

**Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (CSES)
Module 5: Design Report (Sample Design and Data Collection Report)**

September 14, 2016

Country: Canada
Date of Election: October 21, 2019

Prepared by: Laura Stephenson
Date of Preparation: June 10, 2019

NOTES TO COLLABORATORS:

- Where brackets [] appear, answer by placing an “X” within the appropriate bracket or brackets.
- If more space is needed to answer any question, please lengthen the document as necessary.

Collaborator(s):

Collaborators are the contact persons for election studies that appear in the CSES dataset - they are not necessarily the parties who collected the data. These collaborators and their contact information will be listed on the CSES website.

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Data Collection Organization:

Organization that conducted the survey field work/data collection:

Organization: Advanis Inc.
Address:
Suite 200, Sun Life Place
10123 99 Street
Edmonton, AB
T5J 3H1

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Funding Organization(s):

Organization(s) that funded the data collection:

Organization: Social Sciences and Research Council of Canada
Address:
350 Albert Street
Ottawa, ON K1P 6G4

Telephone: 613-992-0691
Fax:
E-Mail: webgrant@sshrc-crsh.gc.ca
Website: <https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/home-accueil-eng.aspx>

Organization:
Address:

Telephone:
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E-Mail:
Website:

Organization: Address: Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: Website:
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Archiving Organization

If appropriate, please indicate the primary location where the full, original election study dataset (not just the CSES portion) will be archived:

Organization: Canadian Opinion Research Archive Address: Queen's University Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6 Telephone: Fax: E-Mail: cora@queensu.ca Website: https://www.queensu.ca/cora/

Please indicate the date when the study is expected to be available at this archive:

December 2020

Study Design

1. Timing of the study that the CSES Module was included in:
 Post-Election Study (with interviewing starting within 6 months after the election)
 Post-Election Study (with interviewing starting more than 6 months after the election)
 Pre-Election/Post-Election Panel Study
 Between Rounds

2a. Date Post-Election Interviewing Began:

October 22, 2019

2b. Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended:

November 21, 2019

3a. Mode of interviewing for the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared:
(If multiple modes were used, please mark all that apply.)

- In person, face-to-face - using a questionnaire on paper
- In person, face-to-face - using an electronic/computerized questionnaire
- Telephone
- Mail or self-completion supplement
- Internet

3b. Was there a mode change *within* interviews (e.g., selected self-completion elements within the questionnaire)?

- No
- Yes; please provide details: All participants were interviewed by phone for the campaign period wave of the survey. They had the option to complete the post-election wave online.

4a. Was the survey part of a panel study?

- Yes
- No

4b. If the survey was part of a panel study, please describe the design of the panel study, including the date at which interviewing for each prior wave began and ended:

There were two phases of data collection. During the election campaign, telephone interviews were completed with 4,021 Canadian citizens (September 10, 2019-October 20, 2019). Interviews were not conducted on September 11, 15 or October 14. All respondents to the Campaign-Period Survey (CPS) were called or emailed after the election according to their stated preference and asked to complete the Post-Election Survey (PES) and 2,889 (72%) did so, with 2,067 (72%) completing over the phone and 822 (28%) completing online.

4c. If the survey was entirely or partly conducted via the Internet, please indicate whether it was based on an access panel (i.e. respondents were selected from a group of pre-screened panelists):

- Yes
- No

4d. If the survey was based on an Internet access panel, please describe the access panel (company, population [does it include persons without initial access to the Internet and how are they interviewed], method of recruiting members, total size of access panel, method of selecting survey respondents from the panel):

Translation

Please provide copies of questionnaires in all languages used as part of the election study deposit. For questionnaires in a language other than English, please also provide a version of each translated back into English. Note: Questions are based on those developed for the ISSP.

5. Was the questionnaire translated?
 Yes, translated by member(s) of research team
 Yes, by translation bureau
 Yes, by specially trained translator(s)
 No, not translated

6. Please list all languages used for the fielded module:

English, French

7a. If the questionnaire was translated, was the translated questionnaire assessed/checked or evaluated?

- Yes, by group discussion
 Yes, an expert checked it
 Yes, by back translation
 Other; please specify: _____
 No
 Not applicable

7b. If the questionnaire was translated, was the questionnaire pre-tested?

- Yes
 No
 Not applicable

7c. If the questionnaire was translated, were there any questions which caused problems when translating?

