

CSES Module 1:
Sample Design and Data Collection Report

Country (Date of Election): Russia (1999, 2000)

Type of Election (e.g. presidential; parliamentary; legislative): parliamentary in Dec. 1999, and presidential in March 2000

Organization that Conducted the Survey Field Work: The surveys were carried out by the Demoscope group at the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Demoscope heads Polina Kozyreva and Mikhail Kosolapov micromanaged the process. Michael Swafford of Paragon Research International provided methodological and logistical assistance.

Investigators Responsible for Data Collection

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Languages used in Interviews: (Please provide copies of all survey instruments, and translation for those that were not conducted in English).

Russian

A. Study Design

- Pre-/Post-Election Panel Study (December 19, 1999 parliamentary elections)

Date Post-Election Interviewing Began: 25 December 1999

Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended: 31 January 2000

If Panel Study:

Date Pre-Election Interviewing Began: 13 November 1999

Date Pre-Election Interviewing Ended: 13 December 1999

Post-Election Panel Study (March 2000 presidential elections)

Date Post-Election Interviewing Began: 9 April 2000

Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended: 10 June 2000

Mode of (post-election) interview:

- In person, face-to-face

B. Sample Design and Sampling Procedures

1. Eligibility Requirements

- a) Age: Minimum 18 Maximum none
- b) Citizenship: Yes
- c) Other requirements: none

2. Sample Frame:

- a) Were any regions of the country excluded from the sample frame?
Yes : Chechnya, remote areas (Evenkskii Autonomous Okrug and Kamchatka), Kaliningrad, Sakhalin Islands.
- b) Were institutionalized persons excluded from the sample?
Yes : people institutionalized in hospitals were excluded.
- c) Were military personnel excluded from the sample?
Yes

e) Were other persons excluded from the sample frame: Yes : prisoners

f) Estimated total (a + b + c + d + e) percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame: 4.4 %

2. Sample Selection Procedures:

a) What were the primary sampling units? Were the primary sampling units (PSU) randomly selected? Yes (Please Describe): The primary sampling units were “raions”, administrative units akin to counties. After the exclusion of some areas due to low population density, severe winter weather and transportation difficulties, or due to armed conflict, there were 1,850 raions in the sample frame.

b) Were there further stages of selection? Yes (Please Describe): Stratification was employed to increase the precision of estimates in non-self-representing areas (NSRs), including 120 million inhabitants. First ten geographical regions were delineated. Strata were then apportioned to regions according to each region’s measure of population size in an effort to keep stratum sizes approximately equal. In each of the 35 NSR strata, one PSU was chosen randomly using probability proportional to size (PPS). There were also 3 self-representing areas. This yielded a total of 38 PSUs. Within the primary sampling units, the population was further divided into rural and urban substrata, and villages (in the rural areas) or microcensus enumeration districts (in the towns and cities) were selected systematically as second-stage units.

c) How were individual respondents identified?
The final stage was a random selection of households. Interviewers used the Kish procedure to select one eligible adult from each household.

e) Under what circumstances was a sample line designated non- sample?
(Check all that apply)

- Non-residential sample point
- All members of household are ineligible
- Housing unit is vacant
- No answer at housing unit after 3 callbacks
- Other, explain: dwelling temporarily uninhabited or inaccessible, short-term sickness, respondent inebriated, respondent traveling, respondent returns quite late, inebriated person at the door, illness, invalid, deaf, respondent moved.

f) Were non-sample replacement methods used? No interviewers were required to visit each dwelling up to three times to secure the interviews. They were not allowed to make substitutions of any sort and there were no quotas.

4. Compliance

a) Prior to the study was:

a letter sent to respondent? No

payment sent to respondent? No

a token gift sent to respondent? No

any other incentives used? No

b) During the Field Period

How many contacts were made with the household before declaring it non-interview? 3.

c) Refusal Conversion

Was an effort made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed? No

Were respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed sent a letter persuading them to take part? No

Was payment offered to respondents who were reluctant to take part? No

Were respondents who were reluctant to take part turned over to a more experienced interviewer? Yes

Were any other methods used to persuade respondents reluctant to be interviewed to take part? No

5. Response Rate (to first wave if a panel study)

Total number of sample lines issued:	3074
Number of refusals:	517
Number never contacted (no-contact):	573
Other non-response:	13
Number of lines of non-sample:	52

Total number of completed interviews:

1919

Response Rate:

62.43%

Panel Attrition (NOTE: Complete only if CSES questionnaire is administered as part of a 2-wave panel study):

Total number of respondents in Wave I of the study:	1919
Number of Wave I respondents re-interviewed in wave containing CSES Module:	1842
Percent total panel attrition:	4.01%

Panel attrition by age and education: (% re-interviewed):

18-25	95.06%	None or elementary	95.24 %
26-40	95.67%	Incomplete secondary	98.91%
41-65	96.74%	Secondary completed	95.54%
65 & over	95.20%	Secondary specialized	95.64%
		University incomplete	95.77%
		University degree	95.20%

6. Sample Weights

a) Are weights included in the data-file? Yes (Please Describe their Construction): The Kish procedure selects one adult from all eligible adults in each household. This means, for example, that adults in a three-adult household have only one-third the probability of selection of eligible adults in one-adult households. One can adjust for this by using a weight based on the number of eligible adults in each household. For the pre-parliamentary election survey, the computed weight in the dataset is named KISHWEIGH.

b) Are the weights designed to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection at the person or household level? Yes

c) Are the weights designed to match known demographic characteristics of the population? No

d) Are the data weighted to correct for non-response? No

7. a) Please describe the interviewers (age, level of education, and years of experience):

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b) Description of interviewer training:
Steps in Interviewer Training

All interviewers underwent a demanding training regime. Here is a brief account of the steps we took in training these interviewers for this survey.

- 1) Lectured on the general principles of face-to-face interviewing. The Demoscope group provided a 70-minute video tape entitled "Introduction to Interviewing" to ensure that all interviewers received the same instructions and examples. Where there was no VCR, they rented video salons. (Return interviewers were not required to watch this video tape.)
- 2) Required interviewers to read through the entire questionnaire in advance, then to fill out the questionnaire themselves.
- 3) Showed interviewers an example of a good interview with commentary, again using a video tape.
- 4) Introduced them to the written questionnaire specifications, entitled "Interviewer Instructions"
- 5) Played the role of respondent while trainees took turns reading questions as they would in an actual interview.
- 6) Had the interviewers practice interviewing in triads. Interviewers formed groups of three. One assumed the role of interviewer; another, the role of respondent; the third, the role of observer, watching to see whether the inter-viewer was working properly. The trainer and perhaps some other experienced interviewers circulated among the triads to observe also.
- 7) Gave the interviewers written exercises which tested their ability to react properly to certain difficult situations in administering the questionnaire.
- 8) Reviewed the administrative procedures pertaining to the survey
- 9) Gave the trainees practice in persuading respondents to participate by having them role play.
- 10) Examined their work after their first interview, until they demonstrated that they were competent (new interviewers).

XIV. Comparison of Sample to Population

Characteristic	<u>Population Estimates</u>	<u>Sample Estimates</u>	
		Unweighted	Weighted
<u>Age</u>			
18-25		10.6	
26-40		24.1	
41-66		44.7	
65 and over		20.6	
<u>Education</u>			
None or elementary		9.9	
Incomplete secondary		14.4	
Secondary completed		22.2	
Secondary specialized		32.5	
University incomplete		3.7	
University degree		17.4	
<u>Gender</u>			
Male		36.0	
Female		64.0	