

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

Name: Bernhard Wessels
Affiliation: WZB (Social Science Reserach Center)
Address: Reichpietschufer 50, 10785 Berlin, Germany

Fax: xx49-30-25491-345
Phone: xx49-30-25491-315
E-mail: wessels@wz-berlin.de

Name: _____
Affiliation: _____
Address: _____

Fax: _____
Phone: _____
E-mail: _____

Name: Hermann Schmitt
Affiliation: Mannheimer Zentrum für europ. Sozialforschung (MZES)
Address: Universität Mannheim, L7,1, 68131 Mannheim, Germany

Fax: xx49-621-292-1881
Phone: xx49-621-292-1779
E-mail: xx49-621-292-1779

Name: _____
Affiliation: _____
Address: _____

Fax: _____
Phone: _____
E-mail: _____

VI. Study Design (check one)

- 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
- 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
If yes, explain: _____
- b) Were institutionalized persons excluded from the sample? Yes No ___
- c) Were military personnel excluded from the sample? Yes ___ No
(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 population sampled? Yes 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 Laender (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 as sample frame all listed and unlisted 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 ineligible
- Non-residential phone
- No answer (if so), after how many calls to number? 12
- 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 ineligible

___ 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: $(b/(a-f))*100$: ? $b/a = 2000/3017 = 66,3$ percent

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 $((a-b)/a)*100$: _____
- d) Panel attrition by age: _____

<u>Age</u>	<u>% Reinterviewed</u>
18-25	_____ %
26-40	_____ %
41-65	_____ %
65 & over	_____ %

- e) Panel attrition by education:

<u>Education</u>	<u>% Reinterviewed</u>
None	_____ %
Incomplete primary	_____ %
Primary completed	_____ %
Incomplete secondary	_____ %
Secondary completed	_____ %
University incomplete	_____ %
University degree	_____ %

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 No
If yes:
- b) Are the data weighted to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection at the person or household level? Yes No
- c) Are the data weighted to match „known“ demographic characteristics of the population? Yes No
- d) Are the data weighted to correct for non-response? Yes No
- 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, agegroups and sex, based on a target matrix defined by population census data. In case of the post Election study, education 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

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Population Estimates</u> ³	<u>Sample Estimates</u>	
		<u>Unweighted</u>	<u>Weighted</u>
<u>Age</u>			
18-25	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
26-40	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
41-66	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
65 and over	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
<u>Education</u>			
None	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
Incomplete primary	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
Primary completed	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
Incomplete secondary	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
Secondary completed	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
Post-secondary trade / vocational school	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
Incomplete university	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
University degree	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
<u>Gender</u>			
Male	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %
Female	_____ %	_____ %	_____ %

XV. Languages used in the interviews. List:

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.

Q:\NES\CSES\COL-MAIL.295\ARCH.WPD