Prepared by:

Date:

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ELECTORAL SYSTEMS
Module 2: Sample Design and Data Collection Report

August 23, 2004

Country: Russia

Date of Election: March 14, 2004

Type of Election (e.g., presidential, parliamentary, legislative):

Organization that conducted the survey field work:
Joint Stock company "Demoscope"

Investigators Responsible for Data Collection:

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A. Study Design

- ❑ Post-Election Study
- ❑ Pre-/Post-Election Panel Study IT WAS A PANEL BUT POST/POST ELECTION

Date Post-Election Interviewing Began: April 4

Date Post-Election Interviewing Ended: May 11

If Panel Study:
Date Pre-Election Interviewing Began:

Date Pre-Election Interviewing Ended:

Mode of (post-election) interview:

- ❑ In person, face-to-face
- ❑ Telephone
- ❑ Mail or self-completion supplement

Language(s) used in questionnaire(s) (Please provide copies of questionnaires in all languages used, as well as a version translated in English, if applicable, as part of the Election Study Deposit):

Russian

B. Sample Design and Sampling Procedures

1. Eligibility Requirements
   a) Age: Minimum 18_____ Maximum_NO_____

   b) Citizenship: Yes__v_____ No_____

   c) Other requirements:

2. Sample Frame:

   a) Were any regions of the country excluded from the sample frame?

   No_____ Yes_v____

   If yes, please explain:

Deliberate Exclusions. The Russian Federation covers a about one-tenth of the land mass of the earth. A substantial portion of the territory is remote, and population density is quite low in such territories. For example, in the Evenkisky Autonomous Okrug there is an average of only one person per thirty square kilometers; in Kamchatka Oblast, only one person per square kilometer. A few areas such as these, containing a total of three percent of the population, were excluded from the sample in advance. In addition, the Republic Chechnya, with about one percent of the population, was omitted because of the three-year-old conflict there. Kaliningrad Oblast, which is separated from the rest of the Russian Federation by Lithuania, was excluded-as were the Sakhalin Island. All told, territories containing about *4.4%* percent of the population were excluded from the sample due to low population density, severe winter weather and transportation difficulties, or due to armed conflict.

   b) Were institutionalized persons excluded from the sample?

   No_____ Yes____V

   Please explain:

People institutionalized in prisons, hospitals, and the armed forces (casern, closed military settlement) were excluded.

   c) Were military personnel excluded from the sample?

   No_____ Yes___V__

   Please explain:

Military personnel resident in caserns, closed military settlements and so on was excluded.

d) If interviews were conducted by telephone:

i. What is the estimated percentage of households without a phone: _____%

ii. Were unlisted telephone numbers included in the population sampled?

No_____ Yes_____

Please explain:

iii. Were substitution methods used for unproductive sample points?

No_____ Yes_____

Please explain:

e) Were other persons excluded from the sample frame?

No V_____ Yes_____

Please explain:

f) Estimated total (a + b + c + d + e) percentage of the eligible population excluded from the sample frame: ___ 5 ____ %

3. Sample Selection Procedures:

a) What were the primary sampling units?

The Russian Federation (RF) is broken into approximately 89 "subjects" (krais, oblasts, republics, okrug - roughly akin to states in the U.S.); these, in turn, are broken into approximately 2,800 raions, akin to counties.[1] The raions serve as ideal PSUs for representing the entire Russian Federation.

Due to two peculiarities in the way raions are defined in the RF, it was advisable to consolidate some of them into larger units before drawing the sample. First, under Soviet practice, some raions contain within their borders large cities which answer directly to the oblast in which they are situated, rather than to the raion. Faced with many such circumstances in the RF, following the standard practice of Western sampling experts, we combined almost all such independent cities with the county-like raions in which they are located. This increased the heterogeneity of primary sampling units, which in turn strengthened the quality of the sample.

Similarly, a few of the largest Russian cities are broken into several raions, just as New York is broken into several boroughs. Again, following standard sampling practice, such cities were treated as a single unit for sampling purposes.

In the final sample frame, then, consolidation of the 2,788 raions for these two reasons yielded 2,029 modified, consolidated raions, which served workable PSUs.

b) Were the primary sampling units randomly selected?

