

Fachvortrag:

**“Evidence-based research infrastructure
development:**

Selected findings having shaped the GESIS Panel”

“Perspektiven für die Leitung des ZPID“

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Wissenschaftlicher Werdegang

- 1997: Dipl.-Psych. Universität Freiburg
- 2002: Dr. phil. Universität Mannheim
- 2007: Habilitation, Psychologie, Universität Mannheim
- 2013: Habilitation, Management, FU Bozen / MIUR

- 1997-1998: Universität Heidelberg, Wiss. Mitarbeiter
- 1998-2003: ZUMA Mannheim, Wiss. Mitarbeiter
- 2003-2008: Universität Mannheim, Hochschulassistent (C1)
- 2008-2012/2015: FU Bozen, Associate Professor
- 2013-2015: GESIS & Universität Mannheim, Hon.-Prof.
- Seit 2016: Universität Mannheim & GESIS, W3 Professor

Forschung und Lehre

Forschungsschwerpunkte:

- Forschungssynthesemethoden (Systematische Übersichtsarbeiten, Meta-Analyse)
- Datenerhebungsmethoden / Umfragemethodenforschung
- Konsumentenpsychologie (insbes. Selbstkongruenztheorie)

Lehrveranstaltungen:

- Forschungsmethoden (insbes. Meta-Analyse)

bis 2012:

- Markt-/Werbe-/Konsumentenpsychologie
- Marketing
- Allgemeine BWL

Ausgewählte (Infrastruktur-)Projekte

- GESIS Panel
 - ▶ 2013: BMBF Drittmittelprojekt
 - ▶ 2014-2017: Befristeter Sondertatbestand (BMBF)
 - ▶ Ab 2017: Strategischer Sondertatbestand 'Integrierte Erhebungs- und Dateninfrastruktur' (GESIS Dauereinrichtung)
- GESIS Panel Campus > GESIS@Campus
 - ▶ 2013: BMBF Drittmittelprojekt
 - ▶ Ab 2017: Strategischer Sondertatbestand 'Integrierte Erhebungs- und Dateninfrastruktur' (GESIS Dauereinrichtung)
- DFG SFB 884 (Political Economy of Reforms)
 - ▶ 2013-2017: Teilprojekt A8: German Internet Panel
- DFG SPP 1292 (Survey Methodology)
 - ▶ 2008-2010: Teilprojekt: Panel survey nonresponse
- EU Thematisches Netzwerk im 5. Rahmenprogramm
 - ▶ 2002-2005: Web Survey Methodology Site Repository

Evidence-based research infrastructure development:

Selected findings having shaped the GESIS Panel

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Agenda

- What is the GESIS Panel?
- Which (major) decisions had to be made?
- What does evidence-based infrastructure development mean?
- Selected findings having shaped the GESIS Panel (respondent recruitment procedure, data collection waves)
 - ▶ Experimental findings considered
 - ▶ Community-augmented meta-analysis

GESIS Panel Overview

Deliverables and Target Groups

1	Providing free data collection services for social scientists	Panelists Primary Researchers
2	Providing free access to the data collected	Data Users: Secondary Researchers
3	Enabling knowledge transfer on how to build and operate a research panel infrastructures	Academic Panel Provider
4	Generating methodological findings on panel data quality issues	(Survey) Methodologists

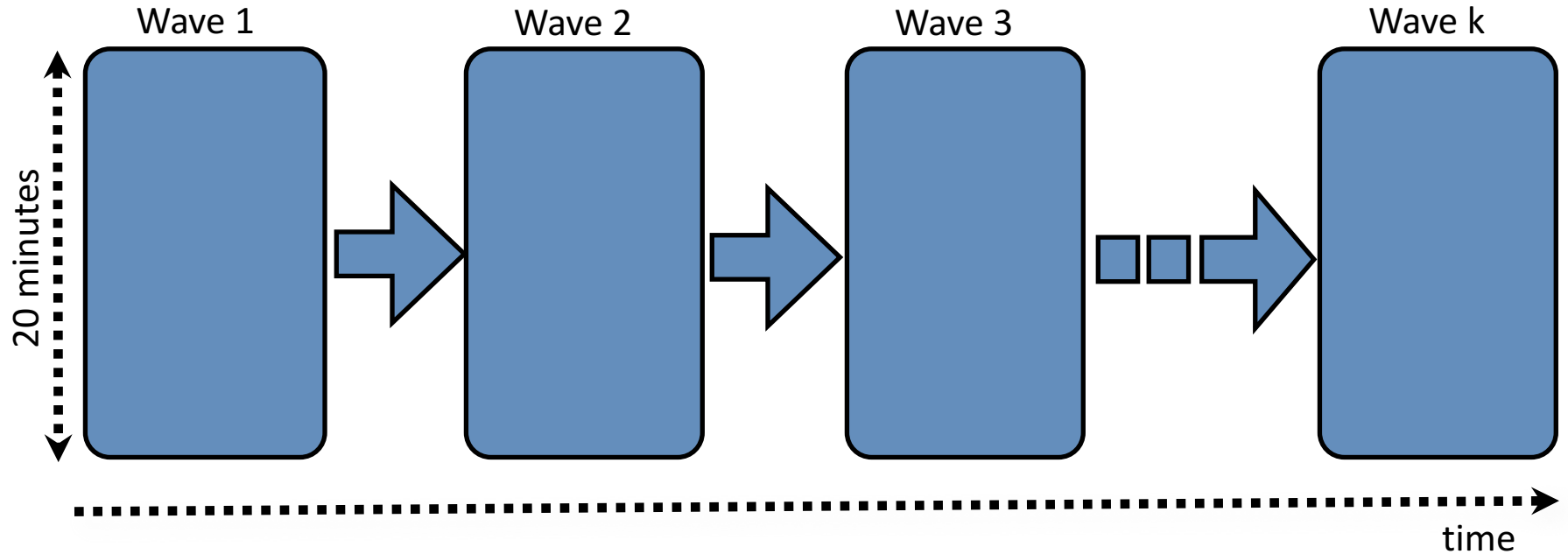
GESIS Panel Characteristics

- Probability-based panel of individuals:
General population in Germany, German-speaking,
18-70 years
- Recruited panelists from population registers
(270 sampling points)
- 7599 face-to-face interviews (CAPI) in 2013
ALLBUS-based refreshment in 2016
- About 5,000 panelists (2014 starting sample)
- 40+ externally submitted studies conducted since
2014
- Regular core study modules (‘evergreen topics’)

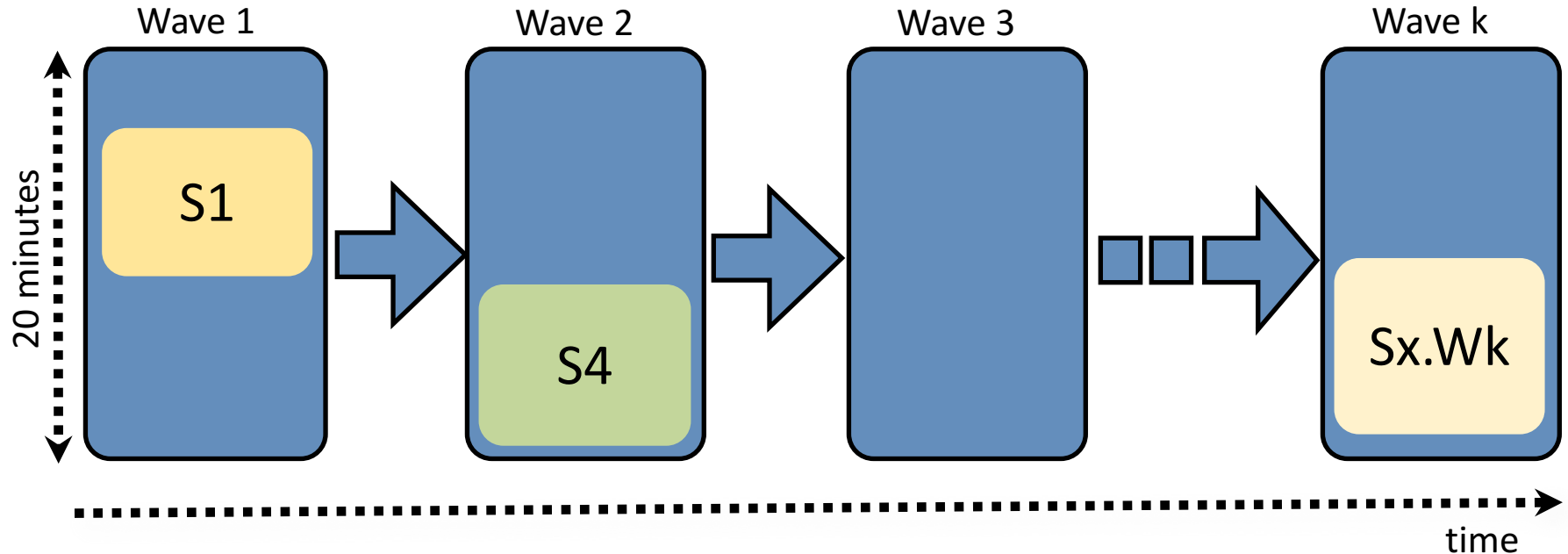
GESIS Panel Characteristics

- Mixed-mode surveys:
 - ▶ Web-based surveys (approx. 65% of panelists)
 - ▶ Mail surveys (approx. 35% of panelists)
- Unified mode questionnaire design
- Bi-monthly data collection, approx. 20 minutes of data collection time each wave.
- Prepaid *tangible* incentive:
5 € sent with each postal invitation letter (also to Web respondents)

Waves and Accepted Study Designs



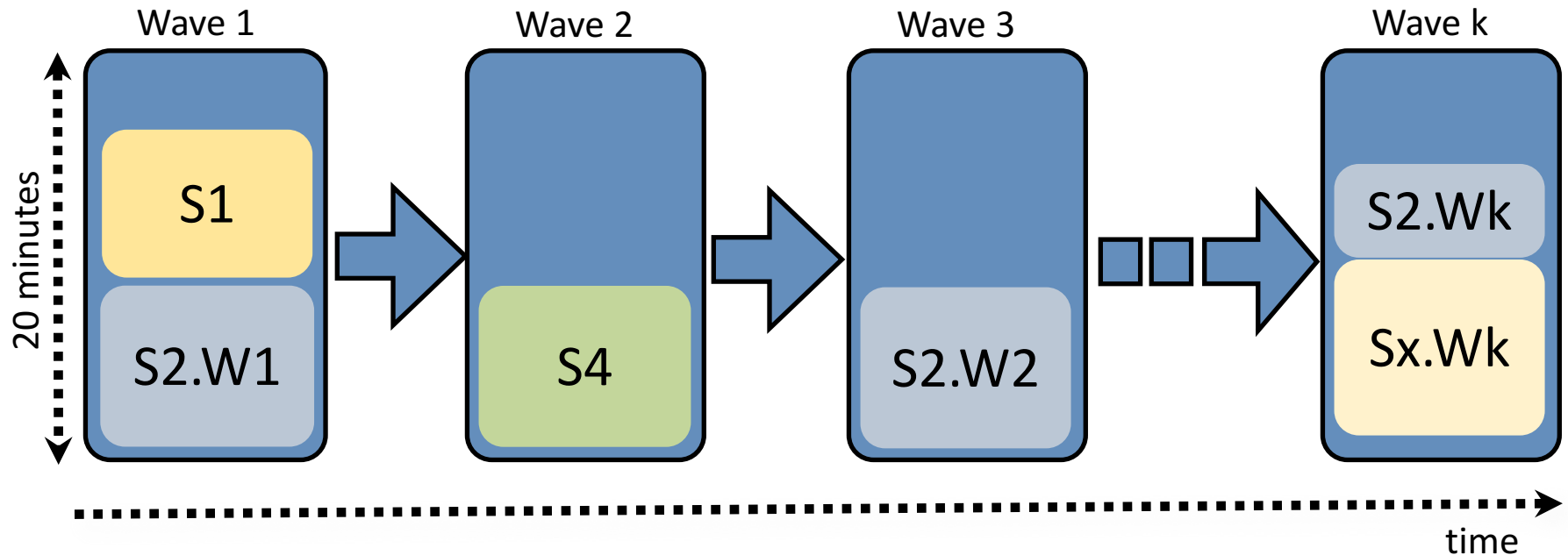
Waves and Accepted Study Designs



- **Single-wave studies:**

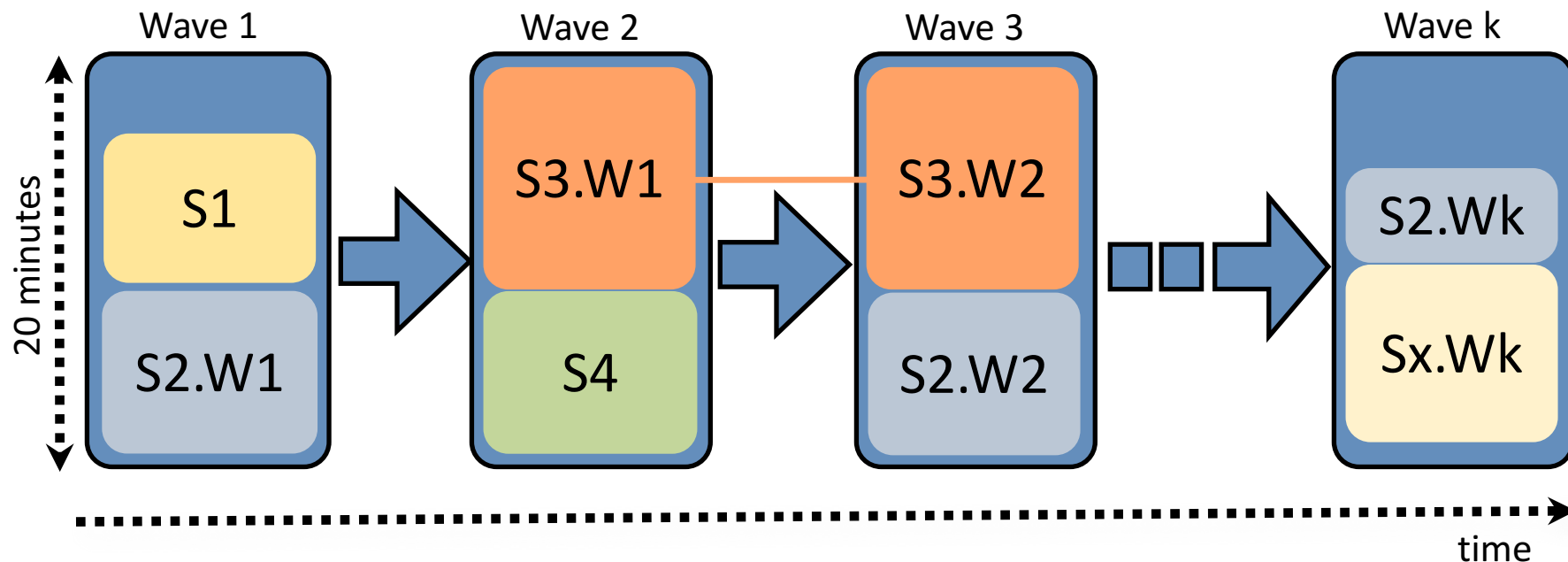
- ▶ Cross-sectional designs (e.g., S1 and S4)

Waves and Accepted Study Designs



- **Single-wave studies:**
 - ▶ Cross-sectional designs (e.g., S1 and S4)
- **Multiple-wave, longitudinal studies:**
 - ▶ Multiple cross-sectional designs (e.g., S2)

Waves and Accepted Study Designs



- **Single-wave studies:**
 - ▶ Cross-sectional designs (e.g., **S1** and **S4**)
- **Multiple-wave, longitudinal studies:**
 - ▶ Multiple cross-sectional designs; (e.g., **S2**)
 - ▶ Longitudinal designs (e.g., **S3**)
- ***NOT* considered: Cohort (sub-sample) studies**

GESIS Panel Setup & Selected Decision Calls

- **How to design the recruitment procedure?**
 - ▶ Self-administered or personal interviews?*
 - ▶ Standardized or personalized interview topic?

