely both the immigrant and unemployment rates. This contribution aims at challenging the state of the art literature on the group threat hypothesis in explaining anti-immigrant vote by investigating the spatial variation of the association between group threat and anti-immigrant vote in Germany...

3.26.4   Beyond physical space: Examining the impact of contextual indicators weighted by spatial and social proximity in multilevel analyses of survey data

S. Penic[2], T. Junge[1]
[1]EPFL , Switzerland; [2]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

In multilevel models, geographic space is conceptualized as a discontinuous phenomenon that is divided into discrete, often arbitrarily defined units with fixed boundaries. Such a practice ignores the fact that usually there are important social, economic, and institutional ties that link residents from different units and that these links are stronger as proximity between the units is higher. In this study we argue that interdependence between the spatial units does not only result from physical proximity between them, but also from their social proximity. We illustrate this assumption with findings from comparative survey research conducted in post-war communities across the former Yugoslavia...

3.27 Methodological and technical challenges in surveys of immigrant-background and ethnic minority groups I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Laura Morales - Institute for Social Change, University of Manchester, United Kingdom
- Mónica Méndez - Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), Spain

3.27.1 The role of functional equivalence in the application of psychometric instruments to migrant populations

P. Brzoska[1], O. Razum[1]
[1]Bielefeld University, School of Public Health, Dept. of Epidemiology
& Int. Public Health, Germany

Background:
In quantitative migrant health research, researchers often apply instruments validated only for the source populations of the migrants. However, after years in the host country, migrants may develop language usage and response behavior different from that of the source population. This may jeopardize the functional equivalence of instruments, i.e. comparability in their semantic, operational, item and measurement properties. These limitations are usually not considered. We apply the Turkish version of the Revised Illness Perception Questionnaire (IPQ-R) to Turkish migrants residing in Germany to examine to what degree this practice may produce invalid results.
Methods:

3.27.2 Challenges and solutions in implementing a survey covering minorities across 27 European countries

G. Hideg[1], A. Illyes[1], R. Manchin[2]
[1]Gallup, Belgium; [2]Gallup Europe, Belgium

The European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS) was the first ever systematic large-scale attempt to address vulnerable immigrant and ethnic minority groups with a scientific survey in all 27 Member States of the EU, in 2008. The practical design and implementation were done by the authors.

3.27.3 Sampling of ethnic Germans (Spät-Aussiedler): The quality of data drawn using onomastic methods based on telephone registry information

E. Liebau[1]
[1]SOEP - DIW Berlin, Germany

Since the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1990, around 2.5 million ethnic Germans have immigrated to Germany. This immigrant group has raised a number of interesting new theoretical questions in the research on labor market integration. In contrast to the labor migrants who dominated the immigration to Germany from the 1960s to the 1980s, ethnic Germans are quite well educated, but still have difficulties entering the labor market.

Analyses of ethnic Germans are scarce due to the difficulties of drawing a random sample. There is no complete and easily accessible sampling frame for this immigrant group since the majority received German citizenship immediately after immigration and therefore "disappeared" into the large pool of German nationals. Several methods have been used to construct a sampling frame using different sources, e.g...

3.27.4   Sample frame and coverage issues for Indigenous population surveys in Australia

R. Watmuff[1]
[1]Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australia

National surveys of Indigenous Australians (the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples) are a core component of the ABS household survey program. Producing appropriate sample designs for these surveys presents unique challenges. The target population is rare (less than 3% of all Australians) and has two distinct compositions: Indigenous people highly clustered in remote Indigenous communities and those dispersed thinly across highly populated areas. To identify the target population for the latter interviewers screen households in the field.

3.28   Informed pursuit of high response rates III

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by:

- Achim Koch - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Andy Peytchev - RTI International, United States
- Ineke Stoop - The Netherlands Institute for Social Research/SCP, Netherlands

3.28.1   Anticipatory Survey Design: Reduction of Nonresponse Bias through Bias Prediction Models

A. Peytchev[1], S. Riley[2], J. Rosen[1], J. Murphy[1], M. Lindblad[2], P. Biemer[1]
[1]RTI International, United States; [2]University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, United States

Methods aimed at maximizing response rates without consideration of survey estimates may fail to reduce nonresponse bias. Conversely, directing survey effort to increase participation in a manner that targets nonresponse bias reduction should be a prime objective in probability-based surveys. Use of auxiliary information, such as available from the sampling frame, prior survey administrations, and including survey variables in addition to collected demographic characteristics can be highly informative of predicting survey participation. Targeting sample members who are least likely to participate rather than most likely may seem inefficient in reducing nonresponse, yet rational if the goal is nonresponse bias reduction...

3.28.2   Assessing Differences in Estimates Between a Compulsory and Voluntary Response American Community Survey

a. navarro[1], D. Griffin[2]
[1]US Census Bureau, United States; [2]U.S. Census Bureau, United States

The American Community Survey(ACS)is, and has always been, a compulsory response survey. The ACS uses three modes of data collection: mail, telephone, and personal visit. In 2003, the Census Bureau conducted research to assess whether the American Community Survey could be implemented as a voluntary, rather than a compulsory, survey. A test, not a randomized experiment, was designed to collect information to be able to answer key questions about the impact, if any, that a change to a voluntary response survey would have on mail response, cost, and some elements of data quality. Results from the test showed a dramatic decrease in mail and and final response rate,reliability, and a significant increase in implementation cost. This initial study did not assess if estimates from a voluntary ACS would differ from estimates from a compulsory ACS...

3.28.3 The design of the Dutch Parliamentary Election Study: Promising or not?

H. Schmeets[1]
[1]Statistics Netherlands (CBS), Netherlands

Specific measures to enhance response rates used in the Dutch Parliamentary Election Study (DPES) of the 22 November 2006 elections proved to be very successful. A specific fieldwork strategy at Statistics Netherlands, including new advance letters, incentives, interviewer training sessions, and re-approaching non-contacts and refusals resulted in a 72% response rate (first wave) and 64% (second wave). Moreover, the distributions of party choice in the DPES fit perfectly with the official election results. However, the 93.1% reported turnout was substantially higher than the official 80.1% turnout rate. Five percent of the 13% gap in reported and official turnout in the DPES is assigned to stimulus effects and the remaining 8% to a mixture of nonresponse bias and social desirability effects.

3.28.4 Maximizing response rates: following the line of least resistance?

K. Beullens[1], G. Loosveldt[1]
[1]Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

Current ESS guidelines with respect to unit-(non)response involves predominantly the maximization of response rates (70% benchmark), although in recent ESS round more focus is devoted to the representativeness of the obtained sample. In this contribution, arguments are collected to encourage a strategic shift from response rate maximization towards nonresponse bias minimization.

3.29 The Quality of Longitudinal Survey Data: Measurement Error & Attrition IV

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Ulrich Krieger - SHARE MEA University of Mannheim, Germany
- Peter Lugtig - Utrecht University, Netherlands
- Emanuela Sala - University of Milano Bicocca, Italy
- Noah Uhrig - University of Essex, United Kingdom

3.29.1 Panel Conditioning and in the Relationship between Body-Mass and Economic Outcomes

N. Uhrig[1]
[1]University of Essex, United Kingdom

Humans are reflexive beings; the act of observation can potentially transform the attitudes and behaviour of those being observed (Kalton
& Citro 2000). This study examines whether 'panel conditioning' – exposure to panel survey content in earlier waves – alters response behaviour at subsequent waves. Depending on the type of data obtained and the conditions under which conditioning effects are examined, some evidence suggests that conditioning may enhance data quality. Little research investigates the extent to which panel conditioning can affect substantive analyses, however. I examine experimental longitudinal data from the Understanding Society Innovation Panel on self-reported height and weight, and the associated effect of body-mass on a range of economic outcomes...

3.29.2 Influences of Respondent and Interviewer Incentives on Survey Responses. An Empirical Analysis using PASS

Y. Kosyakova[1], S. Eckman[2]
[1]Faculty for Social and Economic Sciences / Chair of Sociology I / Otto-Friedrich-University Bamberg, Germany;
[2]Institute for Employment Research, Germany

Researchers want the highest quality data possible from their surveys, and often employ interviewers to collect these data from respondents. However, all three parties may have different incentives, with important effects on measurement error in survey data. This paper will use economic theories of incentives, in particular asymmetric information and moral hazards, to examine the impact of respondent and interviewer incentives on data quality.

3.29.3   Can We Use Public Landmarks as Recall Aids in Survey research?

A. Neusar[1], W. van der Vaart[2]
[1]Masaryk University, Czech Republic; [2]University for Humanistics / GGZ inGeest Institute of Psychiatry and Mental Health, Netherlands

One of the methods that researchers use to aid recall in surveys consists of employing landmark life events. These are very salient events that aim to facilitate recall of other events and particularly their dates. Generally personal landmarks are used, however, the dates of these events are very prone to recall error themselves. Using public events as landmarks would solve this problem since researchers can provide these events, including their dates, to the respondent. However it is unclear what type of public events will be effective to which respondents and under which conditions. This paper aims to examine what kind of public events can be used as effective landmarks in survey research. One core indicator for this effectiveness is whether respondents can date the public landmark accurately. If so, then this event will be of importance to the respondent and may be able to cue other events...

3.29.4   Interdisciplinary understanding of youth: Development and test of a longitudinal survey for the Swiss Federal Survey of Adolescents

S. Huber[2], I. Lussi[1], U. Moser[3], F. Keller[3], T. Abel[4], S. Bucher[4], K. Hofmann[4], D. Schori[4], S. Cattacin[5], J. Eberhard[5]
[1]Institut für Bildungsmanagement und Bildungsökonomie (IBB), Pädagogische Hochschule Zentralschweiz (, Switzerland; [2]Institut für Bildungsmanagement und Bildungsökonomie (IBB), Pädagogische Hochschule Zentralschweiz , Switzerland; [3]Institut für Bildungsevaluation, assoziiertes Institut der Universität Zürich, Switzerland; [4]Institut für Sozial- und Präventivmedizin der Universität Bern, Switzerland; [5]Département de Sociologie der Universität Genf, Switzerland

General description on research questions, objectives and theoretical framework: The project "Swiss Federal Survey of Adolescents, Main Indicators ch-x" initiates a long-term monitoring of Swiss youth in the fields of education, politics, and health behaviour. The target population are Swiss adolescents who are 19 years old, and it is planned that the survey will be conducted every four years in order to permit a longitudinal analysis of the Swiss youth. The theoretical framework is interdisciplinary, applying an adapted capability approach (Sen 1985; 1987; 1993; 1999), which is a normative paradigm for the evaluation of individual well-being.. In this project, the capability approach is enriched with concepts of self-perception, values, and actions in different contexts. Methods/methodology: The survey comprises established survey items as well as newly developed ones. The questionnaire has undergone multiple pre-testing...

3.30   Multiple imputation of complex data designs II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by:

- Roel de Jong - University of Hamburg, Faculty of Psychology, Germany
- Kristian Kleinke - University of Bielefeld , Germany
- Jost Reinecke - University of Bielefeld , Germany
- Martin Spiess - Hamburg University, Department of Psychology, Germany

3.30.1   Bayesian Analysis of Binary Probit Models: The Case of Measurement Error and Sequential Regression Modeling for Missing Explaining Factors

B. Schönberger[1], C. Aßmann[1]
[1]National Educational Panel Study, Germany

Since large panel data sets on educational or epidemiological issues are despite tremendous efforts in field work almost inevitably plagued by missing data, for example, due to item non response, development of appropriate multiple imputation techniques is necessary to allow for valid inferences incorporating the uncertainty about missing values. Sequential regression modeling is a widespread approach to generate multiple imputed data sets. The structure of multiple imputation algorithms is well suited for incorporation in MCMC sampling algorithms providing the analysis of primary interest. This paper implements two approaches to approximate the full conditional distribution of missing values within a sequential regression setup. In the context of a panel data set of bone ages with missing data, simple parametric models are chosen to provide an approximation of the full conditional distribution...

3.30.2   Double standards regarding life-course events: a matching approach for split-ballot design surveys

B. Arpino[1]
[1]Università Bocconi, Italy

Man and women can be evaluated differently regarding the same behavior. In this case we say that there is a double standard. Past studies on double standards relied on questionnaires with split-ballot designs, where a random sub-sample is assigned to items regarding women and another to items regarding men. This approach does not allow to identify double standards at the individual level because each respondent either answer the question regarding men or women, while the other answer is missing. The solution is to impute the missing answers. The simplest approach uses regression models where among the covariates it is included a dummy for the gender of target. This approach has some limitations. First, a methodological drawback is that the imputation relies on the goodness of the specified regression model assumptions (e.g., linearity)...

3.30.3   Multiple Imputation in Educational Survey Research with MICE

T. Stubbe[1]
[1]Institute for School Development Research, Germany

The impact of missing data on results of multivariate analyses is often disregarded in educational survey research. Although there is strong empirical evidence that the missing data mechanism in these data is not MCAR (e.g. more missing data from parents with an immigrant background) 'listwise deletion' is the routine procedure (as this is the default setting of most statistical software packages) leading to systematically biased results (Schafer,
& Graham, 2002).
Only in the last years multiple imputation – as the state-of-the-art procedure – is becoming more established in educational research. Two general approaches for imputing multivariate data can be distinguished: joint modelling (JM) and fully conditional specification (FCS) (van Buuren, 2007).

3.30.4   Imputation of missing disposable household income in the SOEP dataset

J. Goebel[1]
[1]German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Germany

This talk will discuss multiple imputation as a strategy for dealing with missing data due to item-non-response on income questions in large panel surveys.
The German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) started in 1984 and is a wide-ranging representative longitudinal study of private households. Every year, nearly 11,000 households are surveyed, and the data provide

information on all household members. In contrast to cross-sectional surveys, panel data make it possible to impute missing values based on longitudinal information on the very same observation units at different points in time, although at the cost of a more complex data design.

3.31 Challenges in Educational Surveys II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by:

- Hans Kiesl - University of Applied Sciences Regensburg, Germany
- Alina Matei - Institute of Statistics, University of Neuchatel; Institute of Pedagogical Research and Documentatio, Switzerland
- Leyla Mohadjer - Westat, United States

3.31.1 Simulation based determination of first stage's sample size using multistage sampling in educational surveys

H. Steinhauer[1]
[1]National Educational Panel Study (NEPS), Germany

In educational research, students in classes within schools are often sampled via multistage sampling respecting the hierarchical structure of the educational system. In Germany class size strongly varies between different school types as well as between schools. Since students are located at the ultimate stage and there's a fixed number of clusters sampled, the resulting sample size of ultimate stage's units is not under control. Besides that, nonresponse is a severe problem to most voluntary surveys and makes it difficult to determine the first stages sample size, when organizational or financial restrictions are given.

