

## General Population Poll in Poland Methodological Report 2013

The General Population Poll in Poland 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?
08/04/2013 – 09/16/2013
2. What was the mode of interviewing?
Face-to-face interviews
3. What was the achieved sample size?
1000 respondents
4. In what languages were the interviews conducted? If more than one language was used, how many interviews were conducted in each language?
On the Polish language was held 1000 interviews
5. What was the average length of each interview?
31 minutes

### II. Survey Design:

6. What was the target population/sample universe for the survey?
National representative sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sample was stratified by income level or socioeconomic status, divided proportionally based on each level's share of the country's population.</li> <li>• A gender quota of 50:50 (Male: Female) was applied.</li> </ul>
7. After city, what was the primary sampling unit for the survey?
Zone (urban sector).
8. 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% f), economic status (5 intervals), education level, ethnicity, and religion
9. 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.
1. <b>gend.</b> Sex of interviewee Muško      500 Žensko     500 2. <b>age.</b> What is your age as of today? 18 - 25      123 26 - 35      194 36 - 45      198

46 - 55	182
56 - 65	186
65 +	117

3. **relig.** What is your religious preference? Are you...

Catholic	979
Orthodox	6
Protestant	6
Jehovah's Witness	9
Buddhist	0
Islamist	0
Other	0
DNA	0

4. **etni.** What is your racial-ethnic background? Are you...

Polish	988
Germans	6
Belarussians	4
Ukrainians	2
Russians	0
Lithuanians	0
Slovaks	0
French	0
Juws	0
Others	0
DNA	0

5. **nation.** What is your current nationality? Are you...

National [Citizen]	1000
Foreigner	0

6. **city.** City where the respondent lives)

Warsaw	451
Cracow	300
Lodz	249

7. **income.** Would you please tell me the bracket that best represents your household's total income from all sources? This should include wages and salaries, net income from businesses, pensions, dividends, remittances, rents, and any other money income received by all members of the household. [Use the part of the card that you know best: Weekly, monthly, or annual income]

J - Low household income 0 – 500 USD	100
R - Below the average household income 500 – 1 000 USD	290
C- Average household income 1 001 - 2 000 USD	390
M- Above the average household income 2 001 – 3 000 USD	130
F - Highest household income 3 001 + USD	90
Prefer not to answer	0
DK	0
DNA	0

8. **edu.** What is the highest degree you received?

None	0
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Elementary school diploma	64
Middle school diploma	361
High school diploma or equivalent	342
Bachelor's degree	202
Graduate degree (Masters, Ph.D.)	31
DK	0
DNA	0

9. **occup.** What is your current employment situation?

Independent professional (doctor, lawyer, architect, etc.)	115
Business owner	151
Salaried employee	206
Self-employed informal	141
Temporarily out of work	93
Retired / pensioner	109
Doesn't work / responsible for shopping and housework	87
Student	98
DK/DNA	0

We combined information from two sources in order to set the sample quotas. The first source taken into account was The Central Statistical Office in Poland (<http://www.stat.gov.pl/english/index.htm>), which provided us with the information about the average income in Poland 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 Poland and created the sample distribution quotas.

10. 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 results described above, along with our internal data from multiple project databases.

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

1<sup>st</sup> city: Warsaw is the capital and largest city of Poland. It is located on the Vistula River, roughly 260 kilometres (160 mi) from the Baltic Sea and 300 kilometres (190 mi) from the Carpathian Mountains. Its population is estimated at 1.711 million residents within a greater metropolitan area of 2.666 million residents, making Warsaw the 9th most populous city proper in the European Union. The area of the city covers 516.9 square kilometres (199.6 sq mi), while the city's agglomeration covers 6,100.43 square kilometres (2,355.39 sq mi). Warsaw is an Alpha– global city, a major international tourist destination and an important economic hub in Central Europe. Until 1994, there were 7 districts in Warsaw: Śródmieście, Praga Północ, Praga Południe, Żoliborz, Wola, Ochota, Mokotów. Between 1994 and 2002, there were 11 districts: Centrum, Białołęka, Targówek, Rembertów, Wawer, Wilanów, Ursynów, Włochy, Ursus, Bemowo, Bielany. In 2002, the town Wesoła was incorporated and the territorial division of Warsaw was established as follows: Warsaw is a *powiat (county)*, and is further divided into 18 boroughs, each one known as a *dzielnica (districts)*, each one with its own administrative body. Each of the boroughs includes several neighbourhoods which have no legal or administrative status.

