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# Summary Technical Report

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**D R A F T**

## **ENRI-East: Values and Identity Survey (VIS)**

Version 07 as of 17-Feb-11

By Victor Cebotari, Florian Pichler; Alexander Chvorostov; Natalia Waechter

Page 1 of 98

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## Contents

Introduction.....	1
ENRI-East project background.....	3
PART I. METHODOLOGY OF ENRI-VIS.....	4
Chapter 1 Sampling design and the Population Coverage.....	4
<i>Samples and Sample Size</i> .....	4
<i>Sampling Methods</i> .....	6
<i>Sampling Frames</i> .....	8
<i>Primary Sampling Units</i> .....	9
<i>Starting Addresses/Selecting Households</i> .....	10
<i>Selecting Respondents for Random Samples</i> .....	11
<i>Selecting Respondents for Snowball Samples</i> .....	12
<i>Response Rates</i> .....	13
Chapter 2. Representativeness.....	14
Chapter 3    Field work design.....	16
<i>Survey agencies</i> .....	16
<i>Interviewers and training</i> .....	17
<i>Ethical Aspects</i> .....	20
Chapter 4    ENRI-VIS Questionnaire.....	22
<i>General approach</i> .....	22
<i>Thematic sections</i> .....	24
<i>Compatibility with other international surveys</i> .....	24
PART II: IMPLEMENTATION OF ENRI-VIS.....	27
Chapter 5 Timeline of the survey.....	27
Chapter 6. Applied Survey Methods.....	29
Chapter 7. Survey Statistics.....	31
Chapter 8. The Survey Geography.....	37
Chapter 9. Implementation of the sampling design.....	41
<i>Fieldwork Sampling</i> .....	41
<i>Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)</i> .....	41
<i>Country-specific Deviations</i> .....	44
<i>Response Rates for Random Samples</i> .....	53
<i>Reported problems during the survey</i> .....	54
PART III: QUALITY ASSURANCE.....	57
Chapter 10. Internal Quality Control.....	57
Chapter 11. External Quality Control.....	59
<i>Content of External Quality Control</i> .....	60
Conclusions and Remarks for the Reader.....	62
Annexes.....	64

## List of Tables

<b>Table 1</b> Minority Ethnic Group Population Statistics Selected for ENRI-VIS .....	5
<b>Table 2</b> Target Sample Sizes for Minority Ethnic Groups in ENRI-VIS .....	6
<b>Table 3</b> Primary Sampling Units for ENRI-VIS .....	10
<b>Table 4</b> Survey Agencies .....	16
<b>Table 5</b> Selection of respondents on a sampling route: LOGICAL SCHEME for an interviewer.....	18
<b>Table 6</b> Overview of questions, topics and their original sources in the ENRI-VIS questionnaire .....	25
<b>Table 7</b> The General Timeline of the ENRI-Vis Survey.....	26
<b>Table 8</b> The Applied Sampling Method(s) per Ethnic Group/Country.....	28
<b>Table 9</b> The Language Used for the Survey per Country and Surveyed Minority Group.....	30
<b>Table 10</b> Time Spent in Conducting the Interview per Surveyed Minority Group.....	32
<b>Table 11</b> Total Numbers of Interviewers, the Average Number of Respondents Approached by an Interviewer, and the Number of Valid Questionnaires per Interviewer, in Relation to Each Sampled Minority Group and Applied for Each Sampling Method Used .....	18
<b>Table 12</b> General Facts Related to the Survey Geography when Using Snowballing Sampling: Total Number of Regions, Districts, Entry Points, Snowball Points, and the Average Numbers of Respondents per Entry Chain, per Ethnic Group.....	35
<b>Table 13</b> General Facts Related to the Survey Geography when Using the Random Route Sampling (RRS or RRFE): Total Number of Regions, Districts, and the Average Numbers of Respondents per Random Route, per Ethnic Group.....	35
<b>Table Z1</b> Sample Composition in the case of Russian Minority in Latvia.....	42
<b>Table Z2</b> Sample Composition in the case of Hungarian Minority in Slovak Republic .....	43
<b>Table Z3</b> Sample Composition in the case of Polish Minority in Belarus .....	44
<b>Table Z4</b> Sample Composition in the case of Polish Minority in Lithuania .....	45
<b>Table Z5</b> Sample Composition in the case of Russian Minority in Lithuania .....	45
<b>Table Z6</b> Sample Composition in the case of Hungarian Minority in Ukraine.....	46
<b>Table Z7</b> Sample Composition in the case of Polish Minority in Ukraine .....	46
<b>Table Z8</b> Sample Composition in the case of Belarusian Minority in Poland .....	47
<b>Table Z9</b> Sample Composition in the case of Belarusian Minority in Lithuania .....	48
<b>Table Z10</b> Sample Composition in the case of Slovak Minority in Hungary. ....	48
<b>Table Z11</b> Sample Composition in the case of Ukrainian Minority in Poland .....	49
<b>Table Z12</b> Sample Composition in the case of Lithuanian Minority in Russia/Kaliningrad .....	50
<b>Table Q1</b> Problems Encountered During the Fieldwork Activities.....	52
<b>Table Q2</b> Problems Linked with the Sampling Procedure and with the Applied Questionnaire During the Fieldwork Activities.....	53
<b>Table Q3</b> The Total Numbers of Internally Controlled Interviews/Adress Units and the Number of Regions, Districts, and Settlements where the Internal Control Took Place for Each Sampled Group .....	55
<b>Table Q4</b> General Facts of the Implemented External Control: Planned Dates, Date of the Report being Submitted, and the Name of the External Controllers and their Institution Affiliation.....	57
<b>Table X1</b> Russian Minority in Latvia. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes .....	72
<b>Table X2</b> Hungarian Minority in Slovak Republic. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes. ....	73
<b>Table X3</b> Polish Minority in Belarus. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes. ....	74
<b>Table X4</b> Polish Minority in Lithuania. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes. ....	75
<b>Table X5</b> Russian Minority in Lithuania. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes. ....	75
<b>Table X6</b> Hungarian Minority in Ukraine. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.....	76
<b>Table X7</b> Polish Minority in Ukraine. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes. ....	77
<b>Table X8</b> Belarusian Minority in Poland. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes. ....	77
<b>Table X9</b> Belarusian Minority in Lithuania. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes. ....	78
<b>Table X10</b> Slovak Minority in Hungary. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes. ....	79
<b>Table X11</b> Ukrainian Minority in Poland. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes. ....	80
<b>Table X12</b> Lithuanian Minority in Russia (Kaliningrad). PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.....	81
<b>Table Y1</b> Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Russian Minority in Latvia .....	82
<b>Table Y2</b> Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Hungarian Minority in Slovakia.....	83
<b>Table Y3</b> Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Polish Minority in Belarus .....	84
<b>Table Y4</b> Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Polish Minority in Lithuania .....	85
<b>Table Y5</b> Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Russian Minority in Lithuania .....	86
<b>Table Y6</b> Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Hungarian Minority in Ukraine.....	87
<b>Table Y7</b> Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Belarusian Minority in Poland .....	88
<b>Table Y8</b> Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Slovak Minority in Hungary .....	89

## List of Figures

<b>Figure 1</b> Average Time Spent in Conducting the Interview per Minority Group .....	31
<b>Figure 2</b> Total Number of Interviewers, the Average Number of Respondents Approached by an Interviewer, and the Number of Valid Questionnaires per Interviewer, in Relation to Each Sampled Minority Group .....	33
<b>Figure 3</b> Total Number of Respondents per Sampling Method per Ethnic Group .....	36
<b>Figure 4</b> The Total NN of Survey Routes and Snowball Chains (Numbers are Labelled on Each Column): Percentage-split per Sampling Method for Every Surveyed Ethnic Group.....	37
<b>Figure 5</b> The Average Number of Respondents for Random routes and Snowball Chains per each Sampled Ethnic Group .....	38
<b>Figure 6</b> The Ratio of the Exact Numbers of Internally Controlled Interviews/Adresses as Percentage from the Total Number of Valid Questionnaires for Each Sampled Population.....	60
<b>Figure 7</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Poles (Byelorussia)] .....	61
<b>Figure 8</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Byelorussians (Poland)] .....	62
<b>Figure 9</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Ukrainians (Poland)] .....	63
<b>Figure 10</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Hungarians (Slovakia)].....	64
<b>Figure 11</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Poles (Lithuania)] .....	65
<b>Figure 12</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Russians (Lithuania)] .....	66
<b>Figure 13</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Lithuanians (Russia-Kaliningrad)] .....	67
<b>Figure 14</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Byalarussians (Lithuania)] .....	68
<b>Figure 15</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Russians (Latvia)] .....	69
<b>Figure 16</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Hungarians (Ukraine)].....	70
<b>Figure 17</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Poles (Ukraine)] .....	71
<b>Figure 18</b> Overview of the Sampling Procedure: Sampling Tree for [Slovaks (Hungary)] .....	72

## Introduction

ENRI-Vis is an innovative survey documenting the identity values among a sample of ethnic minority groups in Central and Eastern Europe. In line with the thematic challenge and the proposed outcome, the ENRI-Vis survey has faced a number of technical issues which had to be addressed consistently and in a rigorous manner. This report intends to communicate the manner to which the survey challenges have been applied and dealt of in order to assure the quality and robust research to which the ENRI-East project has been committed to.

In any data collection the sampling rules and the way they are applied during the process plays the most crucial role in the quality of the collected data. Given that ENRI-Vis survey extends cross-nationally and includes a substantial number of ethnic minority groups, the importance of a well documented data-collection process seems imperative. In order to extend the quality of the undertaken survey, the ENRI team has thought a three-step process which can guarantee the high standards of the fieldwork, and implicitly of the final collected data.

The development of the ENRI-Vis survey has benefited from the input of a large number of experts and survey agencies in the field of comparative survey research, sampling methods, and survey strategies. Some of them are part of the project consortium while others have been contracted for the development and implementation of the ENRI-Vis fieldwork activities. In addition, the design and the survey outputs have been evaluated and benefited from inputs from a wide range of internationally renewed scholars forming the ENRI-East scientific committee.

From the very beginning of planning the data collection, the ENRI-Vis has followed rigorous methodological rules which have been documented in a comprehensive **Survey Manual**. This document was used as a reference in the data collection process as closed as possible. When local data was collected and centralized, every surveying agency has provided a well-designed **Technical Report**. This document was designed to summarize the main features of the conducted fieldwork, such as the sampling procedures, sampling routes, internal quality control and various documents useful for a better understanding of the context of the surveyed sample. On top of that, when the fieldwork was completed and data delivered, every surveying agency was externally controlled to ensure the overall quality of the surveying process. The **external quality control** was completed by ENRI experts and the results have

been rigorously documented. Based on these proceedings, the eventual shortcomings were placed under surveillance and if necessary, amended for further improvements.

The report starts by introducing the ENRI-East project background. The survey methodology is approached after that by approaching the survey sampling structure, the representativeness, the fieldwork design, and the survey questionnaire as they have been developed for the project needs. In the section that follows, the technical details describing the implementation of the fieldwork activities are presented. Finally, the survey controlling tools are mentioned with a focus on internal and external controlling strategies. An overall conclusion rounds up this report.

The main technical report of the ENRI-Vis survey will be released in spring 2011.

Please consult the [www.enri-east.net](http://www.enri-east.net) webpage for the most up to date information related to the survey and project's activities.

## ENRI-East project background

The project “**Interplay of European, National and Regional Identities**: nations between states along the new eastern borders of the European Union”, in short ENRI-East, is an innovative international collaborative research project with equally strong theoretical, methodological and empirical components. By and large, this is a pilot scientific effort: no study like that has been ever done before in terms of its geographical coverage and thematic scope.

This project aims to galvanise three perspectives on the dynamic relationships between identities and state restructuring. Those three perspectives are the restructuring of the nation-state, the increasing self legitimisation of states (rearrangement of the relationship between state and society) and observation of emerging identities at different levels (supra-national, sub-national and global), and their complex relationships on the level of individual and group experiences and practices.

The geographical coverage of the project includes four regions that are located along the line that divides (or unites!) the European continent into its “Western” and “Eastern” parts. Such line has many dimensions, such as historical (it is a constantly moving borderline), political (power games, geopolitics, wars and peace) or social (peoples’ habits, cultures, religions). Thus, in order to better understand what exactly is uniting or dividing peoples of Europe along and across this line, we have designed the ENRI-East project and have selected four regions for an in-depth analysis. These regions are conventionally labeled as “Baltic region”, “Eastern Europe”, and “Central Europe”. This will include the following states: Poland, Hungary, Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia, Finland and Germany as well as their corresponding national groups living on either side of the borders.

The project is implemented by an international network of researchers (consortium) that includes eleven teams embracing more than 50 scientists from ten EU and CIS countries. These teams are from the leading national universities (University of Aberdeen in the UK, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Poland, University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Slovakia, Kharkiv National University in Ukraine, Moscow State Lomonosov University in Russia, Belarusian State University), or research institutes (Institute for Advanced Studies in Austria, Osteuropa Institut in Germany, Institute for Social Research in Lithuania) or private research companies (TARKI I Hungary or Oxford XXI in the UK).

## **PART I. METHODOLOGY OF ENRI-VIS**

### **Chapter 1 Sampling design and the Population Coverage**

ENRI-East studies a variety of minority ethnic groups in Eastern Europe. The ENRI-Values and Identity Surveys (ENRI-VIS) aim to be representative of all persons belonging to minority ethnic groups aged 18 and over resident in private households in the country for at least one year at the time of interviewing, regardless of their citizenship status and/or language spoken at home.

ENRI-VIS use a definition of minority ethnic group membership following a *subjective* approach. Instead of drawing on official minority status as probably noted in entries in police and/or government population registers, ENRI-VIS targets *persons who see themselves* as belonging to one of the minority ethnic groups selected for study.

Because of regional population patterns, ENRI-VIS is aware of the circumstance that a total geographic coverage of minority ethnic groups is difficult and particularly costly to achieve. Where possible, ENRI-VIS will aim at the highest coverage rates given the limited financial resources and time constraints. Generally speaking, ENRI-VIS targets coverage rates of 70% and over for every selected minority ethnic groups. In some cases (see below), substantially higher coverage rates (>90%) can be achieved.

#### ***Samples and Sample Size***

Due to historical facts, Eastern European countries usually show a large number of reasonably sized minority ethnic groups. Historical contingencies such as migration flows inasmuch as shifting borders of nation-state as a consequence of century-long political struggles have established that the ethnic composition of many contemporary Eastern European countries is diverse.

An initial survey of minority ethnic groups in Eastern Europe reveals that there are approximately 50 minority ethnic groups relevant to the purposes of ENRI-East. Because of practical limitations, ENRI-East limits the study of minority ethnic groups to countries, in which participating institutions are located. Finally, 12 minority ethnic groups have finally

been selected after having paid careful attention to legal, media, political, economic and social considerations.

As can be seen in Table 1, selected minority ethnic groups are selected from eight different Eastern European countries including Belarus, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Slovak Republic and Ukraine. All selected minority ethnic groups also come from at least one of these countries. Yet, these minority ethnic groups vary substantially in size (the Russian minority in Latvia comprises approximately 700,000 people, whilst the Lithuanian minority in Kaliningrad does not even count 20,000 members) and proportion of the total population (ranging from almost 30% to a mere 0.1%). This variety of selected groups mirrors the factual diversity of minority ethnic groups in Eastern Europe. ENRI-VIS is therefore able to take into account living experience of larger and smaller minority ethnic groups in a variety of contexts across Eastern Europe.

**Table 1** Minority Ethnic Group Population Statistics Selected for ENRI-VIS

<b>Minority ethnic group</b>	<b>Country of Residence</b>	<b>Size (Official Data)</b>	<b>Proportion (%) of Total Population (Official Data)</b>
Russian	Latvia	703,243	29,6
Hungarian	Slovak Republic	514,235	9,5
Polish	Belarus	396,712	3,9
Polish	Lithuania	234,989	6,7
Russian	Lithuania	219,839	6,3
Hungarian	Ukraine	156,566	0,3
Polish	Ukraine	144,130	0,3
Belarusian	Poland	47,640	0,1
Belarusian	Lithuania	42,866	1,2
Slovak	Hungary	17.693 (39,266)	0,4
Ukrainian	Poland	27,172	0,1
Lithuanian	Russia (Kaliningrad)	17,700	1,9

*Note:* Official data are taken from the latest available official sources (census) in each country. Data in parentheses for the Slovakian minority in Hungary are based on expert estimates.

*Sample size* is determined by the absolute and relative sizes of the minority ethnic group (see also Table 1). ENRI-VIS introduces two different target sample sizes (minimum effective sample sizes) because of cost considerations. Thereby, larger samples of size 800 respondents will be taken from minority ethnic groups who constitute either a significantly large population or a considerable share of a country's total population. ENRI-VIS opt for thresholds of 200,000 people or five percent of the total population respectively. For minority ethnic groups not identified as 'large' according to the above definition, samples of size 400 respondents will be taken. This distinction also reflects anticipated difficulties in case of 'small' minority ethnic groups, especially in regard to accessibility and feasibility of random sampling methods.

**Table 2** Target Sample Sizes for Minority Ethnic Groups in ENRI-VIS

<b>Target Sample Size</b>	<b>Minority Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Country of Residence</b>
800	Russian	Latvia
	Hungarian	Slovak Republic
	Polish	Belarus
	Polish	Lithuania
400	Russian	Lithuania
	Hungarian	Ukraine
	Polish	Ukraine
	Belarusian	Poland
	Belarusian	Lithuania
	Slovak	Hungary
	Ukrainian	Poland
	Lithuanian	Russia (Kaliningrad)

Using this approach, the following target sample sizes are established (Table 2). Because of the increased relevance and impact of reduced eligibility and probably lower response rates among minority ethnic groups as compared to large-scale total population surveys, additional considerations are taken into account to achieve these target sample sizes. Hence, gross sample sizes (sample sizes necessarily to achieve the effective sample size of 800 and 400 respondents respectively) will be calculated by taking into account the minority ethnic population proportion and the anticipated average response rate.<sup>1</sup> Concerning the former, ENRI-VIS uses more detailed information that total minority ethnic population (see Table 1) and takes into account minority ethnic population proportions in regions within the country. As for the latter, ENRI-VIS envisage a preliminary response rate of 60%.

### **Sampling Methods**

ENRI-VIS strives for representative random samples of minority ethnic populations in Eastern Europe. However, taking into account particular settlement patterns, random procedures will not always be feasible or cost-efficient. Therefore, ENRI-VIS has adopted a

<sup>1</sup> To achieve the necessary sample size, the target sample size will be divided by the proportion of minority ethnic group and the anticipated response rate of 60%. An example should highlight this. Roughly speaking, the gross sample size for the Russian minority in Latvia will be  $800 / (0,296 * 0,6) = 4,505$ . Note, however, practical reasons make necessarily to take information about regional population patterns at sub-country level into account. Hence, our final gross sample rates more heavily depend on this refined knowledge (see also the details provided in the section ‘Sampling frames’ above) which will guarantee substantially lower gross sample sizes (Whilst reasonably compromising on total coverage of minority ethnic groups). In this case, the actual gross sample size for Russian ethnic minority in Latvia will be 3905.

multi-way strategy also used by other surveys (e.g. EU-MIDIS) accounting for minority ethnic population proportion.

ENRI-VIS opts for three different sampling methods, depending on the proportion of minority ethnic group among the total population. The three sampling methods applied are proportional random route sampling (RRS); random route sampling boosted with additional focused enumeration, and snowball sampling strategies. The proportion of minority ethnicity living in the area thereby determines which sampling method will be used. ENRI-VIS use the following thresholds:

1. In areas, where the minority ethnic constitutes 30% or over of the total population, ENRI-VIS applies a random sample using random route procedures within its primary sampling units.
2. In areas, where minority ethnicity constitute between 10% and 29.99%, ENRI-VIS also use random route samples but boost these with focused enumeration. That is, ENRI-VIS will also contact adjacent households to the one initially identified by the random routes and identify eligible persons there.
3. In areas of very low proportion, that is, where minority ethnic groups constitute less than 10% of the total population, ENRI-VIS will not include a random mechanism in the selection of respondents. Rather, ENRI-VIS draws on snowballing techniques in these areas. This dissatisfactory concession will be necessary because of monetary and time constraints. Given ENRI-VIS budgets, it is not feasible to randomly select and screen these areas for eligible persons because of the anticipated high rate of failure in finding potential respondents. Nevertheless, snowballing will take place in a number of different PSU in order to enhance diversity in the snowball sample. Starting points for snowball chains will be known individuals and institutional actors/contact centres which hopefully cooperate.

ENRI-VIS draw on detailed population figures to apply random sampling as often as possible. Instead of taking information from Table 1, ENRI-VIS use more detailed information about settlement patters at sub-national levels. Whilst information in Table 1 would show that random sampling would only be done among Russian minority in Latvia, the more detailed information on sub-national settlement patterns guarantees an extension of random sampling techniques to a larger number of minority ethnicities.

At this point, it must also be noted that sampling methods will be combined in order to increase the total coverage of a minority ethnic group. In cases where the targeted coverage rate (70%) can be reached exclusively using random route sampling, no mixture of sampling methods will be applied. For some minority ethnic groups, however, random procedures will be very difficult to implement (see below, especially Table 3). In such cases, that is, where minority ethnic groups do not exceed 10% of the total population in a PSU, ENRI-VIS falls back on non-random sampling methods (snowballing) from the very beginning. In all other cases, a combination of sampling methods will be used making necessary a clear identification of respondents by sampling method to warrant correct distinctions for statistical purposes later on.

In case, the anticipated sampling methods prove to be non-applicable (because of inadequate census data, outdated information...), ENRI-VIS falls back on its other identified sampling methods. That said, in case random route sampling is not even successful in high-proportion areas, ENRI-VIS introduces a boost (focused enumeration) even in these regions. Similarly, if boosted random samples are not successful in medium-proportion areas, ENRI-VIS will take into account non-probability sampling methods (snowballing).

### ***Sampling Frames***

One major difficulty in doing research among minority groups is that exclusive sampling frames, i.e. lists of members of the target population only, are hardly available. It is therefore not straightforward to construct random samples; rather one has to take into account a series of further steps and strategies.

With respect to regions within a country, ENRI-VIS have first established a more detailed overview of settlement and residential patterns of minority ethnic groups (see Primary Sampling Units). ENRI-VIS have therefore decided to use official administrative classification schemes to identify primary sampling units (PSU). As established in the previous section, the proportion of minority ethnic group determines the sampling method. As for PSU eligible for random sampling procedures, i.e. those regions in which the proportion of minority ethnic group is equal to or exceeds the threshold of 10%, a decision has been made whether to introduce a multi-stage sampling procedure, i.e. taking a sample of eligible PSU because of their large number, or conducting a number of interviews proportional to minority ethnic population density. Because of the rather small number of PSU in which minority

ethnic group constitute large proportions of the total resident population, ENRI-VIS have decided to interview eligible persons from all qualifying PSU.

Once PSU are established, ENRI-VIS rely on complete address registers (including all inhabited street names) to draw a number of starting addresses from which random routes determine which address and household are finally approached.