- **How to design the wave surveys?**
 - ▶ Length of studies?*
 - ▶ Promised or prepaid monetary incentives?*
 - ▶ Web mode or combined with paper-based mode?**
 - ▶ Multiple contacts/reminders for Web mode?**
 - ▶ Unimode or device-specific design of questionnaires?

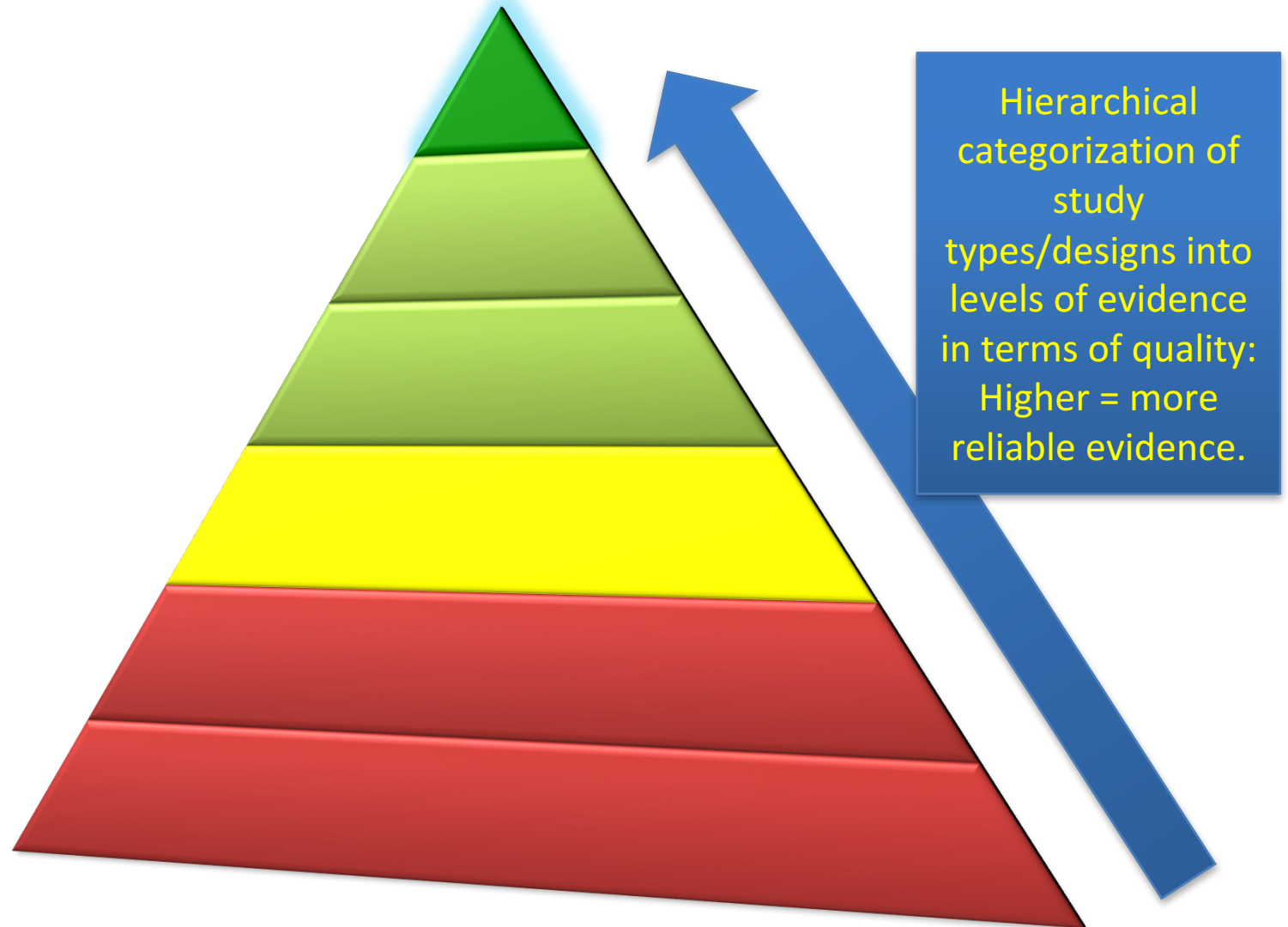
Evidence-based Infrastructure Development?

Evidence-based recommendations?

The *evidence-based movement*, originating in the health sciences (e.g., Sacket, 2005), posits that:

- ... empirical studies can be assigned to different levels of evidence in terms of their epistemological quality (visualizable as an 'Evidence Pyramid')
- ... decisions should be based on the best available evidence for causal inference.
- ... the higher the quality, the more weight in decision making a study / body of evidence should get.

The Evidence Pyramid *for Causal Inference*

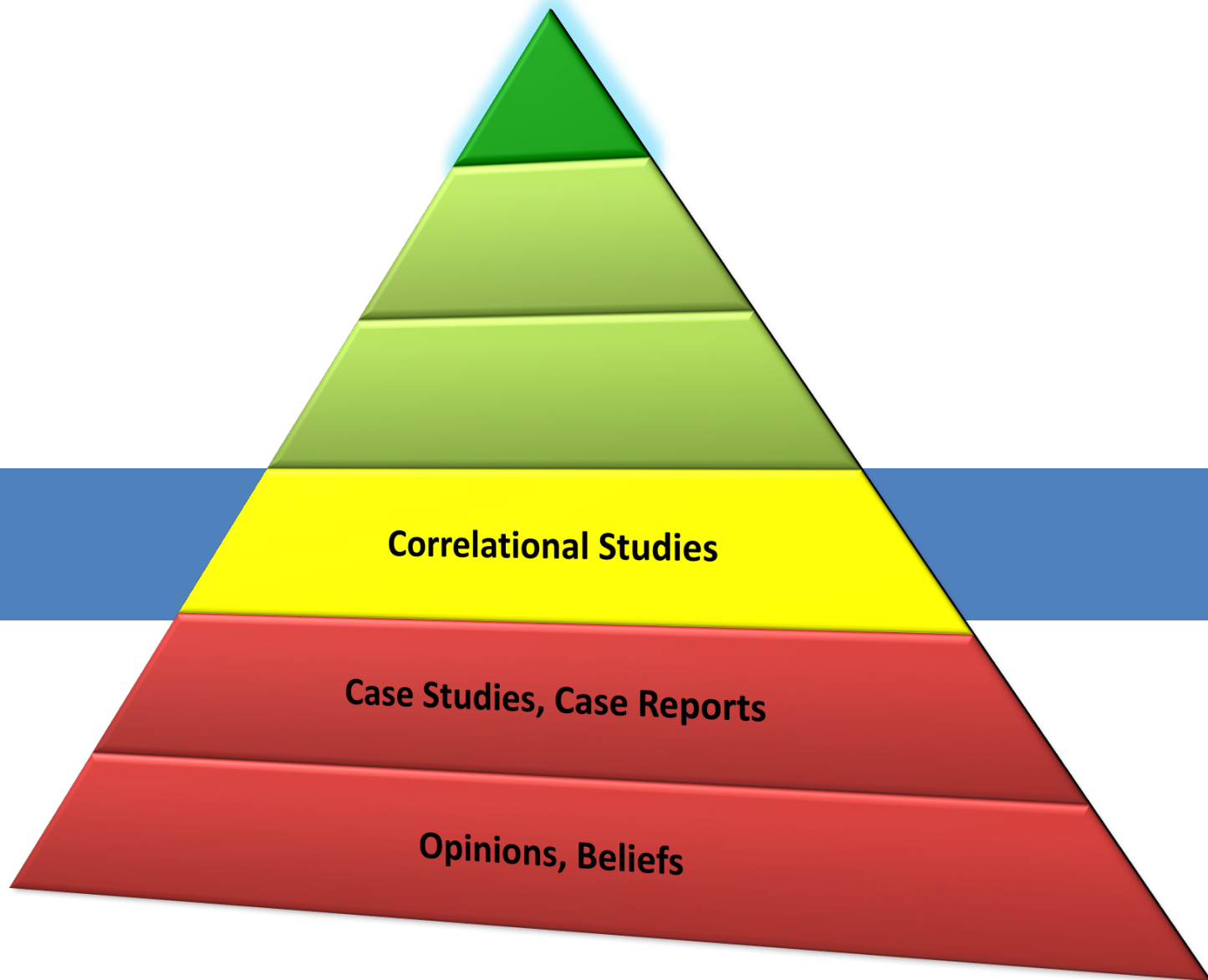


Adapted from: **Straus, Richardson, Glasziou & Haynes (2010)**

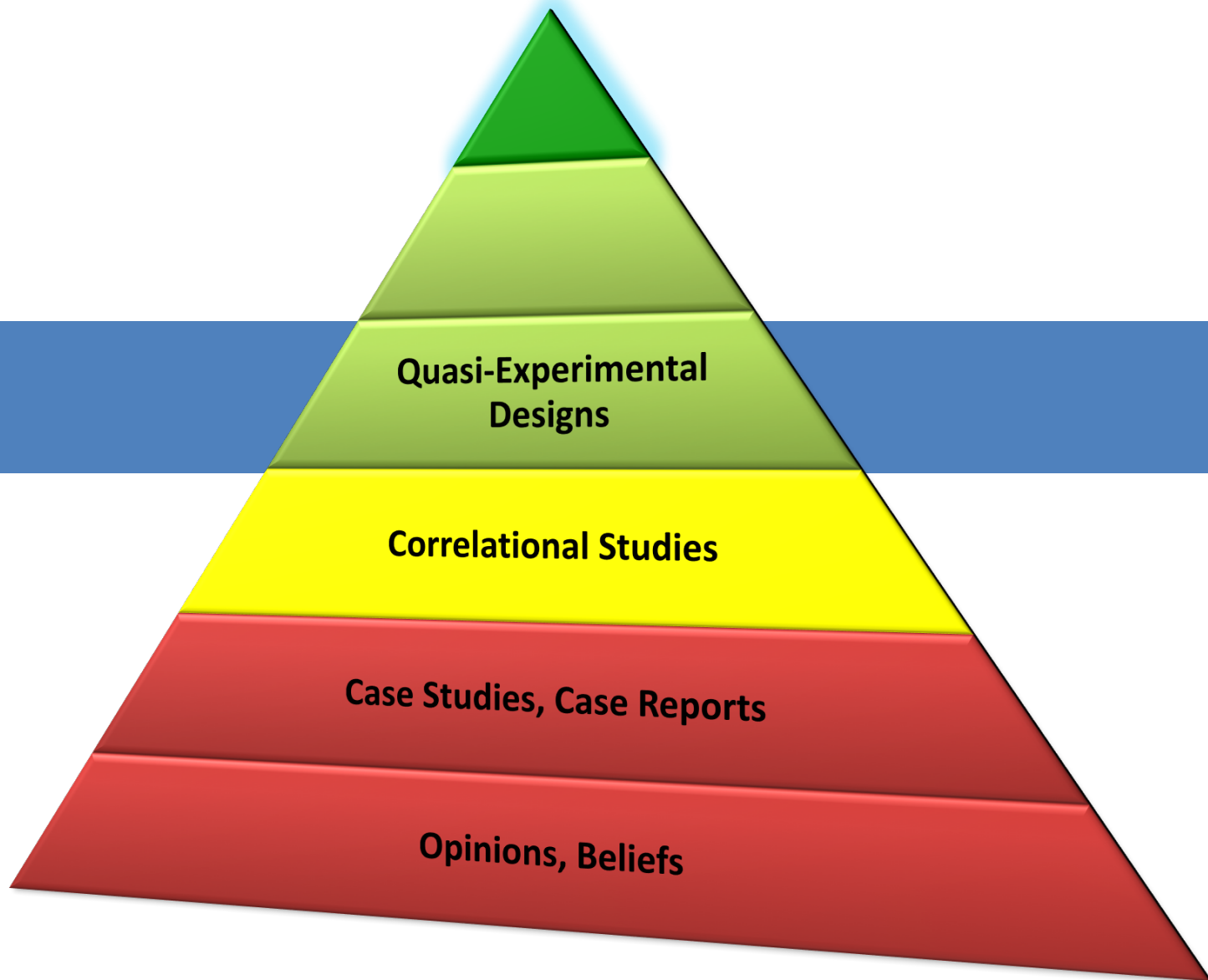
The Evidence Pyramid *for Causal Inference*



The Evidence Pyramid *for Causal Inferences*



The Evidence Pyramid *for Causal Inference*



The Evidence Pyramid *for Causal Inferences*

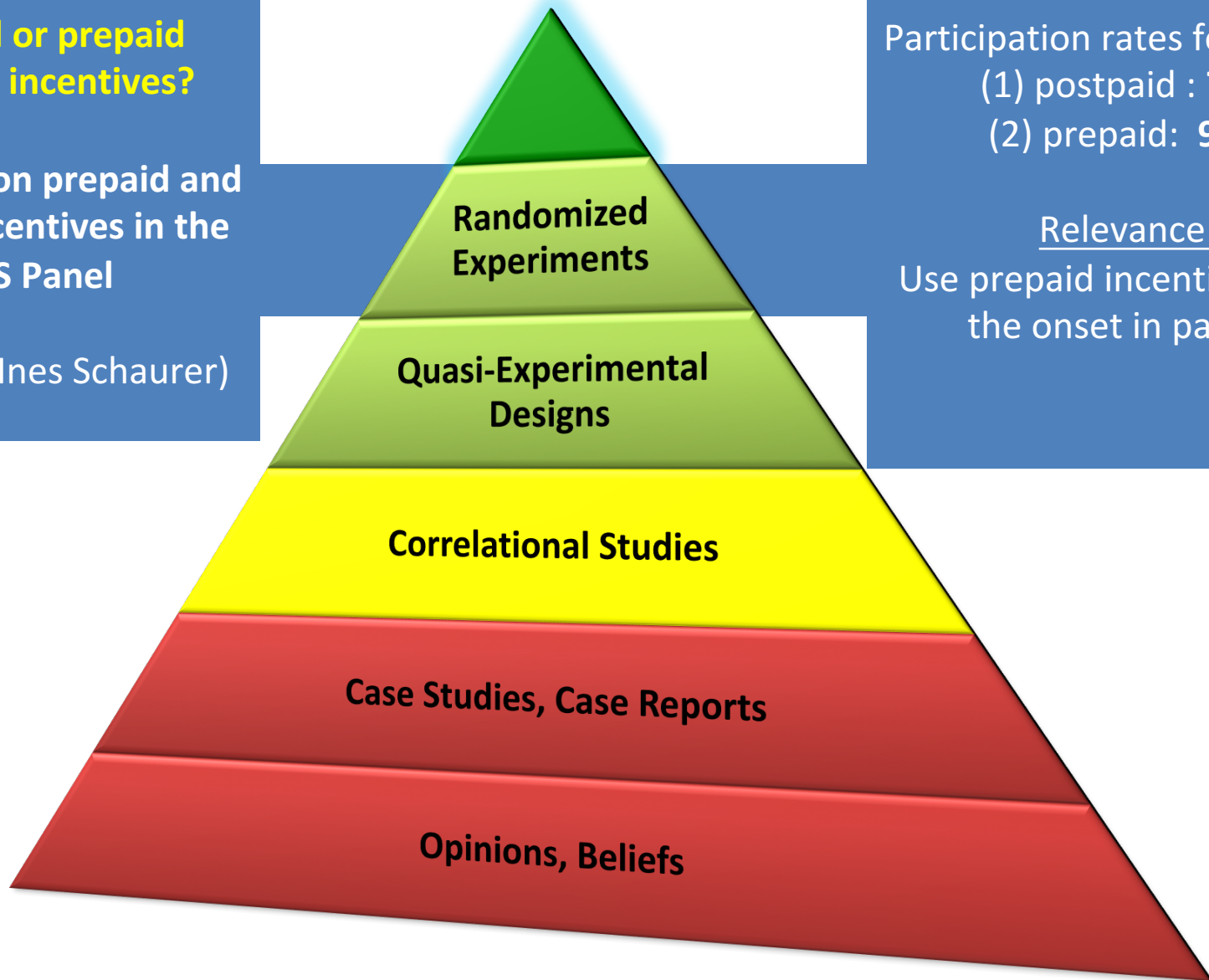
**Promised or prepaid
monetary incentives?**

Experiment on prepaid and
postpaid incentives in the
GESIS Panel

(2015, with Ines Schaurer)

Participation rates for groups:
(1) postpaid : 78%
(2) prepaid: 91%

Relevance:
Use prepaid incentives from
the onset in panels.