3.31.2 How to use the sampling weights in estimating of Item Parameters in Educational Surveys

A. Uzaheta[1], V. Cervantes[2]
[1]Colombian Institute for Educational Evaluation (ICFES), Colombia; [2]Colombian Institute for Educational Evaluation , Colombia

One of the most important goals in educational surveys is measuring students' proficiency and skills. Educational surveys are usually carried out by applying a test to a sample of students in order to estimate their ability and the items' parameters through an Item Response Theory model. These surveys are usually used with complex sampling designs to select the students. This way of selection has associated a sampling weight for each student, which is an important role in the item parameter and standard error estimation. However, there has been some concern about the proper use of sampling weights in this context (e.g. Cyr, A. & Davies, 2005) and there is not large enough literature with description on how to incorporate the weights in the item parameter estimation...

3.31.3 Item Nonresponse in Group Administered Questionnaire with pupils/students

M. Jelonek[1], A. Szczucka[2]
[1]Cracow Uniwersity of Economics, Poland; [2]Jagiellonian University, Poland

Item nonresponse is a problem to the extent that it biases significantly results of survey. Unfortunately, little has been published on the subject of item nonresponse in a specific field - pupil/students research. However, its prevalence makes it essential that researchers be familiar with the purposes of item nonresponses and with its implications.
In my presentation I analyze the effect of item and person characteristics on item nonresponse for written questionnaire (the group administered questionnaire) used comparatively with students and pupil. I distinguish interactions between item and personal characteristics and propose specific approach to examine incomplete data.

3.31.4   Multi-stage testing in longitudinal designs

S. Pohl[1], C. Carstensen[0]
[1]Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, Nationales Bildungspanel, Germany

The National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) is a large-scale study with a longitudinal design that aims at investigating the development of competencies across the whole life span. An aim of the NEPS is (a) to measure the whole ability range of the examinees (b) in a given time (c) as accurate as possible (d) without increasing panel mortality due to too difficult or too easy tests. In order to meet all these requirements multi-stage testing is discussed.

3.32   Comparative research II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by:

- Paolo Moncagatta - Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain
- Willem E. Saris - Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

3.32.1   Measurement of Supranationalism

L. Coromina[1], W. Saris[2]
[1]University of Girona, Spain; [2]Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

A crucial issue in the European Union (EU) is which policies should be regulated by EU and which ones by national governments. The level of political decision power, supranational or national/regional level, has been decided without much influence of the citizens in the member states. Given this situation it is interesting to study the supra-nationalism of the people in the different countries. Therefore the issues studied here are:
- How can one determine the supra-nationalism of the European citizens?
- Is the homogeneity of these opinions such that one scale can be used in the whole of Europe?

3.32.2   Comparative Survey Research in the GCC Region

D. Al-Emadi[2], D. Howell[1], A. Diop[2]
[1]University of Michigan, United States; [2]Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI), Qatar University, Qatar

The GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) states, consisting of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates, are at a very unique period in their history. The nations and their citizens find themselves adapting to newfound wealth, majority expatriate populations, globalization, and accompanying social change. All this while the societies are seeking to balance and preserve long-standing identities, values and traditions that are tribal, religious and cultural in nature. This is a period worthy of careful study, with one valuable tool being survey research. However, survey research and comparative research (especially academically-based) are less widely practiced and capacity less developed in the GCC states than in much of the Western world...

3.32.3   Estimating Effects of Macro- and Micro Variables on Individual Characteristics in a Cross-Country Framework. RE- and FE- Techniques under Review

M. Giesselmann[2], H. Lohmann[3], H. Hans-Jürgen Andreß[1]
[1]University of Cologne, Germany; [2]SOEP - DIW Berlin and University of Cologne, Germany; [3]German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Germany

An important task of empirical social science is to determine the impact of macro-economical, institutional and cultural characteristics on individual living conditions and behavior. As a major instrument to examine such macro-micro hypotheses, the country-comparative approach has well established. This approach regards

countries as representatives of a set of macro characteristics. According to this perspective on countries, variations in individual outcomes are related to variations in the country characteristic of interest, usually by applying random effects estimation. In this paper, the comparative design with random effects estimation is critically reviewed. Additionally, we will discuss alternative techniques.

3.32.4   How to deal with aberrant response patterns in cross-national data: Attitudes towards progressive taxation in ISSP countries

I. Bechert[2], J. Edlund[1]
[1]Department of Sociology, University of Umea, Sweden; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

In international comparative survey research, scholars are often confronted with unexpected findings. When finding response patterns that do not fit theoretical expectations, researchers face a dilemma: (1) is the finding a substantive and true finding, for which we lack any theory explaining it (a theory problem), or (2) is the finding a research artefact generated by the survey instrument itself (a data problem)? In the ISSP data of 1996 and 2006 dealing with "The Role of Government" such an unexpected response pattern is found in some countries in a variable battery concerned with the issue of progressive taxation. While in the majority of countries progressive taxation is supported, in some less affluent countries a majority of respondents would like the poor to carry a higher tax burden than the rich. This is a prime example of a response pattern that may either be regarded as a problem of theory or data...

3.33   Preferences and Well-being in Europe II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by: Mariya Aleksynska - CEPII, France

3.33.1   Secularization or religious revival? Measuring church attendance trend in Italy using multilevel analysis

F. Biolcati Rinaldi[1], C. Vezzoni[1]
[1]University of Milan, Italy

The debate over secularization in Italy is far from having reached unanimous conclusions: some scholars underline an unbroken trend toward a decrease of religiosity, while other scholars highlight the signs of a religious revival especially in younger generations. Beside difficulties of definitions, such different conclusions are also due to the lack of information on a sufficiently long period of time. In the paper this problem is tackled developing a joint analysis of different repeated cross-sections: Eurobarometer (1973-1998, 18 waves), Issp (1987-2001, 11 waves), Evs (1980-2008, 4 waves), Ess (2003-2006, 2 waves), Italian National Election Studies (Itanes) (1968-2008, 9 waves), Istat Multipurpose Household Survey (1993-2008, 15 waves)...

3.33.2   Preferences for redistribution and the perception of a fair society

E. Guillaud[1], B. Françon[1]
[1]Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, France

Using ISSP micro survey data for 25 OECD countries, we show that there is no link between individuals' preferences for government redistribution and their desired type of society in terms of inequality. In line with recent theoretical literature, this lead us to consider the role of individual beliefs about the incentives cost (or disincentive effect) of redistribution. Different beliefs about the role of effort and luck in individual success underlie their preferred level of taxes, which in turn could explain observed national differences in the development of welfare states.

3.33.3   Religiosity of the Czech population in generational perspective

M. Laudátová[1]
[1]Masaryk University, Czech Republic

The goal of the paper is to analyze religiosity of Czech population from a generational perspective (Mannheim 1928) and answer two questions: how does the religiosity differ considering generation persistence in time and how important is the process of socialization of generations with respect to religion. Data from European Values Study surveys from the years 1991, 1999 and 2008 will be used and most frequently used indicators associated with traditional religiosity will be chosen for the statistical analysis. It is because the socialization process is related primarily to transmission of this type of beliefs and values. Special emphasis will be put on the possibility of distinguishing of three effects – life-cycle, generation and period effect (Riley 1972) – on religiosity of generations in the Czech Republic.

3.33.4   Alcohol consumption and happiness: An empirical analysis using Russian panel data

S. Massin[1], P. Kopp[1]
[1]Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne, France

This paper is based on the idea that the consumption of addictive goods in general, and of alcohol in particular, is very likely to rely on an imperfect decision process and gains being analyzed through subjective satisfaction data.

3.34   European Values Study - methodological and substantive applications II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by:

- Wolfgang Jagodzinski - GESIS, Germany
- Ruud Luijkx - Tilburg University, Netherlands

3.34.1   Trust in institutions and justification of fraud from a comparative perspective

C. Abreu Lopes[2], E. Bartolomé Peral[1]
[1]University of Deusto, Spain; [2]London School of Economics, United Kingdom

The main objective of this paper is to explore the individual and structural factors that support citizens' justification of fraudulent practices such as cheating on taxes, falsely claiming state benefits and paying cash with no receipt. At the individual level, justification of fraud is explained through trust in institutions such as the parliament, government, political parties, and social security system. Countries differences on levels of justification of fraud are framed in the structural context of some European countries in a comparative perspective.

3.34.2   The effect of communist secularization on church attendance in Romania: An Age - Period- Cohort Analysis

M. Voicu[1]
[1]European Data Laboratory for Comparative Social Research, GESIS, Cologne, Germany

The paper focuses on the dynamic of religious practice in post-communist Romania. Changes in religious beliefs and behaviors are usually attributed to three different causes: cohort effects, contextual effects and age affects. Romania, as a former communist society has experienced a dual process of secularization, a self-induced, generated by modernization, as well as an enforced one imposed by the totalitarian regime (Meulermann, 2000, 2004; Need, Evans, 2001; Pollack 2001). Modernization produces a fast self-induced secularization and younger cohorts are more likely to be less religious then the older ones. The effect of enforced secularization generated a different relation between age and religiosity (Need, Evans, 2001). Like in self-induces secularized

societies, younger generation were less exposed to religious beliefs and ideologies and a generational decline most likely occurred...

3.34.3   The impact of social values on school achievement

B. Voicu[1]
[1]Romanian Academy of Science, Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romania

This paper tests for the effect of society's average value orientations on school achievement. I follow Fensham's (2007) argument that there is an explicit need for contextualizing the explanation of the average TIMSS and PISA differences across countries, particularly considering some "more fundamental values and complex mores". The main hypothesis is that when controlling for various other determinants, the school achievement will depend on what society thinks that school should teach children.

3.34.4   Theories and Researches in Western Sociology of Religion: Otherness in the Study of Religion

K. Manabe[1]
[1]Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan

In this presentation, first, based on a literature survey, I try to do an overview of concepts, propositions and theories in Western Sociology of religion, namely secularization, religious pluralism, and religions market. Then, based on a search for code-books, I examine the question items, wordings and scales of large-scale multi-national comparative surveys, namely EVS, ISSP, and RAMP. One problem of above-mentioned scientific works is that theories and researches are based on observations, measurements and generalizations made from Western perspectives. Lastly, I suggest a future direction of the scientific study in this field, which is described as the codification of theories and researches from comparative perspectives.

3.35   Multilevel analysis in comparative research II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Bart Meuleman - University of Leuven, Belgium
- Elmar Schlueter - University of Cologne, Research Institute for Sociology, Germany

3.35.1   The impact of rereporting on children's developmental trajectories from early childhood to early adolescence: A multilevel approach

F. Li[2], M. Godinet[1], P. Arnsberger[2]
[1]University of Hawaiii, United States; [2]University of Hawaii, United States

Using a multilevel growth model, this study analyzed individual developmental trajectories of behavioral problems, such as anxiety and depression, among 758 multi-cultural children aged 4 to 12 with early child maltreatment experiences. These children were recruited from five study sites across America. In particular, this study examined (1) whether the trajectories of these problems differ by child's gender and ethnicity, controlling for study sites; (2) whether the trajectories are influenced by reports of repeated maltreatment, after controlling for child's gender, ethnicity and study sites; and (3) whether the impact of rereporting is moderated by child's gender and ethnicity, controlling for study sites. The results indicated that on average, these problems increased significantly from age 4 to age 12 (p<0.01). At age 4, females had a significant lower mean score than males (p<0.01)...

3.35.2   Dimensions and Determinants of Value Change: an Empirical Test of Inglehart's Theory of Modernization and Postmodernization

H. Duelmer[1]

[1]Universität zu Köln, Germany

According to Inglehart (1997) social change follows a sequence of two successive processes called Modernization and Postmodernization. During the Modernization process traditional, usually religious norms are supplanted by achievement-oriented, increasingly secular-rational norms. After World War II, advanced industrial societies have attained unprecedentedly high levels in physiological and economic security. Due to a diminishing marginal utility of further economic accumulation, a Postmodern shift took place in Western Europe and North America. As a consequence, maximizing economic gains gradually fades from top priority of an increasing number of citizens: subjective well-being and self-expression values are becoming more crucial for a growing segment of the population...

3.35.3   Putting latent variable contextual models to practice, or: novel answers to the question why national identification promotes prejudice

E. Schlueter[1]
[1]University of Cologne, Research Institute for Sociology, Germany

This presentation demonstrates three key advantages of applying latent variable contextual models for examining measurement- and structural models within- and between groups (Marsh et al. 2009). This class of models not only helps researchers to adequately account for measurement error at different levels of analysis and to correct for sampling error when the number of observations within groups for forming group-level constructs is small. As an added benefit, this methodology also offers an opportunity to examine cross-level interactions based on latent constructs within- and between groups. These features are illustrated by testing a novel set of contextual-, individual- and cross-level explanations for answering the question why national identification enhances anti-immigrant prejudice.

3.35.4   The application of multilevel modeling to the time-series voting data

D. Poznyak[1], K. Abts[1], M. Swyngedouw[1]
[1]Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

The topic of voting behavior has been usually analyzed using single-shot cross-sectional data, which eliminates the dynamic aspect of the problem, i.e. the changes in voting patterns following the change in contextual predictors across time. As a result, such studies can only provide a "here and now" view on the problem, which may not be sufficient. Often, however, the research interest is to investigate how the voting behavior changes across time following the changes in the magnitude of context-level predictors, like unemployment, inflation, crime, income inequality or proportion of foreign population.

3.36   Construction of Answer Scale Formats in Questionnaires II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 14:00 to 15:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by: Natalja Menold - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

3.36.1   Different functioning of rating scale formats – results from psychometric and physiological experiments

M. Koller[1], T. Salzberger[1]
[1]WU Vienna, Austria

The type of response scale may compromise the psychometric quality of a survey instrument even though its qualitative underpinning is excellent and the wording of the items is appropriate. A series of four experiments (one paper-and-pencil, two online, one eye-tracking experiment) were conducted to examine the functioning of response scales of different direction (agree-disagree versus disagree-agree). The effects of the direction of the response scale are exemplified by two different constructs, based on the Rasch measurement model.

As a key result, the agree-disagree format performs better (in terms of fit and the unit of measurement) than the disagree-agree variant. Since a difference in the unit of measurement (a multiplicative bias) may lead to spurious mean differences, extreme caution has to be exercised when data sets based on different modes of collection or different response scales are merged...

3.36.2   Explaining more variance with visual analogue scales: A Web experiment

F. Funke[1]
[1] , Germany

Scope: This study focuses on measurement error, one component of error of observation in the framework of the total survey error (Groves et al., 2009). More precisely, this research is about is formatting error that occurs if a rating scale does not provide a perfectly matching response option (see Schwarz & Oyserman, 2001). Therefore data collected with two different closed-ended rating scales - conventional 5-point scales and graphical visual analogue scales (VASs) - were checked against each other. About VASs: The general advantages of VASs are (1) great sensitivity because of a great range, (2) data are less affected by error, leading to more statistical power (see Funke, 2010), and (3) there are far more possibilities for data analysis (e.g., recoding into odd and even number of categories, as well as into any empirical quantile)...

3.36.3   How easy is a text that is not difficult? Comparing answers to positive, negative, and bipolar questions.

N. Kamoen[2], B. Holleman[2], H. van den Bergh[1]
[1]University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; [2]University of Utrecht, Netherlands

Respondents give different answers to positive (X is good. Agree-Disagree), negative (X is bad. Agree-Disagree) and bipolar questions (X is bad-good). This makes survey answers hard to interpret, especially since conflicting results are reported on how the answers are affected. The current study focuses on the generalizability of such response effects. In twelve studies (each N=about 200) the effect of the same thirteen contrastive word pairs was examined. In each study, three survey versions were constructed: questions worded positively in the one version, were negatively worded in the other and on a bipolar scale in the third.