- Yes
 No
 Not applicable

7d. If the questionnaire was translated, please provide a list of all questions which caused problems when translating. For each question listed, describe what problems were encountered and how they were solved:

NA

Sample Design and Sampling Procedures

8. Please describe the population that your sample is meant to be representative of:

The sample component for the 2019 Canadian Election Study was designed to represent the adult population of Canada defined as: Canadian citizens 18 years of age or older who reside in one of the ten Canadian provinces (thus excluding the territories).

Eligibility Requirements

9a. Must a person be a certain age to be interviewed?

Yes

No

If yes, what ages could be interviewed?

18+

9b. Must a person be a citizen to be interviewed?

Yes

No

9c. Must a person be registered to vote to be interviewed?

Yes

No

9d. Please list any other interviewing requirements or filters used:

None

Sample Frame

10a. Were any regions of the country excluded from the sample frame?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? **0.3** %

If yes, please explain:

The territories (Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, Nunavut) were excluded from the sampling frame, as is the practice with Canadian Election Studies. The population of those areas is approximately 0.3% of the Canadian population according the Q3 and Q4 2019 population estimates (<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1710000901>).

10b. Were institutionalized persons excluded from the sample?

Yes

No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? **0.2** %

If yes, please explain:

Non-residential numbers were excluded from the sampling frame. An estimate of the size of this population is the proportion of the population that do not live in private households according to the 2016 census (0.2%).

10c. Were military personnel excluded from the sample?

- Yes
 No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

If yes, please explain:

10d. If interviews were conducted by telephone, what is the estimated percentage of households without a phone? 0.7 %

Please explain:

According to <https://crtc.gc.ca/eng/publications/reports/policymonitoring/2018/cmr1.htm> 99.3% of Canadian households either have landlines or cell phones.

10e. If interviews were conducted by telephone, were unlisted telephone numbers included in the population sampled?

- Yes
 No

If no, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

10f. If interviews were conducted via the Internet, what is the estimated percentage of households without access to the Internet? _____ %

10g. If interviews were conducted via the Internet, were provisions taken to include members of the population without access to the Internet? And if so, which?

- Yes
 No

If “Yes”, please explain:

If “No”, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

10h. Were other persons excluded from the sample frame?

- Yes
 No

If yes, what percent of the total eligible population did this exclude from the sample frame? _____ %

If yes, please explain:

10i. Please estimate the total percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame: 1.2 %

Sample Selection Procedures

11. Please describe, in your own words, how the sample for the study was selected. If the survey is part of a panel study and/or based on an Internet access panel, please also describe the original sample, from the beginning of the study.

Respondents were selected by modified random digit dialing and a birthday selection method within households. All willing respondent were recontacted for the post-election wave of the survey and were able to take that survey by phone or online (if they indicated that was their preference).

12a. What were the primary sampling units?

Households

12b. How were the primary sampling units selected?

A modified random digit dialing (RDD) procedure was used to select telephone numbers for the CPS, and for landline sample in households with more than one adult Canadian citizen, the respondent was determined by using the birthday selection method.

A dual sample frame that utilized both landline and wireless phone numbers was deployed. The dual-frame-with-overlap approach is the most widely-used approach for general population RDD sampling. The “with overlap” methodology treats the landline and wireless samples like “traditional” CATI samples, keeping everyone that qualifies. However, the survey is modified to ask the wireless sample respondents “Do you have a landline phone?” and ask the landline sample respondents “Do you have a cell phone?”. This information is used to determine the overlap of the two frames (i.e., those who have both a wireless and a landline phone) and is incorporated during the weighting to correct for the higher selection probability of the overlap group (i.e., this cohort had two opportunities to be included in the sample). As the number of Canadians that do not have a landline phone continues to grow (estimated at 36% according to the 2017 Stats Canada Survey of Household Spending), if sufficient wireless phone sample were not included the data collected would have been unlikely to be representative of the Canadian population.

To that end, the CES sample was comprised of 66% wireless telephone numbers and 34% landline telephone numbers. Relatively more wireless sample than landline sample was called, since the number of Canadian households having wireless phones (90%) is substantially higher than the number of households having landline phones (64%). The landline numbers were obtained from ASDE, a sample provider. The wireless numbers were obtained from a list of randomly generated telephone numbers from across the country. The likelihood of being interviewed for the CES varied by province of residence (residents of the smaller provinces have a greater chance of being interviewed). In order to

provide unbiased estimates for both phone ownership type (landline only / wireless only / both landline and wireless) and province, it is necessary to correct for these unequal probabilities of selection by weighting the data results.

