
Potentials And Limits of Quantitative Research In The Social Sciences

IIIRD MID-TERM CONFERENCE

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



Cracow (Poland), 3rd – 6th of October, 2018

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



MARKUS STROHMAIER

Professor for Methods and Theories of Computational Social Sciences and Humanities at RWTH Aachen University (Germany), and the Scientific Coordinator for Digital Behavioral Data at GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences. Previously, he was a Post-Doc at the University of Toronto (Canada), an Assistant Professor at Graz University of Technology (Austria), a visiting scientist at (XEROX) Parc (USA), a Visiting Assistant Professor at Stanford University (USA) and the founder and scientific

director of the department for Computational Social Science at GESIS (Germany). He is interested in applying and developing computational techniques to research challenges on the intersection between computer science and the social sciences/humanities.

Keynote lecture 1 on Wednesday at 18:00: [Computational Social Science – Opportunities and Challenges](#)



WERNER RAUB

Professor of Sociology at Utrecht University and the Inter-university Center for Social Science Theory and Methodology (ICS). His research and teaching cover a variety of areas in theoretical sociology, social science applications of mathematical models, organization studies and economic sociology, experimental research, and topics on the interface of analytical social science and philosophy. He has contributed to establishing choice-based models as a paradigm in modern sociology, including but not restricted

to rational choice models and applications of game-theoretic models. Advocating the use of complementary research designs such as surveys, experiments, and quasi-experimental designs for repeated tests of the same hypotheses and implementing this approach in empirical studies, he has contributed to integrating formal theoretical models and quantitative empirical research in sociology.

Keynote lecture 2 on Thursday at 09:00: [Complementary designs for repeated tests of hypotheses: Studying trust in social and economic exchange](#)



FILOMENA MAGGINO

Professor of Social Statistics at the Sapienza University of Rome, Italy, Editor-in-Chief of SOCIAL INDICATORS RESEARCH journal (Springer), Editor-in-Chief of ENCYCLOPEDIA OF QUALITY-OF-LIFE AND WELL-BEING RESEARCH (Springer). She was President of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR QUALITY-OF-LIFE STUDIES (ISQOLS) and chair and organizer of two ISQOLS conferences (Florence, 2009; Venice, 2012). As well she is President and co-founder of the ITALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR QUALITY-OF-LIFE STUDIES (AIQUAV). Currently she is also the member of the Secretariat of the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development and the Scientific Director and co-founder of the Cyber Security and International Relations Laboratory (CIRLab) and Scientific Director and founder of Laboratory of Statistics for Research in Social and Economic field (StaRSE). She is advisor of several governmental organizations and member of ad-hoc committees, like Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), EXPERT GROUP ON QUALITY OF LIFE (Eurostat – European Commission), EXTERNAL EXPERT on Survey Management and Quality of life at Eurofound, and being expert for DG-Regio – European Commission, DG for Research and Innovation – European Commission and others. She is interested in definition and construction of indicators and systems of indicators, statistics and complexity (definition of indicators and statistical analysis in complex system; forecasting in complex systems), composite and synthetic indicators (proponent of innovative approach for synthesizing indicators), social indicators, social indicators and Big Data, Big Data and official statistics, representing and communicating complex data, statistics and political communication. She applied her knowledge in research on: quality of life, quality of society; wellbeing measurement and analysis, beyond GDP indicators, inequalities and sustainability indicators, measuring deprivation and poverty, data revolution.

Keynote lecture 3 on Friday at 09:00: [New Challenges in Synthesizing Social Indicators](#)

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

1.1. THE PROBABILITY AND NON- PROBABILITY SAMPLING APPROACH TO REPRESENTATIVE SURVEY RESULTS

WEIGHTING PROCEDURES FOR COUNTERING UNIT NONRESPONSE BIAS OF EU-SILC IN AUSTRIA

AUTHOR(S): THOMAS GLASER, JOHANNES GUSSENBAUER, ALEXANDER KOWARIK
(STATISTICS AUSTRIA, AUSTRIA)

ABSTRACT: EU-SILC in Austria is a sample survey on income and living conditions of persons living in private households carried out on a yearly basis and using an integrated rotational design. EU-SILC is the main source of indicators on household income and living conditions. Since participation in the survey is voluntary unit nonresponse inevitably happens and is most common in the first year of the survey. If response patterns differ for characteristics that are highly correlated with the main EU-SILC indicators unit nonresponse bias will occur. From 2012 onwards EU-SILC in Austria has been using income register data from administrative sources that are linked to the sample on micro-level as a source for collecting information about most components of the household income. Since income characteristics as well as other socioeconomic variables are also available for the rich sampling frame they can be used for unit nonresponse analysis and the computation of weights. One of the most important objectives of the weighting procedure of EU-SILC is to counter potential unit nonresponse bias related to the estimators of the main indicators. The present work compares procedures for nonresponse weighting based on inverse response probabilities or calibration. The probability of taking part in the survey can be estimated by various methods, for instance logistic regressions or pattern recognition techniques such as artificial neural networks. These methods rely heavily on the quality of register data available for respondents and nonrespondents. Calibration methods adjust the weights to external marginal distributions that also rely on administrative sources. Finally, a Monte Carlo simulation is carried out to assess unit nonresponse bias by comparing estimators based on different weighting procedures.

EUROPEAN UNION MINORITIES AND DISCRIMINATION SURVEY (EU-MIDIS II) – SURVEYING IMMIGRANTS AND ETHNIC MINORITIES IN THE 28 EU MEMBER STATES

AUTHOR(S): ROSSALINA LATCHEVA, DAVID REICHEL, URSULA TILL-TENTSCHERT (EU AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, AUSTRIA)

ABSTRACT: FRA's (EU Agency for Fundamental Rights) Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS II) surveyed 25,500 people from different ethnic minority and immigrant backgrounds across all 28 EU Member States in 2015 and 2016. It presents one of the largest international surveys covering groups of immigrants collecting information on experiences of discrimination in different areas of life (labour market, education, housing, health and other services), criminal victimisation (including hate crime), social inclusion and societal participation. The groups selected are immigrants and descendants of immigrants – identified via country of births and parents' country of birth – from Turkey, Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, South Asia and Asia, as well as recent immigrants from all countries outside the EU, Roma and the Russian minority. In each of the 28 EU countries one to three groups were selected and surveyed. Further developing the methods used in EU-MIDIS I from 2008, EU-MIDIS II achieved probability sampling methods in all countries (except Luxembourg), using the best possible sampling method per group and country. In the absence of registers, multi-stage sampling, with innovative methods to increase the efficiency of screening the population for the target groups, were employed in most countries. In addition, location sampling methodology was applied, if more traditional sampling methods were not deemed feasible. In some countries a combination of methods was used. The presentation provides an overview of the methods employed and lessons learned concerning sampling and surveying immigrants in the EU, which supports any future efforts on sampling immigrants and ethnic minorities in EU.

COMPARING THE INFERENCE QUALITY OF PROBABILITY, NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING, AND BIG DATA: IS IT NOTHING BUT A QUESTION OF MODELS?

AUTHOR(S): ANDREAS QUATEMBER (JOHANNES KEPLER UNIVERSITY LINZ, AUSTRIA)

ABSTRACT: If somebody were interested in information on a certain topic and had the opportunity to choose between data from different sources, which one should he or she preferably use: A probability sample, a non-probability sample, or a really big data set? In the talk, the inference quality of probability sampling, non-probability sampling, and big data will be compared under the consideration of assumptions implicitly applied and models explicitly formulated in the course of the survey process. Only these enable empirical researchers to calculate reliable point and interval estimates for interesting population characteristics or to conduct

valid statistical hypothesis tests. The mentioned assumptions and models cover different aspects of the survey process such as the operationalization of the survey topic, the sampling frame, the selection technique, the occurrence of nonresponse, and the measurement process. The tradeoff between quality and quantity of an available data set, however it was selected, will be considered under the standard of representativeness of the survey results with regard to the interesting population characteristics. Furthermore, the less strict concept of informative data sets will be introduced as a practically useful supplement to the stronger concept of representativeness. As a logical consequence of these considerations detailed reports regarding the applied sampling design will be asked from empirical researchers of all fields in their published work. Only such reports allow the correct assessment of the quality of survey results with regard to the expressed survey purpose. Eventually, the answer to the question in the title of the talk must be: Yes, but...

DO RESEARCHERS ACCOUNT FOR COMPLEX DESIGN FEATURES WHEN ANALYZING SURVEY DATA? A META-ANALYSIS

AUTHOR(S): JOSEPH SAKSHAUG (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH, GERMANY); BRADY T. WEST (UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, USA); GUY ALAIN S. AURELIEN (WALTER R. MCDONALD & ASSOCIATES, USA)

ABSTRACT: Researchers from many academic fields perform secondary analyses of survey data collected from large probability samples of populations of interest. The designs of these large probability samples are often complex, rather than simple, featuring multistage stratified cluster sampling and unequal probabilities of selection. Because of the complexity of these sample designs and because many researchers haven't received the statistical training needed to analyze survey data arising from these designs, the estimates presented in research products describing analyses of these data may not fully represent the target population, ultimately yielding misleading inferences. We refer to these types of problems as analytic errors, and recent research has suggested that such errors should define an important component of the larger Total Survey Error framework. Analytic errors based on incorrect statistical methods could produce misleading descriptions of populations under study, negating federal resources dedicated to survey data collection and potentially hindering government programs and policies that rely on survey estimates. In order to examine the potential prevalence of these analytic errors in research studies presenting secondary analyses of survey data, we present a meta-analysis of 150 sampled research products analyzing survey data from the Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System (SESTAT), which includes the Survey of Doctoral Recipients (SDR), the National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG), and the National Survey of Recent College Graduates (NSRCG). We performed detailed reviews of the methods and results described in these 150 research studies, and this presentation will describe the frequency with which apparent analytic errors occurred. Overall, the results of this study are

entirely consistent with initial pilot work in this area suggesting that analytic errors may be quite frequent in these types of studies. We conclude with suggestions for survey researchers and peer reviewers alike, in addition to directions for future research in this area.

COMPARING THE SIZE OF SAMPLING BIAS IN PERSONAL-REGISTER AND NON PERSONAL-REGISTER SAMPLES USING EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CRITERIA OF REPRESENTATIVENESS. THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BASED ON EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY

AUTHOR(S): PIOTR JABKOWSKI, PIOTR CICHOCKI (ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY OF POZNAŃ, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: This presentation examines demographic representativeness of different types of probabilistic samples based on the results of 130 different surveys from 7 rounds of European Social Survey. Focusing on the distinction between personal-register (i.e., individual name) and non-personal-register (i.e., household or address) samples, it demonstrates that the latter exhibit systematically larger gender- and age-biases. Expanding upon a 'gold standard' evaluation (Groves 2006), an analysis based on internal criteria (Sodeur 1996, Kohler 2007) leads to the conclusion that the inferior quality of surveys involving interviewer-driven within-household selection of target respondents results from the impact of illegitimate substitutions. Such protocol-defying selection of individuals with higher levels of readiness and availability only superficially improves survey outcome rates while yielding samples of actually inferior quality. The internal-criteria approach provides a straightforward and undemanding way of monitoring representativeness of samples, and proves especially handy when it comes to large cross-country projects as it requires no data external to the survey results, and allows for comparing surveys regardless of possible differences in sampling frames, sampling design and fieldwork execution procedures.

