











Table of Contents:

- The questionnaire design process of the European Social Survey
- The Questionnaire Design Documentation Tool (QDDT)
- The metadata standard DDI as basis for the tool
- Examples from the QDDT tool







European Social Survey (ESS) questionnaire module design process:

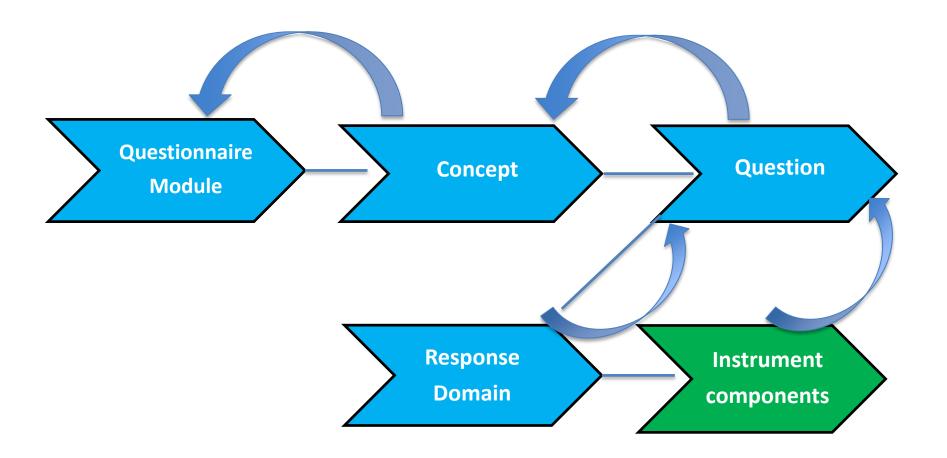
- Two topical questionnaire modules and related design teams elected for each ESS round
- Iterative process over two years including discussions, testing and piloting
- Multiple actors involved: Questionnaire designers, National Coordinators, Translation team, methodology experts etc.
- ESS Head Quater is responsible







ESS questionnaire design steps









The Questionnaire Design and Documentation Tool:



- A web-based open source tool,
- designed to assist research teams in developing items (questions and concepts) for topical modules of conceptual questionaires.
- Captures and displays the development history of items.
- Usecase is the ESS.







Data Document Initiatve (DDI):



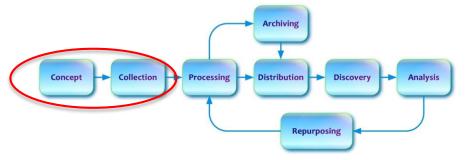
- A metadata standard originating in the social and behavioural sciences moving into new fields
- Driven by a self-sustaning membership organisation, the DDI Alliance
- Rich content
- Current branches: 2.* Codebook, 3.* Lifecycle,
- Upcoming: 4 Model based, datum based







Data Document Initiatve (DDI) usage in the QDDT:



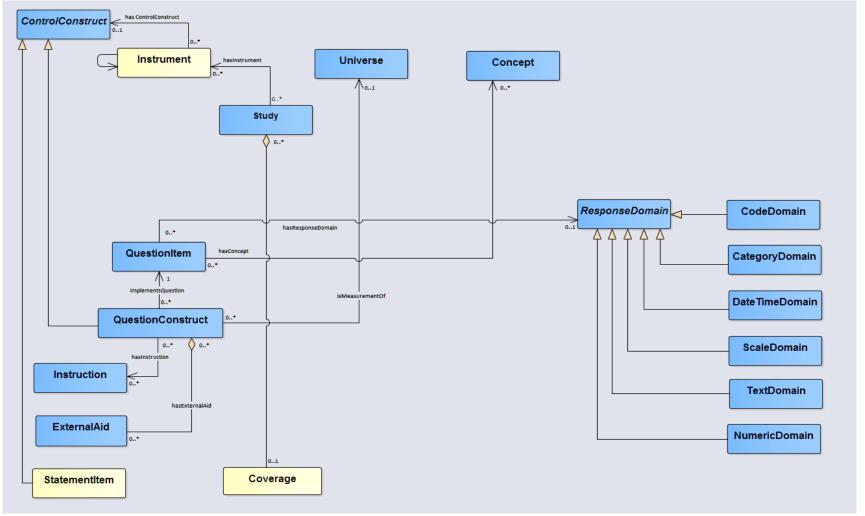
- Conceptual model based on the metadata standard DDI-Lifecycle
- This facilitates reuse of items (e.g. questions and responses) over time,
- helps keeping track of the development history of items,
- and facilitates interoperability with other tools