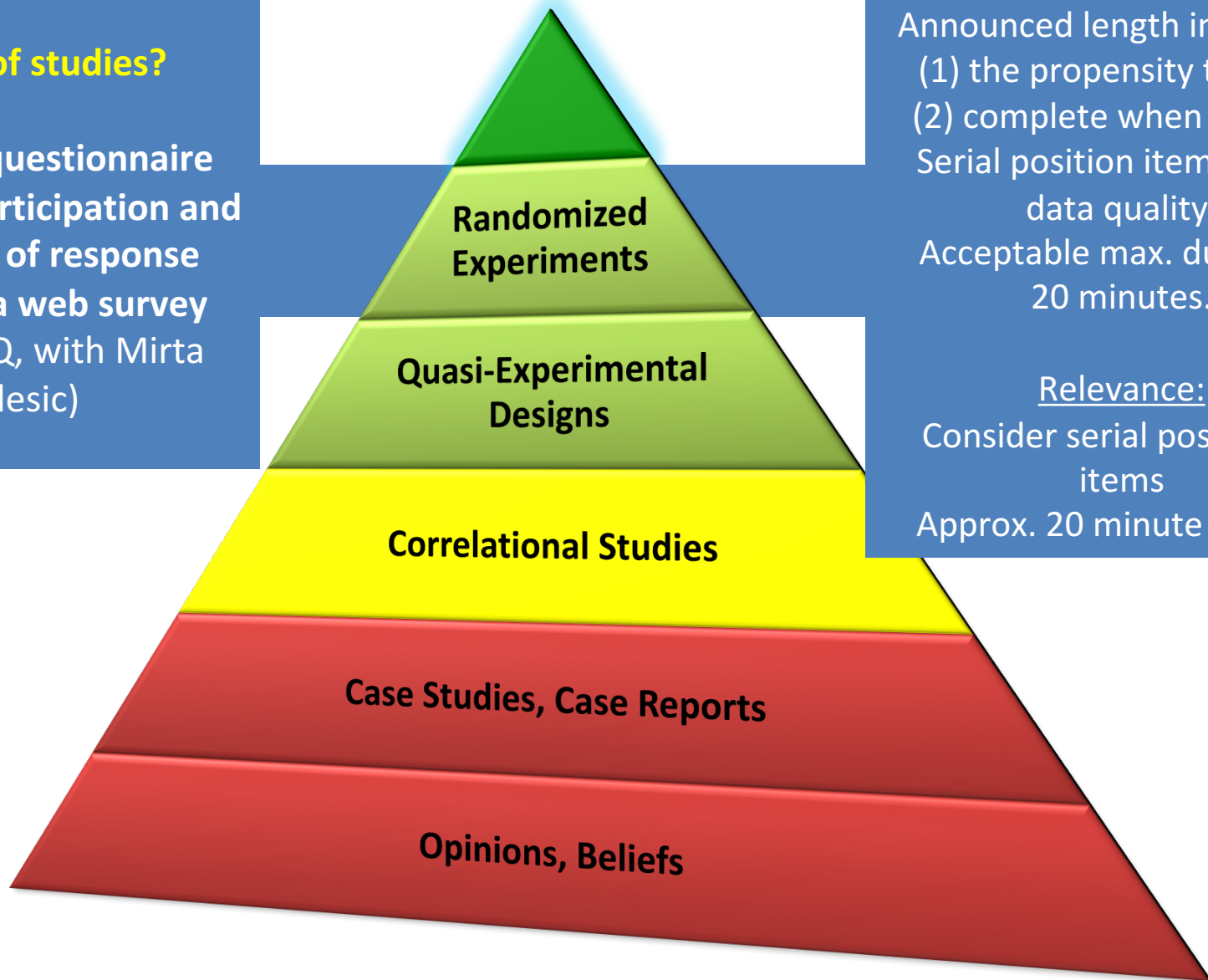
The Evidence Pyramid *for Causal Inferences*

Length of studies?

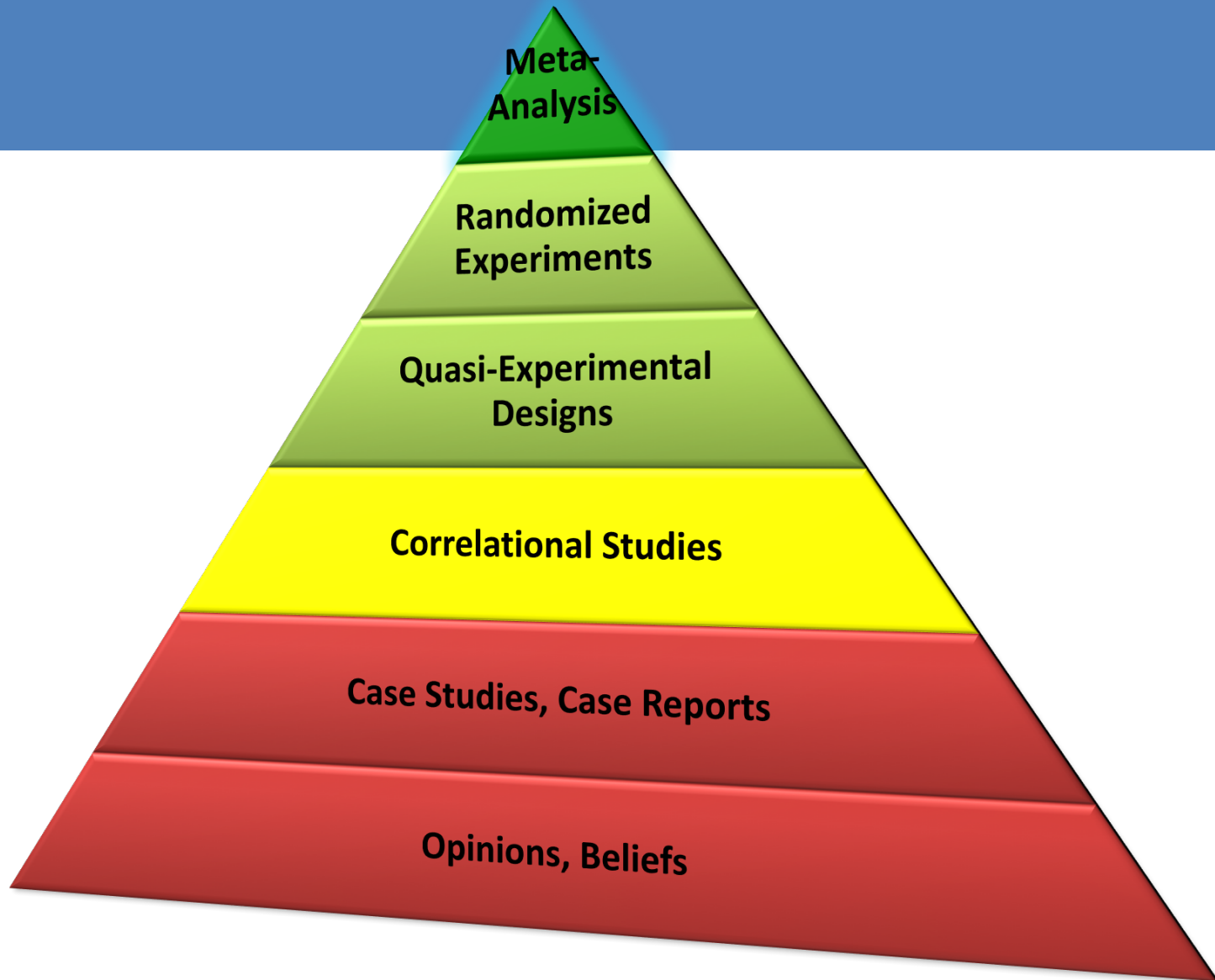
Effects of questionnaire length on participation and indicators of response quality in a web survey (2009, POQ, with Mirta Galesic)

Announced length influences
(1) the propensity to start,
(2) complete when started.
Serial position item affects data quality.
Acceptable max. duration: 20 minutes.

Relevance:
Consider serial position of items
Approx. 20 minute surveys



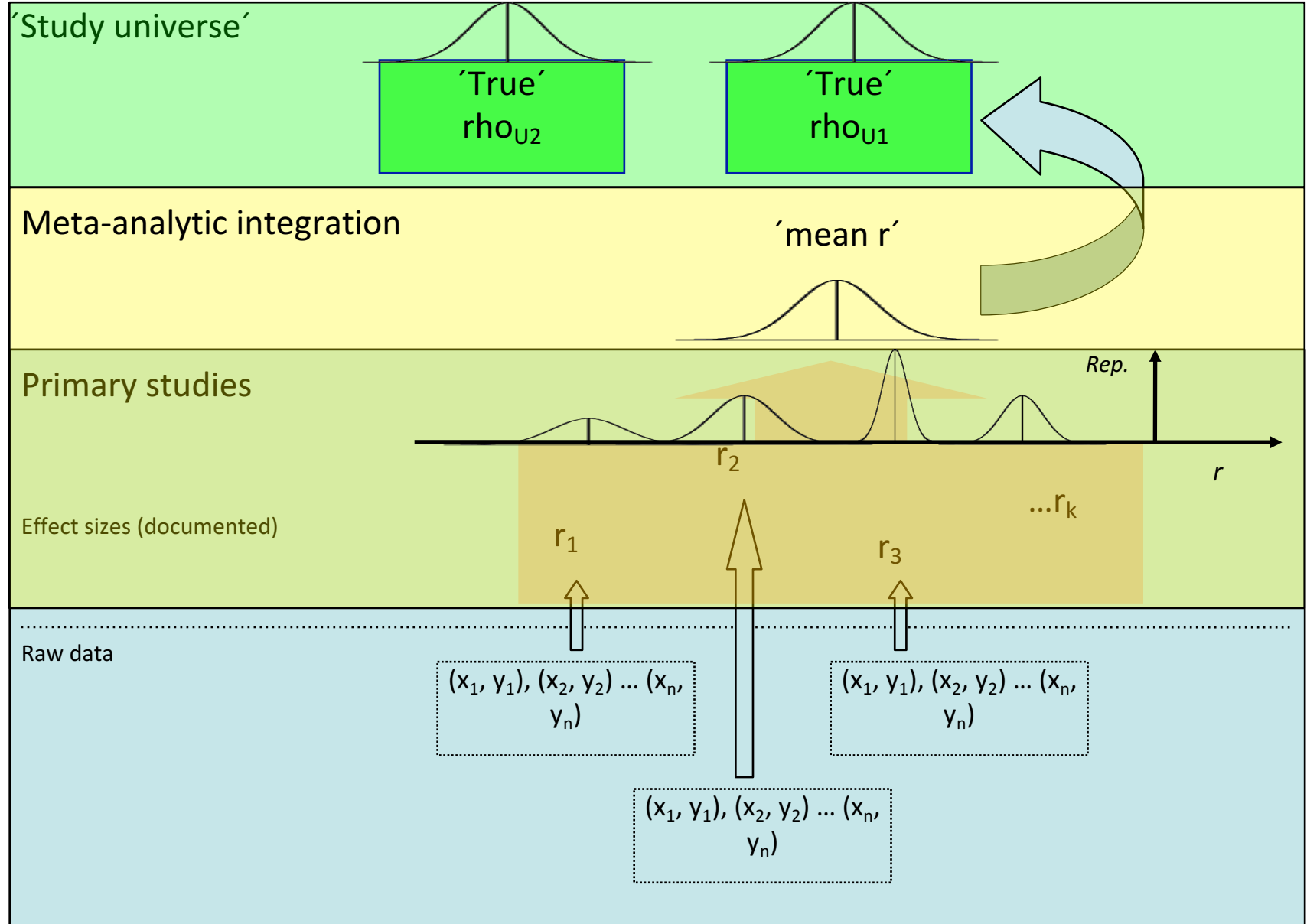
The Evidence Pyramid *for Causal Inference*



Meta-Analysis: Key Characteristics

- Meta-Analysis = *Umbrella term*
- Overall process of systematically retrieving, synthesizing, and analyzing the results of thematically related studies.
- Effect sizes are being synthesized and analyzed (e.g., r , d , OR/RR).
- Estimation of a 'true' effect, characterized by a higher precision and validity compared to any primary study.

