

Life in Transitions Survey III

DRAFT Technical Report

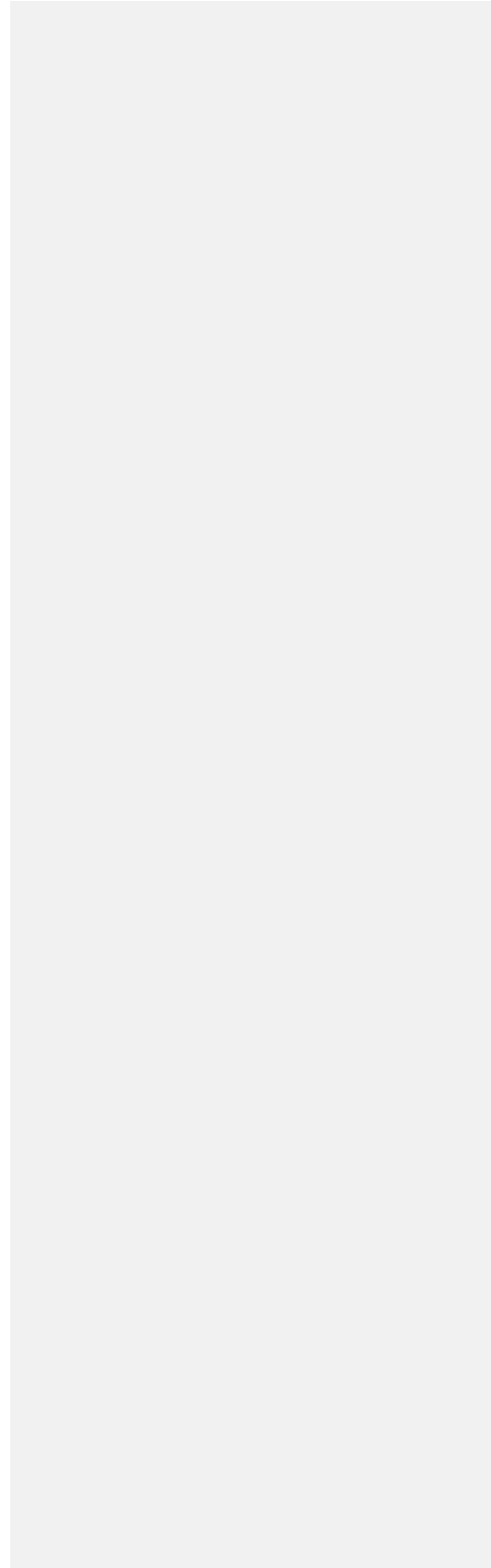


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1. Introduction

1.1. Background and history

The previous Life in Transition Surveys (*LITS I* and *LITS II*) were commissioned in the transition region twice (2006 and 2010) jointly by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank. They are a combined household and attitudinal survey undertaken in at least 1,000 households per country (29 countries in 2006 and 36 countries in 2010). These surveys have become a rich source of data for the analysis of economic and social problems in the transition region not only for the EBRD and World Bank, but for the broader policy and research community. The research and analysis undertaken with LITS data encompasses a diverse range of topics including household finance, corruption, the impact of the 2008-09 crisis, views on markets and democracy, persistent effects of historical boundaries, public services, social inclusion, happiness, and social trust. At least three EBRD Transition Reports, written between 2006-2013 draw heavily on the LITS, including the most recent report.

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LITS III was conducted in 34 countries, covering a larger sample size of at least 1,500 households in each country. The current round of the survey included one more respondent in each household, featured new questions and certain modifications of questions from previous rounds, and added anthropometric measurements of respondents to its scope.

The LITS III aimed to achieve the following objectives.

- To provide feedback from households on the state of transition in client countries. This is a continued objective of the LITS from the time of its inception to now and remains the driving objective behind the LITS.
- To assess the relationships between life satisfaction and living standards, poverty and inequality, trust in state institutions, satisfaction with public services, and attitudes to a market economy and democracy throughout the region. Though similar to LITS II in this objective, LITS III took this a step further with the inclusion of a gendered asset module to identify inequalities in ownership within households and by asking further probing questions regarding perception of institutions.
- To formulate a better understanding of labour markets and entrepreneurship in the region. LITS III features enhanced labour and entrepreneurship modules, which seek to build on the work of LITS II as well as understand the type of jobs that people desire, the contractual arrangements employees have, what sectors people are working in, and what are the obstacles to enterprise success that people face. The LITS III also contains a new unemployment module that strives to identify why people cannot find jobs, the avenues utilized to seek employment opportunities, and if and why job offers have been refused.
- To identify migration movements within the region. The LITS III included more questions on migration, including past migration patterns of the family, the present location of emigrated family members, and the willingness/desire of people to move within the transition region and the EU for greater economic opportunities.
- To collect data that will make it possible to analyse average changes in the region over time. The design of the LITS continues to allow the EBRD to track the average changes in the transition region over time.

- To stimulate systematic policy dialogue on the transition environment and to help shape the agenda for reform.

1.2. Structure of the report

The aim of the presented report is to cover procedures used in the setup and administration of the survey. In particular, each chapter of the report covers specific aspect of the survey:

- Chapter 1: Introduction presents the survey background, outlines structure of the report and gives key specifications of the survey
- Chapter 2: describes questionnaire development and piloting of the survey
- Chapter 3: covers sampling
- Chapter 4: explains process of enumeration done for the survey
- Chapter 5: describes fieldwork procedures and response rates calculations
- Chapter 6: Explains the approach taken to data editing and processing
- Chapter 7: describes the use of anthropometric measures for the survey
- Appendices include the main questionnaire and contact sheets, questionnaire instructions, changes made to the questionnaire after LiTS II, list of agencies involved in conducting the survey and list of PSUs selected in all countries, enumeration form and the enumeration manual.

1.3. Key specifications

This section describes the general specifications of the survey.

Country coverage

LiTS III was implemented in 34 following countries:

Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Mongolia, Germany, Poland, Turkey, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Greece.

Target and actual sample

In all countries, the target number of interviews was 1,500.

Table 1.3.1. The target sample size and the number of achieved interviews, by country.

Country	Target number of interviews	Actual number of interviews
Albania	1,500	1,500
Armenia	1,500	1,527
Azerbaijan	1,500	1,510
Belarus	1,500	1,504
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,500	1,500
Bulgaria	1,500	1,500
Croatia	1,500	1,503
Cyprus	1,500	1,500
Czech Republic	1,500	1,532
Estonia	1,500	1,503

Country	Target number of interviews	Actual number of interviews
FYR Macedonia	1,500	1,500
Georgia	1,500	1,508
Germany	1,500	1,500
Greece	1,500	1,503
Hungary	1,500	1,501
Italy	1,500	1,501
Kazakhstan	1,500	1,505
Kosovo	1,500	1,500
Kyrgyz Republic	1,500	1,500
Latvia	1,500	1,500
Lithuania	1,500	1,501
Moldova	1,500	1,512
Mongolia	1,500	1,500
Montenegro	1,500	1,503
Poland	1,500	1,500
Romania	1,500	1,512
Russia	1,500	1,507
Serbia	1,500	1,508
Slovakia	1,500	1,545
Slovenia	1,500	1,501
Tajikistan	1,500	1,512
Turkey	1,500	1,500
Ukraine	1,500	1,507
Uzbekistan	1,500	1,506
Total	51,000	51,211

The sample design for LITS III aimed at providing more consistency with the previous round of the survey. Given the larger sample size of 1,500 households, compared with 1,000 households in most countries in the previous round, EBRD and the World Bank requested to conduct 1,000 interviews in those PSUs where fieldwork took place in 2010, and the remaining 500 interviews in newly selected PSUs.

In those countries where LITS was taking place the first time (Cyprus and Greece), the sample was drawn afresh.

The standard approach to sample design in each country was multi-stage random probability stratified clustered sampling. The sample was stratified by geographical region and level of urbanity.

Given the average PSU target size of 20 achieved interviews, 75 PSUs were selected in each country. As a general principle, in each country where LITS II was conducted, 50 PSUs were selected from the previous round of the survey and new 25 PSUs were added to the sample

design. In countries in which LiTS II sample comprised 75 PSUs, i.e. Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Serbia and Poland, all 75 PSUs were to be used again for fieldwork.

In each country the target was to achieve 20 household interviews in each PSU. Selecting more PSUs and conducting fewer interviews in each PSU was allowed as it positively impacts on the sample design effect. In each household one, two or three respondents were interviewed; an interview was considered complete only when all sections of the questionnaire were completed.

