EU-MIDIS

European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey

Technical Report: Methodology, Sampling and Fieldwork

2009

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Introduction

EU-MIDIS is the first systematic large-scale attempt to survey selected immigrant, ethnic minority and national minority groups in all 27 EU Member States about their experiences of discrimination and victimisation. As such, the survey faced a number of technical challenges that had to be addressed from the outset, and which are related in detail in this report in order to communicate how the survey met the various demands for successfully conducting high quality and robust research on 'difficult to survey' groups.

Given that a survey of this kind has never been undertaken in Europe, the FRA commissioned a pilot study in six Member States in 2007 to test the validity, reliability and quality of different sampling and methodological approaches, as well as the content and application of the survey questionnaire. The pilot was undertaken by Gallup Europe in Austria, Belgium, Italy, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania. The results of the pilot confirmed the appropriate sampling and methodological applications for the full-scale survey, and served to refocus the content of the finalised questionnaire.

The FRA joined forces with Gallup Europe, who were selected as the main contractor after a tendering procedure, to carry out the full-scale survey throughout the EU during 2008. The survey was given the acronym 'EU-MIDIS' – European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey.

The development of the full-scale survey was supported by input from a number of experts in the field of international comparative survey research, including experts in sampling and surveying 'difficult to survey' groups.[1] In addition, the Agency was assisted by members of its RAXEN (Racism and Xenophobia) network, which consists of a consortium of experts in the field of racism and xenophobia who are contracted to provide the Agency with national annual reports on the situation of racism and xenophobia in each Member State, together with other information. Members of the Agency's Scientific Committee, which met for the first time in July 2008, some of whom have particular expertise in international survey research and statistics, were also asked to comment on different approaches adopted by EU-MIDIS to data analysis.

Reflecting the experience it has developed through the EU-MIDIS project, the FRA has contributed to the United Nations forthcoming 'Manual on Victimization Surveys', which has been developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). In addition, the Agency has contributed to the work of EUROSTAT in the area of survey research, and has also worked with other key actors that are looking at developing new approaches in surveying groups such as immigrants; including the US Census Bureau's newly formed Suitland Working Group on the use of household surveys, and alternative instruments, for the

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[1] Experts who attended meetings at the Agency and contributed advice to the development of the full-scale survey include, amongst others: Anna Alvazzi del Frate, UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); Jan van Dijk, Professor at the International Victimology Institute (INTERVICT), Tilburg Univesity; George Groenewold, Senior Researcher at the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute; Markku Heiskanen, Senior Researcher at the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI); Eberhard Kohler, former Director of the European Foundation for Living and Working Conditions (EUROFOUND); Peter Lynn, Professor of Survey Methodology at the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Essex.

measurement of migration and the size, distribution and characteristics of migrant populations. To this end it is hoped that EU-MIDIS will serve not only as a source of valuable data, but also as a reference point for surveying 'difficult to survey' groups that have, traditionally, not been systematically surveyed in a number of EU Member States.

> **This technical report and the survey questionnaire, which the Agency has also made available through its website, are intended for reference and to encourage further survey development and implementation by interested parties.**

The results from the survey are being released as a series of short 'Data in Focus' reports that highlight specific findings from the survey. The first in this series is on the Roma, and is accompanied with an introductory report about the survey entitled 'EU-MIDIS at a glance'.

Once all Data in Focus reports have been published, the Agency intends to make the full dataset from the survey available in the public domain through its website.

The main survey report will be released at the end of 2009.

All research reports are available at: **www.fra.europa.eu/eu-midis**

1. Survey duration

EU-MIDIS is a standardised survey with selected immigrants, ethnic minorities and national minorities, mostly in European urban areas, or geographic areas with medium or high concentrations of minority populations (for details on the selection of medium and high concentration areas see section 2.5).

As referred to above, the Agency developed the survey in the light of a pilot exercise in 2007. Preparatory activities for the EU-wide EU-MIDIS project started in January 2008, and the fieldwork was launched in most Member States during May 2008. The survey's rigorous and systematic field sampling of minority populations, which was based on the principle of random-sampling and a two-recall design (that is, after the first initial attempt to contact a household two further attempts were made to establish contact), resulted in an extended fieldwork period. Due to some challenges in the field, which can be expected in any survey of this scale and innovative nature (as discussed in section 7. 'Fall-back solutions adopted'), in some Member States the fieldwork had to be extended until the beginning of November (with a summer break between 22nd of July and 25th of August when fieldwork activities were effectively suspended). As a result, the average fieldwork period across the 27 Member States was approximately 9 weeks.

Table 1.1. shows the exact dates of the start of the fieldwork, the day of the last interview, and the period of the summer break (where appropriate). Fieldwork finishing dates in June are mainly found in countries with nationwide sampling where the target minority was mostly Roma (with the exception of Greece where fieldwork lasted slightly longer).

Table 1.1. Overview table of fieldwork period

Country	Fieldwork start	Fieldwork end	Summer break
Austria	6-May	17-Jul	No
Belgium	28-Apr	29-Aug	22 July - 25 Aug
Bulgaria	12-May	17-Jun	No
Czech Republic	20-May	6-Jul	No
Cyprus	10-May	22-Jun	No
Denmark	19-May	27-Oct	22 July - 18 Aug
Estonia	12-May	4-Sep	22 July - 25 Aug
Finland	18-Apr	25-Aug	22 July - 18 Aug
France	5-May	15-Sep	22 July - 25 Aug
Germany	10-May	30-June	No
Greece	19-May	10-Jul	No
Hungary	11-May	20-Jun	No
Ireland	15-Aug, 29-Aug	3-Oct	No
Italy	14-May	22-Jul	No
Latvia	16-May	21-Jul	No
Lithuania	17-May	14-Jul	No
Luxembourg	28-Apr	6-Sep	22 July - 25 Aug
Malta	16-May	21-Jul	No
Netherlands	1-May, 22-Sept	5-Nov	22 July - 25 Aug
Poland	11-May	20-Jun	No
Portugal	15-May	21-Jul	No
Romania	17-May	25-Jun	No
Slovakia	3-May	30-Jun	No
Slovenia	16-May	30-Sep	22 July - 25 Aug
Spain	1-May	22-July	No
Sweden	3-May	24-Sep	22 July - 18 Aug
United Kingdom	7-May	13-Sep	22 July - 25 Aug

In this report, we provide a detailed description of the survey process in order to transparently provide information on what was undertaken for the research, and to allow other interested parties to explore the feasibility of surveying difficult-to-survey minority populations at Member State or European level.

