

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

September 14, 2016

Country: the Netherlands Date of Election: 15-17 March 2021 Prepared by: Tom van der Meer Date of Preparation: 10-8-2022

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: I&O Research

Address:

Piet Heinkade 55

1019 GM Amsterdam

Telephone: +31 20 308 4800

Fax:

E-Mail: info@ioresearch.nl

Website: www.ioresearch.nl

Organization: CENTERDATA

Address:

PO Box 90153

5000 LE Tilburg, the Netherlands

Telephone: +31 13 466 2243

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E-Mail: b.cuelenaere@uvt.nl

Website: www.centerdata.nl

Funding Organization(s):

Organization(s) that funded the data collection:

Organization: Dutch Research Council / NWO

Address:

Laan van Nieuw Oost-Indië 300,

2593 CE Den Haag

Telephone: +31 70 344 0640

Fax:

E-Mail:

Website: www.nwo.nl

Organization: Netherlands Ministry for Interior Affairs
Address:
Postbus 20011
2500 EA Den Haag
Telephone: +31 70 426 6426
Fax:
E-Mail:
Website: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/ministeries/ministerie-van-binnenlandse-zaken-en-koninkrijksrelaties>

Organization: Statistics Netherlands
Address:
Henri Faasdreef 312
2492 JP Den Haag
Telephone:
Fax:
E-Mail:
Website: www.cbs.nl

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: Data Archiving and Networked Services
Address:
Anna van Saksenlaan 51
2593 HW The Hague
Telephone: +31 70 349 4450
Fax:
E-Mail: info@dans.knaw.nl
Website: <https://dans.knaw.nl/en/>

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

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:
March 18 2021

2b. Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended:
May17 2021

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:

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:

We had two modes of data collection:

1. A fresh sample provided by Statistics Netherlands (similar to DPES2017), collected via CAWI in two waves by I&O Research.
2. An established panel (LISS) based on a sample by Statistics Netherlands, collected via CAWI in multiple waves by CENTERDATA (similar to DPES2017).

For all details on the LISS-panel (which started in 2007), please see the extensive correspondence on this matter over the last 1.5 years between the CSES team and the DPES team.

The LISS-panel consists of one initial sample launched in 2007, and several refreshment samples. Except for 2011, these refreshment samples were stratified to oversample underrepresented groups. In all instances, the refreshment samples were stratified on household type, age, and ethnicity (as well as their interactions). The level of stratification is based on a comparison of the skewness of the sample vav the population. Statistics Netherlands is closely involved in this process.

Sometimes scholars approach Centerdata to follow up on the previous DPES with additional question(s) in later waves. That does not affect data collection of DPES.

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. One sample (I&O) is completely fresh. The other sample (LISS/Centerdata) is based on a sample by Statistics Netherlands in 2007, followed by refreshment samples in later years.
- 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):

Part of the sample consisted of members of the ongoing 'LISS-panel' (Langlopemde Internet Studies voor de Sociale wetenschappen). The LISS-panel is managed by research agency CentERdata and consists of 5,000 households. Participants were selected mainly based on probability sampling by Statistics Netherlands (CBS) to obtain a nationally representative sample. The members of the LISS-panel participate in regular online questionnaire over an extended period of time. To reach people without a computer or Internet access, the LISS-panel gives respondents the possibility to lend an easy-to-use computer with free Internet-access.

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:

Dutch.

Translation into English was post-hoc, and only for secondary use of collected data.

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:

Sample Design and Sampling Procedures

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

Everyone who was eligible to vote in the Dutch Parliamentary Elections of 2017 and who reside in the Netherlands at that moment.

The sample was drawn from the following population: all individuals who are 18 years of age or older on the election date March 17, 2021, have a Dutch nationality, are registered in the Personal Records Database (BRP), reside in the Netherlands and do not belong to an institutional household

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

This is not really an appropriate category in the Netherlands

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

NA

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? _____ %

If yes, please explain:

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? <1 %

If yes, please explain:

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? _____ %

Please explain:

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? 2 %

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:

1. For the fresh sample (via I&O research), we sent out the invitation and the option of paper assisted self-interviews. After one week, the respondents who had not yet participated received a reminder together with the paper questionnaire. [In a few instances, we received two completed questionnaires: one in paper and one digitally. In those cases we only included the questionnaire in which most of the questions were answered. If that was equal, we included only the questionnaire that was completed first.]
2. For the LISS-panel (Centerdata), panel members who did not yet have internet access are provided with that access by the panel.