1.2. INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS

STUDYING SELF-IDENTITY WITH THESAURI AND NETWORK CONTENT ANALYSIS

AUTHOR(S): MODESTO ESCOBAR (UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA, SPAIN); JUAN CARLOS REVILLA (COMPLUTENSE UNIVERSITY OF MADRID, SPAIN)

ABSTRACT: This contribution focuses on the application of a content analysis using a thesaurus and visual interactive statistics that combine multivariate and social network analysis. These techniques allow the representation of the most frequent topics in a given set of texts, as well as their co-occurrences and

connections to their authors' attributes. In this respect, several coincidence gradients for the items under study can be defined. As an example of its application, we will present the analysis of thousands of answers to the question "who am I" from three international web surveys conducted in Spain, USA and Chile. The analysis compares the responses across three dimensions: a) meaning or content of what is expressed, which gives an indicator of subjectivity; b) reference or entity with which the individual is identified in its definition, giving a measure of anchorage, and c) attribution or traits with which the subjects are defined as expressing individuality. Our hypothesis that age is key in self-conception and that individualization and subjectivity dimensions are of greater importance than anchorage in globalized modern countries are to be confirmed by the data.

FROM QUANTITY TO (RELATIONAL) QUALITY. THE USE OF SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS BY THE EXAMPLE OF THE POLISH EXTREME RIGHT COLLECTIVE ACTIONS

AUTHOR(S): DANIEL PLATEK

ABSTRACT: In Poland, an increasing intensity of extremist right-wing activities can be observed in the last two decades. By tracing the trajectory of extreme-right protest events (basing on information gleaned from national newspapers) I analyze how the range of repertoires (violent vs. non-violent) of protest has change during the last 24 years of the extreme-right movement activity (since 1990 till 2013). To analyze violent vs. non-violent protest actions and variables affecting it I use statistical models of logistic regression. Trying to overcome problems with an "aggregative" approach when using the quantitative research techniques I employ social network analysis (SNA) to analyze structural relationships between targets, types of actors and repertoires of action of the extreme right movement in Poland. By "aggregative" I mean a reductionist view of social process as the sum of the properties of its discrete components, be they individuals, organizations, or events. However, my goal is not to question the value of "aggregative" approaches, but to suggest that portraying social processes exclusively as the aggregation of discrete elements may lead to partial, misleading conclusions. Why pay so much attention to networks, rather than to other aspects of collective action? Not because we should assign them an overarching explanatory role, but because a network perspective enables us to address a fundamental issue of research on collective action, namely, how to move from aggregative (quantitative) to relational (not just only qualitative) conceptions of social and political processes. My goal is to identify the level of equivalence of the overall structures of the Polish extreme right collective actions over time in relation to the level of violence, using and comparing both, regression statistics and social network analysis approach.

AFFECTIVE HOMOGENEITY IN THE SPANISH GENERAL ELECTION DEBATE. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL NETWORKS POLITICAL AGENTS

AUTHOR(S): JOSE MANUEL ROBLES, DANIEL GÓMEZ; DANIEL VELEZ; TINGUARO RODRIGUEZ; JAVIER MONTERO (COMPLUTENSE UNIVERSITY OF MADRID, SPAIN); STEFANO DE MARCO (UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA, SPAIN)

ABSTRACT: Many experts in the social sciences are studying the extent to which the agents of democratic political systems tend to strengthen their points of view to such an extent that it reduces their capacity to engage and debate with those who hold different points of view. This phenomenon, called polarization, is also present in public debate on social networks and has generated a significant number of studies and empirical research. In this context, a few noteworthy factors in the study of polarization are the concepts of “homophily” and “homogeneity”. These terms refer to the polarizing effect of social networks and are the consequence of the common characteristics and attributes of the members that comprise them. In this work we analyze this phenomenon in relation with the General Elections for the Presidency of Spain and, particularly, in the case of the candidature of the political party UnidosPodemos. We used data from the Twitter social network to analyze the subjects of debate, and the affective positions in relation with each of these. We found that the most active political agents had postures that were clearly polarized in affective terms. In contrast, the position of agents with a less active presence in social networks was more moderate.

ADOLESCENT’S POSITION IN POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE PEER NETWORKS – SCIENTIFIC POTENTIALS AND SOCIAL LIMITS

AUTHOR(S): PAWEŁ GRYGIEL, GRZEGORZ HUMENNY (JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: Peer relations are one of the basic factors shaping the social and emotional well-being of school-age children. On the one hand, children benefit from interactions with class peers, who are a source of both instrumental, social and emotional support. On the other hand, the inability to maintain at least a minimum number of permanent, positive and significant interpersonal relationships is a main stressor, which leads not only to negative educational consequences – reduced educational attainment or risk of early school leaving, but also to psycho-emotional changes, e.g. increased levels of isolation, anxiety, depression, reduced self-esteem, lower level of happiness or life satisfaction. One of the methods used to estimate a child’s position in the hierarchy of class is sociometrics, in the frame of which position can be determined on the basis of various criteria, e. g. like, dislikes, popularity, unpopularity, influence, etc. In practice, the most frequent studies are those of positive networks related to liking, ignoring the negative aspect, basing on the assumption that both dimensions of the network (positive and negative) constitute a simple opposition. This is not a

reasonable assumption. Correlations between the measure of position in the positive and negative network are at most average. In addition, they are not linked by linear relationships. Differences also occur in their correlations with important features of students (including personal and emotional characteristics, intelligence, etc.). Appropriate identification of position in the group structure requires therefore also taking into account the position in the negative network. Based on our research, we intend to show not only the additivity of positive and negative criteria, but also their relative impact on psychosocial well-being (including the sense of isolation and intensity of depressive symptoms). We will also pay attention to the social/ethical limitations for the practical application of the negative evaluation criteria.

SMALLER REPRESENTATIONS OF LARGE SOCIAL NETWORKS USING GRAPH COARSENING TECHNIQUES TO SIMPLIFY ANALYSIS AND VISUALIZATION

AUTHOR(S): LUIS MARTINEZ-URIBE (UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA & DATALAB, FUNDACIÓN JUAN MARCH LIBRARY, SPAIN); MODESTO ESCOBAR, (UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA, SPAIN)

ABSTRACT: Network analysis is widely used in the social sciences in order to explain social phenomena in a wide variety of contexts. The advent of big data results in new vast datasets that can be represented as large social networks which provide detailed information about interactions of micro elements of social systems. Due to their sheer size, large social networks pose challenges for efficient data visualization and analysis. These challenges can be overcome by “zooming out” of the graphs through the generation of smaller social network representations of the original larger network. The generation of the smaller graphs can be achieved using a variety of graph coarsening schemes commonly used in computer science such as random matching, heavy edge matching or strict and weighted aggregations. This talk will describe some of the graph coarsening techniques and will show how they can help decreasing the size of networks making easier to visualize and analyze large networks. These methods will be demonstrated by applying them to a large collection of data about research articles in top sociology journals.

1.3. ISSUES OF CROSS-NATIONAL SURVEY RESEARCH

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF EX-POST CROSS-NATIONAL SURVEY DATA HARMONIZATION: DETERMINANTS OF PROTEST PARTICIPATION WORLDWIDE, 1990–2013

AUTHOR(S): MARTA KOŁCZYŃSKA (POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: Ex-post harmonization of cross-national surveys creates opportunities for new methodological and substantive insights by expanding geographical and time coverage of survey datasets. Survey Data Recycling (SDR, dataharmonization.org), developed by Slomczynski and Tomescu-Dubrow (2015), is an analytic framework, with a foundation in cross-national survey research methodology, that provides tools for using harmonized survey data. To date there are few empirical illustrations of how to apply this framework. This paper provides such an illustration with an analysis of individual- and macro-level determinants of protest participation worldwide. This paper uses a subset of the SDR data: Americas Barometer, Asia-Europe Survey, European Values Study, International Social Survey Programme, World Values Survey, covering 86 countries between 1990 and 2013. The core of the SDR framework is the recording two types of methodological information about the original (source) surveys as separate variables in the harmonized dataset. Harmonization control variables accompany each target (harmonized) variable to capture properties of survey items that would be lost in the process of harmonization, such as the length of response scales. Quality control variables address the inter-survey variation in the methodology and quality of the survey process, e.g., the type of sampling scheme. These control variables can be used for the selection of surveys that meet pre-defined criteria or as control variables. Substantive results support findings of previous research and point to new insights. I found that high political trust decreases the probability of participating in demonstrations. Analyses also revealed systematic variation in the effects of education on participation in demonstrations; while the effect of education is positive in all countries, the effect is much stronger in democracies than in non-democracies. Generally, this paper illustrates how to use harmonized data from a diverse set of cross-national surveys and how to analyzed these data in substantive comparative research on a global scale.

NATIONAL IDENTITY – SEPARATING ETHNIC AND CIVIC TYPES IN A COMPARATIVE SETTING

AUTHOR(S): MARKUS QUANDT (GESIS LEIBNIZ INSTITUTE FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: The concept of National Identity has been described to be based on combinations of any of the following factors: formal citizenship and the obligations related to that, or an attachment to shared goals and values within a nation, or the awareness of shared cultural, ethnic, linguistic, religious, etc. attributes of some 'inherited' nature. All those components are in principle liable to constitute the imagined community of 'the Nation' one identifies with. Following Kohn, the most important attempts to group these factors in theoretical terms propose a classification into 'ethnic' and 'civic' types of national identification. A measure of National Identity that mostly follows this spirit is given in the ISSP 2013 National Identity module, with a battery of eight items that offer potential reasons to classify persons as being of a particular national identity. Interestingly, it is an

open question whether the instrument works better as a tool for building typologies of National Identity – for which it appears to have been constructed –, or as a tool for quantifying a predefined set of latent variables through factor analytic approaches, for which it is often being used by researchers. The paper will treat this question as an empirical problem and subject the ISSP 2013 data from 33 countries across the world to a simultaneous classification and scaling exercise that allows both understandings to play out. The analysis procedure is a latent class analysis with implied measurement equivalence assessment. This also sheds some light on the validity of Kohn's original approach of classifying whole countries into identity regime types. Preliminary results indicate that most countries display a high degree of internal heterogeneity of identification types, sometimes with unexpected distributions. I will also discuss methodological limitations of the question battery.

DIFFERENT PERCEPTION AND EVALUATION OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN POLAND AND IN GERMANY

AUTHOR(S): JOLANTA PEREK-BIAŁAS (JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, WARSAW SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, POLAND); MAGDALENA POTERAŁSKA (WARSAW SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the analysis was to verify whether the citizens of two bordering countries, Poland and Germany perceive public institution's performance in similar way and how it is related to satisfaction from that performance and trust to public organisations. Our previous studies were based on the three rounds of European Social Survey (ESS, Rounds 5th, 6th, 7th). The current paper is follow up of these analysis but based on the recent ESS data from 8th Round, conducted in 2016. However, the aim of the paper is not only to verify the robustness of the analysis over time, but also to test if there is an additional effect in results due to presidential and parliamentary elections conducted in Poland in 2015. The Multi Group Structural Equation Modelling (MGSEM) was applied with additional regression modeling. MGSEM was used to test models' measurement invariance for both societies (for separate rounds, and all rounds jointly; for single country and between countries) and further to assess the differences in latent constructs between countries and between years. Whereas regressions allowed us to verify the impact of additional socio-economic and demographic factors, such as age, education, place of living, interest in politics, satisfaction with life and work on the latent constructs measuring political trust and satisfaction. Based on analysis of all Rounds, it could be noticed that the level of trust and satisfaction towards the public institutions in Poland is systematically decreasing, while in Germany is increasing. The paper makes a contribution to the further discussion on the context of the sociological changes in analysis of political trust in examined countries, as well as on potentials of mentioned quantitative methods in cross-country comparisons.