To select numbers Advanis employs a modified form of random digit dialling. All telephone numbers in Canada consist of an area code, a “central office code” or exchange (the first three digits of the telephone number), and a suffix or “bank” (the last four digits of the number).

As mentioned, landline records were obtained from ASDE. The RDD frame of ASDE is based on a complete analysis of 120 million phone numbers listed in North American phone books, and the geocoding of all telephone exchanges (area code + three first digits of phone number xxx-xxx) in each country. This analysis is redone every 6 months with each issue of the Acxiom Infobases electronic database of phone numbers. The electronic directories are supplemented by the Telcordia list of all working exchanges in North America which is issued every month. Advanced sampling procedures ensure that records drawn from the ASDE RDD sample database are random and representative of the total population of available landline numbers.

The wireless sample was generated internally by Advanis. The approach to generating the wireless sample is pre-dialing phone numbers in blocks of exchanges that are assigned to wireless numbers to verify their service status. In-service records are added to the wireless sample list from which samples can be randomly drawn. The list is refreshed and augmented on an ongoing basis.

As well as household telephone numbers, the landline and wireless sample includes “not-in-service” and “non-residential” telephone numbers, as a result of the constantly changing nature of the landline and wireless sample lists. Typically, non-household numbers are identified the first time the interviewer calls, at which point the recruiting process is ceased and the call coded based on its outcome (“not-in-service”, “non-residential”, “Fax”, etc.). Most of the interviewer’s subsequent efforts are then directed at randomly selecting a respondent and encouraging the respondent to complete the interview.

12c. Were the primary sampling units randomly selected?

Yes

No

Please explain how the units were randomly selected. If the units were not randomly selected, please provide a justification for why the units were not randomly selected.

Modified random digit dialing.

13. Were there further stages of selection?

Yes

No

13a. If there were further stages of selection, what were the sampling units at each of the additional stages?

Individuals

13b. If there were further stages of selection, how were the sampling units selected at each of the additional stages?

The second stage of the sample selection process was to determine the eligibility of the person answering the phone and, in the case of landline sample, the random selection of a respondent from the selected household. To be eligible for the interview the respondent had to be an adult (18 years of age or older) and a Canadian citizen.

13c. If there were further stages of selection, were units at each of these stages randomly selected?

Yes

No

Please explain how the units were randomly selected. If the units were not randomly selected, please provide a justification for why the units were not randomly selected.

If there was more than one eligible person in the household at a landline phone number, the person with the next birthday was requested as the survey respondent. The birthday selection method was used as it ensures a random selection of respondents and is a much less intrusive way to start an interview than asking about the number of people in the household, thus making it easier for the interviewer to secure the respondent's cooperation.

14a. How were individual respondents identified and selected in the final stage?

Birthday selection method.

14b. Could more than one respondent be interviewed from a single household?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

It would be possible that individuals contacted on their cellphones could have either lived in the same household or lived in the same household as someone selected by the landline procedure.

15. Did the sample design include clustering at any stage?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

16. Did the sample design include stratification?

Definition: Stratification involves the division of the population of interest according to certain characteristics (for instance: geographic, political, or demographic). Random selection then occurs within each of the groups that result.

Yes

No

If yes, please describe (please include the list of characteristics used for stratification, and in the case of multi-stage selection processes the stage[s] at which stratification occurred):

The sample was stratified by province. We targeted 20% of the sample from each of Ontario, Quebec, the Prairies (Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta), the Atlantic provinces (divided evenly among Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland) and British Columbia.

17. Was quota sampling used at any stage of selection?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

18. Was substitution of individuals permitted at any stage of the selection process or during fieldwork?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

19. Under what circumstances was a household designated non-sample? Please check all that apply:

Non-residential sample point

All members of household are ineligible

Housing unit is vacant

No answer at housing unit after a minimum of 6 callbacks (**Note: cutoff points started at 6, after which a message was left if possible, but was later extended to gather more sample.**)

Other (Please explain):

20. Were non-sample replacement methods used?

Yes

No

Please describe:

21a. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a random digit dial (RDD) sample?
 Yes
 No

21b. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a listed sample?
 Yes (Note: List-assisted RDD)
 No

21c. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a dual frame sample?
 Yes
 No

If yes, what % list frame ___ 100% _____ and what % RDD _____

(Note: The sample included 66% wireless telephone numbers, and those were found through RDD and a list of working numbers used by Advanis to call cellphones. The landline sample (34%) was taken from an RDD sample database provided by ASDE.)