2. EU-MIDIS Sampling

The sampling design for the survey was laid out in the proposal and the contract, and was finalised in the inception report that concluded the agreements reached at the inception meeting. The aim was to arrive at a sample design that is *random*, and provides a reasonably good coverage of the sample population given the available time and resources.

2.1 Geographical coverage

From the outset, EU-MIDIS was planned with a limited remit to conduct research on groups in urban/semi-urban areas, focusing on capital cities and one or two key urban centres with a medium or high concentration of the immigrant or ethnic minority groups chosen for surveying in each Member State. However, this model was not appropriate for predominantly rural indigenous communities, and, therefore, EU-MIDIS adopted a dual strategy: to cover major cities, including capitals, where immigrant groups for surveying are located, and to adopt an "on-location" approach for Member States where relevant minorities are primarily non-urban, or there are no real distinct urban centres (e.g. in the smallest Member States). Sites for EU-MIDIS were designated by the FRA at the inception stage of the survey, and were chosen on the basis of available population data and with the advice of members of the Agency's RAXEN network (see Table 2.1.).

Table 2.1. EU-MIDIS Coverage Area

Austria	Vienna	**Latvia**	Riga
Belgium	Brussels		Daugavpils
	Antwerp	**Lithuania**	Vilnius
Bulgaria	[nationwide[2]]		Visaginas
Czech Rep.	[nationwide]	**Luxembourg**	[nationwide]
Cyprus	[nationwide]	**Malta**	[nationwide]
Denmark	Copenhagen	**Netherlands**	Amsterdam
	Odense		Rotterdam
Germany	Berlin		The Hague
	Frankfurt		Utrecht
	Munich	**Poland**	[nationwide]
Greece	Athens	**Portugal**	Lisbon metro area
	Thessaloniki		Setubal
Estonia	Tallinn	**Romania**	[nationwide]
Finland	Helsinki metro area	**Slovakia**	[nationwide]
France	Paris metro area	**Slovenia**	Ljubljana
	Marseille		Jesenice
	Lyon	**Spain**	Madrid
Hungary	Budapest		Barcelona
	Miskolc	**Sweden**	Stockholm
Ireland	Dublin metro area		Malmö
Italy	Rome	**UK**	London
	Milan		
	Bari		

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[2] Corresponding to the location of relevant target groups

2.2 Target groups

EU-MIDIS set out to produce information on the extent and nature of discrimination and crime, including 'racist' crime, as experienced by minority groups that are considered to be vulnerable to victimisation and discrimination; namely, immigrants, ethnic minorities and national minorities. Other groups besides these, such as irregular immigrants and asylum seekers, are also particularly vulnerable to discrimination and victimisation, but were not included as target groups in the survey because they present even greater challenges for surveying and would be best served and captured through a different survey instrument. In this regard, **the groups for sampling** were broadly selected under the headings of 'immigrants', 'ethnic minorities' and 'national minorities', and were chosen to reflect the particular situation in each Member State with respect to its history of past and recent immigration and settlement, and the degree to which certain groups are considered to be vulnerable to victimisation and discrimination.

The FRA's selection of groups to take part in the research was based on the following specific considerations:

- *In consideration of groups which are vulnerable* to or at risk of discriminatory treatment and criminal victimisation, including also potentially 'racially', 'ethnically' or 'religiously' motivated discrimination and victimisation. In this regard, the research did not focus on groups that can be considered as not particularly vulnerable or at risk; for example, British immigrants in Spain or the Hungarian minority in Austria.

- In consideration of available population data on *the largest immigrant or ethnic minority groups* in each Member State;

- In consideration of a *minimum overall size of the community* sufficient for sampling, in interaction with identifiable areas where the groups reside in a minimum sufficient density (e.g. 5%)

- When identifying groups, stress was placed on some common *shared characteristics*; namely - their socially, economically and/or politically marginalised status when compared with the majority population.

The target sample size per vulnerable group was 500, with 13 countries having 2 target groups, 11 countries having 1 group and 3 countries having 3 groups for surveying (refer to section 2.7 for details about the achieved sample size per target group).

In 10 countries an **additional sample of** a minimum of 500 **majority persons** (from the same areas where minority respondents lived) were also interviewed, to provide reference information for police stop-and-search practices (see section 2.9 Majority sub-survey). **In total 5068 interviews** were achieved with respondents from the majority population.

Table 2.2. summarises the vulnerable groups sampled and surveyed in each Member State.

Table 2.2. EU-MIDIS Target Groups

Austria	Turkish	**Italy**	Albanians
	former Yugoslavs[3]		North Africans
Belgium	North Africans[4]		Romanians
	Turkish	**Latvia**	Russians
Bulgaria	Roma	**Lithuania**	Russians
	Turkish	**Luxembourg**	former Yugoslavs
Czech Rep.	Roma	**Malta**	Immigrants from Africa
Cyprus	Asians	**Netherlands**	North Africans
Denmark	Turkish		Turkish
	Somalis		Surinamese
Germany	Turkish	**Poland**	Roma
	former Yugoslavs	**Portugal**	Brazilians
Greece	Albanians		Sub-Saharan Africans
	Roma	**Romania**	Roma
Estonia	Russians	**Slovakia**	Roma
Finland	Russians	**Slovenia**	Serbians
	Somalis		Bosnians / Muslims
France	North Africans	**Spain**	North Africans
	Sub-Saharan Africans[5]		South Americans
Hungary	Roma		Romanians
Ireland	Central and East Europeans[6]	**Sweden**	Iraqis
	Sub-Saharan Africans		Somalis
		UK	Central and East Europeans

In addition to the group or groups selected for surveying in each Member State, EU-MIDIS also interviewed Sub-Saharan African or African-Caribbean respondents whenever they were encountered in the course of random sampling. This was undertaken because it was considered that 'Black' African or African-Caribbean respondents are particularly vulnerable to discrimination and victimisation, and therefore their experiences should be captured wherever possible in the survey. The maximum number of Sub-Saharan Africans or Caribbeans to be interviewed was set as 50 per Member State; or 10% of the sample size for a "normal" target group. Their numbers were counted in addition to those collected for the main survey groups. In total, 146 additional interviews were achieved with Sub-Saharan and African-Caribbean respondents using the random sampling approach, which were on top of interviews collected for the main target groups. Belgium was the only Member State where the maximum sample size of these persons was achieved (N=52).

