





THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY'S EXPANDED FRAMEWORK FOR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

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Structure

- Background: the ESS and its goals
- Quality in the ESS in general
- Quality reports after fieldwork: examples





Background

Background



- European Social Survey (ESS):
 - Measures beliefs, attitudes and behaviour
 - Across time: every two years since 2002
 - Across countries:
 - 36 in total
 - ± 20 per round

Background



- Core objectives:
 - Produce data available to all
 - Continuous improvement in rigour & equivalence of comparative quantitative research
 - Develop & gain acceptance for social indicators incl.
 attitudinal measures as indicators of societal progress
- Multi-mode experiments
- SQP & TRAPD
- SERISS: fieldwork monitoring, CRONOS,...





- Different phases require different roles and approaches
 - Base
 - Process
 - Output





Base

Survey climate

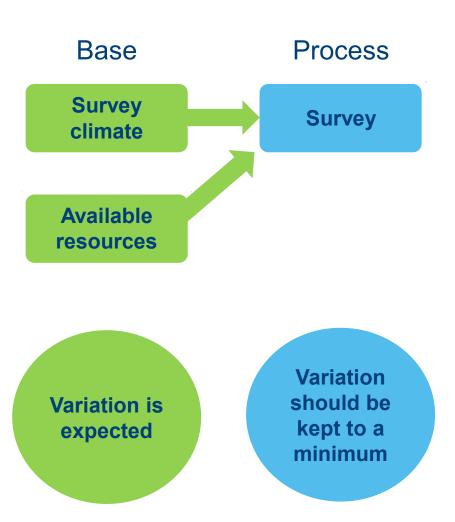
Available resources

Variation is expected

The National Coordinator and Fieldwork organisations as local experts

- CAPI vs PAPI
- Pre-testing
- Advance letters / leaflets / incentives
- Sampling, e.g. stratification, respondent within HH
- Fieldwork planning & checks
- Translation, e.g. badges/stickers vs. flags/scarfs
- Interviewer training, e.g. shoes in Slovenia
- Anonimization of data
- •



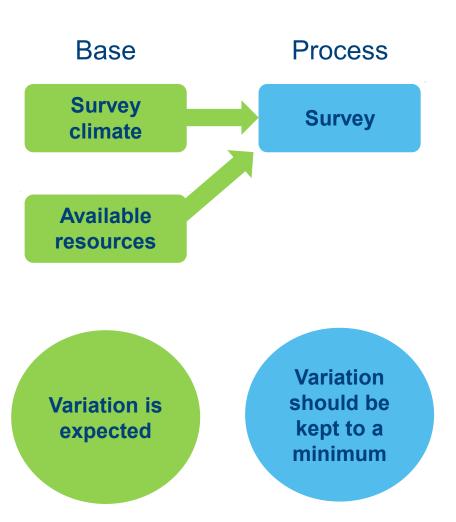


The Core Scientific Team as

- Provider of materials and specifications, e.g. sampling & translation guidelines, briefing materials, fieldwork specifications, contact forms, data protocols,...
 - Methods advisory board
 - Scientific advisory board
 - Questionnaire development team



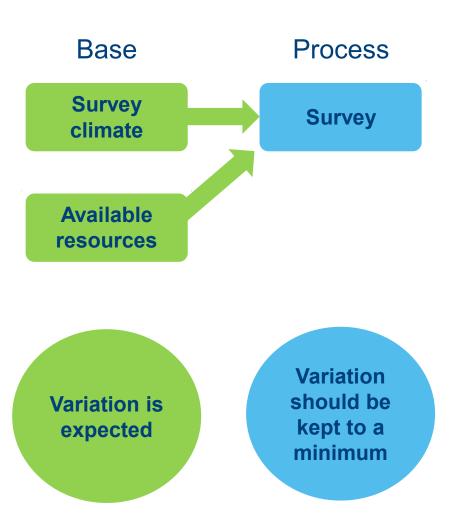




The Core Scientific Team as

- Provider of materials and specifications
- Monitor:
 - Domain experts, e.g. sampling team, translations team, fieldwork team, data deposit team,...
 - Country contacts

