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|  | **Canadian General Social Survey on Giving, Volunteering, and Participating, 2018 (cycle 33)** | **Canadian Election Study Online Survey, 2019** | **Trophic niche flexibility in Glossophaga soricina: how nectar seeker sneaks an insect snack** |
| Sample type | Probability sample | Non-probability online survey | Observational and experimental study |
| Sample size | 24,000 questionnaires | Pre-election survey: 37,822 Post-election survey: 10,337 | Not specified |
| Target population | The target population for the GSS Giving, volunteering and participating includes all persons 15 years of age and older living in the ten provinces of Canada. It excludes full-time (residing for more than six months) residents of institutions. | Canadian citizens and permanent residents, aged 18 or older | Glossophaga soricine found in Neotropical regions |
| Sampling frame | Area frame from the Canadian Labour Force Survey, Geographic stratification by province and census metropolitan areas | An online sample of 37,822 members of the Canadian general population through Qualtrics, with targets stratified by region and balanced on gender and age within each region. | Populations of Glossophaga soricina in their natural habitat, likely in various Neotropical locations. |
| Survey mode(s) | CATI data capture program | online survey | Field observations, Laboratory analysis |
| Timeline | 2018-09-04 to 2018-12-28 | September 13th to October 21st 1, 2019. | 7-week period from late May to early July 2009 |
| Response rate | 41.9%. | Aimed for 50% return to sample, but Qualtrics was unable to meet that target. | N/A |
| Weights | Initial weights based on probability of selection, few adjustment factors like non-response, household size and variables like age, sex, province etc. | Iterative "raking'' process; Marginal values were successively weighted according to province, as well as gender, age group, and education level. | N/A |
| Data processing | Data cleaning, imputation for missing values, and consistency checks | Cleaning, imputation, weighting, data transformation, validation | Analyzing DNA sequences to identify insect prey species, Statistical analysis of observed dietary habits and behaviors. |
| Cleaning, imputation, etc. | donor records selected through a score function | Removal of duplicates and inconsistent responses and Handling of missing data to maintain data quality. | Cleaning DNA barcoding results to remove potential contaminants |
| Sources of error | Sampling error: bootstrap weights used, non-response bias: Under-coverage of cell-phone-only households, measurement error: Recall bias for volunteering activities | Sampling Error, Non-response Bias, Measurement Error | DNA barcoding misidentification, observation bias |
| Limitations, known biases | Excludes residents in few regions, households without telephones | Potential underrepresentation of certain groups as location and time restrictions. Online-only format excludes non-internet users | Limited sample size and potential observation bias |
| Citation | Statistics Canada | Stephenson, Laura B., Allison Harell, Daniel Rubenson and Peter John Loewen. The 2019 Canadian Election Study – Online Survey. | Hans-Ulrich Schnitzler, Annette Denzinger, Foraging strategies of echolocating bats, A Natural History of Bat Foraging, 10.1016/B978-0-323-91820-6.16003-6, (83-107), (2024). |
| Links to any documentation or additional sources used | * [**2018 (Cycle 33)** General Social Survey - Giving, Volunteering and Participating (GSS GVP)](http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&Id=796234) | [2019 Canadian Election Study - Online Survey Technical Report and Codebook v1.1.pdf - Harvard Dataverse](https://dataverse.harvard.edu/file.xhtml?fileId=7609630&version=3.1&toolType=PREVIEW) | [Trophic niche flexibility in Glossophaga soricina: how a nectar seeker sneaks an insect snack - Clare - 2014 - Functional Ecology - Wiley Online Library](https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1365-2435.12192) |