No_____ Yes__V___

Please explain:

The list of 2,029 consolidated raions was created from which to draw primary sample units (PSUs). These were allocated into 38 strata based largely on geographical factors and level of urbanization, but also based on ethnicity where there was salient variability. Three very large population units were selected with certainty: Moscow city, Moscow Oblast, and St. Petersburg city each constituted a self-representing (SR) stratum. The remaining non-self-representing raions (NSRs) were allocated to 35 strata of roughly equal size

Probability sampling requires that at least one PSU be drawn from each stratum. Thus, in each of the NSR strata, one PSU was chosen randomly using probability proportional to size (PPS)

c) Were there further stages of selection?

No_____ Yes__ V ___

[1]The term "approximately" is used because the number has fluctuated due to political vagaries, and may do so again.

Please explain:

Since there was no consolidated list of households or dwellings in any of the 38 selected PSUs, an intermediate stage of selection was then introduced, as usual.

The selection of second-stage units (SSUs) differed depending on whether the population was urban (located in cities and «villages of the city type,» known as «PGTs») or rural (located in villages). That is, within each selected PSU the population was stratified into urban and rural substrata, and the target sample size was allocated proportionately to the two substrata.

In rural substrata, villages served as the SSUs. In urban substrata, SSUs were defined by the *boundaries* of census enumeration districts, if possible. If the necessary information was not available, the boundaries of 1994 microcensus enumeration districts, voting districts were employed - in decreasing order of preference. Approximately one SSU was selected for each ten dwellings in the sample, using PPS where the SSUs differed appreciably in size. After SSUs were selected, an enumeration of dwelling units was made by visual inspection and recourse to official documents. Finally, the required number of dwellings was selected systematically starting with a random address in the list.

d) How were individual respondents identified?

The Kish procedure was then employed to select one eligible adult from each household.

e) Under what circumstances was a sample line designated non- sample?

Please check all that apply:

- ❑ Non-residential sample point -YES
- ❑ All members of household are ineligible -YES
- ❑ Housing unit is vacant -YES
- ❑ No answer at housing unit after _____ callbacks - NO
- ❑ Other (Please explain): NO

f) Were non-sample replacement methods used?

No_V____ Yes_____

Please describe:

g). For surveys conducted by telephone:

i. Was the sample a random digit dial (RDD) sample? Yes_____ No_____

ii. Was the sample a listed sample? Yes_____ No_____

iii. Was the sample a dual frame sample? No_____ Yes_____

If yes, what % list frame_____ and what % RDD_____

h) For surveys conducted by mail:

Was the sample a listed sample?
Yes_____ No_____

Please describe:

4. Compliance:

Prior to the study:

a) Was a letter sent to respondent?

No_V____ Yes_____
(If yes, please include a copy of the letter in the Deposit)

b) Was payment sent to respondent?

No V_____ Yes_____

If yes, please describe:

c) Was a token gift sent to respondent?

No_____ Yes V_____

If yes, please describe:

A GIFT PEN

d) Were any other incentives used?

No V_____ Yes_____

If yes, please describe:

5. During the Field Period:

a) How many contacts were made with the household before declaring it **non-sample? 3 CONTACTS**

b) How many contacts were made with the household before declaring it **non-interview? AT LEAST 3**

c) Maximum number of days over which a household was contacted?
30 days

d) Did interviewers vary the time of day at which they re-contacted the household? No_____ Yes V_____

Please describe:
The interviewers had to visit the household in different days of the week and different parts of the day. It was checked by control inspection visits

e) Refusal Conversion:

i. Were efforts made to persuade respondents who were reluctant to be interviewed?
No_____ Yes V_____

Please describe:
Special section in interviewer's tranning was devoted to teach interviewers how to persuade respondents to participate

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

If so, please describe (in addition, please include a copy of the letter in the deposit):

iii. Was payment offered to respondents who were reluctant to take part?
No V_____ Yes_____

If yes, how much?