3.37   What is meant by mode effect on measurement? I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by:

- Steven Hope - National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom
- Gerry Nicolaas - National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom

3.37.1   Causes of Mode Effects on Survey Measurement

A. Jäckle[2], P. Lynn[2], P. Campanelli[1], G. Nicolaas[3], S. Hope[3], A. Nandi[2]
[1]The Survey Coach, United Kingdom; [2]University of Essex, United Kingdom; [3]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom

There are hundreds of studies which experimentally compare the effects of different modes of data collection on measurement. Some consistent findings and theories have emerged from these studies, notably regarding the measurement of sensitive attitudes and behaviours. Whether or not respondents will answer a particular survey question differently in one mode than in another is, nonetheless, still mostly unpredictable. This is in part because many experimental tests focus on descriptive comparisons of response distributions and do not attempt to identify generalisable features of the question or the modes that might cause the differences in measurement.

3.37.2   The role of visual and aural stimuli in producing mode effects on answers to survey questions

P. Lynn[2], S. Hope[3], A. Jäckle[2], P. Campanelli[1], G. Nicolaas[3], A. Nandi[2]
[1]The Survey Coach, United Kingdom; [2]University of Essex, United Kingdom; [3]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom

Jäckle et al (2011, this session) argue that differences in the characteristics of the question administration method are a cause of mode effects on measurement. One such characteristic is the communication channels by which questions and answers are transmitted between researcher/interviewer and respondent. For any particular survey question, a combination of channels may be used. There are three pieces of information to be communicated – the question, the response options, and the answer – and there are multiple possible channels for each. A respondent may perceive a survey question either visually or aurally, but the response options need not be perceived through the same channel (e.g. if an interviewer reads the question but the respondent has to read the response options on a card)...

3.37.3   The role of the interviewer in producing mode effects: results from a mixed modes experiment

S. Hope[2], P. Campanelli[1], G. Nicolaas[2], P. Lynn[3], A. Jäckle[3], A. Nandi[3]
[1]The Survey Coach, United Kingdom; [2]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom; [3]University of Essex, United Kingdom

In this presentation we focus on the role of the interviewer in causing mode effects, contrasting modes in which an interviewer is used (face-to-face and telephone) with a mode without an interviewer (web). Other differences between modes, such as aural versus visual transmission of information, are held constant where possible.

3.37.4   Is it a good idea to optimise question format for mode of data collection? Results from a mixed modes experiment

G. Nicolaas[2], P. Campanelli[1], S. Hope[2], A. Jäckle[3], P. Lynn[3], A. Nandi[3]
[1]The Survey Coach, United Kingdom; [2]National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom; [3]University of Essex, United Kingdom

It is common practice for survey designers to change how questions are asked and answered to better fit the survey mode. For example, the visual presentation of response lists in self-completion modes and face-to-face interviews with show cards allows the survey designer to use long lists. However, such lists are not feasible in telephone interviews relying solely on verbal communication, and this often leads to the use of radically different question formats between modes.

3.38   Innovations in survey sampling I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by:

- Seppo Laaksonen - University of Helsinki, Finland
- Siegfried Gabler - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

3.38.1   Generalized calibration with latent variables

A. Matei[1]
[1]Institute of Statistics, University of Neuchatel; Institute of Pedagogical Research and Documentatio, Switzerland

Nonresponse is defined as the failure to provide the required information by a unit selected in a sample. Dealing with nonresponse is an important topic, since nonresponse is present almost in all surveys, and can bias

estimation. We focus on unit non-response and propose a method to reduce non-response bias in the case of non-ignorable nonresponse based on latent variable models.

3.38.2   Designing minimum cost multi-stage sample designs

M. Ganninger[1], S. Gabler[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

In cross-national sample surveys like the ESS, a huge variety of sample designs is often applied in participating countries. In order to achieve estimates of comparable precision, the samples drawn according to these different sampling schemes must be of equivalent effective sample sizes, n
_eff = n/deff, where n is the net sample size and deff is the design effect. As deff, among another parameter, depends on the average cluster size b, increasing the number of sampled clusters, ceteris paribus, decreases the design effect and hence increases n
_eff. The presentation will show that, at a given linear cost structure (costs per interview and costs per sampled cluster), there exists an optimal number of clusters to sample so that a pre-defined effective sample size is exactly achieved - at minimum total costs.

3.38.3   Indirect Sampling using Dual Frames

M. Maia[2], P. Vicente[1]
[1]ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute, Portugal; [2]Portuguese Catholic University, Portugal

In any survey, the random selection of the sample requires that a sampling frame is available. There are many populations, though, for which a sampling frame that lists the individual elements are not readily available. When available, one central statistical concern for the survey researcher is how well the sampling frame actually covers the target population. In practice, perfect frames seldom exist; there are always problems that can occur, namely: (a) undercoverage, (b) duplication and (c) overcoverage.

3.38.4   Dealing with Household Nonresponse using Generalized Calibration

G. Osier[1]
[1]Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (STATEC), Luxembourg

In most cases, in spite of all efforts dedicated to prevent it, Household Nonresponse cannot be eradicated and reweighting techniques must be used in order to compensate for nonresponse bias, that is, the bias caused by differences in estimates between responding and nonresponding households. Powerful auxiliary information is needed to make a notable impact on bias reduction. On the other hand, such information is rarely available in many practical situations. For instance, when nonresponse is said to be non-ignorable, that is, the response propensity of a household depends on the target variables of the survey, it is particularly difficult fitting a nonresponse model to the data since some of the explanatory variables are observed over the responding households only.

3.39   Analyzing social change with repeated cross-sections I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by:

- Christof Wolf - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Tilo Beckers - University of Düsseldorf, Germany

3.39.1   Lessons on Developing Laws for Studying Societal Change

T. Smith[1]
[1]University of Chicago, United States

The Laws of Studying Societal Change might go as follows:

First Law: The way to measure change is not to change the measure.

Second Law: When constant measures produce non-constant measurement, change the measure to measure change.

3.39.2   How to apply multilevel models to analyze social change using repeated cross-sectional data

M. Boehle[1], C. Wolf[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

From a methodological and sociological perspective, analyzing social change is best done by (1) using repeated cross-sectional data and (2) by including individual level variables, time and time-dependent macro variables. Furthermore, (3) interest very often focuses on whether the effects of explanatory variables change over time, e.g. the impact of education on one's social position. We argue that multilevel trend models are best suited to fulfill these requirements. However, methods for applying the multilevel approach to study time-dependent processes are comparatively poorly elaborated. Most analyses of repeated cross-sectional data study changes of individual level effects neglecting changes at the macro level. In contrast, pooled time series analysis focuses exclusively on macro level variables...

3.39.3   On the Multiple Ways of Using Multilevel Models to Study Social Change

M. Fairbrother[1]
[1]University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Analyses of repeated cross-sectional survey data have relied increasingly on multilevel/random effects models, in two ways. First, multilevel models have been used to distinguish age, period, and cohort effects, where the goal is to understand the mechanism by which some social change is occurring. Second, models of survey respondents nested within social units (typically countries or states) have been used to examine the effects of society-level conditions on individual-level outcomes. Both approaches, however, provide limited insights into the drivers of change over time. The former approach does not exploit differences among societies experiencing more or less change, and the latter does not distinguish longitudinal from cross-sectional variation...

3.39.4   Disentangling contextual and individual change using Bayesian Hierarchical Generalized Additive Models

D. Stegmueller[1]
[1]University of Mannheim, Germany

In the absence of panel data, using repeated cross-sectional data is the most suitable way to disentangle effects of contextual and individual-level change on attitudes and behavior. By approximating a panel structure, researchers can follow cohorts through time and examine their reaction to contextual and institutional change. However, the linear dependence between age, cohort and year of observation makes this task difficult. Building on recent innovations in biostatistics and sociology, I show how to simultaneously estimate the influence of age, period and cohort membership on individual behavior. By employing Bayesian hierarchical generalized additive models, one can break the linear dependence and model the multilevel nature of the data, where individuals are simultaneously cross-classified in cohorts and time points...

3.40   Mobilise! Incorporating Mobile Phones in Survey Research I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 318.

Coordinated by:

- Robert Manchin - Gallup Europe, Belgium
- Marek Fuchs - Darmstadt University of Technology, Germany
- Femke De Keulenaer - Gallup Europe, Belgium

3.40.1   Mobile-only – Persistent status or passage in the life course? Results from a Mobile Phone Panel Study

B. Busse[1], C. Neuert[1], M. Fuchs[1]
[1]Darmstadt University of Technology, Germany

In recent years the mobile-only population has gained more and more importance for survey research since it has increased consistently in most industrialized countries. In some European countries like Finland, Sweden or the Czech Republic mobile phone penetration rates have exceeded 90 percent; at the same time landline penetration rates have declined. Thus, mobile-only rates have surpassed 30 percent in many countries. As known from the literature (e.g. Blumberg and Luke 2010; Fuchs, 2008; Ehlen and Ehlen, 2007) mobile-onlys differ from the landline population as they are young, single, male and either belonging to a low-income or a high-income segmentation. Consequently it is necessary to complement traditional landline telephone survey methods with mobile phone survey in order to cover the mobile-onlys in telephone surveys...

3.40.2   Survey Response via Mobile Phone: A Total Survey Error Perspective

P. Lynn[1], O. Kaminska[1]
[1]University of Essex, United Kingdom

The search for cost effective survey designs with high coverage and high response increasingly leads survey practitioners to consider data collection via mobile phones, typically as part of a mixed-mode design. However, quality of measurement is also important. To conduct high quality surveys via mobile phone one needs to understand what factors may influence responses to survey questions in this mode and how, if at all, these factors may differ from other modes.

3.40.3   Are dual users from landline and mobile samples the same?

A. Alanya[1], F. De Keulenaer[1], R. Manchin[1]
[1]Gallup Europe, Belgium

Dual frame (landline and mobile phone) samples are increasingly used in telephone surveys; there is, however, no consensus on the best design for such surveys. Integrating mobile and landline samples may be accomplished in two ways: (1) segmented designs which screen out respondents with landlines from the mobile sample (i.e. only mobile-only are interviewed by mobile phone) and (2) overlapping or "full" dual frame designs which include dual users from the mobile and landline samples.

3.40.4   Reaching the Young and the Mobile - Reducing the CATI Landline Telephone Bias using the Dual-Frame Approach in a large National Survey in Switzerland

S. Klug[2], D. Müller[1]
[1]IBSF Institut für Begleit- und Sozialforschung Zürich, Switzerland; [2]DemoSCOPE, Switzerland

While the availability of people through households with landline telephones declined over the last years the usage of randomly generated mobile telephone numbers to cover up for this lack of representativeness has not yet been fully implemented as a standard approach in social and market research surveys.
DemoSCOPE has been awarded the contract for a multi-year large national survey (Continuous Rolling Survey of Addictive Behaviours and Related Risks, CoRolAR) for the Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, Bundesamt für Gesundheit (BAG), Bern, on behalf of the IBSF Institut für Begleit- und Sozialforschung with 11'000 interviews annually using the dual-frame approach.

3.41   The Quality of Longitudinal Survey Data: Measurement Error & Attrition V

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Ulrich Krieger - SHARE MEA University of Mannheim, Germany
- Peter Lugtig - Utrecht University, Netherlands
- Emanuela Sala - University of Milano Bicocca, Italy
- Noah Uhrig - University of Essex, United Kingdom

3.41.1   Response Bias in Global Online Panels: Attrition Effects

E. Trimarchi[1]
[1]Mktg, Inc., United States

In the online commercial sphere panels provide the lion share of respondents. These databases of survey participants have double-opted in to complete surveys. There has been considerable debate that the hyper-active respondents, those who complete many surveys and belong to a large number of panels, are sources of variability and bias in the online data collected from them. Clearly, if they are different from new respondents, then their shifting numbers provide a dominant force that serves to increase variability in the online panel universe. An 18 minute online questionnaire was fielded among over 200 commercial panels in thirty five countries returning over 121,000 responses. New panel members are found to differ from long term and hyperactive respondents when measured against buying behavior and media segmentations. The need for standardized metrics to control fluctuations in these panels is argued...

3.41.2   Survey Error and the Theory of Liking: Evidence based on a Household Panel's Interviewer Survey

M. Weinhardt[1], F. Kreuter[2]
[1]DIW Berlin, Germany; [2]University of Maryland, United States

This paper investigates how similarity between survey respondents and interviewers regarding their attitudes and personality traits impacts on panel attrition and data quality. The 'theory of liking' is a social-psychological model of response behavior which rests on the assumption that likeness induces likability, i.e. that the more people are alike, the more they will also like each other. While the theory has been formulated to explain survey participation, we extend the theory to explain measurement error also. Our lead hypothesis is that the more interviewer and respondent resemble each other on the key characteristics of attitudes and personality, the more likely respondents will be persuaded to participate in the survey and to deliver complete and accurate responses. This study uses data from an exceptionally detailed interviewer survey linked to respondent data to investigate the theory of liking...

3.41.3   Panel attrition. Seperating stayers, sleepers and lurkers

P. Lugtig[3], J. Hox[1], E. De Leeuw[1], A. Scherpenzeel[2]
[1]University of Utrecht, Netherlands; [2]CentERdata, Netherlands; [3]Utrecht University, Netherlands

Errors stemming from panel dropout (attrition) are one of the largest sources of survey error in panel surveys. Earlier studies into the determinants of attrition have mostly made a distinction between respondents still in the survey, and those who attrited in any given wave of data collection. The difference between the two groups can yield information on attrition bias and the causes of attrition. Additionally, survival or hazard-rate models are used to study when attrition takes place. In many panel surveys, the process of attrition is however more subtle than being either in or out of the study. Respondents often miss out on one or more waves, but might return after that. Others start responding infrequently, but respond more frequently later in the study. Using current models, it is difficult to incorporate such non-montone response patterns in analyses of attrition. We propose to study attrition in a Latent Class framework...