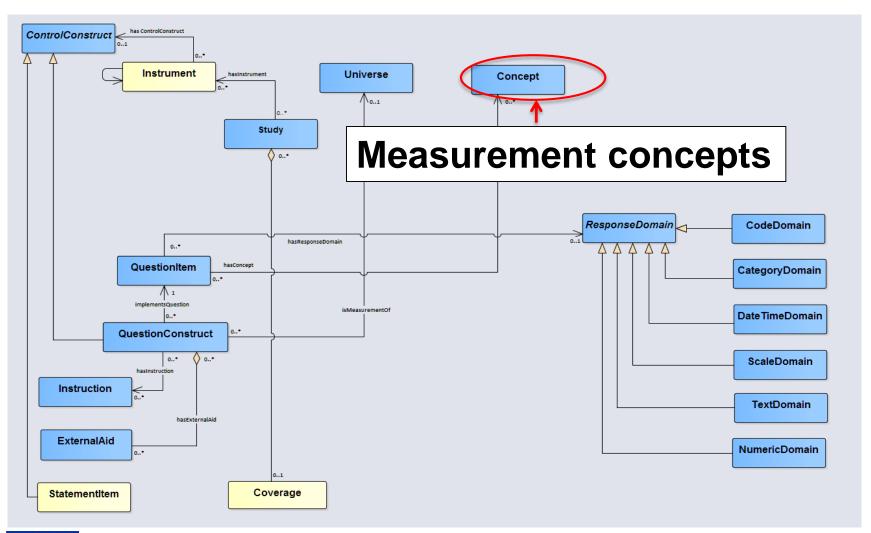
QDDT Conceptual Model – DDI-Lfecycle (3.2) based







