

General Population Poll Full Fieldwork Methodological Report 2014

The General Population Poll in *Hungary* was conducted for the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index with sampling, fieldwork and data processing by MRP-EURASIA based in Moldova.

I. General Description:

1. What were the exact dates of fieldwork?	10 October – 10 November 2014
2. What was the mode of interviewing? (e.g. face-to-face interviews, by telephone, online)	Face-to-Face interviews
3. What was the achieved sample size?	1000 interviews
4. In what languages were the interviews conducted? If more than one language was used, how many interviews were conducted in each language?	Hungarian 100%
5. What was the average length of each interview? What was the length of the longest interview? What was the length of the shortest interview?	37 minutes

II. Customization of Questionnaire:

6. Please list all final adaptations to the terminology of the questionnaire (e.g. q9a : Changed “President” to “Prime Minister” or q3 : Changed “Environmental Protection Authority” to “Department of Conservation”).	“Parliament” to “Országgyűlés”, or National Assembly “Prime Minister” to “Miniszterelnök” “President” to “Államelnök”							
7. Please list the ethnic groups, religious preferences, and income brackets applied in the customization of the questionnaire’s demographic section.	1. relig. religious preference <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr><td>Roman Catholics</td></tr> <tr><td>Hungarian Reformed Calvinists</td></tr> <tr><td>Lutherans</td></tr> <tr><td>Jehovah's Witness</td></tr> <tr><td>Greek Catholics</td></tr> <tr><td>Islamist</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td></tr> </table> 2. etni. racial-ethnic background	Roman Catholics	Hungarian Reformed Calvinists	Lutherans	Jehovah's Witness	Greek Catholics	Islamist	Other
Roman Catholics								
Hungarian Reformed Calvinists								
Lutherans								
Jehovah's Witness								
Greek Catholics								
Islamist								
Other								

Hungarians
Romani
Germans
Slovaks
Romanians
Croats
Others

3. income.

J	Low household income 4.320 USD or less
R	below the average household income 4.321 USD - 6.540 USD
C	Average household income 6.541 USD - 13.620 USD
M	above the average household income 13.621 USD - 19.080 USD
F	Highest household income 19.081 USD or more

8. Please list any other changes to the demographic section of the questionnaire.
 NO changes

III. Survey Design:

9. What was the target population/sample universe for the survey?
 National representative sample
 • The sample was stratified by income level or socioeconomic status, divided proportionally based on each level's share of the country's population.
 A gender quota of 50:50 (Male: Female) was applied.

10. After city, what was the primary sampling unit for the survey?
 Zone (urban sector).

11. What sub-populations or stratum were used?
 - Target age population for the Poll: 18 – 65+ y.o
 Socio-demographic categories are specified also by urban regions (three largest cities by population) gender (50% -m, 50% - economic status (5 intervals), education level, ethnicity, and religion

12. Please describe, in detail, the stratifications or quotas that were applied during fieldwork. What variables were involved? (e.g. city, gender, age, socio-economic status, etc.) What questions/criteria were used to classify a respondent for each relevant stratum? What information source was used to set quotas or targets? (e.g. census data, population statistics, etc.) Please provide a link or attachment if possible.

Sampling stratification and quotas
Representative income levels in Hungary's top 3 cities
*** in each category, gender quota of 50:50 (Male:Female)**
age group

	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	65+	
High level: 19.081 USD or more							
Budapest	11	44	31	17	18	04	123
Debrecen	01	02	01	01	01	00	06
Szeged	01	01	01	01	01	00	05
	12	46	33	18	20	04	134
Higher than average: 13.621 USD - 19.080 USD							
Budapest	14	51	36	24	22	06	152
Debrecen	01	04	03	02	02	00	12
Szeged	01	03	03	02	02	01	11
	16	58	42	29	25	06	176
Average: 6.541 USD - 13.620 USD							
Budapest	38	105	84	63	64	19	372
Debrecen	06	15	12	07	06	01	47
Szeged	04	12	11	07	06	02	41
	48	132	108	77	76	21	461
Below the average: 4.321 USD - 6.540 USD							
Budapest	15	26	23	20	20	04	108
Debrecen	03	04	04	04	01	00	16
Szeged	02	04	04	03	03	00	16
	20	34	31	26	24	05	140
Low level: 4.320 USD or less							
Budapest	10	15	15	15	12	02	68
Debrecen	03	03	02	02	02	00	12
Szeged	02	03	02	02	02	00	10
	15	20	19	19	15	03	90
	110	290	232	169	161	38	1000

