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With or Without Interviewer : A Replication of ESS on the ELIPSS Panel

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With or without an interviewer ?

A replication of ESS on the ELIPSS Panel

Emmanuelle Duwez
Simon Le Corgne
Mathieu Olivier
Thomas Pilorin

Centre For Socio-Political Data (CDSP) - Sciences Po

ESRA Conference 2019 – Zagreb
Wednesday 17th July

Session : *Challenges and Opportunities of Switching to Web 2*

Today program

- ✓ Multi-mode administration of ESS round 7 :
 - ✓ Face-to-face administration for ESS
 - ✓ Online replication on the ELIPSS panel (tablets)
 - ✓ Modules A, B & C

- ✓ Previously in ESRA :
 - ✓ Devices presentation
 - ✓ Results comparison
 - ✓ Focus on the device effect

- This time : *what is quality in surveys ?*
 1. Sampling strategies
 2. Documentation
 3. Conditions of questionnaire administration
 4. Interviewer effect

"Il faut prendre en compte au contraire, de façon pragmatique, la présence de l'enquêteur et les conditions matérielles de la situation d'enquête qui sont un aspect fondamental de la passation du questionnaire et qui ont leur rôle à jouer."

("It is necessary to take into account, in a pragmatic way, the presence of the interviewer and the material conditions of the survey situation which are a fundamental aspect of the questionnaire administration and they have a role to play.")

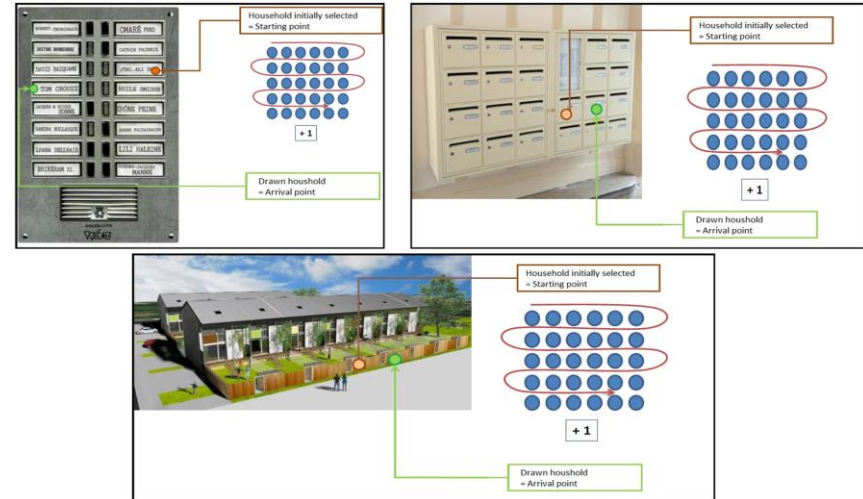
Sampling strategies

- ELIPSS : sample drawn from french census
- Census system : **OCTOPUSSE**
- Target population : aged 18-79, living in France



Sampling strategies

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- ESS round 7 : sampling by the fieldwork institute
- Method : **Random route**
- Target population : aged 15+, living in France

Quality control

- ELIPSS : No variance estimator nor design effect available
 - ELIPSS is open to various research project in multiple domains
 - We are not looking for an accurate estimate of the prevalence of a phenomenon in particular
 - Confidence intervals derived from model based inference, no precise control on sampling
- Complex sampling strategy but low level quality indicators
- ESS : Design Effect
 - Calculated for each country
 - Strong Design Effect for France : 1,68
 - More than 2 000 interviews expected to get 1 500 effective sample size.
 - ESS R7 in France : 1 917 completed interviews, obvious gap
- Poor sampling strategy but high level of quality indicators

Documentation

dime Quanti

ORIGINS PROJECT ORGANISATION THE PILOT STUDY THE SURVEYS DATA RESULTS

The test phase

During the first two years (2012-2014), the panel was reserved for the sole use of the teams of the [DIME-SHS consortium](#). This pilot study was a necessary step, in order to **implement the methodology and the IT tools**, and to **experiment** and assess the system.

A first sample of about 1 000 panel members was recruited in 2012 for this pilot phase. Different contact modes were tested and their effects have been evaluated in order to define the recruitment process of a sample of about **3,500 panel members** in 2016. In addition, the implementation of the questionnaires on tablet, the length of the surveys, the conditioning and professionalization of the respondents and the ways to limit attrition are subject of experimentation during the pilot phase.

The system is **available to the entire national and international scientific community** since 2015.