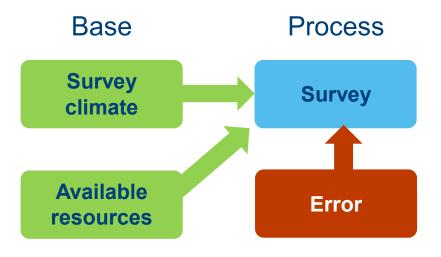




The Core Scientific Team as

- Provider of materials and specifications
- Monitor
- → "If the process of gathering data is good, there is no need to worry about the quality of the final product" (Lieber & Biemer, 2008)





Variation is

expected

Variation

should be

kept to a

minimum

Variation should only reflect true variation

The Core Scientific Team as an assessor of quality:

- Deviations report
- Quality report
 - Overall & countryspecific
 - Before start of fieldwork Round N+1
- Sample quality report (LFS)

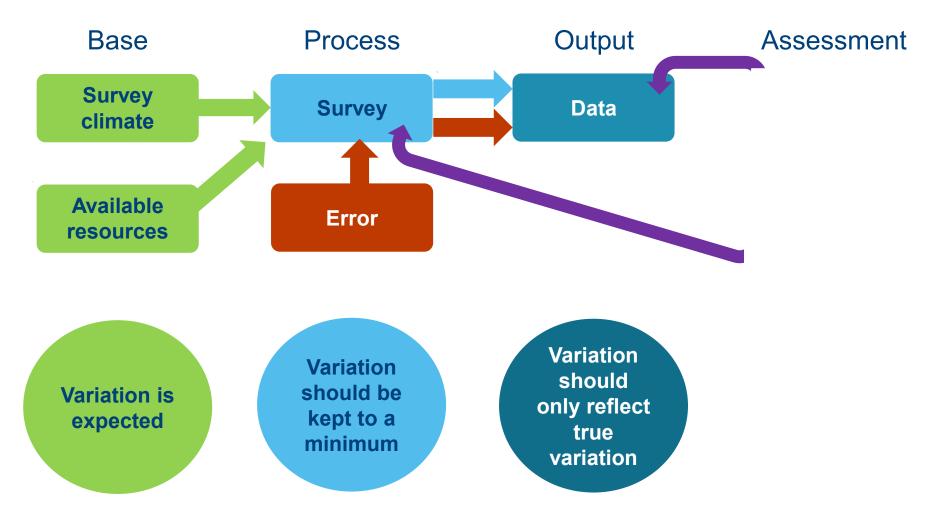
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The framework

What?







What?

	Process	Output
Representativity		
Measurement		

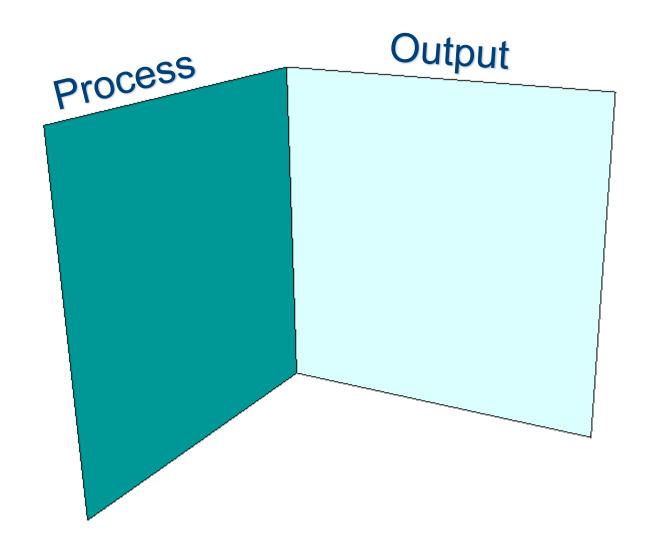
Which criteria?