### ***Primary Sampling Units***

For ENRI-VIS, primary sampling units (PSU) are defined as geographically demarcated administrative areas within the territory of a country. For relevant member states of the European Union (EU), ENRI-VIS use the available NUTS/LAU administrative classification schemes (Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic), whilst for non-EU countries (Belarus, Russia, Ukraine), which have not adopted the same classification, the official national scheme is taken into account by ENRI-east experts.

Since administrative regional classification is based on size of country and size of population, the number of PSU varies substantially across countries in which ENRI-VIS will take place. ENRI-VIS has therefore decided to make every effort to obtain as detailed insights as possible. Data on the proportion and density of minority ethnic groups are collected at the smallest regional unit possible. This helps establish more precise knowledge about known population figures in small-scale areas within a country and facilitates sampling by making it more cost-effective.

Table 3 provides an overview of the number of PSU in each country split up by the proportion of minority ethnic group among the total population. ENRI-VIS makes a threefold distinction according to the proportion of minority ethnic group among the total population. As can be seen in Table 3, minority ethnic groups' proportion only exceeds 10% in a small number of PSU. In Latvia, for instance, we find a rather large Russian minority (10% or over) in 24 out of 33 PSU qualifying for random sampling mechanisms.

More detailed information about population distribution is provided in the technical report on sampling, where detailed figures broken down by PSU indicate sampling method, coverage and realized interviews. Based on the above information, however, ENRI-VIS already conclude that random samples will be very difficult and cost-intensive to achieve in four cases. Hence, ENRI-VIS will have no choice but refer to snowballing techniques in the case

of Polish minority in Ukraine, Ukrainian minority in Poland, Lithuanian minority in Russia (Kaliningrad) and also Belarusian minority in Lithuania.

**Table 3** Primary Sampling Units for ENRI-VIS

Minority Ethnic Group	Country	Classification Scheme	PSU			Total
			Low Proportion of Minority Ethnic Group (<10%)	Medium Proportion of Minority Ethnic Group (10-29.99%)	High proportion of Minority Ethnic Group (30% or over)	
RU	LV	LAU 1	9	14	10	33
HU	SK	LAU 1	153	8	7	168
PL	BY	National	135	13	5	150
PL	LT	LAU 1	54	5	1	60
RU	LT	LAU 1	56	3	1	60
HU	UA	National	603	2	3	608
PL	UA	National	608	0	0	608
BY	PL	LAU 2	377	1	1	379
BY	LT	LAU 1	59	1	0	60
SK	HU	LAU 2	144	16	8	168
UA	PL	LAU 2	379	0	0	379
LT	RU	National	13	0	0	13

### ***Starting Addresses/Selecting Households***

ENRI-VIS conduct random route samples from a set of starting addresses, which are randomly drawn from available complete address registers, including street names of each inhabited street in the region/country. The number of starting addresses within one given PSU is proportional to the share of minority ethnic living in this area. Taking into account the proportion of minority ethnic group, the anticipated response rate and the share (density) gross sample sizes differ substantially from target sample sizes. For example, if 10% of a large minority ethnic group live in a PSU where they constitute 50% of the total population living in this area, ENRI-VIS would need to successfully conduct 80 interviews (10% of the target sample size of 800 respondents for a ‘large’ minority ethnic group). Considering population proportion (50%) and anticipated response rate (60%), the actual gross sample size should be  $80 / (0,5 * 0,6) = 267$  household addresses. Subsequently, the adequate number of starting addresses is chosen, whereby each address constitutes a starting point for five random routes to finally approach the gross sample size needed (in this example,  $267 / 5 = 54$  starting addresses would be needed).

Replacement of starting addresses (not individual households) applies in case selected starting addresses prove to be inefficient. If all five random routes starting from one common starting address do not yield a single interview after three contact attempts at each address, the starting address is replaced by another starting address from the same PSU. In case of failure of this second address, another replacement takes place. Yet, this time the next attempt is made in a higher-proportion PSU. For instance, if the second starting address fails in a PSU where the minority ethnic group constitutes below 30% of the total population, the next starting address will be taken from a PSU with higher proportion of minority ethnicity. Although this is not perfect, cost and time considerations outweigh the possible distortions of a random sample in such a case (cf. EU-MIDIS).

### ***Selecting Respondents for Random Samples***

Random Route Sampling took place only in those locations where **an ethnic minority constitutes 10% or more** of the total population.

RRS has been implemented in two modifications:

- 1. Standard (“classical”) RRS** in the areas where the share of an ethnic minority in a selected location (districts/settlements) is **30% or higher (based on available data)**. Random sampling is based on a **multistage** selection procedure of individual respondents guided by random mechanisms. The stages include the selection of **primary sampling units (PSU)**, a random selection of **starting addresses** within each PSU, and randomly selected **contact addresses** on the ‘*\_\_route*’ from each starting address, and, finally, a random selection of all eligible persons living at the contacted address according to the next birthday method.
- 2. RSS boosted with focused enumeration (RRFE)** has been applied in the locations, where the ethnic minorities constitute **more than 10% but less than 30%** of the total population. Random route sampling boosted with focused enumeration comprises two sampling elements. First, random route sampling is adopted in this case. Second, random route sampling is enlarged, or boosted, by additional efforts to gain access and data to and from eligible respondents in areas where ethnic minority is generally more difficult to find. That is, whilst initial addresses/respondents will be selected based on random procedures, **adjacent addresses** (or households in multi-flat buildings,

especially in cities) will be **screened for additional eligible persons** assuming a less dispersed settlement pattern in these areas.

In many cases, the survey agencies have applied RRS or RRFE in different districts (settlements) of the same country because of the different ethnic densities in these locations. In general, in locations where the share of an ethnic minority was **smaller than 10%**, **no survey research** has been undertaken, assuming that there are other regions in the country with higher ethnic density eligible for ENRI survey.

Once the target household is identified, interviewers have to make sure to randomly choose one and only one person from eligible members of the household. Hence, only one member of a selected and successfully contacted household is chosen for an interview. Because of the subjective status definition involved, this poses some problem for ENRI-VIS since the person first contacted is asked to identify others as eligible for interviewing (i.e. defining other members of the household whether they see themselves as minority ethnic or not!). After careful consideration of this potential problematic, ENRI-VIS agreed to nevertheless rely on this approach due to a lack of manageable alternatives. To accomplish the final selection of the interviewee, the next birthday method was applied after having established the number of eligible persons during screening.

### ***Selecting Respondents for Snowball Samples***

ENRI-VIS aim at a good coverage of even those minority ethnic groups whose settlement pattern do not warrant random sampling in this context. In order to construct a diverse sample of minority ethnic group members, ENRI-VIS choose from a series of alternative starting points from which 'snowball chains' will be developed. Roughly speaking, entries into the snowball sample will take place at municipal or school authorities, non-governmental organizations occupied with minority ethnic issues inasmuch as religious organizations such as the Church. Depending on context and regional dispersion, snowball sampling targets geographically and circumstantially diverse segments of minority ethnic groups.

(SBS) was initially planned to be applied only in four out of twelve cases. These cases are: ethnic Belarusians living in Lithuania; ethnic Ukrainians living in Poland; ethnic Poles living in Ukraine and ethnic Lithuanians living in Russia/Kaliningrad. The reason is that no location could have been found with a density of 10% or larger across the whole country. This was

either due to the empirical reality (ethnic minorities are small and/or rather dispersed across the country) or lack of adequate census data to systematize sampling procedure.

The snowball sample relies on specific networks based on which people are recruited for the survey. In other words, the already identifies respondents give the details of the future subjects from among their acquaintance. For exactly this reason, this method holds a number of possible biases. For example, people who are friends are more likely to have similar behavior and thus, the sample can be unrepresentative. To minimize possible biases, the snowball sampling used in ENRI-Vis is based on a four step approach: first-level geographical location (province), second-level location (districts), third-level location (settlements) and finally, the fourth-level location (snowball chain). Also, as a standard rule, **the snowball sampling should not be combined with any other sampling technique** (e.g. RRS or RRFE). In the standardized Survey Manual (V6), this rule was explicitly set at page 24.

### ***Response Rates***

Response rate is increasingly seen as an important quality criterion of larger-scale quantitative survey research. ENRI-VIS makes an effort to keep the number of non-contacts (invalid addresses, non-residential buildings, demolished houses, unavailable households...) small in numbers and targets a minimum response rate of 60% among persons. To achieve this, ENRI-VIS attempt three approaches to a potential interviewee. Once an eligible household is identified, ENRI-Vis offers the opportunity to schedule the actual interview at a different time point.

Importantly, response rates will only be calculated after non-eligible addresses and persons (i.e. members of the majority ethnic population and/or members of minority ethnic populations other than the ones studied in ENRI-VIS) have been removed. This figure has been set according to previous experience inasmuch as along objectives formulated by leading international survey programs such as the European Social Survey or the International Social Survey Programme.

## Chapter 2. Representativeness

Population surveys are usually designed in a way that they aim to represent the total population they are targeting. This is especially true for general population surveys, which are the most often conducted in social research informing policy. Surveys exclusively covering minority populations are, however, considerably rarer – and those which exist face some issues concerning representativity because of the nature of their target population. Minority populations – often labeled as ‘hidden populations’ – are hardly ever identified as such in any available official census information which makes it difficult to capture these groups in social and political research in similar ways applied in general population survey research.

The surveys conducted within ENRI-East – ENRI-VIS (Value and Identity Surveys) – are no exception to this well-known differences between total and specific population surveys. Members of minority groups studied in ENRI-East are not listed in any publicly-available or accessible registers, making it impossible to draw strict random samples as we know them from survey research covering total populations of a country. In contrast to such general survey research, official statistical data on the composition of minority populations – e.g. according to gender, age, levels of education or domicile of group members – are neither available in most of the cases. For instance, within ENRI-East we were only able to collect census data on the geographical dispersion and the size of the minority in the various regions in a given country.

Following from this, minority studies hardly have enough information to design samples which take into account other information such as statistics on gender, age or education of a population. That being said, ENRI-VIS cannot achieve representativity in the same statistical sense as applied in total population surveys. This is, however, not a surprising limitation to minority surveys as social researchers in this field are well aware of.

Notwithstanding the above limitations, ENRI-VIS has undertaken a number of serious efforts to achieve valuable samples of minorities in numerous Eastern European countries. We have used available information on geographical dispersion and size of minority groups in various locations in a country to approach geographical representativity and proportionality of our samples. Unfortunately, statistical data on gender, age and educational levels of these populations could not have been retrieved from accessible official data sources (mainly census data). This then prevented ENRI-VIS to apply sampling procedures usually found in

multistage stratified random samples. Most naturally, these limitations have consequences for the representativity of our samples.

In the following sections we provide a detailed description of our sampling and fieldwork efforts. We take a number of considerations into account to collect high-quality samples of ethnic minorities. Nonetheless, we want to critically remind the reader that ENRI-VIS data – and no other empirical quantitative social research on minorities we are aware of – cannot guarantee statistical representativity in the same sense as known from large-scale total population surveys.

## Chapter 3 Field work design

### *Survey agencies*

ENRI-Vis survey has undertaken a large effort to organize its fieldwork activities in eight Central and Eastern European countries. In general, the field work was organized locally by the project partners or commissioned to specialized survey agencies as indicated in table 4 below. The coordination and the ENRI-VIS headquarters were set at the project coordinator's office in Vienna.

The centralized coordination of the ENRI-Vis survey was necessary for keeping the timeline pace and maintaining a homogeneous implementation of the overall survey directives. Operative contacts between the survey partners and the headquarters were maintained per telephone, e-mail, Skype etc. Overall, every survey agent was expected to secure: 1) A timely reporting and accurate deliverables, 2) An immediate reporting on problems, considerable deviations, and 3) Delivering the local outputs in time and in good quality.

**Table 4** Survey Agencies

Survey country	Ethnic group	sampling method	NN of resp.	Survey agency and person in charge
LT – Lithuania	Russians	RRS+boost	800	Institute of Social Research (Vilnius, Lithuania) Dr. Tadas Leoncikas
	Poles	RRS+boost	800	
	Belarusians	snowball	400	
LV – Latvia	Russians	RRS+boost	800	Baltic Institute of Social Sciences (BISS) Oksana Zabko
PL – Poland	Ukrainians	snowball	400	Survey agency GfK Polonia Beata Steczowicz
	Belarusians	RRS+boost	400	
HU – Hungary	Slovaks	RRS+boost	400	TARKI Research Institute Inc. (Hungary) Prof. Endre Sik
SK – Slovakia	Hungarians	RRS+boost	800	Survey agency FOCUS Sylvia Šumšalová
UA – Ukraine	Hungarians	RRS+boost	400	East-Ukrainian Foundation for Social Research Dr. Alexander Kizilov
	Poles	snowball	400	
BY – Belarus	Poles	RRS+boost	800	Belarusian State University (Belarus) Prof. David Rotman
RU – Russia (Kgd) <sup>2</sup>	Lithuanians	snowball	400	Moscow State University (Russia) Dr. Alexander Ionov

<sup>2</sup> Only Kaliningrad oblast (province)

To assure the quality of the ENRI-Vis survey deliverables, every survey agency has been internally and externally evaluated. The external evaluation of each surveying agency has been conducted by experts from the ENRI-East network consortium.

### ***Interviewers and training***

The ENRI-Vis survey agencies had paid a special attention in recruiting and training the most suitable interviewers for their fieldwork activities. Recruitment of the interviewing staff was based on a selection procedure appropriate for the standards of each ENRI-Vis survey agency. In the process of interviewers selection, the national agencies had considered the knowledge of language spoken by the target minority group in the fieldwork location.

Rigorous rules have been established beforehand (materialized and described in the survey manual) which have been reinforced without exception in all the survey-locations. Following the ethical considerations of the ENRI study, each respondent will be interviewed in a language, which is most comfortable for him/her. Besides, there always must be a national Master Questionnaire in a country of the survey which should serve as a reference for the translated questionnaire.

There were a two-step training approach adopted in the process of the field work preparation activities. First, a centralized a two days training for national supervisors was conducted in October 2009 in Kiev, Ukraine. Second, a local training actions have been undertaken by all survey agencies for their internal fieldwork agents which was designed to meet the ENRI-Vis particular surveying needs. This local training process have been mainly conducted by the agency personnel which has been attending the centralized training in Kiev.

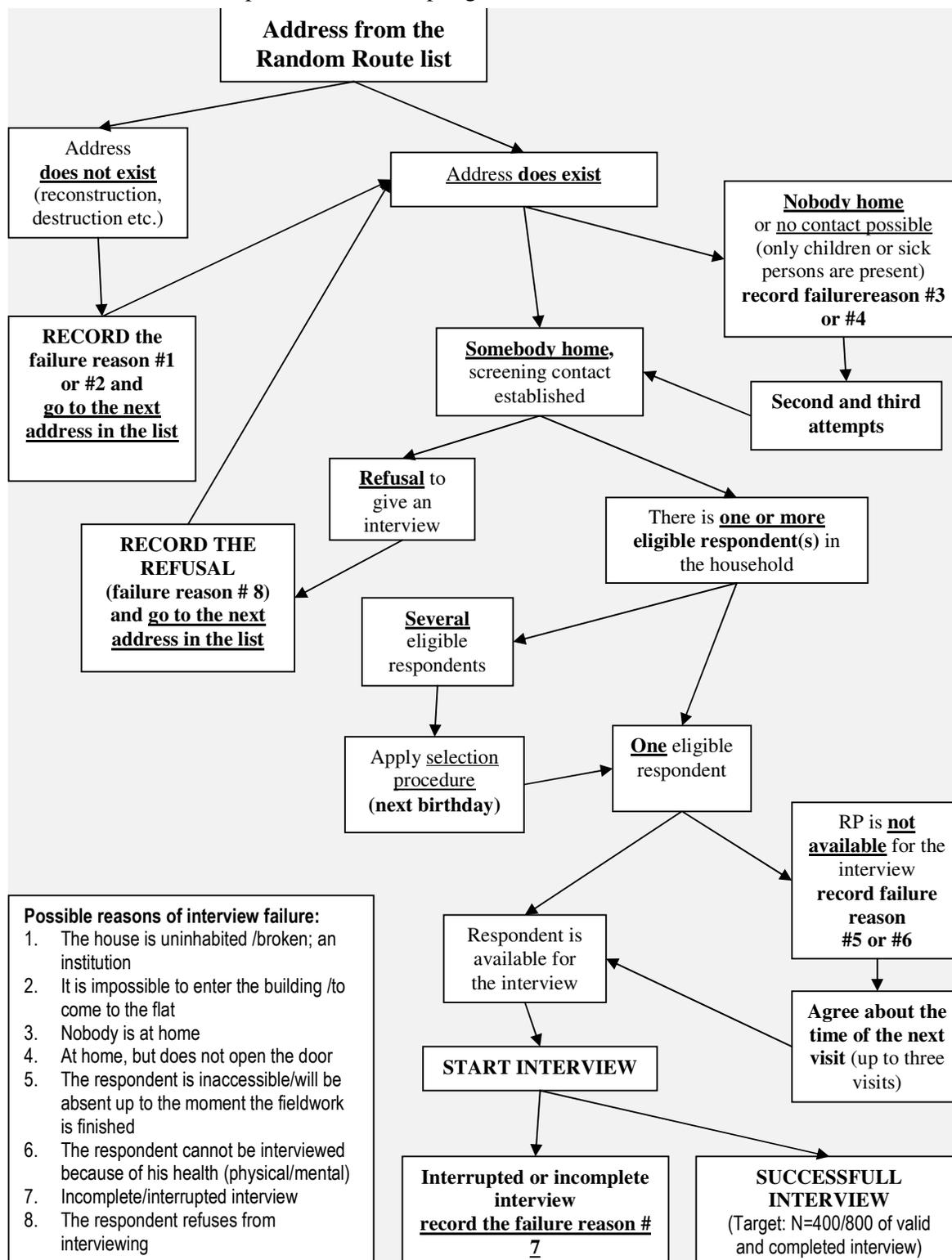
The centralized ENRI-Vis training in Kiev was conducted in English and was compulsory for at least one representative of survey agency, responsible for the organization of the survey in each targeted country. The training was conducted by a team of survey experts, part of the network consortium.

The list of the training materials provided by the coordinator were as following:

- a. Survey Manual (English) with all annexes
- b. ENRI-VIS Questionnaire (Master version, in English)
- c. Outcomes of proof-reading of localized Questionnaires
- d. SPSS data entry template (in English)

- e. Big map of Eastern Europe (paper and digital)
- f. Posters, leaflets, BAGS and pens
- g. Survey information leaflet
- h. ENRI Newsletter Issue #1
- i. Webpage inner interface (for the project partners to access all relevant documentation)

**Table 5** Selection of respondents on a sampling route: LOGICAL SCHEME for an interviewer



The list of the training materials provided by national teams in cooperation with survey agencies were as following:

- a. Localized ENRI-VIS questionnaires in national languages (note there will be different Questionnaires in Russian, used in Russia and Lithuania, in Ukrainian for the use in Ukraine itself and in Poland)
- b. Survey information leaflets translated into local languages (beware local differences by the same language!)
- c. National sampling tables (pre-filled lists of survey locations at settlement level, route lists etc.)
- d. Maps of survey locations! (paper and digital formats)
- e. Google maps used to define survey routes.

In order to achieve a uniform way of surveying the ENRI-Vis respondents, the conducted training was focusing on explicit good-practice rules in achieving the sampling pools. These rules are graphically displayed in Table 5 and have been explicitly described in the ENRI-Vis survey manual. The coordination team in Vienna as well as each survey agency were placing substantial efforts in keeping the fieldwork actions as close as possible to the sampling rules mentioned in the diagram of Table 5. In order to assure the quality of the conducted fieldwork, the external and internal evaluations have been conducted by taking the sampling directions in Table 5 as a reference point.

### ***Ethical Aspects***

The ENRI-Vis team has established a coherent list of ethical procedures, specified in the survey manual, based on which the survey was conducted. During the fieldwork activities, these rules were strictly followed and no ethical based complains have been raised by the respondents participating in the survey.

As a rule, interviews and questionnaire were based in the native language of a respondent (or in a language he/she was comfortable with). At the same time, no respondents were allowed with mental disabilities and below the age of 18. The consent for participation was obtained after the project has been properly introduced by the interviewer, a project leaflet in the local language has been offered, and the explicit oral agreement of the respondent has been registered by the fieldworker. Moreover, the survey team was making sure that the contact

details of the survey agency, national project team and project coordinator are available for respondents for any types of comments and further complains.

In the line with ethnical rules of good practice, the respondent has been giving the option to stop the interview at any time. He was also assured that the data will be anonymous and no one can trace any personal details. Personal contact data of respondent have been recorded separately, exclusively for the purpose of survey quality control. The ENRI team reaffirmed the statement that the survey results are public domain and can be delivered to a respondent upon his/her request. All these ethnical aspects have been thoroughly analysed, approved, and monitored by the ENRI-Vis Ethical Issues Group.

## Chapter 4 ENRI-VIS Questionnaire

### *General approach*

A substantial effort of the ENRI-East team has been focused in developing a comprehensive questionnaire which will put together innovative tools in measuring identity values among ethnic minorities in Central and Eastern Europe. This effort has proved to be as challenging as fruitful since the survey involving identity values and beliefs is an endeavor of recent practice in the European academia. Thus, a substantial caution has been placed in selecting the most proper frameworks for building up the Master questionnaire and placing it in the local translation.

The ENRI-VIS tools have been firstly produced in English. The ENRI-VIS questionnaire in English constitutes the Master survey tool. As a second step, the ENRI-VIS Master Questionnaire was set to be translated into 8 local languages. Finally, the Master questionnaire has been translated in 6 languages since in Belorussia and Latvia the standard Russian version of the questionnaire has been used in the fieldwork activities.

The six ENRI-VIS survey languages are:

- Hungarian
- Slovakian
- Polish
- Lithuanian
- Russian
- Ukrainian

Since many surveyed ethnic minorities fall under the same language based survey questionnaire (e.g Russians in Latvia, Lithuania; Hungarians in Ukraine and in Slovakia), the ENRI-Vis team has used the same language version of the questionnaire among all similar-speaking minorities in the ENRI-Vis framework. As a standard practice, every ENRI team undertakes the primary translation of the questionnaire in their native languages. Once done, these translated documents were submitted for the comparative proof-reading by external independent interpreters to secure the quality and consistency of the translated questionnaires.

The translations were then compared with the Master version of the ENRI-VIS questionnaire in English. In order to assure the quality of the proof-reading and translation, a certified protocol has been done for every mentioned action. In the case of remarkable deviations leading to the loss of the modality or even a sense of questions, sense shortages were recorded in a protocol and improvements were suggested.

Below, there is a short chronological overview of the development of the ENRI-Vis questionnaire.

- Preliminary drafts and outlines have been produced by the STG / Questionnaire Task Force in February-April 2009.
- Preliminary piloting of draft Master Questionnaire undertaken by IHS, MSU and TARKI in April-June 2009
- First consolidated Master draft was produced and circulated on 01 July 2009.
- Feedbacks collected from several teams (BSU, MSU, EUFSR, OSI).
- Initial piloting of consolidated Draft Questionnaire done by TARKI in Hungarian language in mid-July 2009 (see Piloting Report as of 04 August 2009 and Manual for Local Piloting).
- Reduced and updated questionnaire prepared by TARKI team and circulated on 7 August 2009, alongside with Protocol of Changes.
- Piloting undertaken by several teams in August-September and piloting reports returned by 15 September 2009.
- Final version of ENRI-VIS questionnaire in English was produced by the TARKI team on 24 September and circulated among all ENRI teams.
- Questionnaire was reviewed and partially revised during the survey training on workshop 01-03 October 2009 in Kiev
- Finalized and improved consolidated version released by TARKI team on 13 October 2009
- Final version of the Master questionnaire has been reviewed and released by the IHS coordination team in Vienna on 28 October 2009.
- The final versions of all 6 local questionnaires have been translated, proof read, and accepted by the coordination team and panel of experts by the beginning of November 2009.

