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Contents

Introduction[1,2]

The German Longitudinal Election Study (GLES) is a research project funded by the DFG that began with the German federal election in 2009. Up until now, it is the biggest German national election study and aims to observe and analyze the German electorate at three consecutive federal elections, starting with the election in 2009. It is envisaged that the research project will continue after 2017 as an institutionalized German election study.

In 2009, the study was launched by Prof. Dr. Hans Rattinger (University of Mannheim), Prof. Dr. Sigrid Roßteutscher (University of Frankfurt), Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck (University of Mannheim), and Prof. Dr. Bernhard Weßels (Social Science Research Center, Berlin). At present, the study is managed by Prof. Dr. Sigrid Roßteutscher, Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck, Prof. Dr. Harald Schoen (Mannheim Centre for European Social Research), Prof. Dr. Bernhard Weßels (Social Science Research Center, Berlin), and Prof. Dr. Christof Wolf (GESIS). The principal investigators are conducting the study in close cooperation with the German Society for Electoral Studies (DGfW) and the GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences.

In order to observe short-term as well as long-term dynamics within the electorate, a complex project design was developed for the GLES (see Figure 1). This resulted in a mix of different research methods (surveys, content analysis, experiments). These methods partly link quantitative and qualitative elements. Furthermore, different types of survey design (cross-sections, rolling cross-sections, and panels), as well as interview techniques (CATI, CAPI, PAPI, web), are applied to collect data at an individual level.

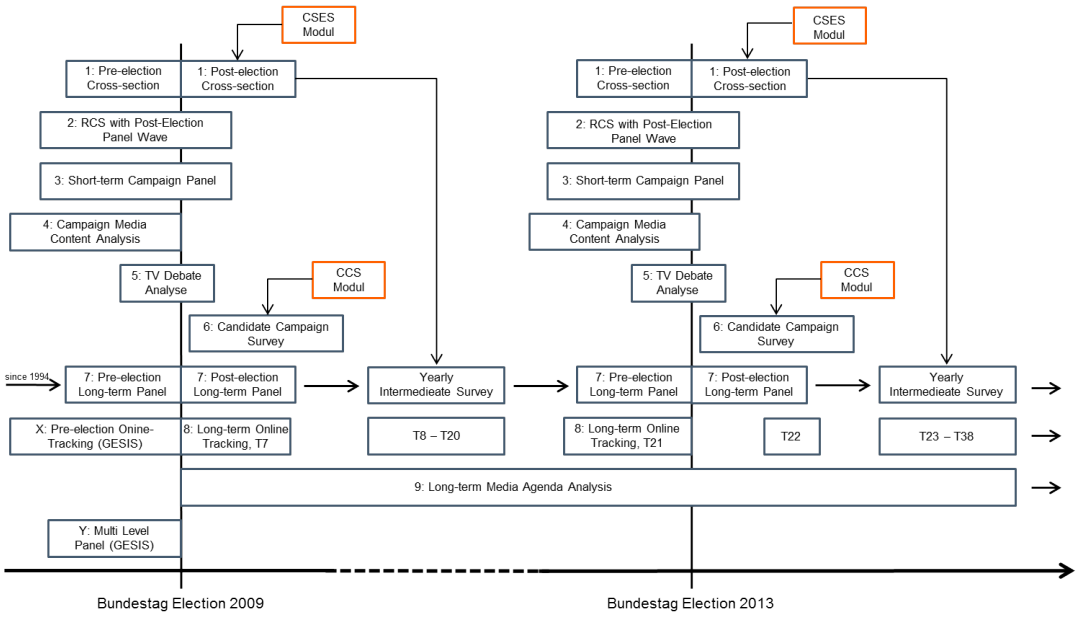

Figure 1: Overview of the GLES design, 2009 and 2013

[1] The present report is strongly based on the following previously published reports: "Gewichtung in der German Longitudinal Election Study 2009" (Blumenberg & Gummer, 2013) and "Gewichtung in der German Longitudinal election Study 2013" (Blumenberg & Gummer, 2016).

[2] We would like to thank Patrik Haffner for his valuable assistance when preparing this report.

During data preparation, GLES data is enriched with additional information, such as weighting factors. This technical report provides a general discussion of the computation of weights that was done in the context of the 2009 and 2013 data collection efforts. Further information about the weights can be found in the study descriptions of the respective GLES data sets.

The basic idea of providing users with pre-calculated weights was to ensure homogeneity between the different parts of the GLES, while considering the specific context of the different components. For instance, one issue is that it might not be possible to calculate similar weights for studies with different survey modes. This can severely hinder comparison between these two studies, as applying different weights might introduce additional differences between the studies. In the GLES, efforts were taken to use a consistent approach when computing weights for different components. These efforts aim at easing inter-component comparisons by reducing the influence that the use of weights (presumably) has on discrepancies between these components. Furthermore, the calculation of similar weights makes GLES data more readily assessable. In other words, users are required to make less effort to understand how weights were computed for several components of the GLES, as similar methods were applied throughout.

For each of the GLES studies that were conducted between the federal elections in 2009 and 2013, design, adjustment, and panel weights were calculated as required. Table 1 gives an overview of the relevant components of the GLES for 2009 and 2013 and shows which weights were computed.

Table 1: Weights in the GLES, 2009 and 2013

Study	Weights			
	East/West	Transfor-mation	Adjustment	Panel
Pre- and Post-election Cross Section (2009: ZA5300, ZA5301, ZA5302; 2013: ZA5700, ZA5701, ZA5702)	X	X	X	
Rolling Cross-Section Campaign Survey with Post-election Panel Wave (2009: ZA5303; 2013: ZA5703)		X	X	X
Short-term Campaign Panel (2009: ZA5305; 2013 ZA5704)		X	X	X
Candidate Campaign Survey* (2009: ZA5318, ZA5319; 2013 ZA5716)			X	
Long-term Panel 2002-2005-2009, 2005-2009-2013, 2009-2013 (ZA5320, ZA5321, ZA5322)	X	X	X	X
Long-term Online Tracking (ZA5334-ZA5350, ZA5719-ZA5729)			X	
Long-term Online Tracking of State Elections (ZA5324-ZA5333, ZA5735-ZA5741)			X	

* Adjustment weights were calculated for the candidate study. In contrast to other GLES surveys, cases were adjusted to the population of all candidates and not the electoral population. Thus, in this report, no detailed description of the candidate study's weights is provided. For details, see the relevant study description.

1 Design weights

Design weights can tackle biases introduced by the survey design. Within the GLES, design weights are calculated in order to correct selective overrepresentation of eastern German respondents. Other design weights, like a transformation weight, can be used to transform a household sample into a person sample (Schumann, 2012, p. 101f). For some parts of the GLES study, both weights (i.e., east/west and transformation) were calculated.

For both federal elections in 2009 and 2013, the east/west weight was calculated for the pre- and post-election cross-section surveys, as well as for the first wave in the long-term panel survey. In these studies, an oversampling of the population in the new federal states (including Berlin) was implemented to allow for analyses of subgroups in eastern Germany. The east/west weight can help to account for the disproportionality of the sample and permit generalized estimates for the whole of Germany.

In order to calculate the east/west weight, cell weighting was used to adjust the survey data to distributions taken from the German Micro Census of 2009 (for the election in 2009) and the Micro Census of 2012 (for the election in 2013). Only people aged 16 years or older (respectively 18 years of age) that held German citizenship and resided in private households at the location of the principal domicile were considered.[3]

The east/west weight w_{ew} was calculated as the ratio between the relative frequencies of the respondents in either one of the regions in the survey ($\hat{h}_{e/w}$) and the respective true relative frequencies ($h_{e/w}$).

$$w_{ew} = \begin{cases} \frac{h_e}{\hat{h}_e} & if\ east = 1 \\ \frac{h_w}{\hat{h}_w} & if\ east = 0 \end{cases}$$

Accordingly, respondents in eastern Germany (including Berlin) received a weighting factor below one, while respondents in the old federal states received a factor slightly above 1.

Several components of the GLES are not only based on person samples but on household samples. In face-to-face and telephone samples, individuals in households of different sizes do not have the same probability for participating in the survey. The larger the household, the smaller the probability is for an individual to be selected for the survey. This issue concerns the cross-sections and rolling cross-section surveys. Hence, transformation weights are provided for these surveys. Transformation weights provide a tool to correct for different selection probabilities within households. The weights are based on a reduced household size. That is, only people belonging to the target population are considered. For instance, if a household consists of four people older than 16 years of age, each person in this household has a 25% chance of being selected. However, if a household is comprised of two individuals older than 16 years of age, each has a 50% probability of being selected.

The calculation of the transformation weights is straightforward – respondents receive a factor corresponding to their inverted selection probability. For the cross-section surveys, the reduced household size was used to calculate the probabilities, while the number of telephone connections was used in

[3] In every component of the GLES, except the rolling cross section and the long-term-panel from 2005-2009-2013, people over 18 years of age or older who hold German citizenship were defined as the target population. In the cross sections, as well as the long-term panel from 2002-2005-2009, the minimum age was 16.

the case of the telephone surveys. Finally, the weights were standardized to a mean of 1 in order to keep the sample size the same. [4]

[4] The use of transformation weights is controversially discussed in the social sciences. Some argue that transformation weights are necessary, due to the sampling procedure. Others claim that biases which are corrected by transformation weights are counteract another bias, which is generated by the fact that smaller households are more difficult to reach than larger ones (Arzheimer, 2009, p. 363; Hartmann & Schimpl-Neimanns, 1992; Terwey, Bens, Baumann, & Baltzer, 2007).

2 Adjustment weights

Weights can be used to adjust the distributions of a survey's sample to the distributions in the target population. If the true distribution of the target population is known, adjustment weights may be used to calibrate the survey's distribution. Nonresponse is one possible reason why the distributions of individuals' characteristics in a sample may significantly differ from distributions among the population (Gabler, 2004, p. 128). The intention of using these weights is to allow one to draw conclusions related to the target population, even if the sample is subject to some degree of selectivity (Faas & Schoen, 2009, p. 146).

It is important to note that, for the GLES, external references had to be used to refer to the target population's "true" distributions. The calculation of weights for the GLES had two requirements: First, the distribution of variables that were selected for adjustment had to be available in some sort of reference study. The Micro Census of 2009 (German federal election in 2009) and the Micro Census of 2012 (German federal election in 2013) were used as reference studies, since these were considered to represent the target population most closely. Parts of the GLES were conducted web-based and, hence, the (N)Onliner Atlas for 2012 and 2014 respectively were used as reference studies for the online population of Germany. Second, as argued above, the GLES aimed to provide similar weighting factors for different components to allow for comparisons between the different data sets. Hence, variables that were available in most of the GLES data sets were selected for computing adjustment variables.

2.1 Iterative proportional fitting

There are different procedures for computing adjustment weights. In the GLES, cell and IPF weighting (iterative proportional fitting) were used. In cell weighting, a weighting factor to adjust a sample's distribution to the population's distribution (i.e., the reference study) is calculated by dividing the "true" by the "actual" relative frequencies. Note that a distribution may be the distribution of a single variable or the multivariate distribution of several variables. This demands that the "true" distribution of all adjusted variables and characteristics is known. Accordingly, two problems may arise (Gabler, 2004, p. 128ff):

(i) If not only one but multiple variables are adjusted for, it is frequently the case that distributions can only be known for the individual variables but not the multivariate (crossed) distributions. In this case, cell weighting is not possible.