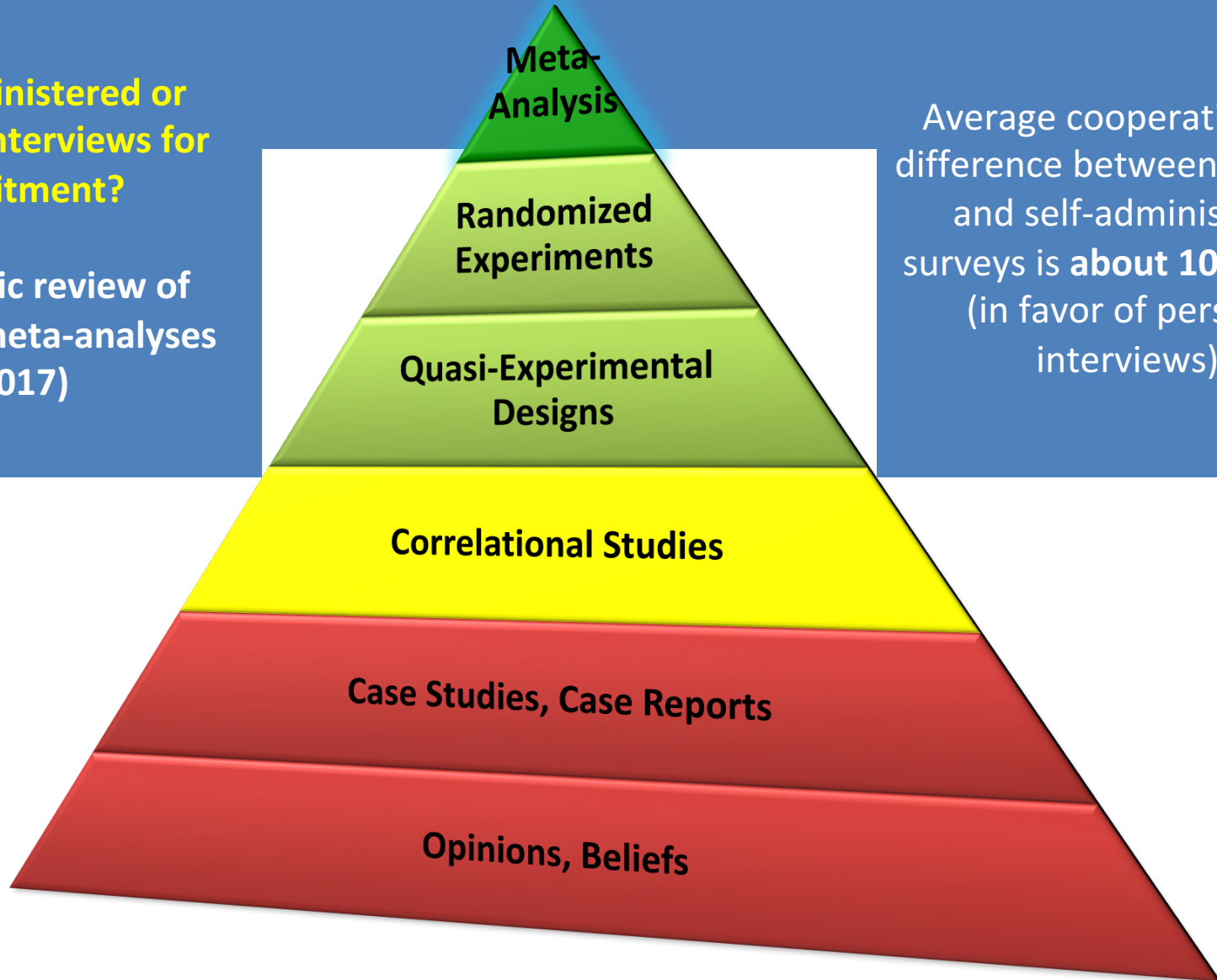
Meta-Analysis: Analysis Part



The Evidence Pyramid *for Causal Inference*

Self-administered or
personal interviews for
recruitment?

Systematic review of
available meta-analyses
(2017)

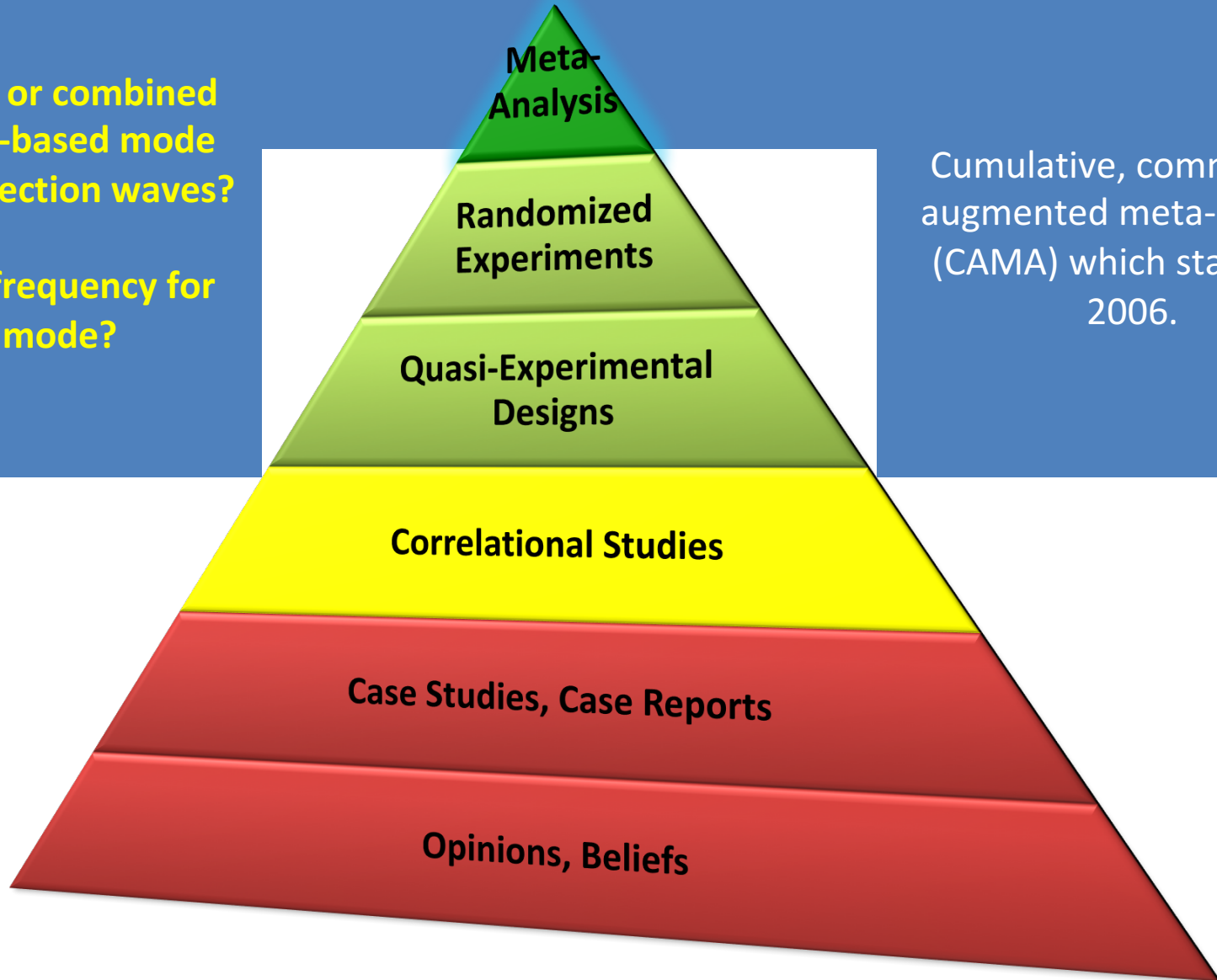


Average cooperation rate
difference between personal
and self-administered
surveys is **about 10% points**
(in favor of personal
interviews).

The Evidence Pyramid *for Causal Inference*

Web mode or combined
with paper-based mode
for data collection waves?

Reminder frequency for
Web mode?



Cumulative, community-augmented meta-analysis (CAMA) which started in 2006.

GESIS Panel & CAMA

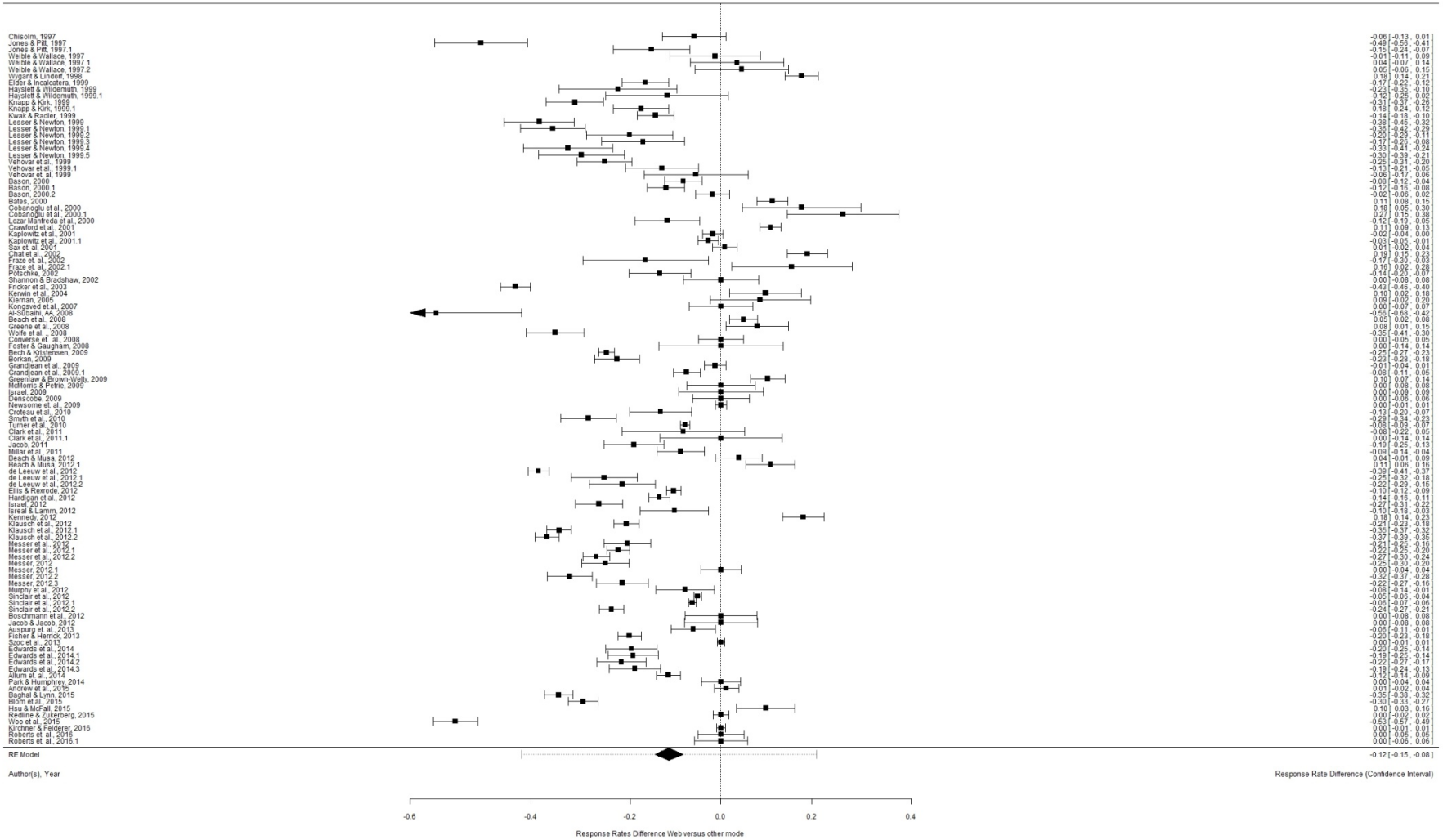
Response Rate Web- versus other Modes CAMA

- CAMA:
 - Community augmented meta-analysis
 - Distributed updating of meta-analytic findings when new evidence becomes available
- Research questions:
 - Do Web surveys yield different cooperation (response) rates compared to other data collection modes?
 - Actionable recommendations for data collection infrastructures?
- First round meta-analysis 2006
(Lozar-Manfreda, Bosnjak et. al, 2008)

Response Rate CAMA: Method Sketch

- 107 experimental comparisons Web- versus other modes (nested in 91 studies, nested in 70 manuscripts)
- RD metric, based on $2(\text{mode}) \times 2(\text{inv./partic.})$ raw counts
- HO-type meta-analysis (RE model)
- Meta-regression/s to estimate the impact of moderators (selection):
 - Type of comparator (other mode)
 - Promised incentives (y/n)
 - No of contacts
 - World region of study