22. For surveys conducted by mail, was the sample a listed sample?
 Yes
 No

Please describe:

23. For surveys conducted on the Internet, did respondents self-select into the survey, at any stage?
 Yes
 No

Please explain:

Incentives

24a. Prior to the study, was a letter sent to the respondent?
 Yes
 No

(If yes, please provide a copy of the letter.)

24b. Prior to the study, was a payment sent to the respondent?
 Yes
 No

If yes, please describe (including amount of payment):

24c. Prior to the study, was a token gift sent to the respondent?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe:

24d. Did respondent receive an additional payment after their participation? (Do not include any payment made prior to the study.)

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe (including amount of payment):

24e. Were any other incentives used?

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe:

Interviewers

25. Please describe the interviewers (e.g., age, level of education, years of experience):

Advanis does not document or keep track of interviewer age and education. Their average interviewer tenure is 4.4 years.

26. Please provide a description of interviewer training. If possible please differentiate between general interviewer training and study-specific components:

26a. Please provide a description of the content, structure and time used for general training of interviewers:

Upon being hired by Advanis, interviewers must complete an extensive training program based on short (less than 10 minutes) video segments. Short video segments are used in order to retain the attention of interviewers. Each video segment is followed by a 5 question online quiz. During the training program, interviewers cover all aspects of the interviewing role including:

- 1. The Interviewer Policies and Procedures Handbook**
- 2. Basic Overview of Market and Social Policy Research**
- 3. Listening to and Monitoring Recordings**
- 4. Logging On to Field Track (Advanis' CATI platform)**
- 5. Tour of Field Track through Team Supervisor's Eyes**
- 6. How to Set Call backs in Field Track**
- 7. A Quiz**
- 8. Cold Call Training**

To ensure a high response rate and an excellent interview quality, our interviewers are trained to use various interviewing techniques. Apart from maintaining a professional attitude, our interviewers must also be convincing, read word for word, take notes, probe deeper on semi-open and open questions, systematically confirm the information given, and listen to the respondent.

- **Convincing:** Due to the fact that Canadians are frequently solicited by phone, it is difficult for the average person to differentiate between a telemarketing call and a social research survey. Our interviewers read the introduction carefully, accentuate key words, and attempt to encourage the respondents to participate. Steps that are taken by our interviewers include clearly repeating the survey's objectives, clarifying its importance, noting its confidentiality, identifying the client, indicating the average length of the interview, and offering the contact details of a member of the client's team in order to verify the validity of the survey. This technique reduces the refusal rate associated with misunderstandings without putting too much pressure on the respondent.
- **Word for word:** Reading questions word for word allows for improved quality and homogeneity from interview to interview, while reducing the subjective "human factor" that can negatively impact telephone surveys. Our interviewers take care to adopt a conversational tone that helps put the respondents at ease and which can have a positive impact on the response rate as well. They are careful not to read questions like robots, instead they are trained and coached to maintain a pleasant and conversational tone.
- **Taking notes:** Interviewers must manage cases that may be contacted multiple times before the end of the study, and as a result, taking notes is an integral part of ensuring continuity from interviewer to interviewer. We use specific abbreviations to denote the selection, the identity of the respondent, and all other relevant information that could help to avoid a refusal.
- **Probing on open questions (if required):** It is the interviewer's responsibility to properly probe on open-ended questions. It is sometimes necessary to encourage the respondent to reflect on their answers to obtain additional information, while at the same time being careful not to guide them to a response. This improves the volume of information and inevitably improves the quality of the study's results.
- **Confirming information given:** When interviewers ask for information such as names or addresses, it is important to confirm the information with the respondent by repeating the responses. The phonetic alphabet is used when necessary.
- **Listening to the respondent:** The interviewer must follow the interview script and never attempt to suggest an answer to a respondent. That being said, it is still important to listen to the respondent in order to discern if a misunderstanding regarding a particular question has occurred. The interviewer must also adapt their behavior to the needs of the respondent (slower reading, louder speech, reaffirm confidentiality clauses or the survey's objectives, etc.). Once again, this technique is critical to achieve a high response rate and high quality interviews.

