# Interpersonal and Cross-Cultural Incomparability in Survey Research

Gary King

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February 2, 2008

# This is not about Barry Bloom



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(Only because he made me promise!)



## Readings on Anchoring Vignettes

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- Was this massive opinion change, or was the same question interpreted differently?

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(a) Unlimited say, (b) A lot of say, (c) Some say, (d) Little say, (e) No say at all

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- "[Jane] lacks clean drinking water because the government is pursuing an
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  opposition party has promised to address the issue, but she feels it would be futile
  to vote for the opposition since the government is certain to win."

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  industrial development plan. In the campaign for an upcoming election, an
  opposition party has promised to address the issue, but she feels it would be futile
  to vote for the opposition since the government is certain to win."
- "[Moses] lacks clean drinking water. He would like to change this, but he can't
  vote, and feels that no one in the government cares about this issue. So he suffers
  in silence, hoping something will be done in the future."

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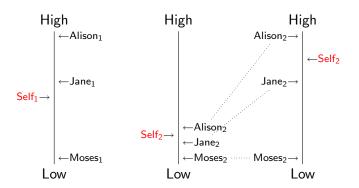
Anchoring Vignettes

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### Does $R_1$ or $R_2$ have More Political Efficacy?



- The only reason different respondents do not agree on vignette positions: Different standards
- Why assumptions hold: investigator creates Alison, Jane & Moses

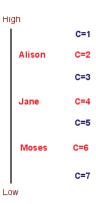
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## A Simple, Nonparametric Method

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Define self-assessments *relative* to vignettes:



## A Simple, Nonparametric Method

High C=1
Alison C=2
C=3
Jane C=4
C=5
Moses C=6
C=7
Low

Define self-assessments *relative* to vignettes:

• (Special procedures for vignette ties and inconsistencies)

# Comparing China and Mexico

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### Mexico



Opposition leader Vicente Fox elected President. 71-year rule of PRI party ends. Peaceful transition of power begins.

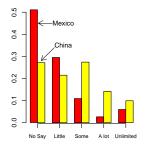
#### Plenty of political efficacy

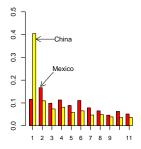


# China: How much say do you have in getting the government to address issues that interest you?



## Nonparametric Estimates of Political Efficacy





- The left graph is a histogram of the observed categorical self-assessments.
- The right graph is a histogram of C, our nonparametric DIF-corrected estimate of the same distribution.

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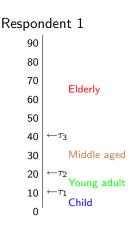
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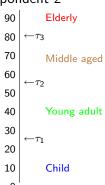
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- Too expensive, especially for public health surveys in many countries.
- A second method allows: vignettes asked of a small subset of respondents, or in a different survey

# Categorizing Years of Age



#### Respondent 2



- If thresholds vary, categorical answers are meaningless.
- Our parametric model works by estimating the thresholds.
- Vignettes provide identifying information for the  $\tau$ 's.

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### Self-Assessments v. Medical Tests

#### Self-Assessment:

In the last 30 days, how much difficulty did [you/name] have in seeing and recognizing a person you know across the road (i.e. from a distance of about 20 meters)?

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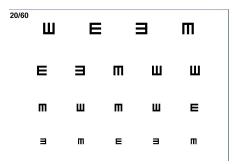
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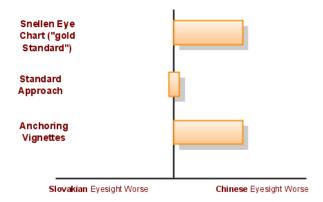
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The Snellen Eye Chart Test:



#### Vision



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  - Formalizing Philosophy

#### For More Information

# http://GKing.Harvard.edu/vign

#### Includes:

- Academic papers
- Anchoring vignette examples by researchers in many fields,
- Frequently asked questions,
- Videos
- Conferences
- Statistical software

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- 3. In other words: we allow response-category DIF but assume stem question equivalence.

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