Comparative Study of Electoral Systems

Description of Sample and Data Collection

I. Country: Germany

II. Type of Election (e.g. presidential; parliamentary; legislative): Parliamentary

III. Date of Election: Sept. 22, 2002

IV. Organization that Conducted the Survey Field Work: Infratest dimap

V. Investigators Responsible for Data Collection

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E-mail: xx49-621-292-1779

Name: __________________________
Affiliation: __________________________
Address: ____________________________
Fax: ____________________________
Phone: ____________________________
E-mail: ____________________________

VI. Study Design (check one)
   _X_ Post-Election Study
   ___ Pre-/Post-Election Panel Study

VII. Dates of Interviewing
   Date Post-Election Interviewing Began: 31.10. 2002
   Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended: 12.11. 2002
   (If Panel Study)
   Date Pre-Election Interviewing Began: _______________
Date Pre-Election Interviewing Ended: _________________

VIII. Mode of interview (check one)
- ___ In person, face-to-face
- _X__ Telephone
- ___ Mail or self-completion supplement

IX. Sample Design and Sampling Procedures

1. Eligibility Requirements
   a) age: 18
   b) citizenship: Yes ___ No ___
   c) other: ____________________________

2. Persons Excluded From the Sample Frame
   a) Were any regions of the country excluded from the sample frame? Yes ___ No _X__
      If yes, explain: ____________________________
   b) Were institutionalized persons excluded from the sample? Yes _X__ No ___
   c) Were military personnel excluded from the sample? Yes ___ No _X__
      (Military personnel with telephone in private households is vast majority in Germany, no professional army)
   d) (If telephone interview) Estimated percentage of households without a phone: _3__%
   e) (If telephone interview) Were unlisted telephone numbers included in the sample? Yes _X__ No ___
   f) Other persons excluded from the sample frame: __no__________________________
   g) Estimated total (a + b + c + d + e + f) percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame: _max. 4__ %

Remark:
The new Länder (East Germany) have been oversampled. Survey includes 1007 respondents from East Germany, 993 from West Germany. Sample can be analysed separately for East and West, or, if accordingly weighted, for Germany as a whole.

3.1 Sampling Method (if Face-to-Face)
   a) Describe how the primary sampling units were selected: ____________________________

      Were the primary sampling units randomly selected? Yes ___ No ___
   b) Was there a second stage selection? Yes ___ No ___
   c) Describe the method by which the second stage sampling units were selected:
Were the secondary sampling units randomly selected? Yes ___ No ___

d) Was a selection table used to select the respondent within the household?
   Yes ___ No ___
   If no, describe:________________________________________________________
e) Under what circumstances was a sample line designated non-sample? (Check all that apply)
___ All members of household are ineligible
___ Housing unit is vacant
___ No answer at housing unit
___ Other, explain: __________________________________________________________________________

f) Were non-sample replacement methods used? Yes ___ No ___
If yes describe: __________________________________________________________________________

3.2 Sampling Method (if telephone)
a) Describe how the sample was drawn ______________________________________________________

The sample is a single-stage random household sample. In a first step, it has been drawn from the Infratest Telephone Household Master Sample (ITMS) which comprises a multi-stratified, largely unclustered sample that is distributed in proportion to the number of private households in micro-cells, thereby compensating for regional or local differences in the telephone density of households. The ITMS is built by randomizing last two digits and so covers all listed numbers in Germany.

In the second step, the sample for the German post-election study has been drawn from a pool of respondents who have been interviewed before the election and generally agreed to participate in further studies. The rate of respondents, who were interviewed from mid-August up to the election on September 22 and who were willing to give another interview was 85.6 percent.

(see appendix for details of sampling procedure)

b). Was the sample a
___ random digit dial sample? Yes ___ No ___
___ listed sample? Yes ___ No ___
___ dual frame? Yes ___ No ___;
( if dual frame) % list frame: ___; % random-digit dial: ___
c) Was a selection table used to select the respondent within the household?
___ Yes ___ No ___
If no, describe: _______________________________________________________________________

d) Criteria for designating a sample line non-sample. (Check all that apply)
___ All members of household ineligibles
___ Non-residential phone
___ No answer (if so), after how many calls to number? ___
___ Non-working number
___ Other, explain: ______________________________________________________________________

e) Were non-sample replacement methods used? Yes ___ No ___
If yes describe:________________________________________________________

3.3 Sampling Method (if mail / self completion)
a) Describe how the sample was drawn____________________________________

b) Was the sample a listed sample? Yes ___ No ___
c) Was a selection table used to select the respondent within the household?
   Yes ___ No ___
   If no, describe:________________________________________________________

d) Criteria for designating a sample line non-sample. (Check all that apply)
   ___ All members of household ineligibles
   ___ Housing unit is vacant
   ___ Other, explain:_____________________________________________________

e) Were non-sample replacement methods used? Yes ___ No ___
   If yes describe:_______________________________________________________