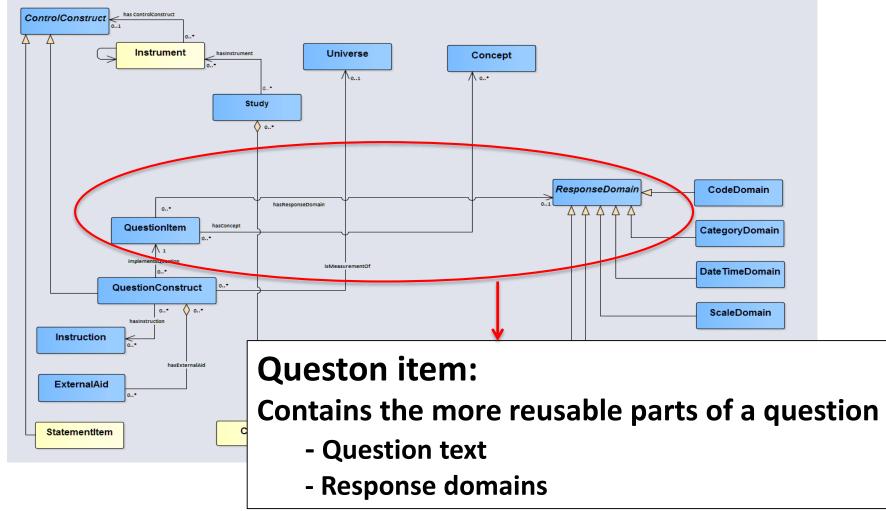








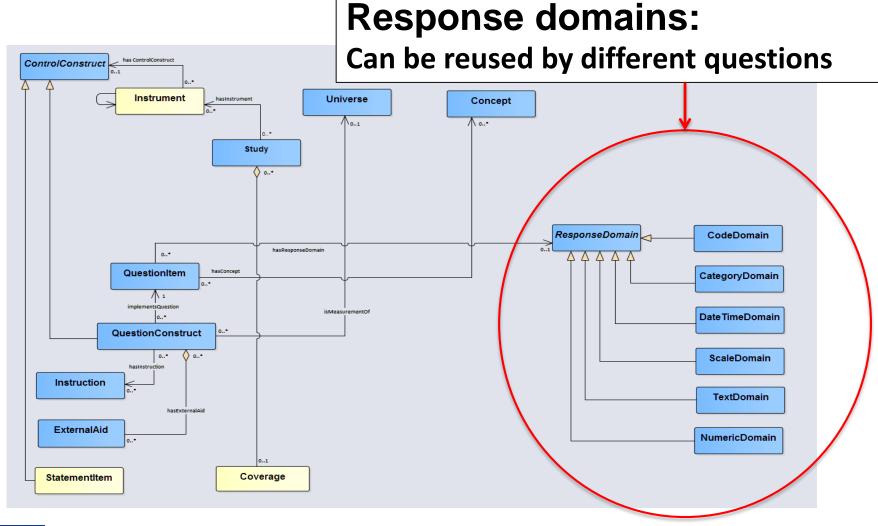






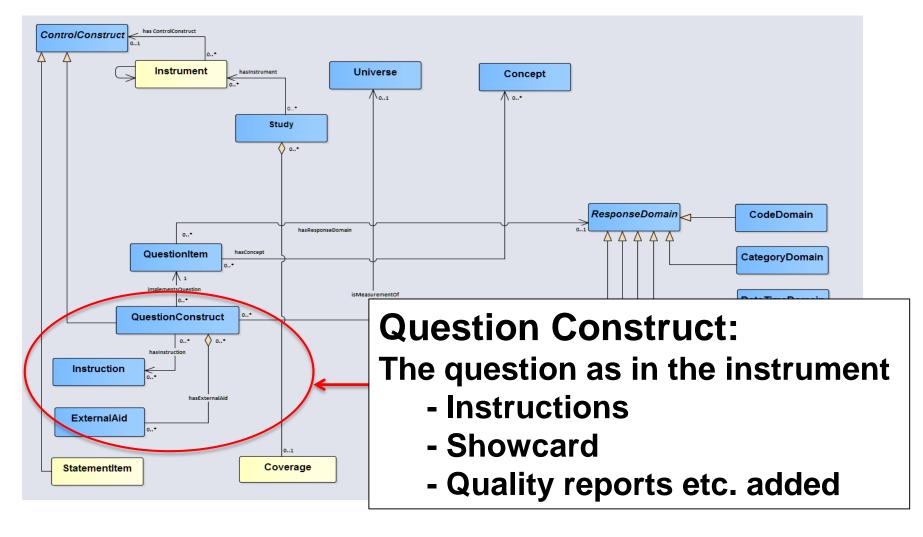








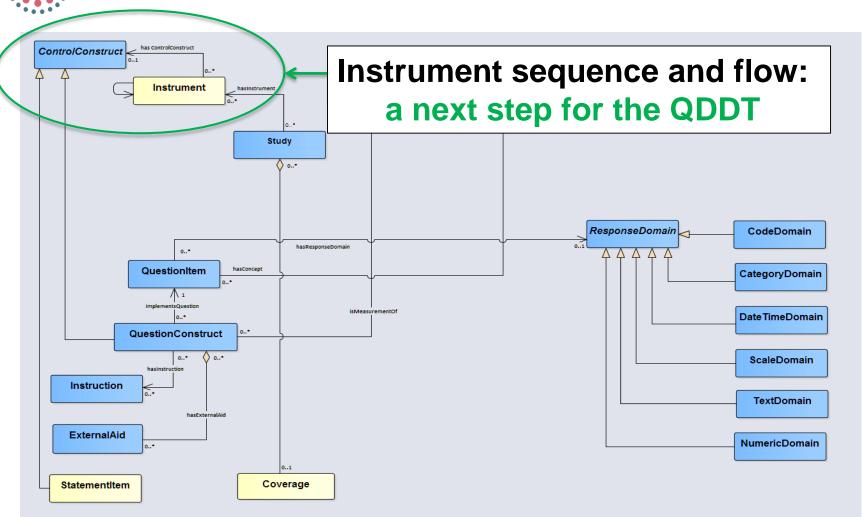










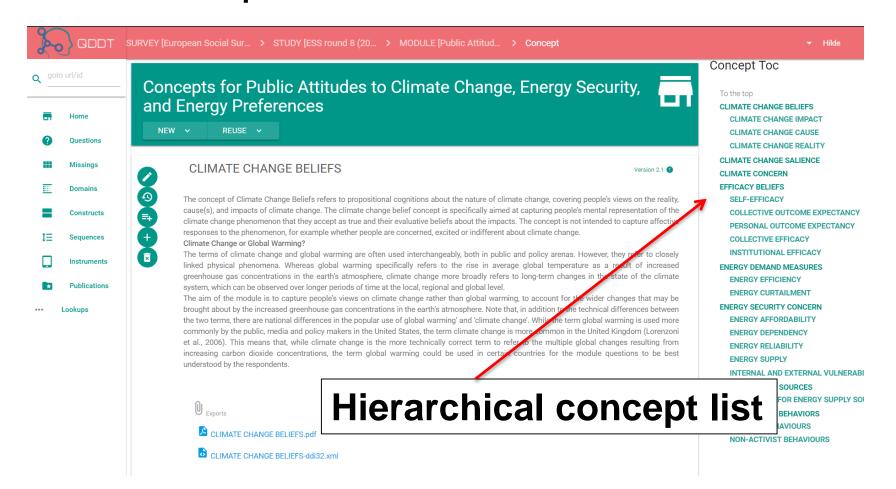








QDDT – Concepts:









Concepts:



EFFICACY BELIEFS

Top-level concept

The Efficacy Beliefs concept refers to the beliefs in the effectiveness of personal and others' actions contribute to a particular outcome or goal. In the context of climate change mitigation as a collective problem, and following Lubell's (2002) framework, this includes beliefs that personal actions can make a difference (personal efficacy beliefs), other people will contribute in the collective endeavour (collective efficacy beliefs), and that government will play their part in designing effective climate policies (institutional efficacy beliefs). The personal efficacy concept consists of two sub-concepts, as theorised by Bandura (1994): self-efficacy (the belief that one is able to engage in actions that contribute to a collective outcome or goal) and personal outcome expectancy (the belief that these actions contribute to the collective goal). The collective efficacy concept is similarly subdivided into two sub-concepts (see Koletsou & Mancy, 2011): collective efficacy (the belief that other people will perform behaviours needed to achieve a collective goal) and collective outcome expectancy (the belief that by acting collectively the collective goal can be achieved). The institutional efficacy concept refers to beliefs that relevant institutions, primarily national governments, will take effective action on climate change.



EFFICACY BELIEFS.pdf







SELF-EFFICACY

Version 1.0