(ii) Even if the multivariate distribution with respect to all adjustment variables is known, problems may arise because of empty or sparse cells. In this case, again, simple cell weighting is not possible.

When creating the east/west design weight, a cell-weighting approach was used. Assuming that a second variable is selected to create an adjustment weight for, say, the region of residence (east/west) and gender, the multivariate distribution would presumably pose no problems, as only four cells are present (east/west × female/male). If multiple additional variables are considered (e.g., age or education), the number of cells will markedly increase. As a consequence, empty or sparse cells will occur more frequently. One possible solution would be to group cells together to reduce the overall number of cells. However, this would result in a loss of precision and information.

IPF offers an alternative method to cell weighting for calculating adjustment weights. In this iterative adjustment procedure, based on the work of Deming and Stephan (1940), the actual distribution of the sample gets adjusted in iterative steps to the target ("true") distribution. That is, weights are com-

puted for one of the adjustment variables and are then modified to adjust for the next variable as well. In other words, the calculated weighting factor after an iteration step is the initial value for the adjustment of the next variable. The adjustment procedure is completed when the target distribution equals the actual weighted distribution. Since it may not be possible or mandatory to achieve perfect equivalence, a termination criterion can be defined. Two possible solutions define percentage differences between the adjusted and target distributions or the number of iteration. A detailed discussion of the method is given by Deming und Stephan (1940, p. 428ff).

The adjustment weights of the GLES are based on five variables that have a multivariate (crossed) distribution with a total of 144 cells. Accordingly, cell weighting was not feasible due to the huge number of cells. Thus, in the GLES the IPF weighting was used to calculate the adjustment weights.

The weights were calculated in Stata with the user-written *ipfweight* command (Bergmann, 2011). In general, the algorithm mostly converges after 5 to 10 iterations. The failure to achieve convergence or a large number of iterations may point to the presence of many empty cells and/or a highly skewed sample.

2.2 Operationalization

The aim of appending GLES data sets with weighting factors is to provide users with a tool to achieve equivalent distributions with respect to the target population. On the one hand, applying weights also increases variation. On the other hand, the selection of variables determines whether a bias might be reduced. A variable's bias is only reduced if, first, the variable is indeed correlated with the adjustment variables and if, second, these adjustment variables are correlated with the source of the bias (e.g., a nonresponse process). If there is no relationship between biased variables and adjustment variables, applying weights may only conceal the problem, while not providing any substantial effect (Gabler, 2004, p. 141).

The GLES faced the challenge to calculate adjustment weights with the same procedure for different components. Therefore, the variables used for adjustment had to be available for every data set with comparable scales. Since sociodemographic variables were used for adjustment weighting (as the distributions in the target population were known), this was considered a minor issue. Yet, the best way to handle missing values remained a pressing consideration in this process. One possible solution would have been to exclude cases with missing values (i.e., listwise deletion). However, this would have resulted in a subset of cases without weights and thus a reduction of the effective sample size when using weights. A different solution was the use of complex imputation procedures. Since there were only very few cases with missing values (constantly below 2%), a simple assignment of the missing values was preferred. For these cases, the modal category was assigned when calculating the weights (single imputation). As a consequence, missing values were, depending on the component, assigned to different categories (i.e., the modal categories of a variable differ between studies). However, the procedure for assigning and selecting the category was always the same. For instance, take the respondents' education: whereas the modal category of education in pre- and post-election cross sections was "low" education, in the RCS, the modal category was "high" education.

To ensure perfect comparability, each adjustment variable would need to be collected with identical question wording, scales, and questionnaire design. Due to the specific focus of each component and differences in survey design (e.g., mode), this was not always the case in the GLES. However, differences largely remained minor as the GLES features a set of shared key questions.

Note that the adjustment weights were not calculated for specific research questions but to balance distributions of the survey data according to the target population. Furthermore, it is important to

acknowledge that only sociodemographic variables for which a reference distribution was available could be considered for calculating the weights.

Accordingly, two main rationales guided the selection of adjustment variables. First, there had to be an (assumed) relationship between the variables and the general topics of the GLES. Second, the variables had to be available in the Micro Censuses of 2009 and 2012. In the end, five adjustment variables were selected, all of which were sociodemographic variables.

Gender

Substantive variables are often analyzed for, and these analyses often highlight, differences between men and women. For example, it has been shown that women report lower levels of political interest in comparison to men and that they additionally report less involvement in traditional structures of politics (Keil & Holtz-Bacha, 2008, p. 242). Furthermore, differences can be found when looking at voting behavior. For instance, women more frequently identify themselves as voters for The Greens in comparison to men (Roth & Wüst, 2006, p. 49).

Age

Differences between age groups can be found both in political behavior and turnout. Representative voting statistics show that younger people are less likely to vote in comparison to older people. Differences between age groups have been also reported for actual voting behavior (Wagner, Konzelmann, & Rattinger, 2012, p. 274ff), especially when looking at the decisions made to vote for different political parties. For example, people voting for the Pirate Party are generally younger than voters of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU).[5]

Since there seems to be a relationship between age and substantive variables in political interest, age was used in the weighting procedure. To prevent empty cells, the year of birth was recoded into age groups. When deciding on the construction of these groups, it had to be considered whether the groups were theoretically reasonable. The concept of one's life course suggests that there are different stages of life that proceed continuously but are separable. Hence, groups were constructed to account for these different phases of life (i.e., "elderly people" or "people entering the family phase"), which are associated with certain social characteristics (Backes & Clemens, 2008, p. 160). The definition of life phases is not always clear cut. For instance, family formation may take place in early years of life but also significantly later. Despite these problems, four groups were constructed that correspond to phases of life that commonly occur over the one's life course. The first group covers young people up to 30 years of age. People from 30 up to 45 years of age were assigned to the second group. The third group covers people from 45 to 60 years of age. The exemplary characteristic for this group is a well-established private and professional life. The last group includes everyone over 60 years of age. Here, the social characteristic is the start of a new phase of life by entering retirement.

Education

An additional variable for adjustment is the respondents' levels of education. In particular, the existence of a relationship between turnout and level of education has been demonstrated in previous research (Niedermayer, 2001, p. 169). Hence, education was considered for the calculation of adjustment weights. Therefore, different categories of education had to be grouped together. Again, this was done

[5] Rattinger (1994) has examined the influence of age and the cohorts effect on voter turnout and voter decision-making (also Gummer, 2015, pp. 145-187).

to reduce the overall number of cells in the multivariate distribution. A further reason for this decision was that education was measured differently across different components of the GLES. Comparability was achieved by arranging the detailed scales within three broader categories:

Lower education: school finished without degree, degree from secondary level school, degree from elementary school, degree from polytechnic secondary school after 8th or 9th grade, or still in school

Intermediate education: intermediate school-leaving certificate, qualification for admission to a technical college, or degree from polytechnic secondary school at the 10th grade

Higher education: qualification for admission to universities of applied sciences, general qualification for university admission, or extended secondary school with degree from 12th grade

As discussed above, "different degrees" and the missing value were assigned to the modal category.

Region

Apart from the last two sociodemographic characteristics, two more variables regarding the respondent's geographical context were added. The region of residence can be assumed to influence the choice of political party as well as voting turnout. In the German political sciences, there is still some debate as to whether Germany (still) has two different political party systems. Western Germany has a party system with two bigger (CDU/CSU, SPD) and three smaller parties (FDP, Grüne, Linke), whereas eastern Germany's party system is a bit different. Since 1990, there are three medium-sized parties (CDU, Linke, SPD) and two smaller (FDP, Grüne) ones (Jesse, 2003, p. 17). Even though a constant change in the political party system can be observed, in both German federal elections of 2009 and 2013, differences between the eastern and western German electorate remained clearly visible. Consequently, region was considered in the calculation of the GLES adjustment weights. Note that Berlin was treated as being part of eastern Germany.

BIK region

As a second variable for the respondents' geographical context, the size of a municipality was selected. This variable was shown to influence political views and political behavior (Rattinger, 2009, p. 234). For the weighting, the BIK regions were used, instead of the political municipality. BIK regions do not classify municipalities based on their population, but on the amount of the population that is functionally integrated into the municipality. [6]

BIK classifies municipalities in ten groups. To calculate the adjustment weights, these groups were recoded into three groups: smaller municipalities with fewer than 50,000 (functionally integrated) inhabitants and larger municipalities. The larger municipalities were divided based on their structural typology (core area versus compression, transition, and peripheral areas). In the GLES from 2013, online samples were adjusted too. Due to a lack of available information, more specifically in terms of reference studies, only two groups were formed. As such, distinction was made between municipalities with more or less than 20,000 inhabitants.

Based on these five variables, the GLES adjustment weights were calculated. As a termination criterion, a value of 0.05 was selected. That is, if the difference between the weighted actual distribution (i.e., based on the sample) and the target distribution was lower than 0.05 percentage points, the iterative process was stopped.

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[6] BIK Institut Aschpurwis+Behrens (2001) offers a detailed description and assignment of BIK regions.

As discussed in the technical report from the ANES (American National Election Study) (DeBell, Krosnick, & Lupia, 2010, p. 75), extremely large weights can cause methodological issues, as they may inflate variances (Kalton & Flores-Cervantes, 2003). To avoid this issue, the GLES relied on a trimming procedure that was also used in the ANES and the European Social Survey (ESS). All design and adjustment weights exceeding a value of 5 were trimmed to that value. [7] The trimming was done, if necessary, after every step of the iteration process and not at the end of the whole iteration process. Within the GLES, trimming had to be used in just a few cases. In the majority of cases, the computed weightings factors were lower than 5.

[7] The decision to select 5 as the threshold to trim weights is arbitrary. In the GLES, this decision was based on a similar strategy utilized by the ANES. In that case, this threshold was selected for the ANES panel study of 2008/2009, after consulting with weighting experts. The ESS uses the same limit of 5 as the threshold for trimming weights (Gabler & Ganniger, 2010, p. 158).

3 Panel weights

In the past few decades, longitudinal data have been more frequently used in the social sciences. Panel studies offer one form of longitudinal research design that is often used to assess changes at the individual level (within individual change). In other instances, longitudinal data are used to observe social change by calculating the difference between aggregate measures over time (cf. Gummer, 2015). Panel surveys face two important challenges: panel conditioning and attrition.[8] In panels, attrition occurs when panelists decide to no longer participate in the panel and, thus, do not respond in re-interviews. Such nonresponse may be only temporary—that is, the panelist does not participate in one or more waves of the survey but participates again at a later point in time. However, it is also possible that the panelists may completely quit the panel and no longer participate. Hence, panel attrition can be perceived as a longitudinal sub-form of unit nonresponse and may result in bias if attrition occurs in a systematic way. In other words, if specific panelists attrite from the panel, this will result in an attrition bias. Weights represent a minimally invasive method and might offer a way to reduce this bias. Accordingly, large panel surveys (such as SOEP and PASS) often provide their users with panel weights. A more detailed discussion of different strategies to deal with missing data can be found in Allison (2002).