relig	Roman Catholics	371
	Hungarian Reformed Calvinists	111
	Lutherans	22
	Jehovah's Witness	9
	Greek Catholics	6
	Islamist	5
	Other	270
	DNA	206
ethni	Hungarians	837
	Romani	31
	Germans	13
	Slovaks	3
	Romanians	3
	Croats	2
	Others	9

DNA	102
J - Low household income 0 – 500 USD	90
R - Below the average household income 500 – 1 000 USD	140
C- Average household income 1 001 - 2 000 USD	461
M- Above the average household income 2 001 – 3 000 USD	176
F - Highest household income 3 001 + USD	134

We combined information from two sources in order to set the sample quotas. The first source taken into account was Hungarian Central Statistical Office (<http://www.ksh.hu/activity>), which provided us with the information about the average income in Hungary at the individual level, and the number of people living in each city. Next, we use internal statistical data from our previous projects where we had nationwide representative samples. We combined the age and income distribution for three biggest cities in Hungary and created the sample distribution quotas.

13. Please describe, in detail, how the sample was drawn. Were any external population statistics, census data, or other sources of information used to draw the sample? If yes, please provide a link to the source or an attachment if possible.

The sample was drawn based on the above described approach, along with other data we have collected from other surveys conducted for our clients at local level. Thus, the sample was drawn based on standard population distributions that we know to have an impact on data accuracy.

14. What were the three cities included in the fieldwork? In what region, province, and district is each of the three cities located?

Budapest	823
Debrecen	93
Szeged	84

1st city: **Budapest** is the capital and the largest city of Hungary, and one of the largest cities in the European Union. It is the country's **principal** political, cultural, commercial, industrial, and transportation centre, sometimes described as the primate city of **Hungary**. In 2011, according to the census, Budapest had 1.74 million inhabitants. The Budapest Metropolitan Area is **home** to 3.3 million people. The city covers an area of 525 square kilometres within the city limits. Budapest became a **single** city occupying both banks of the river Danube with its unification on 17 November 1873 of Buda and Óbuda, on the west bank, with Pest, on the east bank. Budapest's vast urban area is often described using a set of district names. These are either informal designations, reflect the names of villages that have been absorbed by sprawl, or are superseded administrative units of former boroughs. Such names have remained in use through tradition, each referring to a local area with its own distinctive character, but without official boundaries. Originally Budapest had 10 districts after coming into existence upon the unification of the three cities in 1873. Since 1950 Greater Budapest has been divided into 22 boroughs (and 23 since 1994). At that time there were changes both in the order of districts and in their sizes. Now there are 23 districts, 6 in Buda, 16 in Pest and 1 on Csepel Island between them.

2nd city: **Debrecen** is the second largest city in Hungary after Budapest. Debrecen is the regional centre of the Northern Great Plain region and the seat of Hajdú-Bihar county. Debrecen's proximity to Ukraine and Romania enables it to develop as an important trade centre and transport hub for the wider international region. According to the 2011 census the total population of Debrecen were 211,320. Debrecen is divided administratively into 5 districts.

3rd city: **Szeged** is the third largest city of Hungary and regional centre of the Southern Great Plain and the

county town of Csongrád county. According to the 2011 census the total population of Szeged were 161,837.

Szeged is divided administratively into 18 districts.