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

v. What was the maximum number of re-contacts used to persuade respondent to be interviewed? 7

vi. Were any other methods used to persuade respondents reluctant to be interviewed to take part?
No V_____ Yes_____

Please describe:

6. Response Rate:
(Note: if a panel study, please report response rate of the first wave)

Total number of sample lines issued:	3347
Number of refusals:	821
Number never contacted (no-contact):	442
Other non-response:	294
Number of lines of non-sample:	142
Total number of completed interviews:	1648
Response Rate:	51.4%

7. Panel Attrition:
(Note: This only applies if CSES questionnaire is administered as part of a 2-wave panel study):

Total number of respondents in Wave I of the study:	1648
Number of Wave I respondents re-interviewed in wave containing CSES Module:	1492
Percent total panel attrition:	90.5% re-interviewed

8. Panel attrition by age and education (given as percentages; please indicate whether numbers provided are % re-interviewed or % attrition):

Age

18-25 _____%
26-40 _____%
41-65 _____%
65 & over _____%

Education

None _____%
Incomplete primary _____%
Primary completed _____%
Incomplete secondary _____%
Secondary completed _____%
University incomplete _____%
University degree _____%

Age	Post-Parl. 2003	Post-Pres. 2004
18-25	14.7%	14.7%
26-40	22.4%	22.4%
41-65	43.6%	43.6%
65 & over	19.2%	19.2%

Education	Post-Parl. 2003	Post-Pres. 2004
None	0.4%	0.4%
Incompl.primary	5.4%	5.6%
Primery compl.	10.3%	10.4%
Incompl. secondary	21.7%	21.0%
Secondary compl.	36.6%	37.0%
University incompl.	5.0%	5.0%
University degree	20.6%	20.5%

9. Sample Weights

a) Are weights included in the data file?
No____ Yes_ V ____

Please describe how the weights were constructed:

Here are instructions for the standard adjustment for the Kish procedure.

We have a variable for the number of adults who were eligible to be interviewed in a household, from which one was chosen using the Kish procedure. The variable is named ADULTS.

First, we made a preliminary run using SPSS in which we do not use any weights. Runed frequencies for a variable for which there is data for all respondents, like gender. This

gave us the total number of individual adult respondents (which of course we already knew). The number of respondents (without weighting) is 1648.

Next, we run the same frequencies using WEIGHT BY ADULTS. This time, because of the weighting, the total number of respondents on the frequencies output was 3395--which of course was wrong. Weighting gave each respondent the proper relative weight, but the total number of adults (the number of degrees of freedom) would be too high. This would make the confidence intervals seem smaller (more precise) than they should be.

Finally, we created a new permanent weight as follows:

Final weight=(1648/3395)*ADULTS.

In other words,

Final weight=(number before weighting/number after preliminary run)*(adults)

This will shrink the total number of cases back to the correct number, but still give each person the proper relative weight within the sample.

b) Are the weights designed to compensate for disproportionate probability of selection at the respondent/household level?
No_____ Yes_____

(only Kish weights)

Please describe:

c) Are the weights designed to match known demographic characteristics of the population?
No__?___ Yes_____

Please describe:

Tim, following tables are fromTechnical Report on Procedures and Sampling:which we sent to you in 2004. Please decide what can be used/

Weights

A different comparison is provided by Tables 5 and 6. These tables allow one to compare the demographic attributes of the sample in the post-election parliamentary survey with those from the 2002 census – based on a cross-classification of gender and age, and with those from 1989 census--based on a cross-classification of gender, age, and education2. Of course, due to random sampling error, we would not expect perfect correspondence. Furthermore, strictly speaking, one should not compare the demographic attributes of the sample with those of the census without first adjusting for the fact that we used the Kish procedure to select individuals from the household (see below). The right-most column of percentages ("After Weighting for Kish Procedure") can be legitimately compared with the columns labeled "2002/1989 Census in %."

Table 5

Weighting for 2003 Post-Parliamentary Election Survey: for 2002 census data

Gender	Age	2002 census	2002 census %	Raw number of respon-dents without weighting for Kish procedure	Without weighting for Kish procedure (%)	Number of respon-dents after weighting for Kish procedure	After weighting for Kish procedure (%)	Post-stratification weights (optional for use after applying Kish weights)
Men	20-29	11097000	10,227838	119	7,442151	133	8,40708	1,216574451
	30-44	16023000	14,768014	174	10,8818	176	11,12516	1,327443091
	45-59	12502000	11,522793	184	11,50719	208	13,14791	0,876397048
	60+	9281000	8,5540747	167	10,44403	163	10,30341	0,830217560
	Total	48903000	45,07272	644	40,27517	680	42,98357	
Women	20-29	10982000	10,121846	127	7,942464	130	8,217446	1,231750745
	30-44	16575000	15,276779	271	16,94809	270	17,067	0,895106105
	45-59	14522000	13,384579	242	15,13446	252	15,9292	0,840254096
	60+	17516000	16,144076	315	19,69981	250	15,80278	1,021597154
	Total	59595000	54,92728	955	59,72483	902	57,01643	
Total	Total	108498000	100	1599	100	1582	100	1