Self-Efficacy refers to people's beliefs in their capabilities to engage in actions needed to attain a particular outcome or goal. In the context of a collective problem, such as climate change) this refers to people's beliefs that they are able to perform the actions (i.e. energy saving) that collectively contribute to a particular collective outcome or goal (i.e. climate change mitigation). Expected relationship with other sub concepts



Self-efficacy is expected to be associated with personal outcome expectancy, collective efficacy, and collective outcome expectancy, but to be independent from institutional efficacy.







Concepts:



EFFICACY BELIEFS

Version 1.0 (1)

The Efficacy Beliefs concept refers to the beliefs in the effectiveness of personal and others' actions contribute to a particular outcome or goal. In the context of climate change mitigation as a collective problem, and following Lubell's (2002) framework, this includes beliefs that personal actions can make a difference (personal efficacy beliefs), other people will contribute in the collective endeavour (collective efficacy beliefs), and that government will play their part in designing effective climate policies (institutional efficacy beliefs). The personal efficacy concept consists of two sub-concepts, as theorised by Bandura (1994): self-efficacy (the belief that one is able to engage in actions that contribute to a collective outcome or goal) and personal outcome expectancy (the belief that these actions contribute to the collective goal). The collective efficacy concept is similarly subdivided into two sub-concepts (see Koletsou & Mancy, 2011): collective efficacy (the belief that other people will perform behaviours needed to achieve a collective goal) and collective outcome expectancy (the belief that by acting collectively the collective goal can be achieved). The institutional efficacy concept refers to beliefs that relevant institutions, primarily national governments, will take effective action on climate change.