3.1 Propensity score weighting

As discussed above, adjustment weighting relies on distributions that are available from reference studies to adjust a survey's own distributions. In a panel, respondents may have participated in earlier waves of the survey. Thus, information about these respondents is available to the researcher. In order to correct a panel attrition bias, the respondent's propensity for participation can be predicted based on this information. The respective response propensity can then be used to calculate a weight. This panel weight follows a similar logic to the ones discussed above. That is, respondents with a high propensity for participation receive lower weights compared to respondents with a low response propensity. This approach is called propensity score weighting (e.g., Loosveldt & Sonck, 2008; Rosenbaum & Rubin, 1983) and is based on inverting the probability of participation (Horvitz & Thompson, 1952). The method that is used in the GLES to correct for panel attrition is a longitudinal form of propensity score weighting to correct for unit nonresponse (e.g., Blumenstiel & Gummer, 2015).

In the first step of calculating the weights, each respondent's propensity for participation was estimated for each wave of a panel survey. For this prediction, survey practice frequently relies on logistic regression models (Kroh & Spieß, 2008; Lipps, 2007; Vandecasteele & Debels, 2006). Accordingly, large panel surveys such as the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) (Kroh & Spieß, 2008), the Labor Market and Social Security (PASS) panel (Trappmann, 2011), as well as the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) (Vandecasteele & Debels, 2006), provide a detailed description of how they implemented propensity score weighting. As information on the respondents is available from earlier waves of a panel survey, a more diverse set of variables can be used to compute these weights. For instance, the SOEP draws on the respondent's willingness to cooperate to predict the likelihood that they will participate again. The aim of modeling participation in a panel survey wave is to depict the structure of attrition most accurately.

[8] Panel conditioning describes a process in which respondents change their behaviour in subsequent surveys as a consequence of their earlier participation in (a) survey(s). For an overview, see Sturgis, Allum, and Brunton-Smith (2009).

A propensity model for a wave t, for which the participation of a panelist i is known (Y_i), draws on characteristics of the respondents in wave $t-1$. With the help of this model, the individual's response propensities can be computed as

$$Pr(Y_i = 1 | \boldsymbol{X}_i) = \frac{e^{\boldsymbol{\alpha}+\boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{X}_i}}{1 + e^{\boldsymbol{\alpha}+\boldsymbol{\beta}\boldsymbol{X}_i}}$$

where $\boldsymbol{X}$ is a vector of independent variables, $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ a vector of the respective regression coefficents, and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ the intercept. The inverted response propensities are denoted π_i^{-1}, while the inverted average response propensity of the sample is $\overline{\pi^{-1}}$. Consequently, the inverted propensities are larger for respondents with a low response propensity in comparison to those with high propensity.

For the cases of individuals who did not participate in the wave $t-1$, the response propensities could not be predicted. In these cases, the last known weighting factor of the case was imputed. For instance, if an individual did not participate in the fourth wave of a panel survey, it would not be possible to calculate a weight for wave 5. In this case, the weight computed for wave 4 was imputed. Another problem of missing values is item nonresponse. Due to listwise deletion, these cases are omitted from the propensity models and no prediction was possible. In these cases, the sample's averaged weighting factor for the wave was assigned.

For the first wave of a panel survey, no attrition weight was calculated because nonresponse in this wave is not attrition but unit nonresponse. In addition, in this case, no information from prior waves is available.

As before, the weights were standardized to a mean of 1. Therefore, the individual weighting factor w_i can be defined as

$$w_i = \pi_i^{-1} \Big/ \overline{\pi^{-1}}\,.$$

3.2 Predictors of response propensities

A crucial part in propensity score weighting is modelling the attrition process. Within the larger context of the GLES modelling, attrition is relevant for the long-term and short-term campaign panel, as well as the post-election panel wave of the rolling cross-section survey.

When computing propensity score weights for a research program such as the GLES, it may be desirable to build these models as similarly as possible. As argued above, this may help to further increase the level of homogeneity between the weighting procedures. The GLES tries to follow this strategy as far as is reasonable and relies on one theoretical model that is used to predict the propensity models for each survey.

The theoretical model of the GLES draws on different approaches discussed in the literature. Watson and Wooden (2009) provide a classification and discussion of determinants for panel attrition, which closely relates to an approach by Lepkowski and Couper (2002). Lynn (2008) gives a rather similar classification but focuses more closely on mode and design determinants that influence the respondent's decision to participate. In contrast, Groves et al. (2004) devote more attention to the effects of the interviewers and the survey design.

As the different authors argue in their approaches, the response process can be decomposed into different steps from which nonresponse may originate. For the present theoretical framework, four different steps were distinguished: locating the respondent, making contact, ensuring cooperation, and other characteristics. The problem of locating the respondent is not only a problem for cross-sectional

surveys but also panel surveys. One reason why tracing respondents may prove problematic is spatial mobility. Couper and Ofstedal (2009, p. 190) over different views on this issue and provide various possible solutions. If respondents are located (once again), the next step would be to make contact with them. There are several characteristics of the respondents that influence the likelihood of successfully establishing contact. These include age, gender, work status, and the range of possible contact times, among others. From the perspective of a field institute, the possibility of making contact is further determined by the workload of the interviewers, the length of the field phase, and the number of contact attempts. If these obstacles are overcome and contact with the respondent can be established, it is necessary to ensure cooperation. At this stage, the respondents' characteristics, such as their interest in the topic of the survey and other individual attitudes, come into play and may influence their willingness to cooperate. These determinants also include elements of the survey design. For instance, often incentives are used to stimulate the respondents' willingness to cooperate (Laurie & Lynn, 2009). Furthermore, prior knowledge about how to make contact with a specific respondent may prove useful, as well as the process of selecting specific interviewers. For instance, Steinkopf, Bauer, and Best (2010) report evidence of a relationship between the interviewers' vocal characteristics and their success rate. Further factors that have been shown to relate to the decision of a respondent to further participate in a panel include gender, age, ethnicity, relationship status, household size and composition, education, home ownership, income, work status, and place of residence (Watson & Wooden, 2009, p. 165ff).

The approach of Groves et al. (2004) offers more insights that can be used to better structure this "residual category of determinants." The authors argue that the cooperation of a respondent is a function of opportunity costs, the degree of social isolation, interest in the topic, and over-surveying through previous surveys.

Within the GLES, a diversity of variables was used to operationalize the different dimensions of the different approaches. These variables cover sociodemographic, attitudinal, behavioral, and paradata elements. The explanatory models consider variables that take the specificity of the situation for participation in a survey into account. For instance, in the campaign panel, information about the device used by the respondent while answering an online survey were included in the explanatory model to account for the respondent's survey experience in previous waves.

3.3 Propensity models

The following section provides an overview of how the explanation model was operationalized in the components of the GLES. Note that due to differences in mode and design, the selection and operationalization of variables may differ between these components.

Tables 2 and 3 show logistic regressions used in the RCS surveys of 2009 and 2013. Table 4 shows models for the short-term campaign panel of 2013, while Tables 5 and 6 give details on the regression used in the long-term panels of 2002-2005-2009 and 2009-2013. A detailed description of the models (and method) used in the campaign panel of 2009 is included in the respective study description and the Technical Report (Steinbrecher, Roßmann, & Bergmann, 2013). More details on propensity score weighting in the RCS are given in the respective study descriptions. For the long-term panels, a series of Technical Reports provide additional details on the weighting procedure used in each of the panels (Blumenstiel & Gummer, 2012, 2013, 2014).

Table 2: Regression models on participation in the post-election re-interview of the RCS from 2009 (ZA5303)

	(1) With transformation weight		(2) Without transformation weight	
	B	SE	B	SE
Gender: female	-0.100	0.0690	-0.0857	0.0604
Age: 18-30	Ref.		Ref.	
Age: 31-40	0.206	0.117	0.193	0.102
Age: 41-50	0.275*	0.109	0.277**	0.0953
Age: 51-60	0.503***	0.120	0.505***	0.103
Age: 61+	0.407**	0.151	0.450***	0.134
Education: low	Ref.		Ref.	
Education: intermediate	0.178	0.0949	0.178*	0.0836
Education: high	0.160	0.0959	0.197*	0.0846
Region: eastern Germany (0/1)	-0.259	0.170	-0.306*	0.148
Work status: employed person	Ref.		Ref.	
Work status: housewife/-husband	-0.212	0.164	-0.174	0.150
Work status: retired	0.107	0.132	0.123	0.120
Partnership (0/1)	0.191**	0.0721	0.186**	0.0627
Household size > 5 peop. (0/1)	0.0843	0.129	0.0815	0.111
Participation: day 1-10	Ref.		Ref.	
Participation: day 11-20	-0.395**	0.131	-0.372**	0.114
Participation: day 21-30	-0.194	0.129	-0.213	0.114
Participation: day 31-40	-0.332*	0.132	-0.304**	0.115
Participation: day 41-50	-0.375**	0.127	-0.299**	0.111
Participation: day 51-60	-0.414***	0.125	-0.381***	0.110
Turnout (0/1)	0.356***	0.0982	0.319***	0.0848
Disenchantment with parties (0/1)	-0.0528	0.0878	-0.0182	0.0763
Chancellor preference (0/1)	-0.144	0.121	-0.106	0.105
Interest in politics: low	Ref.		Ref.	
Interest in politics: intermediate	0.314**	0.0976	0.293***	0.0853
Interest in politics: high	0.637***	0.108	0.569***	0.0944
Frequency of pol. conversations	0.412**	0.150	0.441***	0.131
Missing index (0/1)	-1.531***	0.396	-1.343***	0.337
High duration of interview (0/1)	-0.570***	0.151	-0.606***	0.126
Eastern Germany. X turnout	0.296	0.192	0.262	0.167
Test score pol. knowledge	0.308***	0.0697	0.316***	0.0630
Constant	-0.166	0.169	-0.173	0.148
N	5,895		5,895	
Pseudo R^2	0.056		0.052	

Categorical variable with details about reference dichotomous variable marked with (0/1)

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table 3: Regression models on participation in the post-election re-interview of the RCS from 2013 (ZA5703)