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 %

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.

We had two parallel tracks in our data collection, both primarily using CAPI interviewing.

A first group of respondents was approached by I&O research. These respondents were selected using a probability sample of all eligible Dutch voters that was provided by Statistics Netherlands (CBS). Participants were offered a modest financial compensation.

A second group of respondents was member of the ongoing 'LISS-panel' (Langlopende Internet Studies voor de Sociale wetenschappen). The LISS-panel is managed by research agency CentERdata and consists of 5,000 households. Participants were selected based on probability sampling by Statistics Netherlands (CBS) to obtain a nationally representative sample. Regular refreshment samples have been drawn by Statistics Netherlands to compensate for over-time skewness of the LISS-panel. Within households, as many members as possible are asked to participate, from a minimum age of 16. Participants are offered financial compensation for each questionnaire they fill in.

12a. What were the primary sampling units?

For the fresh sample (I&O Research): individual voters

For the LISS-panel (Centerdata): households are the primary sampling units for the panel; individuals are the primary sampling unit for DPES in the LISS-panel

12b. How were the primary sampling units selected?

For the fresh sample: As a probability sample of the eligible Dutch population, based on registry data by Statistics Netherlands

For the LISS-panel: Households are selected as a probability sample of all Dutch households, based on registry data by Statistics Netherlands. Within these households as many 16+ members as willing participate. DPES drew a random sample of individuals (eligible Dutch population) from this panel.

12c. Were the primary sampling units randomly selected?

Yes

No

Statistics Netherlands is able to randomly select sampling units from their registry data,

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?

Within the LISS-panel we randomly selected individual respondents.

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

At all stages, units were sampled randomly. This also applies to respondents within households in the LISS-panel.

So-called 'sleepers' continued to be approached with this survey. Sleepers are only excluded after a lengthy 8-month procedure. After 2 months of inactivity, they are reminded. After 3 months they receive a phone call and are offered a further incentive. After 7 months they receive a letter. After 8 months they are eliminated from the sample.

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.

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

For the data collection within the LISS-panel: Respondents were selected randomly from the full sample of panel members.

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

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

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):

There was a parallel data collection among members of ethnic minority groups in the Netherlands using a similar questionnaire (DEMES), but that is not part of the CSES data collection. I mention it here to avoid potential confusion

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:

Not applicable, sample units were individual voters, not households.

- Non-residential sample point
 All members of household are ineligible
 Housing unit is vacant
 No answer at housing unit after _____ callbacks
 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

No

21c. For surveys conducted by telephone, was the sample a dual frame sample?

Yes

No

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

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):

In the LISS-panel respondents receive an amount that is relative to the length of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was broken up in three parts of roughly 30 minutes each. Respondents receive 7,50 euro for filling in each 30 minute questionnaire.

In the fresh sample (I&O Research) respondents receive 5 euro for the pre-wave and 5 euro for the post-wave. We raised the incentive when we had to approach potential respondents multiple times before the pre-wave (to 15 euro, in which case they were also offered 15 euro for the post-wave). We raised the incentive to 25 euro in the final approach of the post-wave.

24e. Were any other incentives used?

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

In the fresh sample (I&O Research) respondents would also take part in a lottery: the chance for 400 euro's (in the form of an iPad, a gift card or a donation to a charity). This incentive was used both for the pre- and for the post-wave.

Interviewers

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

NA

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

NA

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

NA

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:

NA

Contacts

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

There is no single measure available for this.

The fresh sample at I&O research was approached four times before the pre-wave; and four or five times before the post-wave. The LISS-panel was approached two times before each wave.

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

There is no single measure for this.

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

This has not been done

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

This has not been done

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

40 days (pre-wave)

48 days (post-wave)

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

INAP

Yes

No

If yes, please describe:

Refusal Conversion

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

Yes

No

Please describe:

Availability of further information; raising incentives (see above)

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?

An additional 10 euro per wave (at pre-wave reluctance); an additional 20 euros (final call for the post-wave)

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?

NA

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:

CAWI: checking to what extent filled in answers match registry data from the sample

If yes, please indicate the percent of completed surveys that were verified: this was done via code %

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.)

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.)