2<sup>nd</sup> city: Cracow, is is the second largest and one of the oldest cities in Poland. Situated on the Vistula River (Polish: *Wisła*) in the Lesser Poland region in a valley at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, 219 m (719 ft) above sea level; half way between the Jurassic Rock Upland (Polish: *Jura Krakowsko-Częstochowska*) to the north, and the Tatra Mountains 100 km (62 mi) to the south, constituting the natural border with Slovakia and the Czech Republic; 230 km (143 mi) west from the border with Ukraine., the city dates back to the 7th century. Kraków has traditionally been one of the leading centres of Polish academic, cultural, and artistic life and is one of Poland's most important economic hubs. It was the capital of Poland from 1038 to 1569; the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth from 1569 to 1596. Cracow is divided into 18

administrative districts (*dzielnica*) or boroughs, each with a degree of autonomy within its own municipal government. Prior to March 1991, the city had been divided into four quarters which still give a sense of identity to Kraków – the towns of Podgórze, Nowa Huta, and Krowdrza which were absorbed by Kraków as it expanded, and the ancient town centre of Cracow itself

3<sup>rd</sup> city: Lodz, is the third-largest city in Poland. Located in the central part of the country, it had a population of 742,387 in December 2009. It is the capital of Łódź Voivodeship, and is approximately 135 kilometres (84 mi) south-west of Warsaw.

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

Cracov and Lodz has 7 and 5 city zones. Warsaw was divided into 13 zones based on the city administrative structure and the number of people living in each zone. Respondents were randomly selected from all zones, according to the age and household income criteria.

**13. Please list the neighborhoods/settlements selected for the survey.**

**zone.**

Bemowo	101
Wola	102
Mokotow/Sadyba	103
Srod miescie	104
Zoliboz	105
Kabaty/Ursynow	106
Praga	107
Targowek	108
Wilanow	109
Bialoleka	110
Ochota	111
Ursus/Wlochy	112
Rembertow/Wesola	113
Stare Maisto/Grzegorzki/Krowdrza/Bronowice	201
Nowa Huta/Wzgorza Krzeslaskie/Czyzyny	202
Mistrzejowice/Bienczyce	203
Pradnik Bialy/Pradnik Czerwony	204
Bebniki/Zwierzyniec	205
Biezanow/Podgorze	206
Podgorze Duchackie/Lagiewniki/Snoszowice	207
Srod miescie	301
Widzow	302
Polesie	303
Gorna	304
Baluty	305

**14. 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

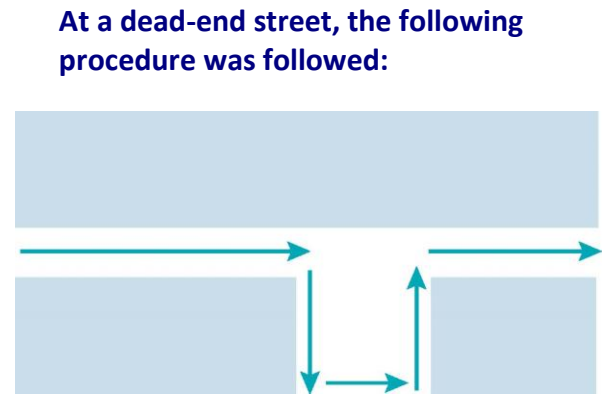
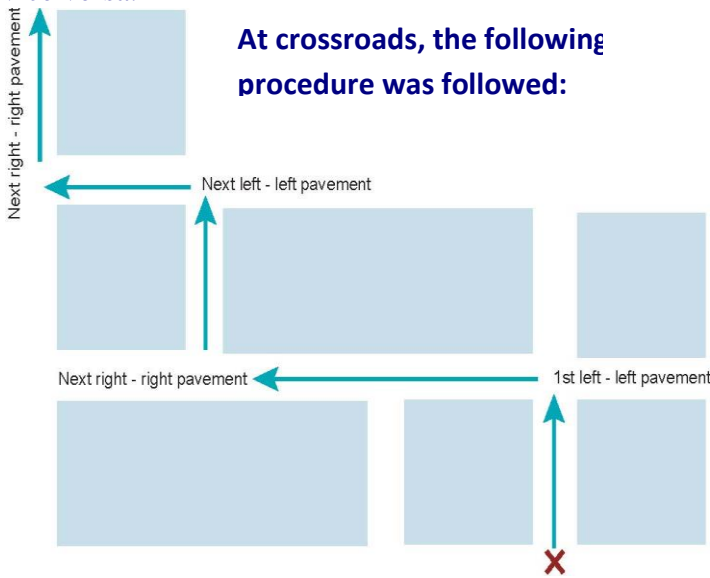
**15. Describe, in detail, how households were selected in each neighborhood/settlement.**