3.41.4   Interdisciplinary understanding of youth: Development and test of a longitudinal survey for the Swiss Federal Survey of Adolescents

I. Lussi[1], U. Moser[2], F. Keller[2], T. Abel[3], S. Bucher[3], K. Hofmann[3], D. Schori[3], S. Villiger[3], S. Cattacin[4], J. Eberhard[4]

[1]Institut für Bildungsmanagement und Bildungsökonomie (IBB), Pädagogische Hochschule Zentralschweiz (, Switzerland; [2]Institut für Bildungsevaluation, assoziiertes Institut der Universität Zürich, Switzerland; [3]Institut für Sozial- und Präventivmedizin der Universität Bern, Switzerland; [4]Département de Sociologie der Universität Genf, Switzerland

General description on research questions, objectives and theoretical framework:
The project "Swiss Federal Survey of Adolescents, Main Indicators ch-x" initiates a long-term monitoring of Swiss youth in the fields of education, politics, and health behaviour. The target population are Swiss adolescents who are 19 years old, and it is planned that the survey will be conducted every four years in order to permit a longitudinal analysis of the Swiss youth.
The theoretical framework is interdisciplinary, applying an adapted capability approach (Sen 1985; 1987; 1993; 1999), which is a normative paradigm for the evaluation of individual well-being.. In this project, the capability approach is enriched with concepts of self-perception, values, and actions in different contexts.
Methods/methodology:

3.42   Linking Survey and Administrative Data: A Methodological Perspective II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by:

- Annelies Blom - Survex - Survey Methods Consulting, Germany
- Julie Korbmacher - SHARE, MEA, University of Mannheim, Germany
- Joe Sakshaug - JPSM, University of Michigan, United States
- Mark Trappmann - Institute for Employment Research, Germany

3.42.1   Longitudinal consent patterns and predictors of consent to linkage of survey data in the Millennium Cohort Study

S. Ketende[1], L. Calderwood[1], J. W McDonald[1]
[1]Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London, United Kingdom

At each sweep of the four sweeps of the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), respondents have been asked for consent to linkage of their survey data to their health, education or economic records. Additionally, at wave 2 when cohort children were 3 years old, consent was sought from parents or guardians of the cohort children to take a sample of cohort children's oral fluids. Tate, Calderwood and Dezateux (2006) studied predictors of consent for data linkage for MCS sweep 1. While consent for linkage was high (92%), the proportions consenting differed by mother's country of residence, age and education, with consent less likely among minority ethnic group mothers, lone parents and those with higher degrees or no qualifications. Bartington et. al. (2009) studied the feasibility of collecting oral fluids samples in the home setting...

3.42.2   Assessing the Magnitude of Administrative Non-Consent Biases in the German PASS Study

J. Sakshaug[1], F. Kreuter[2]
[1]JPSM, University of Michigan, United States; [2]University of Maryland, United States

Administrative records are increasingly being linked to survey records to enhance the survey data and increase research opportunities. A usual prerequisite to performing exact record linkage is obtaining informed consent from respondents. Respondent consent is not universal, however, and several studies have found systematic differences between consenting and non-consenting cases across socio-demographic characteristics. A natural question arises as to whether the selectivity of consent introduces significant biases on key survey and administrative estimates. Estimating non-consent biases for administrative estimates is complicated by the fact that administrative records are typically not available for the non-consenting cases. We overcome this limitation by utilizing data from the first wave of the German Labour Market and Social Security Study (PASS)...

3.42.3   Requesting Consent to Link Survey Data to Administrative Records

J. Pascale[1]
[1]US Census Bureau, United States

Administrative records have begun to play a key role in survey research and, while policies regarding consent are still in flux, there is general agreement that research is needed on how to request consent from respondents to link their survey data with administrative records. Previous research found that 26 percent of those initially opposed to data sharing shifted their position when prompted with arguments about potential improvements in accuracy and reductions in cost (Singer and Presser, 1996). In order to take these findings further, in the spring of 2010 a field experiment was carried out by the US Census Bureau which included three panels, each presenting a different rationale to the respondent for data linkage: improved accuracy, reduced costs, and reduced respondent burden. Somewhat contrary to expectations, there was no statistically significant difference in consent rates across the three versions of the consent question...

3.42.4   Statistical Matching of the German Ageing Survey and the Sample of Active Pension Accounts as a Source for Analysing Life Courses and Old Age Incomes

J. Simonson[1], L. Romeu Gordo[1], N. Titova[1]
[1]German Centre of Gerontology, Germany

The paper examines the combination of the German Ageing Survey with the Sample of Active Pension Accounts via statistical matching as an example for linking survey and administrative data. Statistical matching is a technique increasingly applied for combining information from different data sources when a record linkage based on a unique identifier is not possible due to confidentiality restrictions or attempts to avoid the attrition rate linked to the informed consent requirements.

3.43   Challenges in Educational Surveys III

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by:

- Hans Kiesl - University of Applied Sciences Regensburg, Germany
- Alina Matei - Institute of Statistics, University of Neuchatel; Institute of Pedagogical Research and Documentatio, Switzerland
- Leyla Mohadjer - Westat, United States

3.43.1   What is the appropriate time frame for measuring the frequency of educational activities?

S. Porter[1], A. Ryder[1]
[1]Iowa State University, United States

Questions about the frequency of behaviors are common in educational surveys, as researchers seek to understand how often students engage in positive educational behaviors. Surprisingly little research has been conducted on the appropriate time frame to use, in either the educational literature or the broader survey methods literature (Chang
& Krosnick, 2003). This is due to the difficulty of validating the frequency questions; generally, data external to the survey are needed.

3.43.2   Measuring the quality of teaching – A critical analysis of students' evaluations of teaching effectiveness

S. Schief[1], C. Young[1]
[1]University of Fribourg, Switzerland

The evaluation of teaching has a long history. Since the 1960s universities in the USA have measured so-called teaching effectiveness by using student evaluation. Student evaluation had its breakthrough in Switzerland and in most of Europe with the implementation of the so-called Bologna system. In the Bologna declaration of 1999, the European ministers of education agreed on a "promotion of European co-operation in quality assurance with a view to developing comparable criteria and methodologies". Since then, almost every university has developed ways of measuring the quality of teaching by means of students' evaluations. Most of these short questionnaires are based on assessments of the skills and the behaviour of the lecturer. Teaching outcomes are often measured by simply asking for the overall satisfaction with the course or a similar question...

3.43.3   Additional samples with balancing or overlapping conditions and given inclusion probabilities in the framework of PISA.

M. Christine[2], T. ROCHER[1]
[1]Depp (Assessment, forecasting and performance directorate, Ministry of education), , France; [2]INSEE, France

This paper provides a theoretical frame and methods to solve a problem which occurs as soon as a first sample has been drawn at a given time and that one intends later to draw a 2nd sample in an updated sampling frame, linked in a way with the 1st one, but without any possibility of changing the conditions or results of the drawing of the former sample. The origin of this issue lies in PISA surveys (Programme for international student assessment): the next cycle 2012 will be on the same main topic as in 2003 and it will be necessary to make comparisons between both surveys. One of the ways to perform it is to build the 2012 sample of schools with overlapping conditions with the 2003 sample. But it is also necessary to have the best representativeness for the new sample. This one can be met introducing balancing conditions when the new sample is drawn. Other constraints should be prescribed (fixed size, given inclusion probabilities...)...

3.43.4   How Best to Collect Secondary Education Course-Taking Data: Student Surveys vs. Transcript Analysis

S. Kramer[1], R. Bernotsky[3], J. Osgood[3], N. Wolff[2]
[1]Math Science Partnership of Greater Philadelphia, United States; [2]Arcadia University, United States; [3]West Chester University, United States

One of the critical issues for understanding student success in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) disciplines in college is understanding the impact of their secondary school preparation for college. Researchers have found that transcript analysis is a useful tool for analyzing student experiences (Adelman 1999; Lee, Croninger, and Smith 1997), however, transcript data can be difficult to obtain due to privacy laws. Transcripts can be obtained with student permission, but it is difficult to get such permission since it requires students to provide a social security number. Surveys are an alternative method of collection, but there are concerns about the accuracy of survey responses that are, by definition, self-reported data (Cole and Gonyea 2010).

3.44   Methodological and technical challenges in surveys of immigrant-background and ethnic minority groups II

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Mónica Méndez - Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), Spain
- Laura Morales - Institute for Social Change, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

3.44.1   The EDCA-Survey: How Important are Sampling Technique, Survey Language and Interviewer Background for Surveying Migrants?

M. Schaeffer[1]

[1]Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB), Germany

Surveys on migrants face methodological, logistic and financial challenges. The Ethnic Diversity and Colective Action Survey (EDCAS) includes two oversamples of migrants, one of migrants in general (26%) and one of Turkish migrants in particular (14%). In addition, it has a cross-national design since it was conducted in Germany (n=7500), France (n=1000) and the Netherlands (n=900). From the EDCA-Survey we can learn about many of the challenges of surveying migrants. First, the EDCA-Survey was conduced in the three host-country languages (German, French and Dutch) but also in Turkish. Does the survey language affect the populations sampled and does it affect important attitudinal outcome variables? Second, migrants in general were oversampled via the costly but assumably more representative random digit dialing in combination with an extensive screening procedure...

3.44.2 Survey research among ethnic minority groups in the absence of a sampling frame

D. Jacobs[1], B. Herman[1], N. Vanparys[1]
[1]Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Belgium

In this paper we wish to compare two strategies for survey research among ethnic minority groups in the absence of a sampling frame: a) random walk and focused enumeration for face-to-face surveys and b) name recognition for telephone based interviewing. Both methods have been recently used in Brussels focussing on the same targeted ethnic minority groups (citizens of Moroccan and Turkish origin). We wish to assess advantages and drawbacks of both strategies (also focussing on cost effectiveness) in trying to achieve representativity.

3.44.3 Onomastic Methods: an approach to avoid under-representation of immigrants in surveys

E. Liebau[1]
[1]SOEP - DIW Berlin, Germany

For longitudinal studies, covering immigrants in a representative way and providing a sufficient number of cases poses major challenges. The reasons for this are diverse: continuous immigration that changes the underlying population, lower response and higher attrition rates among immigrants in comparison to the rest of the population. To counter this under-representation several methods were applied in the SOEP. Immigrant sampling via information from the registry office (Sample B) and the screening procedure (Sample D) are the most important ones. However, for the latest sub-Sample I the onomastic method was employed. The onomastic method derives peoples' origin from their names...

3.44.4 Surveying Romanian migrants in Madrid area

V. Grigoras[2], A. Rusu[2], M. Serban[1], P. Tufis[1]
[1]The Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy, Romania; [2]University of Bucharest, Department of Sociology, Romania

Becoming an immigration space in the mid 80's, Spain is now one of the top ten world's countries in terms of international migrant stock. At the end of 2008, according to the Spanish population register, Romanians were the population to contribute most to the immigrant stock.

3.45 European Values Study - methodological and substantive applications III

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by:

- Wolfgang Jagodzinski - GESIS, Germany
- Ruud Luijkx - Tilburg University, Netherlands

3.45.1   To what extent are values and attitudes shaped by religion?

Y. Esmer[2], W. Jagodzinski[1]
[1]GESIS, Germany; [2]Bogazici University, Turkey

In recent public discussions values and attitudes are often seen as a result of cultural or, more specifically, religious influences. Accordingly, political and social orientations are interpreted as an outcome of Islamic, Orthodix, Catholic, or Protestant cultural traditions. The European Values Survey 2008 offers a unique oppurtunity for testing this hypothesis against the alternative view that those orientations are much more influenced by the societal development and the functional requirements of societies at given levels of human development.

3.45.2   Life Satisfaction of Women in the Stress Field of Social Norms and Personal Attitudes towards Gender Roles

K. Harzenetter[1]
[1]GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences , Germany

Although in the course of the last decades prosperity within European countries increased and gender inequality decreased, a gender gap in reported global life satisfaction remains. However, counter-intuitively, the discrepancy between women and men in relation to life satisfaction is not narrowing with rising economic performance.

3.45.3   'Atheist-Proportion-Development'-Typology. Generation of a Cross-European Typology based on APC and Cluster Analysis

J. Kampmann[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Recent empirical surveys suggest that Europeans claiming no religious or spiritual preference, i.e. Atheists, constitute a substantial minority in today's European societies, yet this group has not been extensively studied by social sciences.

3.45.4   Motherhood attitudes in European countries - conflict of woman roles in different cultures

I. Rimac[1], J. Ogresta[1], L. Zorec[1]
[1]Faculty of Law University of Zagreb, Croatia

The main purpose of this paper is to determine impact of different roles in woman's life as competing roles to motherhood. The focus is put on impact of economic status, educational goals and professional aspirations as partially interfering activities to motherhood. According to goals of analysis the female subsample of EVS data is analyzed taking into account variety of countries covered by EVS.

3.46   Multilevel analysis in comparative research III

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by:

- Bart Meuleman - University of Leuven, Belgium
- Elmar Schlueter - University of Cologne, Research Institute for Sociology, Germany

3.46.1   Applying a Multilevel Perspective in Persuasion Research

F. Mangold[1], M. Schenk[1]
[1]University of Hohenheim, Germany

The presentation discusses how multilevel designs can contribute to overcoming shortcomings in persuasion research. Persuasion researchers agree that the effects of persuasive stimuli on recipients' attitudes heavily vary depending on numerous boundary conditions, wherefore different effect patterns occur in different population segments (comparative perspective). Yet, predictions of persuasion effects are possible only to a limited extend, because there is a substantial lack of evidence on the strength of their boundary conditions' influences and interaction effects. In order to overcome this deficit, we introduce a multilevel design that differs from the prevailing multilevel modeling techniques. These are typically applied to outcomes at a person-level, whereby individuals (level 1) are nested in social entities (level 2)...

3.46.2   Estimating the Impact of Expected Unemployment Benefit Profiles on the Duration of Unemployment Spells: a multilevel analysis of nine EU Countries

I. Salagean[1], J. Ray[2]
[1]CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, Luxembourg; [2]Nancy 2 University, France

This study examines the role that expected unemployment insurance benefits play in explaining the duration of individual unemployment spells. Based on a detailed legal review of benefit rules applicable in nine European countries during the second part of the 1990s, we define profiles of expected unemployment benefits which indicate what levels and durations of unemployment insurance benefits are expected by workers entering unemployment in each of these countries. The impact of the expected benefit profiles on the hazard of exiting unemployment is estimated by applying a discrete-time two-level event history model to the data in the eight waves of the European Community Household Panel. Our key explanatory variable is an innovative indicator of the generosity of unemployment benefits, initially proposed by Ray et al (1986), which sums the discounted monthly replacement rates expected over the whole compensation period...

3.46.3   Analyzing Contextual-Level Outcomes in Multilevel Models

D. Becker[1], W. Breustedt[2], C. Zuber[3]
[1]Cologne Graduate School in Management, Economics and Social Sciences, Germany; [2]University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany; [3]Chair in Comparative Politics, University of Cologne, Germany

In contemporary social sciences, multilevel analysis has become a commonly used statistical technique for regressing a level-one variable on both level-one and level-two predictors. However, if the dependent variable is located on a contextual-level such as schools or nations, no similarly established procedure is at hand. While many studies in comparative research with level-two outcomes 'solve' this problem by aggregating all level-one predictors to their respective group means and use these group means as predictors for the level-two dependent variable in conventional OLS regression (Luna/Zechmeister 2005; Lim/Bond/Bond 2005), Croon and van Veldhoven (2007) have shown that this method leads to biased estimates.

3.46.4   Mind the Gap! Geographic Transferability of Economic Evaluation in Health

C. Boehler[1], J. Lord[1], M. Buxton[1]
[1]Health Economics Research Group (Brunel University), United Kingdom

Transferring cost-effectiveness information from one domain to another offers the potential to invest analytical resources more efficiently. However, it is difficult for decision-makers to know when they can rely on cost-effectiveness evidence produced for another context. This paper explores the transferability of economic evaluation results produced for one geographic area to another location of interest, and outlines an approach to identify factors to predict when this is appropriate.