COMPARABILITY OF SINGLE-VARIABLE INDICATORS: THE CASE OF CORRUPTION ITEMS

AUTHOR(S): ILONA WYSMUŁEK (POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: The aim of this presentation is to illustrate the practical difficulties in establishing measurement comparability of corruption perception items cross-nationally, based on available survey data. The case of corruption items opens the discussion on how to empirically assess comparability of single-variable indicators and apply this assessment in substantive analysis. It raises the question of equivalence in the statistical analysis phase of a study – in contrast to design or implementation stages. At present, research on measurement comparability advances in the direction of developing methods of testing whether a set of indicators reflects the expected construct. Within this approach, the currently most common method to assess equivalence is multi-group confirmatory factor analysis. However, this approach is not applicable when the theoretical concept is measured via a single-item indicator. One of the ways to analyze the comparability of a survey measure composed of a single variable is to establish its relationship with a criterion variable. In this paper I aim to bring attention back to the possibilities that criterion validity can give in establishing cross-country measurement comparability for European countries. Based on the perception of corruption in the education sector as measured in the Quality of Government Survey 2013, conducted in 25 European countries, this paper presents (a) potentials and limits in establishing a common metric for cross-country comparability of the survey item on perception of corruption in education (b) assessment of cross-national comparability of this item, by using regression models with and without a criterion variable.

1.4. THE ROLE OF THE INTERVIEWERS IN QUANTITATIVE SURVEYS

DO EXPERIENCED INTERVIEWERS PROVIDE INTERVIEWS WITH HIGHER QUALITY?

AUTHOR(S): DIMITRI PRANDNER, JOHANN BACHER (UNIVERSITY OF LINZ, AUSTRIA); MARTIN WEICHBOLD (UNIVERSITY OF SALZBURG, AUSTRIA)

ABSTRACT: Many scientific Survey programs like ISSP or ESS use face-to-face-interviewing due to quality reasons despite of high costs. Interviewers are important for a correct application of sampling procedures and high participation rates but they should also generate trust as a prerequisite for successful interviews and valid answers. They should establish of a kind but serious atmosphere without disruptions and are supposed to handle any kind of unforeseen situation. In case of problems, they can help respondents to understand terms and questions in the

right way. The interviewers impact on the respondents behavior (in terms of TSE: measurement error due to interviewers or interviewer effect) is usually analyzed with regard to age, race and gender relation. In our contribution we want to focus on another issue: interviewer experience. Experience can be defined in different ways, as overall experience (years of practice in survey interviewing), within the current project (number of already finished interviews) or the extent to which interviewing is done (full time or just as a side job). Using data from the latest wave of the Austrian Social Survey Programme (which is connected to ISSP) we ask whether experienced interviewers are “better” interviewers as they are able to generate higher quality survey data. In particular we examine whether experienced interviewers demonstrate a higher ability to avoid disturbances during the interview, manage to reduce item non-response and are able to diminish acquiescence.

SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE METHODS IN QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF INTERVIEWERS’ COGNITIVE LOAD: FIRST RESULTS OF A FIELD EXPERIMENT WITH INTERVIEWERS FROM THE RLMS-HSE DURING THE TRANSITION FROM PAPI TO CAPI

AUTHOR(S): INNA F. DEVIATKO (NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, RUSSIA)

ABSTRACT: The belief that survey research instruments mediating communication between an interviewer and a respondent influence the quality of data obtained in the process of survey interview, has become a conventional wisdom long ago. However, among various methods of pre-testing/evaluating survey mode effects and assessing instruments’ quality the methods of quantitative estimation of instrument-related cognitive load experienced by interviewers (or respondents) during the interview are still rare or lacking. In a case of personal interview as a method of survey data collection, mental efforts are invested by both respondents and interviewers. In the situation when a questionnaire is filled up by an interviewer it is the latter who primarily has to allocate limited individual resources of attention, memory, visual and motor control, active listening and interpretation in order to minimize misunderstandings of the questions on the respondent’s side and errors of the answers’ fixation on interviewer’s own side. Successful performance in such multitasking demands considerable metacognitive and self-regulatory skills from the interviewer. Interviewers’ multitasking in the process of conducting an interview may lead to depletion of available cognitive resources and to interviewers’ cognitive overload resulting in deterioration of data quality. The current paper presents: 1) a brief review of subjective, behavioral and physiological measures of the cognitive load, employed in such disciplinary fields as cognitive science, ergonomics, etc., and 2) a discussion of preliminary findings from a field quasi-experiment conducted among Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey interviewers during the first stage of transition to CAPI mode. The findings demonstrate some possibilities and limitations of parallel employment of popular subjective rating scales [Paas, 1992]) and simple physiological measure (heart rate) for the

purposes of multimodal quantitative evaluation and optimization of the interviewer cognitive load during the interview process.

«DO NOT WORRY!» – TRAINING’S IMPACT ON INTERVIEWERS’ EXPECTATIONS TOWARDS THE CHANGE FROM PAPI TO CAPI

AUTHOR(S): MIKHAIL BOGDANOV (NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, RUSSIA); DANIIL LEBEDEV (THE RUSSIAN PRESIDENTIAL ACADEMY OF NATIONAL ECONOMY AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, RUSSIA)

ABSTRACT: While changing from one survey method to another, the role of the interviewer changes substantially, however, in current Russian studies this does not receive proper consideration. Furthermore, the expectations of the interviewers about the transition to a new method of survey data collection may influence the success of this transition. One of the possible ways to change these expectations are the trainings that accompany the transition to a new method of data collection. In this study, we provide an ethnographic description of the factual and semantic component of the trainings of the interviewers of the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey – HSE (RLMS–HSE) on the transition from PAPI (Pen and Pencil Interview) to CAPI (Computer–Assisted Personal Interview). This description is supplemented by semi–formalized interviews with the field staff who conducted the trainings, and with the heads of the RLMS–HSE. Also, we tried to statistically detect the effect of the trainings on the interviewer’s expectations about various aspects of the transition to the new method of survey. This was undertaken with quasi–experimental design: survey exactly before and after the trainings. As a result, it was revealed that trainings meaningfully carry two main functions: train how to operate with the tablet and a “calming” function aimed at increasing expectations from the success of the transition. Moreover, the study showed that the trainings influence the interviewers’ expectations regarding the complexity of CAPI interviewing for interviewers themselves, but not on expectations about the reaction of respondents on CAPI.

1.5. HOW TO DECREASE NONRESPONSE IN SURVEYS?

CONDUCTING A SURVEY UNDER UNCLEAR OUTCOME CONDITIONS BY USING A RESPONSIVE SURVEY DESIGN

AUTHOR(S): TOBIAS GUMMER, PABLO CHRISTMANN; SASCHA HÄHNEL; CHRISTOF WOLF (GESIS LEIBNIZ INSTITUTE FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: Conducting large–scale face–to–face surveys has become increasingly challenging in most countries due to rising nonresponse rates and, thus, increased costs. This development yields the question if it is feasible to conduct General Social Survey–type studies in cheaper self–administered modes.

Much effort has been invested in improving face-to-face surveys. As a consequence little is known about how (mixed-mode) self-administered surveys should be designed and fielded in countries like Germany. In our case, we identified a lack of empirical evidence on effective incentive strategies and on designing the sequence of mode choices for respondents. Setting up adequate pre-testing was deemed not viable due its costs. Consequently, we were in severe need of a survey design that allowed fielding a survey under unclear outcome and cost conditions. To cope with the lack of empirical evidence, we implemented a responsive survey design to adjust the data collection protocols based on knowledge that was gained during data collection. In the present paper we will investigate if responsive survey designs are a feasible way to conduct survey under unclear outcome conditions. We designed our self-administered mixed-mode (MAIL and WEB) survey as a two-phase process. Our probability-based gross sample was randomly split into two subsamples. The first subsample was further randomly split into 2x2 experimental groups across which we varied incentive strategies (prepaid vs. postpaid) and sequence of mode choice (simultaneous vs. sequential). After fielding the first sample with the different experiments, we evaluated their outcome, re-adjusted our data collection protocols, and started fieldwork for the second sample. We will present findings from our experiments in the first phase of the survey, discuss how we used outcome and cost indicators to operate the responsive survey design, and, finally, whether the second phase of our survey reflected the outcome rates we predicted based on the first phase.

PREPAID INCENTIVES AND SURVEY-QUALITY IN YOUTH SURVEYS: EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE FROM THE TREE PANEL

AUTHOR(S): STEFAN SACCHI, MAARTEN KOOMEN, CHRISTINA VON ROTZ, BARBARA MÜLLER, BEN JANN (UNIVERSITY OF BERN, SWITZERLAND)

ABSTRACT: It is well established that unconditional prepaid incentives generally enhance survey participation and likely improve survey quality in a broader sense. In our contribution, we look at incentive effects in Swiss adolescents with – on average – a high intrinsic motivation to participate in a panel-survey of school-to-work-transitions (TREE). Our research is motivated by concerns that monetary incentives in particular may undermine intrinsic motivations to participate and even have a negative overall impact on participation in certain survey settings. However, as such motivations are presumably less widespread in youth with unfavorable family backgrounds and educational pathways, we may observe positive incentive effects for this specific group well-known for its high attrition risks. If these assumptions hold, an incentive targeted to specific respondent groups might be an optimal strategy to maximize overall survey participation and to minimize nonresponse bias. To test these assumptions empirically, we embedded a field experiment in a pretest of the first follow-up wave of the second TREE panel survey of Swiss school-leavers (fielded February 2016). The pretest-sample

($n \approx 540$) included three randomized subsamples of approximately equal size. One subsample served as a control group without incentive, while the other two subsamples received unconditional prepaid incentives, either a monetary incentive (cash) or a rail check (both worth 10 Swiss Francs). On average, we observe minor and nonsignificant, but positive effects on survey quality. Hence, incentive effects are possibly reduced, but probably not reversed in populations similar to ours. Moreover, positive incentive effects turn out to be strong for youth with unfavorable family backgrounds and educational pathways. Average and group-specific effects are almost the same for both tested incentives (cash vs. rail check). All in all, our results suggest that targeting incentive payments to groups with high attrition risks may be a promising strategy to improve sample composition and overall survey quality.

NEW DATA TO CORRECT FOR NON-RESPONSE: THE CASE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DATA IN SPAIN

AUTHOR(S): PABLO CABRERA-ÁLVAREZ (UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA, SPAIN)

ABSTRACT: Over the last few years we have seen how large amounts of data are now generated, stored and managed. These new sources of data are also increasingly available for research purposes and the field of survey methodology is not an exception. This paper, which focuses on the Spanish case, aims to address the usability of administrative data to analyse non-response patterns and correct them. To do this, I propose different matching strategies such as deterministic and probability matching techniques. On one hand, non-response bias, partly due to the constant decrease of response rates, has been a matter of concern in the last decades. The techniques normally employed to tackle non-response and non-coverage bias are weighting (for unit non-response) and multiple imputation (for partial non-response) which rely on auxiliary variables correlated with both the response propensity and the target outcome. On the other hand, scholars have highlighted the opportunities of big data combined with surveys. For instance, Smith (2011) proposes four different uses of auxiliary data in the framework of the Multi-Level Integrated Database Approach (MIDA): 1) non-response and non-coverage analysis and adjustments; 2) supporting data collection; 3) substantive analysis; 4) interview validation. One of the most appreciated sources of data is administrative data, because of its completeness and wide scope. This research uses open administrative data aggregated and at micro level (anonymised) from Spain to explore whether it can be used to analyse and correct for non-response. Survey data from an internet probability panel will be used to carry out the feasibility analysis using different matching techniques (e.g. deterministic and probabilistic). This study will also present information about the matching process in order to assess the difficulties of carrying out this process.