2. Questionnaire development and piloting

2.1. Introduction

The questionnaire was developed by EBRD and the World Bank with guidance and input from academics, policy specialists and TNS Opinion. The questionnaire replicates and builds on the most important elements of the 2006 and 2010 Survey instrument. It also includes some entirely new or significantly enhanced sections relating to: labour issues, gender of asset ownership and migration of labour force. To accommodate these new questions, the module on climate change was dropped, the previous asset and income questions were dropped in favour of these redesigned questions, and the crisis impact module was reduced to make way for the questions on migration. To aid the development of the questionnaire, pilot survey was conducted prior to the main fieldwork.

2.2. Interview structure

The questionnaire consisted of ten sections (see appendices for the full questionnaire) and are explained in more detail in the text which follows.

Section 1 and Section 2 of the questionnaire were addressed to the head of a household or other knowledgeable household member (adult household member with enough knowledge about the household demographic, social and economic situation to be able to answer questions in these sections).

The remainder of the questionnaire, was completed by a primary respondent. Primary respondent was a person aged 18 or more randomly selected after establishing contact with a household. If the randomly selected respondent was the head of household (or other knowledgeable household member) then all ten sections of the questionnaire were completed with one respondent. In the case in which the randomly selected respondent was not the head of household (or other knowledgeable household member), then the randomly selected respondent answered Sections 3 -10 of the questionnaire.

In LITS III answers from secondary respondents were collected, which was an innovation in comparison to the previous editions of the survey. Secondary respondent, aged 18 or more of an opposite sex than the primary respondents answered questions from Section 3 and Section 4.

As a result, the interview could be completed by one, two or three different members of one household.

The interview followed the same structure as in LITS II. The questionnaire consisted of the modules outlined below:

1. Household roster and contact sheet
2. Dwelling and living conditions
3. Other dwellings and assets
4. Attitudes and values
5. Employment

6. Unemployment
7. Entrepreneurial activity
8. Governance
9. Miscellaneous questions
10. Impact of the crisis and austerity (asked only in Greece)

Section 1: Household roster and contact sheet (asked of head of household or other knowledgeable member)

- Collected basic information about all individuals (including children under 18) in the household, and relationships between them. This information included name, age, and gender.

Section 2: Dwelling and living conditions (asked of head of household or other knowledgeable member)

- This section collected a range of information about a household's property ownership, including whether their property was rented or purchased with a mortgage. It also collected information on utilities and household expenditure and sources of income.

Section 3: Other dwellings and assets (asked of head of household or other knowledgeable member)

- This section collected information on other properties, beside the property the household currently lived in, owned by the head of household alone or together with other people.

Section 4: Attitudes and values

- This section asked respondents for their opinions on a range of government services as well as asking about their preferred political and economic system.

Section 5: Employment

- This section gathered information about respondents' work history. Work definition included Internships, apprenticeships and unpaid work on household businesses.

Section 6: Unemployment

- This section collected information on current unemployment history of respondents who have not worked in the last 12 months.

Section 7: Entrepreneurial activity

- This section gathered information about present and past entrepreneurial activities of the respondent.

Section 8: Governance

- This section explored respondents' experiences of using public services in the last 12 months, for example, their interaction with police, education and health services.

Section 9: Miscellaneous questions

- This section included a range of questions including marital status, religion, place of residence and membership of political and voluntary organisations.

Section 10: Impact of the crisis and austerity (asked of head of household or other knowledgeable member)

- This section sought to explore the impact of the recent economic downturn in Greece on households' economic situation, respondents' views on entities responsible for the economic crisis, and their voting preferences.

The full questionnaire is included in the appendix.

2.3. Piloting in individual countries

In all the countries the main fieldwork was preceded by pilot survey. The table below presents the pilot fieldwork dates and the number of interviews achieved in each country.

Table 2.3.1. Pilot fieldwork dates and number of interviews, with gender and age breakdown.

Country	Pilot Dates	Gender		Age			Total
		Male	Female	18 – 25	26 – 45	46 +	
Albania	23/08/2015	4	11	1	8	6	15
Armenia	26-27/08/2015	6	6	5	2	5	12
Azerbaijan	25-26/08/2015	5	10	3	7	5	15
Bosnia & Herzegovina	22-23/08/2015	5	10	1	5	9	11
Bulgaria	22-23/08/2015	10	5	0	8	7	15
Belarus	07-08/09/2015	5	6	3	3	5	11
Cyprus	26-27/08/2015	4	9	1	8	4	13
Czech Republic	28-30/08/2015	10	5	0	5	10	15
Germany	22-24/08/2015	7	7	1	7	6	14
Estonia	27-28/08/2015	8	7	4	6	5	15
Greece	16-19/09/2015	9	6	1	3	11	15
Georgia	26-28/08/2015	4	11	1	5	9	15
Croatia	21-24/08/2015	5	6	3	4	4	11

Country	Pilot Dates	Gender		Age			Total
		Male	Female	18 – 25	26 – 45	46 +	
Hungary	25-26/08/2015	7	8	3	6	6	15
Italy	05-07/09/2015	8	2	0	2	8	10
Kyrgyz Republic	02-04/09/2015	9	6	3	5	7	15
Kosovo	24/08/2015	6	6	1	8	3	12
Kazakhstan	02-04/09/2015	4	6	1	8	3	12
Lithuania	22-23/08/2015	11	11	1	10	11	22
Latvia	22-23/08/2015	8	7	3	6	6	15
Moldova	23-24/08/2015	7	10	2	10	5	17
FYR Macedonia	21-24/08/2015	9	7	2	4	9	15
Montenegro	21-24/08/2015	7	8	3	6	6	15
Mongolia	22-23/08/2015	8	6	2	3	9	14
Poland	27-31/08/2015	8	7	6	6	3	14
Romania	22-25/08/2015	6	11	6	3	8	17
Serbia	21-23/08/2015	9	6	2	8	5	15
Russia	12-14/09/2015	8	7	2	8	5	15
Slovenia	21-24/08/2015	7	6	0	4	9	13
Slovakia	22-23/08/2015	5	4	0	8	2	10
Tajikistan	09-18/09/2015	6	4	0	7	3	10
Turkey	22-24/08/2015	9	3	1	3	8	12
Ukraine	31/08-03/09/2015	10	5	1	6	8	15
Uzbekistan	04-08/09/2015	5	6	0	9	2	11

2.4. Amendments in the questionnaire in Uzbekistan

As in LiTS II, due to political sensitivities in Uzbekistan, some of the questions were removed from the survey in this country to avoid the attention of the relevant authorities. In particular questions: 4.15a, 4.15c, 4.15d, 4.15f, 4.16, 4.17b, 4.17d, 4.17e, 4.17f, 4.20 (the part of the question related to presidential elections), 4.29, 8.04, 8.05, 8.06, 8.07, 8.12, 8.13, 8.14, 8.15, 8.16, 8.17, 8.18, 9.19a, 9.21, 9.24c, 9.24d, 9.24e, 9.26 were removed.

Table 2.4.1. Items removed in the questionnaire in Uzbekistan

Question	Sub-question	Decision
4 15	Item a	Please remove only sub-questions a (Free and fair elections), which were removed also in 2010.
4 15	Item c	Please remove only sub-questions c (Freedom of speech), which were removed also in 2010.
4 15	Item e	Please remove only sub-questions e (A press that is independent from the government), which were removed also in 2010.
4 15	Item f	Please remove only sub-questions f (A strong political opposition), which were removed also in 2010.
4 16		Please remove

4 17	item b	Please remove
4 17	item d	Please remove
4 17	item e	Please remove
4 17	item f	You can remove this one as it is a new question.
4 20		Remove the question when it is related to presidential elections, as we did in 2010.
4 21		You can remove this one as it is a new question.
4 22		You can remove this one as it is a new question.
4 29		Please remove
8 04		Please remove
8 05		You can remove this one as it is a new question.
8 05		You can remove this one as it is a new question.
8 07		Please remove
8 12		Please remove
8 13		Please remove
8 14		You can remove this one as it is a new question.
8 15		You can remove this one as it is a new question.
8 16		You can remove this one as it is a new question.
8 17		You can remove this one as it is a new question.
8 18		You can remove this one as it is a new question.
9 19	item a	You can remove this subquestion (Church and religion organisations).
9 21		Please remove
9 24	Item c	This question should have not been part of the Uzbek questionnaire, so please remove.
	item d	This question should have not been part of the Uzbek questionnaire, so please remove.
	item e	This question should have not been part of the Uzbek questionnaire, so please remove.
9 26		You can remove this one as it is a new question.

2.5. Questionnaire translation

A master questionnaire was finalized in English. National versions were then produced in local languages.