15. Please describe, in detail, how neighborhoods/settlements were selected in each city. Respondents were selected randomly from all the 23 zones (districts) in Budapest, so that each zone to be represented in the final distribution. Regarding the other 2 cities, Debrecen and Szeged, we used 5 and 8 zones (districts) structure. The number of population of each sector is almost the same in each city. Selected urban zones correspond to administrative districts of these cities.

16. Please list the neighborhoods/settlements selected for the survey.

zone.

Budapest	
	1. District I
	2. District II
	3. District III
	4. District IV
	5. District V \
	6. Districtы VI
	7. District VII
	8. District VIII
	9. District IX
	10. District X
	11. Districtы XI
	12. District XII
	13. Districtы XIII
	14. District XIV,
	15. District XV
	16. District XVI
	17. District XVII
	18. District XVIII
	19. District XIX
	20. District XX
	21. District XXI
	22. District XXII
	23. District XXIII
Debrecen	
	Sector 1
	Sector 2
	Sector 3
	Sector 4
	Sector 5
Szeged	
	Alsovaros
	Asvanyhat
	Csergotelep
	Felsovaros

	Gyalareti Tanyak
	Ipardulo
	Marosto
	Nagyfa
	Oreghegydulo
	Rakoczitelep
	Rokus
	Rokusifeketefoldek
	Rozsalaposdulo
	Subasahegy
	Szentmihalytelek
	Szoregitanyak
	Toth Janos Dombja
	Ujszeged

17. Were any neighborhoods/settlements substituted due to interviewer safety, inaccessibility, or other logistical reasons? If yes, please list these neighborhoods/settlements and the reason, in detail, for the substitution.

Were did not observe such kind of problems

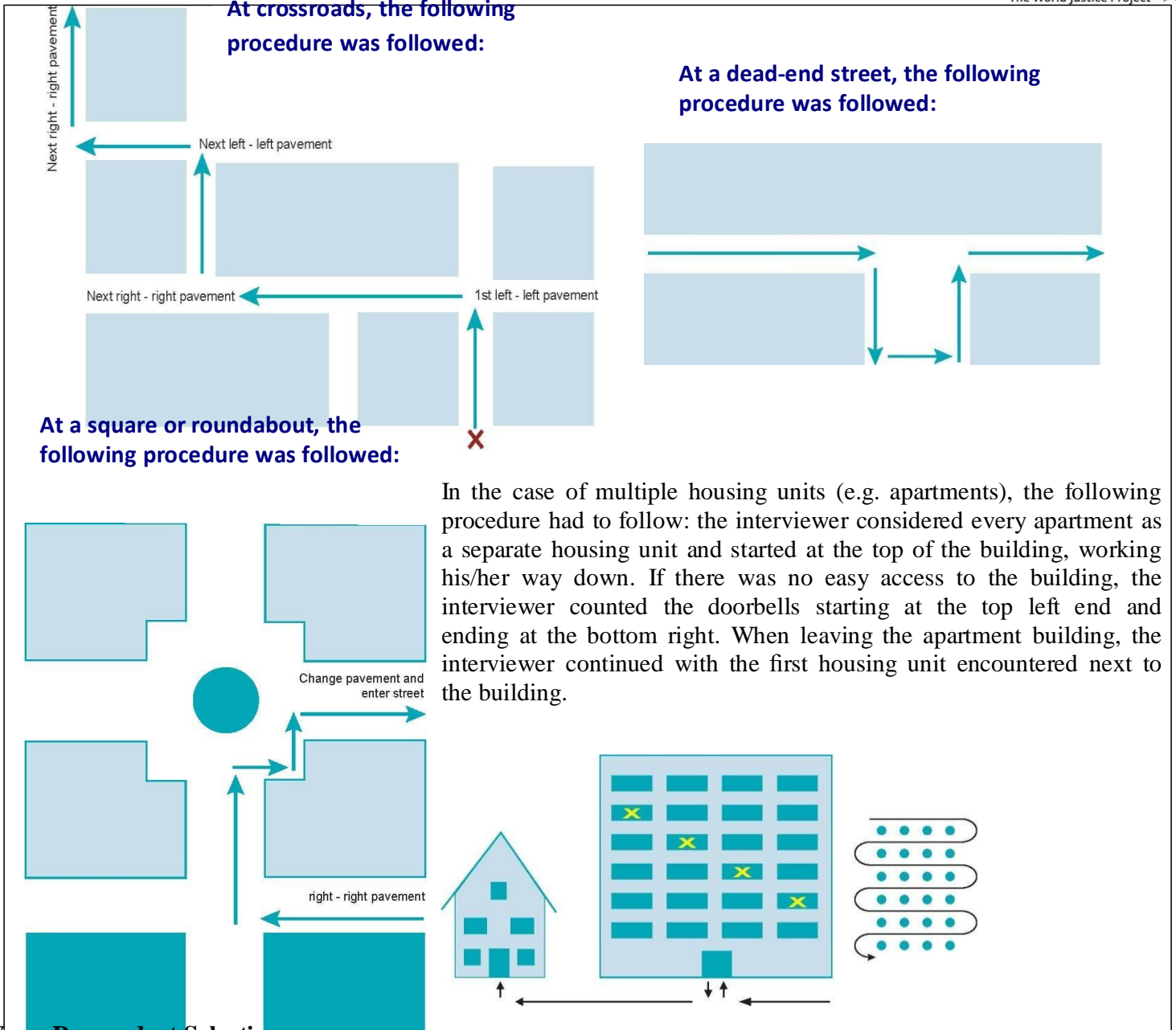
18. Describe, in detail, how households were selected in each neighborhood/settlement.