2 The difference in cross-classifications in the Tables 5 and 6 is due to the fact that the 2002 census data on a cross-classification of gender, age, and education were not available by the time when the report was written.

Table 6

Weighting for 2003 Post-Parliamentary Election Survey: for 1989 census data

Gender	Age	Education	1989 census	1989 census in %	Raw number of respon-dents without weighting for Kish procedure	Without weighting for Kish procedure (%)	Number of respon-dents after weighting for Kish procedure	After weighting for Kish procedure (%)	Post-stratification weights (optional for use after applying Kish weights)
Men	18-29	Lower	1786754	1,6687089	14	0,851064	16	0,972644	1,715641336
		Secondary	10552160	9,85501266	106	6,443769	131	7,963526	1,237518765
		Higher	1055418	0,98568992	24	1,458967	22	1,337386	0,737027236
		Total	13394332	12,5094115	144	8,753799	169	10,27356	
	30-44	Lower	3454468	3,22624239	8	0,486322	8	0,486322	6,633960909
		Secondary	9969800	9,31112732	133	8,085106	136	8,267477	1,126235620
		Higher	2643678	2,46901868	33	2,006079	31	1,884498	1,310172816
		Total	16067946	15,0063884	174	10,57751	175	10,6383	
	45-59	Lower	6745808	6,30013412	21	1,276596	25	1,519757	4,145488250
		Secondary	3539301	3,30547074	124	7,537994	141	8,571429	0,385638253
		Higher	1654481	1,54517475	38	2,31003	42	2,553191	0,605193444
		Total	11939590	11,1507796	183	11,12462	208	12,64438	
	60+	Lower	4944928	4,61823248	79	4,802432	80	4,863222	0,949624054
		Secondary	1356957	1,26730721	54	3,282675	50	3,039514	0,416944071
		Higher	643227	0,60073106	34	2,066869	33	2,006079	0,299455330
		Total	6945112	6,48627074	167	10,15198	163	9,908815	
	Total	Lower	16931958	15,8133179	122	7,416413	129	7,841945	
		Secondary	25418218	23,7389179	417	25,34954	458	27,84195	
		Higher	5996804	5,60061441	129	7,841945	128	7,781155	
		Total	48346980	45,1528502	668	40,6079	715	43,46505	
Women	18-29	Lower	1224471	1,14357413	7	0,425532	10	0,607903	1,881179446
		Secondary	10305066	9,62424337	120	7,294833	127	7,720365	1,246604751
		Higher	1485406	1,38726999	24	1,458967	23	1,398176	0,992199626
		Total	13014943	12,1550875	151	9,179331	160	9,726444	
	30-44	Lower	2381373	2,22404333	5	0,303951	8	0,486322	4,573189097
		Secondary	10761628	10,0506418	194	11,79331	192	11,67173	0,861109673
		Higher	2995145	2,79726538	72	4,3769	70	4,255319	0,657357365
		Total	16138146	15,0719505	271	16,47416	270	16,41337	
	45-59	Lower	7795497	7,28047354	20	1,215805	18	1,094225	6,653543870
		Secondary	4615112	4,31020636	154	9,361702	171	10,39514	0,414636811
		Higher	1594482	1,48913969	67	4,072948	62	3,768997	0,395102386
		Total	14005091	13,0798196	241	14,65046	251	15,25836	
	60+	Lower	12593184	11,7611928	139	8,449848	101	6,139818	1,915560602
		Secondary	2315904	2,16289966	110	6,68693	93	5,653495	0,382577412
		Higher	659790	0,61619979	65	3,951368	55	3,343465	0,184299756

		Total	15568878	14,5402922	314	19,08815	249	15,13678	
	Total	Lower	23994525	22,4092838	171	10,39514	137	8,328267	
		Secondary	27997710	26,1479912	578	35,13678	583	35,44073	
		Higher	6734823	6,28987486	228	13,86018	210	12,76596	
		Total	58727058	54,8471498	977	59,3921	930	56,53495	
Total			107074038	100	1645	100	1645	100	

Tables 5 and 6 reveals that non-response was greatest among people who were young, male, and poorly educated. The bias is a little bit stronger than it was in the sister survey conducted in 1999.