Table 2.5.1. Language versions of the questionnaire per country

Country	Languages
Albania	Albanian
Armenia	Armenian
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani, Russian
Belarus	Russian
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Bosnian
Bulgaria	Bulgarian
Croatia	Croatian

Cyprus	Greek
Czech Republic	Czech
Estonia	Estonian, Russian
FYR Macedonia	Albanian, Macedonian
Georgia	Georgian, Russian
Germany	German
Greece	Greek
Hungary	Hungarian
Italy	Italian
Kazakhstan	Kazakh, Russian
Kosovo	Albanian, Serbian
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz, Russian
Latvia	Latvian, Russian
Lithuania	Lithuanian
Moldova	Moldovan, Russian
Mongolia	Mongolian
Montenegro	Montenegrin
Poland	Polish
Romania	Romanian
Russia	Russian
Serbia	Serbian
Slovakia	Slovakian
Slovenia	Slovene
Tajikistan	Tajik
Turkey	Turkish
Ukraine	Ukrainian, Russian
Uzbekistan	Uzbek

2.6. Mode of completion and interview length

The survey was carried out face to face at respondents' home. In all the countries the survey was administered using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI).

The average length of the full interview was around 60 minutes, with certain variation between countries. The table below presents the average length of interview in minutes per country.

Table 2.6.1. Average interview length, by country.

Country	Interview length (minutes)
Albania	58
Armenia	48
Azerbaijan	59

Belarus	56
Bosnia & Herzegovina	53
Bulgaria	65
Croatia	69
Cyprus	59
Czech Republic	65
Estonia	71
FYR Macedonia	49
Georgia	57
Germany	66
Greece	83
Hungary	44
Italy	74
Kazakhstan	56
Kosovo	60
Kyrgyz Republic	55
Latvia	65
Lithuania	62
Moldova	49
Mongolia	51
Montenegro	44
Poland	70
Romania	50
Russia	66
Serbia	51
Slovakia	55
Slovenia	52
Tajikistan	61
Turkey	74
Ukraine	56
Uzbekistan	56

2.7. Anthropometric measurement

In addition to questions on respondents' height and weight, which relied on the self-reported measurements, and covered all respondents in the survey, the survey included anthropometric measurement of height, in centimetres, of primary respondent in one PSU in each country.

One PSU was selected randomly out of the list of all PSUs in the country. The interviewer covering the selected PSU was instructed how to use the height measurement equipment. Respondents were asked to measure their height after responding to the relevant height and weight questions.

3. Sampling

3.1. Survey population

The survey population is adult population aged 18+ living in private residences and whose usual place of residence is in the territory of the country included in the survey. In addition, respondents eligible for taking part in the survey have lived in the country for the last six months prior to being contacted; and were able to speak at least one of the national languages in the country well enough to respond to the questionnaire.

In each household, more than one person was selected for the inclusion into the survey, as follows:

- Primary respondent was selected randomly from all eligible respondents in the household, to complete sections 3 to 9 of the questionnaire (3 to 10 in Greece).
- Secondary respondent was selected randomly from all eligible respondents of the opposite sex in the household, to complete sections 3 and 5 for secondary respondents.
- Head of household or any other member of the household was asked to complete the sections 1 and 2.

For the selection of the sampling points, addresses and respondents, we will apply the same random selection method in multiple stages for each of the countries to be covered.

3.2. Sampling frames

The following sample frames were used for the sampling design and selection in each country.

Table 3.2.1. Sampling frames, by country.

Country	Source of household list
Albania	Enumeration
Armenia	Household list
Azerbaijan	Enumeration
Belarus	Enumeration
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Enumeration
Bulgaria	Enumeration
Croatia	Enumeration
Cyprus	Enumeration
Czech Republic	Enumeration
Estonia	Individual register, used to identify households
FYR Macedonia	Enumeration
Georgia	Household list
Germany	Enumeration

Greece	Enumeration
Hungary	Household list
Italy	Enumeration
Kazakhstan	Enumeration
Kosovo	Enumeration
Kyrgyzstan	Enumeration
Latvia	Household list
Lithuania	Address pre-selection by Address Register
Moldova	Enumeration
Mongolia	Enumeration
Montenegro	Enumeration
Poland	Household list
Romania	Enumeration
Russia	Enumeration
Serbia	Enumeration
Slovakia	Household list
Slovenia	Enumeration
Tajikistan	Enumeration
Turkey	Enumeration
Ukraine	Enumeration
Uzbekistan	Enumeration

In countries where no existing sampling frames was available, addresses were enumerated in advance of the fieldwork, through applying random walk procedures in selected PSUs. Addresses were then randomly selected for inclusions in the sample.

3.3. Selection of addresses

Once a list of addresses was made available, either through enumeration and data entry, or through the access to a register of individuals or addresses, the selection was done among these addresses and the resulting gross sample was issued to interviewers to work in each individual PSU.

Before the selection, the list was double checked for duplicates. The addresses were ordered in each PSU by street name, then by house number, then by flat number if available. The order was either normal or reverse. The selection was then made from an ordered list, simple systematic, with a random start and fixed interval.

The agencies controlled the process of issuing new addresses. Substitutions and replacements by interviewers were not accepted.

3.4. Adaptation of sampling design to prevailing country circumstances

In some cases, due to limited feasibility of conducting survey in the PSU from previous edition, some replacements were allowed.

Table 3.4.1. PSU replacements and other sampling design adaptations, by country,

Country	Adjustments to the sampling design	Comments
Armenia	Five PSUs were replaced: 1. Artashat (Ararat marz) 2. Kentron (Yerevan) 3. Goris (Syunik) 4. Kanaker-Zeytun (Yerevan) 5. Malatia-Sebastia (Yerevan) with 1. Ararat (Ararat) 2. Aragats (Armavir) 3. Tsovaghyugh (Gegharkunik) 4. Shaki (Syunik) 5. Koghb (Tavush)	Replacements
Azerbaijan	Two PSUs were replaced with others in the same stratification cells 28 Şabran şəhəri – indicated as Devechi sheheri in 2010. The name difference is due to administrative changes that took place a few years ago. The settlement is the same, the name is just changed.	Replacements
Bulgaria	Three PSUs replaced	Replacements
FYR Macedonia	Five PSUs replaced	Replacements
Hungary	PSUs replaced	Replacements
Italy	In two cities, further selection of districts made	
Kosovo	Five PSUs replaced	Replacements
Latvia	Due to boundary changes of administration divisions, some PSU names have changed since the last round. The area of old PSUs was identified and the best suitable matches were found among the new PSUs.	The PSUs from the previous wave changed due to territorial and postal reforms
Lithuania	Three PSUs replaced	Replacements
Montenegro	Two PSUs replaced	Replacements
Turkey	Three PSUs replaced	Replacements
Ukraine	In two cities, further selection of districts made	Replacements

3.5. Enumeration

Enumeration was done for those countries that did not have an available address/households frame. The steps involved in enumeration are outlined below.

PSUs: The field teams in the relevant countries were given a list of PSUs provided by the client.

Splitting into segments: In order to select starting points, PSUs were split into 4 segments by drawing two lines: North-South and East-West. Field managers were responsible for splitting PSUs and selecting the starting points.

Starting points: Each of four segments in PSUs had one starting point.

Random walk: Enumerators were instructed to conduct random walks following the procedures usually applied in the country. This had the advantage of interviewers being familiar with the procedures and instructions were suited to the particular urban planning traditions in the country.

Maps: Access to maps was a critical aspect. Locally available paper maps or Google maps were used. Google maps were preferred since it made it easier to keep track of the addresses when the time comes for interviews.

The enumeration form which enumerators used to collect information is included in the appendix.

The selection of addresses for each PSU was done in a similar manner as for countries with available sample frames, as described above.

Maximum number of flats in multi-apartment buildings: Interviewers were instructed to not enumerate more than 13 flats in multi flat blocks, if applicable. In residential neighbourhoods with high rise buildings, this ensured that each standard segment would have at least two different residential buildings.

Boundaries: Enumerators were strictly instructed to not leave the boundaries of the PSUs. There was less concern if the boundaries of *segments* were crossed; any duplication of enumerated addresses was checked and dealt with at a later stage.

4. Fieldwork and response rates

4.1. Preparation for fieldwork

Agency briefings were organised in central locations in September 2015.

First briefing in Sofia, Bulgaria, on 9-11 September 2015.

Second briefing in Tbilisi, Georgia, on 14-16 September 2015.

4.2. Fieldwork materials

The following materials were used during the fieldwork in all countries in the region.

- **Information letter** about the survey
- **Interviewer instructions.** Detailed instructions with comprehensive information about survey procedures to act as a reference for interviewers.
- **Showcards.** Despite the fact that an electronic version of the questionnaire in all countries, it was decided to use paper showcards in the field. This decision was taken because they represent the safest option as the on-tablet showcards either display the spontaneous responses on the screen or are too heavy and problematic when it comes to long tables. Showcards for some questions were used in two formats—response alternatives listed in normal and reversed order.
- **Enumeration manual**
- **Instruction for stadiometer use**

4.3. Fieldwork dates

The below table presents the fieldwork dates by country.

