

General Population Poll Full Fieldwork Methodological Report 2014

The General Population Poll in Macedonia 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?	Macedonian 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?	32 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 “Собранието”							
7. Please list the ethnic groups, religious preferences, and income brackets applied in the customization of the questionnaire’s demographic section.	<p>1. relig. religious preference</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Orthodox Church</td></tr> <tr><td>Catholic Church</td></tr> <tr><td>Islamic</td></tr> <tr><td>Other</td></tr> </table> <p>2. etni. racial-ethnic background</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>Macedonian</td></tr> <tr><td>Albanian</td></tr> <tr><td>Turkish</td></tr> </table>	Orthodox Church	Catholic Church	Islamic	Other	Macedonian	Albanian	Turkish
Orthodox Church								
Catholic Church								
Islamic								
Other								
Macedonian								
Albanian								
Turkish								

Roma	
Wallachia	
Serbian	
Bosniak	
Other	

3. **income.**

J	Low household income Below 180 USD
R	below the average household income 180-360 USD
C	Average household income 360-677 USD
M	above the average household income 677-1355 USD
F	Highest household income above 1355 USD

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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Sex distribution: 50% - Male, 50% - women

N	The level of household income per annum (in each box below the specified level of income in USD based on each income level's respective share of the country's population)	Age (years old intervals)						SUMM. N
		18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 - 65	65 +	
1.	Highest household income above 1355 USD							
	1-st city Skopje	6	6	9	10	8	4	43
	2-nd city Kumanovo	1	1	2	2	2	1	9
	3-rd city Bitola	1	1	2	2	2	0	8
	Sub-total	8	8	13	14	12	5	60
2.	above the average household income 677-1355 USD							
	1-st city Skopje	9	12	19	19	10	10	79
	2-nd city Kumanovo	2	3	4	4	2	1	16
	3-rd city Bitola	1	2	3	4	2	2	14
	Sub-total	12	17	26	27	14	13	109
3.	Average household income 360-677 USD							
	1-st city Skopje	20	35	33	28	25	27	168
	2-nd city Kumanovo	5	7	6	6	4	5	33
	3-rd city Bitola	4	6	5	6	4	5	30
	Sub-total	29	48	44	40	33	37	231
4.	below the average household income 180-360 USD							
	1-st city Skopje	51	72	62	58	50	55	348
	2-nd city Kumanovo	12	15	12	12	9	9	69
	3-rd city Bitola	9	12	10	12	9	11	63
	Sub-total	72	99	84	82	68	75	480
5.	Low household income Below 180 USD							
	1-st city Skopje	19	17	14	10	13	14	87
	2-nd city Kumanovo	4	3	3	3	2	2	17
	3-rd city Bitola	4	3	2	2	2	3	16
	Sub-total	27	23	19	15	17	19	120
	Total	148	195	186	178	144	149	1000

AGE	18 - 25	148
	26 - 35	195
	36 - 45	186
	46 - 55	178
	56 - 65	144
	65 +	149
RELIG	Orthodox Church	839
	Catholic Church	12
	Islamic	135
	Other	14
	Prefer not to answer	
ETHNI		833
	Macedonian	
	Albanian	67
	Turkish	60
	Roma	0
	Wallachia	0
	Serbian	33

	Bosniak	0
	Other	0
	Prefer not to answer	7
INCOME		
J		120
R		480
C		231
M		109
F		60
EDU		
None		7
Elementary school diploma		101
Middle school diploma		583
High school diploma or equivalent		60
Bachelor's degree		166
Graduate degree (Masters, Ph.D.)		83
OCCUP		
Independent professional (doctor, lawyer, architect, etc.)		12
Business owner		66
Salaried employee		429
Self-employed informal		57
Temporarily out of work		71
Retired / pensioner		171
Doesn't work / responsible for shopping and housework		174
Student		20

We combined information from two sources in order to set the sample quotas. The first source taken into account was the State Statistical Office of Macedonia (http://www.stat.gov.mk/Default_en.aspx), which provided us with the information about the average income in Macedonia at the individual level, and the number of people living in each city. Next, we used 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 Macedonia and created the sample distribution quotas. We combined information from two sources in order to set the sample quotas. The first source taken into account was The State Statistics Service of Ukraine (<http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua>), which provided us with the information about the average income in Ukraine at the individual level, and the number of people living in each city. Next, we used 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 Ukraine 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?