For further information on the pilot study, please see: Anne Cornilleau, Anne-Sophie Cousteaux, Stéphane Legleye, Nirintsoa Razakamanana and the ELIPSS team, [Bilan du pilote de l'Etude longitudinale par internet pour les sciences sociales \(ELIPSS\): 2012-2015](#), Report of the project realised for the Commission Démographie et questions sociales du CNIS, septembre 2015, 45 p.

The sample

During the pilot phase, the panel includes **1,039 individuals**.

The target population consists in all individuals living in **private households in metropolitan France**, aged from **18 to 75** at the entry in the panel, having sufficient command of the French language to answer self-administered questionnaires.

The [French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies](#) drew a random sampling of 4,500 households from the **2011 census** data. Among the eligible persons in the household, one person was randomly selected to participate in the panel.

The 4,500 units were divided into a main sample of **3,500 households** and a reserve sample of **1,000 households**. The exploitation of the reserve sample provided a size of more than 1,000 panel members, which could not had been reached after a full exhaustion of the main sample.

The test phase

The sample

The recruitment

The inclusion of the panel members

Data and Documentation

Data and Documentation by Round (year)

Access the data and documentation for each round of the survey, carried out every two years since 2002.

[Download ESS Round 8 \(2016\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 7 \(2014\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 6 \(2012\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 5 \(2010\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 4 \(2008\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 3 \(2006\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 2 \(2004\)](#)

[Download ESS Round 1 \(2002\)](#)

Data and Documentation by Topic (Module)

The ESS covers a wide range of topics, organised in core and rotating modules. You can access data and documentation for each topic from the table below.

	R1 02	R2 04	R3 06	R4 08	R5 10	R6 12	R7 14	R8 16
Media and social trust	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Politics	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health inequalities...						*		
Attitudes to climate change								•

Data and Documentation by Country

If you are interested in a specific country, the table below gives you access to data and documentation for any of the 36 countries that have taken part so far.

	R1 02	R2 04	R3 06	R4 08	R5 10	R6 12	R7 14	R8 16
Albania						•		
Austria	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Turkey		*	*					
Ukraine	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
United Kingdom	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

Online Analysis

Our Online Analysis tool allows you to analyse data from a specific ESS round without leaving your browser. >>

Cumulative Data (Wizard)

Use the Wizard to customise and download a cumulative data file for the rounds (years),

ESS Methodological Data

In addition to its substantive data files, the ESS also publishes other data and paradata files which can be used if you are interested in carrying out methodological research.

[Sample Design Data](#)

[Contact Form Data](#)

[Interviewer Data](#)

ESS Web Panel (CRONOS)

The Cross-National Online Survey (CRONOS) is a pilot web panel recruited on the back of ESS Round 8 in three countries. CRONOS data can be linked to ESS Round 8 data. >>