Response Rate CAMA: Findings 1



Response Rate CAMA: Findings 2

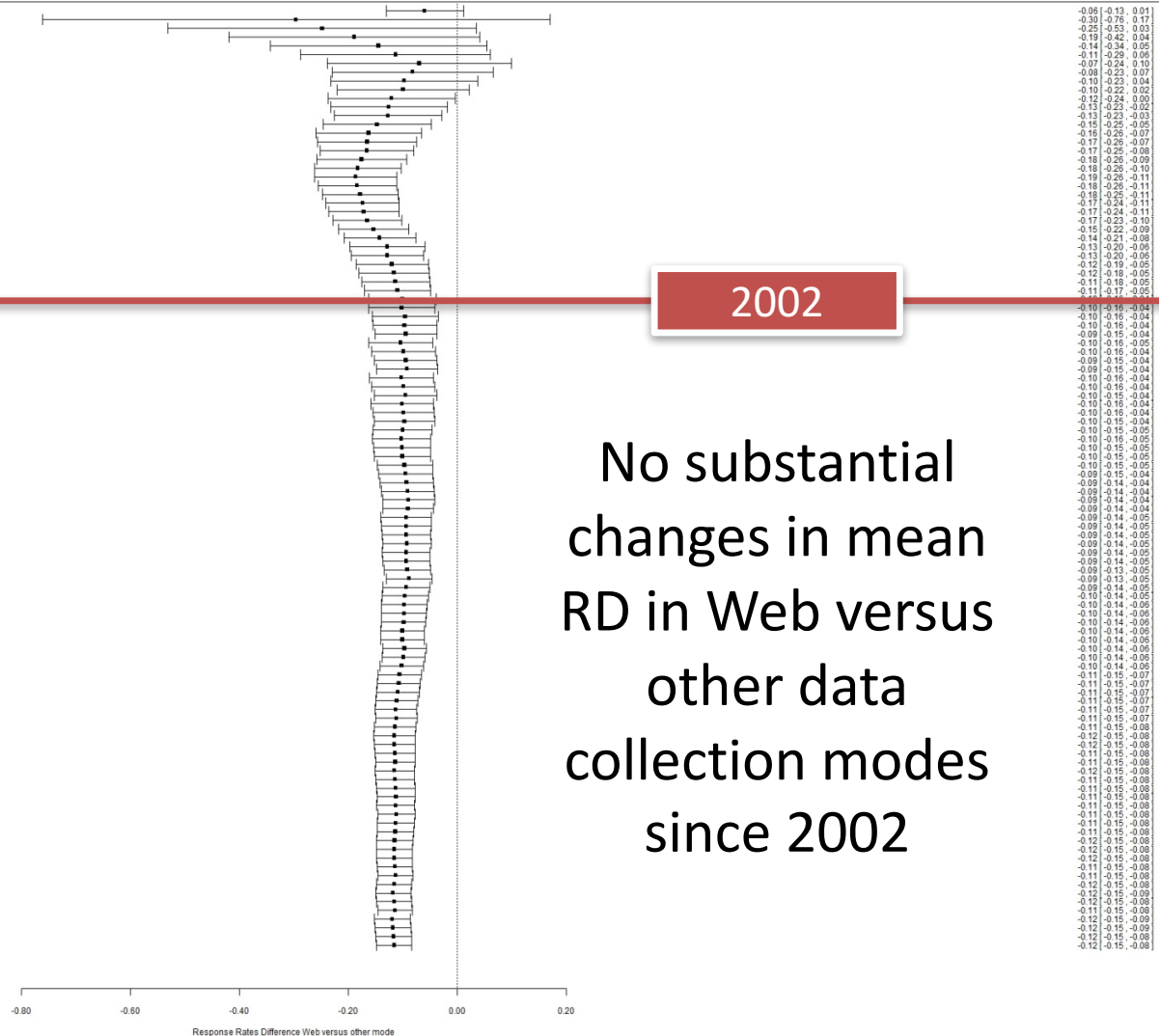
1997

Chisolm, 1997
 • Jones & Pitt, 1997
 • Weible & Wallace, 1997
 • Weible & Wallace, 1997.1
 • Weible & Wallace, 1997.2
 • Wygant & Lindorf, 1999
 • Elder & Incaicatera, 1999
 • Hayslett & Wildemuth, 1999
 • Hayslett & Wildemuth, 1999.1
 • Knapp & Kirk, 1999
 • Knapp & Kirk, 1999.1
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 • Lesser & Newton, 1999.3
 • Lesser & Newton, 1999.4
 • Lesser & Newton, 1999.5
 • Vehovar et al., 1999
 • Vehovar et al., 1999.1
 • Vehovar et al., 1999.2
 • Bason, 2000
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 • Bales, 2000
 • Cobanoglu et al., 2000
 • Cobanoglu et al., 2000.1
 • Loeur Manfredo et al., 2000
 • Crawford et al., 2001
 • Kaplowitz et al., 2001
 • Kaplowitz et al., 2001.1
 • Sali et al., 2001
 • Frazee et al., 2002
 • Frazee et al., 2002.1
 • Polchke, 2002
 • Shannon & Bradshaw, 2002
 • Fricker et al., 2003
 • Keeney et al., 2004
 • Kiernan, 2005
 • Kongsedee et al., 2007
 • Al-Subaihi, AA, 2008
 • Beach et al., 2008
 • Greene et al., 2008
 • Wolfe et al., 2008
 • Converse et al., 2008
 • Foster & Gaughan, 2008
 • Bach & Kristensen, 2009
 • Borkan, 2009
 • Grandjean et al., 2009
 • Grandjean et al., 2009.1
 • Greenlaw & Brown-Webb, 2009
 • McDermis & Petre, 2009
 • Israel, 2009
 • Demoschke, 2009
 • Newsome et al., 2009
 • Orfeau et al., 2010
 • Smyth et al., 2010
 • Turner et al., 2010
 • Clark et al., 2011
 • Clark et al., 2011.1
 • Jacob, 2011
 • Miller et al., 2011
 • Beach & Musa, 2012
 • Beach & Musa, 2012.1
 • de Leeuw et al., 2012
 • de Leeuw et al., 2012.1
 • de Leeuw et al., 2012.2
 • Ellis & Renard, 2012
 • Hardigan et al., 2012
 • Israel, 2012
 • Israel & Lamm, 2012
 • Kenned, 2012
 • Klausch et al., 2012
 • Klausch et al., 2012.2
 • Messer et al., 2012
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 • Murphy et al., 2012
 • Sinclair et al., 2012
 • Sinclair et al., 2012.1
 • Sinclair et al., 2012.2
 • Boschmann et al., 2012
 • Jacob & Jacob, 2012
 • Augspurg et al., 2013
 • Fisher & Herrick, 2013
 • Stoc et al., 2013
 • Edwards et al., 2014
 • Edwards et al., 2014.1
 • Edwards et al., 2014.2
 • Edwards et al., 2014.3
 • Aljum et al., 2014
 • Park & Humphrey, 2014
 • Andrew et al., 2015
 • Baghal & Lynn, 2015
 • Blom et al., 2015
 • Hau & McFall, 2015
 • Redine & Zuckberg, 2015
 • Woo et al., 2015
 • Kirchner & Felder, 2016
 • Roberts et al., 2016
 • Roberts et al., 2016.1

2002

No substantial
 changes in mean
 RD in Web versus
 other data
 collection modes
 since 2002

2016



Response Rate CAMA: Findings 3

Selected moderator findings:

- Type of comperator (other mode)
 - Smallest mean RD for mail mode: 9%
 - Highest mean RD for telephone: 14%
- Incentives (y/n)
 - Promised incentives increase the mean RD on the expense of Web surveys (with: 15%, without: 9%)
- No of contacts:
 - Increases the level of response rates
 - Does not reduce the mean RD difference
- World region of study
 - Lowest mean RD: USA (5%)
 - Largest mean RD: The Netherlands (26%).

GESIS Panel Setup & Selected Decision Calls

- **Evidence-based design of the recruitment procedure:**
 - Self-administered or personal interviews?
Personal, expect a 10% higher cooperation rate
 - Standardized or personalized interview topic?
(Personalized)
- **Evidence-based design of wave surveys:**
 - Length of studies?
About 20 minutes
 - Promised or prepaid monetary incentives?
Prepaid (tangible), expect a 13% higher cooperation rate
 - Web mode or combined with paper-based mode?
Combined (to compensate for Web nonresponse)
 - Multiple contacts/reminders for Web mode?
Multiple, more for Web than for other modes
 - Unimode or device-specific design of questionnaires?
(still unresolved)

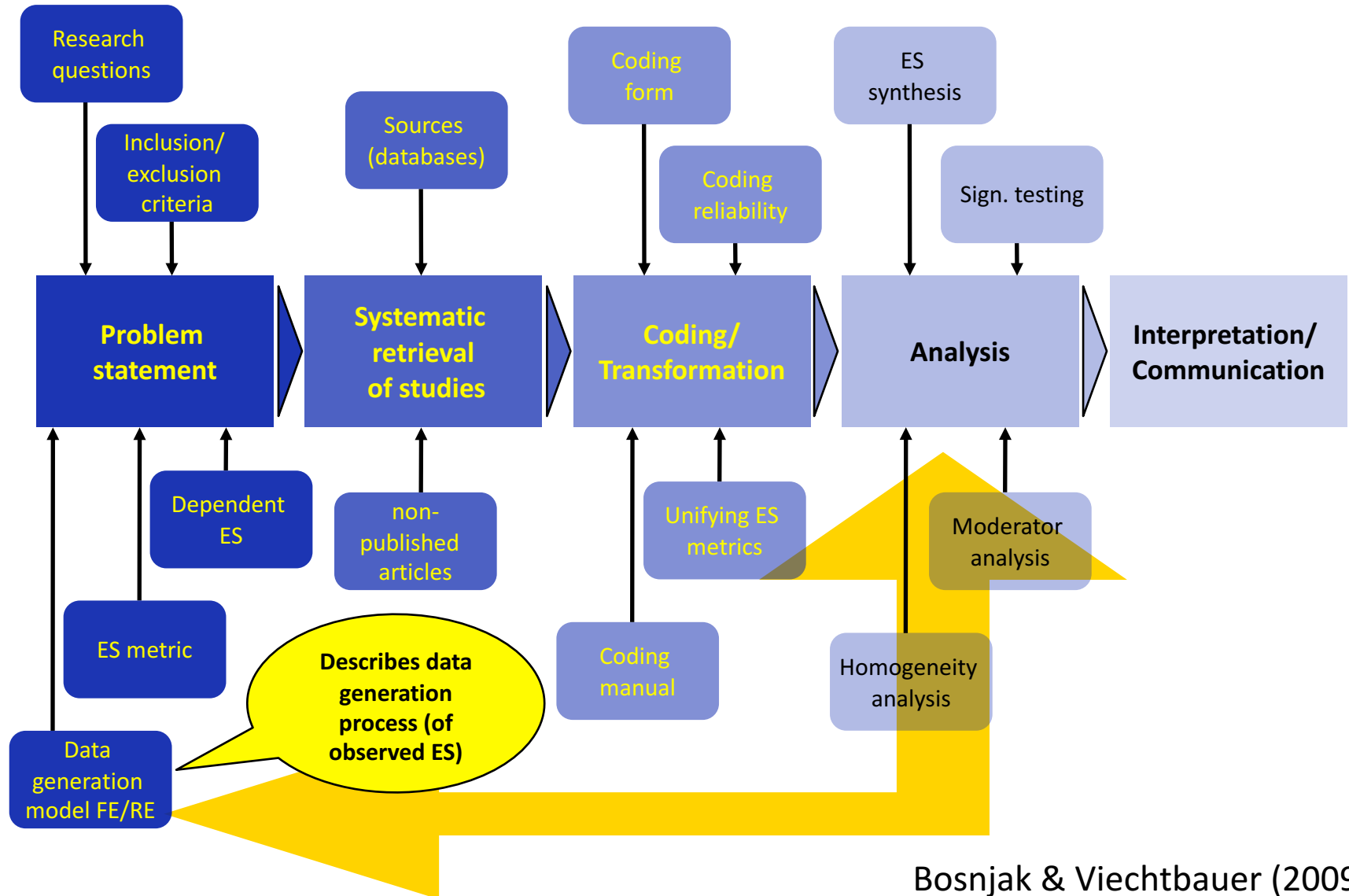
Evidence-based research infrastructure development:

Selected findings having shaped the GESIS Panel

Thank you!



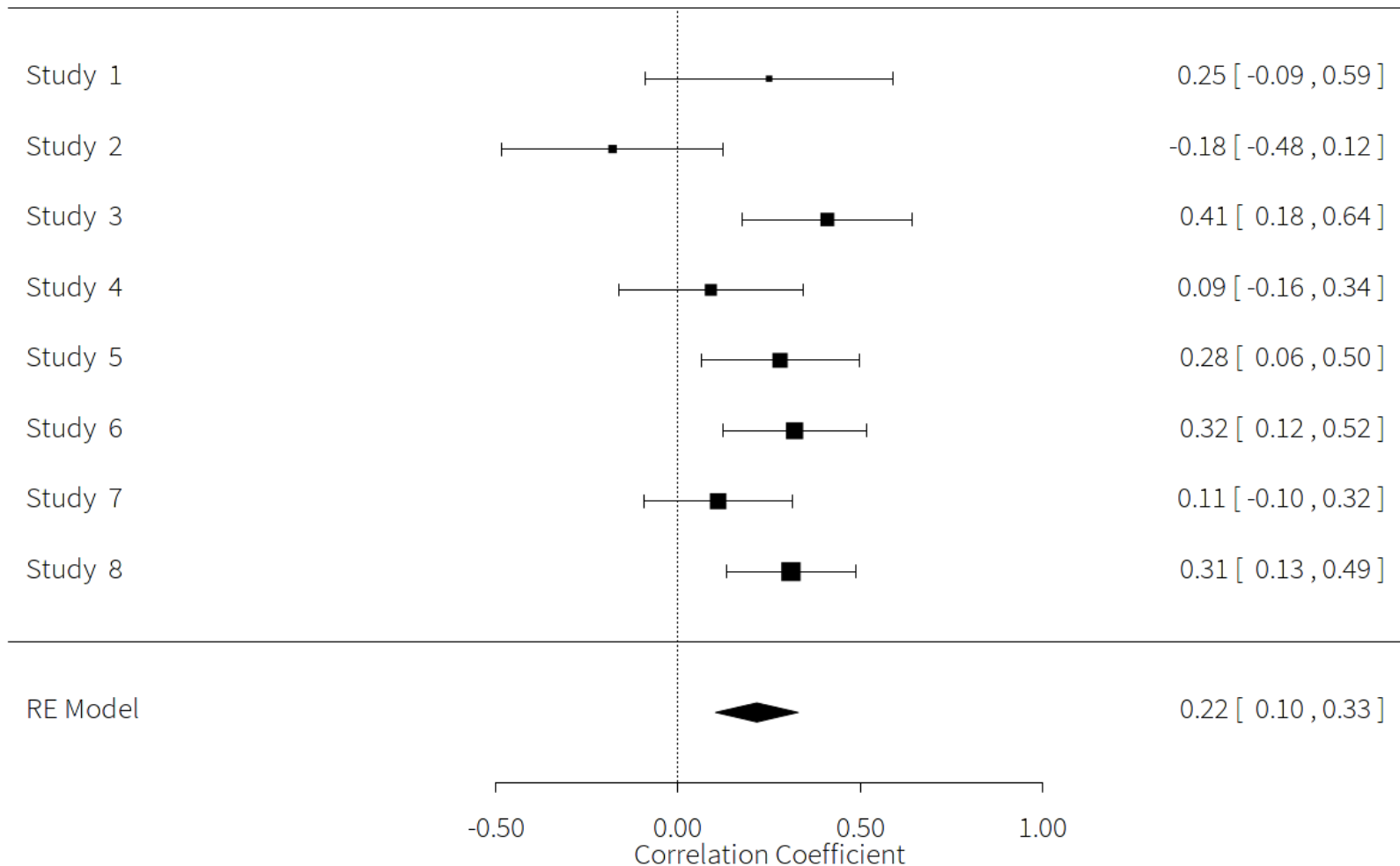
Meta-Analysis: Generic Procedure



Example: Evidence Unclear?

	<i>r</i>	<i>N</i>	Sig.?	95% CI	
				-	+
Study 1	0,25	30	n.s.	-0,13	0,63
Study 2	-0,18	40	n.s.	-0,50	0,14
Study 3	0,41	50	*	0,12	0,70
Study 4	0,09	60	n.s.	-0,17	0,35
Study 5	0,28	70	*	0,04	0,52
Study 6	0,32	80	*	0,10	0,54
Study 7	0,11	90	n.s.	-0,10	0,32
Study 8	0,31	100	*	0,11	0,51

Example: Evidence Unclear?