Table 4.3.1. Fieldwork dates

Country	Start of the fieldwork	End of the fieldwork
Albania	30/01/16	02/03/16
Armenia	28/12/15	02/05/16
Azerbaijan	15/04/16	08/06/16
Belarus	02/04/16	22/05/16
Bosnia & Herzegovina	16/12/15	10/02/16
Bulgaria	11/12/15	01/02/16
Croatia	31/12/16	21/02/16
Cyprus	05/12/15	14/02/16

Czech Republic	11/01/16	05/05/16
Estonia	19/12/15	15/02/16
FYR Macedonia	06/12/15	01/03/16
Georgia	20/02/16	30/05/16
Germany	06/01/16	23/02/16
Greece	18/11/15	18/02/16
Hungary	01/02/16	08/05/16
Italy	13/01/16	01/03/16
Kazakhstan	01/03/16	19/05/16
Kosovo	Albanian sample: 28/01/16 Serbian sample: 12/12/15	Albanian sample: 02/03/16 Serbian sample: 31/12/15
Kyrgyzstan	01/04/16	23/05/16
Latvia	19/12/16	14/03/16
Lithuania	04/12/15	29/01/16
Moldova	13/03/16	26/05/16
Mongolia	25/11/15	24/12/15
Montenegro	28/11/15	07/03/16
Poland	11/01/16	27/02/16
Romania	02/02/16	01/04/16
Russia	21/01/16	21/04/16
Serbia	26/11/15	25/02/16
Slovakia	06/12/15	01/05/16
Slovenia	09/12/15	23/05/16
Tajikistan	16/01/16	15/02/16
Turkey	09/01/16	27/02/16
Ukraine	24/02/16	26/05/16
Uzbekistan	02/07/16	20/07/16

Fieldwork interruptions in Armenia:

During the fieldwork implementation the fieldwork was interrupted three times – for New Year Holidays (December 30-January 11); due to technical problems regarding the script software and other technical issues (February 5-25) and because of the military situation in the borderline (April 4-11).

4.4. Response rates

IE – Ineligible addresses

U – Unknown eligibility

R – Eligible addresses, no or partial interview
 I – Completed interviews
 e – Estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible
 RR3 – Response rate

Response Rate 3 (RR3) estimates what proportion of cases of unknown eligibility is actually eligible. In estimating e, one must be guided by the best available scientific information on what share eligible cases make up among the unknown cases and one must not select a proportion in order to boost the response rate.

Standard Definitions

Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys, The American Association for Public Opinion Research, 2016.

Table 4.4.1. Summary of outcome codes.

INELIGIBLE ADDRESS (IE)
Not yet built/under construction/demolished/derelict
Vacant / empty housing unit
Non-residential address (e.g. business, school, factory, communal establishment, or another non-residential)
Occupied but not main residence (e.g. holiday home)
Other ineligible address
No eligible respondents at address
CONTACT NOT MADE, AND ELIGIBILITY OF ADDRESS UNKNOWN (U)
Issued, but not attempted/transferred to another interviewer
Inaccessible
Unable to locate address
No contact made at address after 4 calls
CONTACT MADE, AND ELIGIBILITY OF ADDRESS UNKNOWN (U)
Information refused about whether address is residential or whether residents are eligible
Unable to confirm eligibility due to lack of knowledge and/or language barrier
ELIGIBLE ADDRESS BUT UNPRODUCTIVE (R)
Information about household complete, but all interviews refused
Broken appointment – no re-contact
Other unproductive results (specify in the Notes)
ELIGIBLE ADDRESS, ELIGIBLE PERSON AND PRODUCTIVE OUTCOME
Completed ALL eligible interviews (I)
Completed SOME eligible interviews, but not all (R)

Formulas:

$$e = \frac{I + R}{I + R + IE}$$

$$RR3 = \frac{I}{I + R + eU}$$

Table 4.4.2. Response rates, by country.

Country	Total number of addresses	Ineligible addresses	Unknown eligibility UH+UO	Eligible addresses, no interview R+P+O	Completed interviews I	Eligibility ratio e	Response Rate RR3
Albania	1931	59	102	270	1500	96.8%	80.3%
Armenia	7039	1284	1637	2591	1527	76.2%	28.5%
Azerbaijan	3870	301	1645	414	1510	86.5%	45.1%
Belarus	2238	65	6	663	1504	97.1%	69.2%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1823	56	46	221	1500	96.8%	85.0%
Bulgaria	3167	456	395	816	1500	83.5%	56.7%
Croatia	2854	234	178	939	1503	91.3%	57.7%
Cyprus	2796	210	1027	59	1500	88.1%	60.9%
Czech Republic	3058	52	184	1290	1532	98.2%	51.0%
Estonia	3471	221	879	868	1503	91.5%	47.3%
FYR Macedonia	2271	122	113	536	1500	94.3%	70.0%
Georgia	2009	159	125	217	1508	91.6%	82.0%
Germany	3752	4	1328	920	1500	99.8%	40.0%
Greece	6959	587	3914	955	1503	80.7%	26.8%
Hungary	4398	105	999	1793	1501	96.9%	35.2%
Italy	7379	648	3398	1832	1501	83.7%	24.3%
Kazakhstan	2866	86	241	1034	1505	96.7%	54.3%
Kosovo	1928	136	69	223	1500	92.7%	83.9%
Kyrgyzstan	1805	290	6	9	1500	83.9%	99.1%
Latvia	5223	1069	1338	1316	1500	72.5%	39.6%
Lithuania	5100	1261	1729	609	1501	62.6%	47.0%
Moldova	2439	370	251	306	1512	83.1%	74.6%
Mongolia	1627	39	51	37	1500	97.5%	94.5%
Montenegro	1681	40	18	120	1503	97.6%	91.6%
Poland	3601	27	977	1097	1500	99.0%	42.1%
Romania	3378	241	956	669	1512	90.0%	49.7%
Russia	3343	113	568	1155	1507	95.9%	47.0%
Serbia	1650	10	29	103	1508	99.4%	92.0%
Slovakia	2708	200	281	682	1545	91.8%	62.2%
Slovenia	4336	46	2698	91	1501	97.2%	35.6%

Tajikistan	2060	369	32	147	1512	81.8%	89.7%
Turkey	4112	35	1354	1223	1500	98.7%	36.9%
Ukraine	2790	105	582	596	1507	95.2%	56.7%
Uzbekistan	2137	148	85	415	1506	92.8%	75.3%

4.5. Profile of respondents

Table 4.5.1. Gender of primary respondents in achieved interviews, by country.

Country	Gender - primary respondent				
	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Albania	721	48.1	779	51.9	1500
Bosnia & Herzegovina	748	49.9	752	50.1	1500
Bulgaria	690	46.0	810	54.0	1500
Croatia	689	45.8	814	54.2	1503
Cyprus	639	42.6	861	57.4	1500
Czech Republic	687	44.8	845	55.2	1532
Estonia	554	36.9	949	63.1	1503
FYR Macedonia	726	48.4	774	51.6	1500
Hungary	664	44.2	837	55.8	1501
Italy	735	49.0	766	51.0	1501
Kosovo	735	49.0	765	51.0	1500
Lithuania	598	39.8	903	60.2	1501
Latvia	560	37.3	940	62.7	1500
Mongolia	668	44.5	832	55.5	1500
Montenegro	713	47.4	790	52.6	1503
Romania	634	41.9	878	58.1	1512
Russia	574	38.1	933	61.9	1507
Serbia	718	47.6	790	52.4	1508
Slovakia	650	42.1	895	57.9	1545
Slovenia	727	48.4	774	51.6	1501
Tajikistan	698	46.2	814	53.8	1512
Germany	844	56.3	656	43.7	1500
Poland	613	40.9	887	59.1	1500
Turkey	769	51.3	731	48.7	1500
Greece	658	43.8	845	56.2	1503
Armenia	510	33.4	1017	66.6	1527
Azerbaijan	606	40.1	904	59.9	1510
Belarus	630	41.9	874	58.1	1504
Georgia	557	36.9	951	63.1	1508

Kazakhstan	530	35.2	975	64.8	1505
Kyrgyz Republic	695	46.3	805	53.7	1500
Moldova	696	46.0	816	54.0	1512
Ukraine	573	38.0	934	62.0	1507
Uzbekistan	694	46.1	812	53.9	1506

Table 4.5.2. Age of primary respondents in achieved interviews, by country.