	With transformation weight		Without transformation weight	
	B	SE	B	SE
Gender: female	-0.104	0.059	-0.125*	0.052
Age: 18-30	Ref.		Ref.	
Age: 31-40	0.135	0.124	0.143	0.110
Age: 41-50	0.410***	0.112	0.428***	0.100
Age: 51-60	0.503***	0.117	0.503***	0.101
Age: 61+	0.548***	0.126	0.583***	0.111
Education: low	Ref.		Ref.	
Education: intermediate	0.177*	0.081	0.211**	0.072
Education: high	0.247**	0.081	0.292***	0.072
Region: eastern Germany	0.140*	0.069	0.133*	0.061
Work status: employed person	-0.039	0.082	-0.049	0.071
Partnership	0.075	0.071	0.060	0.063
Household size	0.017	0.036	0.039	0.026
Participation: day 1-10	Ref.		Ref.	
Participation: day 11-20	0.119	0.112	0.071	0.100
Participation: day 21-30	0.064	0.107	0.068	0.097
Participation: day 31-40	0.16	0.115	0.098	0.101
Participation: day 41-50	0.103	0.111	0.072	0.100
Participation: day 51-60	0.141	0.111	0.114	0.100
Participation: day 61+	0.196	0.101	0.162	0.091
Turnout	0.162*	0.079	0.227**	0.069
Disenchantment with parties	0.023	0.063	0.069	0.056
Chancellor preference	0.239*	0.116	0.225*	0.099
Interest in politics: low	Ref.		Ref.	
Interest in politics: intermediate	0.438***	0.086	0.401***	0.076
Interest in politics: high	0.752***	0.094	0.696***	0.082
Pol. knowledge	0.386***	0.059	0.331***	0.052
High duration of interview	0.061***	0.018	0.063***	0.015
Missing index	-1.418***	0.279	-1.351***	0.243
Duration of interview	-0.385**	0.123	-0.367***	0.110
Constant	-1.147***	0.213	-1.164***	0.184
Pseudo R^2	0.055		0.052	
N	7,882		7,882	

* p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

Table 4: Regression models on participation in the short-term campaign panel of 2013 (ZA5704)

	Participation in											
	Wave 2		Wave 3		Wave 4		Wave 5		Wave 6		Wave 7	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Age	0.039 [a]	-0.021	-0.05	-0.033	0	-0.035	0.017	-0.033	0.039	-0.031	0.037	-0.044
Age²	0	0	0.001*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education: intermediate	0.430***	-0.117	0.131	-0.163	-0.047	-0.187	0.093	-0.179	-0.183	-0.179	0.041	-0.25
Education: high	0.353**	-0.126	0.155	-0.175	-0.032	-0.204	0.564**	-0.213	-0.068	-0.198	0.46	-0.288
Life partner	-0.042	-0.11	-0.316*	-0.157	0.048	-0.173	0.206	-0.172	-0.159	-0.168	-0.42	-0.262
Work status: housewife/-husb.	0.491*	-0.215	0.118	-0.297	0.327	-0.324	-0.315	-0.284	0.087	-0.282	-0.389	-0.386
Work status: retired	0.116	-0.187	-0.059	-0.253	0.185	-0.306	0.278	-0.339	0.029	-0.288	-0.191	-0.378
Household size	-0.097*	-0.04	-0.088	-0.056	-0.109 [a]	-0.066	-0.091	-0.067	0.029	-0.067	-0.053	-0.093
Eastern Germany	-0.032	-0.114	0.073	-0.158	0.253	-0.186	-0.012	-0.179	0.356*	-0.179	0.512 [a]	-0.272
Interest in politics	0.093	-0.059	0.085	-0.078	0.128	-0.091	0.337***	-0.09	0.076	-0.086	0.084	-0.126
Frequency of pol. Conversations	-0.111	-0.106	-0.176	-0.145	-0.134	-0.17	-0.432*	-0.17	-0.105	-0.165	0.089	-0.24
Strength of party identification	-0.029	-0.028	-0.062	-0.039	0.016	-0.045	0.03	-0.045	0.026	-0.043	0.05	-0.063
Satisfaction with democracy	0.141*	-0.056	-0.079	-0.077	0.038	-0.087	0.086	-0.087	0.183*	-0.083	0.063	-0.123
Chancellor preference	0.078	-0.101	0.185	-0.14	-0.07	-0.162	-0.004	-0.162	-0.202	-0.165	0.019	-0.235
Intention to vote	-0.04	-0.139	0.2	-0.185	0.29	-0.208	-0.480*	-0.227	0.395 [a]	-0.209	0.067	-0.317
Political knowledge	0.198 [a]	-0.114	0.09	-0.15	0.161	-0.177	-0.267	-0.176	0.124	-0.168	-0.18	-0.245
Internet usage	0.057	-0.043	0.137*	-0.056	0.055	-0.068	0.094	-0.065	0.125*	-0.06	0.227**	-0.074
Motivation to participate	0.248***	-0.061	0.162*	-0.072	0.171*	-0.085	0.309***	-0.082	0.330***	-0.074	0.167	-0.113
Big 5: extraversion	-0.198***	-0.059	-0.102	-0.078	-0.173 [a]	-0.092	-0.003	-0.092	-0.023	-0.088	0.006	-0.13
Big 5: openness	-0.06	-0.067	-0.02	-0.088	-0.084	-0.104	-0.023	-0.102	-0.13	-0.098	-0.008	-0.15

Table 4: Regression models on participation in the short-term campaign panel of 2013 (ZA5704)

(Continued)

	Participation in											
	Wave 2		Wave 3		Wave 4		Wave 5		Wave 6		Wave 7	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Big 5: conscientiousness	0.097	-0.067	-0.016	-0.089	-0.01	-0.106	-0.116	-0.104	-0.016	-0.099	0.247 [a]	-0.148
Big 5: neuroticism	0.112 [a]	-0.064	-0.115	-0.086	0.108	-0.1	-0.114	-0.103	0.035	-0.097	-0.028	-0.145
Big 5: compatibility	0.079	-0.067	0.006	-0.09	0.293**	-0.108	-0.148	-0.106	-0.008	-0.103	0.085	-0.153
Monetary motivation	0.189 [a]	-0.114	0.022	-0.151	-0.066	-0.173	0.238	-0.181	0.092	-0.168	-0.21	-0.238
Experiences with surveys	0.341***	-0.058	0.351***	-0.08	0.185*	-0.091	0.109	-0.09	0.1	-0.086	0.016	-0.126
Previous participations	---		---		1.910***	-0.201	1.269***	-0.14	1.130***	-0.1	1.103***	-0.098
Item nonresponse	-0.038***	-0.008	-0.007	-0.012	-0.012	-0.009	-0.023**	-0.007	0	-0.013	-0.014 [a]	-0.009
Duration of last interview	-0.000**	0	0	0	0	0	-0.001[a]	0	0	0	0	0
Duration of last interview²	0.000 [a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Device: smartphone	-0.228	-0.228	0.215	-0.389	0.452	-0.517	-0.431	-0.384	0.918	-0.572	-0.626	-0.521
Device: tablet	-0.211	-0.258	0.245	-0.438	0.311	-0.477	1.055 [a]	-0.61	0.016	-0.437	-0.354	-0.569
Constant	-0.321	-0.596	1.691*	-0.827	-3.893***	-1.118	-3.401**	-1.106	-5.267***	-1.002	-5.147***	-1.388
Nagelkerke R^2	0.12		0.08		0.11		0.13		0.14		0.19	
N	4,810		4,142		3,959		3,914		3,823		3,719	

*[a] p<0.10. * p<0.05. ** p<0.01. ****

Table 5: Regression models on participation in the long-term panel from 2002-2005-2009 (ZA5320)

	(1) Wave 2005		(2) Wave 2009	
	B	SE	B	SE
Gender: female	0.121	0.0957	-0.296	0.159
Age: 16-29	Ref.		Ref.	
Age: 30-39	-0.791*	0.380	0.204	1.296
Age: 40-49	0.412*	0.166	0.935**	0.334
Age: 50-59	0.541**	0.171	1.226***	0.337
Age: 60+	0.314	0.221	0.698	0.401
Education: low	Ref.		Ref.	
Education: intermediate	0.296**	0.106	-0.204	0.182
Education: high	0.305*	0.135	0.174	0.246
Region: eastern Germany (0/1)	-0.430***	0.0941	-0.273	0.162
Work status: employed	Ref.		Ref.	
Work status: housewife/-husband	-0.549**	0.211	0.291	0.381
Work status: retired	0.0346	0.169	0.274	0.255
Marital status: marriage (0/1)	0.347***	0.0938	-0.105	0.160
Household size > 5 peop. (0/1)	0.425*	0.185	0.348	0.301
Voter turnout (0/1)	0.244*	0.123	0.509	0.357
Disenchantment with parties (0/1)	-0.0348	0.109	-0.122	0.172
Tie candidates (0/1)	-0.0603	0.133	-0.184	0.188
Political knowledge	0.244**	0.0859	0.0421	0.147
Interest in politics: low	Ref.		Ref.	
Interest in politics: intermediate	0.500***	0.121	0.887**	0.277
Interest in politics: high	1.048***	0.128	0.856**	0.283
Missing index (0/1)	-1.364**	0.478	-1.895	1.110
Woman X age: 30-39	0.480*	0.237	0.432	0.496
Picture: matriculation standard X age: 60+	0.439*	0.205	0.339	0.318
Age: 30-39 X turnout	0.603	0.364	-0.416	1.257
Constant	-2.453***	0.199	-1.930***	0.514
N	3,193		895	
Pseudo R^2	0.081		0.060	

Categorical variable with details about reference dichotomous variable marked with (0/1).

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table 6: Regression models on participation in the long-term panel from 2009-2013 (ZA5322).

	With transformation weight		Without transformation weight	
	B	SE	B	SE
Region: western Germany	0.076	-0.075	0.024	-0.076
Gender: female	0.107	-0.073	0.093	-0.074
Age	0.119***	-0.015	0.127***	-0.015
Age²	-0.001***	0	-0.001***	0
Work status: housewife/-husband	-0.367*	-0.186	-0.316	-0.2
Work status: retired	-0.099	-0.128	-0.114	-0.126
Married	-0.103	-0.091	-0.103	-0.092
Household size	0.143***	-0.038	0.135**	-0.043
Intention to vote	0.361***	-0.096	0.352***	-0.096
No disenchantment with parties	-0.047	-0.1	-0.058	-0.103
No chancellor preference	-0.098	-0.085	-0.085	-0.085
Pol. knowledge: importance of second vote	-0.031	-0.076	-0.018	-0.077
Pol. knowledge: 5% obstacle	0.251**	-0.09	0.303***	-0.09
Interest in politics: intermediate	0.600***	-0.097	0.601***	-0.098
Interest in politics: high	1.239***	-0.104	1.234***	-0.106
Item nonresponse	-1.038**	-0.345	-1.058**	-0.341
Constant	-5.618***	-0.395	-5.745***	-0.399
Pseudo R^2	0.084		0.084	
N	4,866		4,866	

** p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001*

4 Remarks on the use of weighting

In the German social sciences, there seems to be widespread skepticism about the use of weights. In the end, researchers have to decide whether they want to use weighting and, if so, which weights they would like to rely on. This Technical Report aims to provide a most transparent description of the underlying methodology, as well as theoretical and practical considerations that were taken into account when computing the weights to facilitate the researchers' decisions. Therefore, typical mistakes and use cases for the application will be briefly discussed for the weights presented in this report. In addition, the present section illustrated the computation of (additional) combinations of weights. Combining weights gives the research a way to create flexible weighting that can be useful for very specific research questions.

Design weights can be considered to be useful in most situations, since they correct biases caused by the survey design. Examples for this are the oversampling of respondents in eastern Germany in the two face-to-face cross-sectional surveys (east/west weight) or the differences in selection probabilities for people in households of different sizes. While the use of the east/west weight is widely recommended, there are different viewpoints on using transformation weights. Thus, for a sample at the individual level, a correction of the household size is deemed necessary due to the probability of selection. For instance, in a four-person household, each person has only a chance of 25% of being interviewed, while in a household with only two people, the probability to be selected is 50%, and for a single-person household the probability is 100% (always assuming that all people are part of the target population). According to this reasoning, the use of a transformation weight would be useful. However, critics argue that a target person in a one-person household is much harder to reach than a target person in a four-person household. From this point of view, the transformation weight would need to be calculated in the opposite way.