1.6. POTENTIALS AND LIMITS OF LONGITUDINAL STUDIES

THE EFFECT OF INTERVIEW LENGTHS ON PANEL ATTRITION IN THE NEPS ADULT STUDY

AUTHOR(S): ANNETTE TRAHMS (INSTITUTE FOR EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH IN NÜRNBERG, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: Panel attrition is one of the main problems in longitudinal surveys. To keep respondents constantly engaged is one of the great challenges in panel surveys. Respondents experience in the previous interview is one of the main determinants for survey participation in subsequent waves (Laurie et al., 1999). Empirical research has shown that interview lengths affects survey participation, particular in longitudinal surveys. In general, methodological literature suggest to reduce interview lengths, since time-consuming interviews increase the respondents' burden and decrease the respondents' cooperation (Dillman et al., 2009; Groves et al., 2009; Schnell, 2012). However, Lynn (2014) finds no effect of interview lengths on subsequent survey participation. In a similar vein, Kleinert, Christoph & Ruland (2015) report that varying test duration has no direct impact on subsequent survey participation. Therefore, the aim of the paper is first, to examine the patterns of interview lengths, and second, to analyse the effect of interview lengths on panel attrition. The analysis is based on data of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) adult starting cohort. The sample members were drawn from residents' register office and represent individuals living in private households in Germany born between 1944 and 1986. The NEPS adult study is conducted annually since 2009 in a mixed-mode design with computer assisted telephone interviews and computer assisted face-to-face interviews. Every second wave, respondents are asked to additionally take part in competence assessment with paper and pencil, or computer-based. By using this data set, we are able to measure the effect of interview lengths on panel attrition over the panel duration of seven waves. First results show, that particular respondents with a large number of events between the waves have higher interview lengths. However, there is no evidence for a direct effect of individual interview lengths on panel attrition.

RATING HEALTH AND RATING CHANGE: HOW CANADIANS RATE THEIR HEALTH AND ITS CHANGES

AUTHOR(S): PATRICK LAZAREVIC (VIENNA INSTITUTE OF DEMOGRAPHY, AUSTRIA)

ABSTRACT: Introduction: Many studies rely on self-rated health (SRH) as a generic measure of health status. Due to SRH's vagueness and room for interpretation, it is unclear what exactly is measured when using this indicator. Firstly, if SRH is based on varying health domains depending on one's age or cohort,

interpretations of group-differences are called into question. Secondly, it is still unclear whether (lack of) change in subjective health is due to changes in health or changing aspirations. %For both reasons, more research on group-differences in response behavior and the sensitivity of SRH to changes in health is needed. Method: This paper analyzes data from around 17,000 people collected biannually 1994–2012 in the Canadian National Population Health Survey (NPHS). This allows a detailed analysis of which indicators and domains respondents use in rating their health and how reported changes over time affect SRH. Employing dominance analyses with both cross-sectional (OLS-regression models) and longitudinal methods (FE-regression models), this paper analyzes the relative importance of five health-domains (functioning, diseases, pain, depression, and risk-behavior) for both SRH at a point in time and for changes in SRH over time. Results: Both cross-sectionally and longitudinally, functioning was the most important health domain in explaining SRH, followed by diseases and pain. Depression and risk-behavior only played a minor role in evaluating one's current health status and changes. There were no meaningful differences in this ranking by gender while separate cross-sectional analyses by birth cohort show clear disparities in that functioning and diseases are more relevant for explaining SRH in older cohorts. The same is true, to a lesser extent, for assessing changes in health. Conclusions: This paper shows that there is a systematic pattern in how respondents rate their health both at a point in time and when evaluating pertinent changes. However, there are marked differences in how birth cohorts rate their health, highlighting the need to take differences in rating-behavior into account.

MODELLING EFFECT HETEROGENEITY USING FIXED-EFFECTS IMPACT FUNCTIONS: A CAUSAL ANALYSIS FOR MATERNAL HEALTH AROUND DIVORCE CONDITIONAL ON CHILDREN'S AGE

AUTHOR(S): KATHARINA EVA LOTER, OLIVER ARRÁNZ BECKER (MARTIN LUTHER UNIVERSITY HALLE-WITTENBERG, GERMANY); MAŁGORZATA MIKUCKA (UNIVERSITY OF MANNHEIM, GERMANY), CHRISTOF WOLF (GESIS)

ABSTRACT: Although there is a growing body of research on the impact of divorce on health in general, our study is the first that aims at estimating the intra-individual causal effect of divorce on maternal health depending on the age of the youngest biological child. In terms of substantive theory, we rely on the set point model that predicts a nonlinear, homeostatic self-regulation process with an anticipatory divorce effect and a subsequent recovery phase. Taking on the notion of buffering effects, we expect the age of the youngest biological child (five distinct groups: childless, pre-school child, primary school child, secondary school child and adult child) to moderate the strength of the divorce-health nexus. We use SOEP data and restrict our sample to females who were married when entering the panel and count for them 1,713 transitions to divorce between 1992 and 2014. Our dependent variables are self-rated health and the SF-12v2 health survey instrument. We conduct fixed-effects panel regressions using both

continuous and dummy “impact functions” (IF) with years around divorce as process time. To model effect heterogeneity on the group level, we use the nested effects parametrization in an interaction term multiplying treatment (divorce) by group. We observe a significant increase in physical health immediately after divorce for mothers of pre-school and school children what might indicate physical relief from stress, possibly due to conflicts prior to divorce and the divorce process itself. Further, mothers decrease first in mental health and start to recover in the second year after divorce, what may be a sign of anxiety and worry about everyday life when starting over as a single mother. In contrast, childless divorced women first show an increase and then a decrease in mental health, suggesting an initial adjustment to being single, followed by loneliness and a delayed grief reaction.

1.7. EXPLAINING AND UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL REALITY IN QUANTITATIVE STUDIES

EPISTEMOLOGICAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND ETHICAL QUESTIONS OF THE STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES (SASS)

AUTHOR(S): JAVIER CABALLERO (COMPLUTENSE UNIVERSITY OF MADRID, SPAIN)

ABSTRACT: Perhaps there are three questions that Structural Analysis in the social sciences (SASS) proposes in comparison with other common methodologies. According to its epistemological relevance, is a case-oriented versus variable-oriented research (della Porta and Keating, 2013). This fact, which could be similar to other types of analysis based on the grouping of cases, such as cluster analysis or factorial analysis, was presented with a methodological approach based on relational algebra (Doreian, Batagelj & Ferligoj, 2005). According to its methodological relevance, compared to methodological individualism, its focus on the relational nature of the cases, the relationships that are established (Requena Santos, 1996). These relationships can be valued as economic exchanges or affective bonds (Wasserman and Faust, 2013), or simply by the coincidence of those relationships: the presence or absence of the cases themselves according to the events (Escobar and Tejero, 2018). Finally, according to its ethical relevance the privacy of the same data refers to a mainly closed and strategic use, based on organizational analysis or the identification of terrorist organizations (Everton, 2012).

EXPLAINING POSSIBLE INSTEAD OF REAL BEHAVIOUR: AN ANALYSIS OF THE POLICY CONSTRAINTS OF AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES

AUTHOR(S): GEORG P. MUELLER (UNIVERSITY OF FRIBOURG, SWITZERLAND)

ABSTRACT: One of the key problems of many sociological regression-models is their moderate to poor explanatory power. An often-cited reason for this malaise is the insufficient development of the underlying sociological theories. However, this argument obscures an even more important source of the unexplained variance of such models: the free will of the concerned social actors, which sometimes manifests itself in irrational, spontaneous, and arbitrary decisions, driven by emotions and unconscious motives. The current foreign and economic policy of the USA is an excellent example for this source of indeterminacy. Nonetheless, there are constraints to the free will of social actors, mainly due to their lack of resources and the power of other individuals or institutions. Since these constraints are more stable than the behaviour of the mentioned actors, the author suggests to focus the theoretical and empirical analyses on these constraints. This obviously implies a paradigmatic shift from the study of the “unexplainable” behaviour of actors to the analysis of the boundaries of their possible actions. Investigations of the boundaries of possible actions have to be theory- as well as data-driven. With regard to the latter aspect, the author proposed in section 6 of an earlier article (https://kb.osu.edu/dspace/bitstream/handle/1811/69581/ASK_2012_69_85.pdf) the use of iteratively reweighted least squares regression in order to extract from observational data about real behaviour those cases, where actors reached their behavioural boundaries. In the planned presentation, the author uses this statistical method for studying the policy space of authoritarian regimes with regard to their possibilities of curbing democracy: on the basis of the democracy-scores of Freedom House, he analyses the governmental constraints set by the national citizenry (political protest) and the international public (loss of income by decline of tourism). The resulting regression equations give an idea, how much democracy can deteriorate under given structural conditions and to what extent national and international publics may influence the governmental policy space. Thus, although the presented method is not directly explaining governmental behaviour, it is of substantial value for politics.

DOES THE TOPIC MAKE A DIFFERENCE? AN ANALYSIS OF CONSENT DECISIONS

AUTHOR(S): CHRISTOPH BEUTHNER, BERND WEIß, JETTE SCHRÖDER, NATALJA MENOLD, HENNING SILBER (GESIS LEIBNIZ INSTITUTE FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCE, GERMANY), FLORIAN KEUSCH (UNIVERSITY OF MANNHEIM, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: The number of mobile surveys is still growing today and new ways of answering such emerge, as new technological options become available. Furthermore, the possibility of linking survey data to additional external data, like data gathered from social media profiles or biological material becomes increasingly popular. As such procedures are often sensitive and are legally bound to respondents consent, research in this area is highly important. In our study, we use a split-ballot experimental design to compare the willingness to consent to

data linking of respondents who answered with a smartphone to those who used a computer. Additionally, we employ consent questions regarding different topics (i.e., social media profiles, administrative data, smartphone sensors, and biomarkers). Some of these topics are especially sensitive to some respondents. Thus, our study aims at finding out, which data respondents are willing to share. To avoid sequence-effects and generate additional information, we also vary the question order. As most of the existing research in the field is focused on hypothetical questions our experiment tries to add to the existing knowledge by asking for actual consent. By that we expect to get closer to the true value of respondents' actual willingness to consent to certain data linking. Respondents are expected to show high consent rates to share administrative data stored by public institutions, as such requests were often successful before. We predict that consent to link data from social media accounts to be slightly less accepted, mainly because of privacy concerns. Lowest consent rates are foreseen for sharing sensor data, as those are related to the privacy concerns, as well as data related to respondents' bank accounts. The data will be collected with a German online access panel in May 2018, from which we will generate a sample of 3,000 respondents.

1.8. SPECIFIC CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO “HARD-TO-REACH” GROUPS

REACHING HARD-TO-REACH POPULATIONS: WEB-BASED RESPONDENT DRIVEN SAMPLING SURVEY OF POLISH MULTIPLE MIGRANTS WORLDWIDE

AUTHOR(S): JUSTYNA SALAMOŃSKA, AGATA GÓRNY (UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: Against a sedentarised understanding of migration, multiple migrants are people who engage in international movements repeatedly and direct these movements at different destination countries. The sequences of these international movements may differ. Multiple migration may involve onward migration from one destination country to another. It can also involve a phase of return to the origin country before going abroad again. Moreover, multiple migration encompasses different geographies (intra- and intercontinental) and temporalities (from temporary to longer-term). Richness of multiple migrants' geographical and temporal trajectories pose particular challenges for quantitative researchers, since this is a hidden and spatially dispersed population for which no sampling frames are available. Against conventional sampling procedures and standard survey approaches this presentation will discuss a test of web-based Respondent Driven Sampling survey in migration field. Focus will be on opportunities and challenges of this methodology for researching lives of multiple migrants worldwide. Since there was an assumption that Polish multiple migrants were a virtually connected

population, the online survey gave the opportunity to reach respondents in different parts of the world, against smaller geographical reach of face-to-face and telephone surveys. The features of web-based RDS will be discussed (selection of seeds, formation of referral chains, weighting procedures, etc) along with the first results of the study.