	Age Categories – Primary respondent													
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		Missing	Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	N
Albania	130	8.7	324	21.6	259	17.3	311	20.7	267	17.8	209	13.9	0	1500
Bosnia & Herzegovina	167	11.1	279	18.6	281	18.7	275	18.3	280	18.7	218	14.5	0	1500
Bulgaria	83	5.5	187	12.5	228	15.2	297	19.8	256	17.1	449	29.9	0	1500
Croatia	120	8.0	250	16.6	270	18.0	280	18.6	271	18.0	312	20.8	0	1503
Cyprus	83	5.5	194	12.9	187	12.5	187	12.5	312	20.8	537	35.8	0	1500
Czech Republic	88	5.7	234	15.3	303	19.8	247	16.1	274	17.9	386	25.2	0	1532
Estonia	67	4.5	150	10.0	183	12.2	228	15.2	292	19.4	583	38.8	0	1503
FYR Macedonia	149	9.9	263	17.5	234	15.6	230	15.3	266	17.7	357	23.8	1	1499
Hungary	85	5.7	214	14.3	230	15.3	203	13.5	278	18.5	491	32.7	0	1501
Italy	77	5.1	215	14.3	355	23.7	285	19.0	208	13.9	361	24.1	0	1501
Kosovo	212	14.1	305	20.3	306	20.4	302	20.1	200	13.3	175	11.7	0	1500
Lithuania	110	7.3	200	13.3	160	10.7	262	17.5	284	18.9	485	32.3	0	1501
Latvia	86	5.7	200	13.3	188	12.5	244	16.3	249	16.6	533	35.5	0	1500
Mongolia	140	9.3	374	24.9	347	23.1	308	20.5	191	12.7	140	9.3	0	1500
Montenegro	176	11.7	325	21.6	251	16.7	249	16.6	247	16.4	255	17.0	0	1503
Romania	89	5.9	192	12.7	259	17.1	216	14.3	294	19.4	462	30.6	0	1512
Russia	141	9.4	321	21.3	343	22.8	244	16.2	227	15.1	231	15.3	0	1507
Serbia	96	6.4	258	17.1	247	16.4	235	15.6	296	19.6	376	24.9	0	1508
Slovakia	101	6.5	177	11.5	256	16.6	228	14.8	350	22.7	433	28.0	0	1545
Slovenia	79	5.3	154	10.3	213	14.2	218	14.5	320	21.3	517	34.4	0	1501
Tajikistan	244	16.1	353	23.3	373	24.7	251	16.6	188	12.4	103	6.8	0	1512
Germany	111	7.4	335	22.3	361	24.1	340	22.7	196	13.1	157	10.5	0	1500
Poland	70	4.7	281	18.7	287	19.1	216	14.4	289	19.3	357	23.8	0	1500
Turkey	179	11.9	540	36.0	384	25.6	241	16.1	116	7.7	40	2.7	0	1500
Greece	108	7.2	204	13.6	308	20.5	254	16.9	251	16.7	378	25.1	0	1503
Armenia	123	8.1	279	18.3	236	15.5	231	15.1	328	21.5	330	21.6	0	1527
Azerbaijan	259	17.2	404	26.8	340	22.5	286	18.9	176	11.7	45	3.0	0	1510
Belarus	99	6.6	302	20.1	313	20.8	258	17.2	249	16.6	283	18.8	0	1504
Georgia	86	5.7	241	16.0	224	14.9	286	19.0	287	19.0	384	25.5	0	1508

	Age Categories – Primary respondent													
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		Missing	Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	N
Kazakhstan	118	7.8	325	21.6	358	23.8	309	20.5	237	15.7	158	10.5	0	1505
Kyrgyz Republic	184	12.3	330	22.0	309	20.6	301	20.1	224	14.9	152	10.1	0	1500
Moldova	110	7.3	262	17.3	224	14.8	235	15.6	330	21.8	350	23.2	1	1511
Ukraine	71	4.7	283	18.8	269	17.9	288	19.1	280	18.6	316	21.0	0	1507
Uzbekistan	137	9.1	317	21.0	330	21.9	304	20.2	289	19.2	129	8.6	0	1506

Table 4.5.3. Gender of secondary respondents in achieved interviews, by country.

	Gender - secondary respondent						
	Male		Female		Missing		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Albania	692	50.3	685	49.7	123	8.2	1377
Bosnia & Herzegovina	540	48.4	575	51.6	385	25.7	1115
Bulgaria	531	49.5	542	50.5	427	28.5	1073
Croatia	568	51.8	529	48.2	406	27.0	1097
Cyprus	609	52.9	542	47.1	349	23.3	1151
Czech Republic	359	47.5	396	52.5	777	50.7	755
Estonia	420	51.7	392	48.3	691	46.0	812
FYR Macedonia	622	48.4	662	51.6	216	14.4	1284
Hungary	468	48.6	495	51.4	538	35.8	963
Italy	637	49.7	644	50.3	220	14.7	1281
Kosovo	678	49.1	703	50.9	119	7.9	1381
Lithuania	388	47.6	427	52.4	686	45.7	815
Latvia	428	50.7	417	49.3	655	43.7	845
Mongolia	518	49.6	526	50.4	456	30.4	1044
Montenegro	480	52.2	440	47.8	583	38.8	920
Romania	477	51.8	444	48.2	591	39.1	921
Russia	394	52.3	359	47.7	754	50.0	753
Serbia	533	50.0	532	50.0	443	29.4	1065
Slovakia	507	50.1	505	49.9	533	34.5	1012
Slovenia	460	46.4	531	53.6	510	34.0	991
Tajikistan	683	50.1	680	49.9	149	9.9	1363
Germany	409	46.5	471	53.5	620	41.3	880
Poland	464	53.3	407	46.7	629	41.9	871
Turkey	721	48.8	755	51.2	24	1.6	1476
Greece	519	51.8	483	48.2	501	33.3	1002
Armenia	565	54.8	466	45.2	496	32.5	1031

Azerbaijan	800	57.0	603	43.0	107	7.1	1403
Belarus	479	50.3	473	49.7	552	36.7	952
Georgia	699	60.1	464	39.9	345	22.9	1163
Kazakhstan	631	58.4	450	41.6	424	28.2	1081
Kyrgyz Republic	609	48.8	640	51.2	251	16.7	1249
Moldova	355	43.4	463	56.6	694	45.9	818
Ukraine	552	54.2	466	45.8	489	32.4	1018
Uzbekistan	628	48.1	678	51.9	200	13.3	1306

Table 4.5.4. Age of secondary respondents in achieved interviews, by country.

	Age categories - secondary respondent													
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		Missing	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Albania	96	7.0	258	18.7	261	19.0	304	22.1	269	19.5	189	13.7	123	8.2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	102	9.2	219	19.7	199	17.9	246	22.1	216	19.4	131	11.8	385	25.7
Bulgaria	65	6.1	135	12.6	193	18.0	237	22.1	195	18.2	248	23.1	427	28.5
Croatia	59	5.4	187	17.0	223	20.3	240	21.9	190	17.3	198	18.0	406	27.0
Cyprus	52	4.5	148	12.9	160	13.9	187	16.2	266	23.1	338	29.4	349	23.3
Czech Republic	44	5.8	101	13.4	139	18.4	151	20.0	152	20.1	168	22.3	777	50.7
Estonia	37	4.6	105	12.9	135	16.6	138	17.0	174	21.4	223	27.5	691	46.0
FYR Macedonia	107	8.3	214	16.7	232	18.1	268	20.9	215	16.7	248	19.3	216	14.4
Hungary	66	6.9	144	15.0	165	17.1	164	17.0	182	18.9	242	25.1	538	35.8
Italy	64	5.0	159	12.4	299	23.3	269	21.0	203	15.8	287	22.4	220	14.7
Kosovo	142	10.3	270	19.6	315	22.8	325	23.5	189	13.7	140	10.1	119	7.9
Lithuania	46	5.6	138	16.9	129	15.8	157	19.3	164	20.1	181	22.2	686	45.7
Latvia	58	6.9	140	16.6	146	17.3	163	19.3	145	17.2	193	22.8	655	43.7
Mongolia	76	7.3	257	24.6	288	27.6	233	22.3	127	12.2	63	6.0	456	30.4
Montenegro	72	7.8	169	18.4	152	16.5	214	23.3	182	19.8	131	14.2	583	38.8
Romania	39	4.2	124	13.5	182	19.8	152	16.5	187	20.3	237	25.7	591	39.1
Russia	66	8.8	172	22.8	187	24.8	134	17.8	109	14.5	85	11.3	754	50.0
Serbia	53	5.0	186	17.5	204	19.2	227	21.3	227	21.3	168	15.8	443	29.4
Slovakia	68	6.7	115	11.4	198	19.6	196	19.4	216	21.3	219	21.6	533	34.5
Slovenia	43	4.3	116	11.7	173	17.5	177	17.9	230	23.2	252	25.4	510	34.0
Tajikistan	178	13.1	315	23.1	329	24.1	270	19.8	180	13.2	91	6.7	149	9.9
Germany	21	2.4	133	15.1	244	27.7	261	29.7	119	13.5	102	11.6	620	41.3
Poland	43	4.9	171	19.6	196	22.5	120	13.8	145	16.6	196	22.5	629	41.9
Turkey	184	12.5	475	32.2	392	26.6	276	18.7	109	7.4	40	2.7	24	1.6
Greece	39	3.9	129	12.9	210	21.0	211	21.1	177	17.7	236	23.6	501	33.3
Armenia	57	5.5	179	17.4	163	15.8	207	20.1	244	23.7	181	17.6	496	32.5
Azerbaijan	161	11.5	424	30.2	356	25.4	277	19.7	130	9.3	55	3.9	107	7.1