## ***Thematic sections***

The final version of the Master questionnaire comprises 60 well-defined questions which are divided in four blocks. These blocks have been established to ease the comparative angle of the ENRI-Vis survey and make clear to the reader the four comparative angles of the indented survey. These four blocks were then used to establish a Tender call based on which the ENRI-East project teams were invited to start analyzing the substance of the obtained data in a comparative angle.

The first block of questions aims to monitor the ethnic and national identity and categorization of the respondent. This block is made from core identity questions which aim to give a pertinent view of the personal beliefs in measuring ethnic and national identity feelings.

The second block widens this core topic with different aspects of identity, such as trust, educational and cultural aspects, media use, attitudes, political interest and participation and the image of the EU. Some of the questions from the second block are of an original design of the ENRI-East team to capture specific values of interest for the project.

Questions about the socio-demographic profile constitute the third block. The socio-demographic characteristics are necessary to capture the individual based di/similarities of the core identity aspects among the surveyed population.

The last block of questions is about the respondent's ethnic descent and network. The last part of the questionnaire intends to capture the intensity to which the Ethnic networks and contact channels works among the ethnic minority populations. Although this aspect is of utmost importance for any study working with identity values, it was only marginally approached by previous international survey data.

## ***Compatibility with other international surveys***

In the last 3 decades, a substantial effort has been made by the scholars in social sciences to develop and collect surveys which will capture social values and beliefs worldwide. The ENRI-Vis survey builds on this heritage and adopts a series of structural tools in building the four thematic blocks of the questionnaire. The basic idea behind the ENRI-VIS questionnaire was to make as many comparisons as possible among the target populations (ethnic-national

minorities) and their two reference groups (i.e. the “sending” and “receiving” majorities). Therefore many questions were gathered from cross-national surveys and adapted for the ENRI-VIS questionnaire.

A number of questions were collected from the following surveys in particular (see also the Table 6 below):

- World Value Survey (WVS) 1994-1998 & 2005-2009
- European Value Survey (EVS) 1999-2000
- International Social Survey Program 2003: National Identity (ISSP)
- New European Barometer (NEB) 2004
- New Democracy Barometer (NDB) 1998
- European Social Survey (ESS) 2004 & 2006
- Eurobarometer (EB62.0)
- European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS) 2003 & 2007
- Minorities and Discrimination Survey (EU-MIDIS) 2009

The ENRI-Vis team ensured a perfect compatibility between all questioned adopted from other surveys and calibrated them to match the needs of the objectives of the ENRI-East project. In such context, the project teams ensured that the local translations of those ENRI-VIS questions that are “borrowed” from other international surveys are standardized and “compatible” with the historical presentation of these questions and answer options and scales as used in the past surveys.

Every deviation from these original formulations was noted and reported to STG for the final consideration and harmonization of survey tools. It was important for the project team to focus on the harmonization aspects since one objective of the ENRI-Vis survey was a comparable angle which could integrate the already existent surveys in conducting the analytical part of the ENRI-East project while using the data from ENRI-Vis survey.

The Table 6 below presents all variables which are part of the ENRI-Vis questionnaire and their correspondence with the existent surveys or with the original design of the project’s questionnaire. The proportion of “borrowing” and “originality” is 44:16 (questions). Yet, as it was mentioned already, the imported questions were matched together in a cohesive framework which would allow cross-survey and cross-sample comparisons.

**Table 6** Overview of questions, topics and their original sources in the ENRI-VIS questionnaire

ENRI-VIS Question number	TOPIC	ORIGINAL SOURCES	COMMENT
	Introduction and filtering eligible persons	<b>ENRI-VIS original design</b>	
1	Language-usage	WVS, ESS3	
2-7	<b>CATEGORIZATION:</b> Closeness, Self-categorization, Concept of nation [SENDING COUNTRY & RECEIVING COUNTRY], Ethnic categorization, Pride	ISSP National Identity, EVS, WVS, EB62.0, NDB	
8-9	<b>TRUST:</b> Personal and Institutional trust	EVS, WVS, ESS2-3, EQLS, NDB, EB62.0, NEB	
10-12	<b>IDENTITY STRATEGIES:</b> General assimilation strategy, Educational and cultural aspects of identity	ISSP National Identity	
13-14	<b>MEDIA AND IDENTITY:</b> Newspaper, Radio, TV and web consumption	<b>ENRI-VIS original design</b>	
15	<b>MUSICAL QUESTIONS:</b> Preference, Genre, Participation at musical events	<b>ENRI-VIS original design</b>	Optional (except for Hungarian and Lithuanian fieldworks)
16-19	<b>ATTITUDES AND PERCEIVED CONFLICT:</b> Bogardus-scale (Xenophobia), Perceived tension and Discrimination	NDB, EQLS, EU-MIDIS	
20-21	<b>RELIGION:</b> Denomination and Practice	WVS, EVS, ESS3	
22-23	<b>POLITICAL BEHAVIOR:</b> Political Interest and Participation	NEB, ESS3	Question about the European Parliament Elections is only for EU countries
24-27	<b>IMAGE OF THE EU:</b> Image, Fears, EU and the Status of ethnic minority group	EB62.0, ISSP National Identity	Q24 is only for EU countries, Q25-27 has to be phrased in conditional for non-EU countries
28-29	<b>MIGRATORY POTENTIAL</b>	<b>ENRI-VIS original design</b>	
30-34	<b>HOUSEHOLD GRID:</b> Household composition, sex, age, ethnicity of household members	<b>ENRI-VIS original design</b>	
35-50	<b>SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:</b> Place of birth, Education, Occupation, Subjective Social Status, Income of RP, Consumer's Goods, Marital status, Educational level of RP's partner, Number of children	<b>ENRI-VIS original design</b>	
51-57	<b>ETHNIC DESCENT, NETWORK AND CONTACT:</b> Parents' ethnic categorization, Ethnic network and contact channels, Organizational membership, Network and ethnic categorization of friends	WVS, EQLS	

## **PART II: IMPLEMENTATION OF ENRI-VIS**

### **Chapter 5 Timeline of the survey**

This section presents the summary of the received technical reports for each surveyed ethnic minority group. Table 7 summarizes the general timeline of the conducted survey. As initially planned, the survey has mainly started in the month of November 2009. In Ukraine, the survey started at the beginning of December 2009, mainly due to objective reasons such as the epidemic flu which exploded in the areas planned to be appraised.

**Table 7** The General Timeline of the ENRI-Vis Survey

	surveyed ethnic group	Start Fieldwork	fieldwork finished	SPSS data file submitted	technical report submitted
1.	<b>ru(LV)</b>	16 November 2009	31 December 2009	15 February 2010	23 March 2010
2.	<b>ru(LT)</b>	15 November 2009	15 February 2010	23 March 2010	23 March 2010
3.	<b>pl(LT)</b>	15 November 2009	15 February 2010	23 March 2010	23 March 2010
4.	<b>by(LT)</b>	15 January 2010	22 May 2010	4 June 2010	4 June 2010
5.	<b>ua(PL)</b>	02 November 2009	02 December 2009	23 December 2009	27 January 2010
6.	<b>by(PL)</b>	02 November 2009	09 December 2009	23 December 2009	27 January 2010
7.	<b>hu(UA)</b>	02 December 2009	31 January 2010	15 March 2010	22 March 2010
8.	<b>pl(UA)</b>	01 December 2009	28 December 2009	17 February 2010	17 February 2010
9.	<b>pl(BY)</b>	07 November 2009	11 January 2010	21 February 2010	18 February 2010
10.	<b>hu(SK)</b>	17 November 2009	19 December 2009	29 January 2010	04 February 2010
11.	<b>sk(HU)</b>	20 November 2009	10 December 2009.	22 December 2009.	04 February 2010
12.	<b>lt(RU)</b>	23 November 2009	30 January 2010	20 February 2010	25 February 2010

It took between one and two months for most of the surveying agencies to complete the fieldwork. The only exceptions have been the conducted fieldwork in Lithuania and in the Kaliningrad region in Russia. Even in these cases, the fieldwork period did not exceeded three months. The main reason behind this extended period of time for conducting the survey was due to the harsh winter which made the rural area hardly accessible. Also, the outburst of the epidemic flu added to the delay of finishing the fieldwork proceedings in these two cases.

Since the fieldwork had started in all partner countries, the data entry mask was developed and delivered to each surveying agency by mid- December 2009. This means that the local data entry procedures started when the fieldwork was finished in each of the surveyed case. From Table 7 we see that within two months from the end of the fieldwork, all local partners

provided the data file for each of the surveyed minority sample. At the same time, within one week of the submission of the local data files, the technical reports underlying the structure of the conducted survey have been submitted as well by all partners. The only significant delay in the overall equation was made by the surveyed Byelorussian minority in Lithuania. The reasons for this consistent delay were logistic and technical ones: the Lithuania team has been restructured and the snowballing sampling procedure for Belorussian minority did not work as efficient as it was initially expected. More exactly, the contacts were hardly to be established due to the severe winter, mainly in the dispersed rural area.

## Chapter 6. Applied Survey Methods

Table 8 is presenting the surveyed minority group, the overall sampling procedure used by each surveying agency in conducting the fieldwork, the percentage of each surveyed minority in the total county population and the total number of respondents planned to be surveyed within each targeted ethnic community.

**Table 8** The applied sampling method(s) per ethnic group/country.

<b>Ethnic group</b>	<b>RRS classic</b>	<b>(RRFE)</b>	<b>SBS</b>	<b>% of the total popul.</b>	<b>Sample Nr.</b>
pl(BY)	-	✓	-	3.9	800
sk(HU)	✓	✓	✓	0.4	400
ru(LV)	✓	✓	-	29.6	800
by(LT)	-	-	✓	1.2	400
pl(LT)	✓	✓	-	6.7	800
ru(LT)	✓	✓	-	6.3	800
by (PL)	✓	✓	-	0.1	400
ua(PL)	-	-	✓	0.1	400
lt(RU)	-	-	✓	1.9	400
hu(SK)	✓	✓	-	9.5	800
hu (UA)	✓	✓	-	0.3	400
pl (UA)	-	-	✓	0.3	400

On a first sight, the sampling methodology for each minority groups has been respected as stated in the Survey Manual. The only exception is given by the surveyed Slovaks in Hungary for which all three sampling methods have been applied. This disparity from the initial proceedings is further documented in the section of the external quality control below.

Also, the sample of Poles in Belarus were initially planned to be surveyed with both RRS and RRFE. However, due to unexpected reasons the first sampling method has been impossible to be implemented practically. The reasons for which the RRS was not possible to be implemented in Belarus was due to many uninhabited houses at the route, where old-aged people live, but they move to the city to their children for the winter-period. At the same time, the requirement to follow only the left-side of the street as part of the standard RRS sampling, has worsen the situation. In the settlements randomly selected in the district with a definite density, there were only few Poles and they would not have gotten into the sample, if the RRS sampling had been implemented. In connection to all these shortcomings the decision was taken to apply boosted route sampling for the selection of Polish respondents in Belarus, in both rural and urban areas with the density 10-20% and with the density over 30%.

In the Annex F section, there are a series of Figures (Figures 8-19) which presents an overview of the sampling procedure for each surveyed ethnic groups. The information coming from Figures 8-19 is withdrawn from the fieldwork documentation and recorded during the internal and external controlling procedures.

## Chapter 7. Survey Statistics

This sub-section is intended to give an overall idea of the basic survey statistics as they were used in the administration of the survey questionnaire and implementing the survey procedures. Table 9 presents the language used to for the survey questionnaire and implicitly the one which have been used during the interview. Four ways of using the language in interviewing their national minorities have been used in the ENRI-Vis survey.

A cluster of countries have chosen to provide questionnaire and interviewing framework in both the language of the minority group but also in the main language spoken in the country (underlined in green in Table 9). This is mainly the case of Lithuania and to a certain extent, of Ukraine. From the statistics, it can be seen that almost half of Russians in Lithuania have chosen their ethnic language for the interview. At the same time, only 38% of Poles in Lithuania opted for Polish in responding to questions of the survey. This shows that Polish in Lithuania may be better familiar with the Lithuanian language than Russian minority is. Also, 38% of Hungarians in Ukraine preferred to be interviewed in Hungarian while the remaining 62% chose Ukrainian questionnaires.

The second group of countries has used the framework for interviewing in the language of the majority group in the country (underlined in blue color in Table 9). These countries are Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Russia. The reason of using the dominant language for interview instead of the minority's ethnic language is because members of the surveyed ethnic group are native in the official language of the country. In all these cases, no reports have been registered that people had difficulties in answering the questions based on the language grounds.

In Latvia (yellow in Table 9), the interview has been conducting solely in Russian, the language of the surveyed ethnic minority. Even though many ethnic Russians speak Latvian, there is a consistent number of people who are not well familiar with the Latvian language. Therefore, it was considered that by conducting the interview only in the native language of the surveyed minority will be sufficient in the framework of the conducted fieldwork.

In Belarus (in red in Table 9), the language used to interview the Polish minority was Russian. The reason for this choice is straightforward: Russian language is the most spoken in the county across all ethnic groups. It has also the official status in the country as the language used in administration and social life. Therefore, all ethnic minorities in Belarus, Polish

included, are natively familiar with Russian language with no visible shortages in conducting the ENRI-Vis survey.

**Table 9** The Languages used for the survey per country and surveyed minority group

Country	Language of the Questionnaire	Minority Surveyed
LATVIA	Russian – 100%	Russians
LITHUANIA	Lithuanian – 41,9%	Russians
	Russian – 48,8%	
	Russian – 18,1%	Poles
	Polish – 38,1%	
	Lithuanian – 38,4%	Belarusians
	Russian – 61%	
	Lithuanian – 35%	
POLAND	Polish – 100%	Ukrainians Belarusians
UKRAINE	Ukrainian – 62% Hungarian – 38%	Hungarians
	Ukrainian – 100%	Poles
BELARUS	Russian – 100%	Poles
SLOVAKIA	Slovak – 100%	Hungarians
HUNGARY	Hungarian – 100%	Slovaks
RUSSIA (Kgd)	Russian – 100%	Lithuanians

Table 10 further presents the overall duration of the interview by underlying the minimum, maximum and the average values of minutes spent in surveying by interviewers. Figure 1 below also graphically displays the average value of an interview per each sampled minority group. In general, the minimum amount of time spent for an interview did not exceed 20 minutes in any sampled population. The maximum time spent per survey has reached values of 177 – 175 minutes while interviewing Hungarians in Slovakia and Ukraine.

When looking at the average values of an interview, for sampling Byelorussians in Lithuania the interviewers have spent on average most time in the fieldwork than the rest of the group (60 minutes). In Poland and in Belarus, the interviewers stayed the least in the field, with an average amount of time of 42-43 minutes per each successful surveyed person. The remaining cohorts average approx. 50 minutes per interview.

**Table 10** Time spent in conducting the interview per surveyed minority group

<b>Ethnic group</b>	<b>Min. Duration (min.)</b>	<b>Max. Duration (min.)</b>	<b>Average (min.)</b>
pl(BY)	20	90	<b>43</b>
sk(HU)	20	60	<b>41</b>
ru(LV)	25	105	<b>47</b>
by(LT)	20	110	<b>60</b>
pl(LT)	25	90	<b>49</b>
ru(LT)	32	105	<b>51</b>
by (PL)	20	110	<b>41</b>
ua(PL)	20	120	<b>43</b>
lt(RU)	30	65	<b>47,5</b>
hu(SK)	25	175	<b>53</b>
hu (UA)	25	177	<b>55</b>
pl (UA)	30	100	<b>44</b>

**Figure 1** Average time spent in conducting the interview per minority group.

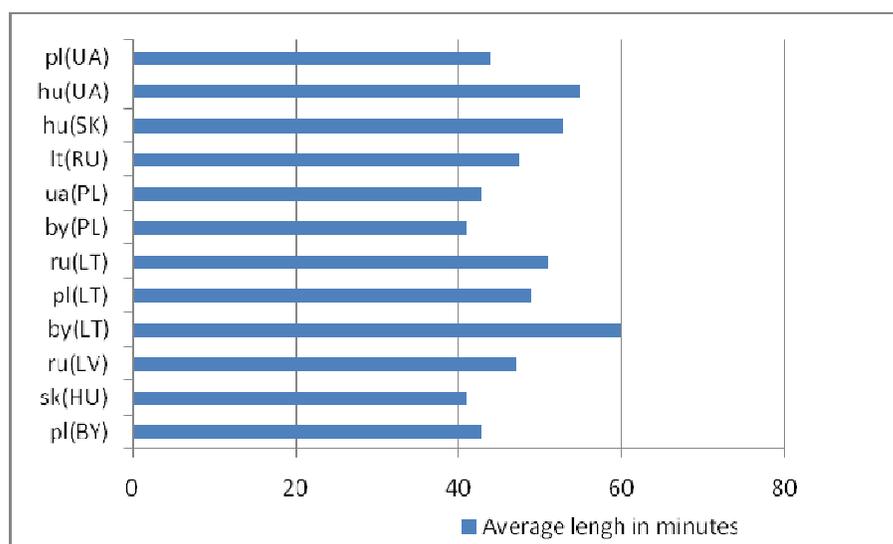


Table 11 presents the total numbers of interviewers, the average number of respondents approached by an interviewer and the number of valid questionnaires per interviewer, in relation to each sampled minority group and applied for each sampling method used. These numbers help us to identify the overall effort posted by the surveying teams in conducting the fieldwork. Each local partner had their own internal rule of selecting, coordinating, and assigning surveying routes for the interviewers. Therefore, the numbers reflect the internal policy of each local agency involved in the ENRI-Vis survey.

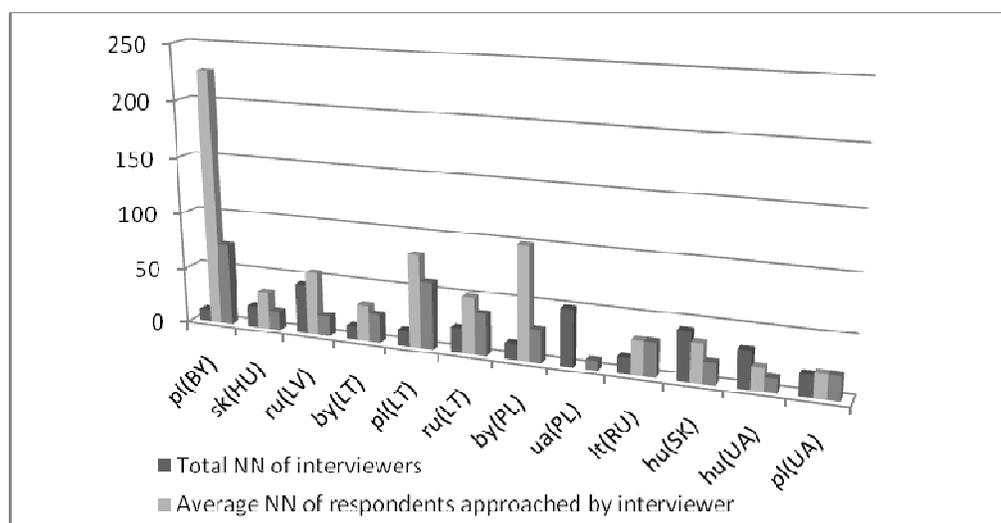
**Table 11** Total numbers of interviewers, the average number of respondents approached by an interviewer and the number of valid questionnaires per interviewer, in relation to each sampled minority group and applied for each sampling method used.

Ethnic group	Total NN of interviewers				Average NN of respondents approached by an interviewer				Average NN of valid questionnaires per interviewer			
	SBS	RRS	RRFE	Total	SBS	RRS	RRFE	Total	SBS	RRS	RRFE	Total
<b>pl(BY)</b>	-	-	11	<b>11</b>	-	-	227	<b>227</b>	-	-	73	<b>73</b>
<b>sk(HU)</b>	3	12	9	<b>19</b>	5	46	49	<b>33</b>	15	18	17	<b>17</b>
<b>ru(LV)</b>	-	35	13	<b>44</b>	-	62	22	<b>56</b>	-	20	7	<b>18</b>
<b>by(LT)</b>	12	-	-	<b>12</b>	32	-	-	<b>32</b>	25	-	-	<b>25</b>
<b>pl(LT)</b>	-	4	10	<b>14</b>	-	119	68	<b>82</b>	-	92	44	<b>59</b>
<b>ru(LT)</b>	-	5	17	<b>22</b>	-	35	54	<b>50</b>	-	18	42	<b>37</b>
<b>by (PL)</b>	-	11	6	<b>14</b>	-	73	100	<b>100</b>	-	29	15	<b>29</b>
<b>ua(PL)</b>	50	-	-	<b>50</b>	-	-	-	<b>-</b>	8	-	-	<b>8</b>
<b>lt(RU)</b>	14	-	-	<b>14</b>	30	-	-	<b>30</b>	30	-	-	<b>30</b>
<b>hu(SK)</b>	-	38	9	<b>43</b>	-	29	41	<b>34</b>	-	19	9	<b>19</b>
<b>hu (UA)</b>	-	4	29	<b>33</b>	-	11	22	<b>20</b>	-	6	13	<b>12</b>
<b>pl (UA)</b>	19	-	-	<b>19</b>	21	-	-	<b>21</b>	21			<b>21</b>

Figure 2 summarizes Table 11 by presenting the total numbers of interviewers in the field and their average values of approached respondents but also their average numbers of successfully filled-in valid questionnaires. The biggest number of mobilized interviewers for the field work was for surveying Ukrainians in Poland (50), Russians in Latvia (44), and Hungarians in Slovakia (43). The least number of interviewers involved in the fieldwork was for surveying Poles in Belarus (11) and Lithuania (14), Byelorussians in Poland (14), and Lithuanian in Russia (14). No correlations can be found between a specific sampling method used and the number of involved interviewers.

By far the biggest number of approached respondents per interviewer was when sampling Poles in Belarus (227). This skyrocketing number was due to the sampling problems accounted by the surveying Belarusian team. More exactly, there were troubles with finding the respondents when applying random route sampling (RRS). This problem has caused the surveying team to switch toward boosted random route sampling (BRRS) which made easier for the interviewers to identify those people belonging to ethnic Polish minority in the country. The switch between the sampling methods and the core of the problem has been thoroughly documented and is further summarized in the “Reported problems during the survey” section below.

**Figure 2** Total number of interviewers, the average number of respondents approached by an interviewer, and the number of valid questionnaires per interviewer, in relation to each sampled minority group.



Surveying Byelorussian minority in Poland has also resulted in a substantial high number of approached respondents per interviewer (100). This can be however due to a small number of involved interviewers in the field (14). Based on reporting, the conducted survey among this minority group was mainly done in the rural area where many older people belonging to Byelorussian ethnicity are living. Even though identified, many elderly could not be interviewed because they could not fully comprehend the questions of the survey (not because of the language). Therefore, many interviewers had faced significant dropouts in survey response due to this unpredictable situation.

