

General Population Poll Full Fieldwork Methodological Report 2014

The General Population Poll in Slovenia 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?
Slovenian 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?
38 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 “Скупштина”
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> <p>Catholic</p> <p>Orthodox</p> <p>Muslim</p> <p>Protestants</p> <p>Union of Baptist Churches of Slovenia</p> <p>Union of Pentecostal Churches of Slovenia</p> <p>Adventists</p> <p>Other religion</p> <p>2. etni. racial-ethnic background</p>

Slovenians
 Serbs Croats
 Bosnians
 Hungarians
 Albanians
 Macedonians
 Montenegrins
 Italians
 Others

3. income.

J	Low household income 0 - 15.018 USD
R	below the average household income 15.018 - 22.266 UDS
C	Average household income 22.266 - 32.491 USD
M	above the average household income 32.491 - 54.280 USD
F	Highest household income 54.280+ 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

- 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.

The General population distribution in % by the national representative sample
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 %
		18 - 25	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 - 65	65 +	
Highest household income 54.280+ USD								
1.	1-st city: Ljubljana	2	3	3	3	3	4	18
	2-nd city: Maribor	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
	3-rd city: Celje	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Sub-total	4	5	5	5	5	7	31
above the average house hold income 32.491 - 54.280 USD								
2.	1-st city: Ljubljana	11	16	16	16	16	19	94
	2-nd city: Maribor	3	7	7	7	7	8	39
	3-rd city: Celje	2	3	3	3	3	3	17
	Sub-total	16	26	26	26	26	30	150
Average house hold income 22.266 - 32.491 USD								
3.	1-st city: Ljubljana	30	43	43	43	43	51	253
	2-nd city: Maribor	12	17	17	17	17	21	101
	3-rd city: Celje	5	8	8	8	8	9	46
	Sub-total	47	68	68	68	68	81	400
below the average house hold income 15.018 - 22.266 USD								
4.	1-st city: Ljubljana	23	32	32	32	32	38	189
	2-nd city: Maribor	9	13	13	13	13	15	76
	3-rd city: Celje	4	6	6	6	6	7	35
	Sub-total	36	51	51	51	51	60	300
Low household income 0 - 15.018 USD								
5.	1-st city: Ljubljana	9	13	13	13	13	15	76
	2-nd city: Maribor	4	5	5	5	5	6	30
	3-rd city: Celje	2	2	2	2	2	3	13
	Sub-total	15	20	20	20	20	24	119
Total		118	170	170	170	170	202	1000

AGE	18 - 25	120
	26 - 35	170
	36 - 45	170
	46 - 55	170
	56 - 65	170
	65 +	200
RELIG	Catholic	642
	Orthodox	53
	Muslim	249
	Protestants	0
	Union of Baptist Churches	26
	Union of Pentecostal Churches	0
	Adventists	22
ETHNI	Slovenians	577
	Serbs	82
	Croats	239
	Bosnians	35

	Hungarians	26
	Albanians	13
	Macedonians	0
	Montenegrins	25
	Italians	0
	Other	3
income	J	120
	R	300
	C	400
	M	150
	F	30
	Prefer not to answer	0
	DK	0
	DNA	0
	edu	None
Elementary school diploma		72
Middle school diploma		479
High school diploma or equivalent		191
Bachelor's degree		171
Graduate degree (Masters, Ph.D.)		82
occup	Independent professional (doctor, lawyer, architect, etc.)	48
	Business owner	49
	Salaried employee	305
	Self-employed informal	173
	Temporarily out of work	94
	Retired / pensioner	104
	Doesn't work / responsible for shopping and housework	203
	Student	5

We combined information from two sources in order to set the sample quotas. The first source taken into account Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (http://www.stat.si/eng/stat_urad.asp), which provided us with the information about the average income in Slovenia at HH level, and the number of people living in each city. Next, 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 Slovenia 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.