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[3] Those from any of the successor states of the former Yugoslavia
[4] Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara
[5] All other African countries, not listed as North African
[6] Any of the 12 new Member States of the EU, apart from Cyprus and Malta, abbreviated as CEE

2.3 Target persons

The survey sampled persons (male and female) aged 16 years and older who:

- Self-identify themselves as belonging to one of the immigrant, ethnic minority or national minority groups selected for sampling in each Member State,

- Are resident[7] in the Member State being surveyed,

- Have been resident in the Member State for at least one year,

- Have sufficient command of (one of the) the national language(s) of the Member State being surveyed to lead a simple conversation with the interviewer[8].

In each household that contained persons from the designated target groups, up to three eligible persons were invited to take part in the survey. Where necessary, persons within households were sampled randomly, using a Kish grid.

2.4 Sampling approach

The complex target population and coverage area definition was reflected in a similarly complex sample design, utilising four different approaches (Table 2.5. in section 2.5.1 shows the specific type adopted in each Member State).

At the heart of the general EU-MIDIS sampling approach are two basic methods, which are grounded in principles of random sampling:

(1) random route sampling

(2) focussed enumeration

STANDARD RANDOM ROUTE SAMPLING

As a default sampling approach, a **standard random route** (RR) procedure was used to sample households, and is one of the most likely to capture the whole universe in each city or relevant area sampled. The ***pilot study*** showed that random route sampling produced the best response rates, and provides easier 'one-step' access to members of minority groups. In comparison, the pilot also tested a two-step process involving a CATI (computer assisted telephone interviewing) screener to identify potential eligible respondents over the phone, which was then followed up with in-person interviews once an eligible interviewee was identified over the phone.

The face-to-face standard random route approach was also deemed to be a success because the personal presence of interviewers facilitated the execution of Focused Enumeration (see below), which was used in the field to 'boost' the survey's potential to identify eligible respondents, while, at the same time, remaining within the bounds of random sampling principles .

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[7] The definition of 'residence' was merely practical, no legal registration was required in order to consider a person eligible
[8] Where available, interviewers capable of interviewing in the usual language of the target group were used.

For the RR samples, in each of the selected **primary sampling units** (**PSUs**[9]; concentrated in the medium and high density areas where targeted minorities lived in high concentration, e.g. above 8%), one starting address was drawn at random.

PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS (PSUs)

PSUs are essentially a cluster of interviews that are conducted from the same starting point. In each given PSU a certain number of interviews need to be conducted with eligible respondents. The number of interviews per PSU is allocated in advance.

That starting address served as the starting point of a cluster. The eligible addresses of the cluster were to be selected as **every 5th address from the specified starting point**, using a standard random route procedure from the initial address. Cluster sizes were not pre-defined for any sampling point (instead a "desired" size was specified, based on available statistical data); usually cluster sizes in medium density areas were larger than those in high density areas. 'Stopping rules' were in place to prevent ineffective random route sampling. This meant that a new route was initiated in cases where the first 5 completed screener interviews where contact was made were unable to identify an eligible minority respondent group or groups for surveying (either in the main sample or via focused enumeration). In these cases where the originally designated starting point proved to be ineffective, two substitute starting addresses were made available, one in the same sampling area (which might have been a medium- or a high density area) and another one in a high density area. This way, in total, 19% of the primary starting points were replaced for Random Route sampling. Country-by-country results are available in Table 2.3.

To assist random sampling in Type (a) samples (see section 2.5 for details on different sample types), for each PSU a **Google-map based satellite and outline map** segments were provided to interviewers where the designated starting address (designated by a random algorithm) was marked. Interviewers were required to document their sampling activity (route) on the map as well as matching route administration sheets. Thereby the geographical sample selection for type (a) samples was fully centralised and carried out by Gallup Europe.

Table 2.3. % of primary sampling points replaced

Countries	% of replaced primary starting points
Austria	14
Belgium	31
Bulgaria	4
Czech Republic	0
Cyprus	14
Estonia	36
France	5
Greece	38
Hungary	62
Italy	10
Latvia	0
Lithuania	2
Netherlands - RR	17
Poland	9
Portugal	43
Romania	7
Slovakia	0
Slovenia	15
Spain	45

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[9] PSU is the smallest geographical area for which population data on the number of minorities was available for the purpose of allocating the interviews. This can typically be, for example, a census area or a city district.

HOW INTERVIEWERS WERE INSTRUCTED TO UNDERTAKE RANDOM ROUTE

The following text is an extract taken from the Gallup Interviewer Training Manual and illustrates how random route was applied in the field:

The random route procedure

Step ONE: Identify your starting point, the proper side of the street & the direction to go

Case a) An exact address is provided (34th Sun Street)

In this case you only need to find out which way to go. Stand on the street at your starting address facing towards the end of the street (1. Sun Street is the beginning, and 200. Sun Street is the end). You will choose then the side of the street that is to your right, and you will walk towards the end of the street. By doing this you have defined your starting point, correct direction, and the correct side of the street.

Case b) A street is provided (Sun Street)

In this case you go and find 1. Sun Street, this will be your starting point. Stand on the street at this starting point facing towards the end of the street (1. Sun Street is the beginning, and 200. Sun Street is the end). You will choose then the side of the street that is to your right, and you will walk towards the end of the street. By doing this you have defined your starting point, correct direction, and the correct side of the street.

Case c) A point on the map, a crossing provided (crossing of Sun Street and Moon Street)

In this case you first have to choose the street you need. This is easy, always choose the street which is behind in the alphabet, that is: you will choose Bird Street and not Almond Street, Donut Street and not Coconut Square, and in this case Sun Street instead of Moon Street. Then stand at the crossing facing towards the end of the selected – Sun – street (1. Sun Street is the beginning, and 200. Sun Street is the end). You will choose then the side of the street that is to your right, and you will walk towards the end of the street. By doing this you have defined your starting point, correct direction, and the correct side of the street.