Sub concept

1

Self-Efficacy refers to people's beliefs in their capabilities to engage in actions needed to attain a particular outcome or goal. In the context of a collective problem, such as climate change) this refers to people's beliefs that they are able to perform the actions (i.e. energy saving) that collectively contribute to a particular collective outcome or goal (i.e. climate change mitigation). Expected relationship with other sub concepts



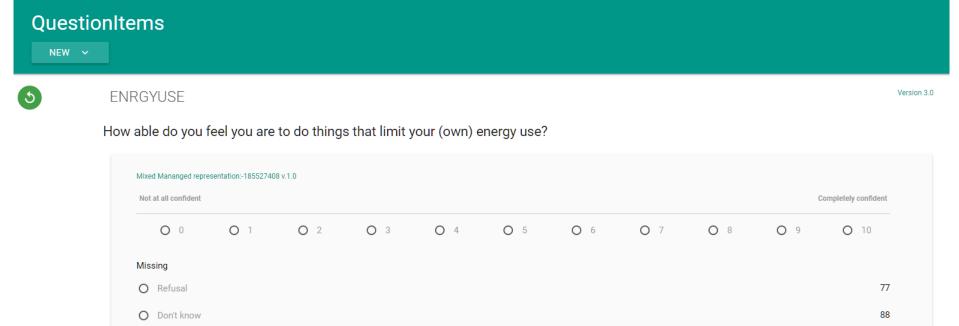
Self-efficacy is expected to be associated with personal outcome expectancy, collective efficacy, and collective outcome expectancy, but to be independent from institutional efficacy.







Structuring questions for reuse in the QDDT:

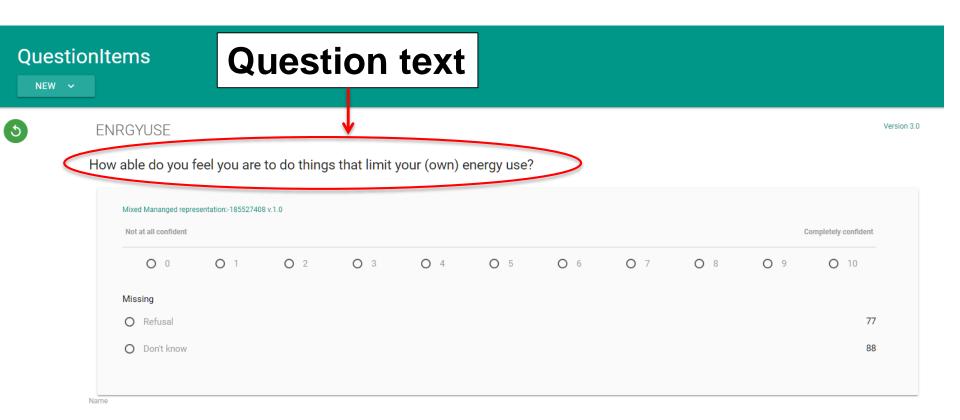


- Only core content is added at the question item level
- Responses are maintained separately and linked to the question by reference
- Valid responses are maintained and reused separately from the missings





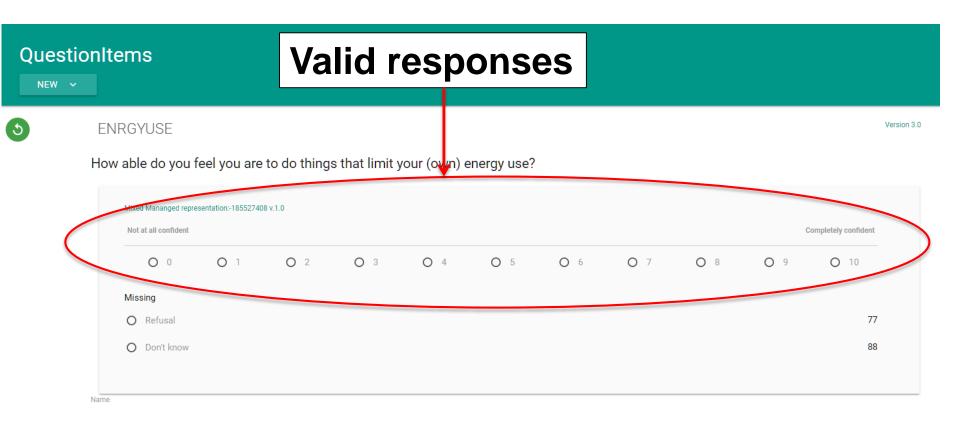


















Questions:

QuestionItems

NEW 🗸



ENRGYUSE

Version 3.0

How able do you feel you are to do things that limit your (own) energy use?