While interviewing Poles in Lithuania, an average number of 82 respondents have been approached for the interview. Again, this is in part because of a small number of interviewers in the field (14) but also because of some sampling problems faced in the field. In those localities where the RRS method is applied, the average number of approached respondents goes up to 119 people approached by an interviewer. This shows that the interviewing team has envisaged a difficult time in finding the proper respondents while applying the random route sampling. Also, according to the received reports, in order to interview a relevant person, many visits had to be made to the household. This added a certain degree of difficulty to the interviewing procedure. Yet, despite all these troubles, the average number of valid questionnaire per interviewer is relatively significant and amongst the highest of all surveyed minorities in the entire ENRI-Vis survey.

All other sampled minority groups have a relatively homogenous balance between the average approached respondents and the obtained valid questionnaires per each involved interviewer. We should mention however that when the snowballing sampling method was involved, the values between the average number of respondents approached and the number of valid questionnaire is more or less equal. This is because the nature of the snowballing sampling procedure does not leave much room for the failure. The obtained contacts always lead to a relevant person to be interviewed which consequently significantly increases the chances for a valid questionnaire.

## Chapter 8. The Survey Geography

This sub-section presents the general facts related to the survey geography among the sampled ethnic groups. Given the regional dispersion of each sampled group, only those regions, districts and settlements containing a significant proportion of the target minority group have been included in the survey.

**Table 12** General facts related to the survey geography when using the snowballing sampling: Total number of regions, districts, entry points, snowball points, and the average numbers of respondents per entry chain, per ethnic group

Facts \ Ethnic group	sk(HU)	by(LT)	ua(PL)	lt(RU)	pl(UA)
<b>Total NN of NUTS2 regions</b>	2	5	13	1	2
<b>Total NN of NUTS3 districts</b>	2	5	21	5	7
<b>Total NN of Entry Points (EP) or LAU2 Settlements (S)</b>	3 (S)	13 (EP)	25(S)	3 (EP)	4(EP)
<b>Total NN of Respondents</b>	44	400	400	406	400
<b>Total NN of snowball chains</b>	3	50	80	152	40
<b>Average NN of respondents per snowball chains or LAU 2 settlements</b>	14.6	20	5	2.8	10

Table 12 and 13 present the number of geographical based regions, districts and settlements in which the fieldwork took place for each involved ethnic group. In a first place, Table 12 presents these facts for those groups which have been surveyed via snowballing. Consecutively, the same information is presented in Table 13 for those groups which have been sampled via the random route and boosted sampling procedures.

**Table 13** General facts related to the survey geography when using the random route sampling (RRS or RRFE): Total number of regions, districts, and the average numbers of respondents per entry random route, per ethnic group

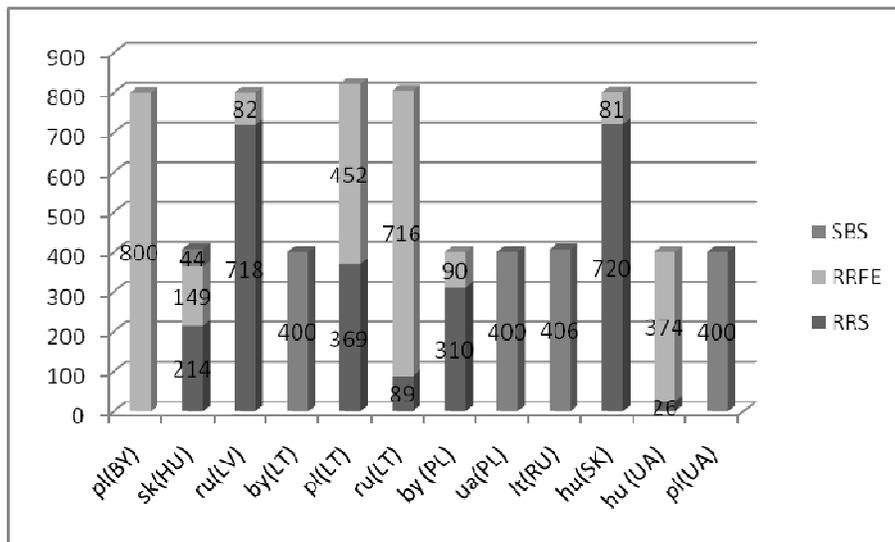
	Total NN of NUTS2 regions		Total NN of NUTS3 districts		Total NN of LAU2 Settlements (S)		Total NN of Respondents		Total NN of survey routes		Average NN of resp. per random route	
	RRS	RRFE	RRS	RRFE	RRS	RRFE	RRS	RRFE	RRS	RRFE	RRS	RRFE
<b>pl(BY)</b>	-	3	-	18	-	39	-	800	-	143	-	5.6
<b>sk(HU)</b>	4	4	5	4	11	10	214	149	30	22	8	7
<b>ru(LV)</b>	6	4	16	15	32	24	718	82	88	24	6.8	3.4
<b>pl(LT)</b>	1	1	3	3	3	21	369	452	38	54	9.7	8.4
<b>ru(LT)</b>	1	2	1	3	1	23	89	716	11	74	8	9.7
<b>by (PL)</b>	1	1	2	4	8	8	310	90	31	10	10	7
<b>hu(SK)</b>	4	4	14	9	73	9	720	81	76	9	9	9

hu (UA)	1	1	1	4	2	25	26	374	4	39	6.5	9.6
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The snowball sampling technique has been applied as a sole fieldwork approach for 4 surveyed ethnic groups. Additionally, in the process of data collection, the Hungarian surveying agency has applied snowballing when surveying the Slovakian minority in 2 of the country's regions. Overall, the snowballing technique has been applied in a number of regions in each target country, ranging from 1 in Kaliningrad (Russia) and up to 13 in Poland.

Figure 3 displays the total number of respondents per each sampling method used in relation to every surveyed minority group. Since in the case of each surveyed minority group one or more sampling methods have been applied, it is useful to see what numbers of valid surveyed respondents have been approached with which sampling method. Out of 12 surveyed minority populations, 5 are using solely one sampling method in defining their pool of respondents (RRFE-1 and SBS – 4).

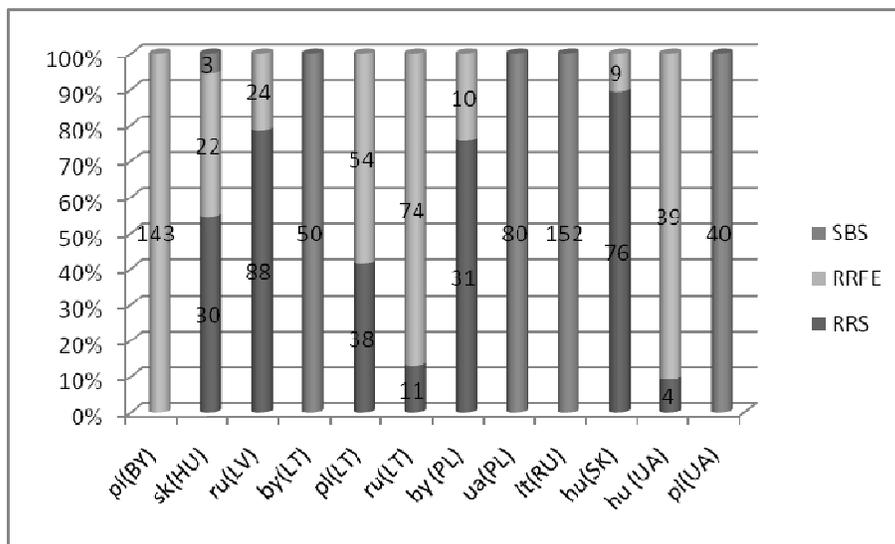
**Figure 3** Total Number of respondents per sampling method per ethnic group



Three sampled minority groups ( ru(LV), by(PL), hu(SK)), have the majority of their respondents coming via RRS and only a small number of respondents were coming through RRFE. On the contrary, another two minority groups (hu(UA), ru(LT)) have their sampled majority population surveyed via RRFE and only a small number of respondents gathered via RRS. Another two sampled groups (sk(HU), pl(LT)) have their surveyed population almost on an equal split between RRFE and RRS. Additionally, in surveying Slovaks in Hungary, apart from using both RRFE and RRS, a small number of surveyed population has been sampled via SBS.

Each final settlement selected for surveying was divided into specific survey routes in the case of RRS and RRFE and into specific entry chains when snowballing was applied as a sampling method. Figure 4 presents the percentage proportion split of the survey routes and entry points according to every used sampling method for each surveyed ethnic minority. It is important to keep the record of the proportions of the survey routes used in order to create a clearer picture whether the selection of respondents have been homogenously picked up given the use of two or more different sampling methods.

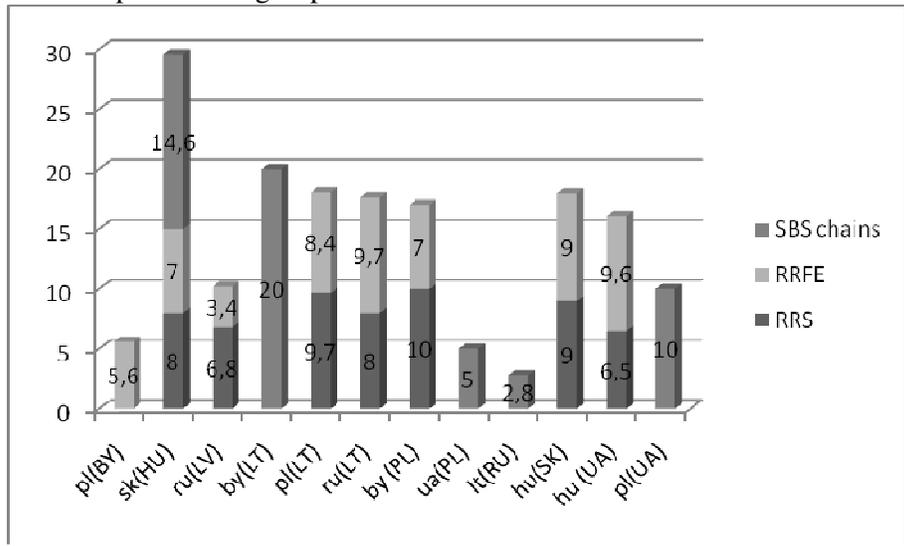
**Figure 4** The total NN of survey routes and snowball chains (numbers are labeled on each column): percentage-split per sampling method for every surveyed ethnic group



The biggest number of survey routes employed for RRS was for sampling ru(LV) and amounted in 88 routes. The smallest number of RRS routes, only 4, were applied in surveying hu(UA). For RRFE, the biggest amount of survey routes used was 143 for surveying pl(BY) while the smallest amount was 9 for surveying hu(SK). Among the four surveys using SBS, the most snowball chains were used for surveying lt(RU) and amounted in 152 chains.

Figure 5 further shows the average number of respondents per random routes and snowball entry chains comparatively for each surveyed group. By comparing the average numbers of respondents achieved per surveying routes we can have an idea of how successful or troublesome the fieldwork has been in finding the most reliable respondents among the target ethnic community. A relatively high average numbers of surveyed respondents per route or entry points reveal a successful implementation of the applied sampling technique in the field. Low average numbers on the other hand means that in some surveyed places, there were significant shortages of finding reliable respondents.

**Figure 5** The Average number of respondents for random routes and snowball chains per each sampled ethnic group



## **Chapter 9. Implementation of the sampling design**

### ***Fieldwork Sampling***

ENRI-VIS pursue a series of objectives in sampling minority ethnic groups in Eastern Europe. First, ENRI-VIS prefer random sampling methods. Where possible, members of minority ethnic groups will be selected according to probability mechanisms. However, considering budget constraints this is only reasonable in areas where ethnic minority constitute a significantly large share of the population. Therefore, ENRI-VIS have introduced a three-fold distinction in areas in which minority ethnic groups constitute a large share (30% or more), a medium share (10-29.99%) and a small share (below 10%) of the total population. In areas where many minority ethnic group members reside (30% or more), random route sampling will take place where eligibility is taken into account when determining the necessary sample size, address selection and so on. In medium areas, random route sampling will be boosted by focused enumeration. Only in areas where minority ethnic group is difficult to find (10% or below), non-probability methods will be applied.

Second, ENRI-VIS aims at a high coverage rate of the total minority ethnic group. ENRI-VIS target a minimum coverage of 70 percent of the minority ethnic group for the full sample. A high coverage is crucial to make statements about a population group as a whole. Whilst it is not possible to aim at a total coverage of ethnic minority in ENRI-east, a target of 70% or above suffices to cover the vast majority of minority members. This should help make substantial claims about the population qua a group.

### ***Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSU)***

ENRI-VIS aim at high-quality random samples of minority ethnic groups under study. As it is usually the case in research on minority groups, random sampling poses a number of difficulties. First, minorities only constitute a small share of the total population. This exacerbates random sampling to the extent that a lot of contact attempts naturally address non-minority members. ENRI-VIS have therefore gathered official data highlighting residential patterns of minority ethnic groups to identify primary sampling units (geographical

areas) in which the share of minority ethnic groups is sufficiently large. Based on cost and efficiency considerations, it has then been decided to target only those areas for random sampling procedures where minority ethnic group constitute a considerable share (10% and over) of the total population. Regional data were gathered from official sources (in most cases the most recent general population census) in order to establish knowledge about residential patterns of minority ethnic groups. Tables X1 to X12 in the Annex X section indicate that this approach can be seen as reasonable across a large number of minority ethnic groups studied.

As can be seen in Tables X1 to X12 (see Annex X section), official census data identify specific localities or areas in which minority ethnic groups constitute a share of the total population significantly larger than their national average. In the case of Latvia, the Russian minority constitutes roughly a third of the total population (29.6%). However, Table X1 illustrates that this share is significantly larger in some areas. In, for instance, Daugavpils, Russian minority are even in the majority, constituting 55.2% of the population living in this area. Moreover, in Riga, Liepaja, Ventspils, Rezekne, Daugavpils rajons and a series of other areas, Russian minority population exceeds the specified threshold of 30% necessary for random route sampling (RRS). In other areas, for instance, Balvu rajons, Kraslavas rajons, Preilu rajons and many others, the Russian minority ethnic group constitutes less than 30% but more than 10%. In these areas, ENRI-VIS apply boosted random route samples (BRRS). In addition to the pre-selected starting and target household addresses, adjacent addresses will be contacted and screened for eligible persons. The advantage of this clustering is that geographical dispersion is taken into account. Instead of conducting simple random samples, random route sample will take place in 10 and boosted random route samples in 14 out of the total of 33 regions identified in Latvia's census and official administrative data. This not only saves money and time, but it also warrants a reasonable coverage and efficiency of sampling.

By limiting ENRI-VIS studies to these areas, 96.5% of the total Russian minority in Latvia can be covered. The target sample size indicates how many successful interviews will be necessary to achieve a proportional and representative sample. Moreover, the case illustrates that it is feasible to exclusively conduct random samples in this instance where the majority (almost 50%) of the sampled population will live in Riga, the capital of Latvia. Finally, the gross sample size gives an estimate on how many household addresses must be selected in advance to obtain the targeted sample size. These calculations are based on the the proportion of minority ethnic group in a given area and the anticipated response rate of 60%. For instance, ENRI-VIS will have to conduct 395 interviews in Riga in order to sample a proportionally representative share of Russian minority in Latvia. Taking into account the

population proportion of Russian minority (43.3%) and a suggested response rate of 60%, ENRI-VIS will have to select approximately 1502 addresses in the first place to guarantee this effective sample size. In total then, ENRI-VIS will have to select 3,905 addresses to achieve a sample size of 800.

ENRI-VIS applies similar mechanisms in a series of other minority studies. In most cases, this results in a reasonable high coverage rate beyond the set targets. However, it must be noted that this strategy cannot produce a random sampling strategy for four minority ethnic groups. In these cases, population patterns are much more dispersed and official administrative data hint at difficulties when conducting random sampling. Hence, ENRI-VIS will not be able to conduct random samples for the following list of minorities:

1. Belarusian minority in Lithuania
2. Ukrainian minority in Poland
3. Polish minority in Ukraine, and
4. Lithuanian minority in Russia, Kaliningrad.

In the abovementioned cases, snowball sampling techniques must replace random selection criteria because of empirical realities on the one hand and financial constraints on the other. In all other cases, however, random sampling procedures can be applied. Yet, it has to be noted that random sampling does not generate the necessary coverage of the total minority ethnic population in three further instances. In the case of Russian minority in Lithuania, only 63% of this population is covered by random selection; only 65% of the Belarusian minority in Poland can be covered and, finally, a rather disappointing 43% of the Slovak minority living in Hungary is captured by random selection procedures.

## Country-specific Deviations

### Russian Minority in Latvia

There are some deviations from the original plans. Most of them do not merit further discussion since they are very small. In some regions, however, many interviews were conducted using a different sampling method than specified. Importantly, some interviews were conducted in areas (settlements) not identified as sampling areas in advance.

**Table Z1** Sample Composition in the case of Russian Minority in Latvia

Region	Area	Target Sample Size	Realized Sample Size	
			RRS	BRRS
Latvia		800		
Kurzeme				
	Liepāja	37	38	
	Ventspils	17	17	
Latgale		0		
	Daugavpils	75	75	
	Rēzekne	23	24	
	Balvu rajons	7		7
	Daugavpils rajons	19	19	
	Krāslavas rajons	11	4	7
	Ludzas rajons	15	15	
	Preiļu rajons	13	13	
	Rēzekne rajons	20	18	
Rīga (capital city)		395	396	
Pierīga				
	Jurmala	24	24	
	Ogres rajons	12		11
	Rīgas rajons	42	29	13
	Tukuma rajons			4
Vidzeme				
	Alūksnes rajons	4	2	2
	Gulbenes rajons	4		3
	Valkas rajons	5		4
	Valmieras rajons	8		5
	Madonas rajons			3
	Cesu			5
Zemgale				
	Jelgava	24	25	
	Aizkraukles rajons	7		6
	Bauskas rajons	7		6
	Dobeles rajons	6		3
	Jelgavas rajons	8	5	3
	Jēkabpils rajons	15	14	
<b>Total</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>82</b>

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

## Hungarian Minority in Slovak Republic

Some minor deviations, most often improvements, occurred during the process of random sampling of the Hungarian minority in the Slovak Republic. In most of the cases, random route sampling was conducted whilst it has only been planned to conduct boosted random route sampling with focused enumeration.

**Table Z2** Sample Composition in the case of Hungarian Minority in Slovak Republic

Region Area	Target	Realised sample	
	Sample Size	RRS	BRRS
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>800</b>		
Bratislavský kraj			
Okres Senec	18	18	2
Trnavský kraj			
Okres Dunajská Streda	158	154	
Okres Galanta	61	58	
Nitriansky kraj			
Okres Komárno	125	119	
Okres Levice	54	60	
Okres Nové Zámky	95	85	4
Okres Šaľa	32	32	3
Banskobystrický kraj			
Okres Lučenec	34	30	6
Okres Revúca	15	20	
Okres Rimavská Sobota	58	51	3
Okres Veľký Krtíš	21	19	1
Košický kraj			
Okres Košice - okolie	24	30	
Okres Michalovce	22	20	
Okres Rožňava	32	39	1
Okres Trebišov	51	42	4
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>24</b>

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

## Polish Minority in Belarus

Deviating from the initially setup, Polish minority living in Belarus were only sampled using boosted random route sampling. It proved difficult (no further explanations are given) to conduct random route procedures at the level of settlement. This issue has been addressed prior to fieldwork and it was agreed to rely on random route samples boosted with focused enumeration.

**Table Z3** Sample Composition in the case of Polish Minority in Belarus

Region	Area	Target Sample Size	Realised sample	
			RRS	BRRS
<b>Belarus</b>		<b>800</b>		
Grodno Voblast				
	Berestovitsky	13		13
	Volkovyssky	61		61
	Voronovsky	80		<b>80</b>
	Grodnensky (rural district)	70		<b>70</b>
	Grodno (city, prov. capital)	171		171
	Dyatlovsky	14		14
	Zel'vensky	17		17
	Iv'evsky	24		24
	Lidsky rural area	50		50
	Lida city	99		<b>99</b>
	Mostovsky	23		23
	Ostrovetsky	8		8
	Oshmyansky	11		11
	Svislochsky	14		14
	Tschuchinsky	80		<b>80</b>
Minsk Voblast				
	Volozhinsky	13		13
	Stolbtsovsky	29		29
Vitebsk Voblast				
	Braslavsky	24		24
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>800</b>		800

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

**There are no deviations.**

## Polish Minority in Lithuania

There is one major deviation in this sample. People in Vilniaus miesto have been selected based on boosted (focused enumeration) sampling methods rather than pure random selection methods.

**Table Z4** Sample Composition in the case of Polish Minority in Lithuania

Region	Area	Target Sample Size	Realized Sample Size	
			RRS	BRRS
<b>Lithuania</b>		<b>800</b>		
Vilniaus apskritis				
	Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė	117	120	
	Širvintų rajono savivaldybė	8		8
	Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė	34		34
	Trakų rajono savivaldybė	46	46	
	Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė	391		410
	Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė	204	203	
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>800</b>	369	452

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

## Russian Minority in Lithuania

Russian Minority in Lithuania is consistently placed in specific geographical locations, mainly in urban areas. This makes sampling procedures easy to be achieved. No deviations were reported.

**Table Z5** Sample Composition in the case of Russian Minority in Lithuania

Region	Area	Target Sample Size	Realized Sample Size	
			RRS	BRRS
Lithuania		800		
Klaipėdos apskritis				
	Klaipėdos miesto savivaldybė	237		237
Utenos apskritis				
	Visagino savivaldybė	89	89	
Vilniaus apskritis				
	Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė	25		26
	Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė	448		453
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>800</b>	89	716

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

## Hungarian Minority in Ukraine

Instead of random route sampling, the Hungarian minority in Ukraine have been selected using focused enumeration (boosted random route sampling).

**Table Z6** Sample Composition in the case of Hungarian Minority in Ukraine

Region	Area	Target Sample Size	Realized Sample Size	
			RRS	BRRS
Ukraine		400		
Zakarpattia Oblast				
	Berehivskiy Raion	136		145
	Mukachivskiy Raion	42		46
	Uzhorodskiy Raion	81		84
	Vynohradivskiy Raion	101		99
	Berehove City	41	26	
<b>Total Sample</b>		400	26	374

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

## Polish Minority in Ukraine

Snowball sampling was applied to gather data on the Polish minority in Ukraine. In contrast to the initially planned sampling, interviews were undertaken starting from slightly different entry points. In addition to this, some interviews were relocated, yet the diversity of entry points were respected. Several reasons made the Ukrainian survey team to make these changes. First, the outburst of severe flu epidemics made impossible to access several entry points in initially planned locations. Second, the concentration of the Polish minority was proved challenging in some locations which imposed the solution of relocation for some initially planned interviews.