INTERVIEWING OLD AND OLDEST OLD POPULATIONS – EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE REGARDING RESPONSE ACCURACY ISSUES IN NURSING HOME SURVEYS

AUTHOR(S): PATRICK KUTSCHAR (PARACELSUS MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, AUSTRIA); MARTIN WEICHBOLD (UNIVERSITY OF SALZBURG, AUSTRIA)

ABSTRACT: Standardized surveys are regularly applied in Gerontology or Social Sciences studies examining elderly. Research in vulnerable populations, where cognitive impairment is most prevalent, faces several methodological challenges. Specific sampling procedures or instruments are necessary. Most experts assume that surveys can be used in elderly with up to moderate cognitive impairment (CI). However, obtained data may be erroneous. This talk discusses potential error sources in terms of Total Survey Error when it comes to survey research in nursing home residents (NHR). Next to this theoretical allocation, we present empirical examples regarding response accuracy using two studies about pain, depression and quality of life. In both studies, NHR with up to moderate CI were interviewed with face-to-face surveys and data quality was assessed using respondents' individual item-nonresponse rates (INR). As expected, standardized scores of CI are negatively correlated with INR ($r=0.25-0.35$, $p<0.001$). In the first study ('ABSM', 2011–2014, 655 NHR), the likelihood of $INR>5\%$ for NHR with moderate CI is 3.8-times of that for NHR with no/mild CI. Additionally, being in pain ($OR=0.50$) and being male ($OR=0.67$) significantly lessen the chances of INR. In the second study ('PIASMA', 2015–2018, 352 NHR), moderate CI ($OR=2.09$) and more severe pain interference on every-day life ($r=0.21$) significantly predict higher INR. At the superordinate level combining both studies, effects of instrument characteristics on INR were tested: in those with moderate CI, INR significantly increases if questions contain instructions ($\eta^2=0.24$) or item difficulty rises ($r=0.40$). In NHR with no or mild CI no such effects were observed. INR-results let us assume that resident and instrument characteristics considerably affect the data quality, reducing the precision of population estimates and potentially inducing biased results. This illustrates the necessity of sophisticated research to improve the data quality in such populations, especially in NHR with more progressed CI or dementia.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH ON THE INTERNET: SURVEYING SPECIAL POPULATION WITH THE SURVEY MONKEY

AUTHOR(S): JOHANA CHYLÍKOVÁ (CZECH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, CZECH REPUBLIC); KATEŘINA HEJNOVÁ (CHARLES UNIVERSITY, CZECH REPUBLIC)

ABSTRACT: Aim of the presentation is to show that academics can make use of free or low budget internet tools to collect quantitative data and yet obtain valid empirical information. The internet tool we have used in our research is the Survey Monkey, a widespread online survey development software, which allows to create questionnaires and distribute them via email addresses. Although there are certain doubts about quality of data obtained by the online survey services, we show that it is possible to retrieve data of high quality and representativity, as we did in our survey of social workers dealing with child custody cases in the Czech Republic. The reason for our success is mostly the fact that we surveyed a special population that can be identified by means of administrative data available at official websites, particularly email addresses and other information about individual social workers. Our presentation will describe the preparation as well as the process of the survey, we will also present representativity and over-all quality of our data.

1.9. THE BIG-DATA CHALLENGE: TEXT ANALYSIS AND ALGORITHMS

SOCIAL RESEARCH IN THE AGE „BIG DATA“ – A PARADOX?

AUTHOR(S): KLAUS R. ALLERBECK (GOETHE UNIVERSITY FRANKFURT, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: Given the scope of the topic, it is helpful to use „Idealtypen“ (the term Max Weber introduced to social science) to cope with its range. It is argued that the progress of technology and the progress of the methodology of social research are quite independent from each other. A small „Gedankenexperiment“ may be helpful. Since the 1936 failure of the traditional straw poll of the „Literary Digest“ which attempted to maximize the number of respondents, this approach has become the whipping boy of methodologists. Thus, it is a negative ideal summarizing the errors of common sense. My second ideal type is the post 1948 social survey well defined by thousands of textbooks and a small number of professional practioners. Specialised institutes draw samples, interview about thousand respondents with carefully crafted questionnaires and report results, including an appendix about the methods used. This ideal type is limited by the technology available in 1970 +/- 20 years. In the beginning age of BIG DATA and a nascent (as yet) DATA SCIENCE, there seem to be no limits other than the speed of light and imagination (or cash available). A few examples of studies and

results will be given to describe this third ideal type. The lessons from the Literary Digest episode are completely forgotten, if learned at all. The obvious paradoxical conclusion is that the progress of information technology could mean a giant leap backward for the quality of information about society and economy. If this danger is realized by social scientists, they have to think about what is to be done to prevent this development.

POTENTIALS AND LIMITS OF THE WEBLYZARD TO DERIVE SECURITY PERCEPTIONS OF AUSTRIAN CITIZENS. A PLEA FOR A CRITICAL POSITION IN THE APPLICATION OF AUTOMATED BIG DATA ANALYSIS

AUTHOR(S): WOLFGANG ASCHAUER, ALEXANDER SEYMER, MARTIN WEICHBOLD (UNIVERSITY OF SALZBURG, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: Since October 2015, we have been involved as scientific partners in two FFG-funded projects (KIRAS security research program) aiming to develop a tool called Foresight-Strategy Cockpit. This software should enable the Austrian ministries to become aware of unexpected trends and future scenarios with regard to security issues to improve crisis management strategies. In the second project a software tool called WebLyzard for an automated analysis of online news and social media sources (comments on articles, facebook postings and twitter statements) was integrated in order to analyse the media representation of pressing societal issues and security perceptions of the citizens.

Our case study highlights the potentials and limits of big-data analyses of media sources compared to conventional, quantitative content analysis. We carried out a frequency and sentiment analysis by two independent observers in parallel to the automated Weblyzard results. Specific articles on selected key-topics in two major online newspapers in Austria ("Der Standard" and "Die Krone") were counted as well as user comments and both were evaluated according to different sentiment categories. The results indicate various weaknesses of the software leading to misinterpretations and the automated analysis yield substantially different results compared to the sentiment analysis by the two raters, especially for cynical or irrelevant statements. Based on this evaluation we assess the limits and potentials on automated analysis of online data, especially with regard to social media comments. The results clearly show that established methodology in our discipline should promote theory-based research, should counteract the attraction of superficial analyses of complex social issues and should emphasize not only potentials but also weaknesses and risks of the current big data hype.

EMOTIONAL DYNAMICS DURING THE CATALAN INDEPENDENCE DEMONSTRATIONS AND COUNTER-DEMONSTRATIONS 2017

AUTHOR(S): CAMILO CRISTANCHO (UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA, SPAIN)

ABSTRACT: The political turmoil brought about by the Catalan process of independence and the response of the Spanish government in late 2017 is the perfect scenario for understanding the role of emotions in political action. Successive demonstrations, counter-demonstrations and institutional actions stimulated highly emotive responses from both sides of the conflict. This paper describes the emotional contents of Twitter messages in response to major political events. It questions how emotions vary in group dynamics and the role of elites in triggering emotional upheaval. Emotions are central in explaining political behavior as they express basic human physiological reactions closely intertwined with feelings of identity and determination for action. I leverage temporal variations in the Twitter activity of followers of the main parties and social movement organizations involved in the Catalan independence and Spanish nationalism movements from September to December 2017. Dictionary approaches and machine learning methods are used for identifying emotions in a sample of twelve million tweets related to the Catalan independence process.

SMALL ACT, HUGE EFFECT: ALGORITHMIC SOURCES OF PUBLICATION BIAS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

AUTHOR(S): ALRIK THIEM (UNIVERSITY OF LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND); TIM HAESEBROUCK (GHENT UNIVERSITY, BELGIUM)

ABSTRACT: Meta-analyses in the social sciences continue to demonstrate the pervasiveness of publication bias, the reasons for which are said to lie with authors, reviewers, journal editors and project sponsors. In this article, we reveal an as yet undiscovered source of publication bias. More specifically, we demonstrate why the uncritical import of the Quine-McCluskey algorithm (QMC) from electrical engineering into social-scientific data analysis with Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) in the late 1980s had had to lead to considerable publication bias. Drawing on complete replication material for 160 studies from political science that have employed QCA, we also measure the extent this problem has assumed in empirical research. Last but not least, we present a solution that is guaranteed to eliminate this source of bias.

1.10. METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

TIMING OF TRACKING AND ITS EFFECTS ON EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES: ANALYSES WITH PROPENSITY SCORE MATCHING OF COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS IN GERMANY

AUTHOR(S): PHIL KOLBE (UNIVERSITY OF KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: Family background (socioeconomic status (SES) is a strong predictor for access to educational tracks. Nevertheless, the strength of the relationship from family's SES on the access to education varies between countries. A debated explanation for this variation is the timing of tracking. It is important to understand and investigate the mechanisms behind timing of tracking and its impact on social inequalities within the educational system. The existing findings show a decline in educational inequalities when tracking is delayed. While research established that postponing tracking has effects on several social inequality dimensions, e.g. income, years of schooling or performance, the overall effect of timing of tracking on the relationship between SES and the access to educational tracks is often ignored. The aim of this research is to further investigate the causal effect of changes in the timing of tracking on the educational differences between families with diverse SES backgrounds. PISA data opens the opportunity to exploit the quasi-experimental structure of an educational reform in Lower Saxony (abolishment of the orientation stage (Orientierungsstufe, OS) in 2004). By using difference-in-difference and difference-in-difference-in-difference estimators, it is possible to calculate the causal effect of the reform on inequality in secondary school track choice by SES background.

EDUCATIONAL HOMOPHILY IN CLOSE TIES. HOW TO MEASURE IT AND WHAT CAN IT TELL US?

AUTHOR(S): IRENEUSZ SADOWSKI (POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: Social mobility can be viewed as a lifelong journey starting at parental home. The movement is usually defined in positional terms, that is change in status, which is in turn interpreted as leaving or joining certain strata. The strata itself, however, can be defined not only in 'geological', but also in relational (network) terms. Substantially, changing social class means entering new environment (social circle in Simmel's terms) and concurrently adjusting one's personal goals, values and whole subjectivities. Such concept of mobility is present in the 'cross pressures' theorem, developed by Lazarsfeld, Berelson, Gaudet and later by Lipset. Usually the composition of social environment changes gradually, but at certain stages of biography one's milieu can be characterized in terms of higher or lower homogeneity, which serves as indicator of social closure. Using the data from national random sample (n=1712) surveyed by ISP PAN and CBOS in the "People in Nets" project, I analyze the educational attainment of individuals in the context of their milieu. I thereby determine convergence of status (inbreeding homophily) between respondents and their four distinctive, biographically defined social circles: parents, siblings, partners and friends. Each circle is founded on different kind of social relation, and the latter can be to a different degree a precondition or a consequence of the convergence. This kind of comparative analysis creates an opportunity to make inferences on the relative strength of mechanisms shaping social structure, namely: modernization, homophily (as a preference for alike), interpersonal

influence, social barriers relation-specific constraints, and distributional constraints. The latter is a subject of special methodological consideration in terms of possibility of strict statistical controls (by means other than log-linear modelling, because analysis in fact considers nested dyads).