Step TWO: Find the first door to ring

Now, you know where you have to be, which side of the street you have to be, and which direction you go. The task is to find out which door you ring. For this purpose you will need a number, called a sampling interval: and this number is five (**5**), it will play a key role in the process. Now go ahead and walk in the direction you have and find the **fifth door** opening to the street on the right hand side.

What you will look for are dwelling units. Now let's define a dwelling unit. By dwelling unit we mean living quarters, whether it is a single house, half a duplex, a basement or attic apartment in a multiple family house, an apartment over a garage or store, or an apartment in a high-rise building. To qualify, dwelling units must have separate kitchen facilities. Institutions or other group quarters (e.g. dormitories, hospitals, prisons, etc.) do NOT qualify as dwelling units, because the occupants do not have their own kitchen facilities. Watch for the mailbox or doorbell (this usually indicates a separate

dwelling unit) and attempt a contact at every single fifth potential contact point.

There are several possible options here, where we use similar, but slightly different rules:

Case a) *rural, or one-storey building area* (family houses, twin apartments, other one-storey buildings)

In most of the cases there is only one dwelling unit in this type of house, that is, you will find one doorbell you can ring. Ring it!

Still, it's possible that more than one dwelling unit shares the same house, living in separate households. In this case you may find more bells or more mailboxes at the front door. If this is the case, always choose the uppermost bell or mailbox on the right hand side of any display panel – this will be your first bell to ring.

Case b) *apartment building area* (blockhouses, apartment buildings, larger residential complexes)

An apartment house is a collection of households and you should systematically contact apartments just as you would private households on a street of one family dwelling. Each apartment should be considered as one household or dwelling unit. Therefore, you may interview in as many apartments in any one apartment building as you may need to fulfil your assignment requirements, as long as you adhere to the 'every fifth door' rule (except for any households identified through focussed enumeration).

This is how you find your starting door: Go to the top floor of the building. Approach the apartment nearest the place that you enter the floor (door of elevator, exit of the stairway). You have to move in a clockwise direction, that is, you need to go to the right until you get back to your starting point. On your route you will have to attempt to make a contact at the **fifth** apartment as you move, clockwise, around the floor. If there are two apartments equally close to your place of entry, choose the one on the right hand side. If the floor is exhausted (i.e. you have passed each door on it) move on to the floor below and continue your route there (i.e. if the top floor has only three apartments, your first apartment to contact will be on the floor below the top floor, the second apartment on your route). If you exhaust an apartment building, just proceed to the street and continue with the next one to your right.

Once an eligible household has been identified, there are random sampling procedures to apply to identify individuals within the household.

Step THREE: How to Proceed With The Walk – Selection Of Further Dwelling Units

The general idea is the right-hand rule and the every-fifth dwelling selection. In a classic case you will do the following, after identifying your starting address: You start from the point on the map. Then you find the fifth door in your proper direction, where the fat arrow points. Then you will walk along the pavement on the right hand side of the street/road and attempt to contact every fifth dwelling unit you encounter. If you arrive at *a crossing*, you will **turn to the right**, stay on the right-hand side and continue the

search. It is possible that there are very few dwelling units in the block which was primarily assigned to you; in that case – as the dashed arrows show – you will go further along Moon Street after you arrived back to your starting point. And so on. It's very unlikely, but can occur, that you went every possible way from the starting point and still have not completed your quota. In this case, contact your supervisor for another starting point

Never turn left, or walk on the left hand side of the street. Even if there are no houses on your side and many houses on the other - **YOU MUST NOT CROSS TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STREET**. That side of the street will be covered when you walk around THAT block on the right hand side in a clockwise direction.

There is however one exception: these are dead-end streets (by dead-end streets we also mean streets leading out of town, or out of a residential area). If there is a dead end street within the block assigned, you start at the designated starting point and go to the dead end street on the right hand side of the street in the direction of the arrow.

Then walk to the end of the dead end street on the right hand side, cross the street, and walk back on the opposite side of the dead end street. Then turn right and continue on the right hand side of the street on which you were originally.

This is the standard you are to apply, but it only really works in its pure form in rural neighbourhoods. In urban neighbourhoods you will walk less.
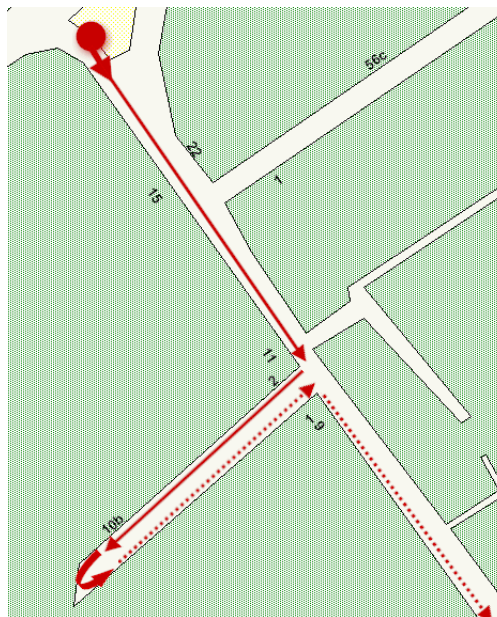
If you find an apartment building on your way, try to make an entry. Once that is achieved, you will climb to the top floor (It can be – in certain cases – even the first floor if the building has no more floors). Then – as described before – you identify the 'beginning' of that floor, that is, you identify the closest apartment to the stairway or the elevators on the right hand side. From that one, walking clockwise, you continue counting off the fifth dwelling unit you want to approach. And so on. If you completed the whole floor, you will proceed to the one below. This should be applied until you do not finish the building or you do not complete your quota. If the house is finished without completing the quota go to the next house and find the next dwelling unit.