**Table Z7** Sample Composition in the case of Polish Minority in Ukraine

Region	Entry through...			Total
	Authorities	NGOs/Media	Church/other	
Lviv	22	25	13	60
Mostys'ka Raion	27	16	27	70
Sambir	10		14	24
Stariy Sambir	16	13	16	45
Zhytomir	21	23	17	61
Baranivka	32	10	28	70
Berdychiv	26	23	21	70
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>400</b>

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

## Belarusian Minority in Poland

Some changes were necessary in the case of Belarusian minority living in Poland. These changes were driven by the survey geography which underlined the dispersed reality of the Belarusian minority in Poland. This particular minority resides in the border regions within Poland. Also, the overall Belarusian population is very dispersed which makes the standard RRS sampling technique very hard to be implemented. This is the reason why the sampling unit shifted, when needed, to BRRS, or changed the surveyed locations when no sampling quota of the Belarusian minority was fulfilled in certain regions.

*Table Z8* Sample Composition in the case of Belarusian Minority in Poland

Region	Area	Target	Realised sample	
		Sample Size	RRS	BRRS
<b>Poland</b>		<b>400</b>		
Lonzynski				
	Bielski	153	80	10
	Hajnowski	247	230	45
	Białostocki			20
	Siemiatycki			15
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>90</b>

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

## Belarusian Minority in Lithuania

Belarusians in Lithuania were surveyed based on the standard snowballing method. One of the main problems faced during the survey was the wide dispersion of this ethnic minority in the Lithuania which made the identification of respondents very hard to be achieved. This was the reason the survey for this particular minority was taking longer time than the other sampled groups in the ENRI-Vis survey. The dispersion of the Belarusian ethnic minority made also the use of different entry points irrelevant. Respondents were very much clustered alongside the same contact routes and this made the reliance to the “authority” entry points less relevant. From the table below, one can see that members of the Belarusian population in Lithuania were approached mainly through their ethnic organizations and NGOs and through the personal contacts of those conducting the fieldwork.

**Table Z9** Sample Composition in the case of Belarusian Minority in Lithuania

Region	Entry through...			Total
	Authorities	NGOs/Media	Church/other	
Vilniaus	39	22	56	117
Klaipeda	-	33	-	33
Visaginas	-	75	23	98
Švenčionys	25	46	15	86
Šalčininkai	-	40	26	66
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>400</b>

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

## Slovak Minority in Hungary

In Hungary, it proved necessary to deviate from the initially planned sampling methods in a number of cases. The most often encountered problem was that boosted random route procedures could not be implemented in a number of areas. Moreover, studying Slovak minority in some regions (for instance, in Bér, Ósagárd or Csabaszabadi) was not possible or cost-efficient, especially because of a rather small sample size of needed interviews and very long distances (regional dispersion) between addresses and settlements.

**Table Z10** Sample Composition in the case of Slovak Minority in Hungary.

Region	Area	Target Sample			
		Size	RRS	BRRS	SB
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>400</b>			
<b>Pest</b>					
	Galgagyörk	8		9	
	Pilisszántó / Santov	22		19	4
	Pilisszentkereszt / Mlynky	63	66		
<b>Komárom-Esztergom</b>					
	Piliscsév / Čív	56	28	3	28
	Sárisáp	21		11	12
	Tardos	13		14	
<b>Nógrád</b>					
	Bánk	7		8	
	Bér	4			
	Erdőkürt / Kirt'	10	10		
	Felsőpetény / Horné Pet'any	14	15		
	Galgaguta	8		8	
	Lucfalva / Lucina	9	9		

Ósagárd	4			
Sámsonháza / Šamšon	6	7		
Terény / Terany	3			
Vanyarc / Veňarec	8		8	
<b>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén</b>				
Bükkszentkereszt	14	15		
Répáshuta / Répášska Huta	14	15		
Vágáshuta	1			
<b>Csongrád</b>				
Csabasabadi	3			
Kardos	18	19		
Kétsoprony	22	19	4	
Örménykút	10	11		
Tótkomlós / Slovenský Komlós	61		65	
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>44</b>

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

## Ukrainian Minority in Poland

There are no data available as for the planned region. Therefore deviations from preliminary plans cannot be discussed. Snowball sampling took place.

**Table Z11** Sample Composition in the case of Ukrainian Minority in Poland

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Respondents</i>
M. Warszawa	30
M. Wrocław	10
M. Lublin	10
M. Gorzów Wielkopolski	5
M. Łódź	10
M. Kraków	10
M. Rzeszów	5
gm. w. Komańcza	25
M. Przemyśl	30
M. Białystok	10
M. Gdańsk	10
M. Kielce	5
M. Olsztyn	20
gm. m. Górowo Iławeckie	25
gm. w. Górowo Iławeckie	20
gm. m. Bartoszyce	20
gm. w. Lelkowo	25
gm. m-w Pieniężno	20
gm. m. Giżycko	10
gm. w. Krukłanki	15
gm. w. Banie Mazurskie	25
M. Poznań	5
M. Szczecin	10
gm. m-w Biały Bór	25
M. Koszalin	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>

## Lithuanian Minority in Russia/Kaliningrad

As previously mentioned, Lithuanian minority in Kaliningrad only qualified for a snowball sample. The final sample composition can be seen in Table Z3. Interviews were conducted in four districts and snowball chains were started from various points in order to satisfy the need of diversity.

**Table Z12** Sample Composition in the case of Lithuanian Minority in Russia/Kaliningrad

Region	Area	Realised sample (SB)			
		Total	Authorities	NGOs	Churches
Kaliningrad					
	Sovetsk	80	25	45	15
	Krasnoznamensky	52	0	52	0
	Nemansky	80	30	30	20
	Slavsky	82	15	67	0
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>294</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>35</b>

Notes: deviations from original plans are highlighted in grey.

## ***Response Rates for Random Samples***

Response rates have been calculated for random samples. Generally speaking, response rates are based on the number of successful interviews among the contacted and eligible households. In the case of a study of minority ethnic groups, eligibility can become an issue in calculating response rate. This is particularly the case for assessing eligibility for addresses, where not contact was successfully established. In other words, there is a lack of knowledge whether the contacted address is eligible or not, resulting in somewhat different response rates depending on the assumptions made in such instances.

Therefore, ENRI-VIS opts for three alternative calculations of response rates based on different assumptions concerning the eligibility of households/individuals who were not successfully contacted. A conservative estimate assumes that all not contacted but existing households include eligible persons. Hence, the conservative calculator will produce the lowest response rates. A neutral alternative assumes that eligibility rates among the non-contacted are equal to those among the successfully contacted. Third, the favourable response rate calculator assumes that all no-contacts are ineligible. Thus, this latter way of calculating response rates yields the highest response rate. More realistically, however, the actual and true response rate will be closest to the neutral way of calculation.

ENRI-VIS have also calculated response rates for boosted random route samples. This is somewhat less accurate since it is not predefined what and who the target population (sample population) is and which households are preselected for interviews. This can result in gross overestimation of response rates among those 'boosted'.

ENRI-VIS have also opted to calculate response rates not only for each sampling method separately, but also for a combination of random samples. This yields an overview measure of response across random procedures. However, it must be noted that taking the combined response rates is not a straightforward indicator of survey quality.

The following tables in the Annex Y section (Table Y1 to Y8) provide information and calculations of response rates. In all cases, three alternative response rates have been calculated.

## ***Reported problems during the survey***

Each surveying agency was asked to provide a detailed list with problems that had arisen during the fieldwork process. In order to better reflect the consistency of all difficulties met during the survey, the underlined troubles were listed in two categories. First, Table Q1 lists some major problems which the surveying teams have faced in the fieldwork process. After that, Table Q2 presents specific difficulties related to the sampling procedures and the questionnaire applicability for each of the surveyed minority group.

**Table Q1** Problems Encountered During the Fieldwork Activities

Ethnic Group	Reported problems
<b>pl(BY)</b>	- Problem with the search of respondents when applying the route method
<b>sk(HU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Those respondents who live in small settlements (villages) often work in a city therefore they get home late in the afternoon or the evening.</li> <li>- Some respondents are very reserved, expressed distrust; in some locations the number of refusals is high.</li> </ul>
<b>ru(LV)</b>	- Population of Latvia both major language groups (Latvians and Russians) were suspicious and resentful that only Russians are the target group of the survey
<b>by(LT)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fulfillment of sampling. After expanding the territorial coverage, the sample was fulfilled.</li> <li>- Time consuming (repeated contacts, visits to different places, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>pl(LT)</b>	- In order to interview a relevant interview, a lot of visits have to be made.
<b>ru(LT)</b>	- In order to interview a relevant interview, a lot of visits have to be made.
<b>by (PL)</b>	- Older respondents had problems understanding the questions (the problem was respondents' age not language of questionnaire)
<b>ua(PL)</b>	- Respondents were afraid to give out their personal data (such as address)
<b>lt(RU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some rural localities were difficult to reach due to the absence of public transportation and poor quality of the roads.</li> <li>- Some respondents agreed to take part in the survey only under the condition that their address is never indicated in the documents.</li> </ul>
<b>hu(SK)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Problem with the anonymity of respondents in smaller settlements: in the smallest settlements we found it difficult to convince the respondents (both potential and actual) that the survey is anonymous. They were suspicious in general but particularly when asked to provide their personal details we needed to be able to check the quality of work of our interviewers later. However, our interviewers encounter this kind of difficulties during the fieldwork repeatedly.</li> <li>- Fieldwork timeline has been prolonged: despite the planned 3-week fieldwork timeline, this had to be prolonged by two more weeks since at the end of the third week we were still missing 20 successful interviews.</li> </ul>
<b>hu (UA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Objective factors (flu epidemic, bad weather circumstances, bad traffic to the Hungarian villages)</li> <li>- Problems with respondents' consent to participate in the survey and to share personal information (occupation, income etc.)</li> <li>- Shortage of the interviewers who speak Hungarian (that is one of the reasons why the fieldworks lasted for such a long time)</li> </ul>
<b>pl (UA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Objective factors (flu epidemic, bad weather circumstances, bad traffic)</li> <li>- Problems with respondents' ethnic self-identification</li> </ul>

**Table Q2** Problems Linked with the Sampling Procedure and with the Applied Questionnaire During the Fieldwork Activities

<b>pl(BY)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There were troubles with finding the respondents when applying random route sampling (RRS).</li> </ul> <p><b>Solving the problem:</b>  Boosted random route sampling was applied for the search of respondents-Poles (BRRS).  This approach made it possible to provide an optimal achievement of respondents in the settlements, included into the sampling. In the cities Lida and Grodno boosted random route sampling was applied both for selection of flats and for selection of houses at the route (in the cases, when there were private houses).</p> <p><b>Comments:</b> In the sampling description background presented by the Belarusian team before the field-works started, they stressed, that applying random route sampling is reasonable in the places where the representatives of the ethnic minorities reside densely. The search of the ethnic minority representatives, applying random route sampling when the density of residence of the representatives of the ethnic minority was less than 50%, appeared to be extremely difficult. It is worth mentioning, that the Belarusian team had statistical data about the density of residence of the Poles at the level of districts only (there is no statistics of this kind at the level of settlements). As it was suggested at the meeting in Kiev by Endre Sik, and agreed by the Coordinator later, for the pl(BY), in all districts where the survey was conducted, boosted random route sampling was applied.</p>
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	-
<b>sk(HU)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	- Random walking is difficult in many of the settlement involved in the research because of the special structure of the settlements (houses are located sporadically long distance must be walked between the houses).
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	- Problems with the question 10c
<b>ru(LV)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	- Too big 'step' (5) for Latvian density of population
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Q03 – difficult to answer the question</li> <li>- Q12a – option was partly not asked due to problems with recording the answer (questionnaire received from Lithuania had formatting problems which were reported to coordinator too late),</li> <li>- Q16a – inappropriate data entry map (needs one answer in each column; the map asks one answer in each row)</li> </ul>
<b>by(LT)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	-
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	-
<b>pl(LT)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	Complicated selection of a respondent while applying the RRFE
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	-
<b>ru(LT)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	Complicated selection of a respondent while applying the RRFE
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	-
<b>by (PL)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	-
	<i>with the questionnaire</i>	-

	<i>and tools</i>	
<b>ua(PL)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	-
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	-
<b>lt(RU)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	- Local Lithuanian ethnic and cultural organizations were not willing to establish contacts. It was the reason for difficulties in the design of the sample.
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	- The questionnaire was too long and respondents didn't like that the interview took so much of their time. Sometimes for that reason they refused to give contact information of other Lithuanians they were acquainted.
<b>hu(SK)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	- Problem with “boosted sampling”: in the settlements where we carried out the so-called boosted sampling (i.e. the places where the national minority accounts for 10%-30% of their inhabitants), the interviewers reported some difficulties with finding eligible respondents (Hungarians living in Slovakia). In particular, this was encountered in the towns where the minority dispersion is not concentrated to some parts of the town only but it shows much variety.
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	-
<b>hu(UA)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The initial prescribed sampling procedures were reviewed (it was discussed and agreed with the Project Coordinator). The number of settlements where random route sampling boosted with focused enumeration was used was increased.</li> <li>- Also the “left street side” rule was rejected. The interviewers were supposed to use both street sides searching for eligible respondents.</li> <li>- Some villages and small towns do not have street names and, more often, no house numbers, and thus it was difficult to record respondents’ addresses.</li> <li>- There were some problems with respondents’ ethnic self-identification.</li> </ul>
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most respondents consider the questionnaire as too long which takes too much time and wanted to get some money or a gift for answering it.</li> <li>- Many respondents did not want to share personal information concerning their family, life conditions, income, occupation etc.</li> <li>- Questions №№ 3 and 17.1-17.4 were the most difficult to answer for many respondents.</li> </ul>
<b>pl(UA)</b>	<i>with the sampling procedures</i>	- Some villages and small towns do not have street names and often house numbers, and thus it was difficult to record respondents’ addresses.
	<i>with the questionnaire and tools</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most respondents consider the questionnaire as too long which takes too much time and wanted to get some money or a gift for answering it.</li> <li>- Other respondents did not want to share personal information concerning their family, living conditions etc.</li> </ul>

## PART III: QUALITY ASSURANCE

### Chapter 10. Internal Quality Control

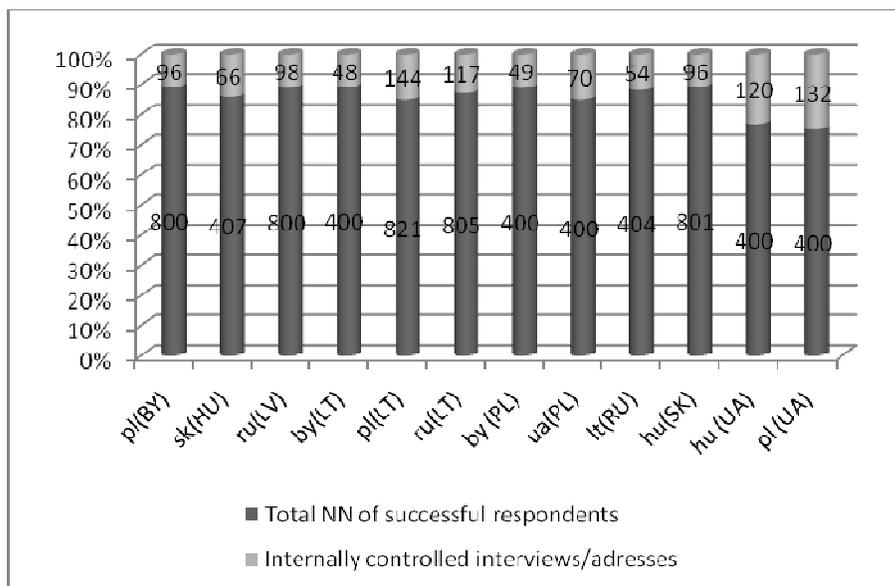
To ensure the quality of the conducted fieldwork, each surveying agency has conducted a compulsory internal quality control. The control was made by taking the valid pool of the obtained interviews as the selection ground for cross-checking the quality of the surveyed individuals. The standard procedure explicitly stated in the survey manual requires that the internal quality control should be made within 10 days after the fieldwork activities have finished. Table Q3 presents the total number of internally controlled interviews or addresses but also the number of regions, districts, and settlements where the internal control took place.

**Table Q3** The total numbers of internally controlled interviews/address units and the number of regions, districts and settlements where the internal control took place for each sampled group

Ethnic Groups	NN of Controlled NUTS2 regions		NN of Controlled NUTS3 districts		NN of Controlled LAU2 settlements		Total N of controlled interviews (I) /addresses (A)
	SBS	RRS+RRFE	SBS	RRS+RRFE	SBS	RRS+RRFE	
pl(BY)	-	3	-	18	-	39	96 I
sk(HU)	4	4	5	5	20	20	66 I
ru(LV)	-	6	-	20	-	27	98 A
by(LT)	5	-	5	-	13	-	48I
pl(LT)	-	1	-	6	-	24	144 I
ru(LT)	-	3	-	3	-	23	119 I
by (PL)	-	1	-	3	-	7	49 A
ua(PL)	10	-	13	-	17	-	70 A
lt(RU)	1	-	5	-	-	-	54 I/A
hu(SK)	-	5	-	11	-	35	96 I
hu (UA)	-	1	-	4	-	26	120 I
pl (UA)	2	-	7	-	15	-	132 I

The ENRI-Vis survey had a quality control scheme matching the quality guidelines and the general practice across all the survey agencies of the network. Figure 6 graphically displays the total numbers of internally controlled interviews/addresses as percentage from the total number of valid obtained questionnaires as they were registered in the final compiled dataset for each surveyed population. The numbers show that the maximum of internally controlled interviews has been done in Ukraine and amounts in almost 30% of all valid registered questionnaires for the surveyed Polish and Hungarian minorities. In general, all surveying agencies internally controlled at least 10% of all valid registered interviews for each surveyed minority group.

**Figure 6** The ratio of the exact numbers of internally controlled interviews/addresses as percentage from the total number of valid questionnaires for each sampled population



Part of the internal quality control, each survey agency was responsible to check up the local data before sending it to the central office for centralization. The checkup data included some logical verifications, and in some cases interval checks – e.g., for age, income, etc. All agencies also cross-checked the screening files and the routing slip data. In case of anomalies, each national team was requested to explain any discrepancies discovered.

## Chapter 11. External Quality Control

In order to conceive and document the quality of the ENRI-Vis survey, an external quality control was conducted in each country where the survey took place. The team of external controllers consisted of experts having solid experience in surveying techniques, especially in those applied in ENRI-Vis survey. All experts involved in the external quality control are partners in the ENRI project and have been selected based on the kin spoken language, familiarity with the surveyed environment and geographical diversity. Depending on the number of surveyed ethnic groups, between one and three external controllers were sent to partner countries to cross-check and evaluate the quality of the relevant documentation used in implementing the fieldwork procedures.

Table Q4 shows the general structure of the implementation of the external quality control procedures. The evaluation activities started in the beginning of February 2010, as soon as the fieldwork teams had finished their surveys and had submitted the technical reports and the local data to the coordination team (IHS-Vienna).

**Table Q4** General facts of the implemented external quality control: dates of external control, date of the report being submitted, and the name of external controllers and their institution affiliation

	surveyed ethnic group	External Quality Control		
		dates	submitted reports	external evaluators
1	ru(LV)	15 April 2010	15 April 2010	IHS (N. Waechter) & BSU (O. Ivanyuta)
2	ru(LT)	12-13 April 2010	13 April 2010	IHS (N. Waechter) & BSU (O. Ivanyuta)
3	pl(LT)	12-13 April 2010	13 April 2010	IHS (N. Waechter) & BSU (O. Ivanyuta)
4	by(LT)	12-13 April 2010	13 April 2010	IHS (N. Waechter) & BSU (O. Ivanyuta)
5	ua(PL)	10 March 2010	11 March 2010	MSU (A. Gasparishvili)
6	by(PL)	10 March 2010	11 March 2010	BSU (D. Rotman)
7	hu(UA)	1-6 April 2010	April 2010 (draft)	IHS (A. Chvorostov)
8	pl(UA)	1-6 April 2010	April 2010(draft)	IHS (A. Chvorostov)
9	pl(BY)	12 February 2010	22 February 2010	IHS (A. Chvorostov)
10	hu(SK)	05 February	18 March 2010	IHS (A. Chvorostov, N. Waechter)
11	sk(HU)	22-23 February 2010	02-March 2010	IHS (A. Chvorostov, N. Waechter, V. Cebotari)
12	it(RU)	1-6 April 2010	April 2010(draft)	IHS (A. Chvorostov)

## ***Content of External Quality Control***

External quality control took place on site of the survey agencies. It consisted of several tasks:

- The external peer controllers checked the storage of the questionnaires and the route sheets to make sure anonymity is guaranteed.
- Several questionnaires were selected randomly from the whole storage of questionnaires and the controllers have checked and documented if filled out completely, if anonymity is guaranteed (no contact information on the questionnaires), and how the screening of approached addresses/respondents was documented.
- The quantity and the quality of the route sheets was controlled and documented, above all, to prove if the sampling methods (RRS, BRRS, snowballing) have been applied as planned.
- The external peer controllers inspected the documentation of the internal quality control by checking the signed and archived protocols of the internal quality control.
- The external peer controllers supervised and documented the secondary controlling of the approached survey respondents. 1.2% of all approached respondents had to be called and verified; out of those at least 80% had to be confirmed.
- The quality of the submitted Technical Survey Report (TSR) had to be evaluated and documented.
- The external peer controllers collected at least seven (compulsory) documents for archiving them: printing copy of a screening sheet in all local languages used in this survey; printed copy of an ENRI-VIS questionnaire in all local languages used in this survey; printed copy of cards in all local languages used in this survey; printed copy of survey information leaflet in all local languages used in this survey; printed and signed copy of ENRI-VIS Technical Survey Report in English; copy of signed report on Internal Quality Control; geographical map of survey regions; additional survey documents.

In the process of external quality control, the reporting form of the “External quality control (peer-review) of survey implementation” got filled out. The external peer controllers reported for each task of the control if accepted, rejected, or which improvements needed. Then the survey agencies made and reported their corrections and improvements. Finally, the reporting form got signed by both partners, the survey agency and the peer controller.

Through the process of external quality control, several problems that had occurred during the data collection have been uncovered. They are documented in the chapter "***Reported problems during the survey***" in this report.

## Conclusions and Remarks for the Reader

ENRI-Vis survey was conducted among 12 ethnic minorities in Central and Eastern Europe. Overall, the survey was conducted according to the good practices established in the ENRI-Vis survey manual. Despite good planning, some circumstantial problems forced the survey teams to adjust the initial survey techniques to the existing realities. However, the changes in survey plans were thoroughly documented and approved by the survey experts and the steering committee.

In the process of fieldwork, there were a series of unexpected circumstances which forced survey teams to adjust the surveying techniques to the best possible solutions in accordance to the good practices mentioned in the survey manual. All regional units planned to be covered were successfully surveyed. Some minor adjustments in terms of regional coverage have been undertaken, yet they were thoroughly documented and added in the reporting materials.

Overall, all sample sizes were covered. In terms of the applied surveying techniques, in the majority of cases they were respected as were posted in the survey manual. Two exceptions were documented when surveying Poles in Belarus and Slovaks in Hungary. In the first case, the wide dispersion of the Polish minority made impossible continuing with the RRS and the team was forced to apply BRRS. In the second case, the missing pool of the male rural Slovakian minority, forced the Hungarian team to rely on some snowballing chains in fulfilling the sampling quota.