Model Results:

estimate	se	zval	pval	ci.lb	ci.ub
0.2163	0.0579	3.7359	0.0002	0.1028	0.3298

Test for Heterogeneity:

$Q(df = 7) = 13.5706, p\text{-val} = 0.0594$

Target Group: Secondary Researchers

Data Usage:

- Datasets usable for free via the GESIS data archive for scientific research
- Two versions: Standard Edition & Extended Edition
 - ▶ Due to privacy protection regulations, some variables are not included in the Standard Edition
 - ▶ Differences between the versions are marked in the Codebook
- GESIS Panel Campus File (available Q1/2017)
 - ▶ Dataset for academic teaching
 - ▶ Based on Standard Edition
 - ▶ Reduced sample, missing scores imputed, selected studies only, strengthened anonymization

Examples: Fielded Topics (40+ studies)

Sociology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pro-Environmental Behavior in High-Cost Situations* ▪ Leisure Travel and Quality-of-Life*
Political Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European Election Study* ▪ Conceptions of Democracy
Psychology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Short Time Perspective Scale – Validation ▪ Spatial Cognition ▪ PANAS Scale – Norms for Germany ▪ Prospective Memory Battery* ▪ Within-Yearly Dynamics and Cycles in Subjective Well-Being*
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inheritance taxes
Survey Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross-National Replication of Question Design Experiments ▪ German Panel Comparison Study
Cross National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International Panel Comparison Study ▪ Reforms monitor: GESIS Panel, GIP, LISS, ELIPSS

*Longitudinal Studies

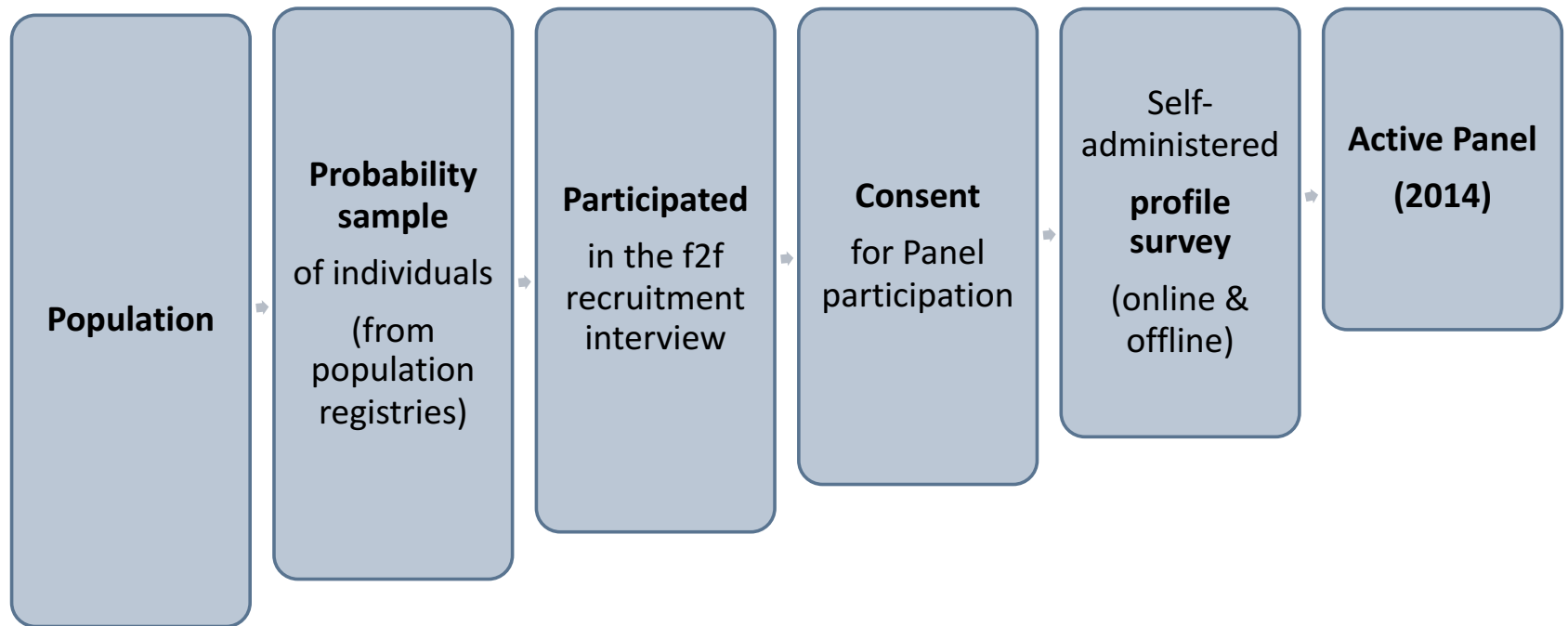
Longitudinal Core Study

1. Subjective Well-Being
2. Political and Social Participation
3. Environmental Attitudes and Behavior
4. Personality and Personal Values
5. Media/Communication Technology Usage
6. Socio-Demographic Update
7. Work and Leisure
8. Panel Survey Participation Evaluation
& Survey Mode Preferences

Recruitment

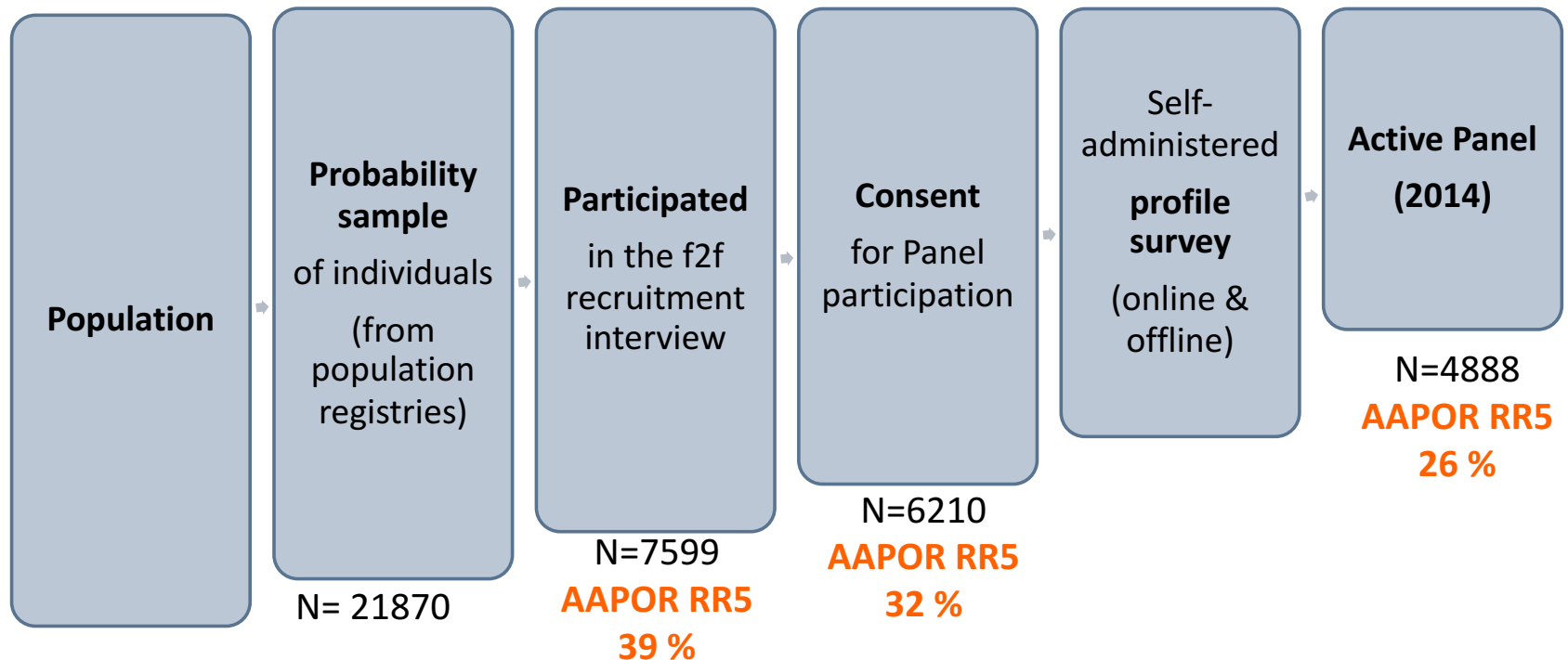
Recruitment

Stages of the recruitment process



Recruitment

Stages of the recruitment process

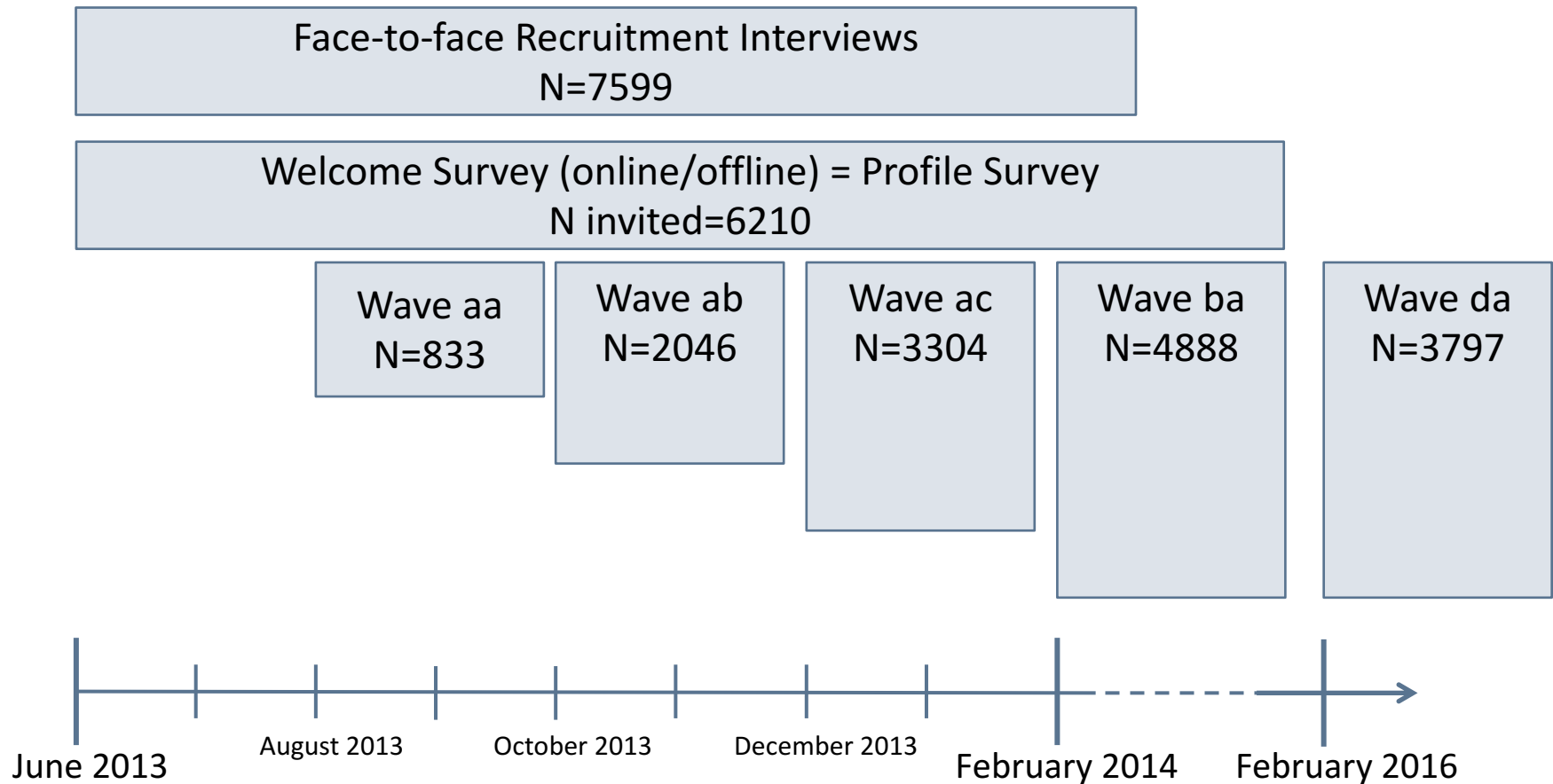


Recruitment

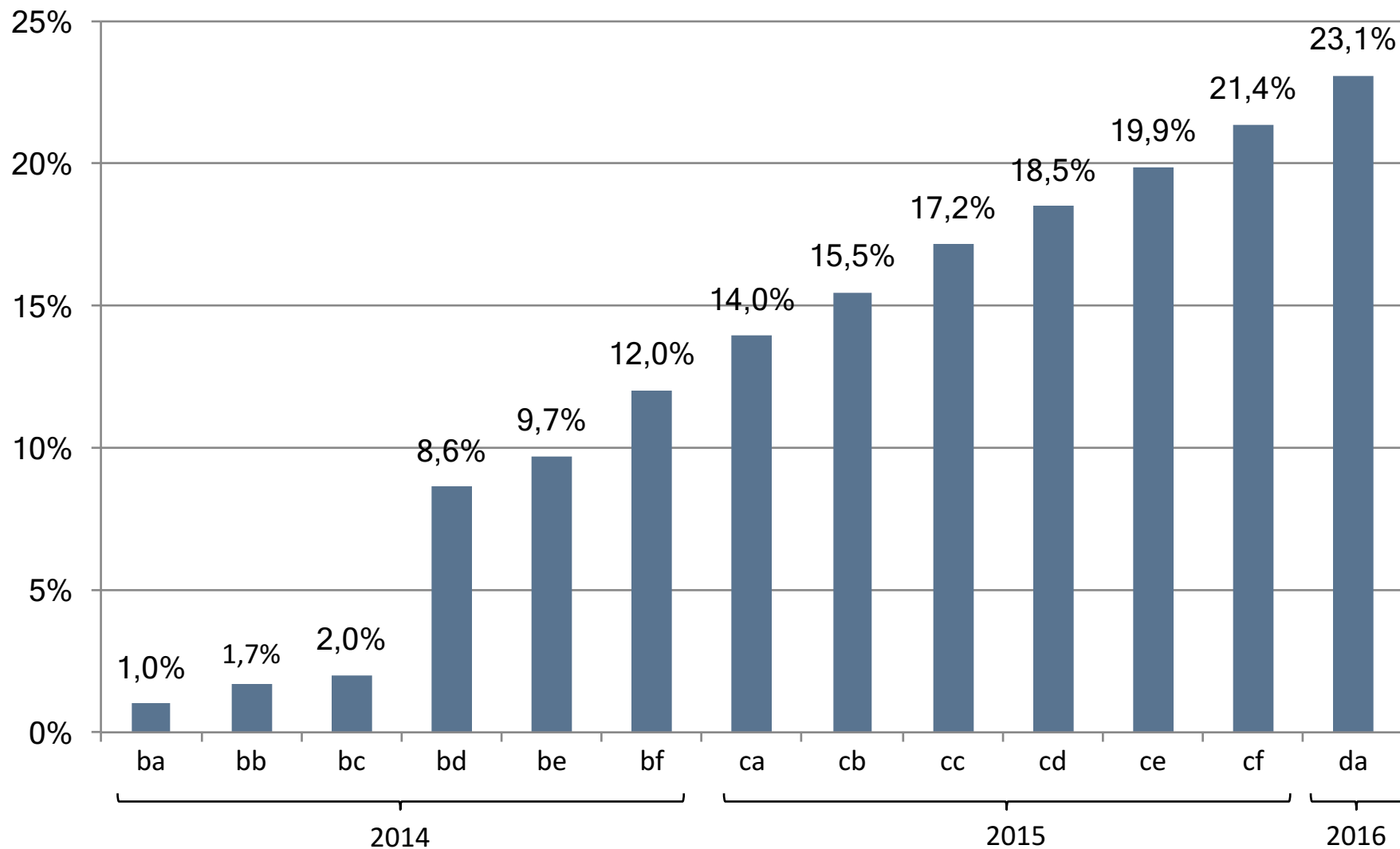
Characteristics of the face-to-face recruitment

- CAPI Interview at respondent's home
- Median interview duration: 15 min
- Fieldwork period: June 2013 - December 2013
- Fieldwork agency: TNS Infratest
- 267 interviewers

Sample: Recruitment phase and development



Attrition rates (cumulative)

