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|  | Canadian Election Study Online Survey, 2019 |
| Sample type | The online sample for the 2019 Canadian Election Study (CES) used a two-wave panel design. It consisted of a modified rolling-cross section during the campaign period (Campaign Period Survey or CPS) and a post-election follow-up wave (Post-Election Survey or PES) |
| Sample size | - The Campaign Period Survey had **37,822** respondents.  - The Post-Election Survey re-contacted **10,340 respondents** from the CPS234. |
| Target population | The study targeted Canadian citizens and permanent residents aged >= 18. |
| Sampling frame | The study used Qualtrics panels stratified by region and balanced for gender and age within each region.  The regional stratification included:  - **Atlantic** (Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island).  - **Quebec**  - **Ontario**  - **Prairies** (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta).  - **British Columbia** |
| Survey mode(s) | The survey used **online surveys** for both the CPS and PES, administered **through the Qualtrics platform**. |
| Timeline | - Campaign Period Survey (CPS): September 13th to October 21st, 2019.  - Post-election Survey (PES): October 24th to November 11th, 2019. |
| Response rate | - The **aimed-for return rate** for the **PES was 50% of the CPS sample**, but Qualtrics could not meet this target.  - The actual response rate is not provided. |
| Weights | An iterative "raking" process was used to create weights, which involves successively weighing marginal values for key demographic variables:  - Province  - Gender  - Age Group  - Education Level  The raking procedure continued for a maximum of 200 iterations until the desired level of population representativeness was achieved. |
| Data processing, Cleaning, Imputation, etc. | **- Cleaning:**  . The data underwent a rigorous cleaning process. Incomplete responses, duplicates, speeders (those who completed the survey too quickly), straightliners (those who selected the same response for grid questions), and postal code-province mismatches were removed.  - **Duplicate Identification:**  . Duplicates in the CPS were identified based on IP address and demographics: year of birth, gender, education level, employment, religion, and immigration status. In the PES, due to limited demographic variables, duplicates were identified using IP address, province, citizenship status, age, and month of birth. For both surveys, the first response of a duplicate was retained and flagged, while subsequent responses were removed.  - **Flagged Responses:**  . Some responses were flagged for being “inattentive” (those taking over 60 minutes) or “initial duplicates” (took the survey again later, but the initial response was kept). These were not removed but are identified by specific variables in the dataset.  - **Imputation:**  . No information regarding imputation methods was found in the sources. |
| Sources of error | **- Territorial Exclusion**  - Some territories were excluded from the sampling frame, due to difficulties in collecting data for these regions. This could be a source of error, as the collected data may not accurately reflect the views and opinions of residents in these territories.  **- Non-Response Bias in the PES**  - The targeted response rate for the PES was **50%** of the CPS sample, however, the achieved rate is not specified.  - This means those who chose to participate in the PES might hold different opinions than those who did not respond.  **- Coverage Bias:**  - This was an online survey, which could result in under-representation of certain groups (e.g., people who don’t have access to the internet, or who are not familiar with using computers, etc).  **- Social Desirability Bias:**  - Respondents might be influenced by social desirability bias, leading them to provide answers they perceive as more socially acceptable or favourable, even if these don't accurately reflect their true beliefs or behaviours. This can occur in any survey.  **- Inattentive Respondents:**  -Those taking more than 60 minutes to complete the survey were flagged. While these responses were retained, their inclusion may introduce some level of error if their prolonged engagement reflects inattentiveness or random responding.  **- Initial Duplicate Respondents:**  - Respondents who completed the survey multiple times had their first response retained and flagged. This approach aims to minimise data loss but still acknowledges a potential source of error as the reasons behind repeated participation remain unclear. |
| Limitations, known biases | Please see above. |
| Citation | Stephenson, Laura B., Allison Harell, Daniel Rubenson and Peter John Loewen. The 2019 Canadian Election Study – Phone Survey. [<https://dimension.usherbrooke.ca/documents/CES2019Codebook.pdf?form=MG0AV3>].  Note: This ‘exact citation’ is as per instructed by the author of the survey. |
| Links to any documentation or additional sources used | <https://dimension.usherbrooke.ca/documents/CES2019Codebook.pdf?form=MG0AV3> |