Though we are not strong advocates of weighting, we have provided two kinds of weights for analysts who see the need for them. First, the Kish procedure selects one adult from all eligible of eligible adults in each household (Variables: for the adults in each household. This means, for example, that adults in a three-adult household have only one-third the probability of selection of adults in a one-adult household. One can adjust for this by using a weight based on the reciprocal of the number number of eligible adults - ADULTS, for the computed weight - WEIGHT). However, as Tables 5 and 6 reveal, even after the Kish weighting factor is applied, the sample distribution deviates from the census distribution in the usual ways3.

The right-hand columns contain the weights that adjust the sample results to those of the censuses. For example, in the first row of Table 5, the post-stratification weight 1,216574451 equals the percent in the 2002 census (10,227838%) divided by the percent in the sample after Kish weighting (8,40708%). For the 2002 census, the computed final weight is WT_CNS02; for the 1989 census, it is WT_CNS89. It should be understood that these weights adjust simultaneously for the Kish procedure and for deviations from the census results. By providing these weights, we do not by any means wish to imply that analysts should use them. Generally they make little difference in substantive results. Also, there are inherent dangers in counting some respondents as if they were three respondents, while treating others as if they were only one-third of a respondent.

No needs to provide similar tables for the post-presidential election survey, because the sample was virtually identical, but we did it (Tables 5a and 6a) to satisfy our curiosity.

3 The extent of deviation is somewhat a function of the number of cells--in this case 24 (2 x 4 x 3). The greater the number of cells, the smaller the expected cell frequency, and the greater observed deviations from expectation even in a perfectly executed sample. This, in turn, leads to extreme weights. This explains why we have refrained from giving more detailed breakdowns in Table 5.

Table 5a

Weighting for for 2004 Post- Presidential Election Survey: for 2002 census data

Gender	Age	2002 census	2002 census %	Raw number of respon-dents without weighting for Kish procedure	Without weighting for Kish procedure (%)	Number of respon-dents after weighting for Kish procedure	After weighting for Kish procedure (%)	Post-stratification weights (optional for use after applying Kish weights)
Men	20-29	11097000	10,227838	102	7,029635	117	8,164689	1,252691648
	30-44	16023000	14,768014	155	10,68229	158	11,02582	1,339402803
	45-59	12502000	11,522793	165	11,37147	185	12,90998	0,892549321
	60+	9281000	8,5540747	159	10,95796	154	10,74669	0,795973317
	Total	48903000	45,07272	581	40,04135	614	42,84717	
Women	20-29	10982000	10,121846	119	8,201241	121	8,443824	1,198727661
	30-44	16575000	15,276779	245	16,88491	244	17,02722	0,897197735
	45-59	14522000	13,384579	221	15,23088	228	15,91068	0,841232501
	60+	17516000	16,144076	285	19,64163	226	15,77111	1,023648737
	Total	59595000	54,92728	870	59,95865	819	57,15283	
Total	Total	108498000	100	1451	100	1433	100	1