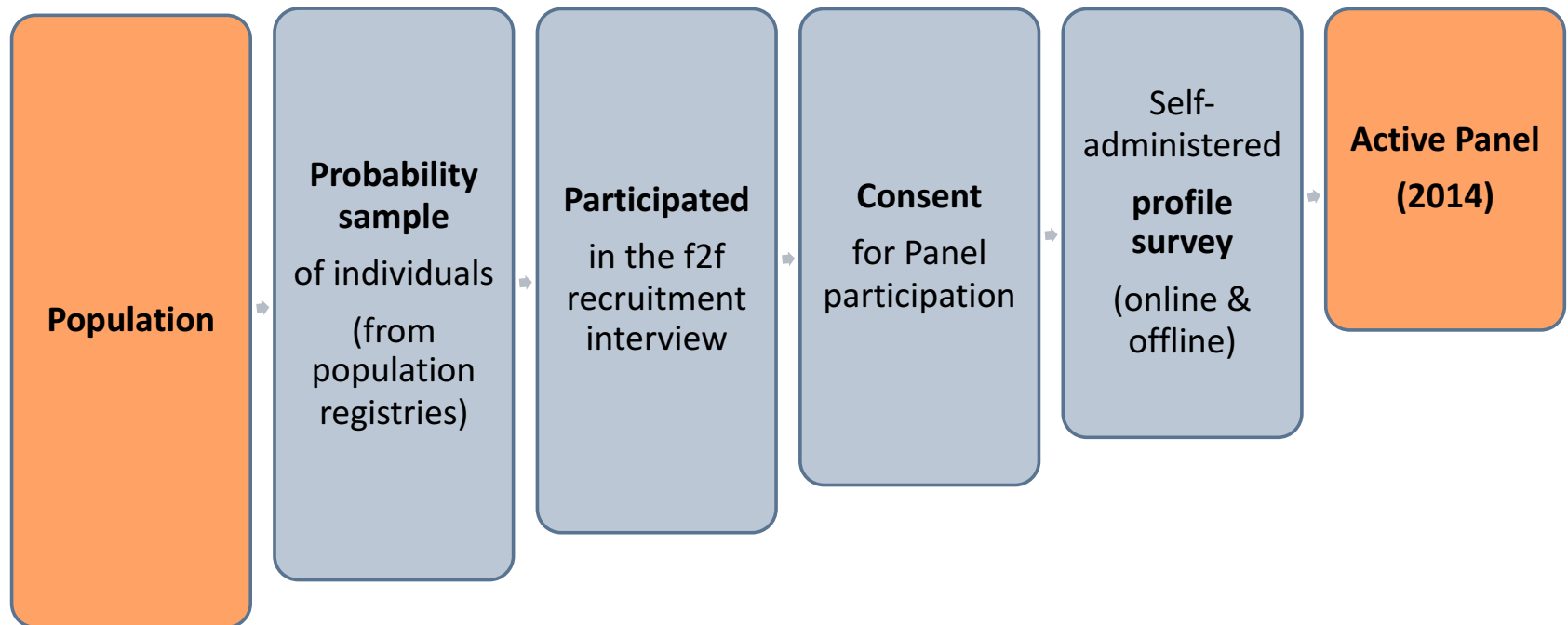


Sample Refreshment (Cohort 2)

- Recruitment question following the German General Social Survey interview (ALLBUS 2016)
- Same recruitment procedure as for the initial sample 2013
- about 3500 face-to-face interviews
- about 1700 new panelists
- Data of the new panelists will be included in the data set in mid-2017

Recruitment

Stages of the recruitment process



Representativeness (Cohort 1)

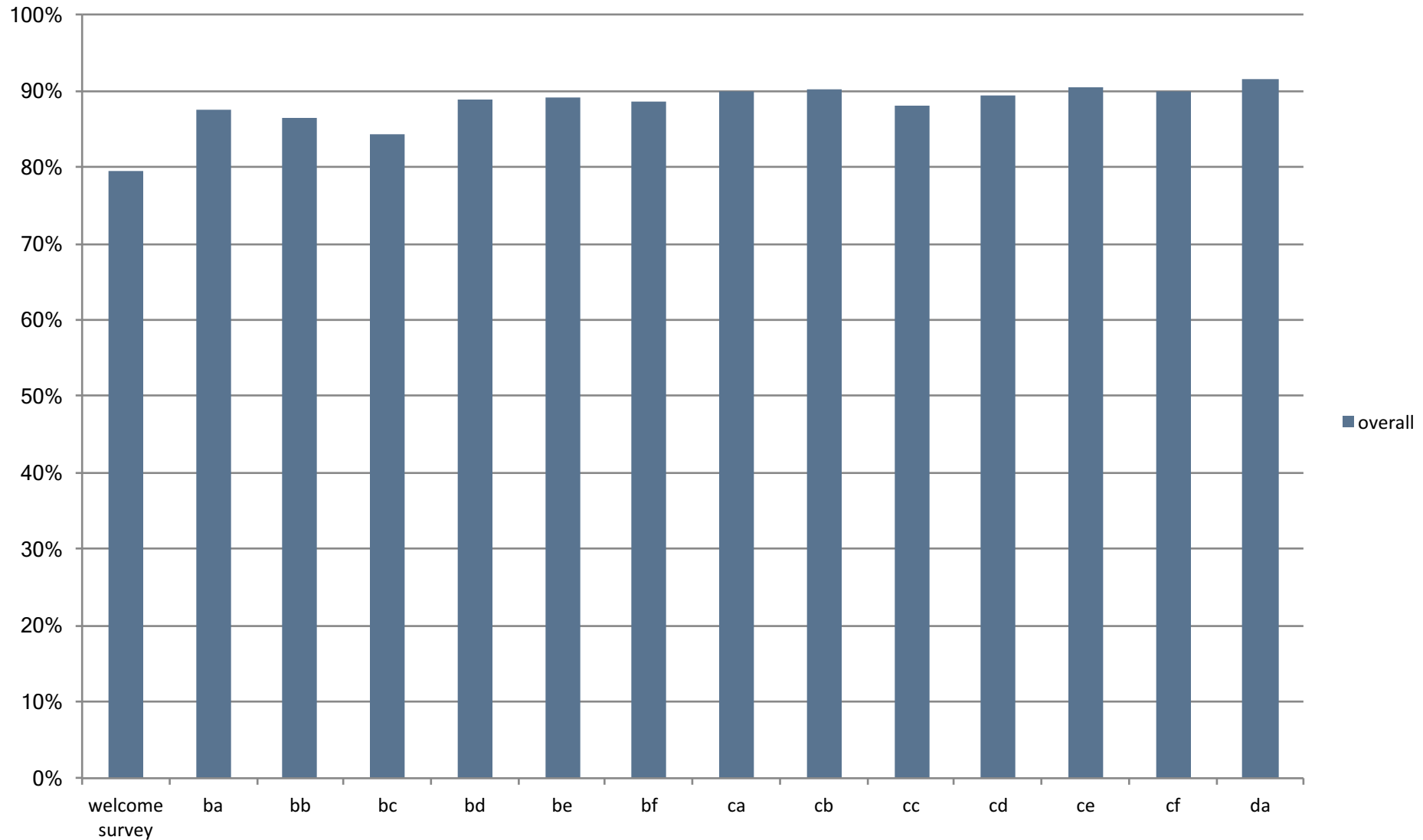
GESIS Panel & German Microcensus (%)

Group	Population (Microcensus 2013)	GESIS Panel (Starting sample 2014)	Bias
Age ≥ 65	8.1	9.3 [8.5; 10.1]	+1.2
Gender: Male	50.0	48.1 [46.7; 49.5]	-1.9
Urban area (≥ 100,000)	32.0	24.9 [23.6; 26.1]	-7.1
Education: upper secondary (Abitur)	26.0	32.1 [30.8; 33.5]	+6.1
One-person household	20.4	16.1 [15.1; 17.1]	-4.3
German citizen	89.8	94.7 [94.1; 95.4]	+4.9
Marital status: single	34.5	30.3 [29.0; 31.5]	-4.2

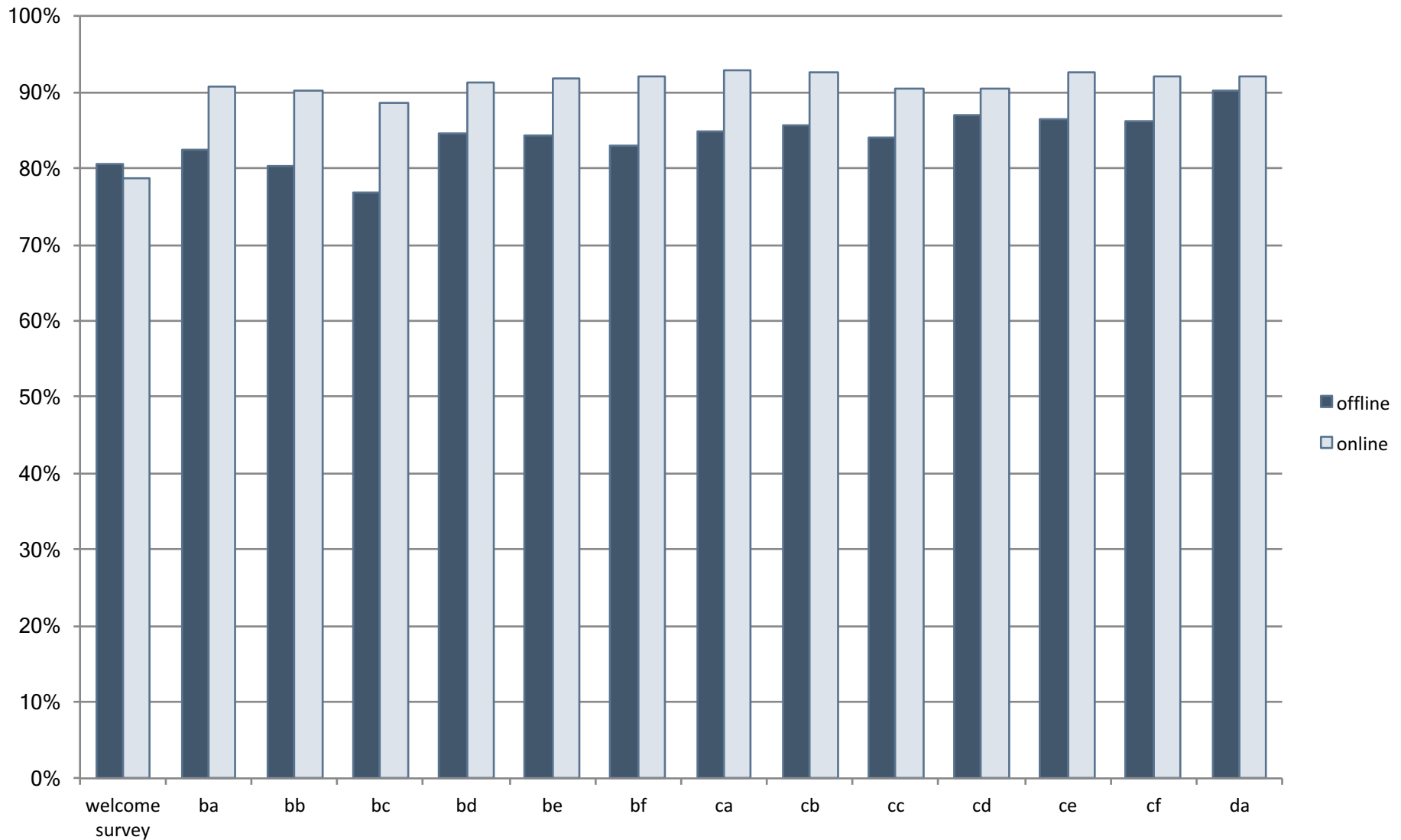
GESIS Panel Online: Representativeness

Group	Population (Microcensus 2013)	GESIS Panel Online (Starting sample 2014)	Bias
Age ≥ 65	8.1	5.9 [5.1; 6.7]	-2.2
Gender: Male	50.0	51.0 [49.3; 52.8]	+1.0
Urban area (≥ 100,000)	32.0	26.8 [25.3; 28.5]	-5.2
Education: upper secondary (Abitur)	26.0	41.2 [39.4; 43.0]	+15.2
One-person household	20.4	14.0 [12.8; 15.3]	-6.4
German citizen	89.8	95.0 [94.2; 95.8]	+5.2
Marital status: single	34.5	35.2 [33.5; 36.9]	+0.7

Completion rates (Cohort 1)



Completion rates (Cohort 1)



Representativeness (Cohort 1)

Subgroup participation rates (%)

Group	Stage 1 gross sample→ recruitment	Stage 2 recruitment→ consent	Stage 3 consent→ active panel
Total	38.6*	81.7	79.5
Age ≥ 65	37.2 (-0.3)	77.3 (-4.4)	90.7 (+11.2)
Gender: Male	38.8 (+0.2)	80.6 (-1.1)	78.6 (-0.9)
Urban area (≥ 100,000)	30.9 (-7.7)	84.9 (+3.2)	77.5 (-2.0)
Education: upper secondary (Abitur)	n/a	86.3 (+4.6)	82.6 (+3.1)
One-person household	n/a	83.0 (+1.3)	80.3 (+0.8)
German citizen	n/a	82.7 (+1.0)	80.8 (+1.3)
Marital status: single	n/a	85.6 (+3.9)	73.0 (-6.5)
Internet use	n/a	84.2 (+2.5)	79.1 (-0.4)

Duncan dissimilarity indices of the GESIS Panel, ALLBUS and ESS compared to the German Microcensus

	GESIS Panel 2013 versus Microcensus 2013		ALLBUS 2008 versus Microcensus 2008	ESS Round 5 2010 versus Microcensus 2010
	Recruitment Interview	Initial Panel		
Gender	0.67 [0.59 ; 1.93]	1.89 [0.18 ; 3.59]	0.40	2.80
Age	2.06 [1.01 ; 3.11]	3.44 [1.85 ; 5.03]	3.10	5.90
Citizenship	2.52 [1.76 ; 3.28]	4.97 [4.16 ; 5.79]	1.90	3.30
Marital Status	3.67 [2.34 ; 5.00]	4.60 [2.83 ; 6.38]	4.50	1.30
Household Size	4.72 [3.62 ; 5.82]	4.36 [3.11 ; 5.61]	2.95	6.20
Mean dissimilarity (across all five comparison dimensions)	2.73 [2.20; 3.25]	3.85 [3.08 ; 4.62]	2.57	3.90

Table 2: Dissimilarity indices of the GESIS Panel across recruitment stages in comparison to the German Microcensus 2013

	Stage 2: Recruitment Interview	Stage 3: Profile Survey	Stage 4: Initial Panel
(1) Gender	0.67 [-0.59 ; 1.93]	1.32 [-0.26 ; 2.89]	1.89 [0.18 ; 3.59]
(2) Age	2.06 [1.01 ; 3.11]	2.23 [0.91 ; 3.55]	3.44 [1.85 ; 5.03]
(3) Citizenship	2.52 [1.76 ; 3.28]	3.52 [2.70 ; 4.34]	4.97 [4.16 ; 5.79]
(4) Marital Status	3.67 [2.34 ; 5.00]	1.88 [0.41 ; 3.36]	4.60 [2.83 ; 6.38]
(5) Household Size	4.72 [3.62 ; 5.82]	4.80 [3.42 ; 6.19]	4.36 [3.11 ; 5.61]

(6)	Place of birth	1.97	3.42	5.07
		[0.98 ; 2.96]	[2.30 ; 4.54]	[3.92 ; 6.23]
(7)	Education	7.05	8.71	9.81
		[5.81 ; 8.29]	[7.30 ; 10.13]	[7.30 ; 10.13]
(8)	Household income	17.68	14.96	13.89
		[16.49 ; 18.87]	[13.6 ; 16.32]	[12.34 ; 15.44]
(1-5)	Mean dissimilarity across five comparison dimensions	2.73	2.75	3.85
		[2.20 ; 3.25]	[2.16 ; 3.34]	[3.08 ; 4.62]
(1-8)	Mean dissimilarity across all eight comparison dimensions	5.04	5.11	6.01
		[4.64 ; 5.44]	[4.63 ; 5.58]	[5.46 ; 6.55]

Data collection waves

Data collection & preparation

- Six waves per year (February, April, June, August, October, December)
- Invitation letter for online & offline participants
- Unconditional incentives: 5 € per wave (prepaid)
- Two reminder emails (online-only)
- Field period: 2 months
- Data release about 2 months after the end of the field period → immediately available for the entire scientific community (no embargo)

Target Group: Primary Researchers

GESIS Panel Questionnaire Editor (Unipark)

Back to survey menu

Questionnaire editor

Questionnaire

Paper questionnaires

Container questions

Filter list

Search and replace

Media library

Quota management

Codebook

Scale library

Language editor

Title editor

Wildcards

Preview

Print version

Lists

Systeminfo

Michael Bosnjak

Search

Search text

Questionnaire

You are editing the survey in the language "English".