ESS Media Claims

Media claims data provides systematic

Documentation

ÉTUDE LONGITUDINALE
PAR INTERNET
POUR LES SCIENCES SOCIALES

Pondérations du panel ELIPSS

CDSF – Centre de données Socio-politiques

Version 1, janvier 2018

T. Pilorin, avec la collaboration de S. Legleye et du Service des Enquêtes et Sondages de l'Ined

SciencesPo
CENTRE DE DONNÉES SOCIO-POLITIQUES



Sciences-Po - CNRS, ANR-10-EQPX-19-01

Table 1: Overview of sampling, ESS7^a

Country	Frame		Excluded			Design		Design effects				Resp. rate		Inelig. rate ^b		Sample size			Opt-out
	Type ^a	Source	Institutions	Region	Other	# stages	Strata	<i>b</i>	ρ	<i>def.f.</i>	<i>def.f_p</i>	exp.	obt.	exp.	obt.	Gross	Net exp	Net obt	yes (0)
Austria	IND	Official	No ^c	No	No	3	Region	5	0.05	1,2	1,04	0,52	0,52	0,03	0,05	3600	1800	1795	yes (0)
Belgium	IND	Official	Yes	German community	No	2	Region	5	0.05	1,19	1	0,58	0,57	0,03	0,04	3200	1800	1769	No
Czech Republic	ADD	Official	Yes	No	Homeless, abroad	4	No	4,1	0,06	1,19	1,25	0,70	0,68	0,02	0,03	3257	2225	2148	No
Denmark	IND	Official	Yes	N/A	stay < 3 months	1	No	1	0	1	1	0,53	0,52	0,02	0,01	2900	1500	1502	No
Estonia	IND	Official	Yes	No	No	1	Region, age, gender	1	0	1	1	0,65	0,60	0,15	0,05	3620	2000	2051	No
Finland	IND	Official	Yes	No	temp. Abroad, recently sampled, opt-out	1	No	1	0	1	1	0,70	0,63	0,01	0,02	3400	2358	2087	No
France	ADD	Random walk	Yes	Islands	No	4	Urbanization	10,44	0,04	1,40	1,20	0,53	0,51	0,10	0,11	4203+851	2000	1917	No
Germany	IND	Official	Yes	No	unregistered immigrants	2	Region	15,5	0,04	1,58	1,1	0,40	0,31	0,12	0,02	7415+2435 ^d	2610	3045	Yes
Hungary	IND	Official	Yes	No	No	1 / 2	Region	1 / 6	0 / 0,1	1 / 1,5	1 / 1	0,69	0,53	0,02	0,035	3339	1957	1698	No
Ireland	ADD	Postal	Yes	No	No	3	Region	9,87	0,03	1,32	1,21	0,60	0,61	0,10	0,11	4400	2385	2390	No
Israel	ADD	Official				3	No	10,30	0,1	1,931	1,3	0,74	0,74	0,03	0,02	3500	2500	2562	No
Lithuania	ADD	Official	Yes	No	Homeless, away from residence	3 / 4	Region	1 / 5	0 / 0,2	1 / 1,8	1,2 / 1,5	0,70	0,69	0,10	0,11	3634	2273	2250	No
The Netherlands	ADD	Postal	Yes	No	Intra-murals, Sailing, trucking	3	No	1	0	1	1,21	0,59	0,59	0,06	0,05	3252+200	1811	1919	No
Norway	IND	Official	No ^c	No	Illegals	2	Region, age, gender	N/A	N/A	1,04	1	0,60	0,54	0,04	0,04	2750	1884	1436	No
Poland	IND	Official	No ^c	No	Unregistered immigrants	2	Urbanization	N/A	N/A	1,15	1,01	0,70	0,66	0,07	0,10	2715	1756	1615	No
Portugal	HH	Municipalities / random walk	Yes	Small Munic.	Homeless, out of entry	3 / 2	Region	10,5 / 1	0,065 / 0	1,6 / 1	1,25	0,70	0,43	0,04	0,05	3100	2070	1265	No
Slovenia	IND	Official	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	Region	6,8	0,06	1,348	1	0,60	0,52	0,06	0,03	2400 ^e	1354	1224	Yes(321)
Spain	IND	Official		Islands		2	Region / densitiv	4	0,04	1,132	1	0,60	0,68	0,06	0,06	3010	1698	1925	No

Documentation

Réseau Quetelet
Description de la variable

[Retour aux résultats](#)
[Analyse statistique en ligne](#) | [Questions similaires de la série](#) | [Ajouter à la sélection](#)

Nom de variable
pe01_Q1

Etiquette de variable
Confiance ou prudence générale

Navigation dans les questions
< précédente | suivante >

Instructions à l'intervieweur
Veuillez répondre en utilisant l'échelle ci-dessous.

Question
D'une manière générale, diriez-vous qu'on peut faire confiance à la plupart des gens ou qu'on n'est jamais assez prudent quand on a affaire aux autres ?

Catégories

Valeur	Catégorie	Effectif	Pourcentage
0	On n'est jamais assez prudent	44	5,5 %
1	--1--	52	6,5 %
2	--2--	108	13,5 %
3	--3--	103	12,9 %
4	--4--	78	9,8 %
5	--5--	191	23,9 %
6	--6--	74	9,3 %
7	--7--	91	11,4 %
8	--8--	42	5,3 %
9	--9--	9	1,1 %
10	On peut faire confiance à la plupart des gens	6	0,8 %
99	N'a pas répondu	2	

Attention : Ces données ne sont pas pondérées. Elles sont uniquement descriptives et peuvent ne pas être représentatives de la population de l'enquête. Utilisez les avec précaution et consultez la documentation de l'enquête.