The ENRI-Vis survey has mainly been conducted in the period between November 2009 and February 2010. Some remaining surveying samples were gathered till the end of April due to logistical and geographical circumstances.

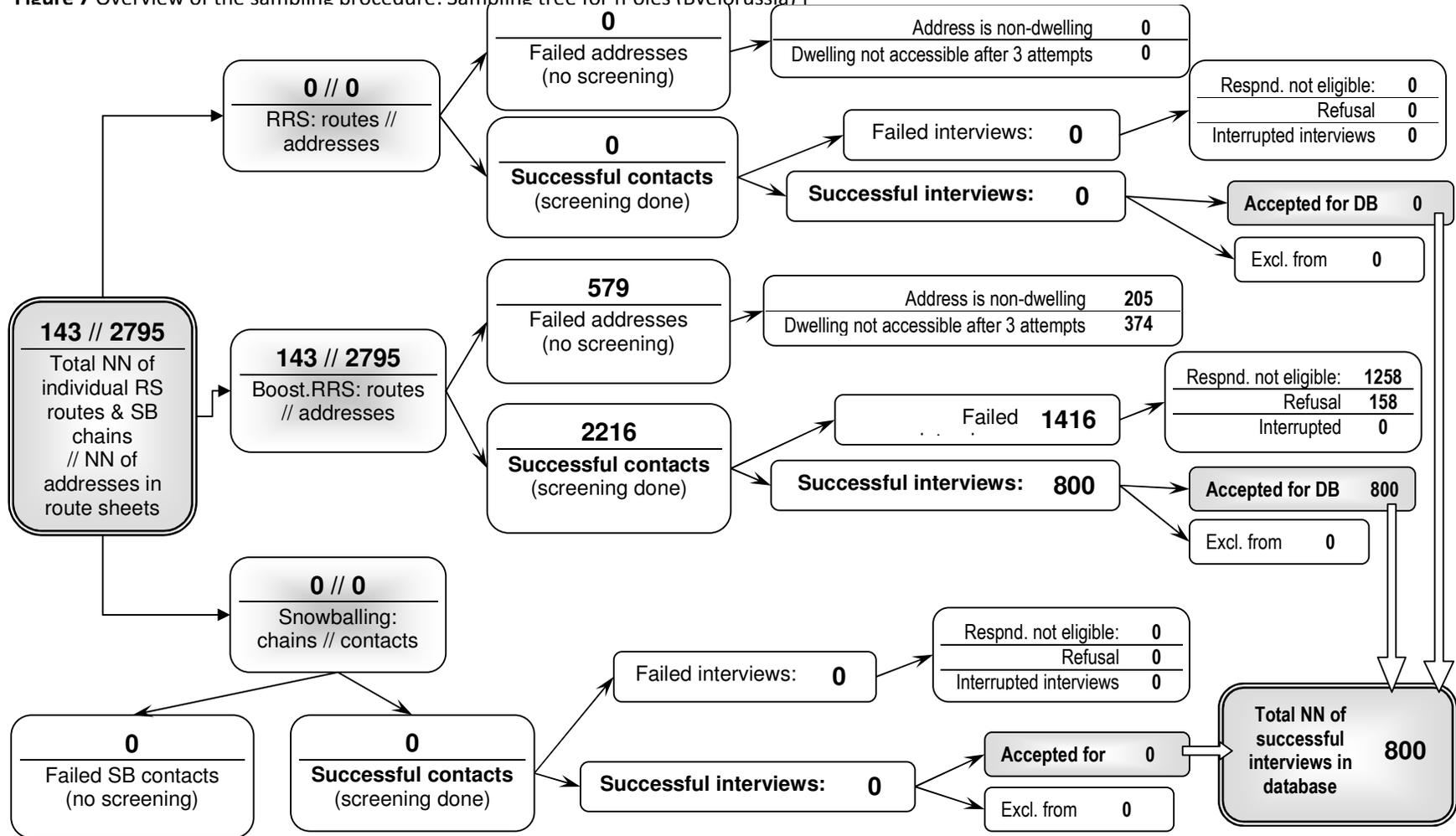
Overall, the ENRI-Vis fieldwork has been conducted in 6 different languages. No particular difficulties were reported in terms of questionnaire misperception and difficulties in registering the responses. Yet, in some cases the refusal rate among the approached respondents was quite high. This relates to the character of the conducted survey which targeted specific minorities which raised feelings of suspicion among certain populations. In some other sampled populations, the demographic proportions (age, education, gender) were difficult to be achieved due to the socio-demographic realities of the sampled units (rural, ageing minority population, low education).

In the aftermath of the fieldwork, a series of the internal and external controlling procedures have been undertaken to ensure the quality of the obtained data. No substantial mismatches were identified and the unified ENRI-Vis data has been accepted by the steering committee and by the panel of experts at the ENRI meeting in Yalta (September 2010).

# Annexes

## Annex F

Figure 7 Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Poles (Bvelorussia) 1



**Figure 8** Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Byelorussians (Poland) ]

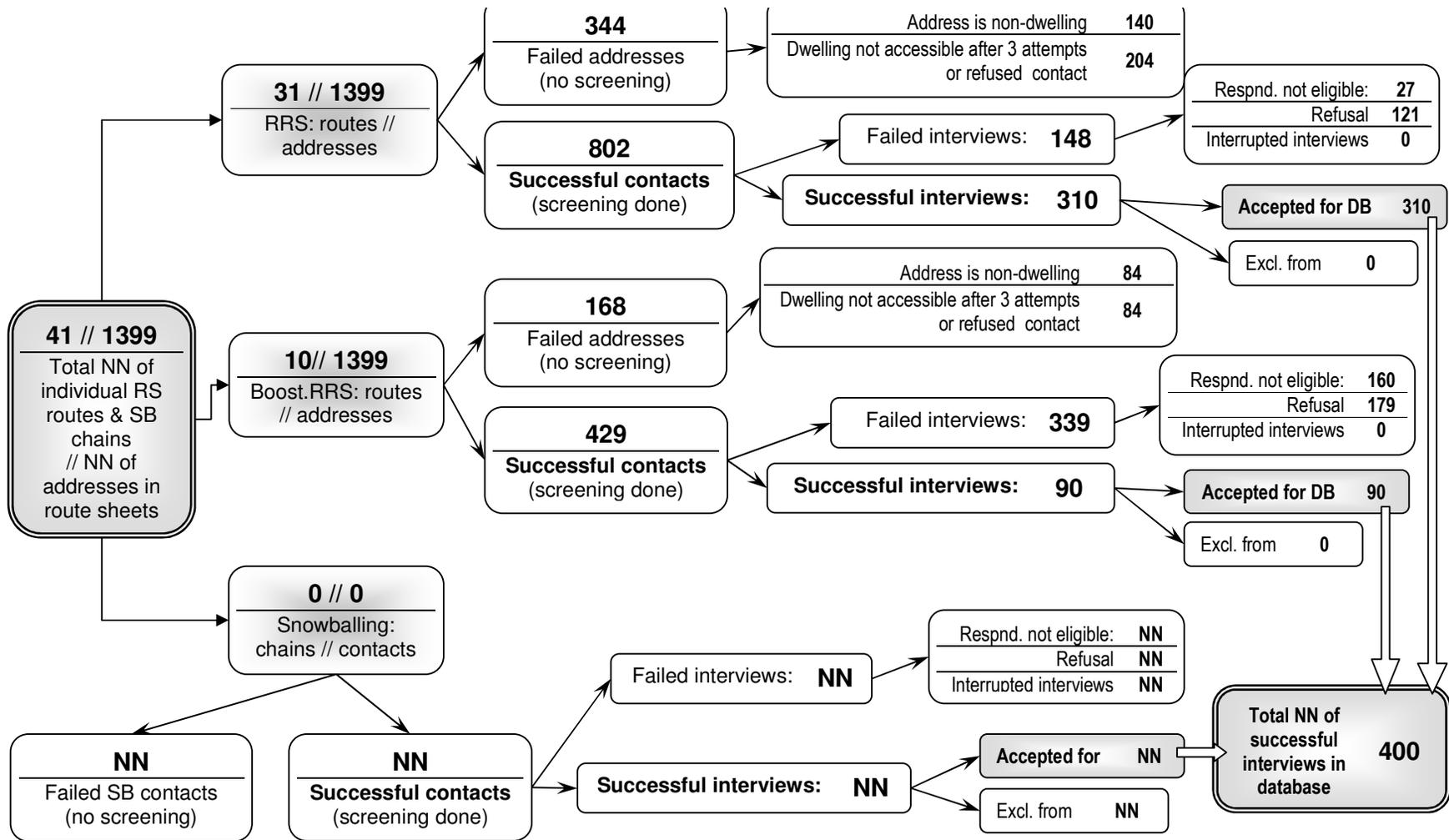
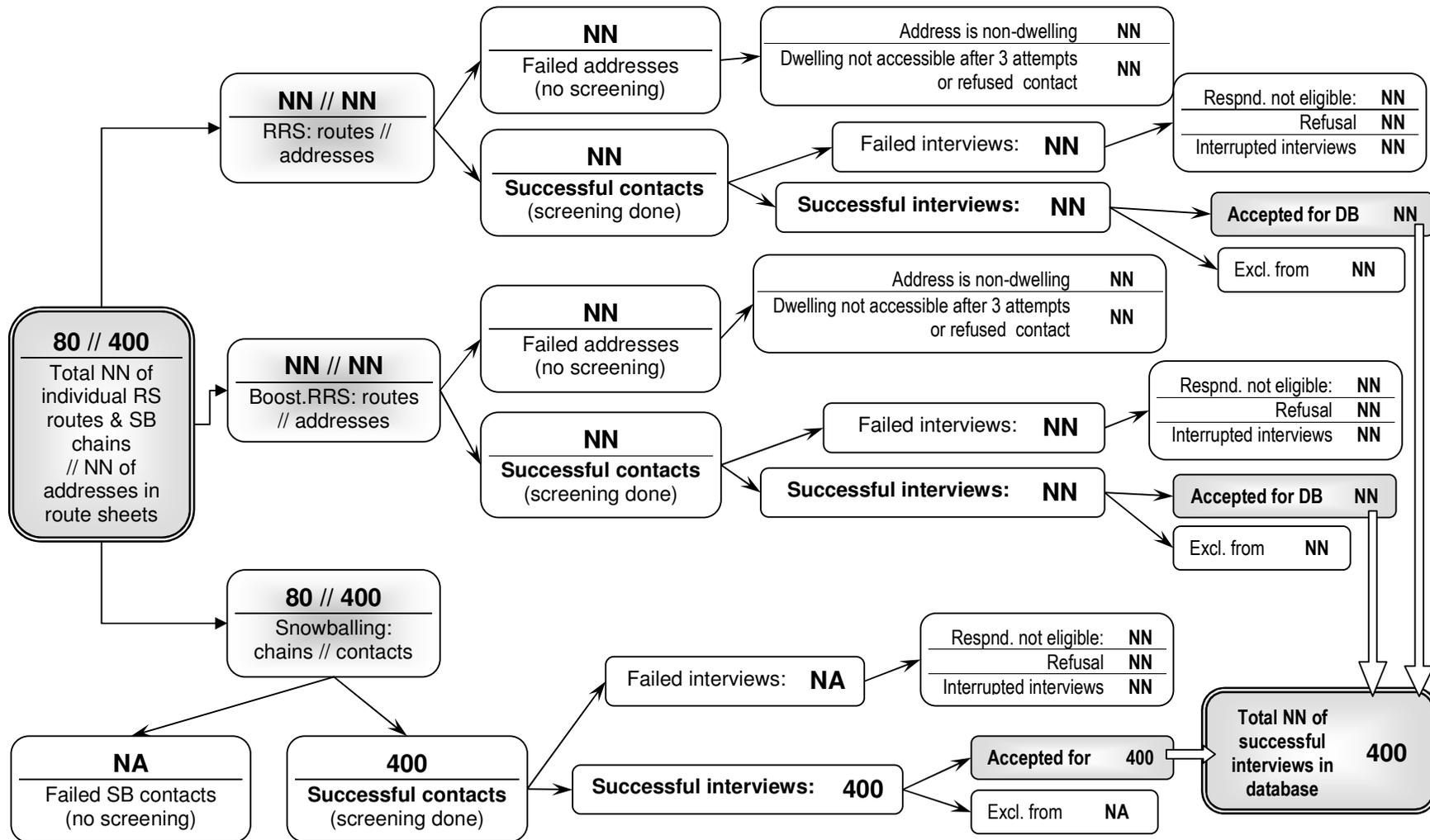
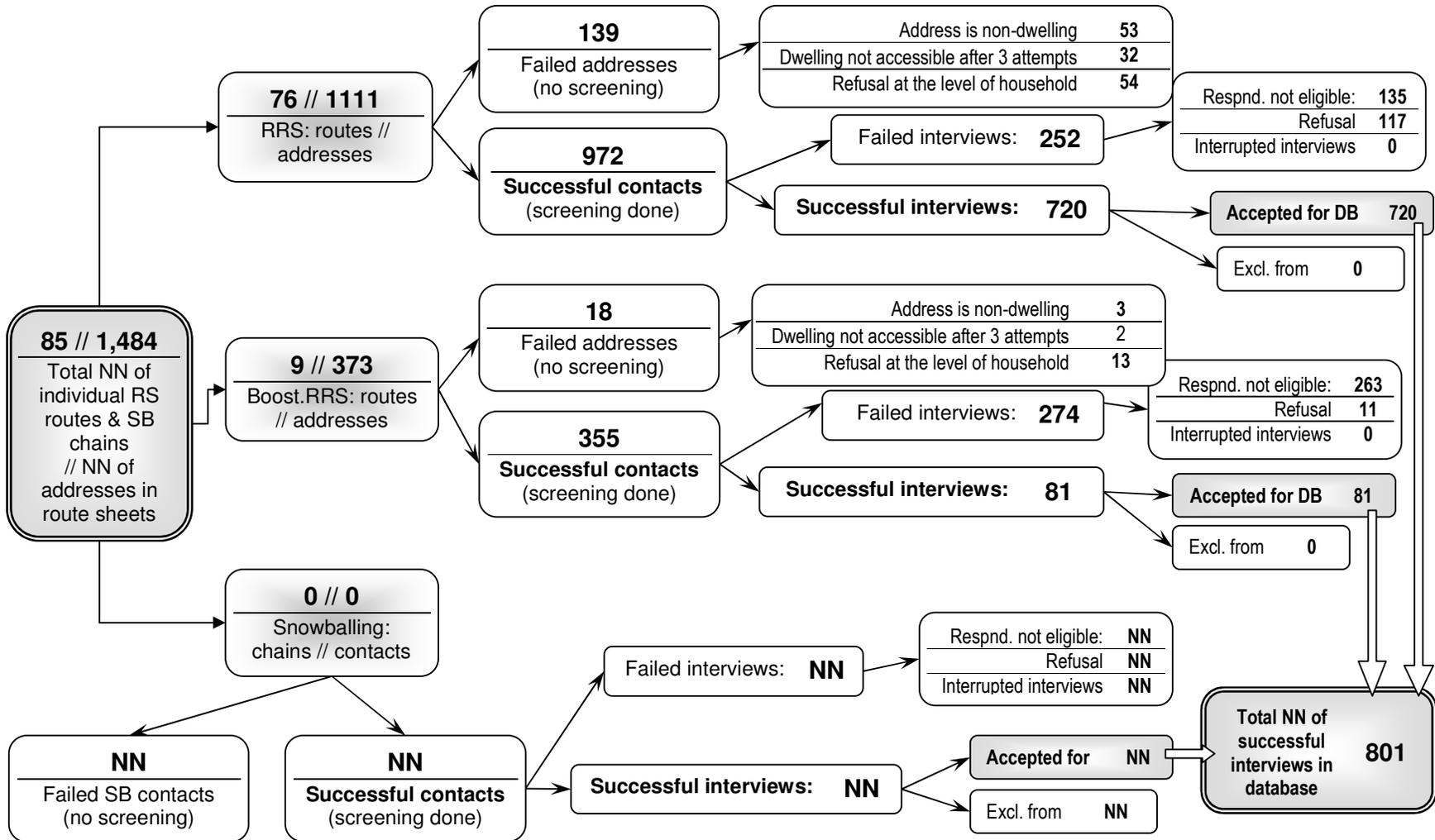


Figure 9 Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Ukrainians (Poland) ]



**Figure 10** Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Hungarians (Slovakia) ]



**Figure 11** Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Poles (Lithuania)]

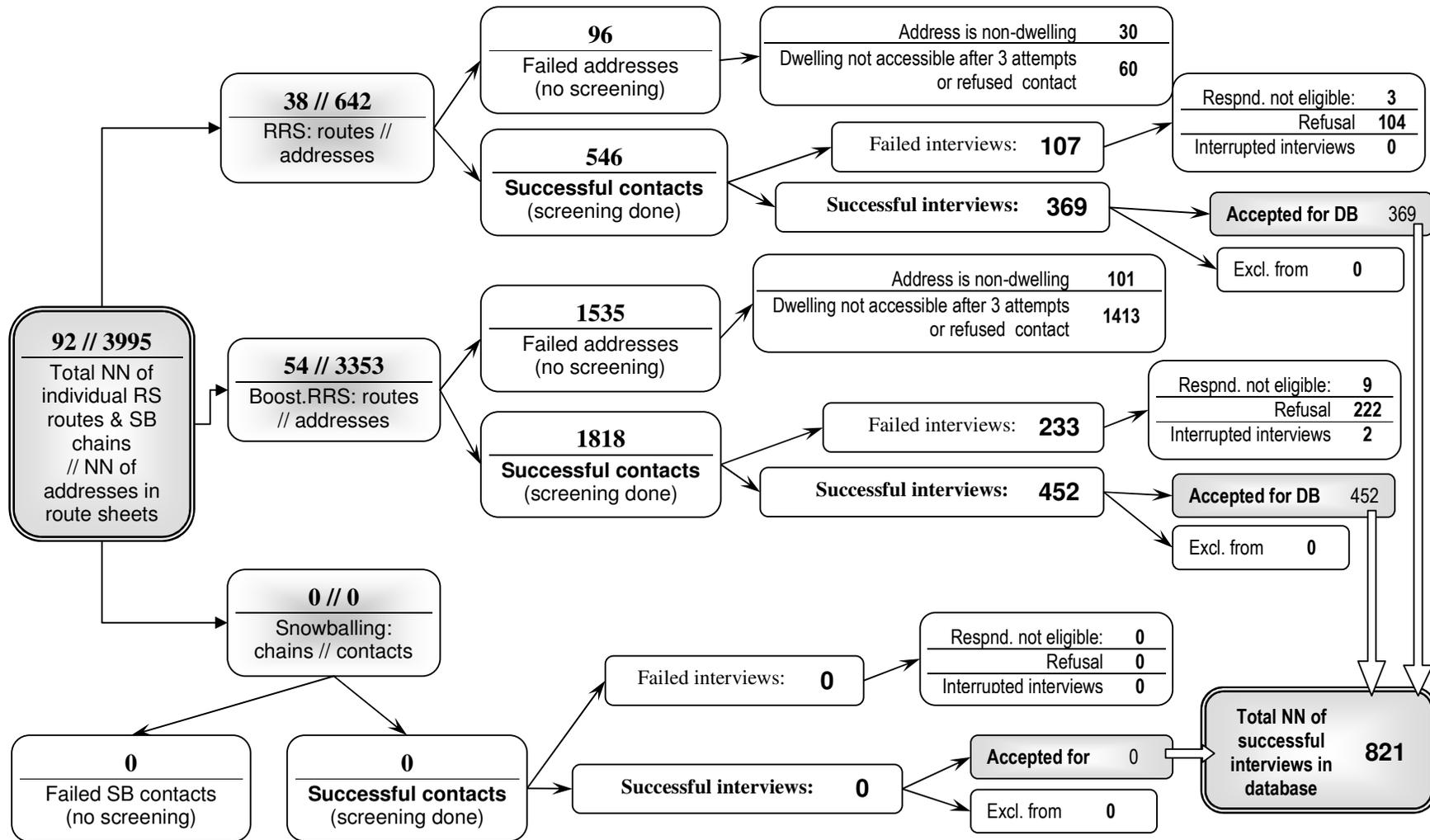
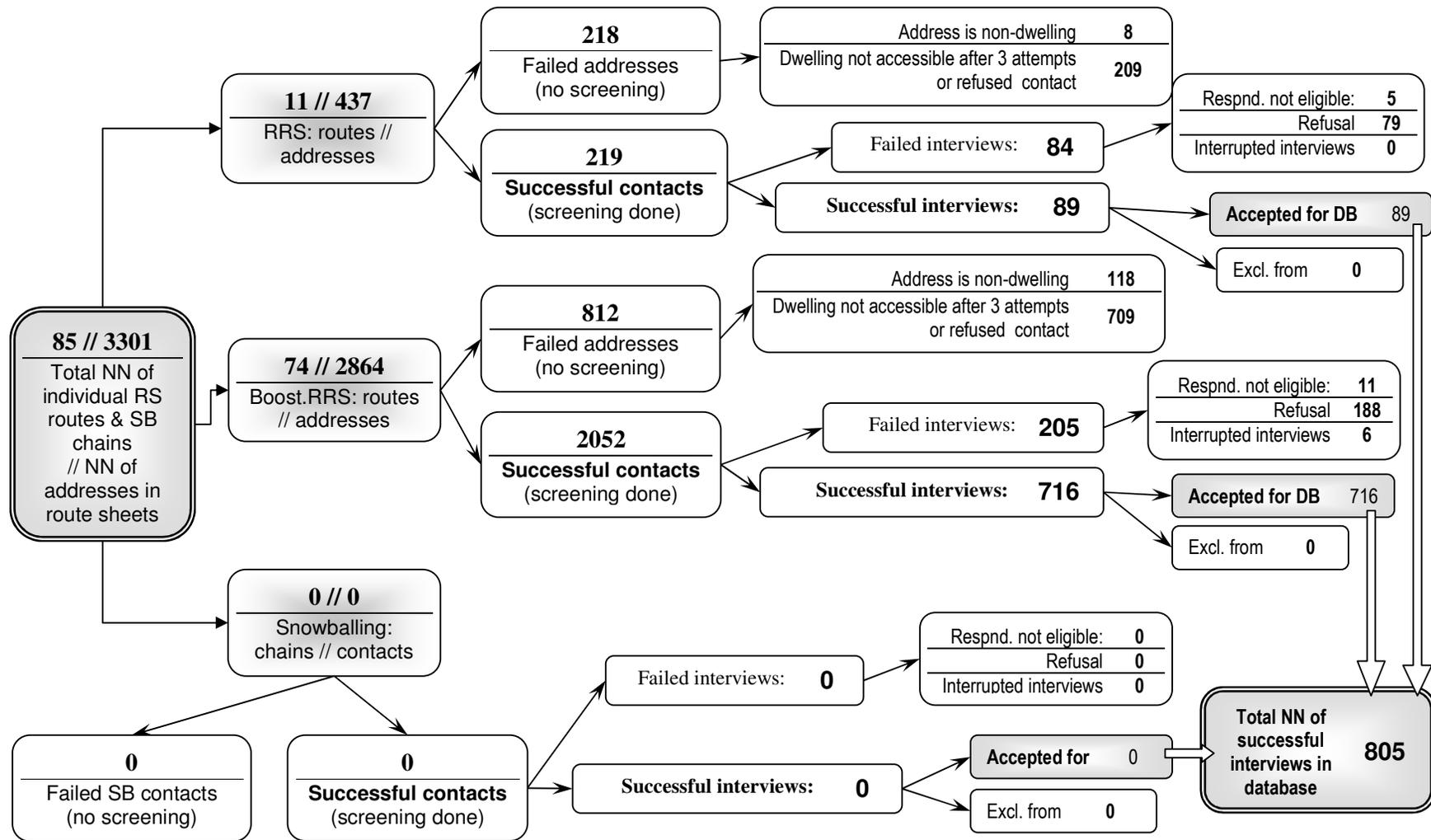
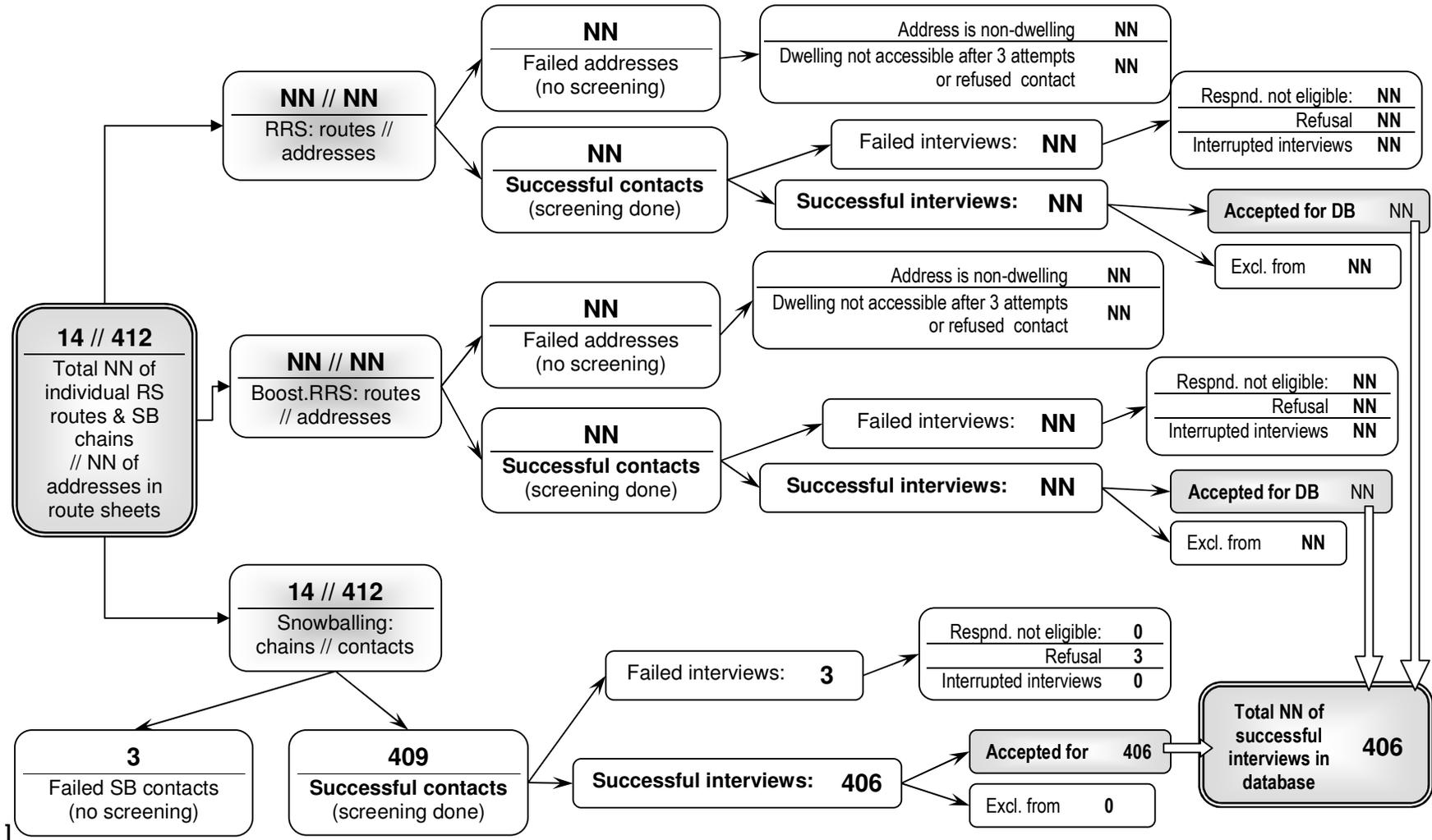