A. Total number of households in sample:	6,600+2797
B. Number of valid households:	9,397
C. Number of invalid (non-sample) households:	0
D. Number of households of unknown validity:	0
E. Number of completed interviews:	3,881
F. Number of partial interviews:	956
	(mainly drop off between waves fresh sample)
G. Number of refusals and break-offs:	4,558
H. Number non-contact (never contacted):	0
I. Other non-response:	0

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?

The fresh sample (I&O Research) did not appear in a panel study
 When the LISS-panel embedded the DPES, there is no singular figure to count the number of waves. The LISS-panel launched in 2007, with at least 12 waves per year. However, there are various refreshment samples in that time span.

DPES2021 had a pre- and a post-wave survey. The post-wave was split in two in the LISS-panel to accommodate their usual length. The CSES questions were not included in a singular of these waves.

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.

Given the setup of DPES: Panel attrition from the pre- to the post-wave was 19.8%.
 Within the LISS-panel there is no singular figure. Please see the extensive correspondence in the Spring of 2022 between the CSES and DPES teams.

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:

3,881

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.

There is no singular wave in the panel setup of DPES2021 in which we included the integral CSES module. That would have been unfeasible.
 We can calculate the unweighted figures from the first wave to the completion of the final wave.

Age	First wave of study	Wave that included CSES
18-25	10%	9.3%
26-40	20%	20%
41-64	40.5%	40.6%
65 and over	29.6%	30.1%

Education	First wave of study	Wave that included CSES
None	0%	0%

Incomplete primary	0%	0%
Primary completed	1.9%	1.4%
Incomplete secondary	0.7%	0.6%
Secondary completed	21.1%	20.9%
Incomplete post-secondary T/V	9%	9.2%
Post-Secondary Trade/Vocational	49.2%	48.9%
University incomplete	2.2%	2.3%
University degree	15.9%	16.6%

Post-Survey Adjustment Weights

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

Yes

No

If yes, please explain:

Representative is a problematic term in any regard. It depends on the aim of the study and is not an inherent trait of any real-life data set.

Because of selective non-response, weighting is relevant. Furthermore, about half of the respondents were part of an ongoing internet panel and therefore subject to panel attrition, which was a second source of deviations from the population. Weighting is particularly relevant to party preference and turnout.

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:

The DPES 2021 includes five different survey weights. Three weights are available for the full sample with all respondents (excluding respondents who mentioned they are not eligible to vote): (1) weighted only for demographic characteristics (origin, gender and age), (2) weighted only for vote choice (distribution between the various parties and abstention), and (3) weighted for both demographics and vote choice. In addition, Statistics Netherlands (CBS) created two weights on the their sample collected by I&O Research (see Prevost et al., 2021), one based on participants of the pre-elections survey and one on the participants of the post-election survey. Whether respondents were included in the CBS weights is indicated by variables V008 and V008_post. The original CBS Weights were population weights and these weights are recalculated to weights on sample size: multiplying by (valid N/population), respectively (2306/12932453) and (1555/12932453).

The calculation was conducted in a stepwise manner based on the univariate distribution of every characteristic. The count in the population was first divided by the count in the survey for every category of the first characteristic. Every respondent was then assigned a weight according to the ratio of his or her category. The sample distribution of the second characteristic was then calculated after weighing for the first characteristic. This weighted sample distribution could then be used to create a weight for the second characteristic. This procedure was repeated for every other characteristic. All individual weights were then multiplied to obtain a single variable that constitutes a weight for all characteristics together. This variable was finally divided by its mean so that all weights have an average of 1.

Note by the CSES Secretariat: Weight variables A5_1 (Weight on the Full Sample – Demographics only) and A5_3 (Weight on the Full Sample – Demographics and Vote) were selected for inclusion into CSES. Collaborators kindly recalculated these two weight variables for the sample retained by CSES (respondents who completed all rounds of the pre- and post-election interviews).

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:

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:

All except one weight (A5_2) take migration background, gender, and age into account. Similarly, all except one weight (A5_1) are take vote choice (incl abstention) into account. The CBS weights (A5_4 and A5_5) additionally include urbanization, region, and marital status into account.

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

- Yes
 No

If yes, please describe:

(see above)

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:

Most weights take voting behavior (including abstention) into account. But not all.