THE ROLE OF TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS AND JOB BURNOUT IN MECHANISM SHAPING STUDENTS' OUTCOMES

AUTHOR(S): MACIEJ KONIEWSKI (JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: Five decades of educational research concludes that neither teachers' characteristics nor their teaching practices are strong teacher effectiveness predictors, but more likely classroom management skills and self-efficacy beliefs, which raise challenges to be accurately measured. In my presentation I am introducing the robust insights into factorial structure of the teachers' self-efficacy beliefs and job burnout (measured by the Teacher Self-Efficacy Scale, TSES and the Maslach Burnout Inventory-Educators Survey, MBI-ES). Furthermore, the hypothesis of a role of self-efficacy beliefs and job burnout in mechanism, which shapes students' achievements, is being verified in a multilevel structural equation model, which includes other teacher level variables.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE EFFECT IN SURVEYS ON LIFELONG LEARNING – METHODS OF EVALUATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH

AUTHOR(S): KONRAD TUREK (NETHERLANDS INTERDISCIPLINARY DEMOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, NETHERLANDS & JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, POLAND); BARBARA WOREK (JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, POLAND); MAGDALENA JELONEK (CRACOW UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: Lifelong learning (LLL) is an important tool for public policies addressing critical challenges of the contemporary world. Monitoring and evaluation of these policies require reliable indicators. However, LLL is a broad concept with vague borders, what causes difficulties in operationalisation and measurement. Policy makers and stakeholders responsible for interventions and financial allocations are often unaware of the methodological nuances that affect the monitored indicators. Evidence from different countries shows that even small changes in the questionnaire may affect LLL measures. We analyse the effect of modifications in questions about LLL for the indicator value and response patterns. We use data from five waves of Human Capital Study conducted in Poland between 2010 and 2014, that includes large-scale, representative surveys of the general population (N2010–2014= 88,559) and employers (N2010–2014=80,017). The employers' survey includes additionally a panel part of large companies (12,002 companies participated in more than one wave, and 551 in all five). One of the primary goals of the study was to investigate a wide range of nonformal and informal learning activities. In the third wave, the LLL questions were modified in both surveys, what resulted in a significant increase of the

general level of LLL activity. Comparison of the results from all waves allows assessing size of the effect that can be attributed to change in the questionnaire. The large cross-sectional samples and additional panel data allow for detailed analysis, including estimation of the effect for different groups of respondents and sectors of the labour market. We compare different methods and approaches to the estimation. In conclusions, we discuss both the methodological aspects, e.g. survey design and causality issues, and practical implications of the results for LLL studies.

INTERROGATING DISSONANT DATA IN SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION: A SURVEY ON READING FOR PLEASURE

AUTHOR(S): IASONAS LAMPRIANOU (UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS, CYPRUS)

ABSTRACT: Reading for pleasure is an important component of all-round education and contributes to young person's individuality (Dollinger, 2016). Two basic factors that empower the reading habits of children are family and school (Ivey & Johnston, 2015). We used a short questionnaire to investigate the attitudes and the behavior of pupils, parents and teachers regarding reading for pleasure. Our aim was to triangulate data from students, teachers and parents on certain issues (e.g. Do the parents read books at home? Is there a library at the school?). Unexpectedly, our analysis revealed similarities but also non-negligible discrepancies between students', parents' and teachers' responses to the same questions (even to factual questions). For example, students, parents and teachers would even disagree as per whether there is a library at the school. We use the term "dissonant data" to characterize our dataset (Perlesz and Lindsay, 2003). Although having survey data from multiple informants increased our capacity to answer our research questions, we found that making sense out of dissonant quantitative data is not straightforward. We discuss the methodological challenges of interpreting dissonant data and suggest ways to turn this "problem" to an advantage. The research was conducted in Cyprus and covered both primary and secondary education. The analysis of the data yielded results which were consistent with past literature but also yielded some new findings. Overall, we collected data from 3308 students, 1225 parents and 714 teachers.

2.1. METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE RESEARCH ON REFUGEES

SURVEYING THE REFUGEE POPULATION – METHODOLOGICAL AND PRACTICAL CHALLENGES

AUTHOR(S): CHRISTOPH HOMUTH, GISELA WILL (LEIBNIZ INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL TRAJECTORIES, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: The significance of the massive increase in the number of refugees in 2015 poses a challenge for organizational and integration policy. Questions concerning the conditions under which the integration of refugees can be facilitated and which factors impede integration processes cannot currently be answered, as the required data are not available. To close this gap, the Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi) has started the longitudinal study “Refugees in the German Educational System (ReGES)” which examines the process of integration into the German education system and society of young immigrants who have recently arrived in Germany in the context of the influx of asylum seekers. Research Objectives and Questions: The first aim of the study is to describe the newly arrived immigrant groups and their educational careers. Furthermore, we are analyzing the management of integration policy challenges from an organizational perspective in the daily lives of the educational institutions and the conditions that either support or obstruct it. The second objective is the examination of the influence of migration-specific factors on educational outcomes. Methods and Study Design: ReGES concentrates on two key stages of education: 1. Early childhood education, which is not only very important for the acquisition of German language skills and the beginning of the educational career but also offers a potential path to the integration of entire families; 2. The transition from the lower secondary level into the vocational training system, which is central to medium- and long-term integration into the German labor market. In each of the two starting cohorts, 2,400 people will be interviewed at the first measuring point in the first half of 2018. In this contribution we will focus on methodological and practical challenges in research on refugees (for example missing German Skills, illiteracy, heterogeneity of the group with regard to languages and other aspects, high level of mobility). We will discuss solutions and will present first results.

WORK COMMITMENT AND INTERVIEW EFFECTS IN CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES

AUTHOR(S): HANS DIETRICH (INSTITUTE FOR EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH IN NUREMBERG, GERMANY), MICHAEL RULAND, ANGELIKA STEINWEDE (INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES IN BONN, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: Germany has experienced a significant influx of refugees since summer 2015, especially from Syria. Surveying this special population, special attention has to be paid to the target groups’ linguistic and cultural background as well as the specific situation of these refugees. We assume the motive of a severe labor market orientation and the willingness to integrate into the labor market could be interpreted as return to the receiving and here especially the asylum giving country. Thus, we expect higher levels of reported work orientation or work attitudes compared to that of residents’. To test this hypothesis we use data from

two related surveys conducted in the year 2016, the IAB-Study „Youth unemployment, mental health and labor market outcome“ and the IAB study “WELLCOME”. Both surveys sampled young people 18 to 25 years of age, who entered the German unemployment register for the first time shortly before the interview. While the survey „Youth unemployment, mental health and labor market outcome“ was designed for CATI interviews, the WELLCOME-Study employed both CATI and CAWI to reduce nonresponse bias by integrating refugees without telephone numbers in the survey. The results indicate significant differences in respondents’ work commitment (Warr scale) between Syrian refugees and German residents. Syrian refugees report a significant higher work commitment compared to German residents. Furthermore, we identified a significant mode-effect in answering behavior of work commitment. CATI respondents from the refugee sample (WELLCOME) report higher work commitment compared to respondents of the self-administered online-subsample (WELLCOME-CAWI population). We assume, part of the mode effect could be connected to the interaction between respondent and interviewer. We expect that respondents reflect expectation of the receiving society, represented by the interviewer. These findings seem to be in line with the fact that WELLCOME-respondents’ (both male and female) report a higher level of work commitment in case of a male interviewer compared to female interviewer, given the fact that males report higher levels of work commitment in general. We apply logit models to control for individual and migrant-specific covariates and additional interviewer characteristics.

MENTORING OF REFUGEES – A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL WITH REFUGEES AND LOCALS IN GERMANY

AUTHOR(S): MAGDALENA KRIEGER, MARTIN KROH, NICOLAS LEGEWIE, LEA-MARIA LÖBEL (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH, BERLIN, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: Over 1.2 million refugees arrived in Germany within the short period between 2015 and 2016. This influx at times exceeded the capacities of existing public support formats (e.g., in registration, housing, and health care). Volunteer work often compensated the shortage of public support for refugee integration at the local level. In fact, 10% percent of the adult population in Germany actively supported private refugee integration initiatives. In the study “Mentoring of Refugees” we evaluate a mentoring program between refugees and volunteering locals in Germany with a randomized control trial (RCT). For that purpose, we cooperate with the social start-up “Start with a Friend e.V.”, whose volunteers take part in one-on-one refugee mentoring relationships in 17 German cities. Participants of the longitudinal IAB-BAMF-SOEP refugee survey (Institute for Employment Research, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, and the Socio-Economic Panel) are randomly selected as participants in the mentoring program. Those select-

ed into the treatment group are matched with a local volunteer. Both will meet over a period of half a year. After the treatment has taken place, we will measure the effect of mentoring on several integration outcomes, such as labor market access, language acquisition, and educational attainment. In our presentation, we will introduce the implementation and design of the study and discuss initial findings regarding self-selection: How was the RCT organized and what challenges arose in its course? Who are the refugee and local participants of the mentoring program in our study and how do they compare to the non-participants with regards to their social network and other socio-demographic characteristics? And finally, how do these methodological considerations impact the RCT's results?

2.2. POTENTIALS AND LIMITS OF WELLBEING RESEARCH

INVESTIGATING THE COMPARABILITY OF THE 2006 AND 2012 ESS MEASUREMENT OF WELLBEING

AUTHOR(S): ANASTASIA CHARALAMPI, CATHERINE MICHALOPOULOU, AGGELIKI YFANTI (PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, GREECE)

ABSTRACT: In 2006 (Round 3), a module on personal and social wellbeing was included in the European Social Survey (ESS) questionnaire, representing one of the first systematic attempts to develop a coherent set of subjective well-being measures for use in national and cross-national studies. This module was repeated with certain changes in 2012 (Round 6). The theoretical structure of the ESS measurement of wellbeing, a compromise of theoretical models and evidence from statistical analysis, is defined as a six-dimensional construct: evaluative wellbeing, emotional wellbeing, functioning, vitality, community wellbeing and supportive relationships. However, there is no evidence of validating its theoretical structure and reporting on its psychometric properties. In this study, such an investigation and assessment would be carried out for both Rounds of the survey for Germany and Poland. This involves splitting randomly the sample of both countries into two halves. First, Exploratory factor analysis would be performed on the first half-samples in order to assess the construct validity of the scale. Secondly, the structure would be validated by carrying out Confirmatory factor analysis on the second half-samples. Based on the full samples, the psychometric properties of the resulting subscales would be assessed. The proposed methodological study aims to contribute to the growing research on the measurement of wellbeing by providing summary measures of wellbeing for the designing of social policy in each country.

MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE OF THE WHO-5 WELL-BEING INDEX ACROSS 33 COUNTRIES

AUTHOR(S): PHILIPP SISCHKA (UNIVERSITY OF LUXEMBOURG, LUXEMBOURG)

ABSTRACT: In recent years, several studies have stressed out the importance to guarantee the comparability of theoretical constructs (i.e. measurement invariance) in the compared units (e.g., groups or time points) in order to conduct comparative analyses (e.g. Harkness, Van de Vijver, & Mohler, 2003; Meredith, 1993; Vandenberg, & Lance, 2000). If one does not test for measurement invariance (MI) or ignores lack of invariance, differences between groups in the latent constructs cannot be unambiguously attributed to ‘real’ differences or to differences in the measurement attributes. The five-item World Health Organization Well-Being Index (WHO-5) is a frequently used brief standard measure in cross-cultural large-scale clinical studies (Topp, Østergaard, Søndergaard, & Bech, 2015). However, MI as a prerequisite for cross-country comparisons remains untested to date. We performed multigroup confirmatory factor analyses (MGCFA) and the alignment method (Asparouhov & Muthén, 2014) to test the WHO-5 for MI across 33 countries and for cross-time MI over five years. Analyses were based on data of the 2010 and 2015 waves from the European Working Condition survey (EWCS). The EWCS collected data via computer-aided personal interviews in a sample of 41,870 employees and self-employed individuals (wave 2010; wave 2015: 41,290) from the EU28 countries as well as Norway, Switzerland, Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. MGCFA indicated metric MI and lack of scalar MI of the WHO-5. The alignment method revealed several non-invariant parameters across countries. We estimated latent mean differences between countries with the scalar and the alignment method.

THE IMPACT OF RETIREMENT ON SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN AUSTRIA: IS THERE NONE OR ARE QUANTITATIVE STUDIES NOT ABLE TO SHOW IT?