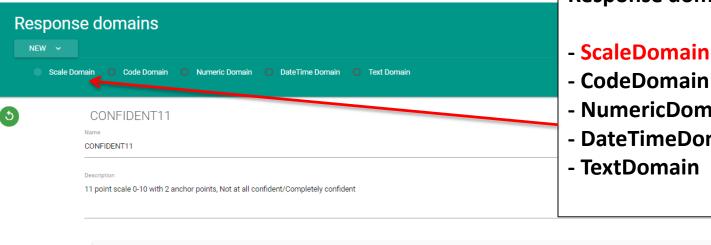






Version 1.0

Response domains:



Response domain types:

- NumericDomain
- DateTimeDomain

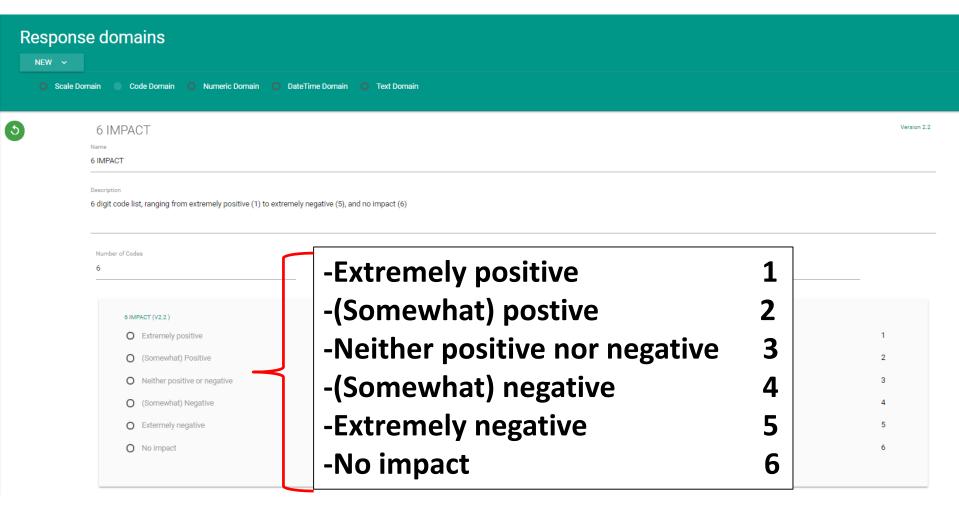








Response domains - Code list:







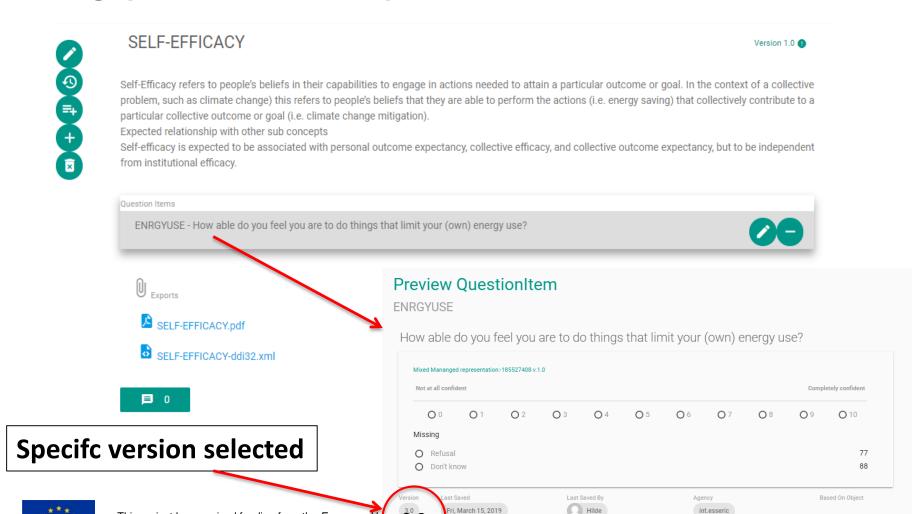
This project has received funding from the European Ur

research and innovation programme under grant agreen



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Linking questions to concepts:

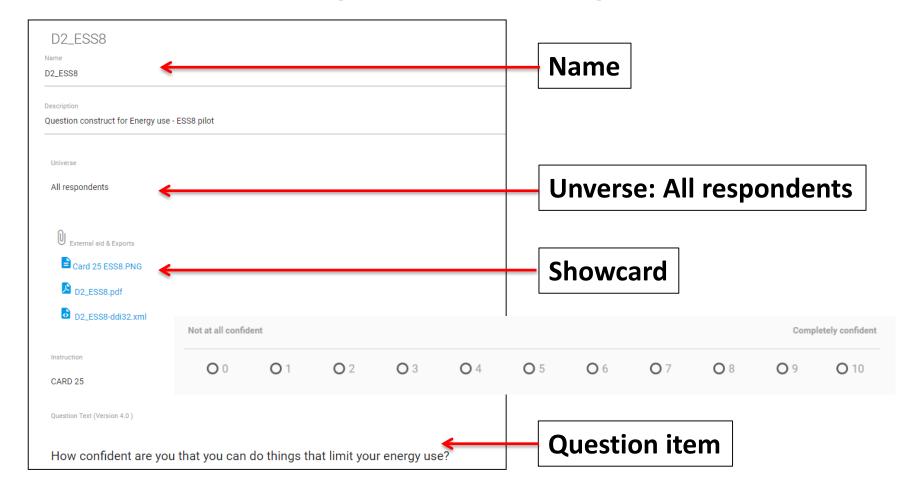


3.0





Question constructs – the question as in the questionnaire:







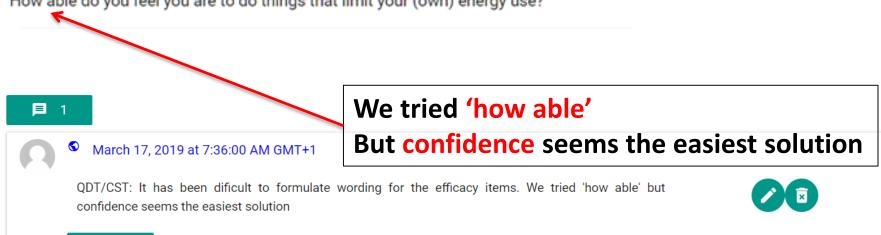


Comments:

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ENRGYUSE

How able do you feel you are to do things that limit your (own) energy use?









Compare current change to latest version:

Current change

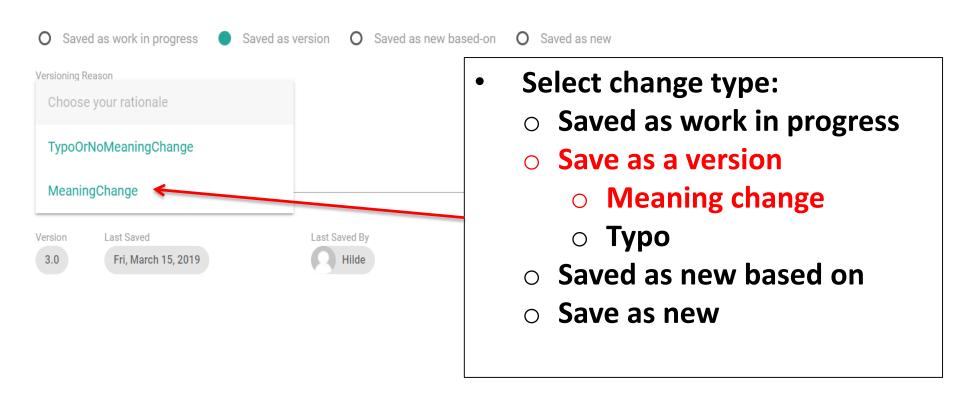
```
How confidentare you that you can do things that limit your energy use?
question -
 Intent
            Mixed [ScaleDomain:-43817374 + Ref/DK]
 RD-Name
            V1.0
 RD-Ver
                           How confident.....
V 3.0
              V3.0
 question
              How able doyou feel you are to do things that limit your(own) energy use?
  Intent
              Mixed [ScaleDomain:-43817374 + Ref/DK]
  RD-Name
              V1.0
  RD-Ver
                           How able.....
```