View Show subpages Hide subpages Import pages

TITLE	ID	INFO	ACTIONS
first page	137009		
General info professor	1338109		
General info professor2	1338178		
Course info	1338650		
attendance and teaching language	1338632		
teaching language others	1338634		
length and distribution	1338675		
students	1338658		
teaching methods	1347840		
approach eco	1391696		
approach history	1391844		
approach history	1391687		
approach intercultural	1391846		
interdisciplinary	1391699		
interdisciplinarity	1396485		
interdisciplinary yes	1391700		
approach law	1391697		
approach political science	1391698		
approach political science	1391696		
teaching methods of the course	1345058		
teaching methods2	1338694		



Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit der Arbeit der Bundesregierung bei der Bewältigung der Wirtschaftskrise in Europa?

- ☐ Sehr zufrieden
- ☐ Zufrieden
- ☐ Teils/teils
- ☐ Unzufrieden
- ☐ Sehr unzufrieden

Zurück

Weiter

Scale options

Please note that you can not use code "0" for the scale items, except in the question types 351, 361 and 364.

Mass import scales Import scale Export scale

VARIABLE NAME	NO.	CODE	ANSWER CATEGORY	RANDOM. ZATION	MISSING VALUE	DELETE
New						
1	1	sehr wichtig				
2	2	wichtig				
3	3	mittelwichtig				
4	4	nicht so wichtig				
5	5	überhaupt-nicht wichtig				

[Dynamic answers]

Select Answers are from list (No list selected yet)

Answer options

Mass import items Assign to list Group overview

VARIABLE NAME	NO.	ITEM TEXT	TYPE	INPUT FORMAT	RANDOM. ZATION	BAC	ALWAYS VISIBLE	DELETE	REMARK CONDITION
New									
v_1402	1	Schöpfung		A					

Data collection

Home > GESIS Panel Proposal Submission Site

GESIS Panel Proposal Submission Site

The GESIS Panel is a mixed-mode (online and mail) omnibus access panel representative for the German speaking population residing in Germany and aged between 18 and 70 years. The GESIS Panel is open for the social science community. Accepted study proposals are being fielded free of charge. Furthermore, data collected will be made available to the general public.

The aim of the site you are currently visiting is to provide a framework for proposal submission and reviewing.

Before starting the submission procedure using this site, please read the 'How to Submit' section carefully.

USER

Username

Password

☐ Remember me

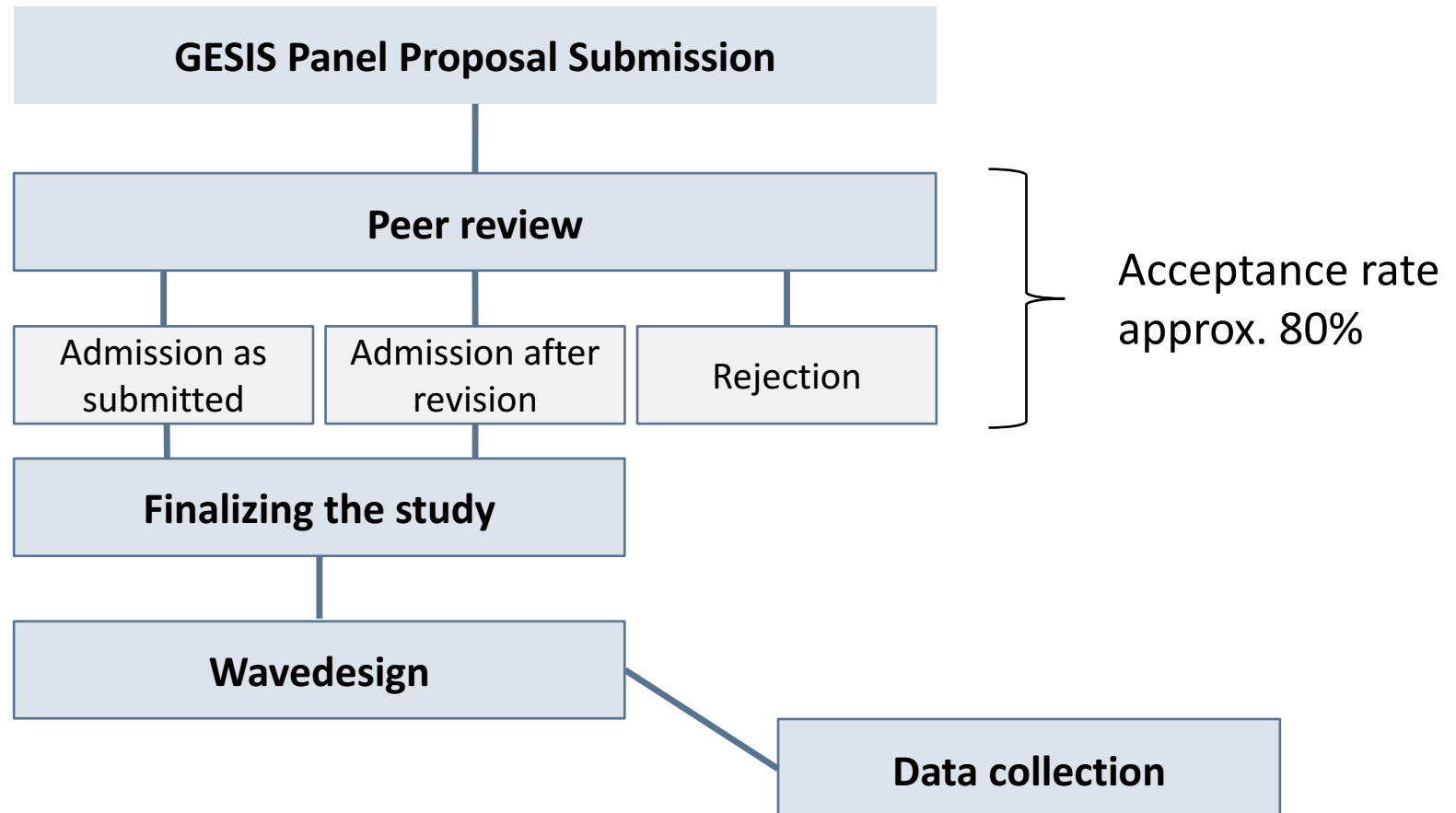
Login

Submission materials:

1. **Proposal**
filled form
2. **Questionary**
implementation in
Unipark (.gpx)
3. **Codebook**
per wave (.xls)

www.gesispanel.gesis.org/submission/

Data collection



Fast-Track Procedure

GESIS FastTrack Procedure Submission Form

Last change: October 10, 2016



Fast-Track-Submission Form

The GESIS Panel offers the possibility to submit a short questionnaire on a current topic.

The submitted questionnaire may include either

- up to three short single choice questions
- one multiple choice question with a maximum of seven items
- one open-ended question

More information on the question types is specified by the references to the [GESIS Panel Survey Style Guide](#). In contrast to full proposals this questionnaire does not have to be submitted as a Unipark questionnaire and does not undergo an external review process.


Submission Procedure

All you need is to fill in this form, as sign them and send them to [current-to](#)

	Deadline	Field Period	Data Publication
Wave ea	12/12/2016	15/02/2017 - 18/04/2017	20/06/2017
Wave eb	20/02/2017	19/04/2017 - 13/06/2017	15/08/2017
Wave ec	17/04/2017	14/06/2017 - 15/08/2017	17/10/2017
Wave ed	19/06/2017	16/08/2017 - 17/10/2017	19/12/2017

Data access

Data Usage: DBK (Archive)


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GESIS Data Catalogue 2.1


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 DataCite
DOI, ACCESS, and more data

DBKSearch 2.1 © GESIS

ZA5665: GESIS Panel - Standard Edition

Bibliographic Citation	Content	Methodology	Data & Documents	Errata & Versions
Further Remarks	Groups			
Citation	GESIS (2016): GESIS Panel - Standard Edition. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA5665 Data file Version 15.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.12588			
Study No.	ZA5665			
Title	GESIS Panel - Standard Edition			
Current Version	15.0.0, 2016-8-16, doi:10.4232/1.12588			
Date of Collection	06.2013 - 14.06.2016			
Principal Investigator/Authoring Entity, Institution	GESIS Panel Team - GESIS Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Mannheim			
Categories	<div>1 2</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Political Attitudes and BehaviorCommunity, Living EnvironmentCommunication, Public Opinion, MediaPerson, Personality, RoleNatural Environment, NatureLeisureWork and Industry			

Data dissemination portal for incremental master-dataset

Questionnaires, study descriptions, codebook, technical reports,....

ZA5665: GESIS Panel - Standard Edition

Bibliographic Citation	Content	Methodology	Data & Documents	Errata & Versions
Further Remarks	Groups			
Dataset	Number of Units: 7599 Number of Variables: 4723 Analysis System(s): SPSS, Stata			
Availability	C - Data and documents are only released for academic research and teaching after the data depositor's written authorization. For this purpose the Data Archive obtains a written permission with specification of the user and the analysis intention.			
Download of Data and Documents	<div>Download</div> <div>Datasets Questionnaires Codebooks Other Documents</div> <div>DDI Documents</div> <div>1 2 3</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">ZA5664-65_mb.pdf (Method Report) 367 KBytesZA5664-65_mb_appendix.pdf (Method Report) 20 MBytesZA5664-65_Online-Paradata.pdf (Other Document) 974 KBytesZA5664-65_r_a12.pdf wave a12 (Report) 2 MBytesZA5664-65_r_aa.pdf wave aa (Report) 784 KBytesZA5664-65_r_ab.pdf wave ab (Report) 874 KBytesZA5664-65_r_ac.pdf wave ac (Report) 902 KBytesZA5664-65_r_ba.pdf wave ba (Report) 1 MByte			

Study Description

at: A Ranking Measure of Life Satisfaction

Study Code
at

Version and date of last revision
Version 1; November 18, 2014

Study title
A Ranking Measure of Life Satisfaction

Subject classification
Economics; economic conditions and indicators; psychology; social conditions and indicators;

Keywords
Subjective well-being, life satisfaction, ranking measure, measurement

Data collection waves
ca

Principal investigators

Name(s) and affiliations of principal investigators at time of submission	Persistent digital identifier(s) of principal investigator(s)
Prof. Dr. Grischa Perino University of Hamburg	http://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/professuren/wl-oekologische-oekonomie/team/prof-dr-grischa-perino/
Sonja Köke, M.Sc. University of Hamburg	http://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/professuren/finanzwissenschaft/team/sonja-koeko/

Abstract

We suggest a new measurement method for subjective well-being (ranking measure) which we believe can capture changes in subjective well-being better than the current measurement method (level measure). Subjective well-being is often used to identify policies that are better suited than others to improve well-being in society. This requires ranking different situations in order to identify the characteristics contributing to subjective well-being by using econometric techniques. However, the current level measure potentially suffers from a severe identification problem for the sign of those contributions (Köke and Perino, 2014). This could be tested with the ranking measure we propose, asking people not to state their level on a discrete and bounded scale but rather to report changes in their well-being, i.e. to rank two situations they have experienced. We therefore would like to implement our ranking measure alongside (i.e. in the February wave) with the traditional level measure that is already part of the GESIS panel. We can then compare changes in the level measure over time with the ranking measure and check how well they are correlated. If the correlation is low, this would suggest that the level measure suffers from an identification problem for changes in life satisfaction and that further research is needed to identify a reliable measurement of life satisfaction.

Measured constructs/concepts and corresponding data collection waves

Constructs/concepts	Corresponding indicators (survey measures)	Data collection waves
Perceived change of life satisfaction since last year (in general and for certain domains of life)	Ranking measure of general life satisfaction	ca
	Ranking measure of satisfaction with own family	
	Ranking measure of satisfaction with work	
	Ranking measure of satisfaction with leisure	
	Ranking measure of satisfaction with friends	
	Ranking measure of satisfaction with neighborhood	
	Ranking measure of satisfaction with financial situation	
	Ranking measure of satisfaction with health	

Cross-references

DOI of corresponding GESIS Data Portal (DBK) entry: [10.4232/1.12245](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.12245)

References

Köke, S. and Perino, G. (2014). How to measure life satisfaction – A constructive critique. Mimco.

Comments

The last indicator in the table (Ranking measure of satisfaction with health) should only be included if the question in the GESIS Core Study on the levels of life satisfaction are also extended to include a question about health.

Codebook

Lesezeichen

- Contents
- Introduction
- + Dataset
- + Variable naming convention
- + Administrative variables
- + Recruitment Interview a11
- + Welcome Survey a12
- + Wave aa
- + Wave ab
- + Wave ac
- + Wave ba
- + Wave bb
- + Wave bc
- + Wave bd
- + Wave be
- + Wave bf
- + **Wave ca**
- + Wave cb
- + Wave cc
- + Wave cd
- + Wave ce

Wave ca - Study zb

cazb036a

Variable label Zufriedenheit Vergleichsperson Finanzen
Satisfaction comparator finances

Publication status standard edition

Question type Single Choice

Question text Wie zufrieden ist diese Person oder diese Gruppe mit der eigenen finanziellen Situation?
How satisfied is this person or group with its own financial situation?


Value labels

1	1 Sehr unzufrieden
	<i>1 Very satisfied</i>
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7 Sehr zufrieden
	<i>7 Very satisfied</i>
-22	Not in panel
-33	Unit nonresponse
-77	Not reached
-99	Item nonresponse

Between wave cazb034a

Position within wave	Online	Offline
Question Order	15	15
Page ID/Page	6482	5



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Bibliographic Citation Content Methodology **Data & Documents** Errata

Further Remarks Groups

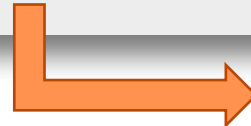
Dataset
Number of Units: 7599
Number of Variables: 3622
Analysis System(s): SPSS, Stata

Availability ⓘ
C - Data and documents are only released for academic research with specification of the user and the analysis intention.

Download of Data and Documents ⓘ

↓ **Datasets** Questionnaires Codebooks
DDI Documents

↓ [ZA5664-65_data_access.pdf](#) (User Contract) 116 K



Data Use Agreement

Regarding off-site access to data provided by GESIS

Contract number: _____
(provided by GESIS)

between

GESIS – Leibniz Institut für Sozialwissenschaften
Quadrat B2,1
68159 Mannheim

– hereafter referred to as GESIS –

and

Family name	
Given name	
E-Mail	
Telephone number	
Institution	
Business address	
Position of data recipient ¹	

– hereafter referred to as Data recipient –

Internationalization (OPPA)

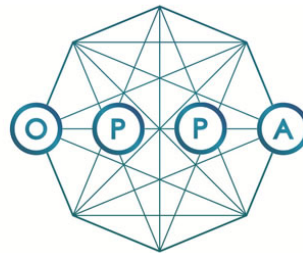
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 - ▶ Data can be collected in all countries participating in the network or in subsets of it
- Data Usage:
 - ▶ All collected microdata are made available to the research community
 - ▶ Data Usage is mostly free of charge