Adjustment weights can be used when analyses aim to reach a conclusion about the population, but the respective distribution in the sample is biased due to nonresponse. In this case, adjustment weighting may prove useful if the variable of interest relates to the variables used for adjustment. This requirement is the subject of scientific debate, as in most cases these weights fail to correct all of the bias or the bias (and, therefore, the correction of the bias) cannot be assessed for all substantive variables of interest. In addition, it is argued that adjustment weights are only important when calculating point estimators but do not influence the results of multivariate analysis (Arzheimer, 2009).

Panel weights are used when panel attrition is considered a problem for the researcher's analyses. For instance, if the data from the short-term campaign panel survey's second wave is used to conduct research, panel attrition (dropouts in wave two) may bias the results. If one assumes this is the case, panel weights may prove useful for reducing this bias. However, it must be considered that panel weights will only help to reduce the bias if the variables of interest are actually biased due to attrition and are correlated to the variables used in the propensity model. Otherwise, the weights may have no effect on the nonresponse bias or may even increase the bias (Kreuter & Olson, 2011; Little & Vartivarian, 2005; Roßmann & Gummer, 2015).

In general, weighting can be useful when working with point estimators. In the case of multivariate analysis, one can also rely on methods that explicitly model possible biases. In each instance, the researcher has to decide which procedure is better for answering the respective research questions.

In order to provide the researchers with a set of weights for a diversity of research questions, the GLES offers different weights. The set of weights that is provided depends on the respective data set and its context. In a few cases, combinations of weights are provided. Depending on the number of available weights, a huge number of combinations are possible. Related to this, combinations of weights can be

assumed only to be useful when answering very specific research questions. Consequently, in order to provide a comprehensible (and manageable) selection of weights, not every possible combination was calculated.

However, a combination of different weighting factors is possible by multiplying weights. Accordingly, based on the weights of a data set, every user can self-create combined weights as needed. The RCS survey may serve as an example: assume that the post-election re-interview is to be used to draw conclusions about the German population. Further assume that the variable of interest is related to the characteristics used for the adjustment weights (age, education, and region). It may be useful, in this case, to adjust the marginal distribution to the target population and control for the panel attrition that occurred between the pre-election and post-election surveys. This combination of weights can be calculated as the product of adjustment weight w_A and panel weight w_P:

$$\mathrm{w}_C = \mathrm{w}_A \times \mathrm{w}_P \ .$$

Depending on the research question and whether appropriate weights are available for combination, this method is an easily applicable way for the researcher to calculate specific weighting factors. Yet, it needs to be noted that these weights were not calculated as part of the GLES data preparation and are, thus, not subject to review (such as, trimming and control for extreme values).

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Appendix

Table A.1: Weighting Factors in Pre-Election Cross Section (ZA5300)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Ost-/West Gewicht (wei_ow)	2,173	0.602	1.224	0.602	1.224
Transformationsgewicht (wei_tran)	2,173	0.571	2.854	0.571	2.283
Kombination Transformations- und Ost/West-Gewicht (wei_trow)	2,173	0.343	3.494	0.343	2.796
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (mit Tran.- & mit OW-Gewicht) (wei_ipfges_1)	2,173	0.254	4.503	0.287	2.702
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (ohne Tran.- & mit OW-Gewicht) (wei_ipfges_2)	2,173	0.475	2.050	0.482	1.826
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (mit Transformationsgewicht) (wei_ipfost_1)	783	0.206	3.502	0.306	2.683
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (ohne Transformationsgewicht) (wei_ipfost_2)	783	0.371	1.838	0.416	1.769
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (mit Transformationsgewicht) (wei_ipfwes_1)	1,390	0.358	3.871	0.376	2.492
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (ohne Transformationsgewicht)(wei_ipfwes_2)	1,390	0.648	1.961	0.648	1.783

Table A.2: Weighting Factors in Post-Election Cross Section (ZA5301)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
East-West Weighting (wei_ow)	2,115	0.617	1.207	0.617	1.207
Transformation weighting (wei_tran)	2,115	0.542	3.250	0.542	2.250
Combination Transformation and East-West Weighting (wei_trow)	2,115	0.347	3.923	0.347	2.616
Sociodemographic and regional weight with transformation weight (whole) (wei_ipfges_1)	2,115	0.243	4.859	0.271	3.044
Sociodemographic and regional weight without transformation weight (whole) (wei_ipfges_2)	2,115	0.446	1.921	0.458	1.839
Sociodemographic and regional weight with transformation weight (east) (wei_ipfost_1)	743	0.216	4.298	0.298	2.692
Sociodemographic and regional weight without transformation weight (east) (wei_ipfost_2)	743	0.462	2.252	0.499	2.083
Sociodemographic and regional weight with transformation weight (west) (wei_ipfwes_1)	1,372	0.335	4.013	0.352	2.693
Sociodemographic and regional weight without transformation weight (west) (wei_ipfwes_2)	1,372	0.587	1.742	0.587	1.742

Table A.3: Weighting Factors in Pre- and Post-Election Cross Section Cumulation (ZA5302)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Ost/WestGewicht (wei_ow)	4,288	0.602	1.224	0.602	1.224
Transformationsgewicht (wei_tran)	4,288	0.542	3.250	0.542	2.283
Kombination Transformations- und Ost/West-Gewicht (wei_trow)	4,288	0.343	3.923	0.343	2.796
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (mit Tran.- & mit OW-Gewicht) (wei_ipfges_1)	4,288	0.243	5.158	0.276	2.866
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (ohne Tran.- & mit OW-Gewicht) (wei_ipfges_2)	4,288	0.446	2.050	0.463	1.839
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (mit Transformationsgewicht) (wei_ipfost_1)	1,526	0.206	4.298	0.303	2.683
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (ohne Transformationsgewicht) (wei_ipfost_2)	1,526	0.371	2.252	0.462	2.011
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (mit Transformationsgewicht) (wei_ipfwes_1)	2,762	0.335	4.013	0.352	2.585
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (ohne Transformationsgewicht) (wei_ipfwes_2)	2,762	0.587	1.961	0.587	1.742
Sozial- & regional. Gewicht. Gesamt (mit Transformationsgewicht). vw&tnw (vn_wei_ipfg_1)	4,288	0.243	4.859	0.276	2.866
Sozial- & regional. Gewicht. Gesamt (ohne Transformationsgewicht). vw&tnw (vn_wei_ipfg_2)	4,288	0.446	2.050	0.463	1.839
Sozial- & regional. Gewicht. Ost (mit Transformationsgewicht). vw&tnw (vn_wei_ipfo_1)	1,526	0.206	4.298	0.303	2.683
Sozial- & regional. Gewicht. Ost (ohne Transformationsgewicht). vw&tnw (vn_wei_ipfo_2)	1,526	0.206	4.298	0.303	2.683
Sozial- & regional. Gewicht. West (mit Transformationsgewicht). vw&tnw (vn_wei_ipfw_1)	2,762	0.335	4.013	0.352	2.585
Sozial- & regional. Gewicht. West (ohne Transformationsgewicht). vw&tnw (vn_wei_ipfw_2)	2,762	0.335	4.013	0.352	2.585

Table A.4: Weighting Factors in Rolling Cross-Section Campaign Survey (ZA5303)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (wei-trang)	6,008	0.159	4.460	0.212	2.548
Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (wei_tranw)	6,008	0.155	4.388	0.209	2.592
Transformationsgewicht (Tag) (wei_trant)	6,008	0.150	4.264	0.205	2.633
Bildungsgewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (wei_bil1g)	6,008	0.092	5.000	0.122	3.450
Bildungsgewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (wei_bil2g)	6,008	0.554	1.402	0.554	1.402
Bildungsgewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (wei_bil1w)	6,008	0.084	5.000	0.119	3.390
Bildungsgewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (wei_bil2w)	6,008	0.526	1.472	0.526	1.472
Bildungsgewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (Tag) (wei_bil1t)	6,008	0.073	5.000	0.121	3.474
Bildungsgewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (Tag) (wei_bil2t)	6,008	0.449	1.776	0.449	1.619
Soziodemographisches Gewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (wei_soz1g)	6,008	0.085	4.966	0.117	3.189
Soziodemographisches Gewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (wei_soz2g)	6,008	0.523	1.617	0.523	1.617
Soziodemographisches Gewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (wei_soz1w)	6,008	0.073	4.950	0.115	3.305
Soziodemographisches Gewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (wei_soz2w)	6,008	0.456	1.908	0.475	1.773
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (wei_ipf1g)	6,008	0.075	5.000	0.114	4.155
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (wei_ipf2g)	6,008	0.446	2.855	0.446	2.753
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (wei_ipf1w)	6,008	0.064	5.000	0.115	4.307
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (wei_ipf2w)	6,008	0.228	5.000	0.384	3.089
Panelgewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (wei_panel1)	4,027	0.735	4.265	0.770	1.915
Panelgewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (wei_panel2)	4,027	0.740	3.981	0.769	1.856

Table A.5: Weighting Factors in Short-term Campaign Panel (ZA5305)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q1_w1)	3,771	0.482	4.528	0.482	3.387
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q1_w2)	3,689	0.478	4.898	0.478	3.493
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q1_w3)	3,401	0.482	4.903	0.482	3.518
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q1_w4)	3,129	0.439	4.973	0.439	3.697
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q1_w5)	3,002	0.424	4.982	0.424	3.859
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q1_w6)	2,774	0.434	4.972	0.434	4.269
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q1_w7)	2,658	0.469	4.904	0.469	3.951
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q2_w1)	3,771	0.656	1.876	0.656	1.577
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q2_w2)	3,689	0.559	2.548	0.559	2.004
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q2_w3)	3,401	0.537	2.626	0.537	2.101
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q2_w4)	3,129	0.521	2.794	0.521	2.242
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q2_w5)	3,002	0.524	2.869	0.524	2.265
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q2_w6)	2,774	0.540	2.626	0.540	2.256
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q2_w7)	2,658	0.517	2.714	0.517	2.280
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q3_w1)	3,376	0.492	4.183	0.492	3.170
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q3_w2)	3,299	0.461	4.726	0.461	3.238
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q3_w3)	3,032	0.450	4.576	0.450	3.249
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q3_w4)	2,789	0.406	4.765	0.406	3.414
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q3_w5)	2,681	0.397	4.992	0.397	3.559
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q3_w6)	2,463	0.401	4.985	0.401	3.904
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q3_w7)	2,377	0.443	4.635	0.443	3.599
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q4_w1)	3,376	0.622	1.943	0.622	1.648
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q4_w2)	3,299	0.527	2.767	0.527	2.155
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q4_w3)	3,032	0.516	2.745	0.516	2.214
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q4_w4)	2,789	0.496	3.002	0.496	2.446

