WP 3: Survey Quality

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Content

• 3.1. Tool(s) for coding occupation text strings in the field, online or post-hoc

• 3.2. Three databanks/databases for documenting:
  – a) questionnaire design and development,
  – b) translation process
  – c) question form and quality

• 3.3. Sample management system
3.1. Occupation Coding

- To develop software for Europe-wide surveys to collect and code occupation data more accurately, consistently and cost-effectively
- Key is to enable better coding at time of collection
  - CAPI tool allowing interviewer to select best match to text from respondent
  - Web survey based occupation tree that was trialled in the *Eurooccupations* project
- Open source code for use in different CAPI languages
3.2. Developing a suite of multi-language questionnaire development tools

- Even where practice is good it is not accessibly documented: we address this here
  
a) Development template to become automated and interactive, and to mesh with b) and c).

b) SHARE’s LMU will develop into a fully documented translation tool

c) Question Databank: searchable database of multi-language survey questions, linking to a) and b)
The 3.2. Suite

- Questionnaire design tool, (City, NSD, FSD)
- Survey Quality Predictor (Existing tool at UPF)
- Question and variable data base, (City, NSD, UPF, FSD)
- Translation tool (GESIS, Centerdata, FSD, MPG, NSD)
Metadata transfer in the suite – example ESS
Integration with CESSDA ERIC?

cessda ppp, D9.3 (Gregory et al 2009):

- CESSDA Repository
- CESSDA Registry
- CESSDA QDB
- CESSDA 3CDB
3.2. Challenges

- Data elements (schemes) to be transferred
- Tracking:
  - Identifiers
  - Versions
- DDI 3.2

- Timing of the survey lifecycle
- Capacity and stability of systems
3.3. Fieldwork Monitoring System

...consists of 2 sub-subtasks:

- Development of a real-time fieldwork monitoring system (applicable across different surveys, countries and modes)

- Currently real-time monitoring of fieldwork and response rates across European surveys is problematic. Early warning of differential response rates is difficult to achieve before the problems become entrenched and damage data quality.

- Compiling and analysing a para-dataset (consisting of keystroke data, fieldwork monitoring data, neighbourhood and interviewer characteristics collected in SHARE so far)

→ Report based on para-dataset on „lessons learned“
SHARE has worked on such a fieldwork monitoring system for the past 4 waves but this is tailor-made for SHARE

Therefore: task will produce a design for a transportable, standardised system of monitoring employing harmonised metadata files which can aid central field supervision, control and monitoring across surveys, countries, modes, and languages.

Aim: enhance data quality through improved real-time fieldwork monitoring
SHARE is a CAPI survey → keystroke files collected during the last 4 waves

Keystroke data is helpful to see
- how faithfully questions have been administered
- interview length
- interviewer cheating

Keystroke files will be augmented with
- interviewer characteristics (such as age, education, gender, experience)
- Neighbourhood information

AIM: have a para-dataset for quality analysis (e.g. interviewer effects) and a report on lessons learned
Progress

• Exchange of information between participants; construction of specifications on all three tasks
• Subcontract signed with Warwick for ‘multilingual CASCOT 5.0’, incorporating 4-6 language user interface and classification files
• ‘Extended description’ produced for Question/Variable Data base (QVDB)
• Review of existing tools developed previously by CESSDA, NSIs
• Progress on specification for a slim version of a standardised fieldwork management system
Taking the message beyond DASISH

• Contributions to WP8 quantitative workshops
  – Sessions on each theme of the WP: occupation; databases for metadata; fieldwork management systems
  – representation from other social surveys: ISSP, GSS, GGP, Eurobarometer, EVS
  – Aim to maintain inter-survey networks
Plans for rest of 2013

• Task groups continue software development
• Identify scope of possible content
• Investigate feasibility of trialling software on historic data or forthcoming rounds
• Present on aspects of work at conferences
  – IASSIST
  – ESRA (session on occupation)