Statistiques résumées

- Cas : 800
- Cas valides : 798
- Cas manquants: 2

Position dans le fichier de données

 European Social Survey

ESS DATA

DESCRIPTION TABULATION ANALYSIS

Dataset: ESS7-2014, ed.2.2

How many people w... personal matters: Categories ▾ Gender: Categories ▾ Type: Column percentage ▾

Gender	Male	Female	Total
How many people with whom you can discuss intimate and personal matters			
None	5,5	4,7	5,1
1	17,0	14,7	15,8
2	19,6	21,2	20,4
3	22,4	23,9	23,2
4-6	25,8	26,2	26,0
7-9	5,0	5,3	5,2
10 or more	4,8	4,0	4,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0
N=	18,695	21,120	39,815

Note In general, you must weight tables before quoting percentages from them. To apply weights, select the Weight icon and choose one or more weight variables to use. T always be used. In addition, the Population size weights (PWEIGHT) should be applied if you are looking at aggregates or averages for two or more countries combined. Plea

Users of data are obliged to read the [ESS Conditions of use](#)

The interview situation

- The ESS provides information about the administration of the questionnaire
 - The interviewer had to clarify some questions
 - The respondent was reluctant to answer
 - The respondent tried to do his best in answering
 - The respondent understood the question
 - Somebody interfered with the interview (if yes : who ?)
 - The questionnaire was in the expected language
 - Correct usage of the showcards
- A specific database is available : the Interviewer Questionnaire
- Possibility to create an interview quality indicator