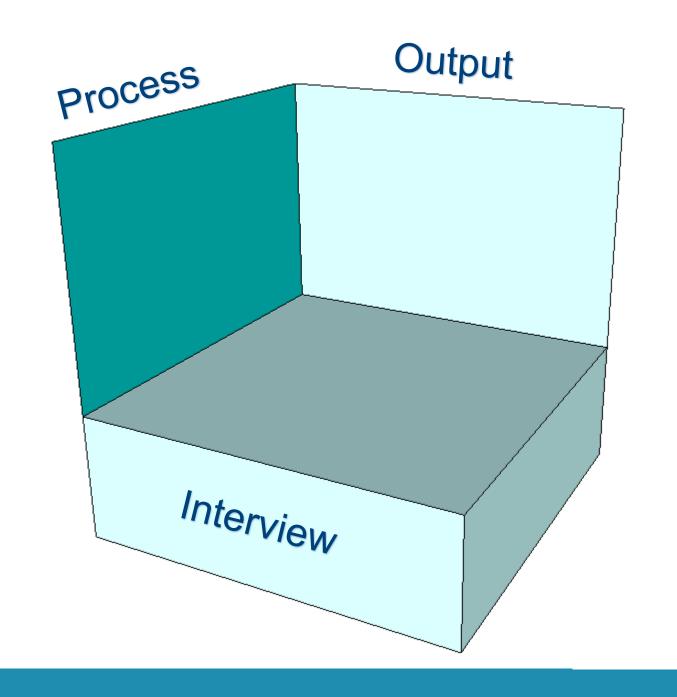
	Process	Output
Absolute	Pre-tests done	0% interviewer effects

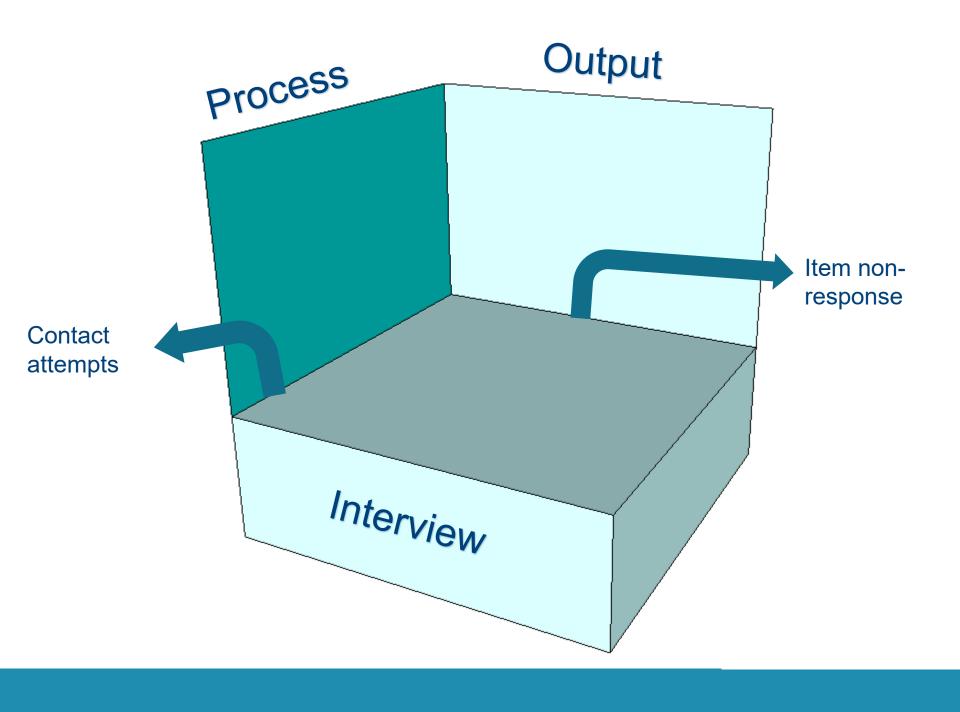
- → Absolute = not always sufficiently informative
 - → Descriptive information
- → Absolute = not always realistic
- → Across countries as context & inspiration