- **Regular oversight of data quality: CATI questionnaires, by their very nature, lend themselves to instantaneous and restrictive coding. The answers given over the course of an interview serves as the foundation for the interview's structure. In other words, a respondent will only be asked the questions that their previous responses have indicated are appropriate, and nothing more. In addition to the intrinsic validation of the data collected through Advanis' proprietary tool – Field Trac, we also validate up to 5% of the interviews by reviewing recordings. Further, the first five interviews given by each interviewer will be validated to ensure they completely understand the questionnaire.**

Upon completion of the training, interviewers spend time calling on some of our simplest surveys to gain confidence before graduating to more difficult surveys.

Interviewer training continues throughout each project, although less correction is needed as interviewers gain project experience. Call centre Team Supervisors monitor calls live from their workstations. They can hear both what the interviewer and respondent are saying and view the survey as the interviewer pages through it. Team Supervisors can interject during an interview via instant messaging (a proprietary system that Advanis has built into the survey engine so that it cannot be ignored, but is also not intrusive as it does not pop up over top of the survey window). Of course, Team Supervisors can also speak to the interviewer after the survey is finished providing coaching or reinforcing the project's briefing notes. Lastly, Team Supervisors can listen to digital recordings of every interview afterwards—including interviews that did not result in a completed survey—to identify ways that interviewers could increase response rate and/or ensure that they are screening respondents according to the script.

26b. Please provided a description of the content, structure and time used for training interviewers in the specifics of the study within which CSES was run:

Every Advanis project includes a specific training session at the outset of the project and when any new interviewer is added to the project team. These sessions include the following elements:

- **Presentation of project briefing notes to the interviewers by the Project Manager**
 - **Notes include such things as the objective of the study, key questions, explanations of more complicated questions, and items to be sensitive to;**
- **Review of the survey(s) in test mode (not with a live respondent) by the interviewers; and**
- **Opportunities for interviewers to ask questions to the Project Manager and Research Manager.**

The briefing is conducted through a live session with Team Supervisors and interviewers to allow for questions, answers, and clarification.

A help screen that is accessible at any time via the survey interface (in a pop-up window) includes the project briefing notes, which are continually augmented as new information is

received from the client or from interviewers and supervisors as they experience and monitor calls. Interviewers can also use a secure, live chat to ask supervisors questions during an interview without interrupting the flow of the interview.

Contacts

27a. What was the average number of contact attempts made per household, for the entire sample?

3.09 for campaign period wave, 2.4 for post-election wave

27b. For households where contact was made, what was the average number of contact attempts prior to first contact?

Attempts	CPS		PES	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	1313	32.7%	604	29.2%
2	918	22.8%	465	22.5%
3	497	12.4%	312	15.1%
4	368	9.2%	206	10.0%
5	284	7.1%	125	6.0%
6	207	5.1%	121	5.9%
7-9	343	8.5%	187	9.0%
10-15	91	2.3%	47	2.3%
Total	4,021	100%	2,067	100%

27c. During the field period, how many contacts were made with the household before declaring it a **non-sample**?

At least 6 callbacks.

28d. During the field period, how many contacts were made with the household before declaring it a **non-interview**?

A minimum of 6.

28e. During the field period, what were the maximum number of days over which a household was contacted?

Up to 41 days.

28f. During the field period, did interviewers vary the time of day at which they re-contacted the household?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

In order to maximize the chances of getting a completed interview from each telephone number, call attempts were made during the day and the evening - for both week and weekend days. In the CPS, typically between two and four call attempts were made each day (split between day and evening hours) during the first four days that a sample was released.

Refusal Conversion

29a. Were efforts made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed?

Yes

No

Please describe:

29b. Were respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed sent a letter persuading them to take part?

Yes

No

(If yes, please provide a copy of the letter or letters.)

If yes, please describe:

29c. Was payment offered to respondents who were reluctant to take part?

Yes

No

If yes, how much?

29d. Were respondents who were reluctant to take part turned over to a more experienced interviewer?

Yes

No

29e. What was the maximum number of re-contacts used to persuade respondents to be interviewed?

Respondents who refused to be interviewed were not re-contacted.