**Random Walk (route) Procedure for this study**

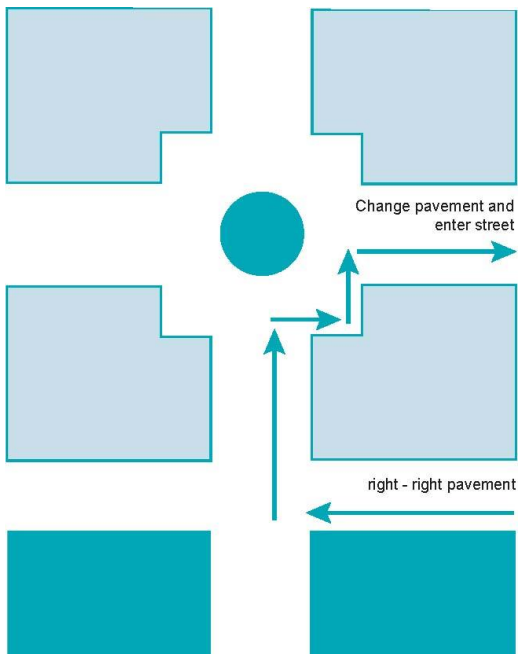
Interviewers had to follow strict instructions for identifying potential respondent-households: Office buildings, uninhabited/abandoned housing units, schools, hospitals, public buildings, factories, workshops, supermarkets and shops were excluded from the count. He/She rang the doorbell of every fifth 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 <sup>st</sup> contact					2 <sup>nd</sup> contact					3 <sup>rd</sup> contact					4 <sup>th</sup> contact

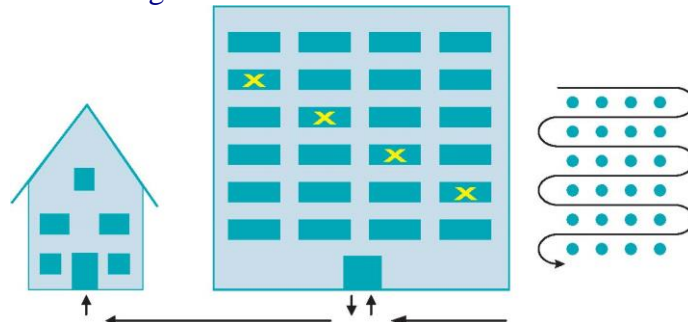
Facing the street, the interviewer went to the left. When turned at the end of the street, the interviewer did not stop counting housing units. If there was no other street (e.g. a park) at the end of the street, then the interviewer returned to the corner of the street where he/she changed direction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



**At a square or roundabout, 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.



### III. Respondent Selection

16. How were individual respondents selected within each household?
<b>Random respondent selection</b>
Respondents were selected based on the 'last birthday' method. With the help of the contact person, the interviewer selected household member whose birthday comes next. There was hold only one interview per household.

17. 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 128 substitutions.

18. 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 - 1142 . Unsuccessful / interrupted interviews – 142. Successfully implemented interviews - 1000							
Nr	City	No appropriate respondent in a household	Refusal to be interviewed	Interrupted interview	Successfully completed interview	Total	IR %
1	Warsaw	40	15	6	451	512	86,47%
2	Cracow	34	12	5	300	351	83,00%
3	Lodz	18	9	3	249	279	87,95%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1142</b>	<b>85,80%</b>

### IV. Supervision and Quality Control

19. How many interviewers worked on the project? Divided into how many teams? How many male and how many female interviewers?								
The interviewer force of MRP-EURASIA consists mostly of women (60 %) aged 25-35 years old with high education (100 %). Among them 85% - with a higher economic, marketing and management education.								
Nr	City	Supervisors	Interviewers	Women	Men	Total	% Women	% Men
1	Warsaw	1	12	7	6	13	53,85%	46,15%
2	Cracow	1	8	5	4	9	55,56%	44,44%
3	Lodz	1	6	4	3	7	57,14%	42,86%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>55,17%</b>	<b>44,83%</b>

20. Please describe how interviewers were trained for the project.
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 do it applying various methods, including distance learning elements (webinars), because our branches are located in many countries. The central office prepares all necessary materials regarding methodology, guides, manuals and the schedule of the training sessions. We develop separate sets of materials for each project, taking into consideration its specifics and customer requirements.
We conducted two basic trainings for this project, one for supervisors and processing team and one for interviewers. 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. In addition to maintain the proper project implementation our local office conducted weekly status meetings (briefings), which included analysis of realized activities, errors and difficulties identification and ways of their Fixing.

21. 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 - 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 organized by complex:

- Logical / visual
- Telephone
- address

Verification work implemented immediately upon receipt the first completed questionnaires (concurrently with baseline survey). Choosing questionnaires to check for each interviewer randomly produced selectively. To control group was involved in a number of special 3 people in the local office (and 5 people at head office).

- 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%

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

4 questionnaires were rejected due to: incomplete answers (1), error in logic of filling inter-connected questions (2), spoiled due bad weather conditions (1). All rejected questionnaires were replaced by other questionnaires (for this purpose have been conducted 4 additional interviews).

23. 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). In the data entering process were engaged 2 people.

2 people (including specialist software) visually had 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%

24. 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 %
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## V. Other

25. Please include any other comments you have on the design, implementation, and data processing for the survey.
<a href="#">No other comments</a>