



Field Report

U.S. Values Survey 2006

**Conducted for
Prof. Ronald Inglehart
University of Michigan**

**Submitted to Ron Inglehart
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Knowledge Networks Deliverable Authorization

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Table of Contents

US VALUES SURVEY	4
INTRODUCTION	4
OVERALL COMPLETION AND INCIDENCE RATES	4
DATA FILE DELIVERABLES AND DESCRIPTIONS	5
KEY PERSONNEL	7
KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS METHODOLOGY	8
INTRODUCTION	8
PANEL RECRUITMENT METHODOLOGY	8
SURVEY ADMINISTRATION.....	10
SURVEY SAMPLING FROM PANEL.....	10
WEIGHTING AND ESTIMATION	11
<i>Sample Design Weights</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Post-stratification Weights</i>	<i>12</i>
APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE – MAIN SURVEY	14
APPENDIX B: CODEBOOK	35

US Values Survey

Introduction

Knowledge Networks conducted a study about values on behalf of the University of Michigan. Specifically, the study replicates a long battery of value-oriented questions used in in-person interviews around the world. Knowledge Networks selected a nationally representative sample of adults to receive an invitation to this study. The main survey was fielded between September 19 and September 19 and September 29, 2006. Knowledge Networks sent a reminder email to non-responding panelists three days after the survey invitation.

Participants completed the main survey in approximately 49 minutes and received an incentive worth \$10 for their participation. The completion rates for US Values survey are presented below.

Overall Completion and Incidence Rates

Sampled for Main Survey	Responded to Invitation and Began Survey	Completed Survey	Survey Completion Rate (Completed / Sampled)	AAPOR RR #3
1,710	1,249	1,201	70.2%	29.3%

While 1,249 cases responded to the survey invitation, 1,201 completed the entire survey. The forty-eight other cases timed-out of the survey before reaching the final question. However, survey responses and profile data are included in the data set for all 1,249 responding cases.

Data File Deliverables and Descriptions

The table below shows a detailed description of the deliverables Knowledge Networks has prepared. On Sep. 29, Knowledge Networks prepared a fully formatted SPSS file that contains the survey responses and demographic data. The profile variables are owned by Knowledge Networks and licensed to University of Michigan for analysis and reporting.

<i>Delivery Date</i>	<i>File Type</i>	<i>File Name</i>	<i>File Size</i>	<i>N Records</i>	<i>Inclusion of Standard Background Demographics</i>
09/29/2006	SPSS	US Values_2006_Final.sav	1.8 megabytes	n = 1,249	Yes

Several supplemental variables are provided to assist the principal investigators in identifying cases that could potentially be of interest.

In addition to the survey variables from the main interview, Knowledge Networks' standard profile and a series of data processing variables created by Knowledge Networks are provided in the data file for the condition eligible cases (n=1,380). The table below shows the name and description of each of the supplemental variables.¹

Table 6: Supplemental Variables

Variable Name	Variable Description
serial	Case Identification Number
QFLAG	Qualification flag
weight1	Post-stratification weights: all respondents (breakoffs plus qualified completes)
weight2	Post-stratification weights: Qualified completes only
start	Date/time interview started
finish	Date/Time interview finished
duration	Duration of interview in minutes
ppgender	Gender
ppage	Age
ppagecat	Age - 7 categories
ppagect4	Age - 4 categories
ppethm	Race / Ethnicity
ppeduc	Education (highest degree received)

¹ Supplemental Variables are selected as part of each projects design.

Variable Name	Variable Description
ppeducat	Education (categorical)
pphouse	Housing Type
pprent	Ownership Status of Living Quarters
ppdualin	Dual Income HH
ppincimp	HH Income (profile and imputed)
ppmarit	Marital Status
pphhhead	Household Head
pphsize	Household Size (from Recruitment)
ppt01	Total number of HH members age 1 or younger
ppt1317	Total number of HH members age 13 to 17
ppt18ov	Total number of HH members age 18 or older
ppt25	Total number of HH members age 2 to 5
ppt612	Total number of HH members age 6 to 12
ppwork	Current Employment Status
ppstater	State (numeric)
ppreg4	Region 4 (based on state of residence)
ppreg9	Region 9 (based on state of residence)
ppmsacat	MSA Status
ppnet	Household Internet Access

Key Personnel

Key personnel on the US Values Study include:

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Knowledge Networks Methodology

Introduction

Knowledge Networks has recruited the first online research panel that is representative of the entire U.S. population. Panel members are randomly recruited by telephone and households are provided with access to the Internet and hardware if needed. Unlike other Internet research which covers only individuals with Internet access who volunteer for research, Knowledge Networks surveys are based on a sampling frame which includes both listed and unlisted numbers, and is not limited to current Web users or computer owners.

Knowledge Networks selects households using random digit dialing (RDD). Once a person is recruited to the panel, they can be contacted by e-mail (instead of by phone or mail). This permits surveys to be fielded very quickly and economically. In addition, this approach reduces the burden placed on respondents, since e-mail notification is less obtrusive than telephone calls, and most respondents find answering Web questionnaires to be more interesting and engaging than being questioned by a telephone interviewer.