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q4_w5)	2,681	0.500	3.023	0.500	2.431
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q4_w6)	2,463	0.511	2.846	0.511	2.463
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q4_w7)	2,377	0.488	2.882	0.488	2.496
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q5_w2)	781	0.351	4.908	0.351	3.820
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q6_w2)	781	0.416	4.878	0.429	2.526
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q7_w2)	720	0.318	4.694	0.318	3.526
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q8_w2)	720	0.353	5.000	0.377	2.886
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p1_w1)	3,771	0.482	4.528	0.482	3.387
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p1_w2)	3,689	0.351	4.992	0.373	3.809
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p1_w3)	3,401	0.426	4.994	0.458	3.680
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p1_w4)	3,129	0.428	4.983	0.439	4.015
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p1_w5)	3,002	0.421	5.000	0.440	4.092
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p1_w6)	2,774	0.411	4.990	0.429	4.327
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p1_w7)	2,658	0.416	5.000	0.442	4.361
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p2_w1)	3,771	0.656	1.876	0.656	1.577
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p2_w2)	3,689	0.416	5.000	0.445	2.388
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p2_w3)	3,401	0.503	5.000	0.522	2.524
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p2_w4)	3,129	0.493	5.000	0.512	2.663
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p2_w5)	3,002	0.487	5.000	0.492	2.519
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p2_w6)	2,774	0.509	5.000	0.513	2.684
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p2_w7)	2,658	0.470	4.998	0.490	2.805
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p3_w1)	3,376	0.492	4.183	0.492	3.170
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p3_w2)	3,299	0.318	4.993	0.424	3.526
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p3_w3)	3,032	0.419	4.998	0.444	3.451
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p3_w4)	2,789	0.401	4.993	0.424	3.723
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p3_w5)	2,681	0.391	5.000	0.415	3.739

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p3_w6)	2,463	0.375	4.998	0.404	4.159
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p3_w7)	2,377	0.390	5.000	0.440	4.168
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p4_w1)	3,376	0.622	1.943	0.622	1.648
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p4_w2)	3,299	0.356	5.394	0.390	2.686
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p4_w3)	3,032	0.453	5.000	0.482	2.427
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p4_w4)	2,789	0.458	5.000	0.470	2.857
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p4_w5)	2,681	0.454	5.000	0.465	2.687
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p4_w6)	2,463	0.474	5.000	0.480	2.884
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p4_w7)	2,377	0.429	5.000	0.457	3.060
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q1_ges)	1,792	0.207	5.000	0.277	5.000
Querschnittgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q2_ges)	1,792	0.263	4.989	0.285	2.783
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_q3_ges)	1,594	0.162	5.000	0.217	5.000
Querschnittgewicht ohne Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_q4_ges)	1,594	0.081	5.000	0.086	2.526
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p1_ges)	1,792	0.155	5.000	0.244	5.000
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p2_ges)	1,792	0.184	5.000	0.222	3.867
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an Mikrozensus (gew_p3_ges)	1,594	0.133	5.000	0.207	5.000
Panelgewicht inkl. Zeitunterschreiter. angepasst an (N)Onliner-Atlas (gew_p4_ges)	1,594	0.068	5.000	0.084	3.563

Table A.6: Weighting Factors in Candidate Campaign Survey (ZA5318)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Grundgewicht (Kandidaten) (wei_gesamt_kand)	790	0.618	1.618	0.663	1.481
Grundgewicht (Mandatsträger) (wei_gesamt_mdb)	198	0.418	2.466	0.430	2.028
Gewichtung Kandidatentyp (Kandidaten) (wei_ktyp_kand)	790	0.862	1.073	0.862	1.073
Gewichtung Mandatsgewinner (Kandidaten) (wei_mand_kand)	790	0.935	1.195	0.935	1.195

Table A.7: Weighting Factors in Long-term Panel 2002-2005-2009 (ZA5320)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewicht: Ost/West (wei_ow)	3,263	0.688	1.153	0.688	1.153
Transformationsgewicht (wei_tran)	3,256	0.440	3.959	0.440	2.200
Kombination Transformations- und Ost/West-Gewicht (wei_trow)	3,256	0.361	3.522	0.361	2.348
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (mit Tran.- & mit OW-Gewicht) (wei_ipf_1)	3,256	0.158	4.512	0.254	2.950
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (ohne Tran.- & mit OW-Gewicht) (wei_ipf_2)	3,263	0.275	2.028	0.301	2.015
Panelgewichte Welle 1. angepasst an Mikrozensus (wei_w1)	3,263	0.275	2.028	0.301	2.015
Panelgewichte Welle 2. angepasst an Mikrozensus (wei_w2)	902	0.131	10.427	0.180	4.104
Panelgewichte Welle 3. angepasst an Mikrozensus (wei_w3)	641	0.036	6.123	0.045	4.452

Table A.8: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T1 (ZA5334)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T1 (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (gew1_t1)	2,045	0.368	4.018	0.389	2.967
Gewichtung T1 (Anpassung an Onliner) (gew2_t1)	2,045	0.616	1.786	0.706	1.543

Table A.9: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T2 (ZA5335)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T2 (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (gew1_t2)	1,071	0.295	4.361	0.330	3.677
Gewichtung T2 (Anpassung an Onliner) (gew2_t2)	1,071	0.295	1.970	0.417	1.710

Table A.10: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T3 (ZA5336)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T3 (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (gew1_t3)	1,133	0.325	5.170	0.325	4.079
Gewichtung T3 (Anpassung an Onliner) (gew2_t3)	1,133	0.773	1.845	0.773	1.670

Table A.11: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T4 (ZA5337)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T4 (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (gew1_t4)	1,144	0.494	3.707	0.494	3.428
Gewichtung T4 (Anpassung an Onliner) (gew2_t4)	1,144	0.762	1.362	0.762	1.362

Table A.12: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T5 (ZA5338)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T5 (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (gew1_t5)	1,139	0.325	3.752	0.336	3.529
Gewichtung T5 (Anpassung an Onliner) (gew2_t5)	1,139	0.623	1.498	0.715	1.498

Table A.13: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T6 (ZA5339)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T6 (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (gew1_t6)	1,153	0.388	3.857	0.388	2.869
Gewichtung T6 (Anpassung an Onliner) (gew2_t6)	1,153	0.683	1.741	0.713	1.527

Table A.14: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T7 (ZA5340)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T7: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Gesamtes Sample) (gew1_t7_v0)	1,147	0.449	3.627	0.449	3.224
Gewichtung T7: Anpassung an Onliner (Gesamtes Sample) (gew2_t7_v0)	1,147	0.160	6.549	0.160	5.385
Gewichtung T7: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (gew1_t7_v1)	1,027	0.446	3.713	0.446	3.285
Gewichtung T7: Anpassung an Onliner (Ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (gew2_t7_v1)	1,027	0.174	6.143	0.174	5.751
Gewichtung T7: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Ohne Zeitunterschreiter und Mutationen) (gew1_t7_v2)	928	0.443	3.659	0.443	3.151
Gewichtung T7: Anpassung an Onliner (Ohne Zeitunterschreiter und Mutationen) (gew2_t7_v2)	928	0.167	6.140	0.167	5.865

Table A.15: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T8 (ZA5341)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T8: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Gesamtes Sample) (gew1_t8)	1,131	0.516	2.625	0.516	2.625
Gewichtung T8: Anpassung an Onliner (Gesamtes Sample).(gew2_t8)	1,131	0.179	4.171	0.179	4.088
Gewichtung T8: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew1_t8_v1)	998	0.522	2.678	0.522	2.678
Gewichtung T8: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew2_t8_v1)	998	0.445	1.557	0.538	1.557
Gewichtung T8: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew1_t8_v2)	1,027	0.523	2.702	0.523	2.702
Gewichtung T8: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew2_t8_v2)	1,027	0.461	1.518	0.550	1.518

Table A.16: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T9 (ZA5342)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T9: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Gesamtes Sample) (gew1_t9)	1,136	0.575	2.644	0.575	2.419
Gewichtung T9: Anpassung an Onliner (Gesamtes Sample) (gew2_t9)	1,136	0.168	5.543	0.168	5.440
Gewichtung T9: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew1_t9_v1)	1,004	0.566	2.605	0.566	2.377
Gewichtung T9: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew2_t9_v1)	1,004	0.578	1.438	0.583	1.438
Gewichtung T9: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew1_t9_v2)	1,022	0.594	2.524	0.594	2.331
Gewichtung T9: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew2_t9_v2)	1,022	0.579	1.447	0.588	1.447

Table A.17: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T10 (ZA5343)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung t10: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Gesamtes Sample) (gew1_t10)	1,138	0.549	2.913	0.549	2.298
Gewichtung t10: Anpassung an Onliner (Gesamtes Sample) (gew2_t10)	1,138	0.697	1.405	0.697	1.304
Gewichtung t10: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew1_t10_v1)	1,004	0.580	2.874	0.580	2.318
Gewichtung t10: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew2_t10_v1)	1,004	0.655	1.535	0.655	1.429
Gewichtung t10: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew1_t10_v2)	1,008	0.584	2.799	0.584	2.248
Gewichtung t10: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew2_t10_v2)	1,008	0.660	1.524	0.660	1.417

Table A.18: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T11 (ZA5344)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T11: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Gesamtes Sample) (gew1_t11_v0)	1,148	0.492	3.353	0.492	2.838
Gewichtung T11: Anpassung an Onliner (Gesamtes Sample) (gew2_t11_v0)	1,148	0.619	1.342	0.619	1.337
Gewichtung T11: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew1_t11_v1)	1,043	0.508	3.193	0.508	2.800
Gewichtung T11: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew2_t11_v1)	1,043	0.578	1.396	0.597	1.396
Gewichtung T11: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew1_t11_v2)	1,021	0.538	2.999	0.538	2.659
Gewichtung T11: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew2_t11_v2)	1,021	0.544	1.468	0.563	1.468

Table A.19: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T12 (ZA5345)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T12: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Gesamtes Sample) (gew1_t12_v0)	1,144	0.553	3.012	0.553	2.300
Gewichtung T12: Anpassung an Onliner (Gesamtes Sample) (gew2_t12_v0)	1,144	0.677	1.479	0.677	1.436
Gewichtung T12: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew1_t12_v1)	1,027	0.546	2.968	0.546	2.246
Gewichtung T12: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew2_t12_v1)	1,027	0.669	1.454	0.669	1.442
Gewichtung T12: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew1_t12_v2)	1,023	0.553	2.906	0.553	2.189
Gewichtung T12: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew2_t12_v2)	1,023	0.639	1.467	0.639	1.467

Table A.20: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T13 (ZA5346)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T13: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Gesamtes Sample) (gew1_t13_v0)	1,137	0.532	2.880	0.532	2.512
Gewichtung T13: Anpassung an Onliner (Gesamtes Sample) (gew2_t13_v0)	1,137	0.712	1.786	0.712	1.534
Gewichtung T13: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew1_t13_v1)	1,024	0.551	2.756	0.551	2.553
Gewichtung T13: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew2_t13_v1)	1,024	0.658	1.756	0.658	1.608
Gewichtung T13: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew1_t13_v2)	1,006	0.581	2.732	0.581	2.559
Gewichtung T13: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew2_t13_v2)	1,006	0.657	1.806	0.657	1.621