Examples



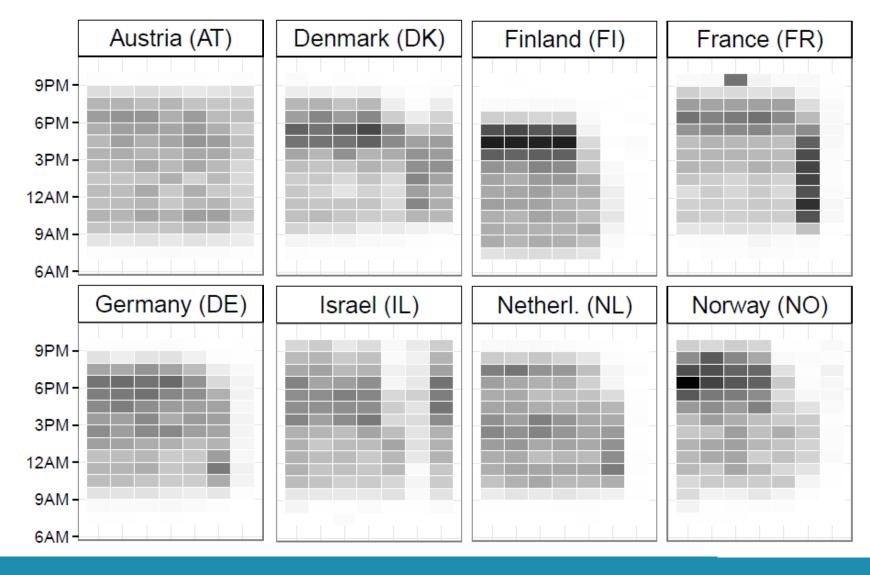




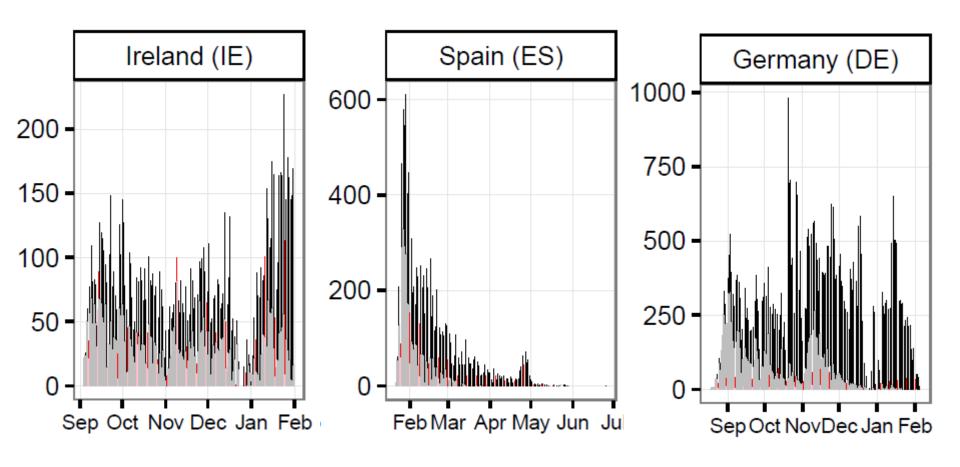
Example 1: contact attempts

Final	NC'sb	Compliance (%)			
N	%	\geq 4 $^{\mathrm{c}}$	$>$ 6 pm^d	$\bf We ekend^e$	$2W^{f}$
219	6.21	91.78	86.30	87.67	61.19
24	0.76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
192	6.54	72.92	62.50	58.33	71.88
58	1.83	100.00	50.00	86.21	43.10
374	3.81	33.42	41.44	39.04	51.60
68	2.32	88.24	64.71	91.18	88.24
139	3.85	100.00	89.93	89.93	75.54
83	2.80	92.77	90.36	89.16	80.72
177	5.26	59.32	12.43	14.69	75.14
464	12.34	100.00	82.97	91.81	97.63
403	7.99	76.18	69.73	79.40	78.91
103	3.12	97.09	73.79	95.15	56.31
200	5.05	100.00	83.50	89.00	90.50
376	10.87	2.93	26.60	23.67	0.53
32	0.98	100.00	75.00	93.75	18.75
116	3.56	87.83	82.61	63.48	87.83
76	2.81	13.16	50.00	23.68	38.16
63	2.34	82.54	87.30	80.95	87.30