Panel Recruitment Methodology

Beginning recruitment in 1999, Knowledge Networks (KN) has established the first online research panel based on probability sampling that covers both the online and offline populations in the U.S. The panel members are randomly recruited by telephone and households are provided with access to the Internet and hardware if needed. Unlike other Internet research that covers only individuals with Internet access who volunteer for research, Knowledge Networks surveys are based on a sampling frame that includes both listed and unlisted phone numbers, and is not limited to current Web users or computer owners. Panelists are selected by chance to join the panel; unselected volunteers are not able to join the KN panel.

Knowledge Networks initially selects households using random digit dialing (RDD) sampling methodology. Once a household is contacted by phone and household members recruited to the panel by obtaining their e-mail address or setting up e-mail addresses, panel members are sent surveys over the Internet using e-mail (instead of by phone or mail). This permits surveys to be fielded quickly and economically, and also facilitates longitudinal research. In addition, this approach reduces the burden placed on respondents, since e-mail notification is less obtrusive than telephone calls, and allows research subjects to participate in research when it is convenient for them.

Knowledge Networks' panel recruitment methodology uses the quality standards established by selected RDD surveys conducted for the Federal Government (such as the CDC-sponsored National Immunization Survey).

Knowledge Networks utilizes list-assisted RDD sampling techniques on the sample frame consisting of the entire United States residential telephone population. Knowledge Networks

excludes only those banks of telephone numbers (consisting of 100 telephone numbers) that have zero directory-listed phone numbers. Two strata are defined using 2000 Census Decennial Census data that has been appended to all telephone exchanges. The first strata has a higher concentration of Black and Hispanic households and the second strata has a lower concentration relative to the national estimates. Knowledge Networks' telephone numbers are selected from the 1+ banks with equal probability of selection for each number within each of the 2 strata, with the Black and Hispanic strata being sampled at a higher rate than the other strata. Note that the sampling is done without replacement to ensure that numbers already fielded by Knowledge Networks do not get fielded again.

Telephone numbers for which Knowledge Networks is able to recover a valid postal address is about 70%. The telephone numbers for which an address is recovered are selected with certainty; between one-half and one-third of the remainder are subsampled randomly depending on the recruitment period. The resulting cost efficiency more than offsets the decrease in precision caused by the need for sample weights. The address-matched telephone numbers are sent an advance mailing informing them that they have been selected to participate in the Knowledge Networks panel.

Following the mailing, the telephone recruitment process begins for all sampled phone numbers. Cases sent to telephone interviewers are dialed up to 90 days, with at least 10 dial attempts on cases where no one answers the phone, and on phone numbers known to be associated with households. Extensive refusal conversion is also performed. Experienced interviewers conduct all recruitment interviews. The recruitment interview, which typically requires about 10 minutes, begins with the interviewer informing the household member that they have been selected to join the Knowledge Networks Panel. If the household does not have a PC and access to the Internet, they are told that in return for completing a short survey weekly, the household will be given a WebTV set-top box and free monthly Internet access. All members in the household are then enumerated, and some initial demographic variables and background information of prior computer and Internet usage are collected.

As of August 2002, those RDD households that inform interviewers that they have a home computer and Internet access have been recruited to the panel and asked to take their surveys using their own equipment and Internet connections. Points, which can be redeemed for cash at regular intervals, are given to respondents for completing their surveys and take the place of a free WebTV and monthly Internet access provided to other panel households. Additional incentive points may be added to specific surveys to improve response rates or to compensate for longer surveys.

Prior to shipment, each WebTV unit is custom configured with individual email accounts, so that it is ready for immediate use by the household. Most households are able to install the hardware without additional assistance, though Knowledge Networks maintains a telephone technical support line and will, when needed, provide on-site installation. The Knowledge Networks Call Center also contacts household members who do not respond to e-mail and attempts to restore contact and cooperation. PC panel members provide KN with their email account and their weekly surveys are sent to that email account.

All new WebTV panel members are sent an initial survey to confirm equipment installation and familiarize them with the WebTV unit. For all new panel members, demographics such as gender, age, race, income, and education are collected in a follow-up survey for each panel member to create a member profile. This information can be used to determine eligibility for specific studies and need not be gathered with each survey. Once this survey is completed, the panel member is regarded as active and ready to be sampled for other surveys. Parental or legal guardian consent is also collected for conducting surveys with teenagers age 13-17 as part of the first survey.

Survey Administration

For client-based surveys, a sample is drawn at random from active panel members who meet the screening criteria (if any) for the client's study. The typical sample size is between 200 and 2000 persons, depending on the purpose of the study. Once selected, members can be sent an advance letter by email several days prior to receiving the questionnaire through their WebTV appliance or personal computer to notify them of an important, upcoming survey.

Once assigned to a survey, members receive a notification email on their WebTV or personal computer letting them know there is a new survey available for them to take. The email notification contains a button to start the survey. No login name or password is required. The field period depends on the client's needs, and can range anywhere from a few minutes to two weeks.