Skopje	725
Kumanovo	144
Bitola	131

1st city: **Skopje** is the capital and largest city of the Republic of Macedonia. It is the country's political, cultural, economic, and academic center. Skopje is located in the Skopje statistical region of northern **Macedonia** on the upper course of the Vardar River, and is located on a major north-south Balkan route between Belgrade and Athens. It is a center for metal-processing, chemical, timber, textile, leather, and printing industries. Industrial development of the city has been accompanied by development of the trade, logistics, and banking sectors, as well as an emphasis on the fields of culture and sport. According to the last official count from 2002, Skopje has a population of 506,926 inhabitants; according to two unofficial estimates for more recent period, the city has a population of 668,518 or 491,000 inhabitants. Skopje is divided administratively into 10 districts.

2nd city **Kumanovo** is a second largest city in the Republic of Macedonia and is the seat of Kumanovo Municipality which is the largest municipality in the country. Municipal institutions include a city council, mayor and other administrative bodies. Kumanovo is situated in the northeastern part of the Macedonia, near the capital city of Skopje. The population of the city of Kumanovo according to the 2002 census numbers 77,561.

3rd city: **Bitola** is a city in the southwestern part of the Republic of Macedonia. The city is an administrative, cultural, industrial, commercial, and educational centre. It is located in the southern part of the Pelagonia valley, surrounded by the Baba and Nidže mountains, 14 kilometres north of the Medžitlija-Níki border crossing with Greece. It is an important junction connecting the south of the Adriatic Sea with the Aegean Sea and Central Europe. It has been known since the Ottoman period as "the city of the consuls", since many European countries have consulates in Bitola. According to the 2002 census, Bitola is the second largest city in the country with a population of 74,550.

15. Please describe, in detail, how neighborhoods/settlements were selected in each city.

Kumanovo and Bitola both have only one city zone. Skopje was divided into 10 zones based on the city structure and the number of people living in each zone. The number of population in each zone is almost the same for each above mentioned city. Respondents were randomly selected from all zones, according to the age and household income criteria.

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

ZONE.

Скопје - 1

Аеродром	11
Бутел	12
Чаир	13
Центар	14
Гази Баба	15
Ѓорче Петров	16
Карпош	17

	Кисела Вода	18
	Сарај	19
	Шуто Оризари	10
Kumanovo - 2		
	Kumanovo	21
Bitola - 3		
	Bitola	31

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.

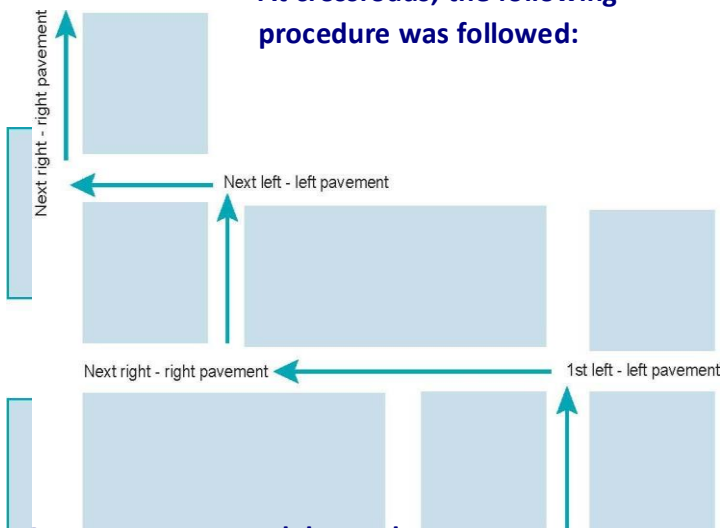
Random Walk (route) Procedure for this study

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).