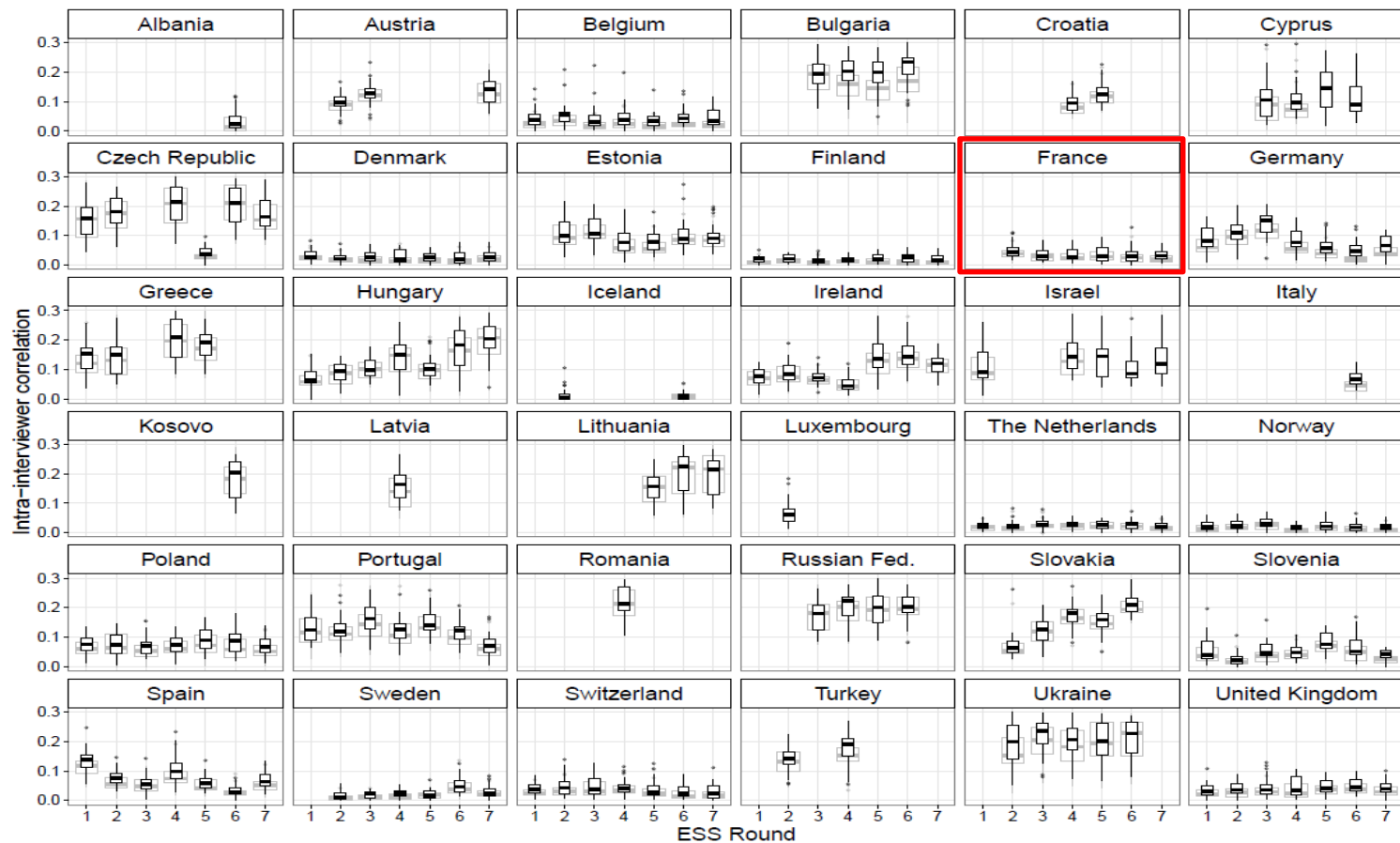


Figure 21: Interviewer variance on substantial items per country, 36 countries^a

Hypothesis on interviewer-respondent relationship

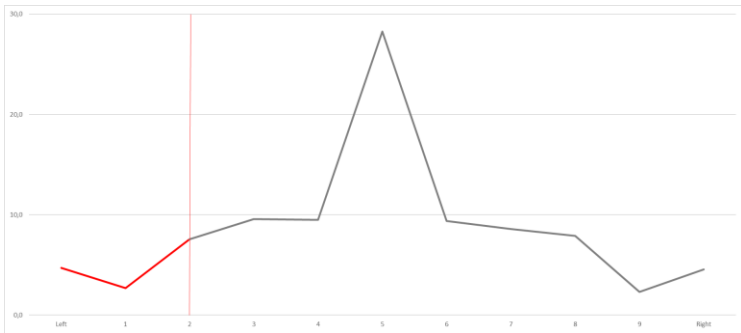
- Respondent tries to match to the interviewer's opinion
 - The responses to the female interviewers are more feminist and progressive (Lueptow, Moser & Pendleton, 1990)
 - Facing male interviewers, answers are rather traditional (Flores-Macias & Lawson, 2008)
- Answers are more honest when the respondent and the interviewer have common points
 - A respondent feels more comfortable with intimate issues with someone who looks like him (Tu & Liao, 2007)

"Il s'agit à l'inverse de prendre comme objet d'enquête la situation sociale particulière qu'est la situation d'enquête, les conditions sociales de son établissement, les formes de son déroulement, et de cerner les effets de cette situation particulière sur "les matériaux" recueilli."

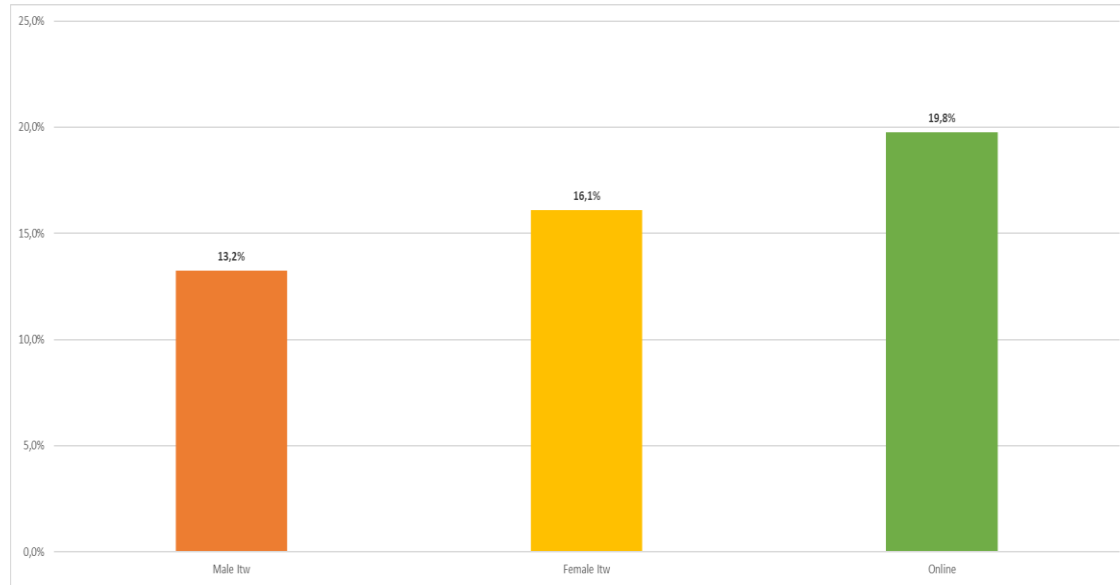
("It is a question of analyzing the particular social situation which is the survey situation, the social conditions of its establishment, the forms of its progress, and to identify the effects of this particular situation on collected materials.")