Figure 12 Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Russians (Lithuania) ]

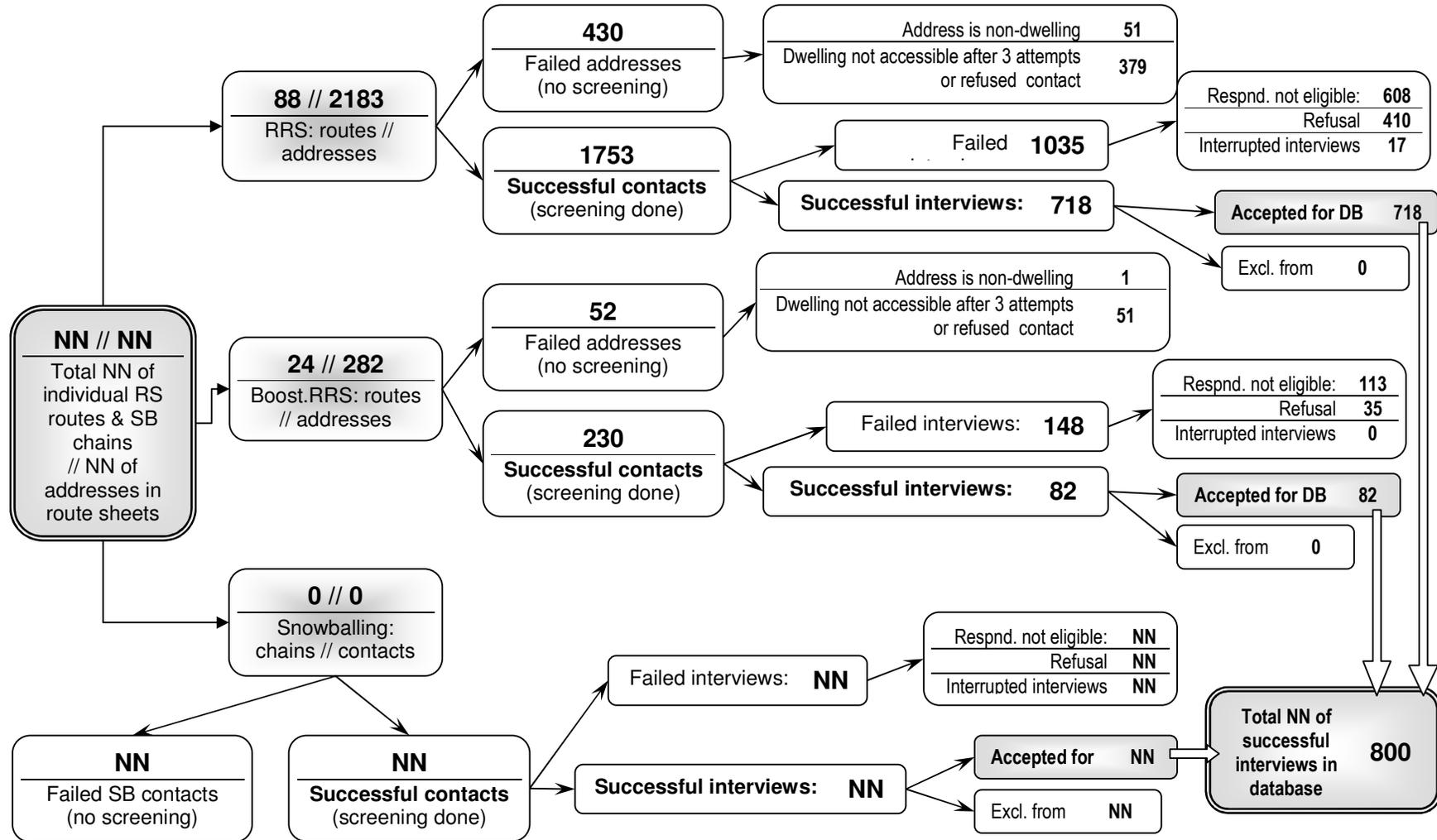


**Figure 13** Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Lithuanians (Russia - Kaliningrad)]

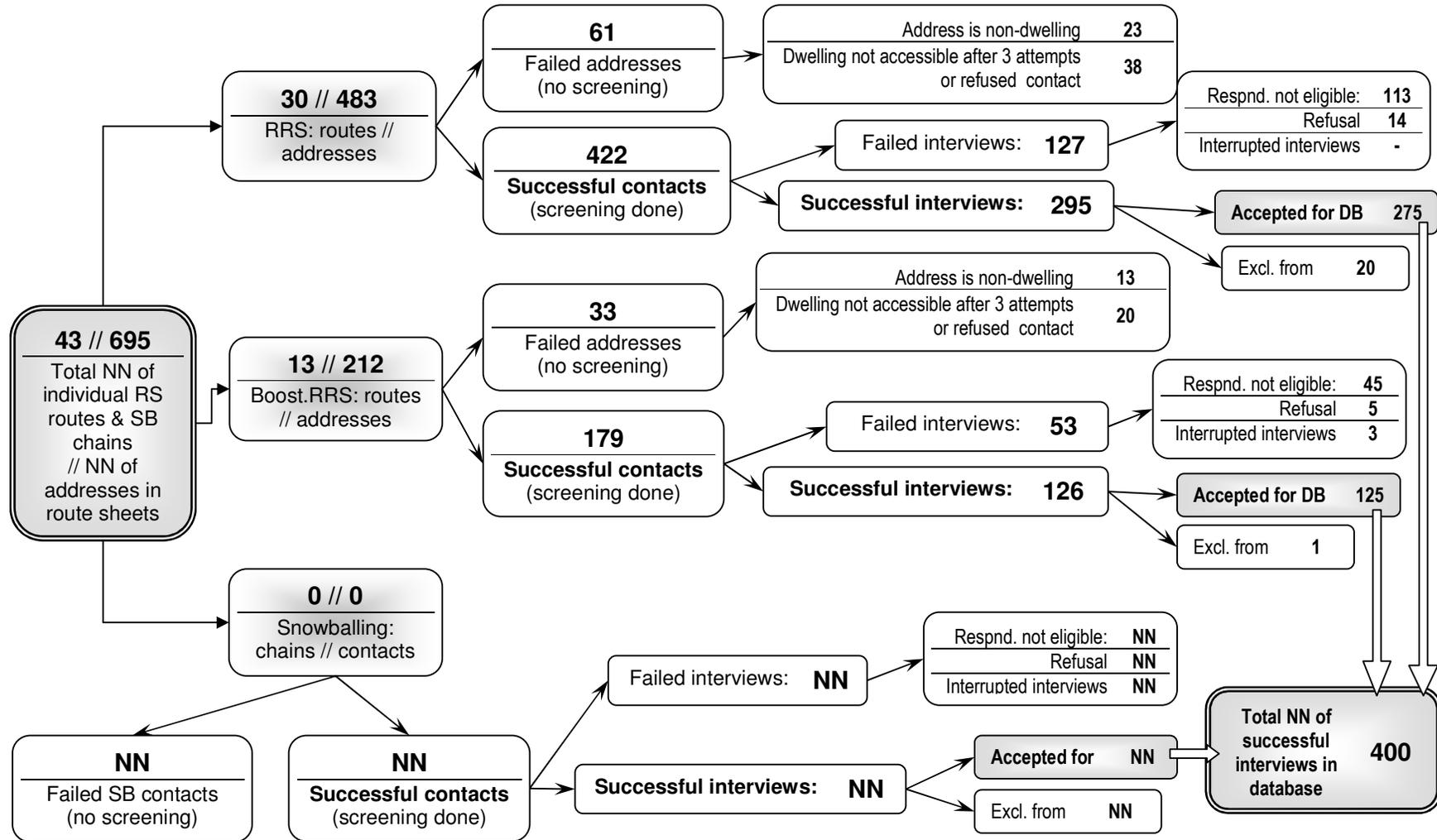




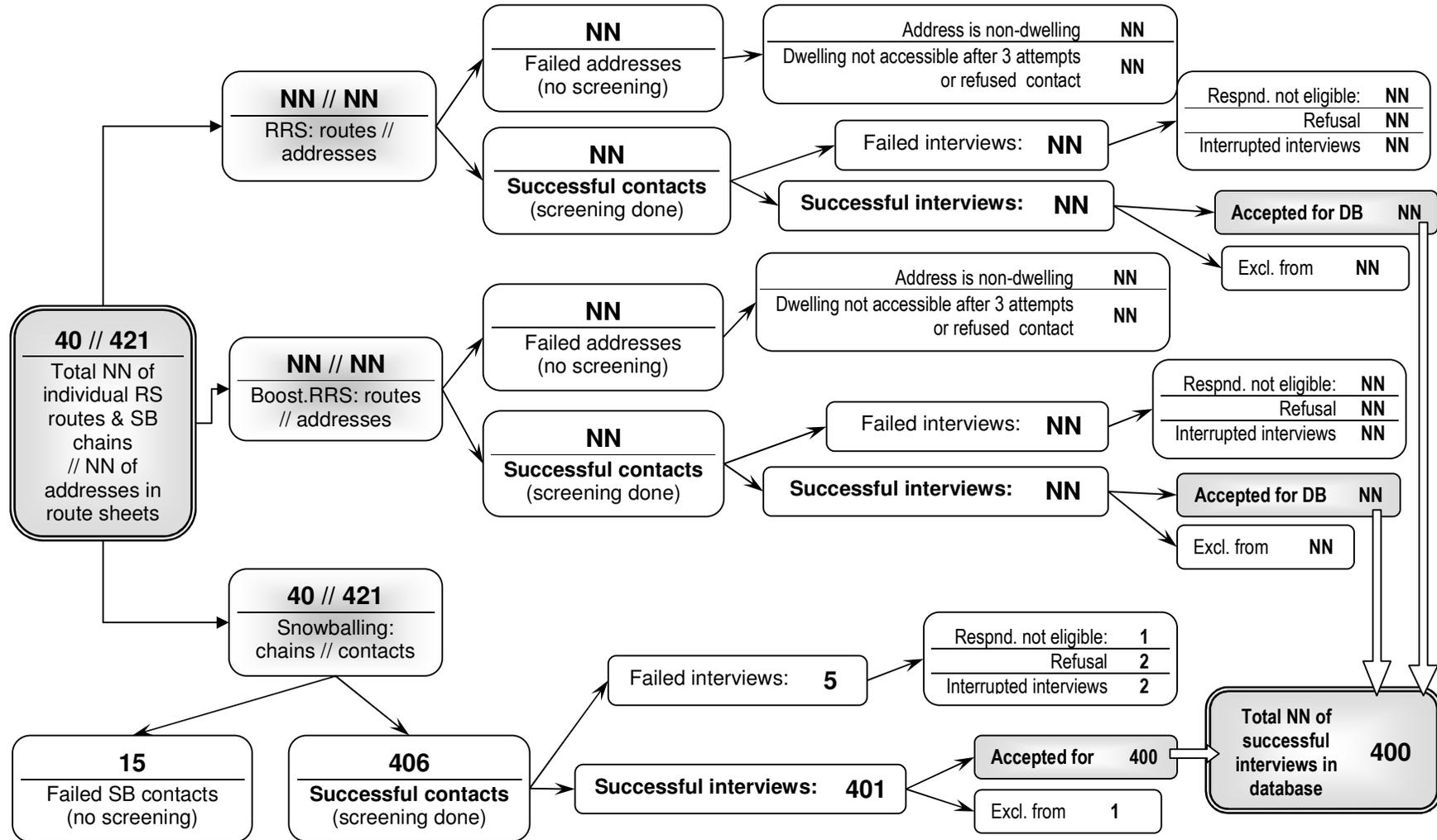
**Figure 15** Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Russians (Latvia)]



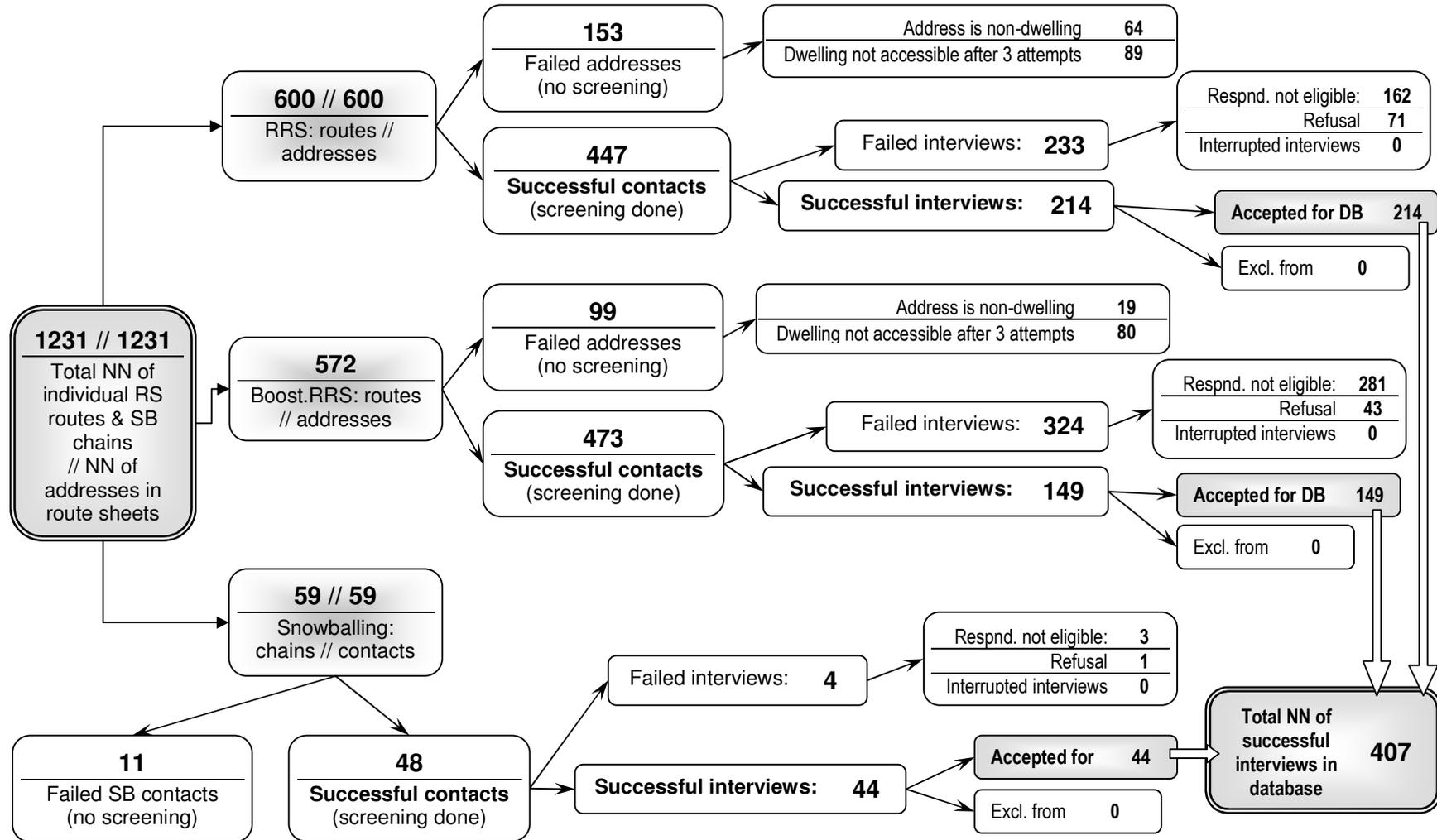
**Figure 16** Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Hungarians (Ukraine)]



**Figure 17** Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Poles (Ukraine)]



**Figure 18** Overview of the sampling procedure: Sampling tree for [Slovaks (Hungary)]



## Annex X

**Table XI** Russian Minority in Latvia. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes

Region	Area	Population	Minority Ethnic Population	Proportion	Distribution	Sampling Method	Target Sample Size	Gross Sample Size
<b>Latvia</b>		<b>2.377.383</b>	<b>703.243</b>	<b>29,6%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>4508</b>
Kurzeme	Liepāja	89.448	31.311	35,00%	4,45%	RRS	37	176
	Ventspils	43.928	14.042	31,97%	2,00%	RRS	17	86
Latgale	Daugavpils	115.265	63.651	55,22%	9,05%	RRS	75	226
	Rēzekne	39.233	19.873	50,65%	2,83%	RRS	23	77
	Balvu rajons	30.624	5.982	19,53%	0,85%	BRRS	7	60
	Daugavpils rajons	42.758	16.252	38,01%	2,31%	RRS	19	84
	Krāslavas rajons	36.836	8.970	24,35%	1,28%	BRRS	11	72
	Ludzas rajons	35.125	12.690	36,13%	1,80%	RRS	15	69
	Preiļu rajons	41.735	11.264	26,99%	1,60%	BRRS	13	82
	Rēzekne rajons	43.090	16.786	38,96%	2,39%	RRS	20	85
Rīga		764.329	335.431	43,89%	47,70%	RRS	395	1502
Pierīga	Jurmala	55.718	20.668	37,09%	2,94%	RRS	24	109
	Ogres rajons	63.064	9.973	15,81%	1,42%	BRRS	12	124
	Rīgas rajons	144.346	35.988	24,93%	5,12%	BRRS	42	284
Vidzeme	Alūksnes rajons	26.422	3.650	13,81%	0,52%	BRRS	4	52
	Gulbenes rajons	28.194	3.332	11,82%	0,47%	BRRS	4	55
	Valkas rajons	34.317	4.419	12,88%	0,63%	BRRS	5	67
	Valmieras rajons	60.390	6.762	11,20%	0,96%	BRRS	8	119
Zemgale	Jelgava	63.652	20.664	32,46%	2,94%	RRS	24	125
	Aizkraukles rajons	41.968	6.138	14,63%	0,87%	BRRS	7	82
	Bauskas rajons	53.197	5.995	11,27%	0,85%	BRRS	7	105
	Dobeles rajons	40.246	4.932	12,25%	0,70%	BRRS	6	79
	Jelgavas rajons	37.371	6.957	18,62%	0,99%	BRRS	8	73
	Jēkabpils rajons	56.348	12.881	22,86%	1,83%	BRRS	15	111
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>1.987.604</b>	<b>678.611</b>	<b>34,14%</b>	<b>96,50%</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>3905</b>