Table A.21: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T14 (ZA5347)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T14: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Gesamtes Sample) (gew1_t14_v0)	1,150	0.457	2.709	0.457	2.384
Gewichtung T14: Anpassung an Onliner (Gesamtes Sample) (gew2_t14_v0)	1,150	0.704	1.403	0.704	1.357
Gewichtung T14: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew1_t14_v1)	1,039	0.485	2.373	0.485	2.134
Gewichtung T14: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew2_t14_v1)	1,039	0.669	1.471	0.669	1.471
Gewichtung T14: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew1_t14_v2)	1,039	0.494	2.312	0.494	2.096
Gewichtung T14: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew2_t14_v2)	1,039	0.646	1.551	0.646	1.551

Table A.22: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T15 (ZA5348)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung T15: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Gesamtes Sample) (gew1_t15_v0)	1,158	0.407	2.199	0.407	2.199
Gewichtung T15: Anpassung an Onliner (Gesamtes Sample) (gew2_t15_v0)	1,158	0.467	1.604	0.526	1.604
Gewichtung T15: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew1_t15_v1)	1,020	0.438	2.007	0.438	2.007
Gewichtung T15: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew2_t15_v1)	1,020	0.408	1.616	0.480	1.616
Gewichtung T15: Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew1_t15_v2)	1,028	0.438	1.978	0.438	1.978
Gewichtung T15: Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew2_t15_v2)	1,028	0.419	1.584	0.475	1.583

Table A.23: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T16 (ZA5349)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung Welle T16 (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (Version Z) (gew1_t16_v0)	1,114	0.481	3.435	0.481	2.916
Gewichtung Welle T16 (Anpassung an Onliner) (Version Z) (gew2_t16_v0)	1,114	0.794	1.355	0.794	1.319
Gewichtung Welle T16 (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (Version A) (gew1_t16_v1)	994	0.497	3.360	0.497	2.826
Gewichtung Welle T16 (Anpassung an Onliner) (Version A) (gew2_t16_v1)	994	0.782	1.339	0.782	1.339
Gewichtung Welle T16 (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (Version B) (gew1_t16_v2)	999	0.498	3.206	0.498	2.740
Gewichtung Welle T16 (Anpassung an Onliner) (Version B) (gew2_t16_v2)	999	0.777	1.365	0.777	1.365

Table A.24: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T17 (ZA5350)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukt Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzz)	1,016	0.536	3.328	0.539	2.746
Sozial- und regionalstrukt Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	914	0.563	3.018	0.573	2.467
Sozial- und regionalstrukt Gewicht (Anpassung Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onz)	1,016	0.112	5.648	0.112	5.648
Sozial- und regionalstrukt Gewicht (Anpassung Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter (wei_onoz)	914	0.079	5.490	0.079	5.490

Table A.25: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T18 (ZA5351)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzz)	1,075	0.497	3.435	0.497	2.621
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	967	0.521	2.954	0.521	2.453
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onz)	1,075	0.603	1.505	0.618	1.390
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	967	0.657	1.403	0.671	1.381

Table A.26: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T19 (ZA5719)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzz)	1,034	0.386	5.000	0.386	3.720
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	930	0.388	4.943	0.388	3.378
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung ONLINER. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onz)	1,034	0.575	1.794	0.618	1.643
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung ONLINER. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	930	0.594	1.666	0.628	1.576

Table A.27: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T20 (ZA5720)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzz)	1,048	0.378	3.813	0.392	3.455
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	943	0.396	3.499	0.412	3.115
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung ONLINER. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onz)	1,048	0.591	1.475	0.610	1.390
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung ONLINER. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	943	0.678	1.316	0.678	1.302

Table A.28: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T21 (ZA5721)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzz)	1,012	0.339	4.113	0.373	3.481
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	910	0.403	3.525	0.415	2.972
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung ONLINER. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onz)	1,012	0.558	1.788	0.581	1.576
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung ONLINER. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	910	0.715	1.403	0.715	1.344

Table A.29: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election North Rhine-Westphalia 2010 (ZA5324)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Gesamtes Sample) (gew1_nrw)	572	0.360	2.635	0.360	2.635
Anpassung an Onliner (Gesamtes Sample) (gew2_nrw)	572	0.454	1.959	0.454	1.824
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew1_nrw_v1)	512	0.388	2.505	0.388	2.505
Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version A) (gew2_nrw_v1)	512	0.436	1.853	0.436	1.853
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew1_nrw_v2)	520	0.387	2.437	0.387	2.437
Anpassung an Onliner (Zeitunterschreiter: Version B) (gew2_nrw_v2)	520	0.449	1.847	0.449	1.847

Table A.30: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Saxony-Anhalt 2011 (ZA5325)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version Z)	580	0.391	6.508	0.391	6.508
Anpassung an Onliner (Version Z) (gew2_st_v0)	580	0.540	2.033	0.540	1.781
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version A) (gew1_st_v1)	516	0.412	6.621	0.412	6.621
Anpassung an Onliner (Version A) (gew2_st_v1)	516	0.478	2.087	0.478	2.009
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version B) (gew1_st_v2)	529	0.401	6.682	0.401	6.608
Anpassung an Onliner (Version B) (gew2_st_v2)	529	0.481	2.095	0.481	1.992

Table A.31: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Bremen 2011 (ZA5326)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version Z) (gew1_hb_v0)	510	0.380	5.211	0.380	5.211
Anpassung an Onliner (Version Z) (gew2_hb_v0)	510	0.429	2.882	0.429	2.882
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version A) (gew1_hb_v1)	453	0.373	4.839	0.373	4.839
Anpassung an Onliner (Version A) (gew2_hb_v1)	453	0.411	2.793	0.411	2.793
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version B) (gew1_hb_v2)	466	0.366	4.843	0.366	4.843
Anpassung an Onliner (Version B) (gew2_hb_v2)	466	0.385	2.910	0.385	2.910

Table A.32: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Rhineland-Palatinate 2011 (ZA5327)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version Z) (gew1_rp_v0)	565	0.426	2.734	0.426	2.734
Anpassung an Onliner (Version Z) (gew2_rp_v0)	565	0.588	1.412	0.588	1.412
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version A) (gew1_rp_v1)	509	0.419	2.630	0.419	2.630
Anpassung an Onliner (Version A) (gew2_rp_v1)	509	0.519	1.626	0.519	1.540
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version B) (gew1_rp_v2)	528	0.438	2.571	0.438	2.571
Anpassung an Onliner (Version B) (gew2_rp_v2)	528	0.539	1.541	0.539	1.500

Table A.33: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Baden-Wuerttemberg 2011 (ZA5328)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version Z) (gew1_bw_v0)	562	0.489	2.275	0.489	2.275
Anpassung an Onliner (Version Z) (gew2_bw_v0)	562	0.640	1.484	0.663	1.484
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version A) (gew1_bw_v1)	494	0.499	2.174	0.499	2.174
Anpassung an Onliner (Version A) (gew2_bw_v1)	494	0.566	1.532	0.566	1.532
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version B) (gew1_bw_v2)	495	0.515	2.123	0.515	2.123
Anpassung an Onliner (Version B) (gew2_bw_v2)	495	0.575	1.531	0.575	1.531

Table A.34: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Berlin 2011 (ZA5329)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewichtung BE (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (Version Z) (gew1_be_v0)	615	0.611	2.183	0.611	2.183
Gewichtung BE (Anpassung an Onliner) (Version Z) (gew2_be_v0)	615	0.437	2.268	0.437	2.097
Gewichtung BE (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (Version A) (gew1_be_v1)	531	0.645	1.877	0.645	1.877
Gewichtung BE (Anpassung an Onliner) (Version A) (gew2_be_v1)	531	0.437	2.284	0.437	2.284
Gewichtung BE (Anpassung an Mikrozensus) (Version B) (gew1_be_v2)	555	0.644	2.024	0.644	2.024
Gewichtung BE (Anpassung an Onliner) (Version B) (gew2_be_v2)	555	0.426	2.298	0.426	2.298

Table A.35: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Berlin 2011 (ZA5330)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version Z) (gew1_mv_v0)	562	0.310	4.306	0.310	4.306
Anpassung an Onliner (Version Z) (gew2_mv_v0)	562	0.474	1.754	0.474	1.754
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version A) (gew1_mv_v1)	493	0.347	4.210	0.347	4.210
Anpassung an Onliner (Version A) (gew2_mv_v1)	493	0.381	2.008	0.381	2.008
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version B) (gew1_mv_v2)	516	0.337	4.041	0.337	4.041
Gewichtung MV (Anpassung an Onliner) (Version B) (gew2_mv_v2)	516	0.401	1.886	0.401	1.886

Table A.36: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Hamburg 2011 (ZA5331)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version Z) (gew1_hh_v0)	538	0.528	2.689	0.528	2.689
Anpassung an Onliner (Version Z) (gew2_hh_v0)	538	0.512	1.821	0.512	1.821
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version A) (gew1_hh_v1)	475	0.534	2.274	0.534	2.274
Anpassung an Onliner (Version A) (gew2_hh_v1)	475	0.461	2.006	0.461	2.006
Anpassung an Mikrozensus (Version B) (gew1_hh_v2)	490	0.538	2.461	0.538	2.461
Anpassung an Onliner (Version B) (gew2_hh_v2)	490	0.483	2.094	0.483	2.094

Table A.37: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Lower Saxony 2013 (ZA5735)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2009. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzz)	543	0.229	5.000	0.229	5.000
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2009. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	488	0.234	5.000	0.234	5.000
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onz)	543	0.569	2.196	0.631	2.004
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	488	0.519	2.102	0.564	2.102

Table A.38: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Bavaria 2013 (ZA5736)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzzob)	532	0.380	3.323	0.380	3.323
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzozob)	478	0.399	2.981	0.399	2.981
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onz)	532	0.285	1.948	0.285	1.948
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	478	0.281	2.177	0.281	2.177

Table A.39: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Hesse 2013 (ZA5737)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzz)	529	0.153	5.000	0.153	5.000
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung MZ2009. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	476	0.155	5.000	0.155	5.000
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onz)	529	0.601	1.911	0.609	1.911
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Anpassung Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	476	0.566	1.830	0.585	1.830

Table A.40: Weighting Factors in Pre-Election Cross Section (ZA5700)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Ost-/West Gewicht (w_ow)	2,003	0.558	1.266	0.558	1.266
Transformationsgewicht (w_tran)	2,003	0.565	3.391	0.565	2.351
Kombination Transformations- und Ost/West-Gewicht (w_trow)	2,003	0.328	4.293	0.328	2.862
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (mit Tran.- & mit OW-Gewicht) (w_ipfges_1)	2,003	0.172	5.000	0.210	3.583
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (ohne Tran.- & mit OW-Gewicht) (w_ipfges_2)	2,003	0.260	2.487	0.289	2.203
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (mit Transformationsgewicht) (w_ipfost_1)	753	0.332	4.223	0.332	2.814
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (ohne Transformationsgewicht) (w_ipfost_2)	753	0.523	2.099	0.523	1.839
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (mit Transformationsgewicht) (w_ipfwes_1)	1,250	0.261	4.910	0.293	3.307
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (ohne Transformationsgewicht)(w_ipfwes_2)	1,250	0.410	2.151	0.410	1.974