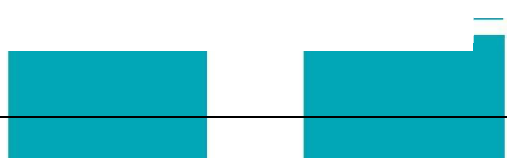
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Start															
1 st contact					2 nd contact					3 rd contact					4 th contact

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.

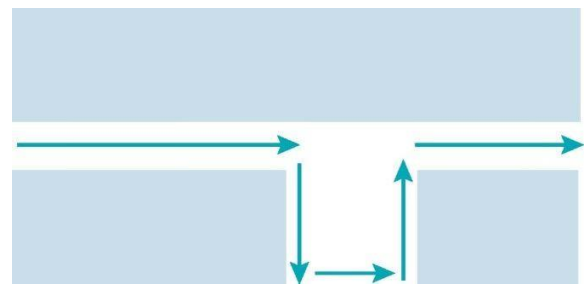
At crossroads, the following procedure was followed:



At a square or roundabout, the following procedure was followed:

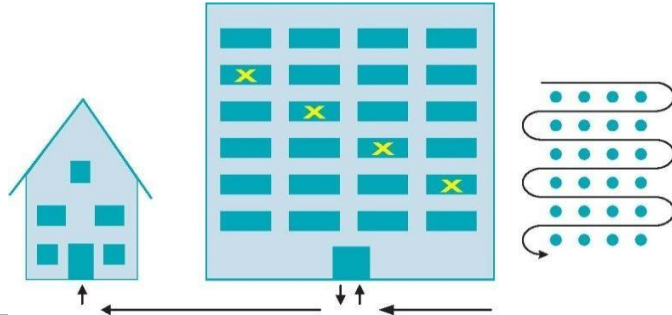


At a dead-end street, the following procedure was followed:



— In the case of multiple housing units (e.g. apartments), the following procedure had to follow: the interviewer considered every apartment as

a separate housing unit and started at the top of the building, working his/her way down. If there was no easy access to the building, the interviewer counted the doorbells starting at the top left end and ending at the bottom right. When leaving the apartment building, the interviewer continued with the first housing unit encountered next to the building.



IV. Respondent Selection

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. Our interviewers made 74 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 - 1074 . Unsuccessful / interrupted interviews – 74. Successfully implemented interviews - 1000

Nr	City	No appropriate respondent in a household	Refusal to be interviewed	Interrupted interview	Successfully completed interview	Total	IR %
1	Skopje	32	12	4	725	773	93,79%
2	Kumanov	11	2	2	144	159	90,57%
3	Bitola	7	2	2	131	142	92,25%
	TOTAL	50	16	8	1000	1074	93,11%

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	Skopje	1	5	4	1	6	80,00%	20,00%
2	Kumanovo	1	3	2	1	4	66,67%	33,33%
3	Bitola	1	2	2	0	3	100,00%	0,00%
	TOTAL	3	10	8	2	13	80,00%	20,00%

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?

10 questionnaires were rejected due to: incomplete answers (2), error in logic of filling inter-connected questions (1), spoiled due bad weather conditions (7). All rejected questionnaires were replaced by other questionnaires (for this purpose have been conducted 10 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	Skopje	32	12	4	725	773	93,79%
2	Kumanov	11	2	2	144	159	90,57%
3	Bitola	7	2	2	131	142	92,25%
	TOTAL	50	16	8	1000	1074	93,11%

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
Skopje	12	4	16
Kumanovo	2	2	4
Bitola	2	2	4
TOTAL	16	8	24

VI. Other

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

No other comments