
DETAILED METHODOLOGY – Austrian Holocaust Study

The Austrian Holocaust Knowledge & Awareness Study was conducted by Schoen Consulting via landline, cell, and online, with a **total of N=1,000 interviews** between February 22 – March 1, 2019.

The margin of error is +/- 3.1%.

- **N=330 interviews** were conducted by **landline**
- **N=330 interviews** were conducted by **cell phone**
- **N=340 interviews** were conducted **online**.

Our Telephone Polling Methodology

Our landline and cell phone interviews were conducted via **random digit dialing (RDD)**.

We use **RDD** to select a random digit sample of both landline and cellphone numbers.

RDD uses **random generation of the last two digits of telephone numbers** selected on the basis of the area code, telephone exchange and bank number. The number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given region of Austria is **proportional to that region's share of telephone numbers in Austria**.

Our landline sample is designed to **ensure representation of both listed and unlisted numbers and be geographically representative**.

Our **cellphone sample** is designed to be representative both geographically and by large and small wireless carriers.

Our Online Polling Methodology

Our online sample was recruited from our **online panel comprising tens of millions of people throughout the world**.

Online panels are assembled because they represent the total universe of potential respondents. Individuals agree to participate not knowing what potential surveys will be about.

The respondents are selected for participation from an online sample stream, which is a consistently managed, diverse, and large frame comprised of proprietary panels totaling tens of millions of people throughout the world.

Panelists are recruited from thousands of websites through an approach that is designed to optimize the probability that the online sample reflects the overall composition of the online population. Individuals opt in to participation, and then multiple, rigorous quality controls and checks assess people to determine whether they are eligible to continue on to become a panelist.

To minimize the risk of bias, we use a three-stage randomization process in matching a participant with a survey they are likely to be able to complete.

Procedure for Recruitment of Respondents	
1)	Participants are randomly selected from our panels to be invited to take a survey and these participants are combined with others entering our sampling platform after responding to online messaging.
2)	These individuals are randomly selected to answer a set of profiling questions, which are methodologically correct questions, never affirmation questions.
3)	Participants are then matched with a survey they are likely to be able to take, using a further element of randomization.

By using this recruitment strategy and allowing random panel members to opt-in for participation, the panel becomes a representative sample of the Austrian population, but there is no particular bias or set of interests that members of the panel might have.

About Online Polling

According to the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) the **leading association of public opinion and survey research professionals** *“online panels are a popular tool for data collection and they have proven their value for many purposes.”*¹

The AAPOR has concluded that **online surveys outperformed live telephone polls in forecasting the outcome of the 2012 election, and were on par with live telephone in 2016.**^[2]

Online sampling is used **for many of the leading public opinion polls today** including the Harvard CAPS Harris Poll² and the Reuters Ipsos Poll.³

¹ American Association for Public Opinion Research “Online Panels”, Available at <https://www.aapor.org/Education-Resources/Election-Polling-Resources/Online-Panels.aspx>

² <http://harvardharrispoll.com/about/>

³ <https://www.ipsos.com/en-us/news-polls/reuters-ipsos-data-core-political-2018-04-04>