FOCUSSED ENUMERATION

Focused enumeration (FE) was applied in order to boost the efficacy of the random route approach. FE relies on interviewers 'screening' addresses adjacent to the core issued address, e.g. the one that is identified via the RR procedure. During FE, any contact person at the RR address is asked to "map" the immediate neighbours to find additional households where target minority persons might live. This is a method that keeps a random rule for respondent selection, but through proxy information, it provides better access to rare populations. Focused enumeration may cover any of the following dwelling units: any flats/houses one and two doors to the right and one and two doors to the left of the source RR address, and (if in a multi-story building) those DIRECTLY above and DIRECTLY under the flat where the interview took place.

The aim was that interviewers could elicit information to screen out addresses containing majority or non-vulnerable minority households or persons through proxy information gained from a single address.

The FE approach is, in effect, a minority 'booster sample'. Because the focused enumeration booster sample was drawn from all sample PSUs - and because a fixed number of addresses is "sampled" around each core sample address - the sample of addresses issued for screening by focused enumeration was representative of the coverage area (this assumes that the rules used by interviewers to identify the focused enumeration booster sample addresses were unbiased – which is a reasonable assumption for practical purposes).

As a general rule, all sampling activities were **face to face**, and **each identified address was recalled (visited) twice after the initial attempt** to establish contact, thus – **in total three attempts were made before 'dropping' the address.**

HOW INTERVIEWERS WERE INSTRUCTED TO UNDERTAKE FOCUSSED ENUMERATION

The following text is an extract taken from the Gallup Interviewer Training Manual and illustrates how random route was applied in the field:

Focussed enumeration (FE)

This survey is capitalising on an inclusive recruitment and screening practice, where we inquire about whether respondents' immediate neighbours belong to any of the target groups for interviewing.

In order to more effectively recruit persons belonging to our target group, we implement a technique called "focussed enumeration", by which we ask contact persons in the main sample (i.e. those identified via random route procedure, as described above) to "map" the immediate neighbours to find additional households where target minority persons might live. This is a method that keeps a random rule for respondent selection, but through proxy information, it provides better access to rare populations.

It is very important that focussed enumeration is only done with those respondents who were directly recruited in the random route screening phase. You should not continue focussed enumeration in a household that was found as result of focussed enumeration. In other words, focussed enumeration can only be done for those households that are found through random route.

During the process you go through the following steps:

- <u>Determining the potential dwelling units that focussed enumeration may cover</u>: ask respondents if there are any flats/houses one and two doors to the right and one and two doors to the left of where you are (or less if there aren't as many), and (if in a multi-story building) DIRECTLY above and DIRECTLY under the flat where you are doing your interview. Please record only the inhabited dwelling units in the count.

- Then, for each of these six possibilities – if the dwelling units exist – go ahead and ask if any of these are inhabited by people belonging to any of the target groups relevant in your country. Please note that even one person counts, even if this person lives in a family that is dominantly not from the target groups. If the flat is uninhabited, or people from other backgrounds live in it, please code accordingly.

  You do not have to be strict, even if the respondent only assumes that the persons living there might belong to an eligible minority, please take it as granted, and code minority group or groups accordingly.

- If yes, please record the immigrant / minority group with the name (as told by the respondent, or if he or she is not able to say, please check and record as shown on the doorbell) and the address. If the respondent is not able to provide the exact address or is not sure, please check/verify yourself after the interview.

- You should attempt to conduct interviews in the households indicated by the respondent

> through focussed enumeration, but no further use of focussed enumeration should be made in those houses where focussed enumeration was already used to identify the household where you are conducting an interview.

– On the routing slip, please use the proper code that identifies the enumerated household with the main address where it was referred from. E.g. if the main address had an ID of 1111, the ID for the recruited HH will have to be 1111_FE1 – 1111_FE6, according to the example on the table below.

> It is very important that focussed enumeration can be done only with those respondents who were directly recruited in the random route screening phase. You **should not** continue focussed enumeration in a household that was found as result of focussed enumeration.

While doing Focussed Enumeration please fill in the following table with the fullest available information. Please remember that it might happen that some other interviewer will visit the address you collect. Therefore you need to record it in a way that this other interviewer and your supervisor are able to find and check the address. So please write clearly.

Please assure the respondent contacted through random route, with whom you fill in the focussed enumeration table, which you will not disclose that the contact information was obtained from her / him.

FOCUSSED ENUMERATION TABLE					
ID		FE1. Exists	FE2. Immigrant/Minority?	FE4a. Name	F4b. Full address
1111_FE1	a) First house/door to the right	1-yes 2-no	1-yes, GROUP1 2-yes, GROUP2 3- yes, GROUP 3 4-yes,GROUP4 5-no 9-DK		
1111_FE2	b) Second house/door to the right	1-yes 2-no	1-yes, GROUP1 2-yes, GROUP2 3- yes, GROUP 3 4-yes,GROUP4 5-no 9-DK		
1111_FE3	c) First house/door to the left	1-yes 2-no	1-yes, GROUP1 2-yes, GROUP2 3- yes, GROUP 3 4-yes,GROUP4 5-no 9-DK		
1111_FE4	d) Second house/door to the left	1-yes 2-no	1-yes, GROUP1 2-yes, GROUP2 3- yes, GROUP 3 4-yes,GROUP4 5-no 9-DK		
1111_FE5	e) The flat above	1-yes 2-no	1-yes, GROUP1 2-yes, GROUP2 3- yes, GROUP 3 4-yes,GROUP4 5-no 9-DK		
1111_FE6	f) The flat below	1-yes 2-no	1-yes, GROUP1 2-yes, GROUP2 3- yes, GROUP 3 4-yes,GROUP4 5-no 9-DK		

THE SCREENING PROCESS, ONCE A HOUSEHOLD IS IDENTIFIED

The following text is an extract taken from the Gallup Interviewer Training Manual and illustrates how households were screened for eligible respondents:

This is the point where you determine if the person you talk to represents a household that contains people of eligible minority backgrounds or not. If not, you will have to proceed to focussed enumeration (and the majority interview, where applicable), where the following screener will again be applied.

If the first respondent who opens the door does indicate that potentially eligible minorities for surveying are present, then you will continue with the following screener.

First - determine the household size. Please remember the definition of the household (sharing eating and cooking) when enumerating the members.

HH1A-HH1B. The number of HH members, children below 16 and above, must be counted separately

Those who already celebrated their 16th birthday should be accounted for in HH1B, any anybody who did not reach that age yet should come in HH1A.

