

## TECHNICAL REPORT

- Study description:** CROATIA
- Fieldwork dates:** The fieldwork for this survey was performed between December 5, 1996 and December 15, 1996. During the fieldwork there were no unusual problems which might affect the performance of the survey.
- Principal investigators:** The interviews were performed by the team of the experienced pollsters (48 of them) who are the external associates of the PULS – independent agency for the public opinion research. They were supervised and checked (10 percent of every interviewer's addresses) by five regional co-ordinators. Training sessions took place in four cities: Zagreb, Rijeka, Split and Osijek.
- Sample type:** The post-stratification technique was used for the variable "education" combined by variable "sex". The basis for forming of the weights were Census 1991 data corrected by the exclusion of the population from the occupied territories, as well as by the application of the trend method using Census data from 1971 and 1981. The education level was divided in three categories:

- 1 primary school or less
- 2 secondary school
- 3 graduates (2 or 4 years) and more

Weights for the three educational levels:

	male	female	total
1	0.191573 0.473019	0.281446	
2	0.234819 0.414142	0.179323	
3	0.062980 0.112694	0.049714	

For the purpose of this survey research the design of stratified random sampling was applied. First, the territory

of the Republic of Croatia was divided into 7 distinct geographic regions or sets of regions, and these were:

Istra; 2. Rijeka and surrounding; 3. Dalmacija; 4. Slavonija and Podravina; 5. Zagreb, Zagorje and Prigorje; 6. Medimurje and Moslavina; 7. Zumberak, Kordun, Banija and Lika. Each of the regions covers various number of small, medium, and large cities/settlements (“small” with less than 2000 inhabitants; “medium” with 2000-30.000; and “large” with more than 30.000 inhabitants). So, two-way stratification: “by region”, and “by size of cities/settlements”, was used.

By the data from the Census '91 outside of ex-occupied regions of The Republic of Croatia there live 4.390.651 of inhabitants. The geographic distribution of all the inhabitants is supposed to be know from the Census. The people live in 5979 cities/settlements of Croatia: 1.703.962 of them live in “large cities”, 967.621 live in “medium size cities/settlements”, and the rest of 1.719.068 live in “small ones”. It is obvius that 39% of inhabitants live in “large”, 22% in “medium”, and 39% in “small” cities. In each region the number of inhabitants, as well as the number of cities of a certain size varies, and the distribution of inhabitants by “size of city” for many reasons differs a lot. But, the population to be sampled for this survey consists only of adult persons (older than 18) and is of the size  $N=3.590.366$ . There is the assumption that the geographic distribution of adult persons is the same as the distribution of all the persons.

The planned fixed size of the entire stratified sample was  $N=1200$  of adult persons, for what the proportionate allocation of units, according to the Census data, was constructed. The cities were sampled at random using random digit generator with probabilities proportionate to the size (the measure of size being “the number of inhabitants”) to ensure that in the further stage of the sampling procedure every person has got the same probability of selection. The number of cities sampled was determined considering the relevant travelling costs. It was decided that every “large city” (with more than 30.000 inhabitants) has to be included in the sample by imperative. In the regions wthout such cities, the same rule for the “meium size of city/settlement” was applied.

#### **SAMPLING PLAN**

TYPE OF SETTLEMENT  
IN THE SAMPLE

No. OF RESPONDENTS

LARGE CITIES (1)	466
MEDIUM SIZE	264
SETTLEMENTS/CITIES (2)	
SMALL SETTLEMENTS (3)	470
SUM	1200

<b>REGION</b>	<b>SETTLEMENT/CITY</b>	<b>No. OF</b>
<b>No. OF</b>	<b>No. OF</b>	<b>RESPONDENTS</b>
<b>RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>IN SAMPLE</b>
<b>IN REGION</b>		

ISTRA

	1.PULA	17
	2.POREC	15
	3.RASA	24
56	3	

RIJEKA KVARNER  
AND SUROUNDING

	1.RIJEKA	46
	2.OGULIN	16
	2.SKRLJEVO	17
	3.PUSKARICI	22
	4	101

<b>REGION</b>	<b>SETTLEMENT/CITY</b>	<b>No. OF</b>
<b>No. OF</b>	<b>No. OF</b>	<b>RESPONDENTS</b>
<b>RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>IN SAMPLE</b>
<b>IN REGION</b>		

DALMACIJA

	1.SPLIT	52
	1.ZADAR	22
	1.SIBENIK	12
	1.DUBROVNIK	12
	2.SUPETAR	26
	2.SINJ	15
	2.KASTEL	15
GOMILCA	3.LJUBAC/ZADAR	27
	3.RRELA	

<b>REGION No. OF RESPONDENTS IN REGION</b>	<b>SETTLEMENT/CITY No. OF SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>No. OF RESPONDENTS IN SAMPLE</b>	
<b>SLAVONIJA AND PODRAVINA</b>	1.OSIJEK		35
	1.SLAVONSKI BROD	19	
	2.VIROVITICA	19	
	2.BIZOVAC		40
	2.VRPOLJE		36
	3.BRODSKI		39
	3.DOPSIN		19
	3.ILOVA		10
	3.GRBAVAC/ 9	22	239
	GRUB.POLJE		

<b>REGION No. OF RESPONDENTS IN REGION</b>	<b>SETTLEMENT/CITY No. OF SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>No. OF RESPONDENTS IN SAMPLE</b>	
<b>ZAGREB AND ZAGORJE</b>	1.SESVETE		11
	1.ZAGREB		202
	2.ZAPRESIC		11
	2.DUGO SELO	11	
	3.MRACLIN		32
	3.JEROVEC		39
	3.BREZJE		20
	326	7	

<b>REGION No. OF RESPONDENTS IN REGION</b>	<b>SETTLEMENT/CITY No. OF SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>No. OF RESPONDENTS IN SAMPLE</b>	
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MEDJIMURJE  
I  
MOSLAVINA

1.VARAZDIN	11	
2.CAKOVEC		42
3.DRLJANOVAC		25
3.BELICA		30
3.MALA SUBOTICA	30	138
5		

**Fieldwork method:** The interviewers contacted 1495 persons and 306 of them refused to participate in the survey. The refusal rate was 20.4%, which is an approximately usual rate in such kind of survey in Croatia.

**Sample size:** 1,196

**Response rate:**

**Languages:**