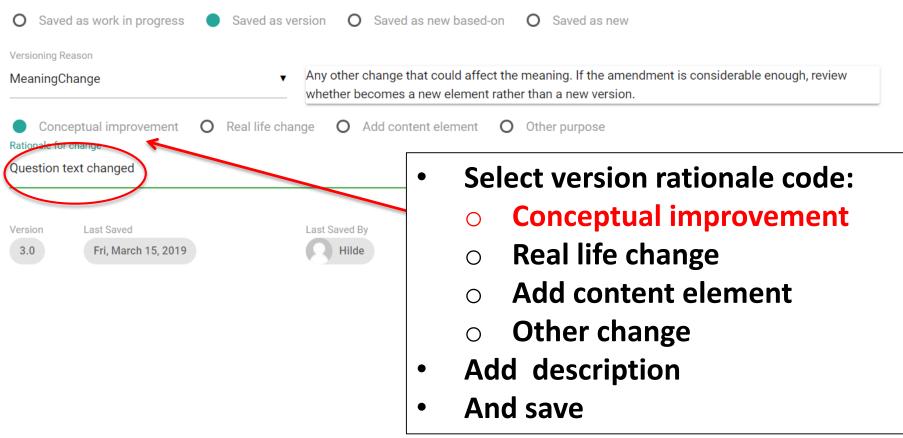
Versioning:







Versioning:









QuestionItems

The version number changes automatcally based on the choice of the user

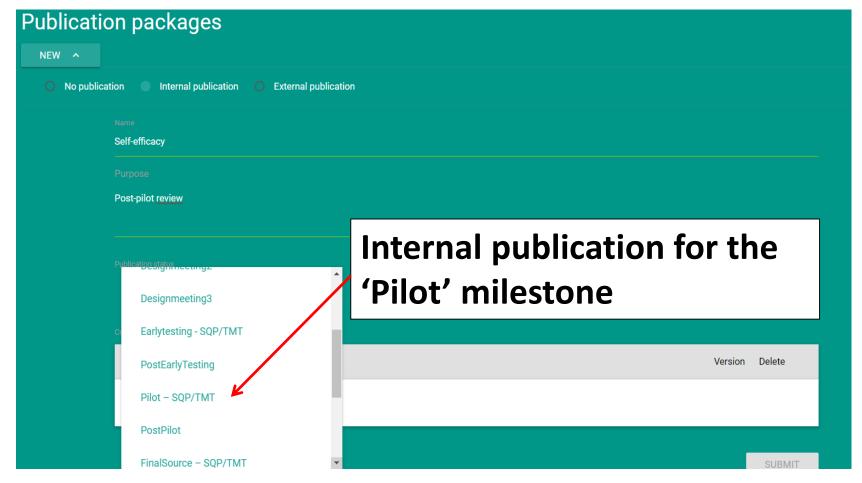
ENRGYUSE How confident..... v4.0 v3.0 How confident are you that you can do things that limit your energy use? Mixed Mananged representation:-185527408 v.1.0 Not at all confident Completely confident O_0 01 O_2 **O** 3 O 5 O 6 08 \bigcirc 9 O₁₀ Missing 77 O Refusal 88 Don't know







Publications:









Ideas for further development:

- Instrument sequences and flow
- Import to the tool
- Publication packages
- Depending on funding







Special thanks to

Sarah Butt, Yvette Prestage, Virginia Roos, Sally Widdop ESS HQ, City University, London

Benjamin Beuster, Knut Kalgraff Skjåk, Dag Ø. Heradstveit, Håvard V. Bakkmoen NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data - NSD

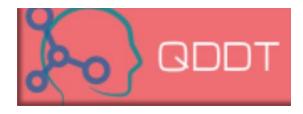
> Joachim Wackerow Consultant







Thank you for your attention



QDDT project site:

https://github.com/DASISH/qddt-client/wiki

Please contact us at: surveytools@nsd.no







QDDT Architecture

Angular 6 + Typescript

- No Javascript in dev tools, only in browser
- Typescript can transpile to ES3
- Supports «evergreen» browsers (Chrome, FireFox, Opera, Safari, and IE10/11)

Spring MVC API

- RESTful API
- JSON for free
- no need for a SOAP service stack

Spring security (OAuth2)

- Tokenbased
- No state for requests

Persistence Layer implemented with <u>Hibernate</u> + <u>Envers</u>

- Revisions
- Database agnostic
- Since qddt is open source, we chose Postgres