	Age categories - secondary respondent														
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		Missing		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Belarus	66	6.9	228	23.9	211	22.2	172	18.1	145	15.2	130	13.7	552	36.7	952
Georgia	89	7.7	204	17.5	223	19.2	220	18.9	197	16.9	230	19.8	345	22.9	1163
Kazakhstan	100	9.3	273	25.3	262	24.2	221	20.4	137	12.7	88	8.1	424	28.2	1081
Kyrgyz Republic	151	12.1	281	22.5	273	21.9	253	20.3	179	14.3	112	9.0	251	16.7	1249
Moldova	51	6.3	166	20.3	153	18.8	129	15.8	179	21.9	138	16.9	694	45.9	816
Ukraine	60	5.9	226	22.2	215	21.1	193	19.0	183	18.0	140	13.8	489	32.4	1017
Uzbekistan	176	13.5	325	24.9	254	19.5	248	19.0	219	16.8	83	6.4	200	13.3	1305

Table 4.5.5. Head of households, by country.

	Primary respondent is HH head		Secondary respondent is HH head		Other respondent is HH head		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Count
Albania	802	53.5	440	29.3	258	17.2	1500
Bosnia & Herzegovina	854	56.9	431	28.7	215	14.3	1500
Bulgaria	1058	70.5	319	21.3	123	8.2	1500
Croatia	941	62.6	426	28.3	136	9.0	1503
Cyprus	860	57.3	536	35.7	104	6.9	1500
Czech Republic	1166	76.1	366	23.9	0	0.0	1532
Estonia	1088	72.4	346	23.0	69	4.6	1503
FYR Macedonia	781	52.1	462	30.8	257	17.1	1500
Hungary	1012	67.4	402	26.8	87	5.8	1501
Italy	873	58.2	540	36.0	88	5.9	1501
Kosovo	683	45.5	458	30.5	359	23.9	1500
Lithuania	1065	71.0	348	23.2	88	5.9	1501
Latvia	1094	72.9	316	21.1	90	6.0	1500
Mongolia	954	63.6	416	27.7	130	8.7	1500
Montenegro	951	63.3	381	25.3	171	11.4	1503
Romania	998	66.0	410	27.1	104	6.9	1512
Russia	1141	75.7	275	18.2	91	6.0	1507
Serbia	917	60.8	390	25.9	201	13.3	1508
Slovakia	996	64.5	394	25.5	155	10.0	1545
Slovenia	1163	77.5	256	17.1	82	5.5	1501
Tajikistan	652	43.1	489	32.3	371	24.5	1512
Germany	1427	95.1	44	2.9	29	1.9	1500
Poland	1261	84.1	192	12.8	47	3.1	1500
Turkey	977	65.1	313	20.9	210	14.0	1500
Greece	1035	68.9	366	24.4	102	6.8	1503

	Primary respondent is HH head		Secondary respondent is HH head		Other respondent is HH head		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Count
Armenia	951	62.3	404	26.5	172	11.3	1527
Azerbaijan	1490	98.7	15	1.0	5	0.3	1510
Belarus	1428	94.9	0	0.0	76	5.1	1504
Georgia	1452	96.3	0	0.0	56	3.7	1508
Kazakhstan	1429	95.0	0	0.0	76	5.0	1505
Kyrgyz Republic	1384	92.3	0	0.0	116	7.7	1500
Moldova	985	65.1	354	23.4	173	11.4	1512
Ukraine	1450	96.2	0	0.0	57	3.8	1507
Uzbekistan	1157	76.8	225	14.9	124	8.2	1506

Table 4.5.6. Gender of head of household in achieved interviews, by country.

	Gender - head of household				
	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Albania	1140	76.0	360	24.0	1500
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1112	74.1	388	25.9	1500
Bulgaria	813	54.2	687	45.8	1500
Croatia	827	55.0	676	45.0	1503
Cyprus	869	57.9	631	42.1	1500
Czech Republic	749	48.9	783	51.1	1532
Estonia	629	41.8	874	58.2	1503
FYR Macedonia	1049	69.9	451	30.1	1500
Hungary	859	57.2	642	42.8	1501
Italy	1066	71.0	435	29.0	1501
Kosovo	1056	70.4	444	29.6	1500
Lithuania	570	38.0	931	62.0	1501
Latvia	528	35.2	972	64.8	1500
Mongolia	887	59.1	613	40.9	1500
Montenegro	901	59.9	602	40.1	1503
Romania	863	57.1	649	42.9	1512
Russia	632	41.9	875	58.1	1507
Serbia	1038	68.8	470	31.2	1508
Slovakia	743	48.1	802	51.9	1545
Slovenia	692	46.1	809	53.9	1501
Tajikistan	1105	73.1	407	26.9	1512
Germany	850	56.7	650	43.3	1500
Poland	595	39.7	905	60.3	1500
Turkey	717	47.8	783	52.2	1500
Greece	890	59.2	613	40.8	1503
Armenia	534	35.0	993	65.0	1527

	Gender - head of household				
	Male		Female		Total
	N	%	N	%	N
Azerbaijan	608	40.3	902	59.7	1510
Belarus	647	43.0	857	57.0	1504
Georgia	551	36.5	957	63.5	1508
Kazakhstan	539	35.8	966	64.2	1505
Kyrgyz Republic	718	47.9	782	52.1	1500
Moldova	726	48.0	786	52.0	1512
Ukraine	580	38.5	925	61.5	1505
Uzbekistan	751	49.9	755	50.1	1506

Table 4.5.7. Age of head of household in achieved interviews, by country.

	Age categories - head of household												
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Albania	33	2.2	209	13.9	244	16.3	369	24.6	368	24.5	277	18.5	1500
Bosnia & Herzegovina	51	3.4	215	14.3	274	18.3	353	23.5	348	23.2	259	17.3	1500
Bulgaria	50	3.3	137	9.1	234	15.6	334	22.3	277	18.5	468	31.2	1500
Croatia	67	4.5	217	14.4	249	16.6	330	22.0	304	20.2	336	22.4	1503
Cyprus	22	1.5	152	10.1	188	12.5	218	14.5	342	22.8	578	38.5	1500
Czech Republic	79	5.2	214	14.0	299	19.5	270	17.6	273	17.8	397	25.9	1532
Estonia	34	2.3	147	9.8	184	12.2	242	16.1	300	20.0	596	39.7	1503
FYR Macedonia	38	2.5	171	11.4	217	14.5	321	21.4	326	21.7	426	28.4	1499
Hungary	48	3.2	173	11.5	217	14.5	240	16.0	300	20.0	523	34.8	1501
Italy	27	1.8	172	11.5	334	22.3	329	21.9	257	17.1	382	25.4	1501
Kosovo	79	5.3	181	12.1	280	18.7	376	25.1	323	21.5	261	17.4	1500
Lithuania	68	4.5	178	11.9	174	11.6	272	18.1	319	21.3	490	32.6	1501
Latvia	63	4.2	192	12.8	191	12.7	256	17.1	275	18.3	523	34.9	1500
Mongolia	71	4.7	336	22.4	366	24.4	343	22.9	228	15.2	156	10.4	1500
Montenegro	88	5.9	256	17.0	244	16.2	313	20.8	301	20.0	301	20.0	1503
Romania	55	3.6	150	9.9	257	17.0	234	15.5	305	20.2	511	33.8	1512
Russia	119	7.9	299	19.8	366	24.3	259	17.2	238	15.8	226	15.0	1507
Serbia	29	1.9	192	12.7	208	13.8	286	19.0	353	23.4	440	29.2	1508
Slovakia	31	2.0	119	7.7	258	16.7	287	18.6	388	25.1	462	29.9	1545
Slovenia	53	3.5	133	8.9	211	14.1	242	16.1	332	22.1	530	35.3	1501
Tajikistan	49	3.2	200	13.2	331	21.9	393	26.0	321	21.2	218	14.4	1512
Germany	110	7.3	334	22.3	361	24.1	347	23.1	195	13.0	153	10.2	1500
Poland	65	4.3	279	18.6	289	19.3	216	14.4	293	19.5	358	23.9	1500
Turkey	224	14.9	538	35.9	378	25.2	212	14.1	102	6.8	46	3.1	1500
Greece	67	4.5	159	10.6	290	19.3	302	20.1	273	18.2	412	27.4	1503