29f. Were any other methods used to persuade respondents reluctant to be interviewed to take part?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

Interview/Survey Verification

Definition: Interview/survey verification is the process of verifying that an interview was conducted and that the survey was administered to the correct respondent, for quality control purposes.

30. Was interview/survey verification used?

- Yes
- No

If yes, please describe the method(s) used:

If yes, please indicate the percent of completed surveys that were verified: _____ %

Note: ~10% of interviews were listened to by a supervisor.

Response Rate

Note: If multiple modes of interviewing were used for the post-election survey in which the CSES Module appeared, please repeat the following questions as appropriate for each of the modes used.

31. What was the response rate of the survey that the CSES Module appeared in? Please show your calculations. (If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the response rate of the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

Of the 95,424 telephone numbers included in the sample, 53,624 were identified as being eligible households (completions [n=4,021] + refusals [n=44,304] + call backs [n=5,299], see table below). Non-eligible households (where the respondent was unable to speak English or French, was not physically or mentally healthy enough to complete the interview, was not a Canadian citizen, etc. [n=2,463]), and non-residential and not-in-service numbers ([n=14,746]) accounted for 17,209 of the telephone numbers. It was not possible to determine the eligibility status for 24,591 of the sample telephone numbers. For response rate calculations, it was assumed that the proportion of these sample records which were eligible was the same as it was in the rest of the sample.

Final Sample Disposition and Response Rate: 2019 CPS

Results	Number	Percent
Completions	4,021	4.2%
Outbound completions	3,854	
Inbound completions	167	
Refusals	44,304	46.4%
Call backs	5,299	5.6%
Ill/language problem/absent/not a citizen	2,463	2.6%
Not-in-service & non-residential	14,746	15.5%
Eligibility not determined (Did not answer)	24,591	25.8%

Total sample of numbers	95,424	100%
Total number of households determined eligible	53,624	
Total number of households determined not eligible	17,209	
Household eligibility rate	0.75704827	
Estimated number of eligible households	72,241	
Response rate	5.6%	
Completion rate	7.5%	completions / known eligibles
Participation rate	8.3%	completions / (completions + refusals)

This proportion, or “household eligibility rate” was 0.757 (eligibles [53,624]/(eligibles [53,624] + not eligibles [17,209]) = 0.75704827). The estimated total number of eligibles was then computed as 72,241 (53,624 + [0.757 x 24,591] = 72,241). Dividing the number of completions (4,021) by the estimated number of eligibles (72,241) gives a final response rate of 5.6 percent.

32. Please provide the following statistics for the survey that the CSES Module appeared in. (If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please report the statistics for the first wave of the study, even if the CSES Module did not appear in that wave.)

Results	Number	Percent
Completions	4,021	4.2%
Outbound completions	3,854	
Inbound completions	167	
Refusals	44,304	46.4%
Call backs	5,299	5.6%
Ill/language problem/absent/not a citizen	2,463	2.6%
Not-in-service & non-residential	14,746	15.5%
Eligibility not determined (Did not answer)	24,591	25.8%
Total sample of numbers	95,424	100%
Total number of households determined eligible	53,624	
Total number of households determined not eligible	17,209	
Household eligibility rate	0.75704827	
Estimated number of eligible households	72,241	
Response rate	5.6%	
Completion rate	7.5%	completions / known eligibles
Participation rate	8.3%	completions / (completions + refusals)

- A. Total number of households in sample:
- B. Number of valid households:
- C. Number of invalid (non-sample) households:
- D. Number of households of unknown validity:
- E. Number of completed interviews:
- F. Number of partial interviews: CPS: 111; PES:
64
- G. Number of refusals and break-offs:
- H. Number non-contact (never contacted):
- I. Other non-response:

The sum of B+C+D should equal the value of A. If not, please describe why:

If statistic D (number of households of unknown validity) has a value greater than zero (0), please estimate the proportion of households of unknown validity that are valid:

The sum of E+F+G+H+I should equal the value of B. If not, please describe why:

If statistic I has a value greater than zero (0), please describe what cases fall into this category:

33. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, how many waves were conducted prior to the wave that included the CSES Module?

One.

34. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, what was the total panel attrition between the first wave of the study and the wave that included the CSES Module? Please show your calculations.

4021 completed the campaign period wave and 2889 completed the post-election wave. 2889/4021=71.8% participation. Therefore the attrition rate was 28.2%.

35. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please provide the number of completed interviews for the wave that included the CSES Module:

2889

36. If the CSES Module appeared in a panel study, please provide the following statistics for panel attrition by age and education. In each cell, indicate the percent of all completed interviews in each category for the indicated wave.

Age	First wave of study	Wave that included CSES
18-25	7.24%	6.16%
26-40	23.18%	21.32%
41-64	45.21%	45.52%
65 and over	24.37%	27%

Education	First wave of study	Wave that included CSES
None	.07%	.1%
Incomplete primary	.52%	.49%
Primary completed	1.3%	.87%
Incomplete secondary	4.34%	4.09%
Secondary completed	13.94%	12.77%
Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational	27.98%	27.76%
(Note: some and complete combined)		
University incomplete	8.7%	8.92%
University degree	43.14%	45.0%

***Note: Those who did not answer or refused the education question were excluded from the calculation.**

Post-Survey Adjustment Weights

37. Are weights necessary to make the sample representative of the population being studied?

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

Because of stratification and the dual-frame (cell/landline) sample weights are required. Separate weights for the post-election survey were developed so that the CSES module could be more representative of the population.

38. Are weights included in the data file?

Yes

No

39. If weights are included in the data file, please describe in detail how the weights were constructed:

In order to produce national estimates it is necessary to correct for both the province of residence and the phone ownership type as these are both factors that influenced the sample design for the Canadian Election Study. In order to determine the phone ownership type and hence the probability of inclusion of a particular respondent in the study, each

respondent was asked at the end of the CPS if they have a wireless phone (if they completed on landline) or a landline phone (if they completed on wireless). Respondents were then assigned an ownership type of landline only, wireless only, both, or refused/don't know (if they did not answer the question about additional phone lines). Population proportions among the 10 provinces were taken from the 2016 Census and 2017 data for phone ownership by province was used to create a joint probability for phone ownership among each of the provinces. Respondents who refused to provide details about their phone ownership were given a phone ownership type population proportion equal to their sample proportion within province, so as not to artificially create population proportions for this subset. Weights are calculated by dividing the population proportion by the sample proportion for each subgroup, so that each is "adjusted up" or "adjusted down" in the overall picture to provide a sample distribution representative of the joint population proportion on the province and phone ownership metrics.

40a. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

See information in 39.

40b. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to match known demographic characteristics of the population?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

See note above.

40c. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to correct for non-response?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

40d. If weights are included in the data file, are the weights designed to correct to the official election results?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

41. Comparison of Completed Interviews to Population (please provide as percentages of the total):

Characteristic	<u>Population Estimates</u>	<u>Completed Interviews</u>	
		<u>Unweighted Distribution</u>	<u>Weighted Distribution</u>
<u>Age</u>			
18-25	12.61%	7.24%	6.07%
26-40	24.50%	23.18%	21.94%
41-64	41.78%	45.21%	45.81%
65 and over	21.11%	24.37%	26.18%
<u>Education</u>			
None	18.3%	.07%	.12%
Incomplete Primary	%	.52%	.53%
Primary Completed	%	1.3%	1.02%
Incomplete Secondary	%	4.34%	3.67%
Secondary Completed	26.5 %	13.94%	12.32%
Post-Secondary Trade/ Vocational (Note: some and complete combined)	41.8%	27.98%	26.84%
University Incomplete	%	8.7%	8.22%
University Degree	23.3%	43.14%	47.27%
<u>Gender</u>			
Male	49.11%	56.52%	56.77%
Female	50.89%	43.48%	43.23%

*Note: Those who answered “other” to the gender question are not included in the calculations.

*The data provided are for the post-election wave only.

*From the Census for education, distribution is for “Highest certificate, diploma or degree for the population aged 15 years and over in private households - 25% sample data.” Categories are not provided for primary school or “some” schooling. “None” refers to “No certificate, diploma or degree.”

42. Please indicate the source of the population estimates in the prior question. English language sources are especially helpful. Include website links or contact information if applicable.

Canadian Census 2016

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/dt-td/Rp-eng.cfm?TABID=2&LANG=E&A=R&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=01&GL=-1&GID=1235625&GK=1&GRP=1&O=D&PID=109523&PRID=0&PTYPE=109445&S=0>

[&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2016&THEME=115&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=&D1=0&D2=0&D3=0&D4=0&D5=0&D6=0](#)

<https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=01&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&SearchText=Canada&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&B1=Education&TABID=1&type=1>