3.47   Construction of Answer Scale Formats in Questionnaires III

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by: Natalja Menold - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

3.47.1   A Comparison of Branching Response Formats with Single Response Formats

R. Thomas[1]
[1]ICF International, United States

Unlike single response formats that use a single dimension to measure attitudes, the branching technique of attitude measurement separates the rating task into two different sequential tasks for measuring bipolar attitudes: direction of attitude (positive versus negative) and intensity of attitude (strength). Some research (Malhotra, Krosnick, and Thomas, 2009, POQ) has indicated that superior outcomes are obtained with branching that has more articulation (3 categories rather than 2 categories) on the endpoints rather than in the middle. However, no comparisons were made with single response formats and, further, the nature of the midpoint may have affected the results. We report here 2 studies comparing a number of branching alternatives, including a consideration of alternative middle responses, with a series of single response measures to determine relative efficacy of the scales...

3.47.2   Cross-country Comparisons: Effects of Scale Type and Response Style Differences

R. Thomas[1]
[1]ICF International, United States

Response categories may be used differently as a result of ethnic background or country of residence. When making comparisons between countries, there are a number of factors (e.g. mode, demographics, etc.) that must be equated before we can attribute differences due to culture and not other factors. Scale polarity is one issue that can cause some differences between countries – bipolar scales may sometimes be inappropriately rendered as unipolar scales (and vice versa) in translations. In this study, we compared scale variants (e.g. unipolar versus bipolar) and extent of semantic anchoring (fully anchored versus end anchored scales) in leading to differences between countries. This experiment had 36,938 respondents from 6 different European countries complete a web-based survey on attitudes and behaviors toward different activities...

3.47.3   Forced choice scales and Likert scales: a study about two different ways to ask questions

D. La Sala[1]
[1]Università degli Studi di Firenze , Italy

The paper presents the results of part of a broader study, aimed at evaluating the capacity of two different techniques, Likert scale and forced choice scale, in measuring the same traits (attitude towards violation of law, environment respect and the death penalty.

3.48   Analyzing Survey Data - New Methodologies I

To be held on July 21, 2011 from: 16:00 to 17:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by: Jean-Marie Le Goff - University of Lausanne, Switzerland

3.48.1   Sequential Logit Models with Unobserved Heterogeneity: Latent Class Estimators for Large and Small Samples

H. Tam[1]
[1]Chinese University of Hong Kong, China

The sequential logit model or the sequential response model has long been an influential framework for modeling sequential transitions, decisions, or any other nested events. For instance, it has been the dominant modeling framework for the study of inequality of educational opportunity ever since the seminal works of Mare (1980, 1981). But conventional applications of the model to estimate causal effects or structural parameters are known to be biased by the ubiquitous presence of unobserved heterogeneity. In a widely cited paper, Cameron and Heckman (1998) show that sequential logit models are generally biased and unidentified.

Researchers often unknowingly achieve identification by making strong and arbitrary assumptions, especially when the data are based on cross-sectional non-experimental surveys in which time-varying covariates are unavailable...

3.48.2   Specification and Estimation of Rating Scale Models – with an Application to the Determinants of Life Satisfaction

R. Studer[1], R. Winkelmann[0]
[1]University of Zürich, Switzerland

A rating variable represents the extent to which a quality (e.g. health, risk, accordance) is present. A leading example in economics is self-rated well-being. Empirical research into the determinants of rating variables often uses data from household (panel) surveys that include a single-item 11-point question. The linear regression model or ordered latent models are employed for regression analysis of rating variables. However, both estimation methods are not satisfactory.

3.48.3   A Simple Methodology to Increase Discriminating Power of Test Scores with an Application in Mental Health Research

J. Kampen[2], H. Tobi[3], J. Barrett[1]
[1]Wageningen University and Research Centre, Netherlands; [2]Wageningen University and research Center, Netherlands; [3]University of Wageningen, Netherlands

Recently, discriminating power of health indices and tests has received increased attention. The discriminating power of a test refers to the possibility to make meaningful differentiations between individuals based on their test scores. The renewed attention for discriminating power is the result of the work of Hankins on Ferguson's Coefficient of Test Discrimination delta. A Likert score ignores all information on response patterns for individual items. For instance, in a four item test, the response patterns "0011" and "0101" both produce the same Likert score 2 (in this four item example, 6 different response patterns produce Likert score 2). Consequently, the discriminating power of Likert scores is low. To increase the number of possible outcome values of a test, the information contained in the specific answering pattern may be used, whereas Likert scores do not use this information...

Day 4

Friday 22 July

4.1 Usability of Web-Based Surveys I

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by: Emily Geisen - RTI International, United States

4.1.1 Detecting the unconscious: Eye Tracking in pretesting questionnaires

S. Tries[1]
[1]Federal Statistical Office, Germany

For several years, the Federal Statistical Office (FSO) has been working on the systematic implementation of questionnaire testing. A pretest laboratory was established in 2007 and complemented by an eye tracker in 2009. Questionnaires of online surveys are now increasingly evaluated by qualitative testing methods and redesigned to reduce the burden for respondents and to increase data quality of official statistics.

4.1.2 Usability testing of market research questionnaires

A. Johnson[2], R. Coombe[2], C. Jarrett[1]
[1]Effortmark Limited, United Kingdom; [2]Kantar Operations, United Kingdom

Kantar is one of the world's largest insight, information and consultancy networks. One of its core tools is the online market research questionnaire administered to a panel of respondents. Ensuring that those respondents have an enjoyable experience is a key Kantar objective, and usability testing with respondents has grown in its importance for driving improvements in the consumer experience of online surveys.
Usability testing to explore ways of asking questions

4.1.3 Image effects on online survey respondents

B. Marinica[1]
[1]University of Bucharest, Romania

WEB surveys through online panels have become an important data collection mode in survey research. Although Internet is rapidly penetrating more and more households, online panels face a delicate problem, of panel attrition as well as turning respondents into professionals. Consequently, online panel providers strive to reduce as much as possible these phenomena using different approaches: implementing fraud detection algorithms (straight lining, digital fingerprinting), data quality modules, web layout enrichment (web design enhancements though using various HTML and web2.0 elements: background pictures, fonts & colors, dynamic web pages, etc). On one hand, all these together aim to detect bad respondents in order to be excluded from further invites and on the other hand they strive to increase good respondent's loyalty as making web questionnaires more attractive to them...

4.1.4   Left feels right! The optimal position of answer boxes in Web surveys

T. Lenzner[2], L. Kaczmirek[2], M. Galesic[1], M. Merkert[1]
[1]Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

The literature on human computer interaction consistently stresses the importance of reducing the cognitive effort required by users who interact with a computer in order to improve the experience and enhance usability and comprehension (e.g., Shneiderman, 1998). Applying this perspective to Web surveys, questionnaire designers are advised to strive for layouts that facilitate the response process and reduce the effort required to select an answer. In this paper, we examine whether placing the input fields (i.e., radio buttons or check boxes) to the left or to the right of the answer options in closed-ended questions enhances usability and facilitates responding. First, we discuss two opposing principles of how respondents may process these questions in Web surveys, one suggesting placing the answer boxes to the left and the other suggesting placing them to the right side of the answer categories...

4.2   Weighting of Household Panel Surveys

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 315.1.
Coordinated by: Matthias Schonlau - RAND, United States

4.2.1   Cross Sectional Weights in Household Panel Surveys: Approaches and Conditions for their Equivalence

M. Schonlau[1], M. Kroh[2]
[1]RAND, United States; [2]German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

The computation of cross sectional weights in household panels is challenging because household compositions change over time. Sampling probabilities of new household entrants are generally not known and assigning them zero weight is not satisfying. Two common approaches to cross sectional weighting address this issue: (1) "shared weights" and (2) modeling or estimating unobserved sampling probabilities based on person-level characteristics. We survey how several well-known national household panels address cross sectional weights for different groups of respondents (including immigrants and births) and in different situations (including household mergers and splits). We show that for certain estimated sampling probabilities the modeling approach gives the same weights as "fair shares", the most common of the shared weights approaches...

4.2.2   Propensity Score Approach in Reducing Bias: Marginal Mean Weighting through Stratification in a Study of First-Year Maternal Employment Impacts

Y. Im[1]
[1]University of Chicago, United States

Many empirical questions in social science depend on the causal effects of interventions or treatments. The superlative model for social science research is the experiment in which individuals are randomly assigned to treatment and control groups. However, many of the causal factors important to theory and practice are not entirely amenable to experimentation for ethical, practical, technical, or financial reasons. When randomization is not feasible in social experiments, the propensity score method is a viable tool for estimating unbiased treatment effects. This paper presents a method, marginal mean weighting through stratification (MMW-S), to address the issue of selection bias in drawing causal inferences from non-experimental data and to highlight the usefulness of its application in survey research. MMW-S is a nonparametric adjustment method in which causal effects are defined as comparisons between marginal population means...

4.2.3   The representative research of households based on the data of individual interviewing.

A. Veykher[1]
[1]Higher School of Economics in St-Petersburg, Russia

The diverse techniques of household research are usually rather expensive. For many problems we use simplified method to study households parameters without developing a household panel. 4-5 questions, added to questionnaires designed for different studies of general population, and a special method of weighting survey data allow us to get representative data on households as a supplemental result. We use this methodology in survey in St. Petersburg for more than 8 years.

4.3   Experimental Methods in Survey Research I

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Heiko Rauhut - ETH Zürich, Switzerland
- Ben Jann - University of Bern, Switzerland
- Thomas Hinz - University of Konstanz, Germany
- Prof. Dr. Stefanie Eifler - University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

4.3.1   The Impact of Question Context on the Measurement of Anti-Semitic Attitudes: An Experimental Survey

H. Beyer[2], I. Krumpal[1]
[1]Universität Leipzig, Germany; [2]Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany

Regarding the sensitive character of anti-Semitic attitudes, it is uncertain whether they are reported truthfully in surveys. It is assumed that respondents answer in a socially desirable manner, i.e. underreport anti-Semitic attitudes. Using an experimental survey, we demonstrate that the cognitive activation of an anti-Semitic group norm elicits more socially undesirable answers, thus increasing the prevalence of self-reported anti-Semitism. To activate group norms, we make use of context effects resulting from an experimental manipulation of the question order. Our research combines methodological experiments and applied research problems. We demonstrate that experimental survey methods can be used to address substantive research questions, i.e. to investigate the causal impact of group norms on the communication of socially undesirable anti-Semitic attitudes in a survey situation...

4.3.2   A Validated Module to Measure Risk, Time, and Social Preferences

A. Becker[2], A. Falk[1]
[1]University of Bonn, Germany; [2]Bonn Graduate School of Economics, Germany

In contrast to obtaining preference measures by looking at data generated in economic experiments, survey data lacks incentive compatible decision-making. Problems arising from this fact include self-serving and hypothetical bias, strategic motives, or simple lack of attention. Thus, there is concern regarding the behavioral validity and reliability of survey measures. Our goal is to construct a preference module, which includes items that are shown to predict behavior in incentivized laboratory experiments. We observe data from more than 300 subjects, who take part in real-stakes experiments and answer a set of survey items. Incentive compatible experimental measures were obtained by conducting standard economic experiments, including the trust game and choices between safe options and lotteries...

4.3.3   Combining experimental and survey data. An examination of potential bias.

G. Garcia Albacete[1], T. Dannwolf[2], C. Schmidt[1]
[1]University of Mannheim, Germany; [2]MZES, University of Mannheim , Germany

Behavioral questions in survey research do not control the context while economic lab experiments pose questions regarding external validity. Our study combines both methodologies in order to answer substantive questions. Political behavior research usually relies in survey questions measuring past behavior. This makes it difficult to address theoretical questions regarding the effect of the specific context and individuals 'motivations. Therefore we designed an economic experiment that permitted to control the environment and induce the motivations. Main independent variables were measured by a short version of the European Social Survey.

4.4 Mobilise! Incorporating Mobile Phones in Survey Research II

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by:

- Marek Fuchs - Darmstadt University of Technology, Germany
- Femke De Keulenaer - Gallup Europe, Belgium
- Robert Manchin - Gallup Europe, Belgium

4.4.1 The effect of field period on response in a mobile phone survey

P. Vicente[1], E. Reis[1]
[1]ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute, Portugal

Mobile phone ownership is approaching saturation in Portugal as in many other European countries. Not surprisingly, survey companies are starting to make use of mobiles phones to collect survey data. Mobile phones have specific characteristics that are distinct from other modes of data collection – they are personal devices, carried at all times and to all places – and as such can influence the representation of various respondents groups and the quality of responses in a mobile phone survey.

4.4.2 Pre-Call Validation of Random Digit Dialing Cell Phone Numbers: A Field Experiment

T. Kunz[1], M. Fuchs[1]
[1]Darmstadt University of Technology, Germany

The present experiment is designed to test mechanisms which can be used to validate random digit cell phone numbers prior to field work: (1) Cell phone number validation services provide verification in real time by performing a Home Location Register (HLR) lookup. (2) Text messaging services can also be used for cell phone number validation by using a text message gateway and sending bulk text messages from the Internet to cell phones.

4.4.3 Differential call scheduling in dual frame telephone surveys

F. De Keulenaer[1], R. Manchin[1]
[1]Gallup Europe, Belgium

It is well established that time-of-day and day-of-the-week are important factors to consider when calls are scheduled in telephone surveys. Calling schedules for landline surveys are generally skewed towards evening and weekend calling since this is when most people are available at home. Research shows that many people have their mobile phones on all day; as such, mobile phones provide a direct communication link to respondents at virtually any time. Nevertheless, most mobile phone surveys use the same "skewed" calling schedules that are typical of landline surveys. In this study, we want to explore how call scheduling in mobile phone surveys can be optimized in order to increase contact and completion rates. We will endeavor to answer this question by analyzing contact history data of several landline, mobile phone and dual frame surveys conducted by Gallup in the past five years in many European countries...

4.4.4 How to ask about fixed/mobile telephone usage? Impact of question wording and analysis of corresponding population segments

A. Slavec[1], V. Vehovar[2]
[1]University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; [2]University of Ljublana, Slovenia

Due to non-coverage in fixed telephone samples the dual frames combining mobile and fixed telephone numbers are increasingly used in telephone surveys of general population. However, with dual frames we need to estimate the domains related to single and mixed telephone usage. In the simplest case, we usually have three segments: fixed-telephone-only users, mobile-phone-only users and those in the overlap. The exact allocation heavily depends on phone use definition. There, at least two criteria can be used: possession (person has a mobile/fixed phone) and availability (can be reached on a mobile/fixed phone). In practice, various wordings can be applied for possession and for availability question. In this paper, we first explored contemporary dual frame research. Based on that, we generated a meta-overview of question wordings. Next, we address the problem of the corresponding sample and population shares for these segments...

4.4.5 Optimal allocation in dual frame telephone samples. Modeling costs and differential response patterns for sample allocation in stratified samples.