Table A.41: Weighting Factors in Post-Election Cross Section (ZA5701)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Ost-/West Gewicht (w_ow)	1,908	0.545	1.284	0.545	1.284
Transformationsgewicht (w_tran)	1,908	0.552	2.758	0.552	2.308
Kombination Transformations- und Ost/West-Gewicht (w_trow)	1,908	0.315	3.542	0.315	2.834
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (mit Tran.- & mit OW) (w_ipfges_1)	1,908	0.181	4.881	0.195	3.705
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (ohne Tran.- & mit OW) (w_ipfges_2)	1,908	0.297	2.761	0.307	2.662
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (mit Transformationsgewicht) (w_ipfost_1)	734	0.342	3.887	0.354	3.296
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (ohne Transformationsgewicht) (w_ipfost_2)	734	0.534	2.282	0.534	2.282
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (mit Transformationsgewicht) (w_ipfwes_1)	1,174	0.290	4.377	0.311	3.417
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (ohne Transformationsgewicht)(w_ipfwes_2)	1,174	0.496	2.273	0.496	2.177

Table A.42: Weighting Factors in Pre- and Post-Election Cross Section (Cumulative) (ZA5702)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Ost/WestGewicht (w_ow)	3,911	0.545	1.284	0.545	1.284
Transformationsgewicht (w_tran)	3,911	0.552	3.391	0.552	2.308
Kombination Transformations- und Ost/West-Gewicht (w_trow)	3,911	0.315	4.293	0.315	2.862
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (mit Tran.- & mit OW) (w_ipfges_1)	3,911	0.183	5.000	0.192	3.712
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (ohne Tran.- & mit OW) (w_ipfges_2)	3,911	0.288	2.620	0.293	2.420
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (mit Transformationsgewicht) (w_ipfost_1)	1,487	0.340	4.099	0.346	3.074
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (ohne Transformationsgewicht) (w_ipfost_2)	1,487	0.539	1.992	0.539	1.944
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (mit Transformationsgewicht) (w_ipfwes_1)	2,424	0.286	5.000	0.296	3.315
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (ohne Transformationsgewicht) (w_ipfwes_2)	2.424	0.463	2.159	0.463	1.980
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (mit Trans.-/mit OW-Gewicht) Vorwahl und Nachwahl (vn_w_ipfges_1)	3,911	0.172	5.000	0.195	3.705
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. gesamt (ohne Trans.-/mit OW-Gewicht) Vorwahl und Nachwahl (vn_w_ipfges_2)	3,911	0.260	2.761	0.293	2.471
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (mit Transformationsgewicht) Vorwahl und Nachwahl (vn_w_ipfost_1)	1,487	0.332	4.223	0.342	3.228
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. Ost (mit Transformationsgewicht) Vorwahl und Nachwahl (vn_w_ipfost_2)	1,487	0.523	2.282	0.523	2.225
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (mit Transformationsgewicht) Vorwahl und Nachwahl (vn_w_ipfwes_1)	2,424	0.261	4.910	0.309	3.307
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht. West (ohne Transformationsgewicht) Vorwahl und Nachwahl (vn_w_ipfwes_2)	2,424	0.410	2.273	0.465	2.106

Table A.43: Weighting Factors Rolling Cross-Section Campaign Survey (ZA5703)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (w-trang)	7,882	0.063	7.540	0.209	2.513
Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (w_tranw)	7,882	0.062	7.515	0.207	2.532
Transformationsgewicht (Tag) (w_trant)	7,882	0.060	7.395	0.194	2.599
Bildungsgewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (w_bil1g)	7,882	0.038	5.000	0.126	3.420
Bildungsgewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (w_bil2g)	7,882	0.584	1.395	0.584	1.395
Bildungsgewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (w_bil1w)	7,882	0.038	5.000	0.124	3.422
Bildungsgewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (w_bil2w)	7,882	0.562	1.448	0.562	1.448
Bildungsgewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (Tag) (w_bil1t)	7,882	0.036	5.000	0.119	3.305
Bildungsgewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (Tag) (w_bil2t)	7,882	0.479	1.760	0.481	1.728
Soziodemographisches Gewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (w_soz1g)	7,882	0.031	5.000	0.129	3.607
Soziodemographisches Gewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (w_soz2g)	7.882	0.436	1.675	0.436	1.675
Soziodemographisches Gewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (w_soz1w)	7,882	0.029	5.000	0.121	3.610
Soziodemographisches Gewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (w_soz2w)	7,882	0.386	1.860	0.407	1.860
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (w_ipf1g)	7,882	0.024	5.000	0.094	4.727
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (w_ipf2g)	7,882	0.348	5.000	0.348	3.676
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (w_ipf1w)	7,882	0.023	5.000	0.093	4.799
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (Woche) (w_ipf2w)	7,882	0.267	5.000	0.297	3.948
Panelgewicht mit Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (w_panel1)	5,353	0.763	4.868	0.787	1.819
Panelgewicht ohne Transformationsgewicht (gesamt) (w_panel2)	5,353	0.760	5.303	0.783	1.835

Table A.44: Weighting Factors in Short-Term Campaign Panel 2013 (ZA5704)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Querschnittsgewicht (Anpassung MZ2012) (wei_mz)	5,256	0.605	3.649	0.605	3.504
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Querschnittsgewicht (Anpassung Onliner) (wei_on)	5,256	0.710	1.671	0.710	1.671
Panelgewicht (Welle 2) (wei_w2)	4,598	0.884	2.897	0.894	1.513
Panelgewicht (Welle 3) (wei_w3)	4,432	0.931	1.645	0.935	1.168
Panelgewicht (Welle 4) (wei_w4)	4,355	0.949	2.188	0.954	1.322
Panelgewicht (Welle 5) (wei_w5)	4,257	0.944	4.125	0.951	1.310
Panelgewicht (Welle 6) (wei_w6)	4,112	0.944	3.136	0.950	1.398
Panelgewicht (Welle 7) (wei_w7)	4,231	0.969	2.781	0.972	1.219

Table A.45: Weighting Factors in Candidate Campaign Survey 2013 (ZA5716)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Grundgewicht (Kandidaten) (wei_kandi)	1,137	0.659	1.895	0.661	1.591
Grundgewicht (Mandatsträger) (wei_mdb)	232	0.520	1.714	0.631	1.648

Table A.46: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Panel 2005-2009-2013 (ZA5321)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewicht: Ost/West (wei_ow)	2,540	0.625	1.198	0.625	1.198
Sozial-/regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (wei_ipf)	2,540	0.338	4.728	0.338	3.984
Transformationsgewicht (wei_tran)	2,540	0.425	4.141	0.425	2.553
Panelgewicht. mit Transformationsgewicht (fwei_panel1)	686	0.442	12.298	0.478	4.675
Panelgewicht. ohne Transformationsgewicht (fwei_panel2)	686	0.451	7.543	0.485	3.951
Panelgewicht. mit Transformationsgewicht (jwei_panel1)	491	0.632	5.048	0.662	3.085
Panelgewicht. ohne Transformationsgewicht (jwei_panel2)	491	0.649	5.051	0.680	3.010

Table A.47: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Panel 2009-2013-2017 (ZA5322)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Gewicht: Ost/West (wei_ow)	4,974	0.608	1.217	0.608	1.217
Transformationsgewicht (wei_tran)	4,974	0.544	3.263	0.544	2.236
Sozial- & regional. Gewicht. Gesamt (mit Transformationsgewicht) (wei_ipfges_1)	4,974	0.205	4.827	0.24	2.967
Sozial- & regional. Gewicht. Gesamt (ohne Transformationsgewicht) (wei_ipfges_2)	4,974	0.387	1.713	0.411	1.713
Panelgewicht. mit Transformationsgewicht (jwei_panel1)	1,162	0.382	11.923	0.420	3.617
Panelgewicht. ohne Transformationsgewicht (jwei_panel2)	1,162	0.393	11.636	0.429	3.573

Table A.48: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T22 (ZA5722)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	1,049	0.316	4.999	0.316	3.490
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	944	0.323	4.999	0.323	3.148
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	1,049	0.268	2.248	0.268	1.861
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	944	0.265	2.281	0.265	1.923

Table A.49: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T23 (ZA5723)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	1,023	0.367	3.729	0.367	3.181
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	920	0.362	3.533	0.378	2.963
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	1,023	0.498	2.012	0.498	1.924
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	920	0.493	1.998	0.507	1.791

Table A.50: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T24 (ZA5724)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	1,044	0.427	4.407	0.431	2.954
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	939	0.446	3.866	0.453	2.890
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	1,044	0.552	1.904	0.580	1.759
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	939	0.577	1.725	0.605	1.660

Table A.51: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T25 (ZA5725)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	1,011	0.406	4.646	0.406	2.914
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	909	0.438	4.292	0.438	2.734
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	1,011	0.552	2.083	0.620	1.801
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	909	0.571	2.227	0.593	1.760

Table A.52: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T26 (ZA5726)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	1,019	0.409	4.718	0.409	3.611
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	917	0.428	4.701	0.428	3.552
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	1,019	0.637	1.965	0.637	1.813
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	917	0.687	1.958	0.687	1.872

Table A.53: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T27 (ZA5727)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	1,029	0.404	3.635	0.404	2.919
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	926	0.431	3.468	0.431	2.701
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	1,029	0.591	1.909	0.606	1.708
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	926	0.641	1.730	0.649	1.580

Table A.54: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T28 (ZA5728)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	1,019	0.456	4.410	0.456	3.153
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	917	0.416	4.260	0.416	2.926
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	1,019	0.784	1.674	0.784	1.537
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	917	0.689	1.981	0.689	1.716

Table A.55: Weighting Factors in Long-Term Online Tracking T29 (ZA5729)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	1,027	0.528	3.362	0.528	2.875
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	924	0.506	3.080	0.506	2.737
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	1,027	0.796	1.529	0.796	1.443
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	924	0.699	1.648	0.699	1.552

Table A.56: Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Saxony 2014 (ZA5738)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	503	0.195	5.000	0.195	5.000
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	452	0.174	5.000	0.174	5.000
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	503	0.563	1.762	0.684	1.729
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	452	0.573	1.766	0.660	1.761

Table A.57: Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Brandenburg 2014 (ZA5739)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	507	0.146	5.000	0.146	5.000
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	456	0.110	5.000	0.11	5.000
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	507	0.606	1.561	0.606	1.541
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	456	0.577	2.067	0.577	1.644

Table A.58: Long-Term Online Tracking of State Election Thuringia 2014 (ZA5740)

Weight	N	Min.	Max.	1% Percentile	99% Percentile
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_mzz)	504	0.115	5.001	0.115	5.001
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (MZ2012. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_mzoz)	453	0.125	5.000	0.125	5.000
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. mit Zeitunterschreitern) (wei_onz)	504	0.495	1.772	0.495	1.634
Sozial- und regionalstrukturelles Gewicht (Onliner. ohne Zeitunterschreiter) (wei_onoz)	453	0.515	1.853	0.515	1.656