**Table X2** Hungarian Minority in Slovak Republic. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

<b>Region Area</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Minority Ethnic Population</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Sampling Method</b>	<b>Target Sample Size</b>	<b>Gross Sample Size</b>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	<b>5.397.637</b>	<b>514.235</b>	<b>9,50%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>14.035</b>
Bratislavsky kraj							
Okres Senec	57.271	10.510	18,40%	2,0%	BRRS	18	161
Trnavsky kraj							
Okres Dunajská Streda	115.399	93.737	81,23%	18,2%	RSS	158	325
Okres Galanta	94.995	36.174	38,08%	7,0%	RSS	61	268
Nitriansky kraj							
Okres Komárno	106.876	73.992	69,23%	14,4%	RSS	125	301
Okres Levice	118.343	32.101	27,13%	6,2%	BRRS	54	333
Okres Nové Zámky	147.203	55.915	37,98%	10,9%	RSS	95	415
Okres Šaľa	54.095	18.793	34,74%	3,7%	RSS	32	152
Banskobystrický kraj							
Okres Lučenec	73.257	20.240	27,63%	3,9%	BRRS	34	206
Okres Revúca	40.537	8.831	21,79%	1,7%	BRRS	15	114
Okres Rimavská Sobota	82.460	34.538	41,88%	6,7%	RSS	58	232
Okres Veľký Krtíš	46.173	12.427	26,91%	2,4%	BRRS	21	130
Košický kraj							
Okres Košice - okolie	111.888	14.071	12,58%	2,7%	BRRS	24	315
Okres Michalovce	109.626	12.958	11,82%	2,5%	BRRS	22	309
Okres Rožňava	61.988	18.693	30,16%	3,6%	RSS	32	175
Okres Trebišov	104.755	30.261	28,89%	5,9%	BRRS	51	295
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>1.324.866</b>	<b>473.241</b>	<b>35,72</b>	<b>92,0%</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>3.732</b>

**Table X3** Polish Minority in Belarus. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

Region	Area	Population	Minority Ethnic Population	Proportion	Distribution	Sampling Method	Target Sample Size	Gross Sample Size
<b>Belarus</b>		<b>10.172.103</b>	<b>396.712</b>	<b>3,90%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>34.188</b>
Grodno Voblast								
	Berestovitsky	21.311	5.081	23,8%	1,3%	BRRS	13	91
	Volkovyssky	84.816	23.894	28,2%	6,0%	BRRS	61	362
	Voronovsky	37.621	31.212	83,0%	7,9%	RRS	80	161
	Grodnensky	68.053	27.296	40,1%	6,9%	RRS	70	291
	Grodno	301.622	66.787	22,1%	16,8%	BRRS	171	1.291
	Dyatlovsky	38.312	5.200	13,6%	1,3%	BRRS	13	163
	Zel'vensky	26.000	6.650	25,6%	1,7%	BRRS	17	111
	Iv'evsky	37.549	9.255	24,6%	2,3%	BRRS	24	161
	Lidsky rural area	46.837	19.738	42,1%	5,0%	RRS	51	200
	Lida city	100.714	38.571	38,3%	9,7%	RRS	99	430
	Mostovsky	41.491	8.834	21,3%	2,2%	BRRS	23	177
	Ostrovetsky	29.485	3.062	10,4%	0,8%	BRRS	8	126
	Oshmyansky	37.331	4.432	11,9%	1,1%	BRRS	11	159
	Svislochsky	25.958	5.445	21,0%	1,4%	BRRS	14	111
	Tschuchinsky	61.518	31.072	50,6%	7,8%	RRS	80	262
Minsk Voblast								
	Volozhinsky*	47.466	5.139	10,8%	1,3%	BRRS	13	203
	Stolbtsovsky*	47.653	11.148	23,4%	2,8%	BRRS	29	204
Vitebsk Voblast								
	Braslavsky	36.123	9.201	25,5%	2,3%	BRRS	24	154
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>1.053.737</b>	<b>312.017</b>	<b>29,6%</b>	<b>78,7%</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>4.658</b>

\*See Technical Report pl(BY)

**Table X4** Polish Minority in Lithuania. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

<b>Region Area</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Minority Ethnic Population</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Sampling Method</b>	<b>Target Sample Size</b>	<b>Gross Sample Size</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>3.483.972</b>	<b>234.989</b>	<b>6,7%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>19.768</b>
Vilniaus apskritis							
Šalčininkų rajono savivaldybė	39.282	31.223	79,5%	13,3%	RRS	117	245
Širvintų rajono savivaldybė	20.207	2.019	10,0%	0,9%	BRRS	8	126
Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė	33.135	9.089	27,4%	3,9%	BRRS	34	207
Trakų rajono savivaldybė	37.376	12.403	33,2%	5,3%	RRS	46	233
Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė	553.904	104.446	18,9%	44,4%	BRRS	391	3.459
Vilniaus rajono savivaldybė	88.586	54.322	61,3%	23,1%	RRS	204	553
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>772.490</b>	<b>213.502</b>	<b>27,6%</b>	<b>90,9%</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>4.824</b>

**Table X5** Russian Minority in Lithuania. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

<b>Region Area</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Minority Ethnic Population</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Sampling Method</b>	<b>Target Sample Size</b>	<b>Gross Sample Size</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>3.483.972</b>	<b>219.839</b>	<b>6,31%</b>	<b>100,00%</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>21.130</b>
Klaipėdos apskritis							
Klaipėdos miesto savivaldybė	192.954	41.110	21,31%	18,70%	BRRS	237	1.855
Utenos apskritis							
Visagino savivaldybė	29.544	15.491	52,43%	7,05%	RRS	89	284
Vilniaus apskritis							
Švenčionių rajono savivaldybė	33.135	4.392	13,25%	2,00%	BRRS	25	319
Vilniaus miesto savivaldybė	553.904	77.698	14,03%	35,34%	BRRS	448	5.325
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>809.537</b>	<b>138.691</b>	<b>17,13%</b>	<b>63,09%</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>7.783</b>

*Table X6* Hungarian Minority in Ukraine. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

<b>Region Area</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Minority Ethnic Population</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Sampling Method</b>	<b>Target Sample Size</b>	<b>Gross Sample Size</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>		<b>156.566</b>	<b>0,30%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>222.222</b>
Zakarpattia Oblast							
Berehivskyi Raion	54.039	41.200	76,10%	26,60%	RRS	136	297
Mukachivskyi Raion	101.400	12.900	12,70%	8,30%	BRRS	42	555
Uzhorodskyi Raion	74.400	24.800	33,40%	15,80%	RRS	81	402
Vynohradivskyi Raion	118.000	30.900	26,20%	19,80%	BRRS	101	642
Berehove City	26.611	12.800	48,10%	8,00%	RRS	41	141
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>374.450</b>	<b>122.600</b>	<b>32,74%</b>	<b>78,30%</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>2.037</b>

**Table X7** Polish Minority in Ukraine. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

Region	Area	Entry through...			Total
		Authorities	NGOs/Media	Church/other	
Lviv		20	20	20	60
Mostys'ka Raion	Sokolya	8	8	7	23
	Khrukhenychy	8	8	7	23
	Mostys'ka City	8	8	8	24
Sambir	Sadkovychy	8	8	7	23
	Tchaykovychy	8	8	7	23
	Sambir City	8	8	8	24
Zhytomyr Chudniv	Chudniv	8	8	7	23
	Turchynovka	8	8	7	23
	Karpovtsy	8	8	8	24
Berdychiv	Berdychiv City	8	8	7	23
	Gryshkivtsy	8	8	7	23
	Terehove	8	8	8	24
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>134</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>400</b>

Notes: No random sample scheduled. The Polish minority in Ukraine does not exceed 10% of the total population in any locality/area according to official population statistics.

**Table X8** Belarusian Minority in Poland. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

Region	Area	Population	Minority Ethnic Population	Proportion	Distribution	Sampling Method	Target Sample Size	Gross Sample Size
<b>Poland</b>		<b>38.115.000</b>	<b>47.640</b>	<b>0,12%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>533.375</b>
Podlaskie -Lonzynski								
	Bielski	61.613	12.198	19,80%	25,03%	BRRS	153	1.290
	Hajnowski	50.222	19.640	39,11%	40,30%	RRS	247	1.052
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>111.835</b>	<b>31.838</b>	<b>28,47%</b>	<b>65,33%</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>2.342</b>

**Table X9** Belarusian Minority in Lithuania. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

Region	Area	Entry through...			Total
		Authorities	NGOs/Media	Church/other	
Vilniaus	Apskritis	39	22	56	117
Klaipeda	Klaipeda	-	33	-	33
Visaginas	Visaginas	-	75	23	98
Švenčionys	Švenčionys	25	46	15	86
Šalčininkai	Šalčininkai	-	40	26	66
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>400</b>

Notes: No random sample scheduled. The Belarusian minority in Lithuania does not exceed 10% of the total population in any locality/area according to official population statistics.

*Table X10* Slovak Minority in Hungary. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

Region	Area	Population	Minority Ethnic Population	Proportion	Distribution	Sampling Method	Target Sample Size	Gross Sample Size
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>10.031.000</b>	<b>17.693</b>	<b>0,18%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>377.965</b>
<b>Pest</b>								
	Galgagyörk	1.062	158	14,88%	0,89%	BRRS	8	94
	Pilisszántó / Santov	2.120	416	19,62%	2,35%	BRRS	22	187
	Pilisszentkereszt / Mlynky	2.170	1.185	54,61%	6,70%	RRS	63	191
<b>Komárom-Esztergom</b>								
	Piliscsév / Čív	2.314	1.059	45,76%	5,99%	RRS	56	204
	Sárisáp	2.918	405	13,88%	2,29%	BRRS	21	257
	Tardos	1.629	255	15,65%	1,44%	BRRS	13	144
<b>Nógrád</b>								
	Bánk	678	134	19,76%	0,76%	BRRS	7	60
	Bér	436	68	15,60%	0,38%	BRRS	4	38
	Erdőkürt / Kirt'	611	185	30,28%	1,05%	RRS	10	54
	Felsőpetény / Horné Pet'any	766	274	35,77%	1,55%	RRS	14	68
	Galgaguta	738	145	19,65%	0,82%	BRRS	8	65
	Lucfalva / Lucina	615	163	26,50%	0,92%	BRRS	9	54
	Ősagárd	353	84	23,80%	0,47%	BRRS	4	31
	Sámsonháza / Šamšon	308	122	39,61%	0,69%	RRS	6	27
	Terény / Terany	428	53	12,38%	0,30%	BRRS	3	38
	Vanyarc / Veňarec	1.384	147	10,62%	0,83%	BRRS	8	122
<b>Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén</b>								
	Bükkszentkereszt	1.274	259	20,33%	1,46%	BRRS	14	112
	Répáshuta / Répáska Huta	551	268	48,64%	1,51%	RRS	14	49
	Vágáshuta	84	16	19,05%	0,09%	BRRS	1	7
<b>Csongrád</b>								
	Csabaszabadi	391	58	14,83%	0,33%	BRRS	3	34
	Kardos	793	345	43,51%	1,95%	RRS	18	70
	Kétsoprony	1.559	413	26,49%	2,33%	BRRS	22	137
	Örménykút	526	191	36,31%	1,08%	RRS	10	46
	Tótkomlós / Slovenský Komlós	6.547	1.159	17,70%	6,55%	BRRS	61	577
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>24.903</b>	<b>7.562</b>	<b>30,37%</b>	<b>42,74%</b>		<b>400</b>	<b>2.667</b>

**Table XII** Ukrainian Minority in Poland. PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

Region	Area	Entry through...			Total
		Authorities	NGOs/Media	Church/other	
Mazowieckie	Warszawa				30
Dolnośląskie	Wrocław				10
Lubelskie	Lublin				10
Lubuskie	Gorzów				5
	Wielkopolski				
Łódzkie	Łódź				10
Małopolskie	Kraków				10
Podkarpackie	Rzeszów				5
	sanocki				25
	Przemyśl				30
Podlaskie	Białystok				10
Pomorskie	Gdańsk				10
Świętokrzyskie	Kielce				5
Warmińsko- mazurskie	Olsztyn				20
	bartoszycki				65
	braniewski				45
	giżycki				25
	gołdapski				25
Wielkopolskie	Poznań				5
Zachodniopomorskie	Szczecin				10
	szczecinecki				25
	Koszalin				20
					<b>400</b>

Notes: No random sample scheduled. The Ukrainian minority in Poland does not exceed 10% of the total population in any locality/area according to official population statistics.

**Table X12** Lithuanian Minority in Russia (Kaliningrad). PSU, Sampling Methods and Sample Sizes.

Region	Area	Entry through...			Total
		Authorities	NGOs/Media	Church/other	
Kaliningrad	Kaliningrad city	37	37	36	110
Sovetsk	Sovetsk city	27	27	26	80
Krasnoznamensky Rayon	Regional centre	4	3	3	10
	1 <sup>st</sup> rural area	7	7	6	20
	2 <sup>nd</sup> rural area	7	7	6	20
Nemanskij Rayon	Regional centre	7	7	6	20
	1 <sup>st</sup> rural area	10	10	10	30
	2 <sup>nd</sup> rural area	10	10	10	30
Slavskij Rayon	Regional centre	4	3	3	10
	1 <sup>st</sup> rural area	14	13	13	40
	2 <sup>nd</sup> rural area	10	10	10	30
<b>Total Sample</b>		<b>137</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>400</b>

Notes: No random sample scheduled. The Lithuanian minority in Russia/Kaliningrad does not exceed 10% of the total population in any locality/area according to official population statistics.

## Appendix Y

### Russian Minority in Latvia

*Table Y1* Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Russian Minority in Latvia

Contacts	Response Rates		
	1: Conservative	2: neutral	3: favourable
<b>RANDOM</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	2183	2183	2183
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	51	51	51
<i>Dwellings</i>	2132	2132	2132
<i>Successful contacts</i>	1753	1753	1753
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	608	608	608
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0,653	0,653	0,653
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
No contacts	0	66	190
Refusal (household)	0	66	191
<i>Non-eligible</i>	608	740	989
<i>Eligible</i>	1524	1392	1143
<b>Successful interviews</b>	718	718	718
<b>Response rate</b>	0,47	0,52	0,63
<b>BOOST</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	282	282	282
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	1	1	1
<i>Dwellings</i>	281	281	281
<i>Successful contacts</i>	230	230	230
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	113	113	113
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0,509	0,509	0,509
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
no contacts	0	12	25
Refusal (household)	0	13	26
<i>Non-eligible</i>	113	138	164
<i>Eligible</i>	168	143	117
<b>Successful interviews</b>	82	82	82
<b>Response rate</b>	0,49	0,57	0,70
<b>TOTAL (RANDOM+BOOST)</b>			
RANDOM weight	1524	1392	1143
BOOST weight	168	143	117
Total weight	1692	1535	1260
<b>Total response rate</b>	0,47	0,52	0,63

## Hungarian Minority in Slovak Republic

Table Y2 Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Hungarian Minority in Slovak Republic

Contacts	Response Rates		
	1: Conservative	2: neutral	3: favourable
<b>RANDOM ROUTE SAMPLE</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	1111	1111	1111
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	53	53	53
<i>Dwellings</i>	1058	1058	1058
<i>Successful contacts</i>	972	972	972
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	135	135	135
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0,861	0,861	0,861
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
No contacts	0	4	32
Refusal (household)	0	8	54
<i>Non-eligible</i>	135	147	221
<i>Eligible</i>	923	911	837
<b>Successful interviews</b>	720	720	720
<b>Response rate</b>	0,78	0,79	0,86
<b>BOOSTED RANDOM ROUTE SAMPLE</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	373	373	373
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	3	3	3
<i>Dwellings</i>	370	370	370
<i>Successful contacts</i>	355	355	355
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	263	263	263
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0,259	0,259	0,259
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
no contacts	0	1	2
Refusal (household)	0	10	13
<i>Non-eligible</i>	263	274	278
<i>Eligible</i>	107	96	92
<b>Successful interviews</b>	81	81	81
<b>Response rate</b>	0,76	0,84	0,88
<b>TOTAL (RANDOM+BOOST)</b>			
RANDOM weight	923	911	837
BOOST weight	107	96	92
Total weight	1030	1007	929
<b>TOTAL RESPONSE RATE</b>	0,78	0,80	0,86

## Polish Minority in Belarus

*Table Y3* Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Polish Minority in Belarus

<b>Contacts</b>	<b>Response Rates</b>		
	<b>1: Conservative</b>	<b>2: neutral</b>	<b>3: favourable</b>
<b>BOOST</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	2795	2795	2795
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	205	205	205
<i>Dwellings</i>	2590	2590	2590
<b>Successful contacts</b>	2216	2216	2216
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	1258	1258	1258
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0,432	0,432	0,432
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
no contacts	0	106	187
Refusal (household)	0	106	187
<i>Non-eligible</i>	1258	1470	1632
<i>Eligible</i>	1332	1120	958
<b>Successful interviews</b>	800	800	800
<b>Response rate</b>	0,60	0,71	0,84

## Polish Minority in Lithuania

*Table Y4* Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Polish Minority in Lithuania

Contacts	Response Rates		
	1: Conservative	2: neutral	3: favourable
<b>RANDOM</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	566	566	566
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	30	30	30
<i>Dwellings</i>	536	536	536
<i>Successful contacts</i>	476	476	476
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	3	3	3
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0,994	0,994	0,994
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
No contacts	0	0	33
Refusal (household)	0	0	33
<i>Non-eligible</i>	3	3	69
<i>Eligible</i>	533	533	467
<b>Successful interviews</b>	369	369	369
<b>Response rate</b>	0,69	0,69	0,79
<b>BOOST</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	2199	2199	2199
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	101	101	101
<i>Dwellings</i>	2098	2098	2098
<i>Successful contacts</i>	685	685	685
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	9	9	9
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0,987	0,987	0,987
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
no contacts	0	9	706
Refusal (household)	0	9	707
<i>Non-eligible</i>	9	28	1422
<i>Eligible</i>	2089	2070	676
<b>Successful interviews</b>	452	452	452
<b>Response rate</b>	0,22	0,22	0,67
<b>TOTAL (RANDOM+BOOST)</b>			
RANDOM weight	533	533	467
BOOST weight	2089	2070	676
Total weight	2622	2603	1143
<b>Total response rate</b>	0,31	0,32	0,72

## Russian Minority in Lithuania

*Table Y5* Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Russian Minority in Lithuania

Contacts	Response Rates		
	1: Conservative	2: neutral	3: favourable
<b>RANDOM</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	391	391	391
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	8	8	8
<i>Dwellings</i>	383	383	383
<i>Successful contacts</i>	173	173	173
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	5	5	5
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0.971	0.971	0.971
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
No contacts	0	3	104
Refusal (household)	0	3	105
<i>Non-eligible</i>	5	11	214
<i>Eligible</i>	378	372	169
<b>Successful interviews</b>	89	89	89
<b>Response rate</b>	0.24	0.24	0.53
<b>BOOST</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	1748	1748	1748
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	118	118	118
<i>Dwellings</i>	1630	1630	1630
<i>Successful contacts</i>	921	921	921
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	11	11	11
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0.988	0.988	0.988
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
no contacts	0	4	355
Refusal (household)	0	4	354
<i>Non-eligible</i>	11	19	720
<i>Eligible</i>	1619	1611	910
<b>Successful interviews</b>	716	716	716
<b>Response rate</b>	0.44	0.44	0.79
<b>TOTAL (RANDOM+BOOST)</b>			
RANDOM weight	378	372	169
BOOST weight	1619	1611	910
Total weight	1997	1982	1079
<b>Total response rate</b>	0.40	0.41	0.75

## Hungarian Minority in Ukraine

*Table Y6* Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Hungarian Minority in Ukraine

Contacts	Response Rates		
	1: Conservative	2: neutral	3: favourable
<b>RANDOM</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	483	483	483
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	23	23	23
<i>Dwellings</i>	460	460	460
<i>Successful contacts</i>	422	422	422
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	113	113	113
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0.732	0.732	0.732
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
No contacts	0	5	19
Refusal (household)	0	5	19
<i>Non-eligible</i>	113	123	151
<i>Eligible</i>	347	337	309
<i>Successful interviews</i>	295	295	295
<i>Response rate</i>	0.85	0.88	0.95
<b>BOOST</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	212	212	212
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	13	13	13
<i>Dwellings</i>	199	199	199
<i>Successful contacts</i>	179	179	179
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	45	45	45
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0.749	0.749	0.749
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
no contacts	0	3	10
Refusal (household)	0	3	10
<i>Non-eligible</i>	45	50	65
<i>Eligible</i>	154	149	134
<i>Successful interviews</i>	126	126	126
<i>Response rate</i>	0.82	0.85	0.94
<b>TOTAL (RANDOM+BOOST)</b>			
RANDOM weight	347	337	309
BOOST weight	154	149	134
Total weight	501	486	443
<b>Total response rate</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.95</b>

## Belarusian Minority in Poland

Table Y7 Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Belarusian Minority in Poland

Contacts	Response Rates		
	1: Conservative	2: neutral	3: favourable
<b>RANDOM</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	802	802	802
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	140	140	140
<i>Dwellings</i>	662	662	662
<i>Successful contacts</i>	458	458	458
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	27	27	27
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0,941	0,941	0,941
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
No contacts	0	6	102
Refusal (household)	0	6	102
<i>Non-eligible</i>	27	39	231
<i>Eligible</i>	635	623	431
<b>Successful interviews</b>	310	310	310
<b>Response rate</b>	0,49	0,50	0,72
<b>BOOST</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	597	597	597
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	84	84	84
<i>Dwellings</i>	513	513	513
<i>Successful contacts</i>	429	429	429
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	160	160	160
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0,627	0,627	0,627
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
no contacts	0	16	42
Refusal (household)	0	16	42
<i>Non-eligible</i>	160	191	244
<i>Eligible</i>	353	322	269
<b>Successful interviews</b>	90	90	90
<b>Response rate</b>	0,25	0,28	0,33
<b>TOTAL (RANDOM+BOOST)</b>			
RANDOM weight	635	623	431
BOOST weight	353	322	269
Total weight	988	945	700
<b>Total response rate</b>	0,40	0,42	0,57

## Slovak Minority in Hungary

*Table Y8* Response Rate Calculation for ENRI-VIS: Slovak Minority in Hungary

Contacts	Response Rates		
	1: Conservative	2: neutral	3: favourable
<b>RANDOM</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	600	600	600
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	64	64	64
<i>Dwellings</i>	536	536	536
<i>Successful contacts</i>	447	447	447
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	162	162	162
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0.638	0.638	0.638
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
No contacts	0	16	45
Refusal (household)	0	16	44
<i>Non-eligible</i>	162	194	251
<i>Eligible</i>	374	342	285
<i>Successful interviews</i>	214	214	214
<i>Response rate</i>	0.57	0.63	0.75
<b>BOOST</b>			
<i>Addresses</i>	572	572	572
<i>Non-dwellings</i>	19	19	19
<i>Dwellings</i>	553	553	553
<i>Successful contacts</i>	473	473	473
<i>Non-eligible (successful)</i>	281	281	281
<i>Eligibility rate (successful)</i>	0.406	0.406	0.406
<i>Non-Eligibility estimates (failed)</i>			
no contacts	0	24	40
Refusal (household)	0	24	40
<i>Non-eligible</i>	281	329	361
<i>Eligible</i>	272	224	192
<i>Successful interviews</i>	149	149	149
<i>Response rate</i>	0.55	0.66	0.78
<b>TOTAL (RANDOM+BOOST)</b>			
RANDOM weight	374	342	285
BOOST weight	272	224	192
Total weight	646	566	477
<b>Total response rate</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.76</b>

**Annex: Documentation to be included with the summary report**

**Instructions for Interviewers**

**Leaflets**

**Questionnaires**

**English Master Questionnaires**

**Translated Questionnaires**

**Show cards**