Email reminders are sent to uncooperative panel members. If email does not generate a response, a phone reminder is initiated. The usual protocol is to wait at least three days and to permit a weekend to pass before calling. Knowledge Networks also operates an ongoing incentive program to encourage participation and create member loyalty. To assist panel members with their survey taking, each individual has a personalized "home page" that lists all the surveys that were assigned to that member and have yet to be completed.

Survey Sampling from Panel

Once Panel Members are recruited and profiled, they become eligible for selection for specific surveys. In most cases, the specific survey sample represents a simple random sample from the panel. The sample is drawn from eligible members using an implicitly stratified systematic sample design. Customized stratified random sampling based on profile data is also conducted, as required by specific studies.

The primary sampling rule is not to assign more than one survey per week to members. In certain cases, a survey sample calls for pre-screening, that is, members are drawn from a sub-sample of the panel (e.g., females, Republicans). In such cases, care is taken to ensure that all

subsequent survey sample drawn that week are selected in such a way as to result in a sample that is representative of the panel distributions.

Weighting and Estimation

Whereas in principle the sample design is an equal probability design that is self-weighting, in fact there are several known deviations from this guiding principle. Furthermore, despite our efforts to correct for known sources of deviation from equal-probability design, there are several other sources of survey error that are an inherent part the process. We address these sources of survey error globally through the poststratification weights, which we describe below.

Sample Design Weights

The eight sources of deviation from epsem design are:

1. Half-sampling of telephone numbers for which we could not find an address,
2. RDD sampling rates proportional to the number of phone lines in the household,
3. Minor oversampling of Chicago and Los Angeles due to early pilot surveys in those two cities,
4. Short-term double-sampling the four largest states (CA, NY, FL, and TX) and central region states,
5. Under-sampling of households not covered by MSN TV,
6. Oversampling of minority households (Black and Hispanic),
7. Oversampling of households with PC and Internet access
8. Selection of one adult per household.

A few words about each feature:

1. Once the telephone numbers have been purged and screened, we address match as many of these numbers as possible. The success rate so far has been in the 70% range. The telephone numbers with addresses are sent a letter. The remaining, unmatched numbers are half-sampled in order to reduce costs. Based on previous research we suspect that the reduced field costs resulting from this allocation strategy will more than offset increases in the design effect due to the increased variance among the weights. We are currently quantifying these balancing features.
2. As part of the field data collection operation, we collect information on the number of separate phone lines in the selected households. We correspondingly down-weight households with multiple phone lines.
3. Two pilot surveys carried out in Chicago and Los Angeles increased the relative size of the sample from these two cities. The impact of this feature is disappearing as the panel grows.

4. Since we anticipated additional surveying in the four largest states, we double-sampled these states during January-October 2000. Similarly, the central region states were over-sampled for a brief period.
5. Certain areas of the U.S. are not serviced by MSN®. We select a smaller sample of phone numbers in those areas and use other Internet Service Providers for Internet access of recruited households in those areas.
6. As of October 2001, we began oversampling minority households (Black and Hispanic) to increase panel capacity for those subgroups.
7. As of August 2002, we began oversampling households with PCs and Internet access to reduce the cost of WebTV set-up and maintenance.
8. Finally, for most of our surveys, we select panel members across the board, regardless of household affiliation. For some surveys, however, we select members in two stages: households in the first stage and one adult per household in the second stage. We correct for this feature by multiplying the probabilities of selection by $1/a_i$ where a_i represents the number of adults (18 and over) in the household.

Post-stratification Weights

The primary purpose of a post-stratification adjustment to survey weights is to reduce the sampling error for characteristics highly correlated with reliable demographic and geographic totals – called population benchmarks. To implement post-stratification, we employed the following weighting techniques:

1. Calculate a base design weight for all sampled cases.
2. Modify this base design weight for the cases that completed the survey by calculating post-stratification weights against CPS population benchmarks for the adult age group. The raking variables are:
 - age: 18-29, 30-44, 45-59, 60 and over
 - gender: male, female
 - race/ethnicity: white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), other (non-Hispanic), Hispanic
 - region: northeast, midwest, south, west
 - education - highest level achieved: less than high school, high school, some college, college degree or more

In order to calculate final weights, we derive weighted sample distributions along various combinations of the above variables. Similar distributions are calculated using the most recent U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey data and the Knowledge Networks panel data.

Cell-by-cell adjustments over the various univariate and bivariate distributions are calculated to make the weighted sample cells match those of the U.S. Census and the Knowledge Networks panel. This process, known as raking, is repeated iteratively until there is convergence between the weighted sample and benchmark distributions (CPS distributions). Occasionally, collapsing of post-stratification cells is necessary. This is dependent on the size of the sample and topology of the sample universe.

Final post-stratification weights are provided. The final weights are censored at the extreme tails (1%, 99%). WEIGHT2 is scaled to the number of qualified completes cases (qflag=1).