S. Pasadas[1], M. Trujillo Carmona[1]
[1]Institute for Advanced Social Studies, Spain

Costs are one of the main concerns when dealing with dual frame samples of landline and mobile telephone lines. As a result of a survey conducted among U.S. survey organizations known to have conducted dual frame telephone surveys, AAPOR Cell-phone Task Force found that "the cost per completion in a US RDD cell phone survey is most often at least twice that of a completion in a US RDD landline survey, and under certain design conditions can be three or four times as expensive" (AAPOR, 2010: pg. 11). Although in Europe we don't face most of the legal and commercial constraints existing in the US, mobile telephone surveys are still more expensive than landline surveys. Kuusela et al. report an increase of 42% in telephone costs of interviewing in Statistics Finland as a result of including mobile telephone lines in telephone samples (Kuusela et al. 2008: pg. 104)...

4.5 What is meant by mode effect on measurement? II

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by:

- Steven Hope - National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom
- Gerry Nicolaas - National Centre for Social Research - NatCen, United Kingdom

4.5.1 Telephone vs computer assisted self-interviewing in surveys on drug use

F. Beck[1], S. Legleye[2], R. Guignard[1]
[1]INPES, France; [2]INED, France

The literature on data collection modes proved that self-administered questionnaires provide higher prevalences than face-to-face or telephone interviews in surveys on drug use. Although there are important gender and age differences in drug use reports, it seems crucial to check whether this result is true in all age and gender groups.

4.5.2 Effects of elapsed interview time in Mixed-Mode Surveys

S. Bathelt[1], J. Bauknecht[2]
[1]Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany; [2]University of Stuttgart, Germany

Due to declining response rates and, concomitantly, rising costs in face-to-face (CAPI) surveys, other methods gain in attractiveness. Most of these methods are coupled with severe disadvantages, like "digital divide" (online surveys), uncertainty concerning the time of the interview (postal surveys) or uncertainty about who gave the answers (in both). By contrast, telephone surveys (CATI) limit costs and fieldwork durations, and closely resemble face-to-face interviews, apart from limited interviewer control over respondents´ parallel activities and the impossibility of issuing show cards. Apart from sampling issues, interviewing mode effects could yield different results in CATI surveys than in CAPI surveys...

4.6   Linking Survey and Administrative Data: A Methodological Perspective III

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by: Jonathan Burton - University of Essex, United Kingdom

4.6.1   Pandata Systems: Its Merits and Downsides of Turning Administrative Data into Information

Y. Chun[1]
[1]NORC at the University of Chicago, United States

Joe Waksberg long ago forecast that administrative records are always the answer for the next round of a statistical program (Citro, 2010). Administrative data help control rising data collection costs, reduce survey respondent burden, and refine the estimation process with particular attention to nonresponse adjustment with auxiliary variables, yet without a rigorous theoretical navigator.

4.6.2   Consenting to Health Record Linkage: Evidence from the British Household Panel Survey

G. Knies[2], E. Sala[1], J. Burton[3]
[1]University of Milano Bicocca, Italy; [2]Institute for Social and Economic Research, United Kingdom; [3]University of Essex, United Kingdom

The British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) is the first long-running longitudinal survey with a non-medical focus and a sample covering the whole age range to have asked for permission to link to a range of administrative health records. This presentation determines whether informed consent led to selection bias on the BHPS and reflects on the value of the BHPS linked with health records for epidemiological research. Multivariate statistical analysis is performed on information from the BHPS. Permission to add health records was asked from adult participants (aged 16+), and pro persona of adults responsible for children, at the end of the personal interviews to the 18th round of annual interviews of the BHPS (2008). The consent rate across the BHPS Wave 18 sample is 40 percent, i.e., much lower than typically is the case on previous medical studies. There are few differences between those who consent and refuse...

4.6.3   Exploiting Administrative Data to explore Job Churn in the Irish Labour Market

J. Dunne[1]
[1]Central Statistics Office, Ireland

The paper will cover experiences from the Job Churn Explorer project at CSO. The project adapts and develops the underlying methodology outlined to date to the situation in Ireland to provide a detailed insight into the dynamics of job churn and its components as Ireland entered the current recessionary period. The analysis datasets used are derived from linking the following three sources: business register, employer tax returns, social protection records. The comprehensiveness of the resulting analysis dataset containing attributes on both workers and enterprises provides for significant new opportunities to inform policy and decision making with respect to the labour market. The presentation will also graphically present some of the analysis at both a worker and enterprise level to demonstrate the potential of this new information...

4.7   Analyzing social change with repeated cross-sections II

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by:

- Tilo Beckers - University of Düsseldorf, Germany
- Christof Wolf - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

4.7.1   The Impact of Past Events on Current Electoral Behaviour. Age-Period-Cohort Analysis of Czech Communist Party Voters

L. Linek[1]
[1]Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

The paper analyses the effect of political generations on current Czech Communist Party (KSČM) voter support. The goal is to show that past events have had an effect on current voting behaviour without having to be reproduced in time and strengthened through repeated voter behaviour in competitive elections. The data from repeated monthly surveys between 1990 and 2010 are used. The cohort effects are estimated using cross-classified random-effects models (Yang, Land 2006). The findings regarding the various generation effects on KSČM support confirm this goal. KSČM support is largely affected by (1.) the Second World War and the subsequent communist coup, (2.) the military invasion of Warsaw Pact armies under the leadership of the Soviet Union in 1968 and (3.) the transition to democracy in 1989...

4.7.2   Strategies to Overcome the APC Conundrum. The Age-Stability Hypothesis in Postmaterialist Values, Attitudes to Homosexuality and Religious Practices

R. Tormos[1]
[1]Universitat Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain

Research on values and attitudes tends to underline the importance of generational factors, following the age-stability hypothesis and the impressionable-years model of learning. Formative experiences shape each age-cohort, and social change takes place progressively due to the force of generational replacement. Examples of it are the "socialization hypothesis" in Inglehart's postmaterialist values and the "age-stability hypothesis" in Alwin and Krosnick's attitudes research. However, if we carefully analyze repeated cross-section data, we can identify relevant value change within each generation over time as well. Some values and attitudes follow a lifetime model of learning, instead of the pure impressionable-years one. To test the impact of the historical period in comparison to generation and life cycle effects is necessary to face the APC conundrum...

4.7.3   Generation, Period and the Decline in Trust among Black and White Americans

R. Wilkes[1]
[1]University of British Columbia, Canada

Americans have less generalized faith in others than ever before. Explanations of this decline draw attention to the role of generational replacement and to period effects stemming from macro-level economic and political changes. In this paper I use cross-classified random effects models to test whether the decline thesis applies equally to black and to white American's trust levels. The data come from 23 repeated cross-sections of U.S. General Social Survey data. The models used in the paper allow the researcher to simultaneously assess the effects of generation and period by considering them as random level 2 effects within a multi-level framework. The results show that while the war baby generation of whites (1935-39, 1940-44) was more trusting than other generations, trust does not differ significantly across generations of blacks...

4.7.4   Analyzing social and media change with cross-classified random-effects APC models

D. Becker[1], J. Hagenah[2]

[1]Cologne Graduate School in Management, Economics and Social Sciences, Germany; [2]University of Köln, Germany

Although communication research found a whole bunch of positive effects of newspaper usage on individual characteristics such as verbal abilities or social capital (Glenn 1994, Schmitt-Beck 2008), a longitudinal analysis of the determinants of a particular range of media products based on individual-level data appears to be missing.

4.8 Methodological and technical challenges in surveys of immigrant-background and ethnic minority groups III

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 413.
Coordinated by:

- Mónica Méndez - Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), Spain
- Laura Morales - Institute for Social Change, University of Manchester, United Kingdom

4.8.1 Measurement errors in a quantitative survey on migrants. A case study from Salzburg

W. Aschauer[1]
[1]University of Salzburg, Austria

Quantitative surveys in migration research have to deal with special particularities and biases. Problems may arise regarding the definition of the analysed population, the sampling procedure and several potential measurement errors (e.g. translation issues, formulating questions and scale use). Till now there is only little scientific research about potential errors during fieldwork and with regard to the interview conditions. These potential biases are analysed in a case study in Salzburg, where a survey with 187 migrants attending an agency which assist foreigners experiencing difficulties locating work was conducted. To control for methodological problems, an innovative strategy of fieldwork was adopted. Consultants of the institute filled in a short introductory questionnaire together with the migrants (trying to produce a leap of faith)...

4.8.2 Survey co-operation of non-autochtonous population in Spain: a comparison of the 2008 and 2010 ISSP surveys

M. Méndez[1]
[1]Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (CIS), Spain

Survey research has pointed out at the generally lower response rate among immigrant/non- autochthonous population, though this has been challenged by cases in which specific fieldwork strategies addressed at non-autochthonous population have been put in place.

4.8.3 Surveying first- and second-generation immigrants across European countries: Experiences from two comparative surveys

C. Teney[1], L. Lessard-Phillips[2], F. Fleischmann[0], E. Ersanilli[3]
[1]Social Science Research Centre Berlin (WZB), Germany; [2]Institute for Social Change, University of Manchester, United Kingdom; [3]University of Oxford, United Kingdom

Two large-scale surveys have recently aimed to fill the void of comparative European survey data on first- and second-generation immigrants. TIES ('The Integration of the European Second generation') surveyed the children of immigrants from Turkey, Morocco and/or the former Yugoslavia in major cities of eight European countries. SCIICS ('Six Country Immigrant Integration Comparative Survey') surveyed immigrants from Turkey and Morocco and their descendants in six European countries. Both surveys also included a comparison group of persons of 'native descent', i.e., persons born in the survey country with both parents born in the survey

country. While the two surveys target similar populations and mostly cover the same countries, they used different sampling frames and survey methodology...

4.8.4   Czech Surveys of Non-EU Labour Immigrants: Tackling the Challenge of Incipient Research

Y. Leontiyeva[1]
[1]Institute of Sociology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic

The presentation aims to give an image of present state of the art of migration research in Czech context. Special attention will be given to two unique surveys of third country nationals. The first survey conducted in 2006 was supported by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and was targeting non-EU foreigners (1,011 respondents), who stayed in the Czech Republic on the basis of long-term residence permit for the purpose of employment. The aim of this survey was to explore the qualification and educational background of immigrants and their position on the Czech labor market. The second survey financially supported by the Czech Statistical Office was realised in late 2010 and was focused on economically active immigrants from selected countries (1,004 respondents), their incomes, expenditures and remittances...

4.9   European Values Study - methodological and substantive applications IV

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by:

- Wolfgang Jagodzinski - GESIS, Germany
- Ruud Luijkx - Tilburg University, Netherlands

4.9.1   The location of European Countries on Schwartz' Value Circle

S. Huismans[1], W. van Schuur[2]
[1]Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands; [2]University of Groningen, Netherlands

Using the Basic Human Values items from the European Social Survey, we apply a new method for measuring both items and respondents on an ordinal circular scale.

4.9.2   Conflict dimension in the European party systems. A comparative study based on European Values Study 2008.

O. Knutsen[1]
[1]University of Oslo, Norway

In this paper the European Values Study 2008 will be used to examine conflict dimensions in the party systems according to a policy-defined space approach. Basic social and political values are used to tap the central policy orientations. Discriminant analysis will be used to delineate various conflict dimensions on the party system...

4.9.3   Can we combine the EVS and ESS to create a time series of health inequalities?

R. Jutz[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

The past two decades have seen a rising interest in the cross-national study of health inequalities. In contrast to most of the existing work which has been cross-sectional, uncovering the underlying causes of health inequalities requires an analysis of changes over time. For this purpose, the European Value Study (EVS) presents a unique data source. In three of its four rounds, the EVS contains one central indicator of health: subjective health status. Unfortunately, EVS 1999 misses subjective health and thus, the cross-national time series is

interrupted. The European Social Survey (ESS) also offers the opportunity to study health inequalities – however, it covers only a short time period since its first round took place as recently as in the year 2002. Can researchers use data from both programs to create a longer time series?

4.9.4   Value change in Eastern Europe: what is happening there and why?

M. Comsa[2], H. Rusu[1]
[1]Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania; [2]Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj Napoca, Romania

There are not many comparative studies dedicated to value change in Eastern European countries. In our paper, we employ both longitudinal and cross- national analyses to describe and explore whether and, if so, how and why Eastern European countries have changed their values on the conservatism-openness to change axis. We considered the support for religiosity, traditional family type, instrumental qualities of work (work ethos) and authority, as value orientations of a conservative/normative type. Sexual permissiveness, tolerance, orientations against a non-democratic political system (democratic orientations) were regarded as openness to change values. We are using the available EVS/WVS 1990-2009 data sets from Albania, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, East Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine...

4.10   Construction of Answer Scale Formats in Questionnaires IV

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by: Natalja Menold - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

4.10.1   The Impact of Direction and Polarity in Response Scales on Response Behavior

D. Krebs[1]
[1]University of Giessen, Germany

Abstract
The application of cognitive theory to survey methodology uncovered that answering survey questions is a cognitive process consisting basically of four tasks: question interpretation, memory retrieval, judgment formation, and response editing. This paper deals with the latter two tasks in examining the effect of polarity (uni- versus bipolar response scales) within answering categories running either from negative to positive or from positive to negative.

4.10.2   Choosing the range for a rating scale: an empirical research on the effects of using different scales

D. La Sala[1]
[1]Università degli Studi di Firenze , Italy

The paper concerns some aspects of rating scales used in social research. In particular, attention is paid to the influence on responses by scales with different ranges.
A series of rating scales on different topics (opinions, values, attitudes towards legality, democracy, participation, public policies) were administered to a sample of university students. 7-steps scales (1-7) and 11-steps scales (0-10) were used for evaluating the same items, by dividing the sample into two comparable sub-groups. The analysis of the distribution structure of responses in the two sub-groups was conducted by comparing asymmetry, kurtosis, discrimination capacity of the techniques and by operating a graphical analysis of the distribution structure of the responses.

4.10.3   Does the direction of Likert-type scales influence response behavior in web surveys?

F. Keusch[1]
[1]Institute for Advertising and Marketing Research, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria

Attitude measurement in web surveys mostly relies on requiring respondents to indicate their agreement or disagreement with each of several items under the same Likert-type scale in a grid format. As it is known that respondents do not only attend to the words that convey the questions but also to the visual language of a questionnaire (i.e., format and shape of response scales, verbal and numerical labels of scale points, spacing, positioning, and order of response options) it is essential to understand how this effects the response process. Although there is no conclusive evidence about the influence of the direction of extreme point labelling (e.g., Belson, 1966; Friedman et al., 1993; Salzberger
& Koller, 2010; Weng
& Cheng, 2000), applying the "near means related" heuristic (Tourangeau et al...