4. Compliance
a) Pre-Study Strategies: Prior to the study was
   a letter sent to respondent? Yes ___ No _x__
   payment sent to respondent? Yes ___ No _x__
   a token gift sent to respondent? Yes ___ No _x__
   any other incentives used? Yes ___ No _x__
   If yes, describe:______________________________________________________

b) During the Field Period
   Maximum number of contacts with the household before declaring it non-sample: 12_
   Maximum number of contacts with the household before declaring it non-interview: 12_
   Maximum number of days over which a household was contacted: period of fieldwork____
   Did interviewers vary the time of day at which they recontacted the household?
   Yes _X__ No ___

c) Refusal Conversion
   Was an effort made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed?
   Yes ___ No _X__ If „No“ (go to Section X)
   Were respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed sent a letter persuading them to take part? Yes ___ No ___
   Was payment offered to respondents who were reluctant to take part? Yes ___ No ___
   Were respondents who were reluctant to take part turned over to a more experienced
interviewer? Yes ___ No ___

Maximum number of recontacts used to persuade respondent to be interviewed: ______

Other methods used to persuade respondents reluctant to be interviewed to take part:

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

a) Total number of sample lines issued: ___3017_____

b) Total number of completed interviews: ___2000_____

c) Number of refusals: ___566_____

d) Number never contacted (no-contact): ___396_____

e) Other non-response:\(^1\) ___29_____

f) Number of lines of non-sample:\(^2\) ___26_____

g) Response Rate: \( \frac{b}{a-f} \times 100 \): \( \frac{2000}{3017} = 66,3\% \) ______

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

a) Total number of respondents in wave I of the study: ______

b) Number of wave I respondents re-interviewed in wave containing CSES Module: ______

c) Percent panel attrition \( \frac{(a-b)}{a} \times 100 \): ______

d) Panel attrition by age:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>% Reinterviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-40</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-65</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 &amp; over</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) Panel attrition by education:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>% Reinterviewed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete primary</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary completed</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete secondary</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary completed</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University incomplete</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University degree</td>
<td>____ %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^1\) These include cases where there were language difficulties, a non-competent respondent, illness, or a respondent who was away from home for the entire field period.

\(^2\) Non-sample includes: vacant houses, houses where no resident was eligible (e.g. non-citizens or underage residents).
XII. Sample Weight

a) Are the data weighted? Yes _X__ No ___
   If yes:
b) Are the data weighted to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection at the person or household level? Yes _X__ No ___
c) Are the data weighted to match „known“ demographic characteristics of the population? Yes _X__ No ___
d) Are the data weighted to correct for non-response? Yes ___ No _X__
e) Describe the procedure used to construct the sample weight:________________________

   Weighting
Unit non-response can be distributed disproportionately and thus may cause distortions in the sample. Such distortions are eliminated by successive factor weighting, likewise the distortion resulting from the differential selection probability according to household size is also eliminated (so called ‘design weighting’).

   Weighting of Household Sample by Federal State and Community Type
This stage of weighting corrects any deviations between the achieved sample and the actual distribution of households by Federal State and type of community. However, given the way that the sample management system operates with ITMS, which produces complete proportionality, this type of weighting can generally be dispensed with.

   Households and Household Members (transformation)
In order to produce a representative population sample, the achieved sample is mathematically transformed retrospectively in order to ensure that each individual in the universe has theoretically the same probability of selection (in general by using the inverse of the household size as weighting factor).

   Weighting by Federal State, Age and Sex und Education
As a final step, the total sample is weighted to match the population distribution by Federal State, age groups and sex, based on a target matrix defined by population census data. In case of the post Election study, eduction has been introduced into the weighting scheme. As universe data, the distribution of the Infratest dimap exit poll for the national election (20.000 voters) has been applied.

XIII. Description of interviewers (age, level of education, and years of experience):
   average experience 22 months, average age 27, mostly higher education,
   Male: one third, female: two thirds

Description of interviewer training: Selection in three to four hour initial group meetings,
   Two five hour training sessions: 1. Introduction to the field: questionnaire, question types, survey research methodology, 2. training of dialogues, arguments, role plays, test interviews,
   Continuously: Close monitoring by supervisors during first studies, regular monitoring regarding efficiency, respondent selection and sticking to the wording of questionnaires.
XIV. Comparison of Sample to Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Population Estimates</th>
<th>Sample Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unweighted</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-40</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
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<tr>
<td>41-66</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
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<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
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<td>____%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete primary</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary completed</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incomplete secondary</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary completed</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-secondary trade /</td>
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<tr>
<td>vocational school</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incomplete university</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University degree</td>
<td>____%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>____%</td>
<td>____%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XV. Languages used in the interviews. List:

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3 From national statistical agency. Provide source.
Appendix to section 3.2. a)

Details of sampling procedure

ITMS samples are single-stage random household samples. The random selection within communities is unclustered. Communities with 5,000 or more inhabitants are taken as individual strata; communities with 100,000 or more inhabitants are stratified according to sections. For communities with less than 5,000 inhabitants the stratification goes down to districts combined with community types, only one household will be selected in each of the smaller communities. Multi-stratification of the sample and allocation to the cells is an entirely automatic procedure, carried out using an allocation programme.

The ITMS has been conceived as an electronic file for computer-aided centralised telephone research. Sample management of the cells of the multi-stratified allocation matrix is implemented automatically by the DP-based sample management system (SMS), which ensures that the required number of interviews is carried out in each cell. The sample management system also ensures that the necessary numbers of interviews are undertaken equally throughout the fieldwork period. In order to avoid the potential impact of the time of day at which the interviewing is carried out, the sample is optimised through the ‘dynamic representation’ procedure, by which the distribution of the completed interviews is balanced hourly according to the multi-stratification matrix throughout the day.