Women's opinion perceived feminist and progressist

Radical left sympathisers



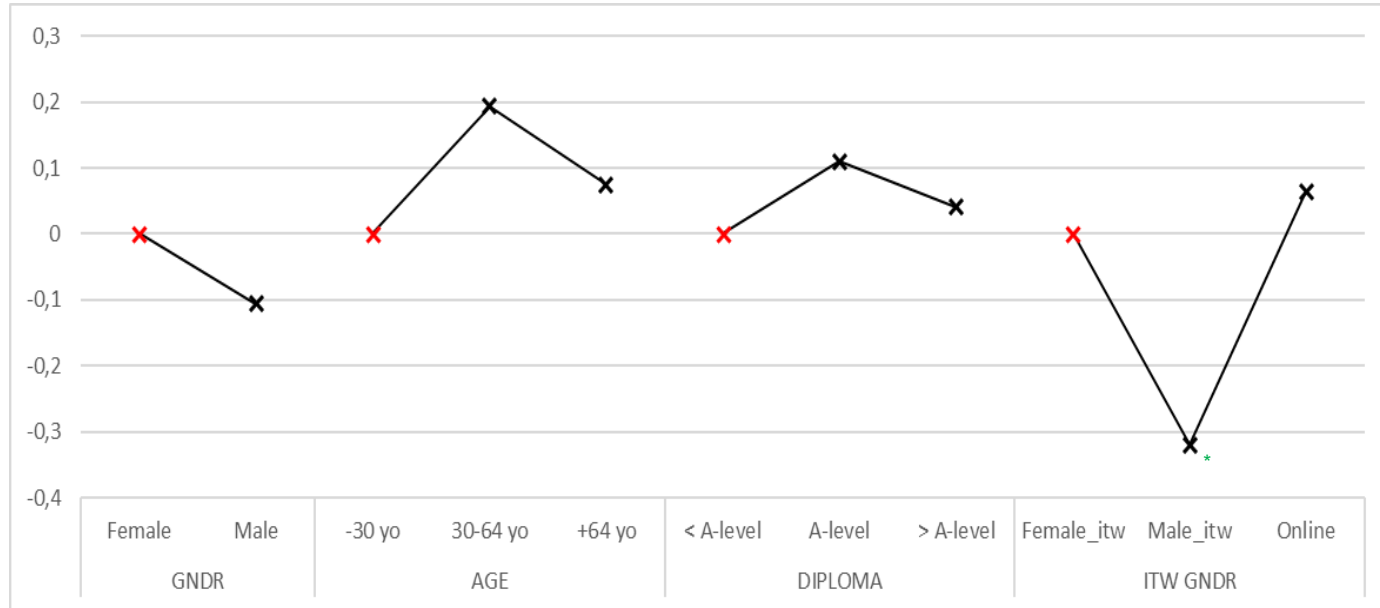
B19 (LRSCALE) : ESS R7 (n=1 576), ELIPSS Panel (n=761)



B19 (LRSCALE) : ESS R7 (n=237), ELIPSS Panel (n=134)
Recoding : Radical left sympathiser = LRSCALE=0 to 2

Women's opinion perceived feminist and progressist

Radical left sympathisers



Radical left sympathiser ~ Gender + Age + Diploma + Interviewer gender + error
Ref: Female, 30yo, <A-level, Female interviewer
* significance at 5% under the assumption of normality (n=2 314)