Random Walk (route) Procedure for this study

Interviewers had to follow strict instructions for identifying potential respondent-households: Office buildings, uninhabited/abandoned housing units, schools, hospitals, public buildings, factories, workshops, supermarkets and shops were excluded from the count. He/She rang the doorbell of every fifth housing unit (i.e. houses or apartments).

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Start															
1 st contact					2 nd contact					3 rd contact					4 th contact

Facing the street, the interviewer went to the left. When turned at the end of the street, the interviewer did not stop counting housing units. If there was no other street (e.g. a park) at the end of the street, then the interviewer returned to the corner of the street where he/she changed direction and turns left if he/she previously turned right or vice versa.



19. How were individual respondents selected within each household?

Random respondent selection

Respondents were selected based on the 'last birthday' method. With the help of the contact person, the interviewer selected the household member whose birthday comes next. According to the methodology only one interview per household had to be hold.

20. Describe the procedure for respondent substitution. How many substitutions took place during the survey?

The substitution of the selected respondent was allowed only after three failed attempts (calls) to reach him/her. 0 interviewers made 90 substitutions.

21. Describe the procedure for callbacks. How many attempts were made to reach a selected respondent?
In aggregate, what were the contact rates for each attempt?

Total attempts to reach respondent - 1090 . Unsuccessful / interrupted interviews – 90. Successfully implemented interviews - 1000

Nr	City	No appropriate respondent in a household	Refusal to be interviewed	Interrupted interview	Successfully completed interview	Total	IR %
1	Budapest	43	6	4	823	876	93,95%
2	Debrecen	12	5	2	93	112	83,04%
3	Szeged	14	2	2	84	102	82,35%
	TOTAL	69	13	8	1000	1090	91,74%

22. Were any groups of individuals deliberately excluded from the survey?
(e.g. Government employees, police officers, market research professionals, etc.)

NO individuals were excluded

23. Please explain how respondents were randomly divided between the
Treatment and Control questionnaires.

Since, according to the conditions experiment the sample was randomly divided into two groups, we used a simple principle "one-by-one" - each interviewers conducted its own count with alternating respondents from "Control" and "Treatment"

V. Supervision and Quality Control

24. How many interviewers worked on the project? Divided into how many teams? How many male and how many female interviewers?

The MRP-EURASIA interviewers are 25-35 years old, who graduated from university. 85% of them are specialists in sociology, economics, marketing and management and 60% of them are women.