After you have determined the number of persons in the HH, you are to fill in the "HH grid" table, with a couple of characteristics for each member who is above 16. The number of persons in the table should match the number of HH members in HH1B. All questions below – apart from the sex of the person you are talking to – should be asked for each member of the HH.

HH2. Sex

Straightforward – Do not ask of person you are talking to, but ask for others if unclear from name.

HH3. Age

Please, if you can, record the completed age (i.e. if someone is 25 years and 11 months) code as 25. Accept approximations, if respondent is not sure. Try to make sure if the age limit of 16 is reached or not.

HH4. Minority background

Mark the appropriate code. If respondent is not sure about some other person's ethnic background, allow her or him to clarify, or accept her or his best approximation.

HH4. Stay in country

Please record since when the person has lived in the country (that is, typically resides here, or spends at least half of the year in the current country). Again, accept approximation, but try to establish at least if the person has been in the country for at least one full year (which can be multiple times half years, or a few months over a long period of time).

HH6. Internal relation

Straightforward – relationship to person you are talking to (family membership/friendship/co-worker etc).

IMPORTANT: Record the details of each household member in the grid. For the respondent record hh1 to hh5 and for other members of the household hh1 to hh6 **starting with the oldest household member** through to the youngest. If informant is not sure about any detail, allow him or her to ask around. **Recording the first name or initials is mandatory**, as you will see, for the selection of the sample.

A MAXIMUM OF THREE PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD CAN BE INTERVIEWED!

If there are three persons at the age of 16 or older, belonging to any of the relevant minorities, and having spent at least a year in the country, all of them are eligible to be interviewed, and you will proceed to the household contact form at this point. Please mark them all with an X in the last row of the HH Grid ("SAMPLED"), and proceed to the contact form.

However, if there are more than three eligible people in the HH, you will have to select three people at random, as follows.

Here is what you do: write down the first names or initials of the eligible persons in alphabetic order (if there are identical names, list the younger ahead of the older) on a sheet of paper, or on the screener questionnaire, as you wish.

Insert a selection number for eligible members in the order of their listing, based on the list in alphabetical order, the first on the list being "1", the second "2", and so forth. This selection number will have to be inserted in the selection grid, in the row called "selection number" (SEL1, SEL2, SEL3). Such selection numbers are shown in parenthesis.

Ahmed (1)
Ali (jr.) (2)
Ali (sr.) (3)
Alina (4)
Tabitha (5)

SELECTION GRID

Number of persons eligible:	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 +
SEL1:	3	1	1	6	4	1	1
SEL2:	2	3	2	4	5	9	5
SEL3:	4	2	6	5	2	5	4

Then, use the selection grid (there is one on the screener questionnaire such as the one above) to choose the sampled three persons. If there are 5 eligible persons in the HH, use column "5", which tells you that the 1st, 3rd, and 2nd from the list are to be selected (the number below heading "5").

It means that in the above example, Ahmed, and the two Alis will be the sampled persons. Please note that the person whom you are in contact with at this point might not be selected to be interviewed with the main interview.

Mark those who are sampled with an X in the last row of the HH Grid ("Sampled"), then write the anonymous respondent ID of all sampled persons in the household contact form found on the next

page of the Screener questionnaire, along with their initials.

Once you have established who your potential interviewees are, you will have to try to establish contact with them either to immediately conduct an interview, or to set up an appointment. If you can talk to any of the sampled persons other than your primary informant, do not forget to introduce the survey once again.

To record the outcome of this activity, we have a table, called Household Contact Form. Before proceeding, please make sure that the proper IDs and initials / first names are put in the top row. The table records the following information for each of the sampled persons:

HH9. Availability	
1-the person is normally available	CONTINUE WITH HH10
2-the person is permanently away	CODE 3 IN HH11 TERMINATE WITH THE PERSON, FINAL STATUS.
3-the person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of the fieldwork	CODE 3 IN HH11, TERMINATE WITH THE PERSON, FINAL STATUS.
4-the person does not speak the interview language	CODE 3 IN HH11, TERMINATE WITH THE PERSON, FINAL STATUS.

Code1- if the person is at home and immediately available for interviewing.

IMPORTANT! Only two interviews can be carried out within a sampled household on the same day. However, interviews cannot be conducted at the same time, and must be undertaken one after the other so that the first interviewee is not in a position to influence the second. Where two interviews cannot be scheduled consecutively there must be a break of at least ten days.

IMPORTANT! THERE IS <u>NO SUBSTITUTION WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD</u>. If any of the sampled persons are not available or refuse to be interviewed no replacement can be drawn from the same household.

2.5 Sampling methods applied in the various Member States

After reviewing different sampling approaches based on the results of the pilot survey, EU-MIDIS adopted **four distinct sampling approaches**; with two of them capitalising on RR and FE, and the other two utilising alternatives to this method. Only one primary sampling approach was used within a Member State (also in cases where respondents from two or three different target groups were interviewed).

The four types were:

(a) **CITY/METROPOLITAN: random route sampling (RR) with focused enumeration (FE)**: the survey's standard sampling method in most Member States, where the random route PSUs are allocated in the selected cities / metropolitan area, disproportionally distributed across sections, stratified by density (where reliable density information for each strata could be obtained).

A joint effort by the FRA and Gallup was targeted towards obtaining detailed statistics concerning the concentration of eligible minority groups by city section (e.g. ward, parish, census unit, or equivalent) level.

Where statistical information was available, samples were allocated in a way that 80% of the issued PSUs were located in sections with at least 15% combined density of eligible minorities, where more than one minority group was surveyed, and 20% in sections with a combined density between 8 and 14,99%. In the standard design, sections with a density of 7,99% or less were not sampled.

In several locations the effort to obtain section level density information proved to be impossible, or the obtained figures were deemed unoperational (e.g. outdated, or not sufficiently detailed, which was the case in Estonia, Greece, Italy and Slovenia). In these cities, PSUs were designated by expert choice (e.g. after consulting with minority organisations, academic experts, municipal offices, and including advice from the FRA's RAXEN network in the Member States concerned) with a view to replicating the usual 80/20 design in allocation of PSUs to high and medium density areas.