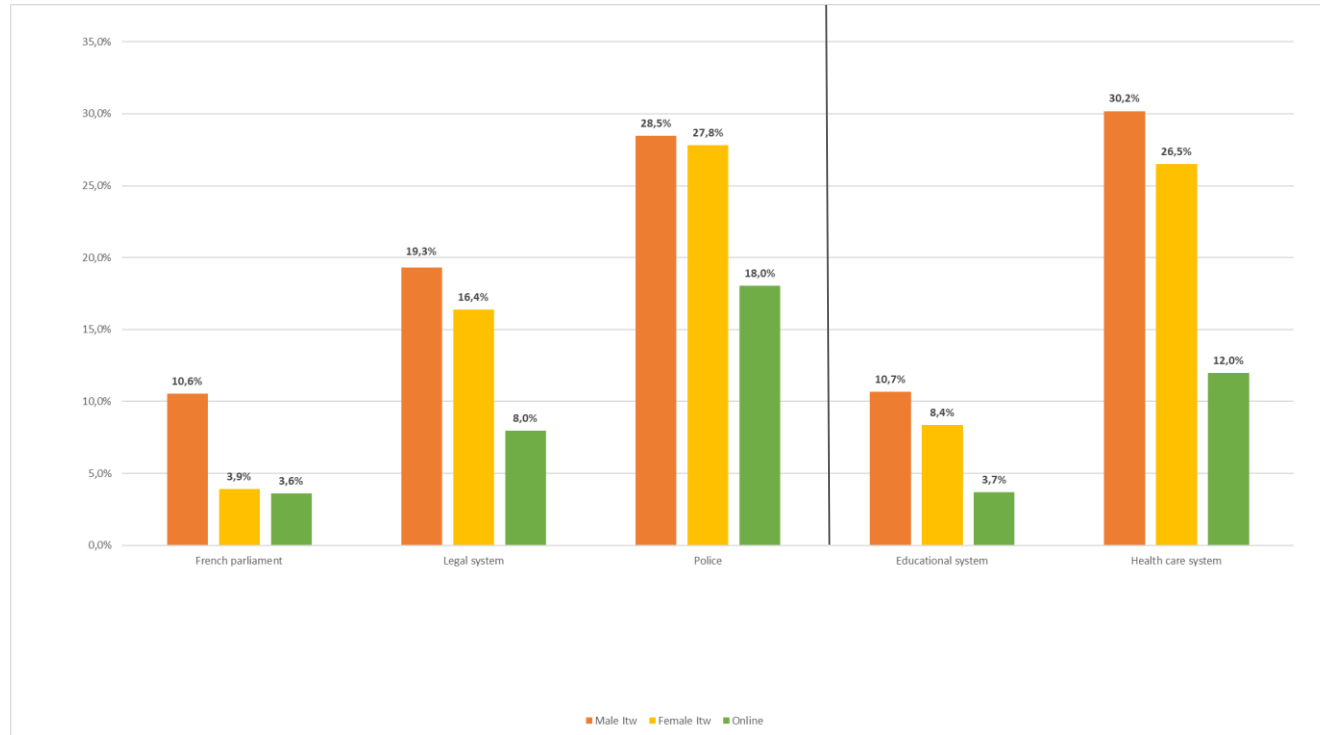
Men's opinion perceived traditional

Strong level of confidence in :

- Country's parliament
- Legal system
- Police

High level of satisfaction with :

- State of education
- State of health services



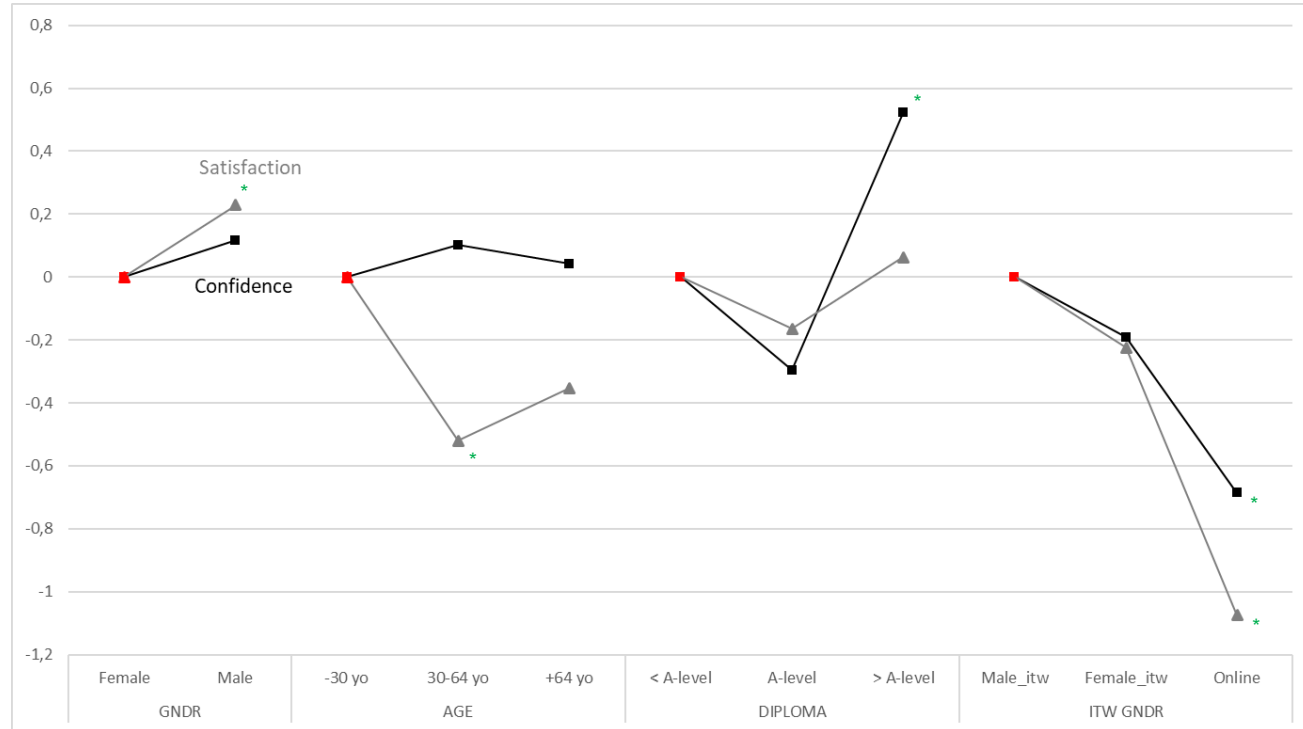
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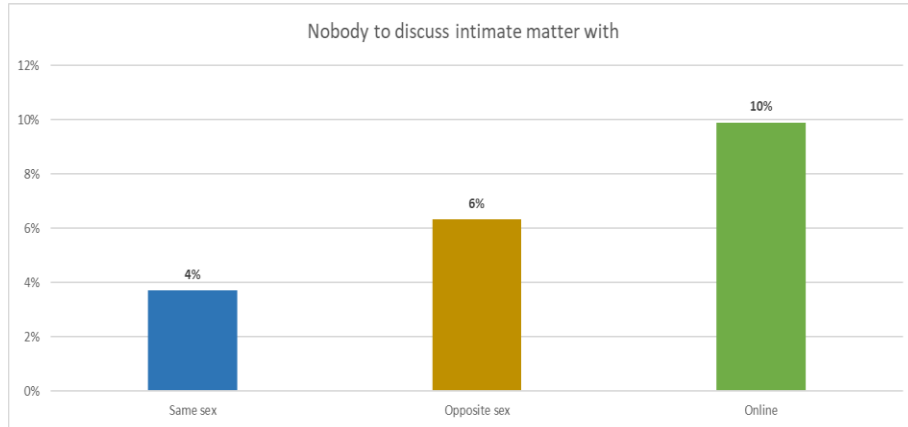