4.10.4   Knowing or guessing? Question format effects on the estimated level of political knowledge

D. Johann[1], T. Schübel[2]
[1]Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna, Austria; [2]Department of Politics and Public Administration, University of Konstanz, Germany

Much of the scientific interest in political knowledge stems from the debates over the capacity of ordinary people to participate in democratic life. Political knowledge has become increasingly central to the study of public opinion, media effects, and political behaviour more generally (e.g. Bartels 1996; Delli Carpini/Keeter 1996; Jerit et al. 2006). However, since practical and theoretical uncertainties still surround the measurement of political knowledge, such conceptual and theoretical questions will be answered only through careful empirical study. We want to contribute to the methodological debate on estimating levels of political knowledge by examining the influence of three survey design factors: (1) guessing-discouragements (Nadeau/Niemi 1995; Mondak/Creel Davis 2001; Krosnick et al...

4.11   Innovations in survey sampling II

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by:

- Siegfried Gabler - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Seppo Laaksonen - University of Helsinki, Finland

4.11.1   Design effect of randomized systematic sampling

S. Gabler[1]
[1]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

In statistical practice, systematic sampling (SYS) is used in many modifications due to its simple handling. In addition, SYS may provide efficiency gains if it is well adjusted to the structure of the population under study. However, if SYS is based on an inappropriate picture of the population a high decrease of efficiency, i.e. a high increase in variance may result by changing from simple random sampling to SYS. In the context of two-stage designs SYS so far seems often in use for subsampling within the primary units. As an alternative to this practice, we propose to randomize the order of the primary units, then to select systematically a number of primary units and, thereafter, to draw secondary units by simple random sampling without replacement within the primary units selected. This procedure is more efficient than simple random sampling with replacement from the whole population of all secondary units, i.e...

4.11.2   Possibilities of Sampling Methods in case of Hidden Groups

Z. Szendrő[1]
[1]Univesity of Miskolc, Hungary

Since there is no adequate data of hidden groups' distribution it is quite hopeless to carrying out a quantitative survey even with multistage stratified probability sampling which involves proportionately these populations.

Thanks to large samples we can reach a good coverage of the country, thus we can expect gaining a representative sample regarding a rare population, but this kind of sample seems to fail in most cases. The multistage stratified probability sampling is not appropriate for finding non-uniformly distributed minorities.

4.11.3   Testing a single mode vs a mixed mode design

S. Laaksonen[1]
[1]University of Helsinki, Finland

Enticement to use web surveys is becoming more common, since this mode is less expensive than the alternative modes. On the other hand, no-one trusts in web as the only mode, since non-response is expected to be too high. Hence, a mixed mode strategy is proposed. There are different approach-es to mixed mode design. We test such an approach that the data collection will start via web and after a certain short period, CATI will complete data. Finally, we compare the successfulness of this mixed mode strategy against pure CATI. The reason is that this survey has been compiled using CATI but if a new mixed mode strategy is good, this will be used in future. So, we have to compare the successfulness of both approaches in a good way. This also requires to design a sample well. So, our target population is the same as used in the regular survey that does not cover the full population but the people with telephone access only...

4.11.4   Selection Errors in Random Route Samples

J. Bauer[1]
[1]LMU Muenchen, Germany

Random Routes are a type of widely used survey. Like most sampling methods they are applied to achieve equally distributed selection probabilities. The preliminary approach to assess the quality is to compare the data collected by random route samples with data from reliable sources, such as the German Microcensus. Typically, in these studies the distributions of demographic variables are compared because they are available in nearly all surveys. As this concentrates only on a specific set of variables, it is conceivable that other variables of interest are biased, even if the conducted comparisons are not significantly different.

4.12   Analyzing Survey Data - New Methodologies II

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 09:00 to 10:30, in room 340.
Coordinated by: Oriane Sarrasin - Misc - University of Lausanne, Switzerland

4.12.1   Testing a formal theory of images of stratification: a pilot study

Z. Karpinski[1]
[1]Institute of Philosophy and Sociology - Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

The study reported in this presentation may be thought of as an exercise in theory-driven research. A study is said to be theory-driven if empirical procedures used in the study reproduce properties of a theoretical model, or replicate specific conditions postulated by a theory. Because theory-driven research requires that conditions specified by a theory are recreated in the research design, theory-driven research usually takes the form of experiment. In my presentation, I am trying to show that the idea of theory-driven study can be applied to survey research as well. As an example, I am using a formal theory of images of social structures developed by the sociologists Thomas Fararo and Kenji Kosaka. The theory's focus is on issues that have long been investigated by sociologists, such as perception of social inequality, self-placement in the social hierarchy, or class identification...

4.12.2   Causal Analysis and Social Surveys

K. Yang[1]

[1]University of Durham, United Kingdom

Social scientists are constantly striving to achieve causal explanations for a variety of motivations even when the conditions for making such explanations are poorly identified or satisfied. During the past decade or so both social scientists and methodologists have called for specific identification of underlying causal mechanisms and criticized the use of linear statistical models for causal explanations, especially when such models are used on data collected from sample surveys. However, different types of social surveys have produced a huge amount of data, and more data will be produced in the coming years. These two developments lead to the following question: what kinds of contribution can these data make to causal analysis? I answer this question by discussing the role of social surveys and the subsequent statistical analyses in two tasks of causal analysis: theorizing causal relations and measuring causal effects...

4.12.3   Validity of images from binary coding tables. Some evidence through Textual Data Analysis

K. Fernández-Aguirre[0], M. Garín-Martín[1], J. Modroño-Herrán[1]
[1]University of the Basque Country, Spain

In recent years, the main objective for most practitioners is to identify interesting structures in the data sets, such as clusters of observations, or relationships among the variables. Principal axes methods such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and Correspondence Analysis (CA)

4.13   General human values, personality characteristics and response styles

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 318.
Coordinated by:

- Michael Braun - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Timothy Johnson - University of Illinois at Chicago, United States

4.13.1   Basic Human Values and Response Styles

T. Johnson[1], M. Braun[2]
[1]University of Illinois at Chicago, United States; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

On the basis of the first round of the European Social Survey Johnson et al. (2010) found associations between the individual- and country-level measures of some of the Schwartz scales and response styles. For example, individual conservation values were associated positively with middling responses and negatively with extreme response styles. The association between individual level Conservation and acquiescence was also positive, as hypothesized. Mean country level Conservation, however, modified this relationship in an unexpected direction, suggesting that the personal level effects of Conservation on acquiescence are greater within countries lower rather than higher in mean Conservation.

4.13.2   Personality, cultural, and socio-demographic predictors of value importance: Investigating the role of acquiescent response style in value ratings

C. Beierlein[2], E. Davidov[1], S. Bokredenghel[2], B. Rammstedt[2]
[1]University of Zürich, Switzerland; [2]GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

Schwartz' basic human values explain various attitudes and behaviors across cultures. Values are usually assessed using self-report measures such as the Portrait Value Questionnaire (PVQ; Schwartz et al., 2001). Like other self-report questionnaires, the PVQ is prone to the influence of response styles. For example, social desirability was found to be associated with higher ratings for particular values (Schwartz et al., 1997).

4.13.3   Pitfalls of international comparative research: Taking acquiescence into account.

A. Franzen[1], D. Vogl[1]
[1]University of Bern, Switzerland

Acquiescence can be the source of a serious response bias in international comparative research. We demonstrate this by referring to an example taken from environmental sociology. The effect of wealth on individuals´ willingness to pay for environmental protection is controversially discussed in the literature. Studies analyzing the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) report that individuals in wealthier nations are more concerned about the environment, while studies using the World Values Survey (WVS) or the European Values Study (EVS) come up with the opposite finding. The puzzle is resolved when the different levels of acquiescence are taken into consideration. As it turns out, respondents in poorer nations in Asia and Eastern Europe have higher levels of acquiescence than respondents in richer Western nations...

4.13.4   Do people understand the difference between issue extremity and intensity questions? A behaviour genetic analysis of individual differences

Z. Fazekas[2], L. Littvay[1]
[1]Central European University, Hungary; [2]Department of Methods in the Social Sciences, University of Vienna, Austria

Proximity theorists argue that the distance between voter and candidate attitudes is responsible for vote choice. Also, from a social psychological perspective, it is expected that proximity of political attitudes between candidate and voters weighs more in the electoral decision if the issue is considered to be important. To study these issues, political scientists devised survey instruments that enquire about the persons' positions on various issues and how strongly they feel about these issues. Quickly, a debate emerged concerning the appropriate survey measurement of issue extremity and issue importance. One side argued that the two are highly correlated and the additional importance question is a waste of survey space (Niemi and Bartels, 1984). The other side argues that importance and extremity are substantively different concepts and need to be kept separate (Krosnick, 1988; Krosnick et al, 1993)...

4.14   Separating selection from mode effects in mixed-mode surveys

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 412.
Coordinated by:

- Barry Schouten - Statistics Netherlands (CBS), Netherlands
- Joop Hox - University of Utrecht, Netherlands

4.14.1   Using propensity score matching to separate mode- and selection effects

P. Lugtig[2], G. Lensvelt-Mulders[1]
[1]University for Humanistics, Netherlands; [2]Utrecht University, Netherlands

Mode effects are difficult to separate from nonresponse effects in mixed-mode surveys. Mode effects include acquiescence and social desirability effects due to the presence of an interviewer, recency effects in audio surveys and primacy effects in visual surveys. However, in everyday mixed-mode surveys we often cannot distinguish mode-effects from effects due to differences in nonresponse and coverage that coincide with the use of multiple survey modes.

4.14.2   Evaluating Relative Mode Effects in Mixed-Mode Surveys: Three methods to disentangle selection and measurement effects

J. Vannieuwenhuyze[1], G. Loosveldt[1]
[1]Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

In order to investigate the advantage of mixed-mode surveys, selection effects between the modes should be evaluated. Selection effects refer to differences in respondent compositions on the target variables between the modes. However, estimation of selection effects is not an easy task because they may be completely confounded with measurement effects between the modes (differences in measurement error). Publications concerning the estimation of these mode effects are scarce. This paper provides and compares three methods that enable evaluating measurement effects and selection effects separately. The first method starts from existing publications where the confounding problem is usually avoided by introducing a set of mode-insensitive variables into the analysis model. However, this paper will show that this method precludes exact estimation of the effects...

4.14.3   Testing between-mode measurement invariance under controlled selectivity conditions

T. Klausch[1]
[1]Utrecht University, Netherlands

As more survey modes have become available, it has ever been an aspiration in survey methodology research to test and assure comparability of measurements obtained in different modes. Such research has often found 'mode effects', which are measurement differentials between modes beyond sampling variation. Moreover, with the rise of the mixed-mode survey, which combines more than one survey mode in the data collection design , the question of comparability has become even more pressuring.

4.14.4   Separating selection from mode effects when switching from single (CATI) to mixed mode design (CATI / Web) in a health survey

J. Carstensen[1], P. Kriwy[1], G. Krug[3], C. Lange[2]
[1]University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany; [2]Robert Koch Institute, Germany; [3]Institute for Employment Research, Germany

Asking sensitive questions in surveys is prone to mode effects. To analyze the consequences of switching from single to mixed mode designs, we randomly assign survey participants to a single mode (CATI) and a mixed mode (CATI and Web-based) survey. Both surveys contain the same set of items based on already established instruments from German health surveys conducted by the Robert Koch Institute. The instruments cover sensitive items such as subjective well-being, health behavior and self-reported illness, augmented with questions about confidentiality concerns. Because of randomization differences in means are informative on the net impact of switching to mixed mode. Applying a Blinder/Oaxaca decomposition method from econometrics to the field of survey methodology, we are able to separate (1) selection effects due to differences in non response rates from (2) mode effects due to differences in item non response and measurement error...

4.15   Potentials and constraints of weighting to improve survey quality I

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 303.
Coordinated by:

- Stephanie Steinmetz - University of Amsterdam, Netherlands
- Kea Tijdens - Erasmus University, Netherlands

4.15.1   Propensity Score Weighting: Methods and Applications

M. Bergmann[1]
[1]University of Mannheim, Germany

Despite the increasing use of online surveys in political opinion research, the field still lacks thorough research mapping the effects of this polling tool on achieving representativeness. For cause, the two most salient problems associated with online research – limited internet coverage and selectivity of respondents – have not yet

been convincingly addressed. To compensate for distortions produced by online surveys, weighting often is seen as a promising corrective solution. However, the impacts of this technique are controversial since findings from previous research are ambiguous at best (e.g. Taylor 2005; Malhotra
&Krosnick 2007). The demonstration proposed in his paper rests on a two-step approach, using the German Longitudinal Election Study (http://www.dgfw.info/gles.php?lang=en) since this data source offers the opportunity to test the impact of different weighting schemes on models of party choice and turnout...

4.15.2   Imputation Models in Panel Surveys: Is Weighting for Sampling Design and Unit Non-Response Important? (with Cheti Nicoletti)

L. Fumagalli[1]
[1]University of Essex, United Kingdom

In this paper we consider for the first time a study to evaluate whether imputation models in panel surveys should use weights to correct for unit non-response and sampling design. Using the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS), we find that weighting does not seem important when unit and item non-response rates are as low as in the BHPS. On the contrary, when we simulate a doubling of the attrition and item non-response rates, we find statistically significant differences between earnings computed using weighted and unweighted imputation. Although statistically significant, these differences do not seem huge. Hence, the substantial importance of weights remains still disputable.

4.15.3   Propensity Score Adjustment for a Web-panel

G. Wiegand[1], B. Hulliger[1]
[1]University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland (FHNW), Switzerland

When conducting surveys via the Internet to estimate population
characteristics one can expect a bias for different reasons. Besides all the typical bias inducing
mechanisms found in any survey mode web surveys are susceptible to undercoverage
since the Internet penetration of the population is not exhaustive. The bias potential is even aggravated when a panel of respondents is recruited to be surveyed on several occasions via the web.
One way to reduce bias is to apply Propensity Scores Adjustment (PSA). The basic idea is to estimate the response propensity with respect to some covariates. To do so allows the deduction of
weights to reduce the bias of a survey. The practical problem is to identify suitable
covariates and to find a good model for the response behavior.

4.15.4   Assessing the problem of selection bias and solving it through weighting - an analysis of selected WageIndicator countries

S. Steinmetz[1], P. de Pedraza[3], D. Raess[2], K. Tijdens[4]
[1] University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; [2]University of Geneva, Switzerland; [3]Universidad de Salamanca, Spain; [4]Erasmus University, Netherlands

The increasing popularity of web surveys triggered a heated debate about the quality of web surveys for scientific use. The most obvious disadvantage of web surveys is that they may not be representative because the sub-population with Internet access is quite specific. Therefore, different weighting techniques, like poststratification and propensity score adjustment (PSA) have been proposed, particularly with regard to non-probability-based web surveys. As particularly PSA has not been applied traditionally in the field of surveys, the implications of these methods still need to be studied more extensively.

4.16   Usability of Web-Based Surveys II

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 315.
Coordinated by: Caroline Jarrett - Effortmark Limited, United Kingdom

4.16.1   Results from the Iterative Usability Testing of the American Community Survey (ACS)

K. Ashenfelter[2], T. Hughes[1]
[1]US Census Bureau, United States; [2]U.S. Census Bureau, United States

The American Community Survey collects important housing, social, economic data from a sample of approximately three million households each year using a sequential multi-mode approach of mail, telephone, and personal visit interviewing. The U.S. Census Bureau conducted a field test in 2011 to assess the potential implementation of a fourth data collection mode: an internet response option. In preparation for that field test, in 2010 and 2011 the Census Bureau's Human Factors and Usability Research Group conducted five rounds of pre-testing on the new Web version of the American Community Survey (ACS) and one round of testing on the Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS). We will discuss major findings, including participant usage of the progress indicator and duplication of household members on the roster, as well as differences discovered between the findings from the ACS and PRCS tests. We will also present quantitative data (e.g...