	Age categories - head of household												
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65+		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Armenia	83	5.4	256	16.8	245	16.0	286	18.7	343	22.5	314	20.6	1527
Azerbaijan	262	17.4	408	27.0	340	22.5	283	18.7	173	11.5	44	2.9	1510
Belarus	90	6.0	285	18.9	307	20.4	260	17.3	262	17.4	300	19.9	1504
Georgia	77	5.1	229	15.2	229	15.2	291	19.3	297	19.7	385	25.5	1508
Kazakhstan	104	6.9	312	20.7	353	23.5	316	21.0	259	17.2	161	10.7	1505
Kyrgyz Republic	181	12.1	313	20.9	307	20.5	302	20.1	230	15.3	167	11.1	1500
Moldova	86	5.7	238	15.8	220	14.6	246	16.3	355	23.5	366	24.2	1511
Ukraine	72	4.8	280	18.6	261	17.3	289	19.2	287	19.1	316	21.0	1505
Uzbekistan	57	3.8	241	16.0	324	21.5	376	25.0	359	23.8	149	9.9	1506

5. Data Processing

The data was collected in each country using different types of scripting software. Following the initial data processing, the datafiles were transferred to a single data processing centre, using single datamap.

A range of soft and hard data checks were agreed between TNS opinion and EBRD teams:

HARD CHECKS

- In general, please make sure that spontaneous responses (those that are not read out) can be selected if and only if none of the available response options is selected. Question 4.13 is an exception, as the spontaneous response “Other” can be selected together with other 2 (at a maximum) response options in the first part of the question.
- Interim outcome: make sure that minimum and maximum for day and month are, respectively, 1 and 31, and 1 and 12.
- 1.01: cannot tick q101_11 and have some of the responses to q101_1 - q101_10 left blank (i.e. cannot indicate that there are more than 10 household members and list less than 10).
- 1.03: primary and secondary respondents of opposite gender.
- 1.05: minimum 0, maximum 95; household head needs to be 18 or above; all the selected respondents need to be 18 or above.
- 1.12: cannot tick q112_11 and have some of the responses to q112_1 - q112_10 filled in (i.e. cannot indicate that none of the household members is eligible for the question and then reply to the question).
- 2.06: cannot tick q206f and have some of the responses to q206b - e left blank (i.e. cannot indicate that there are more than 4 owners and list less than 4). Cannot tick q206g if all responses to q206b - e are blank (i.e. there must be at least one owner who is part of the household).
- 2.07: minimum 1900, maximum 2015.
- 2.09: minimum 1.
- 2.12: minimum 1900, maximum 2015.
- 2.13: minimum 1 (otherwise they should respond to the “Tenants without rent” section).
- 2.15: minimum 1; response to 2.15 must be lower than (<) response to 2.13.
- 3.04: show only RCs mentioned in 3.02.
- 3.11: show only RCs mentioned in 3.09.
- 4.02: cannot be 2 or 5 in Cyprus, Greece, Italy and Turkey.
- 4.03: “Difficult to say” should be selected only if none of the response options is selected.
- 4.08: in the second part (“And which is the most important?”) show only the groups mentioned in the first part (“Which of the following groups of citizens deserve support from the government?”). “Nobody deserves special support” should be selected only if none of the response options is selected.
- 4.13: in second part (“And which is the most important?”) display only the problems mentioned in the first part (“In your opinion, what are the three most important

problems facing this country that government should address?"); allow the interview to continue if less than 3 problems are mentioned; if "Other" is selected in the first part then at a maximum other 2 problems can be selected; "Other" is shown as a response option in the second part only if chosen in the first part.

- 4.29: "None of these" should be selected only if none of the response options is selected.
- 5.03: minimum 1, maximum 12.
- 5.06: minimum 1.
- 5.08: minimum 1.
- 5.13: cannot select responses 5 and 6 if response option 1 was selected in 5.12.
- 5.18: minimum 1 (unpaid workers skip this question).
- 5.21: minimum 1900, maximum 2015.
- 7.05: for month minimum 1, maximum 12; for year minimum 1900, maximum 2015.
- 8.09/11: select "None of the above" only if none of the other options is selected.
- 8.15/16: select "Other" only if none of the response options is selected.
- 8.18: select "Have not heard enough to say" only if none of the response options is selected.
- 9.05: minimum 1, maximum 24.
- 9.20: select "Nobody" only if none of the response options is selected.
- 9.25/26: "None of these" should be selected only if none of the response options is selected.
- 9.27: for the decimal figure only minimum 0, maximum 9.
- 10.04: amount in 10.04 needs to be greater or equal (\geq) than amount in 10.03.
- 10.06: select "None of these" only if none of the other options is selected.
- 10.13a/b: the total must add up to 40.

SOFT CHECKS

- 3.08: if responses 1, 2 or 3 are selected, then response option 1 in 3.07 should have been selected too. Same applies for response 4 in 3.08 and 2 in 3.07.
- 5.13: should not select responses 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 if response option 1 was selected in 5.12. Should not select response option 8 if responses 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 were selected in 5.12.
- 5.15: if response option 5 is selected here, response 8 should have been selected in 5.13.
- 9.02: minimum 35 kg, maximum 200 kg.
- 9.03: minimum 130 cm, maximum 230 cm.
- 9.27: for the non-decimal figures, minimum 130 cm, maximum 230 cm.

Hard checks were implemented in the script, with the script limiting the possibilities of errors made by interviewers. Soft checks were run by a single data processing centre, using the data validation syntax. Any potential errors were followed up by individual agencies.

Appendices

5.1. Questionnaire

5.2. Questionnaire: trend questions, changes from LITS II

This section contains the detailed description of the questions changed between second and third rounds of the survey, including old and new question numbers.

Questionnaire: Table of content LITS II (2010)

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND CONTACT SHEET	
HOUSING AND EXPENSES	
ATTITUDES AND VALUES	
CLIMATE CHANGE	
LABOUR, EDUCATION AND ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY	
GOVERNANCE	
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS	
IMPACT OF THE CRISIS	

Questionnaire content: LITS II vs LITS III

TREND QUESTIONS WITH SAME AND DIFFERENT NUMBERS	
LITS II	LITS III
HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (contact sheet)	HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND CONTACT SHEET
1,01	1,01
1,02	1,03
1,03	1,04
1,04	1,05
1,05	B2
HOUSING AND EXPENSES	DWELLING AND LIVING CONDITIONS
2,01	2,01
2,01a	2,01a
2,17	2,16
2,18	2,17
2,22	2,18
2,24	2,19
	OTHER DWELLINGS AND ASSETS
2,27	3,14
2,28	3,15
2,29	3,16
ATTITUDES AND VALUES	ATTITUDES AND VALUES
3,01	4,01
3,02	4,03
3,03	4,04
3,04	4,05
3,05	4,06
3,06	4,07
3,07	4,08
3,08	4,09
3,09	4,10
3,10	4,11
3,11	4,12
3,12	4,15
3,12_h	4.15_g
3,13	4,16
3,16	4,17
3,18	4,18
3,19	4,19
3,20	4,20
3,24	4,24
3,26	4,25
3,17	4,26
3,33	4,29

Questionnaire content: LITS II vs LITS III

TREND QUESTIONS WITH SAME AND DIFFERENT NUMBERS

LITS II	LITS III
LABOUR, EDUCATION AND ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY	EMPLOYMENT
5,13	5,19
	ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY
5,30	7,01
5,33	7,04
5,34	7,07
5,35	7,09
5,36	7,10
GOVERNANCE	GOVERNANCE
6,01	8,01
6,02	8,02
6,03	8,03
6,04	8,04
6,05	8,07
6,07	8,08
6,13	8,09
6,20	8,10
6,21	8,11
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS	MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS
7,04	9,01
6,18	9,04
6,19	9,05
7,05	9,08
7,06	9,09
7,07	9,10
7,08	9,12
7,09	9,13
7,10	9,14
7,11	9,15
7,12	9,17
7,13	9,19
7,14	9,20
7,15	9,21
7,16	9,22
7,21	9,24