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

To weight the full data set, I show the outcomes of the third weight (demographics + voting behavior)

Characteristic	Population Estimates	Completed Interviews	
		Unweighted Distribution	Weighted Distribution
<u>Age</u>			
18-25	12.4%	9.3%	12.2%
26-40	23.4%	20%	22.7%
41-64	39.8%	40.6%	42.5%
65 and over	21.5%	30.1%	22.6%
<u>Education</u>			
None	NA%	0%	0%
Incomplete Primary	NA%	0%	0%
Primary Completed	NA%	1.4%	2%
Incomplete Secondary	NA%	0.6%	0.7%
Secondary Completed	NA%	20.9%	20.2%
Incomplete post-secondary		9.2%	10.4%
T/V			
Post-Secondary Trade/ Vocational	NA%	48.9%	49.9%
University Incomplete	NA%	2.3%	2.1%
University Degree	NA%	16.6%	14.6%
<u>Gender</u>			
Male	49.7%	48.4%	49.9%
Female	50.3%	51.5%	50.1%

Note by the CSES Secretariat: Collaborators kindly recalculated the two weight variables for the sample retained by CSES (respondents who completed all rounds of the pre- and post-election interviews). Estimates in the table above refer to the originally deposited sample, which also includes respondents who did not complete all interviewing rounds.

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.

For demographic characteristics:

Statistics Netherlands

<https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb>

For vote choice:

The Dutch electoral council

<https://english.kiesraad.nl>

Note by the CSES Secretariat: The following tables are annexed to the Design Report. They provide further information on panel attrition for the LISS-Panel component, as provided by Centerdata, the vendor of the LISS-Panel.

NKO2017 (maart 2017), N=2243

response * uit welke werving het panellid afkomstig is

		het huishouden komt uit de pilotstudie 2007	het huishouden komt uit de hoofdwerving van 2007	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2009	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2011	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2013	Total
respons	nee	24	245	28	53	103	453
	ja	93	1037	157	194	309	1790
Total		117	1282	185	247	412	2243

Attritie NKO2017 responsgroep (respons=ja).

stopjaar en maand van het panellid * uit welke werving het panellid afkomstig is

		het huishouden komt uit de pilotstudie 2007	het huishouden komt uit de hoofdwerving 2007	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2009	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2011	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2013	Total
stopjaar en maand van het panellid	201703	0	2	0	0	0	2
	201704	1	6	0	1	0	8
	201705	1	3	2	0	3	9
	201706	0	5	3	3	2	13
	201707	0	5	0	1	3	9
	201708	0	4	0	1	1	6
	201709	2	6	1	2	3	14
	201710	0	2	0	0	3	5
	201711	1	2	1	1	1	6
	201712	0	1	0	0	2	3
	201801	0	3	0	0	4	7
	201802	0	3	0	1	2	6
	201803	0	6	0	1	3	10
	201804	0	12	2	2	5	21
	201805	0	4	1	3	2	10
	201806	0	7	2	2	3	14
	201807	0	8	0	1	2	11

201808	1	15	4	3	7	30
201809	1	3	3	0	3	10
201810	0	6	2	2	2	12
201811	0	6	0	1	4	11
201812	0	4	1	0	5	10
201901	1	3	3	4	3	14
201902	0	6	1	1	2	10
201903	0	4	1	0	2	7
201904	1	1	2	0	3	7
201905	0	4	4	1	1	10
201906	0	2	0	1	1	4
201907	0	6	2	0	2	10
201908	0	9	1	2	6	18
201910	0	6	0	1	0	7
201911	0	3	0	1	0	4
201912	0	1	2	0	0	3
202001	0	4	0	1	1	6
202002	1	13	2	2	6	24
202003	0	6	1	2	5	14
202004	0	9	0	2	1	12
202005	2	3	0	1	0	6
202006	1	3	0	0	1	5
202007	0	3	1	2	1	7
202008	0	3	0	2	3	8
202009	0	5	0	0	1	6
202010	0	6	0	1	2	9
202011	0	3	1	0	0	4

202012	1	2	0	1	2	6
202101	1	8	0	2	0	11
202102	0	4	0	1	1	6
202103	1	2	0	0	1	4
202104	0	9	0	2	0	11
202105	0	3	0	1	0	4
202106	0	8	2	0	2	12
202107	1	2	0	2	1	6
202108	0	5	0	1	0	6
202109	0	1	0	1	0	2
202110	2	4	0	0	1	7
202111	0	4	0	0	1	5
202112	1	4	1	2	5	13
202201	0	12	0	0	0	12
202202	0	2	1	0	0	3
202203	0	5	1	2	6	14
202204	0	2	0	0	0	2
202205	0	3	0	0	1	4
202206	0	4	1	2	1	8
202207	1	8	1	3	0	13
202208	1	1	0	1	0	3
202209	1	6	0	3	2	12
202210	0	0	0	1	0	1
202211	0	2	0	0	0	2
202212	1	13	0	4	2	20
202301	1	2	0	0	2	5
Total attrition response group	25	332	50	78	129	614