4.16.2   Reliability and Validity of self-reported Burnout in college students: A cross randomized comparison of pencil-and-paper vs. online administration

J. Maroco[1], M. Lucindo Zucoloto[3], F. Salloume Sampaio Bonafé[3], P. Cristina Jordani[3], J. Alvares Duarte Bonini Campos[2]
[1]ISPA - Instituto Universitário, Portugal; [2]Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP, Brazil; [3]Faculdade de Odontologia de Araraquara. Universidade Estadual Paulista - UNESP, Brazil

Internet data collection is becoming increasingly popular in all research fields dealing with human perceptions, behaviors and opinions. Advantages of internet data collection, when compared to the traditional paper-and-pencil format, include reduced costs, automatic database creation, and the absence of researcher-related bias effects, such as availability and complete anonymity. However, the validity and reliability of internet gathered data must be established, in comparison to the usual paper-and-pencil accepted formats, before an inferential analysis can be done. In this study, we compared questionnaire data gathered from the internet with that from the traditional paper-and-pencil in a sample of college students. The questionnaires used were the Maslach Burnout Inventory – Student Survey (MBI-SS), the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (OBI-SS) and the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI-SS)...

4.16.3   Model for incorporating usability-testing as a survey pretesting method

E. Geisen[1], S. Cook[1]
[1]RTI International, United States

Web-based surveys are unique in that they are both websites and surveys. As a result, pretesting methods should address both the website aspects and the survey aspects. Website usability professionals recommend that usability testing should be an iterative process that starts at the design phase and continues through system development (Nielsen 1994; Dumas and Redish, 1993). However, usability testing for web-surveys is often conducted in a step-wise fashion, implemented after the questionnaire has been developed and cognitively tested and as a final step prior to launching data collection. As a result, usability testing findings for web-based surveys are frequently used to fine-tune survey design rather than to guide it. In this paper, we present a continuum model for usability testing for web-based surveys that integrates the methods for testing websites and surveys...

4.17   Linking Survey and Administrative Data: A Methodological Perspective IV

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 321.
Coordinated by: Joe Sakshaug - JPSM, University of Michigan, United States

4.17.1 Statistical Matching of process generated data from the GDR and contemporary German panel data: An application in social structure research.

A. Salheiser[1]
[1]University of Jena, Germany

Process-generated mass data from the vanished East German socialist society offer an in-depth picture of elite recruitment, change of social structure, and societal differentiation. Biographies of three generations of East German citizens can be analyzed in order to trace the how's and why's of career mobility, and to research into the impact of factors such as family background, social milieu, qualifications and political commitment. However, with the dissolution of the East German state and the German reunification, the institutional framework of careers in East Germany was drastically reshaped. In and after the political turnover, many of the old assets were challenged or devaluated, others became more important. The career systems of a multitude of societal sectors saw survivors, elite newcomers and losers of different types who faced complex conditions of adaption, persistence, and social success...

4.17.2 A Practical Approach for Combining Surveys: An Application using Egypt DHS 2005 and 2008 Data

S. Abdelmageed[1], H. Auda[1]
[1]IDSC, Egypt

This paper discusses the concept of combining surveys, the main different combining approaches, and the possibility of using this option to combine periodically conducted surveys in Egypt. Combining surveys is an inexpensive tool for increasing sample sizes and improving the precision of estimates. The paper presents a simple weighting approach that can be used for combining two or more surveys. This approach is then applied to combine the two datasets of Egypt DHS 2005 and 2008 into a single dataset, where rescaling the weights is based on minimizing the variances of estimates. Similar applications can be implemented using repeated surveys in Egypt such as the Household Income, Expenditure, and Consumption Survey (HIECS) and Egypt Labor Market Panel Survey (ELMPS)...

4.17.3 Linking survey data with administrative employment data: The case of the IAB-ALWA survey

M. Antoni[1]
[1]Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany

For many research questions and methods of inference in sociology or economics, rich data sets are required. Since survey and administrative data sets have their respective comparative advantages, a combination of both data sources enhances the information at hand.

4.18 Experimental Methods in Survey Research II

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 415.
Coordinated by:

- Prof. Dr. Stefanie Eifler - University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany
- Thomas Hinz - University of Konstanz, Germany
- Ben Jann - University of Bern, Switzerland
- Heiko Rauhut - ETH Zürich, Switzerland

4.18.1 Germans' segregation preferences and immigrant group size: A factorial survey approach

E. Schlueter[3], J. Ullrich[1], P. Schmidt[2]
[1]Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Germany; [2]University of Giessen, Germany; [3]University of Cologne, Research Institute for Sociology, Germany

Although immigrant group size has long been hypothesized to exert negative effects on majority members' preferences for residential and educational settings, empirical research on this topic remains sparse. One plausible reason for this gap in the literature are the methodological and substantive complexities created by the strong association between immigrant group size and further correlates of preferences, e.g. neighbourhood SES or quality of education. In this study, we use factorial survey methodology to address this problem. In two within-subjects experiments conducted over the internet, N = 1032 German participants evaluated schools or residential areas with different levels of immigrant group size. In the vignettes describing schools and areas, we additionally varied factors that are thought to be ecologically related to immigrant group size (i.e...

4.18.2   Measuring the perception of gender income gaps using a vignette experiment

C. Atzmüller[1], P. Steiner[2]
[1]University of Applied Sciences, Vienna, Austria; [2]University of Wisconsin - Madison, United States

Vignette studies use experimentally varied descriptions of situations or persons (vignettes) that are shown to respondents within surveys in order to elicit their judgments about these scenarios. In combination with quantitative research techniques they are a powerful research tool with high internal and external validity and high potential for causal investigations. We demonstrate the strength of vignette experiments as opposed to standard questionnaires using a study on the perception of gender gaps in income. In this study which was conducted in Vienna (Austria), each of the 972 respondents had to assess the income of 9 employee-vignettes which listed the employee's sex, age, education, occupation and job description, occupational experience, and maternity/paternity leave...

4.18.3   "Many", "half" or "one of two"? Assessing counter-biasing technique to reduce the self-reported turnout

M. Comsa[2], A. Gheorghita[1]
[1]"Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu, Romania; [2]Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj Napoca, Romania

Regardless of the cultural area in which it is performed or of the survey type, electoral research shows that self-reports in surveys over-estimate voter turnout. Over-reporting can be the (combined) result of many factors: social desirability bias, memory related errors, acquiescence, and unrepresentative sample. Social desirability seems to be one of the most influencing factors. In order to reduce social desirability effect on self-reported turnout many techniques are used (indirect question, self-administered questionnaire, counter-biasing, weighting the responses based on a social desirability scale, randomized response, list experiment design (or item / unmatched count technique), etc.). In this paper, we focus on the "counter-biasing" technique. Offering the respondents counter-biasing information lowers the norm associated with the turnout behavior which in return should reduce the self-reported turnout...

4.19   Innovations in survey sampling III

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 414.
Coordinated by:

- Siegfried Gabler - GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
- Seppo Laaksonen - University of Helsinki, Finland

4.19.1   Student pilot group characteristics and its relevance for final version tests results

A. Slegrova[1], I. Smetankova[1]
[1]www.scio.cz, Czech Republic

The paper presents a comparison of several sets of pilot tests and their final versions. Students aged 11 were tested in their final year of lower primary stage (grade 5). The tests were taken for the purposes of entrance

examinations to grammar schools in the Czech Republic in 2008-2010. The aim of the test is to identify pupils' general scholastic aptitude. In the paper we deal with characteristics of student groups tested in pilots: we look into the size of the group, the grade and the type of school. Selected test items statistics is presented for both pilot and final versions. We discuss the difficulty of test questions in relation to the pilot group characteristics.

4.19.2   GIS support in survey sampling

A. Illyes[2], G. Hideg[2], T. Prajczer[1]
[1]GeoX, Hungary; [2]Gallup, Belgium

The presentation looks at how recent innovations in publicy available web-based and API-enabled GIS developments may be applied in survey sampling. The authors have developed applications for supporting sampling activities (typically in multi-country surveys) with GIS tools. Discussion will cover the role of such support applications in addressing (a) coverage error, via random coordinate sampling on Google map (b) sampling error, via GIS support in full quality assessment of sampling implementation (i.e. application of random routes), and (c) nonresponse, using GSP-supported interviewer tracking to verify interviewer activity against the survey protocol (presence at location at the required number of revisits, control for respecting visiting schedule, etc.). The paper will report on the experiences of using such tools, i.e...

4.19.3   On Computational Aspects of Simulation Methods in the Sample Allocation Framework

P. Chiodini[3], G. Manzi[1], B. Martelli[4], F. Verrecchia[2]
[1]Università di Milano, Italy; [2]ESeC, Italy; [3]University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy; [4]Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), Italy

The empirical validation of the analytical properties of sampling allocation methods is based on simulation techniques either for the whole population or for domain analysis, or for other fields of statistics. At almost negligible costs, these techniques allow for checking general properties (even asymptotic) of estimators or statistical models. The aim of this paper is to propose a simulation sampling technique – namely a stratified sampling with an ex-post ordered selection - for the detection of the most effective sampling allocation in terms of precision of estimates. More specifically, in order to compare several allocation methods, it is necessary to make unique and efficient the sampling experiment (from a computational point of view)...

4.19.4   First evidences on the quality of the new register sampling frame in Switzerland

M. Ernst Stähli[1], A. Pollien[1], M. Sapin[1], D. Joye[2]
[1]FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland; [2]University of Lausanne, Switzerland

The sampling frame of high quality surveys in Switzerland historically moved from register data of municipalities in the seventies to fixed telephone number directories since the eighties. Recently, the coverage of the registered fixed phone numbers is continually deteriorating, pushing to find new solutions. For Face to Face studies such as the ESS and the ISSP, an intermediate solution has been found with the complete database of mailboxes in buildings over the country. Since the end of 2010, a register sampling frame of individuals is available, supposed to cover the whole population with nearly real time information. The ESS 2010 is the very first survey using this new sampling frame. In this paper we analyze data from 3 rounds of the ESS (2006, 2008 and 2010) - each of them being based on a different sampling frame - and the non-response survey of 2006 and 2010...

4.20   Surveys and political opinions and activities

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 410.
Coordinated by: Sandra Penic - University of Lausanne, Switzerland

4.20.1   German parliamentary elections 2009 from the viewpoint of public surveys on policy issues

A. Tangian[1]
[1]Hans Boeckler Foundation, Germany

Five German leading parties and their coalitions are evaluated from the viewpoint of direct democracy. For this purpose, the positions of the parties on over 30 topical issues are compared with the results of polls of public opinion. The outcomes are summarized in the indices of popularity and universality of the parties. The selection of policy issues and the information on the party positions are given as in the Wahl-O-Mat(2010) for the last Bundestag (German parliamentary) elections 2009.

4.20.2   Does political values distribution in Russia match with German, French and American ones? (Cross-cultural analysis)

T. Khavenson[1], E. Migol[2]
[1]State University - Higher School of Economics, Russia; [2]State University Higher School of Economics, Russia

Nowadays the role of non-institutional society development factors is becoming more and more significant. That is why the system of the political values is being in the centre of the debate of the academic community. In the paper comparative analyses of the political values of three societies: Russian, German, Franch and the USA is provided, as well as the reasoning of the analyses on the bases of socio-professional stratification. (Evans, 1993; Weakliem, 1992; Manza, Hout, Brooks, 1995).

4.20.3   Voter overrepresentation, vote misreporting, and turnout bias in postelection surveys. A systematic review of vote validation studies

P. Selb[1], S. Munzert[1]
[1]University of Konstanz, Germany

Figures from postelection surveys often grossly overestimate actual election turnout. Two distinct phenomena account for this bias: overrepresentation of actual voters in realized survey samples, and vote misreporting mostly by nonvoters participating in surveys. Vote validation studies, while rarely conducted due to data privacy and economic constraints, offer invaluable information about both sources of bias. As yet, however, vote validation studies have almost exclusively been used in isolation to identify individual-level correlates of self-selection into survey samples and vote misreporting. Such approaches are ill-suited to shed light on the puzzling observation that turnout bias in postelection surveys varies tremendously across countries and elections. In this paper, we present a meta analysis of 47 vote validation studies to determine why turnout bias (and its components) vary in magnitude across election surveys...

4.20.4   The development of political participation: A 20-year longitudinal examination of American youth

J. Miller[1]
[1]Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, United States

The first concerns about the development of political attitudes and a willingness to participate in public affairs can be traced to the democratic societies in early Greece. Over the last century, a strong and growing social science literature has developed on this issue. The impact of the electronic revolution in communication demands a re-examination of these issues.

4.21   Special Issues in Surveys: Ecological Behavior

To be held on July 22, 2011 from: 11:00 to 12:30, in room 319.
Coordinated by: Kathrin Kissau - FORS - Swiss Foundation for Research in Social Sciences, Switzerland

4.21.1   National and Household Income and People's Concern about the Environment

M. Fairbrother[1]
[1]University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Who cares about the environment? Work published by Franzen and Meyer (2010) in the European Sociological Review, based on two waves of ISSP data, suggests that environmental concern is significantly greater in wealthier societies, and among wealthier people within a given society. This paper challenges both of these claims, using data from the European and World Values Surveys, which together cover a larger sample of countries and, for some questions, a longer period of time. The paper distinguishes between people's concerns about local environmental problems, global environmental problems, and their overall willingness to pay for environmental protection. The paper begins by presenting methodologically novel non-parametric survey results that, by themselves, show Franzen and Meyer's central claims to be erroneous. Multilevel models controlling for potentially confounding variables then provide supporting evidence...

4.21.2   Survey Measurement of Energy Efficiency

I. Ograjenšek[1], P. Domadenik[1], D. Trobec[1]
[1]University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Economics, Slovenia

The concept of energy efficiency (use of less energy to achieve the same effects) can be dealt with at the macro and micro level; from the economic, social, political, ecological, philosophical, health, and many other perspectives. The programmes introduced by governments aim at achieving an efficient use of energy resources with the ultimate goals of reducing (1) dependence on foreign energy resources and (2) the negative influence of energy consumption on the environment. The programmes focus both on household and organizational consumers (such as hospitals and schools) on one, and industrial units on the other hand. We're studying the energy efficiency of industrial units.The research questions we address in this paper are therefore the following:1...

List of Participants

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Cover Design: Kevin Williams

Cover Photo: 2011 iStockphoto (vladacanon)

Content: Local Organizers/ESRA

Printed by: Gerber Druck AG

Original Copies: 700

Lausanne, June 2011

„Due to limited space in the programme book the editors were forced to shorten the abstracts. You can find the full version of each abstract on the ESRA conference website"

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