<p>14. What were the three cities included in the fieldwork? In what region, province, and district is each of the three cities located?</p>
<p>1-st city: Ljubljana -632 2-nd city: Maribor -254 3—rd city: Celje - 112</p>
<p>1st city: Ljubljana is the capital and largest city of Slovenia. Population - 258.9 thousands. (2014), or 13% of the population. Within the metropolitan area living more than 500 thousands people. Ljubljana is located in the intermountain valley on the banks of the Ljubljanica River. The main political, economic and cultural center of Slovenia. Concentrates more than 40% of GDP and a third of the headquarters of the largest companies in Slovenia. Ljubljana is divided statistically into 6 sectors.</p>
<p>2nd city Maribor s the second-largest city in Slovenia with about 114,487 inhabitants in 2013. Maribor is also the largest city of the traditional region of Lower Styria and the seat of the City Municipality of Maribor. In 2000, Maribor was given the Alpine Town of the Year award. Maribor is divided statistically into 3 sectors.</p>
<p>3rd city: Celje is the third-largest town in Slovenia. It is a regional center of Lower Styria and the administrative seat of the City Municipality of Celje (Slovene: <i>Mestna občina Celje</i>). Population - 37,490 (2012) Celje is divided statistically into 3 sectors.</p>

<p>15. Please describe, in detail, how neighborhoods/settlements were selected in each city.</p>
<p>Maribor and Celje both have per 3 one city zones. Ljubljana was divided into 6 zones based on the city structure and 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.</p>

<p>16. Please list the neighborhoods/settlements selected for the survey.</p>																																							
<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Ljubljana</td> <td>Sector 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sector 2</td> <td>2</td> <td>104</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sector 3</td> <td>3</td> <td>98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sector 4</td> <td>4</td> <td>103</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sector 5</td> <td>5</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sector 6</td> <td>6</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Maribor</td> <td>Central District</td> <td>21</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New District</td> <td>22</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sector "Old Town"</td> <td>23</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Celje</td> <td>District "West"</td> <td>31</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District "East"</td> <td>32</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>District "Center"</td> <td>33</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </table>	Ljubljana	Sector 1	1	130	Sector 2	2	104	Sector 3	3	98	Sector 4	4	103	Sector 5	5	97	Sector 6	6	97	Maribor	Central District	21	93	New District	22	81	Sector "Old Town"	23	82	Celje	District "West"	31	44	District "East"	32	37	District "Center"	33	34
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<p>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.</p>
<p>Were did not observe such kind of problems</p>

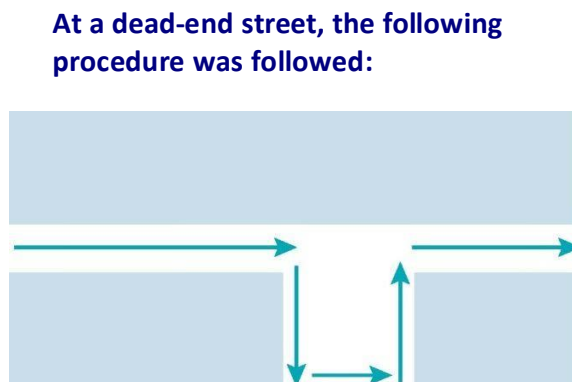
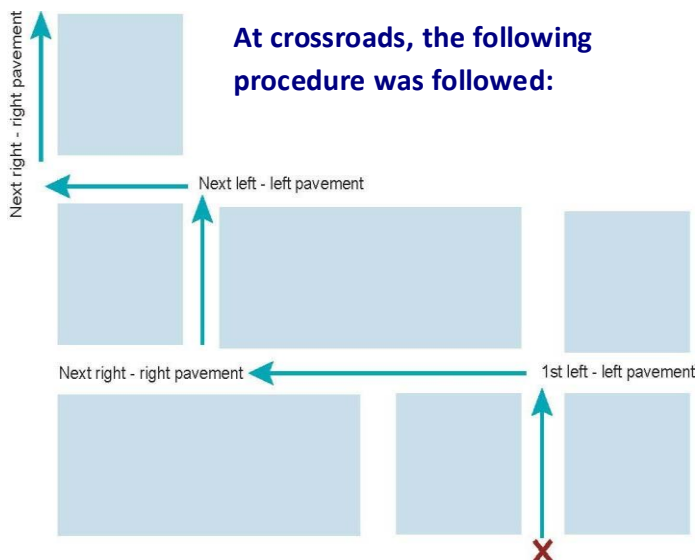
18. Describe, in detail, how households were selected in each neighborhood/settlement.