NKO2021: pre-election vragenlijst, N=2800

response * uit welke werving het panellid afkomstig is

		het huishouden komt uit de pilotstudie 2007	het huishouden komt uit de hoofdwerving van 2007	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2009	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2011	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2013	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2016/2017	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2019/2020	Total
response	nee	26	216	26	32	70	97	142	609
	ja	110	920	128	161	238	277	357	2191
Total		136	1136	154	193	308	374	499	2800

Attritie NKO2021 pre-election responsgroep (respons=ja).

stopjaar en maand van het panellid * uit welke werving het panellid afkomstig is

		het huishouden komt uit de pilotstudie 2007	het huishouden komt uit de hoofdwerking 2007	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2009	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2011	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2013	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2016/2017	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2019/2020	Total
stopjaar en maand van het panellid	202103	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	8
	202104	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	6
	202105	0	6	0	1	0	1	3	11
	202106	1	7	3	0	1	2	4	18
	202107	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	7
	202108	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	7
	202109	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	6
	202110	0	3	0	0	1	1	7	12
	202111	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	8
	202112	1	4	0	0	3	3	2	13
	202201	1	5	2	0	0	0	2	10
	202202	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	8
	202203	0	3	0	0	8	10	15	36
	202204	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	5
	202205	0	2	1	0	0	2	4	9
	202206	2	6	1	1	1	1	10	22
	202207	1	1	0	1	3	4	6	16
	202208	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3

202209	0	6	0	1	3	4	6	20
202210	0	4	0	0	0	4	2	10
202211	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	9
202212	2	6	0	3	2	4	12	29
202301	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	8
Total attrition response group	14	83	10	12	27	47	88	281

NKO2021: post-election vragenlijst, N=2751

response * uit welke werving het panellid afkomstig is

		het huishouden komt uit de pilotstudie 2007	het huishouden komt uit de hoofdwerving van 2007	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2009	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2011	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2013	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2016/2017	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2019/2020	Total
response_23	nee	23	153	12	22	58	67	103	438
	ja	113	969	139	170	247	300	375	2313
Total		136	1122	151	192	305	367	478	2751

Attritie NKO2021 post-election responsgroep (respons=ja).

stopjaar en maand van het panellid * uit welke werving het panellid afkomstig is

		het huishouden komt uit de pilotstudie 2007	het huishouden komt uit de hoofdwerving van 2007	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2009	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2011	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2013	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2016/2017	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2019/2020	Total
stopjaar en maand van het panellid	202104	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	5
	202105	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	6
	202106	1	7	4	0	1	2	4	19
	202107	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
	202108	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
	202109	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	6
	202110	0	3	1	1	1	1	7	14
	202111	1	3	0	0	0	2	4	10
	202112	2	5	0	0	4	2	3	16
	202201	1	6	2	0	0	2	2	13
	202202	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	7
	202203	0	2	0	0	7	8	16	33
	202204	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	6
	202205	0	2	1	0	0	2	4	9
	202206	4	8	0	0	1	1	6	20
	202207	0	1	0	1	4	2	9	17
	202208	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3

202209	0	5	1	2	2	4	7	21
202210	0	5	0	0	0	4	2	11
202211	1	4	0	0	0	4	3	12
202212	4	12	0	2	1	5	12	36
202301	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	8
Total attrition response group	17	80	10	12	24	46	91	280

Response NKO2021 pre- en post-election vragenlijsten, N=2800

Response pre-post vragenlijst * uit welke werving het panellid afkomstig is

		het huishouden komt uit de pilotstudie 2007	het huishouden komt uit de hoofdwerving van 2007	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2009	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2011	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2013	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2016/2017	het huishouden komt uit de bijwerving van 2019/2020	Total
response	Alleen PRE	9	50	4	7	20	19	21	130
	Alleen POST	12	99	15	16	29	42	39	252
	PRE en POST	101	870	124	154	218	258	336	2061
Total		122	1019	143	177	267	319	396	2443