AUTHOR(S): KATHRIN GÄRTNER (UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES WIENER NEU-STATD), TOBIAS GÖLLNER, JOHANNES KLOTZ (STATISTIK AUSTRIA, AUSTRIA)

ABSTRACT: For a project about changes in well-being through retirement in the context of the JPI-project FACTAGE (Fairer Active Ageing for Europe), we compared life satisfaction changes between the year of retirement and years of non-transition of the same individuals. We used the longitudinal component of the Austrian EU-SILC data and analyzed life satisfaction changes from one year to the next of 338 individuals who entered EU-SILC between 2004 and 2009, retired between 50 and 70 and did not show any major health changes in the year of retirement. Descriptive analyses show that there are no significant differences in life satisfaction changes between retirement and other two-year periods, so our data suggest that retirement does not have a remarkable impact on well-being, measured with a quantitative item. A multivariate analysis of the well-being

changes through retirement shows that job satisfaction seems to be the only relevant predictor for a change in life satisfaction, whereas traditional social stratification variables such as sex, age and educational level have very little explanatory power. In our presentation, we will discuss if these results might be due to the fact that the event of retirement is a very individual experience, not only depending on many unobserved individual characteristics and personal attitudes but also may not be accessible via quantitative measures like overall life satisfaction.

FEELING WHAT YOU KNOW OR KNOWING WHAT YOU FEEL: THE ROLE OF DIAGNOSES AND BIOMARKERS IN THE SUBJECTIVE RATING OF HEALTH

AUTHOR(S): PATRICK LAZAREVIC (VIENNA INSTITUTE OF DEMOGRAPHY, AUSTRIA)

ABSTRACT: Introduction: Self-ratings of health (SRH) are the most widely used single-indicator of health in many scientific disciplines. How these ratings come about, however, is still relatively unexplored. For instance, little is known about the role undiagnosed diseases or the severity of diagnosed diseases plays in rating one's health. Biomarkers, such as HbA1c for diabetes, give objective and highly relevant information beyond what a respondent is willing – or able – to tell. Thus, biomarkers offer the opportunity of investigating the relevance of diseases unknown to respondents or the severity of known diseases. Method: Using lab-measured HbA1c-concentration in the respondents' blood, this paper analyzes the relative role of diagnoses and biomarkers in rating health. This paper draws on health data from 2,890 respondents aged 50–79 collected in the 2007 and 2009 waves of the Canadian Health Measures Survey (CHMS) to quantify the contribution of self-reported diagnoses of diabetes, biomarker-indicated diabetes, undiagnosed diabetes, prediabetes, and diabetes-severity to explain SRH. These contributions are compared between genders, age, and education. Separate analyses of all 359 diagnosed diabetics in the sample were conducted to investigate the role diabetes-severity plays within diabetics. Results: Across all subgroups, the influence of undiagnosed (pre)diabetes as well as HbA1c on SRH appears to be subordinate to a diagnosis of diabetes. Except older men (65–79), all subgroups show a greater influence of diagnoses than lab-indicated diabetes while lab-indicated prediabetes generally does not affect SRH. General and subgroup analyses of the influence of severity within diabetics reveal that HbA1c indeed influences diabetics' SRH, although only for older respondents (65+) and respondents with at least post secondary education. Conclusions: While further research is needed, these results highlight the importance of diagnoses in rating one's health. This paper also suggests that SRH is primarily based on information known to and relevant for the daily lives of respondents.

2.3. MEASURING VALUE ORIENTATIONS AND PREFERENCES IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS

TRANS-SITUATIONALITY OF VALUES IN SCHWARTZ'S PORTRAIT VALUES QUESTIONNAIRE

AUTHOR(S): JACQUES DE WET (UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA)

ABSTRACT: Schwartz in his famous Theory of Basic Values follows Parsons and Rokeach in arguing that human values are trans-situational or context free. For any individual, the same personal value priorities exist across different life contexts such as the workplace, the school or the home. This assumption influenced the design of Schwartz's Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ). There is a tendency in the literature on values measurement to take this assumption for granted, but some cross-cultural research questions it. In our quest to improve validity and reliability in the measurement of values we used a quasi-experimental two-wave panel study to test Schwartz's assumption, in the design of his PVQ, that values are trans-situational. Data was collected from Sociology classes at two universities: one in Austria (n=52) and the other in South Africa (n=61). Our overall findings support a scenario where respondents have a universal set of values, but the way they prioritise their personal values is somewhat influenced by the value priorities associated with the life context they are thinking about.

COMPUTING THRESHOLD VALUES FOR MDS-STRESS VIA SIMULATION STUDIES WITH IBM-SPSS

AUTHOR(S): JOHANN BACHER (JOHANNES KEPLER UNIVERSITY LINZ, AUSTRIA)

ABSTRACT: In accordance with Schwartz's procedure, Multi-Dimensional Scaling is used to analyze PVQ. A two-dimensional representation is expected. In order to decide whether to accept the two-dimensions for analysis we need to compute threshold values. The threshold values that are published in the literature, provide only rough approximations because they ignore factors such as the number of objects (i.e. the items in the questionnaire), the dimensionality, the error in the data, the number of ties in the distance matrix and the number of missing data (Borg and Groenen 2005, p. 54–55). Therefore, Borg and Groenen (2005) proposed applying simulation studies to compute threshold values. The presentation describes how this method can be applied within IBM-SPSS.

MEASURING ORGANIZATIONAL VALUES WITH SCHWARTZ'S PVQ

AUTHOR(S): DANIELA WETZELHÜTTER (UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES UPPER AUSTRIA, AUSTRIA), CHIGOZIE NNEBEDUM (GODFREY OKOYE UNIVERSITY, NIGERIA)

ABSTRACT: The PVQ measures individual value orientations. The first and longer version contains 40 items which represent portraits of 40 different people. The widely used 21-item PVQ is simply a shorter version. There are female and male versions of the questionnaire. For example, the first item in the female version of the questionnaire contains the following two statements: "Thinking up new ideas and being creative is important to her. She likes to do things in her own original way". These two statements describe a person who values Self-direction. The first statement describes the importance of a valued goal to the person. The second statement describes the person's feelings about the goal. The presentation proposes an attempt to apply the PVQ to measure organizational value orientations.

CHILDBEARING AND TIME USE PREFERENCES: A LIFE COURSE APPROACH

AUTHOR(S): MARIA RITA TESTA (VIENNA UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS, AUSTRIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES); EVA-MARIA SCHMIDT (UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA)

ABSTRACT: A large body of studies have examined the correspondence between short-term pregnancy intentions and reproductive behaviour. This relationship, however, has never been explored from the perspective of a multi-dimensional decision-making across various life course domains. We will analyse the reasons for both matches and mismatches in targeted actions in childbearing and other life domains including work, partnership and residence using a longitudinal perspective and both quantitative and qualitative methods (mixed method design). Using panel data it is possible to link pregnancy intentions and other short-term intentions captured at a first temporal point with their subsequent birth and outcomes as measured at a subsequent point in time during the longitudinal study. We will focus on those unexpected events (or turning points) that might be responsible for a mismatch between initial plans and final outcomes. In a professional career, a turning point may involve a job change or unemployment spell that alters the direction of the individual's work life; in a residence career, a turning point would be a migration to a foreign country. Using data from a qualitative longitudinal study with couples we will shed light on the meaning parents-to-be ascribe to certain life course domains and (unexpected) turning points before and during pregnancy, both on an individual and on an intra-couple level. The qualitative approach will help to understand how couples develop a shared pregnancy intention, how they come to a decision for the time point that is "convenient" for both of them to have a child, what they regard as relevant to take

into consideration, and how they bring together their both life courses and preferences. By mixing the two methodological approaches and integrating the respective findings we are able to provide a comprehensive understanding of both formation and implementation process of childbearing intentions in a couple's life course perspective.

2.4. MEASUREMENT ERRORS

(WITH A FOCUS ON SOCIAL DESIRABILITY)

TESTING AND COMPARING NEW METHODS TO CONTROL FOR SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONDING

AUTHOR(S): MAREK MUSZYŃSKI (JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: Socially desirable responding (SDR) is one of the response biases present in self-rating methods. It is defined as responding not according to the actual state of affairs, but according to the socio-cultural norms, as perceived by respondent. SDR is linked with a tendency to give overly positive or more socially acceptable self-descriptions (Callegaro, 2008; Crowne & Marlowe, 1960; Paulhus, 2002). Respondents often seek in this manner social approval (Paulhus, 2002), try to protect their self-image (Alicke, 2011) or lie to achieve profits (DeAndrea et al., 2012). SDR can also be caused by biased self-perception (Wojciszke, 2010) or will to evade „intrusive” questions (Tourangeau & Yan, 2007). SDR is perceived as a threat to the validity as it can lead to higher nonresponse, distorted means and variances, skewed distributions, misrepresented factorial structure, changed correlations with other variables and obscured cultural differences (Khorramdel & Van Davier, 2014; Johnson & Van de Vijver, 2002; Paulhus, 1991; Pokropek, 2014). Many methods to control for SDR's potentially detrimental influence were developed, but none acquired „golden standard” status. Existing methods are either of dubious utility (SDR self-report measures, Ones et al., 1996), are organisationally troublesome (randomized response, unmatched count) or concern ethical standards (bogus pipeline). Others are promising (e.g. bogus items; Dwight & Donovan, 2003) but have to be implemented a priori. This calls for a development of cost-efficient and easy to implement methods with a possibility to use also after data collection (e.g. in a secondary database analysis). In this presentation new ways to control SDR will be proposed, presented, compared and validated. These methods will be based on advanced statistical models: multiple processing trees, mixture IRT models, grade of membership models and person-fit statistics. Analysis will be performed both on secondary data and data collected in experimental settings.

DO PHANTOM QUESTIONS MEASURE SOCIAL DESIRABILITY?

AUTHOR(S): AXEL FRANZEN, SEBASTIAN MADER (UNIVERSITY OF BERN, SWITZERLAND)

ABSTRACT: Social desirability is a major problem in survey research. One way of handling the problem is to measure social desirability and to incorporate it into the statistical analysis. So far there are two different measures, the well-known Crowne–Marlowe scale and the less common use of phantom questions. However, there is up to now only one study testing the comparative performance of both instruments (Randall and Fernandes 1991). In this paper we replicate the test and introduce a few extensions. In difference to this former study, we compare two short versions of the Crowne–Marlowe scale, the 10-items version as suggested by Clancy and Gove (1974) and a 10-items version suggested by Stocké (2014). First, we test both scales with respect to their internal consistency. Second, we investigate which of the two versions has the strongest association with the report of different sensitive behaviors (e.g. alcohol consumption, shoplifting, law compliance, and reported life satisfaction). Third, both scales as well as the sensitive questions are validated by using the lie detection device suggested by Fischbacher and Heusi (2008). Fourth, we construct 20 phantom questions, 10 with fictitious answering categories that can hardly be confused with existing things, and 10 where the fictitious categories resemble existing persons or sites. We then investigate whether the phantom questions pick up social desirability better than the Crowne–Marlowe scale with respect to the sensitive questions and with respect to the lie detection device. We report the results of two studies that were conducted online. In study one, 365 student subjects participated and in study two 410. Our results suggest that the short version of the Crowne–Marlowe scale suggested by Clancy and Gove (1974) performs best. But none of our phantom questions or any combination of them is able to pick up social desirability. Instead over-claiming is associated with a lack of knowledge.

BASIC INCOME SCHEME AND DIFFERENTIATION OF WELFARE REGIMES. EUROPEAN SOCIAL SURVEY ROUND 8

AUTHOR(S): MARIUSZ BARANOWSKI, PIOTR JABKOWSKI (ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY IN POZNAŃ, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: The reform agenda of existing welfare state institutions has been widely debated in recent years, especially after the recent economic crisis and the spread of austerity politics in some countries. The unfulfilled promises of New Public Management also reinforce the need to search for new social policy solutions. Basic income is a widely debated proposal, which is a potential solution to the imperfections of existing welfare state institutions. Nevertheless, bearing in mind the diversity of welfare regimes in European countries, one can look at the declared support or lack of support for basic income from the perspective of different models of welfare states. For this purpose, countries representing

different regimes were selected for comparison: United Kingdom (Anglo–Saxon/ residual), Germany (Continental/ Bismarck), Sweden (Nordic/ Social Democratic), Spain (Mediterranean/ Southern), and Poland (Central/ Eastern European). Logistical regression was used to analyse the results of citizens’ opinion from selected countries on basic income, while for inter–country comparisons the analysis of variance and multiple comparison test procedures were used. The analysis of support/lack of support for basic income will take into account variables such as: gender, age, place of residence, level of education, political identification, etc. These independent variables will test and explain research hypotheses, the most important of which concern the relationship between the welfare state’s regime and support for basic income, between prosperity of the country (including the generosity of the social security system), and the awareness of what basic income is and its support.