Random Walk (route) Procedure for this study

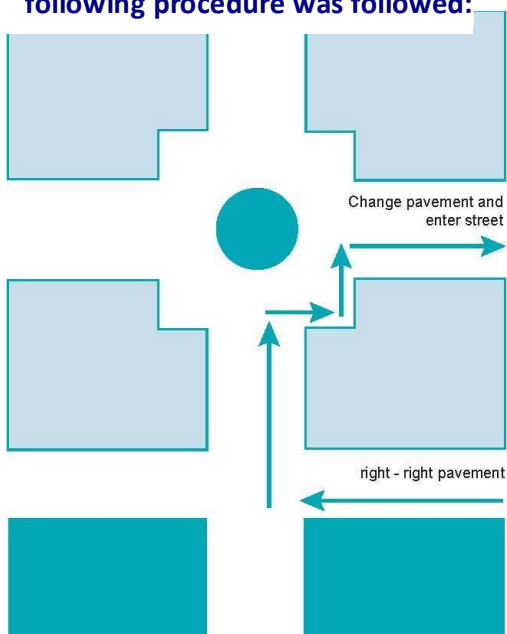
Interviewers had to follow strict instructions for identifying potential respondent-households: Office buildings, uninhabited/abandoned housing units, schools, hospitals, public buildings, factories, workshops, supermarkets and shops were excluded from the count. He/She rang the doorbell of every fifth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

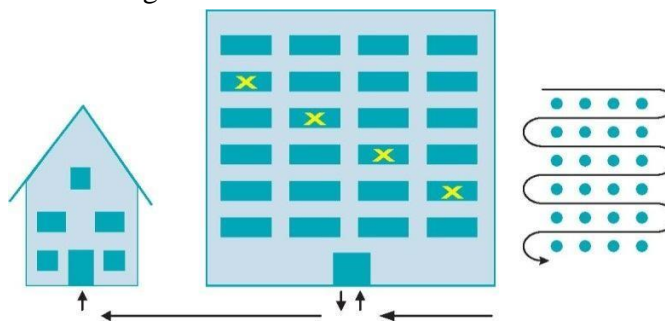
Facing the street, the interviewer went to the left. When turned at the end of the street, the interviewer did not stop counting housing units. If there was no other street (e.g. a park) at the end of the street, then the interviewer returned to the corner of the street where he/she changed direction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



At 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.



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 128 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 - 1128 . Unsuccessful / interrupted interviews – 128. Successfully implemented interviews - 1000

Nr	City	No appropriate respondent in a household	Refusal to be interviewed	Interrupted interview	Successfully completed interview	Total	IR %
1	Ljubljana	55	13	6	632	706	89,52%
2	Maribor	30	5	4	254	293	86,69%
3	Celje	15	1	1	112	129	86,82%
	TOTAL	100	19	11	998	1128	88,48%

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	Ljubljana	1	8	4	4	9	50,00%	50,00%
2	Maribor	1	4	2	2	5	50,00%	50,00%
3	Celje	1	3	2	1	4	66,67%	33,33%
	TOTAL	3	15	8	7	18	53,33%	46,67%

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?

14 questionnaires were rejected due to: incomplete answers (4), error in logic of filling inter-connected questions (5), spoiled due bad weather conditions (5). All rejected questionnaires were replaced by other questionnaires (for this purpose have been conducted 14 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	Ljubljana	55	13	6	632	706	89,52%
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	TOTAL	100	19	11	998	1128	88,48%

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
Ljubljana	13	6	19
Maribor	5	4	9
Celje	1	1	2
TOTAL	19	11	30

VI. Other

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

No other comments