Strong level of satisfaction/confidence ~ Gender + Age + Diploma + Interviewer gender + error

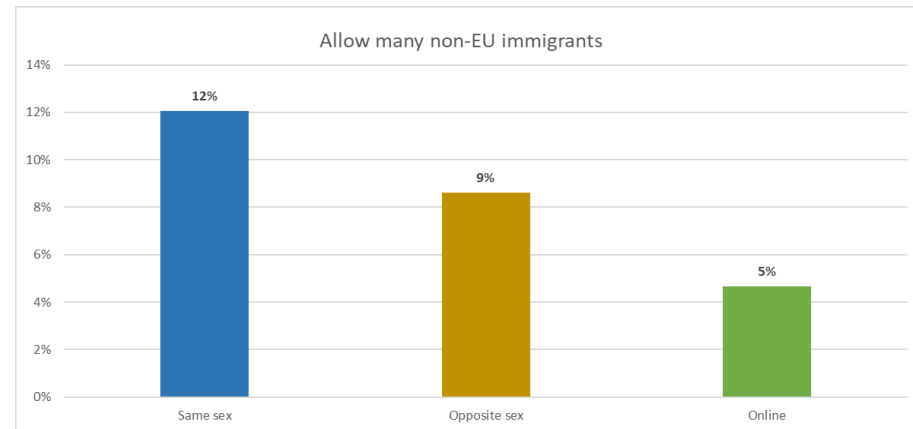
Ref : Female, 30yo, <A-level, Male_itw

* significance at 5% under the assumption of normality (n=2 380)

Respondants more comfortable if close to interviewer



C3 (INPRDSC) : ESS R7 (n= 98), ELIPSS Panel (n= 88)
Nobody to discuss intimate matter with : INPRDSC=1



B31 (IMPCNTR) : ESS R7 (n= 179), ELIPSS Panel (n= 41)
Allow many non-EU immigrants : IMPCNTR=1

Conclusions

- The measure of statistical accuracy of sampling is not sufficient
- Documenting methodology and data is a way to ensure quality
- The interview situation has impact on the data collected
- The social relationship interviewer-respondent also has its own effects
- A proper measurement of quality implies to look at the entire data collection process

"La lecture de tout matériel statistique doit intégrer l'analyse des circonstances de son recueil pour que les effets différentiels du contenu du questionnaire ne soient pas occultés."

("The reading of any statistical material must integrate the analysis of the circumstances of its collection in order that the differential effects of the contents of the questionnaire are not obscured.")

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Thank you !

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