From face-to-face to mobile Internet: replicate the French ESS questionnaire on the ELIPSS panel
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From face-to-face to mobile Internet: replicate the French ESS questionnaire on the ELIPSS panel

Emmanuelle Duwez, Simon Le Corgne, Malick Nam, Mathieu Olivier

ESRA 2017
Wednesday, 19th of July, Lisbon
The Socio-Political Data Center (CDSP) is responsible for the data collection of the ELIPSS panel and the ESS.

A part of the ESS 7th round was administered to the ELIPSS panel.

Each survey process has his specificities (mobile Internet vs. face-to-face).

What is the influence of the administration mode?
Elipss in a few words

- Online survey instrument for the scientific community
- **Aim**: to address the lack of questionnaire survey tools in humanities and social sciences
- **Sampling**: probability-based
- **Periodicity**: each month
- **Duration**: 30 minutes maximum
- **Administration**: self-administered

7-inch touchscreen tablet & 3G subscription
ESS in a few words

- Academically cross-national survey conducted every two years across Europe since 2001
- **Aim**: to chart stability and change in the social structure, conditions and attitudes in Europe
- **Sampling**: probability-based
- **Periodicity**: biennial
- **Duration**: 1 hour
- **Administration**: face-to-face
Comparison of the survey specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact mode</th>
<th>ELIPSS panel</th>
<th>ESS 7th round</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fieldwork period</td>
<td>Mobile Internet</td>
<td>Face-to-face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>801 respondents (aged 20 to 77)</td>
<td>1,917 respondents (aged 15 and over)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incentives</td>
<td>Touchscreen tablet &amp; 3G subscription</td>
<td>€10 voucher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From December 2014 to February 2015 (13 weeks)

From November 2014 to February 2015 (14 weeks)
Constraints to administrate the ESS survey in ELIPSS

- **Adapting the questionnaire duration:**
  - Not exceed 25 minutes in ELIPSS
  - Which modules & questions?

- **Adapting the questionnaire design:**
  - Specific design in ELIPSS
  - Non-response answer options
Population: who are they?

- Restriction of the ESS population (age limits, n=1,667)
- Application of the weightings
- Comparison of samples:
  - Over-representation of young people and elderly in the ELIPSS panel
  - Smaller households in ELIPSS
  - In the ESS sample, higher share of respondents who have a job

### Age structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ELIPSS</th>
<th>ESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-77</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Household size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ELIPSS</th>
<th>ESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Professional status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ELIPSS</th>
<th>ESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed, Students...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ESS - ELIPSS, it’s all the same?

- A very similar distribution of responses for the majority of variables
- Existing tendency on different topics
- Confirmation with previous comparisons (ESS4 vs. LISS Panel - Revilla, 2013)
- Quality-proof of both survey devices
Online: the center is better!

- Extreme responses more frequent in ESS
- Panelists in favor of central response items
- Existing theories to interpret these trends
- Regularity of appearance pleads for a device effect

**How interested in politics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ELIPSS</th>
<th>ESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very interested</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite interested</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardly interested</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all interested</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Government should reduce differences in income levels**

- Agree strongly: ELIPSS 30%, ESS 20%
- Agree: ELIPSS 40%, ESS 30%
- Neither agree nor disagree: ELIPSS 20%, ESS 10%
- Disagree: ELIPSS 10%, ESS 0%
- Disagree strongly: ELIPSS 0%, ESS 10%

**Allow immigrants from poorer countries in Europe to come and live in France**

- Allow many to come and live here: ELIPSS 10%, ESS 0%
- Allow some: ELIPSS 20%, ESS 10%
- Allow a few: ELIPSS 30%, ESS 20%
- Allow none: ELIPSS 40%, ESS 30%
Beyond devices: broadening our scope

- The survey mode is not the only explanation
- The behavior of population groups should be taken into account:
  - Gender differences and age effect in political interest
  - Differentiated perception of societal issues depending on income level

How interested in politics

How interested in politics

Government should reduce differences in income levels
In face-to-face, respondents give more gratifying answers than online
- Social desirability bias (Krosnick, 1991)

Willingness to give a good self-image:
- High level of happiness
- More social relations
- Stronger confidence in institutions
- Greater tolerance for immigration and homosexuality

Among the face-to-face responses, there are also differences:
- According to the interviewer’s gender
- But also the respondent’s gender
What’s coming next?

- Comparison of two quality surveys:
  - Very close answers
  - Low non-response rate
  - Consistency between related variables

- Each device has specific response behaviors:
  - Partially related to the survey method
  - Also explained by other variables

- The interviewer’s gender is an interesting lead:
  - Few studies on the subject so far
  - Allow to analyse of the interviewer effect
  - Detailed analysis of non-response
  - Encouraging preliminary analyzes
Thank you for your attention!

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mathieu.olivier@sciencespo.fr

More informations about the ELIPSS project:
http://quanti.dime-shs.sciences-po.fr/

More informations about the ESS France:
http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/about/country/france/