EUROPEANS’ PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND THE ILO CONVENTIONAL DEFINITIONS

AUTHOR(S): AGGELIKI YFANTI, CATHERINE MICHALOPOULOU, ANASTASIA CHARALAMPI (PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, GREECE)

ABSTRACT: The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU–LFS) measurement of the employment status is based on a synthesized economic construct computed according to the ILO conventional definitions of the employed, unemployed and inactive. Since the late 2000s, a variable measuring people’s perceptions of their employment status has been included in the EU–LFS questionnaire as it is used in all large–scale sample surveys, i.e. one of the occupational background variables. These measurements are not comparable and their results will differ since a composite economic construct would normally deviate from people’s perceptions. The purpose of this paper is, by obtaining a social “profile” of agreement and disagreement between Europeans’ declared self–perceptions of their employment status and the ILO conventional definitions, to investigate whether or not conflicting and coinciding perceptions differ overtime within–nations and cross–nationally. The analysis is based on the 2008–2015 annual datasets for Austria, Greece, Poland and Sweden. The results are reported for the age group 15–74 so as to allow for comparability with the ILO conventional definition of unemployment.

2.5. THE BOUNDARIES OF SURVEYS AND STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

ANALYSIS OF SURVEY DATA AND GEOREFERENCED DATA IN A GIS

AUTHOR(S): HEIDI BRUDERER ENZLER, ANDREAS DIEKMANN, (ETH ZURICH, SWITZERLAND); ULF LIEBE (UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK, ENGLAND)

ABSTRACT: Internet data gathered by web-scraping, administrative data available by online access, spatial and geo-referenced data as well as experimental data gain increasing importance compared to the classical survey approach. However, there is the possibility to enrich survey studies by data from multiple sources. We demonstrate methods of data linkage by the analysis of household survey data and georeferenced data of environmental pollution in a geo-information system (GIS). Data are from a large German-Swiss project focusing on environmental justice in urban areas.

SELECTIVE SITING AND SELECTIVE MIGRATION IN GERMANY: A SPATIAL TIME-SERIES ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL INEQUALITY MECHANISMS

AUTHOR(S): HENNING BEST (UNIVERSITY OF KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY), TOBIAS RÜTTENAUER

ABSTRACT: Previous research has shown that high-income households are far less affected by environmental pollution than low-income households. Some scholars have argued that selective siting of industrial facilities accounts for this environmental inequality. Others have argued that those citizens who can afford to do so, move out from polluted regions to avoid exposure to environmental risks, while the socio-economically disadvantaged move into polluted areas. Yet, empirical evidence regarding the causal mechanisms has not been conclusive. Studies addressing this puzzle on the macro level hardly find any support for the selective migration hypothesis, whereas empirical research on the individual level strongly resonates these arguments. Building on an original dataset including georeferenced pollution data of 4,116 industrial facilities over a period of eight years along with income and migration data of 4,465 municipalities, we investigate the causes of environmental inequality. The results of the spatial fixed-effects estimators show compelling results. Only in East Germany selective siting and selective migration occurs in the expected way. In West Germany, selective siting and migration do rather contradict the standard strand of reasoning. It seems that especially selective out-migration countervails the theoretical expectations.

THE POTENTIAL OF QUANTILE REGRESSION FOR THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES

AUTHOR(S): DENNIS KÖTHEMANN (UNIVERSITY OF WUPPERTAL, GERMANY), SEBASTIAN E. WENZ (GESIS COLOGNE, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: The association between social background and metric educational outcomes like literacy scores are usually analysed using some kind of conditional mean model (e.g. Linear Regression) assuming homoscedastic error variance. While a violation of this assumption (i.e. the presence of heteroscedastic error variance) does not bias the OLS point estimates, it might be indicative of potentially interesting relations between independent and dependent variables beyond the mean that a Linear Regression Model cannot capture. To date, there is no study that investigates the following research questions: Does the effect of social background on educational outcomes differ across the distribution of literacy? If so, how large are the differences between the common OLS estimate and the estimates at different quantiles of the unconditional literacy distribution? We address our research questions by analysing data from PISA 2009, since it offers a sufficiently high number of students, countries, and variables. As for the analytical strategy, we proceed in two steps: First, OLS regressions are conducted country-wise to explain the literacy score. Secondly, unconditional quantile regression (UQR) models (Firpo et al. 2009) are conducted country-wise for the .10, .25, .50, .75, and .90 quantiles to assess the association of social background with literacy at different points of the unconditional competence distribution. We then test whether the coefficients differ significantly. The results reveal three main different patterns. First, OLS estimates and UQR estimates do not differ significantly. Second, UQR shows steepest slopes for the .50 quantiles. Third, UQR indicates steepest slopes for the .75 and the .90 quantiles. Hence, by only looking at the OLS estimates, we underestimate the effect for high achievements substantially and, at the same time, overestimate the associations for low achievements in these countries. We conclude with a discussion of possible mechanisms that might explain the patterns found.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF FACTORIALS SURVEY EXPERIMENTS: A REVIEW ABOUT FACTORIAL SURVEYS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

AUTHOR(S): EDGAR TREISCHL, TOBIAS WOLBRING (FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER-UNIVERSITY ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: Factorial surveys offer unique opportunities to study human decision making, normative judgements, or positive beliefs about various social objectives (see Jasso 2006, Rossi & Anderson 1982). FS are often criticized in terms of predictive validity, in particular for relying on a hypothetical decision scenario. Considering this controversial debate about the potential and the limitation of a FS, it is surprising that far less methodological research exist. Moreover, previous research is far less concerned about the applicability of FS with respect to different research areas, topics, or about further possible methodological pitfalls, despite the predictive power of the instrument. Against this background we conducted a database with published articles using a FS design to make a methodological review for the social sciences: First we give an overview about the current use of FS. For example, we categorized publications and topics to

address how often FS are used to study judgements with a clear behavioral intention. We further highlight potentials and limitations of a FS. We ask whether the current state of research makes use of state-of-the-art techniques (vignette sampling, multi-level models) to emphasize methodological advantages and potential of FS. On the contrary, we provide information about two possible pitfalls to focus on limitations. On the one hand we explore how previous research deals with concerns regarding the complexity of vignettes (e.g. number of dimensions, number of rating per participant) which may overburden participants. On the other hand we discuss the role of sensitive research topics and show that many publications deal with questions which are very likely to provoke a social desirability bias.

2.6. MEASURING INJUSTICE AND DISPARITIES

SKILLS OR QUALIFICATION MISMATCH? RELATION OF EDUCATION LEVEL AND SKILLS ASSETS

AUTHOR(S): MARCIN KOCÓR (JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: There is a lot of confusion in literature over skills mismatch and qualifications mismatch (under- and overeducation). It is difficult to ascertain skills mismatch and hence education is often considered as one of main indicators of skills assets. However, such approach is biased as it does not take into consideration the level of skills for given education levels and real skills requirements of employers. This paper analyzes the relationships between skills mismatch and under/overeducation to show that accurate diagnosis of mismatches in the labour market needs more detailed information about skills requirements and skills assets. The paper begins with clarification on the definitions of both skills and qualifications mismatch to operationalize these concepts. Based on the Study of Human Capital in Poland (n = 85 000) and PIAAC data analysis, education mismatch and skills mismatch on the Polish labour market is presented. The research further examines whether there are any skills gaps for under-educated and overeducated people and determines which skills those gaps refer to in particular. Analysis of the data reveal that under- or overeducation do not necessarily imply skills mismatch and discussion about labour market mismatch should be more focused on the analysis of skills rather than qualifications (understood as education levels). The paper is an important contribution to the discussion on skills mismatch and findings of this research can be used in designing public policy in the domain of education. It also shows that more accurate skills mismatch measurement is possible, and the approach used in Study of Human Capital project can be adapted in a wider context.

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT OCCUPATIONAL SEGREGATION INCREASES?

AUTHOR(S): SZYMON CZARNIK (JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: For decades, occupational segregation by gender has been a widely researched topic. Occupational data have been compared across different nations, or within nations across time. However, substantial ambiguity still persists about what exactly do we mean by segregation. A great many indices were proposed to measure segregation and heated debates ensued about their particular advantages and disadvantages. It was repeatedly pointed out that segregation is a multifaceted phenomenon, and therefore a practice of describing it by means of a single measure should be discouraged. Particularly, lots of criticism was directed at the index of dissimilarity (ID) proposed by Duncan & Duncan in 1955, by far the most widely used measure of segregation ever since. The default use of this measure even gave rise to a jocular observation that in practice occupational segregation is defined as ‘whatever it is that ID measures’. In the paper, we use ID with a host of alternative measures (Cramér’s ϕ , Karmel–Maclachlan IP Index, Marginal Matching, etc.) to analyze how they respond to particular changes in the cross-tabulated occupation by gender data. Special attention is devoted to determine circumstances under which particular measures react differently. The objective of the analysis based on this hands-on approach is to enhance our intuitive understanding of the existing indices of segregation.

MODELLING LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT IN POLAND USING ACCELERATED FAILURE TIME MODELS IN BAYESIAN APPROACH

AUTHOR(S): WIOLETTA GRZENDA (WARSAW SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, POLAND)

ABSTRACT: The primary objective of this study is the identification and estimation of the features affecting finding a job by long-term unemployed in Poland. In the study, the analysis of the determinants of long term unemployment (LTU) has been based on accelerated failure time models. Moreover, a major aspect of the work, extending prior research on individual features of long-term unemployment persons, is the use of Bayesian approach in the modelling. The use of Bayesian approach in modelling made it possible to obtain broad information about the studied phenomenon based on the results of the estimation. As a result of Bayesian estimation, distributions of parameters have been obtained, not only fixed values, as is the case in the classical approach. This made it possible to compare the parameters both in terms of their value and diversity. In addition, the Bayesian approach has provided a number of methods, which can be used to compare competing models. Our study reveals that young persons have the lowest chances of leaving LTU during its first three years, which is even though they usually ultimately manage to find a job. Still, past LTU period has a major negative influence on their future careers and demographic situation of the

country. This is connected with another key aspect, which has been addressed by this study, which is the diverse impact of having a child and looking after the child on the chances of finding a job. The situation of women in the context of LTU, which follows from this study, is particularly important in view of current demographic structure of the population of Poland. This is because lack of long-term employment is known to be one of the reasons influencing fertility decisions of women. Hence, unemployment of women can even strengthen the aging society phenomenon.

WHAT DO RESPONDENTS UNDERSTAND BY CLIMATE JUSTICE? A COMPARISON OF CONTENT ANALYSIS AND TOPIC MODELING

AUTHOR(S): CORNELIA ZÜLL (GESIS LEIBNIZ INSTITUTE FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, GERMANY); TANJA DANNWOLF (UNIVERSITY OF KAISERSLAUTERN, GERMANY)

ABSTRACT: One strength of self-administered surveys is that they allow to collect direct answers to responses to open ended questions relatively cheaply (in contrast to interviewer administered survey modes). Open ended question can provide valuable insights but have become unpopular because of the complexity of analysing them systematically. In recent years, however, the methodological toolbox to analyse this text data has increased enormously with the advance of computational social sciences. When using these tools and data, the traditional methods of analysing text data such quantitative content analysis have to be compared to the results obtained by statistical approaches. We analyse the answers to a question on the understanding of the concept „climate justice“ that was asked in the GESIS Panel in online and paper mode. We compare the results of a quantitative content analysis and a statistical method such as topic modeling.

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