Nr	City	Supervisors	Interviewers	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
1	Budapest	1	9	4	5	10	44,44%	55,56%
2	Debrecen	1	4	2	2	5	50,00%	50,00%
3	Szeged	1	3	2	1	4	66,67%	33,33%
	TOTAL	3	16	8	8	19	50,00%	50,00%

25. Please describe how interviewers were trained for the project.

Supervisors and interviewers were trained on the questionnaire, the execution of field procedures, and the interviewing script and vocabulary. Interviewers were able to properly convey the meaning of each question. MRP EURASIA always is oriented to offer qualitative products and services. One of the component, which ensures this is professional development of the field staff. We did applied 2 various methods, including (1) distance learning elements (webinars with local field coordinators), because our branches are located in many countries and second stage – training in local offices for interviewers and supervisors, organized by local field coordinator. These trainings were focused on F2F PAPI polling methodology, quality control, effective communication techniques and the structure and content of the questionnaire, as well as the meaning of each question. Other training components were ensuring qualitative data entry, quota distribution and sampling. The central office prepares all necessary materials regarding methodology, manual and the schedule of the training sessions, taking into consideration the project specifics and requirements.

26. What was the process for back-checking interviews? How many interviews were conducted under direct supervision? How many interviews were checked through in-person or telephone back-checks by the supervisory team? How many back-checks were performed by the central office?

The main purpose of control was to identify non-genuine (deceptive), and low quality completed questionnaires, failure interviewers requirements on selection appropriate respondent.

Supervision work of interviewers was conducted in accordance with international standards of marketing and sociological research ICC / ESOMAR Code and the AMA ("Notes on how to apply the ICC / ESOMAR International Code of Marketing and Social Research Practice" (June, 2001).

Control of interviewers included the following components:

- Logical / visual
- Telephone
- Address

Verification work was implemented immediately upon receipt of the first completed questionnaires (concurrently with baseline survey). The questionnaires for checking were selected randomly.. The head and local offices involved respectively five and three employees for the local field team controlling. Below we are presenting controlling components:

- Visual control questionnaires for completeness and logic filling - 100%
- Visual control of route sheets to comply with the route, steps and logic filling - 100%
- Control field by supervisors (personal presence at interview) - 16%
- Control conducted interviews by back telephone calls respondents - 14%
- Control conducted interviews by a return visit to the household - 8%
- Control data entry by local office (database) - 100%
- Control data entry by Head office (database) - 30%

27. Were any questionnaires rejected for quality-control reasons? If so, how many?

6 questionnaires were rejected due to: incomplete answers (2), error in logic of filling inter-connected questions (1), spoiled due bad weather conditions (3). All rejected questionnaires were replaced by other questionnaires (for this purpose have been conducted 6 substituted additional interviews).

28. Please describe the data entry process. How was the process supervised? How many questionnaires were selected for double-entry?

Data entry has been implemented immediately upon receipt the first completed questionnaires (during the baseline survey).

3 people were engaged in the data entry process.

2 people (including one IT specialist) visually checked the correctness of data entering (after entering each 5 questionnaires)

- Control data entry by local office (database) - 100%
- Control data entry by Head office (database) - 30%

29. What was the contact rate for the survey? What was the cooperation rate? What was the net response rate?

Nr	City	No appropriate respondent in a household	Refusal to be interviewed	Interrupted interview	Successfully completed interview	Total	IR %	

1	Budapest	43	6	4	823	876	93,95%
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3	Szeged	14	2	2	84	102	82,35%
	TOTAL	69	13	8	1000	1090	91,74%

30. What was the number of unsuccessful interviews? What was the reason for each unsuccessful interview? (e.g. There was no answer at the selected household, the respondent refused, the respondent could not speak the necessary language, etc.)

City	Refusal to be interviewed	Interrupted interview	Total number of unsuccessful interviews
Budapest	6	4	10
Debrecen	5	2	7
Szeged	2	2	4
TOTAL	13	8	21

VI. Other

31. Please include any other comments you have on the design, implementation, and data processing for the survey.

No other comments