Questionnaire content: LITS II vs LITS III

TREND MODIFIED QUESTIONS			
LITS II		LITS III	
HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (contact sheet)		HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND CONTACT SHEET	
1,06	When could I interview [NAME]?	1,06	What is the main language [NAME] speaks?
HOUSING AND EXPENSES		DWELLING AND LIVING CONDITIONS	
2,01 b	SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE / TOWNHOUSE	2,01 b	PART OF HOUSE
2,01 c	APARTMENT / FLAT	2,01 c	APARTMENT IN A BUILDING WITH LESS THAN 10 DWELLINGS
2,01 d	PART COMMERCIAL / INDUSTRIAL	2,01 d	APARTMENT IN A BUILDING WITH 10 OR MORE DWELLINGS
2,01 e	MOBILE HOME (CARAVAN / TENT / GER)	2,01 e	HOSTEL
2,01 f	IMPROVISED HOUSING UNIT / SHACK	2,01 f	PRIMITIVE/ MOBILE DWELLING
2,01 g	OTHER (SPECIFY)	2,01 g	OTHER
ATTITUDES AND VALUES		ATTITUDES AND VALUES	
3,03_a	The Presidency / Monarchy	4,04_4	The Presidency
3,04_a	Your family	4,05_a	Family living with you
3,04_d	Friends and acquaintances	4,05_d	Foreigners
3,12_h	A courts system that treats all citizens equally, rather than favouring some over others	4,15_h	Equal rights for women as citizens
LABOUR, EDUCATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP		EMPLOYMENT	
5,21	Have you ever worked?	5,01	Have you ever worked or are you currently working?
5,01	Did you work for income during the past 12 months?	5,02	Did you work during the past 12 months?
		UNEMPLOYMENT	
5,28	Would you be willing to move abroad for employment reasons?	6,05	Would you be willing to move outside of this city/village for a job?
5,29	Would you be willing to move abroad for employment reasons?		
		ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY	
5,33_4	Couldn't afford protection payments	7,04_4	Couldn't afford protection
5,31	Year	7,05	Month/Year
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS		MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS	
7,13_2	Passive Member	9,19_2	INACTIVE MEMBER

Questionnaire content: LTS III**NEW QUESTIONS****HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND CONTACT SHEET**

1,02

B2 a

B2 b

B3

B4

B5

B6

B7

B8

C

D

E

F

1,07

1,08

1,09

1,10

1,11

1,12

DWELLING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

2,02

2,03

2,04

2,05

2,06

2,07

2,08

2,09

2,10

2,11

2,12

2,13

2,14

2,15

2,20

2,21

2,22

OTHER DWELLINGS AND ASSETS

3,01

3,02

3,03

3,04

3,05

3,06

3,07

3,08

3,09

3,10

3,11

3,12

3,13

Questionnaire content: LITS III**NEW QUESTIONS****ATTITUDES AND VALUES**

4,02

4,13

4,14

4,17_f

4,17_g

4,21

4,22

4,23

4,26_a

4,26_b

4,26_c

4,26_d

4,26_e

4,26_f

4,26_g

4,26_h

4,27

EMPLOYMENT

5,03

5,04

5,05

5,06

5,07

5,08

5,09

5,1

5,11

5,12

5,13

5,14

5,15

5,16

5,17

5,18

5,19

5,21

5,22

5,23

5,24

5,25

5,26

5,27

UNEMPLOYMENT

6,01

6,02

6,03

6,04

6,06

6,07

6,08

Questionnaire content: LITS III

NEW QUESTIONS

ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY

7,02

7,03

7,06

7,08

GOVERNANCE

8,05

8,06

8,12

8,13

8,14

8,15

8,16

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

9,02

9,03

9,04 g

9,06

9,07

9,11

9,16

9,18

9,19 i

9,19 j

9,23

9,25

9,26

9,27

IMPACT OF THE CRISIS AND AUSTERITY (*)

10,01

10,02

10,03

10,04

10,05

10,06

10,07

10,08

10,09

10,10

10,11

10,12

10,13 a

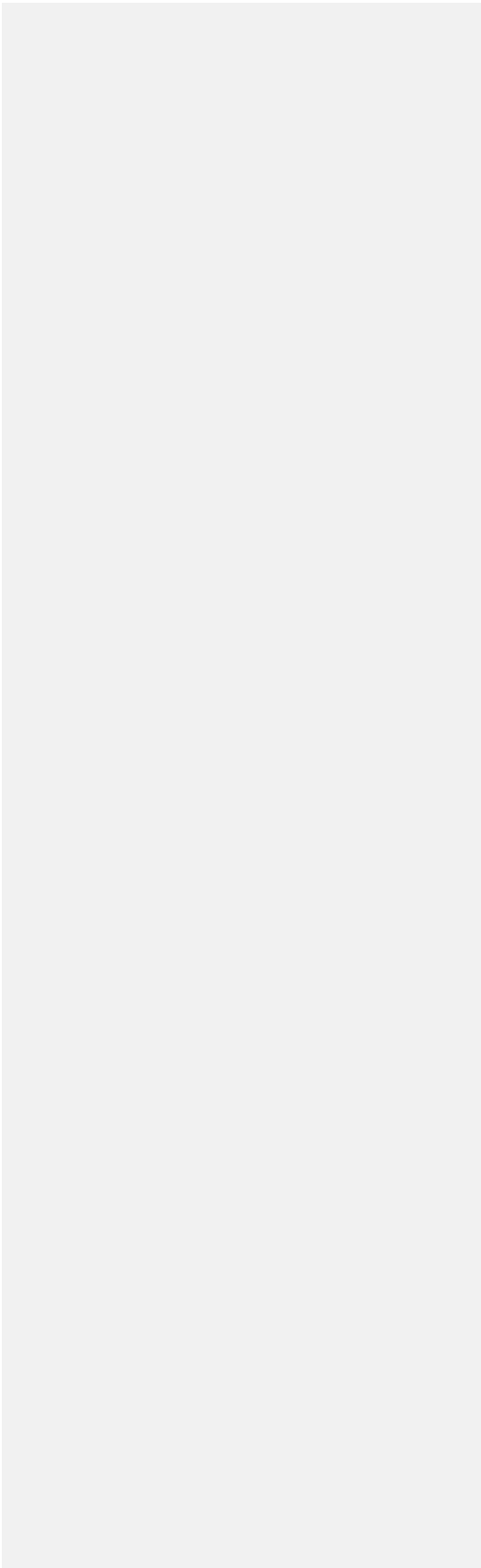
10,13 b

5.3. Questionnaire instructions

5.4. List of fieldwork agencies

COUNTRY	FIELDWORK AGENCY
Albania	Be Research
Armenia	IPSC – Institute for Political and Sociological Consulting
Azerbaijan	SIAR Research and Consulting Group
Belarus	NOVAK
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Mareco Index Bosnia
Bulgaria	Balkan British Social Surveys AD (TNS BBSS)
Croatia	Hendal d.o.o.
Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research Ltd
Czech Republic	TNS AISA
Estonia	TNS Emor
FYR Macedonia	BRIMA DOO Skopje
Georgia	Georgian Opinion Research Business International (GORBI)
Germany	AMR
Greece	TNS ICAP
Hungary	TNS Hoffmann
Italy	LEXIS
Kazakhstan	CIOM
Kosovo	Index Kosova
Kyrgyz Republic	The Centre of Public Opinion Study and Forecasting “ El-Pikir”
Latvia	TNS Latvia
Lithuania	TNS LT
Moldova	Institute of Marketing and Polls IMAS-INC Chisinau
Mongolia	Y&R Mongolia – a TNS affiliate
Montenegro	TNS Medium Gallup
Poland	ABR SESTA Sp. z. o.o
Romania	TNS CSOP
Russia	Bashkirova and Partners
Serbia	TNS Medium Gallup
Slovakia	TNS Slovakia
Slovenia	RM PLUS d.o.o. / Mediana d.o.o.
Tajikistan	Research Center SHARQ (ORIENS)
Turkey	KONSENSUS
Ukraine	Ukrainian Marketing Project
Uzbekistan	SIAR Research and Consulting Group

5.5. Selected PSUs in each country



5.6. Enumeration form

Enumerators were asked to complete the fields in the enumeration form below. The form was formatted to suit the given language.

ID of entry	Unique ID for each address entry in the database
PSU number	Unique PSU number
Segment number	After splitting the map into 4 segments, number the segments 1 to 4
Sampling interval	The fixed sampling interval you've instructed the interviewer to use in this PSU. It may be different for urban and rural PSUs, or smaller and bigger PSUs. In some cases of the smallest PSUs you may not have the interval at all (i.e. interval=1)
Starting point	The address or description of the starting point for the random walk
Street name	
House number	
Flat number	If for some reason the flat numbers are not available, any other description which will help identify the flat could be used: the doorbell names, the colour of doors, the resident names
Postcode	To be used for identification purposes. If postcodes are not used in your country, they may be skipped
Town / Village	
Region	To help with the identification of the PSU and address
Comments	Any information which would make it easier for interviewers to identify the address at the interviewing stage