Table 6a

Weighting for 2004 Post- Presidential Election Survey: for 1989 census data

Gender	Age	Education	1989 census	1989 census in %	Raw number of respon-dents without weighting for Kish procedure	Without weighting for Kish procedure (%)	Number of respon-dents after weighting for Kish procedure	After weighting for Kish procedure (%)	Post-stratification weights (optional for use after applying Kish weights)
Men	18-29	Lower	1786754	1,6687089	12	0,8032	15	1,0047	1,660922
		Secondary	10552160	9,85501266	93	6,2249	117	7,8366	1,257567
		Higher	1055418	0,98568992	20	1,3387	18	1,2056	0,817575
		Total	13394332	12,5094115	125	8,3668	150	10,0469	
	30-44	Lower	3454468	3,22624239	7	0,4685	8	0,5358	6,020975
		Secondary	9969800	9,31112732	117	7,8313	122	8,1715	1,139468
		Higher	2643678	2,46901868	31	2,0750	28	1,8754	1,316516
		Total	16067946	15,0063884	155	10,3748	158	10,5827	
	45-59	Lower	6745808	6,30013412	20	1,3387	24	1,6075	3,919208
		Secondary	3539301	3,30547074	109	7,2959	123	8,2384	0,401225
		Higher	1654481	1,54517475	35	2,3427	38	2,5452	0,607091
		Total	11939590	11,1507796	164	10,9772	185	12,3912	
	60+	Lower	4944928	4,61823248	73	4,8862	73	4,8895	0,944523
		Secondary	1356957	1,26730721	54	3,6145	50	3,3490	0,378418
		Higher	643227	0,60073106	32	2,1419	32	2,1433	0,280279
		Total	6945112	6,48627074	159	10,6426	155	10,3818	
	Total	Lower	16931958	15,8133179	112	7,4967	120	8,0375	
		Secondary	25418218	23,7389179	373	24,9665	412	27,5954	
		Higher	5996804	5,60061441	118	7,8983	116	7,7696	
		Total	48346980	45,1528502	603	40,3614	648	43,4025	
Women	18-29	Lower	1224471	1,14357413	7	0,4685	10	0,6698	1,707356
		Secondary	10305066	9,62424337	113	7,5636	118	7,9035	1,217711
		Higher	1485406	1,38726999	21	1,4056	20	1,3396	1,035597
		Total	13014943	12,1550875	141	9,4378	148	9,9129	
	30-44	Lower	2381373	2,22404333	4	0,2677	6	0,4019	5,534161
		Secondary	10761628	10,0506418	177	11,8474	176	11,7883	0,852591
		Higher	2995145	2,79726538	64	4,2838	62	4,1527	0,673600
		Total	16138146	15,0719505	245	16,3989	244	16,3429	
	45-59	Lower	7795497	7,28047354	20	1,3387	18	1,2056	6,038748
		Secondary	4615112	4,31020636	141	9,4378	155	10,3818	0,415170
		Higher	1594482	1,48913969	60	4,0161	55	3,6839	0,404234
		Total	14005091	13,0798196	221	14,7925	228	15,2713	
	60+	Lower	12593184	11,7611928	128	8,5676	92	6,1621	1,908637
		Secondary	2315904	2,16289966	94	6,2918	80	5,3583	0,403651
		Higher	659790	0,61619979	62	4,1499	53	3,5499	0,173582

		Total	15568878	14,5402922	284	19,0094	225	15,0703	
	Total	Lower	23994525	22,4092838	159	10,6426	126	8,4394	
		Secondary	27997710	26,1479912	525	35,1406	529	35,4320	
		Higher	6734823	6,28987486	207	13,8554	190	12,7261	
		Total	58727058	54,8471498	891	59,6386	845	56,5975	
Total			107074038	100	1494	100,0000	1493	100,0000	

d) Are the data weighted to correct for non-response?
No__ V ___ Yes_____

Please describe:

10. a) Please describe the interviewers (e.g., age, level of education, years of experience):

131 interviewers participated in the survey.

About 90% with more than 5 years of experience.
20-29 years old -8%
30-39 years old -22%
40-54 years old – 55%
55 and older – 15%

With higher education – 47%
Post-Secondary Trade/ Vocational –38%
Secondary education – 15%

b) Please provide a 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. We provided a 70-minute videotape entitled "Introduction to Interviewing" to insure that all interviewers received the same instructions and examples. Where there was no VCR, we rented video salons. (Return interviewers were not required to watch this videotape.)
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 videotape.
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 interviewer 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) Gave the trainees practice in persuading respondents to participate by having them role-play.

9) Examined their work after their first interview, until they demonstrated that they were competent (new interviewers).

11. Comparison of Sample to Population

See Weights section

Characteristic	Population Estimates	Sample Estimates	
		Unweighted	Weighted
Age			
18-25			
26-40			
41-66			
65 and over			
Education			
None			
Incomplete Primary			
Primary Completed			
Incomplete Secondary			
Secondary Completed			
Post-Secondary Trade/ Vocational			
Incomplete University			
University Degree			
Gender			
Male			
Female			