(b) **REGISTRY-BASED ADDRESS SAMPLE**: Wherever it was possible, EU-MIDIS capitalised on available individual-level samples provided by population registry offices or their equivalent, which identified potential respondents according to their immigrant or national status (e.g. country of birth or parents' country of birth and/or mother tongue). In most Member States it was legally not possible to obtain samples with sensitive information related to ethnic background. However in those cases where this was possible, EU-MIDIS utilised this approach as an ideal method for sampling low incidence or dispersed ethnic minorities. In these countries, a random sample was drawn from a sufficiently accurate population list (national registries or equivalent) and the selected individuals (and their household members) were contacted directly by interviewers. **These samples were not clustered and were drawn at random in the designated cities** (in Germany, Denmark and Finland) or nationwide (in Luxembourg).

(c) **NATIONWIDE random route with FE**: the method to cover ethnic minorities that are not (only) concentrated in the largest urban centres, whereby the random route PSUs are allocated in territories anywhere in the country where the targeted minority predominantly lives, distributed in city sections, towns and villages, based on known densities of the target population (either from national statistics or large scale specific studies).

(d) **NETWORK sampling (NS)**: <u>This was adopted as a contingency method for the above three truly random sampling approaches</u>. In this scenario, starting from an initial number of contacts, the network of identified eligible persons was to be sampled. Unfortunately, this method proved to be largely unsuccessful as persons who were recruited for the interview were extremely reluctant to provide information on their network for subsequent sampling. Overall, only 390 effective addresses or telephone numbers could be collected from countries where type (a) sampling was foreseen (for countries where type (b) and type (c) sampling was used, the survey did not initiate network mapping, with the anticipation that these samples did not require a supplementary sample). In the absence of such contacts, the type (d) approach turned to sampling relevant minorities at their gathering places, where typically there was a very limited possibility to follow up people's 'networks'. Such a sampling approach was adopted from the outset in Malta, where interviews took place among the population of so called 'Open Detention Centres', where interviewers were not allowed to enter, but could intercept those immigrants who left or entered these institutions.

Table 2.4. Network mapping failure in numbers
In countries where type d) approach had to be adopted as a fall-back

	Total number of effective contacts made available
Ireland	19
Netherlands	12
Slovenia	48
Sweden	37
UK	11

2.5.1 Proportions of interviews by sampling method

Table 2.5. Sampling approaches by Member States, and distribution of the achieved sample according to sampling method
(RR = conducted at primary random route address, FE = conducted at and address identified with focused enumeration, AS = address sample, IG/NS = interviewer-generated and network sampling)

TYPE a)	Sampling approach	% RR	% FE	% NS
Austria	RR with FE	57	43	
Belgium	RR with FE	73	27	
Greece	RR with FE	54	46	
Estonia	RR with FE	26	74	
France	RR with FE	96	4	
Hungary	RR with FE	77	23	
Italy	RR with FE	80	20	
Latvia	RR with FE	68	32	
Lithuania	RR with FE	34	66	
Portugal	RR with FE	39	61	
Spain	RR with FE	78	22	
Ireland	RR with FE --> IG/NS	0		100
Sweden	RR with FE --> IG/NS	4		96
UK	RR with FE --> IG/NS	6		94
Netherlands	RR with FE --> IG/NS	41		59
Slovenia	RR with FE --> NS	38	50	12
TYPE b)				
Denmark	AS	..		
Germany	AS	..		
Finland	AS	..		
Luxembourg	AS	..		
TYPE c)				
Czech Rep.	RR with FE	73	27	
Bulgaria	RR with FE	70	30	
Poland	RR with FE	82	18	
Romania	RR with FE	90	10	
Slovakia	RR with FE	37	63	
Cyprus	RR with FE	44	56	
TYPE d)				
Malta	IG/NS			100

As apparent from the table, **in five Member States the originally planned random route sampling method had to be replaced with the fall-back network sampling solution due to the extremely low efficacy of the originally selected method**. In the UK, Ireland, and Sweden the random route approach effectively did not provide any access to the target groups; while, due to the low success of the random route approach in identifying eligible respondents, in the Netherlands and Slovenia a certain number of interviews were conducted with the fall-back method (see section 10 for details on fieldwork success in these and other Member States).

2.6 Sampling specifics

Regardless of the sampling method, the following requirements were set out for EU-MIDIS:

- Replacement of enumerated dwelling units / households was possible, provided that two recalls after the initial contact has been carried out, or the unit explicitly refused participation

- In each enumerated eligible household (with at least one member fulfilling the eligibility criteria set out under 2.2.1) up to three persons could be interviewed, chosen randomly from household members should there be more than three eligible respondents (using a Kish grid selection).

- The primary mode of contact is face to face. In order to (re)contact identified minority households, other means were accepted too. Interviewers might use the telephone number obtained by the interviewer at a first visit (or otherwise), to follow up and schedule / reschedule appointments for a second/third follow-up.

For random route samples, **PSU replacement** rules were established for the cases when in high, but especially in medium density areas, the randomly chosen starting point was assigned to a micro-area where no minorities were available (e.g. because they live elsewhere in the same geographic segment). In order to minimize the harm that such random assignment does to the fieldwork efficiency, such PSUs were replaced if the first five *completed* screener interviews did not result in any minority lead; that is, if at the first five completed screeners the contacted respondents were all from the majority population and couldn't identify any of their neighbours as being from the minority groups for surveying, then that PSU/starting point was replaced with its pre-assigned replacement. Replacements were designed to have a second starting point in the same PSU, while the second replacement was in a high density area, regardless of the density characteristics of the original PSU.

2.7 Sample size

The target sample size per specific minority groups was 500. Table 2.6. shows the net sample size achieved for the various groups.

