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Re-Thinking *Ex Post* Harmonization for Comparative Research: Data Recycling of 22 International Survey Projects

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Criteria of selecting survey projects

Projects:

- containing questions about political attitudes and behaviors
- designed as cross-national, and, preferably, multi-wave;
- with the samples intended as representative of the adult population of given country or territory;
- non-commercial;
- freely available in the public domain;
- with documentation study description, codebook and/or questionnaire in English

Abbrev.	Survey Project	Time span	Waves		Data Sets	Cases
A ED	A five being the up	4000 2000	•	Counts		
	Afrobarometer	1999-2009	4	4	66	98942
AMB	Americas Barometer	2004-2012	5	1	92	151341
ARB	Arab Barometer	2006-2011	2	2	16	19684
ASB	Asian Barometer	2001-2011	3	3	30	43691
ASES	Asia Europe Survey	2000	1	1	18	18253
СВ	Caucasus Barometer	2009-2012	4	4	12	24621
CDCEE	Consolidation of Democracy (C./East Europe)	1990-2001	2	1	27	28926
CNEP	Comparative National Elections Project	2004-2006	1	8	8	13372
EB	Eurobarometer	1983-2012	7	7	152	138753
EQLS	European Quality of Life Survey	2003-2012	3	1	93	105527
ESS	European Social Survey	2002-2013	6	2	146	281496
EVS/WVS	European Values Study/World Values Survey	1981-2009	9	1	312	423084
ISJP	International Social Justice Project	1991-1996	2	1	21	25805
ISSP	International Social Survey Programme	1985-2013	13	13	363	493243
LB	Latinobarometro	1995-2010	15	15	260	294965
LITS	Life in Transition Survey	2006-2010	2	2	64	67866
NBB	New Baltic Barometer	1993-2004	6	1	18	21601
PA2	Political Action II	1979-1981	1	1	3	4057
PA8NS	Political Action – 8 Nation Study	1973-1976	1	1	8	12588
PPE7N	Political Participation and Equality in 7 Nations	1966-1971	1	7	7	16522
VPCPCE	Values/Political Change, Postcommunist E	1993	1	5	5	4723
Total		1966-2013	89	81	1721	2289060

Data

- 1,721 national surveys with over 95% of samples from 500 to 3,000 respondents
- National surveys conducted in 142 countries and territories over a period of almost 50 years
- All these surveys contain over 25,000 variables
- From 150 to 200 variables are identical or similar in large majority of 89 waves
- From 25 to 40 variables deal directly with political attitudes and behaviors

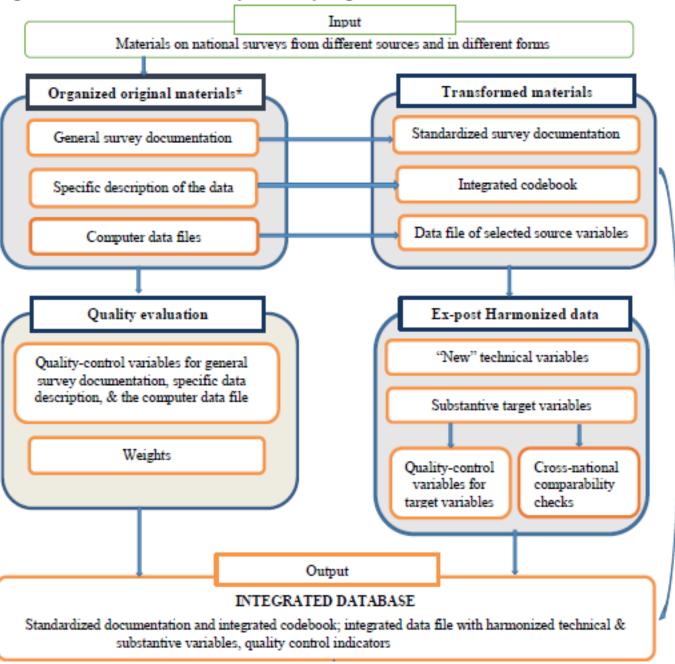
Survey Data Recycling (SDR)

- SDR = framework for (re)-processing cross-national survey data;
- SDR concerns survey data quality control & ex-post survey harmonization, to:
 - (a) account for "messiness" of the original source data,
 - (b) provide "comparable" data

Thus, SDR expands the scope of extant projects (time, space, number of observations, types of indicators)

<u>Unifying thesis</u>: account for erros & biases in original survyes & harmonization procedures *via* different types of quality control variables, to be included in substantive analyses.

Figure 1. General Schema of Survey Data Recycling



Formal framework

- Relationship between target variables T and source variables S
 T = f(S) [substantive decision of f]
- 2. Relationship between T and X and two types of control variables: Q and H

X = Substantive independent variables

Q = Data Quality Controls for (a) survey documentation, (b) specific data description, and (c) data in the computer files

H = Harmonization Quality Controls of specific procedures that could influence validity and reliability of T

$$T = b_0 + b_1 Q + b_2 H + b_3 X + e$$

Explanation

T = Target Variable

Q = Data Quality Controls

H = Harmonization Quality Controls

X = Substantive Independent Variables

$$T = b_0 + b_1 Q + b_2 H + b_3 X + e$$

If e is negligible & b_1 , b_2 , $b_3 = 0$, $b_0 = f(S)$ for T = f(S)

If b₁ and/or b₂ unequal 0, some intervention may be needed to correct for errors and biases in T.

Minimal solution: partialing out effects of Q and H in the estimated impact of X on T.

Survey quality-control Indicators

- (a) survey documentation;
- (b) (in)consistency between data description (e.g. in codebooks, questionnaires) & data records and data records in computer file;
- (c) computer data records themselves.

General Survey Documentation: How the data has been collected?	Answers
Does the survey documentation specify the type of	Yes = 0
sample used?	No = 1
Does the survey documentation provide	Yes = 0
information on the <u>response rate</u> ?	No = 1
Was the <u>questionnaire</u> back-translated or	Yes = 0
translation checked in some other way?	No = 1
Is there any evidence that the questionnaire was	Yes = 0
pre-tested?	No = 1
Does the documentation show that the <u>fieldwork</u>	Yes = 0
was controlled?	No = 1

Effect of negative answers (No = 1): Reduction of confidence in the data

Specific Data Description: How have the data been defined?	Answers			
Do variable values in the codebook correspond to	Yes = 0			
values in the data file?	No = 1			
Eight binary variables describing discrepancies				

Eight binary variables describing discrepancies between data description and the data file

(Ilona and Olena)

Effect of negative answers (No = 1): Decrease of interpretability of the data

<u>Computer Data File</u> : Are the data formally correct?	Answers
Do survey cases (respondents) have unique	Yes = 0
identification numbers (IDs)?	No = 1
Are survey weights free of formal errors?	Yes = 0
(Marcin and Przemek)	No = 1
Is the proportion of missing values for gender and	Yes = 0
age within the standard limits (< 5%)?	No = 1
Is the data file free from repeated cases	Yes = 0
(duplicates)?	No = 1

Effect of negative answers (No = 1): Possible distortion of the research results based on the data

Data Harmonization Controls

Variables pertaining to:

Wording

Scales

Item Context

[Measurement properties]

(Marta paper on wording, scales, and item context)

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