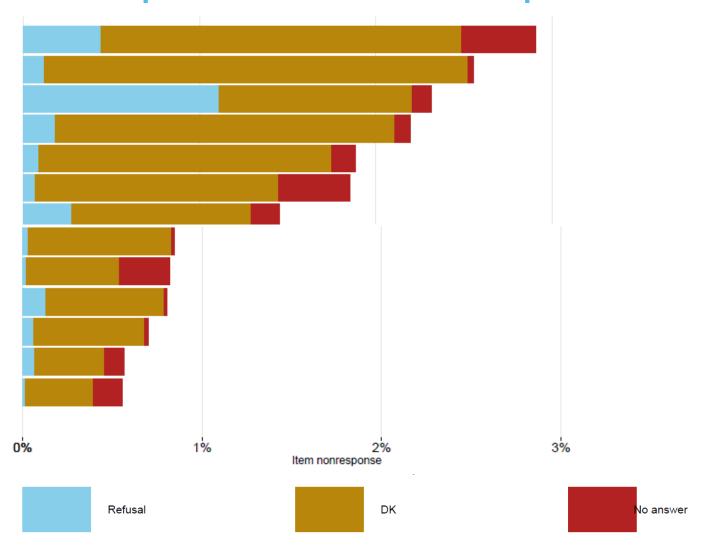
Example 1: contact attempts



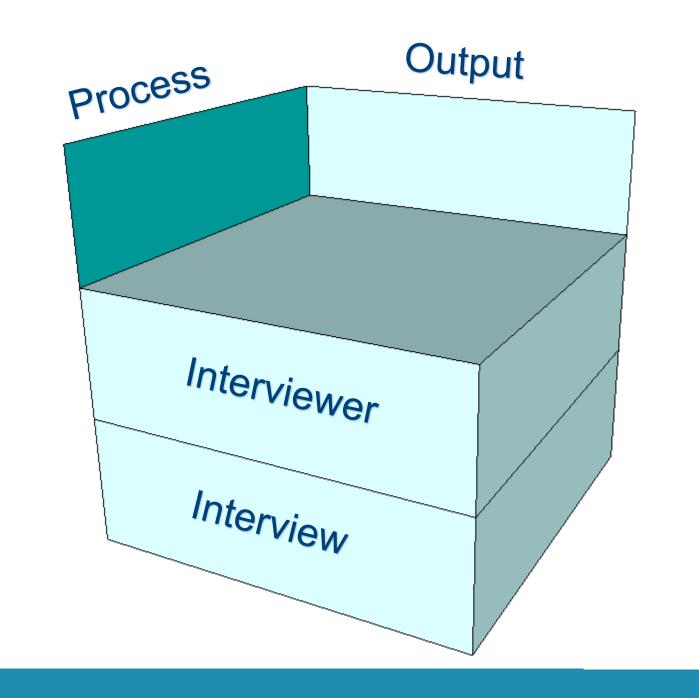
Example 1: contact attempts



Example 2: item nonresponse





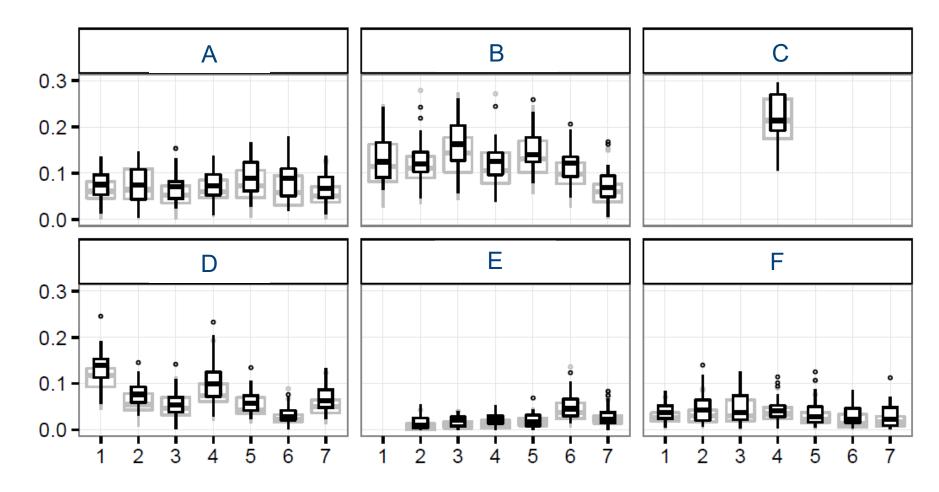


Example 3: interviewer training

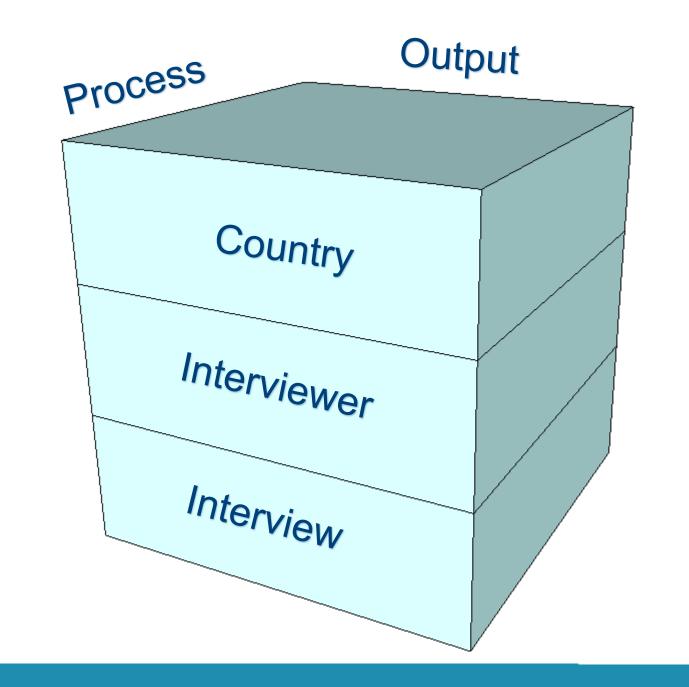
Training length	Dummy	Photo	N total	N experienced
>8	Υ	Υ	88	88
4-8	N	Υ	151	106
4-8	Υ	Υ	282	145
<4	Υ	N	115	115
4-8	Υ	N	143	143



Example 4: interviewer effects





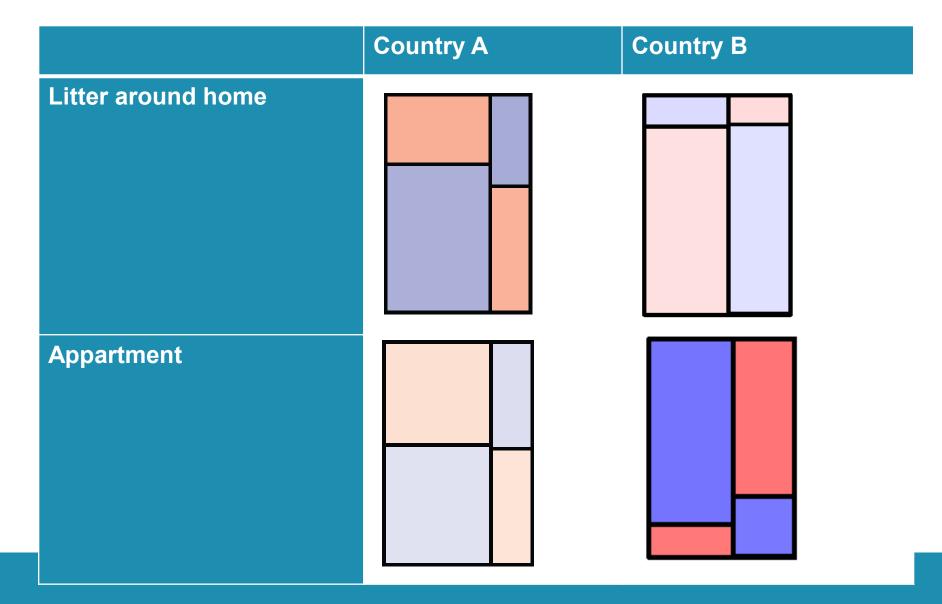


Example 5: Media claims

Sourced identified before fieldwork	Start 1 week before fieldwork	Covers entire fieldwork period	N
Υ	N	Υ	403
Y	Υ	N	323
Y	Υ	Υ	168
N	Υ	N	351
Y	Υ	N	980
Υ	N	Υ	32



Example 6: Nonresponse bias





Challenges

Challenges

- Need for more data & documentation
 - Tools and roles for optimal exchange of information
 - Gaps:
 - What happens during training & interview?
 - Other group membership: interviewers in sessions, respondents in regions,...
 - Why these differences in process?
- Timing of feedback
- Balance between autonomy & independent control
- Consequences vs. avoiding good/bad
 - SWOT analysis?





Thank you

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