Table 2.6. EU-MIDIS Target Groups

		N=			N=
Austria	Turkish	534	**Latvia**	Russians	500
	former Yugoslavs	593	**Lithuania**	Russians	515
Belgium	North Africans	500	**Luxembourg**	former Yugoslavs	497
	Turkish	532	**Malta**	Immigrants from Africa	500
Bulgaria	Roma	500	**Netherlands**	North Africans	459
	Turkish	500		Turkish	443
Czech Rep.	Roma	505		Surinamese	471
Cyprus	Asians	500	**Poland**	Roma	500
Denmark	Turkish	553	**Portugal**	Brazilians	505
	Somalis	561		Sub-Saharan Africans	510
Germany	Turkish	503	**Romania**	Roma	500
	former Yugoslavs	500	**Slovakia**	Roma	500
Greece	Albanians	503	**Slovenia**	Serbians	473
	Roma	505		Bosniaks / Muslims	528
Estonia	Russians	500	**Spain**	North Africans	514
Finland	Russians	562		South Americans	504
	Somalis	484		Romanians	508
France	North Africans	534	**Sweden**	Iraqis	494
	Sub-Saharan Africans	466		Somalis	506
Hungary	Roma	500	**UK**	Central and Eastern Europeans	1042
Ireland	Central and Eastern Europeans	609			
	Sub-Saharan Africans	503			
Italy	Albanians	500	**EU level**	Other Black Africans	146
	North Africans	501			
	Romanians	502	**TOTAL:**		**23565**

The survey exceeded its overall target sample size (23,000) by 565 cases. Most countries achieved more interviews, with the exception of the Netherlands.

On target group level we have a considerable positive deviation among Polish respondents in Ireland, Ex-Yugoslavians in Austria, Somalis in Denmark and Russians in Finland. In the Netherlands, on the other hand, we have a smaller-than-targeted achieved overall sample size (1373 cases instead of 1500), for the reasons detailed in section 7.

In France, the number of Sub-Saharan Africans lags behind the targeted amount (though the higher number of North Africans levels off the quota). The same is true for Serbians living in Slovenia (where the number of Bosnians helped to achieve the country target sample), and for Somalis in Finland (where Russians make up for the loss on country level).

In total, 146 interviews were conducted with 'other' Sub-Saharan Africans/Caribbeans, where they were not a target group for surveying in a Member State, in addition to interviews with specific target groups.

2.8 Google map support of PSU designation

As indicated, in some Member States EU-MIDIS used a Google Map based application for defining sampling areas and associated starting points randomly. These sampling areas and points were either generated automatically or facilitated by expert advice in the absence of available population statistics.

Table 2.7. PSUs

Countries	Issued PSUs
Austria	50
Belgium	100
Estonia	50
France	150
Greece	83
Hungary	50
Latvia	50
Lithuania	50
Portugal	100
Slovenia	71
Spain	100

Countries where such maps were used are listed on Table 2.7.

In these countries national fieldwork teams received a link with all PSUs with starting points and their replacements. These starting points were printable in the required zoom level. The printouts had the PSU ID (e.g. 015-1), and the actual address of the sampling point chosen, as well as the desired number of interviews to be completed in the actual PSU (which was not a mandatory quota), for each target group (see example below).

Where random starting points were assigned, national fieldwork teams were able to review and reject certain random starting points (e.g. rejecting those outside of residential areas), by generating another random starting point located in the same geographical area.

The maps served multiple purposes:

− to be used for documenting fieldwork, in terms of starting points that define PSUs and their replacements,

− to be used as a tool for interviewers to hand-draw their own route on printed maps, and

− they could be used as a verification of the fieldwork activity as well.

PSU Code: 001-1
Country: UK
City: London
Section: Shepherd's Bush Green
Cluster size: East European EU countries: 5
Address: GB W12 7 Hammersmith, 32 Frithville Gardens
Latitude: 51.506586
Longitude: -0.226949
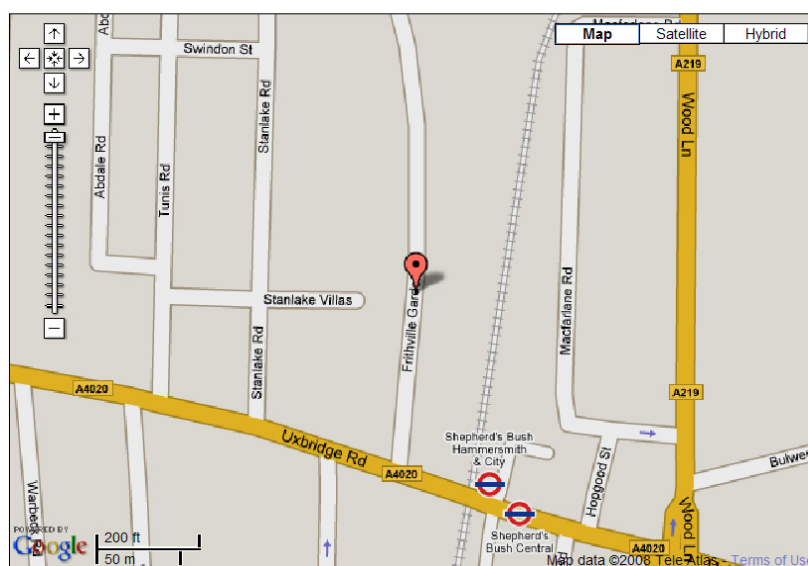
2.9 Majority sub-survey

In ten Member States EU-MIDIS collected auxiliary information from majority respondents about police stop and search activities in general and contact with customs/border control (along with basic details on personal background), in the areas surveyed. The FRA identified 10 countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Slovakia and Spain) where a geographically 'matching' sample of the majority population was interviewed, with the same sample size as an eligible minority group (N=500). The total number of majority interviews achieved was 5068.

In most countries, majority respondents were recruited along the random routes that produced the minority sample: a randomly selected member from households where only majority people lived was invited to participate by answering a very short questionnaire. No more than one interview was completed per household and the respondent was selected using the 'last birthday' method.

Where, upon completion of the minority study, the majority sub-sample size did not reach the desired 500 cases, additional telephone interviews were conducted to complement those collected face-to-face, using a random sample of directory-listed telephone numbers from the same streets where minority interviews were completed.

In Germany, due to the list-based sampling method, all majority interviews were carried out in the framework of a telephone follow-up survey.

The figure on the right provides an overview of the number of achieved interviews among the majority population, by sampling mode.

In Hungary, where the minority part of the survey was completed within a relatively short time period (3.5 weeks), the majority subsample could not be fully achieved during the time available and using the random route sampling method. This was partly because very compact Roma communities were targeted (especially in Miskolc) with no "in-between" households containing majority respondents; in addition, there was a high refusal rate among majority people (especially in Budapest). Therefore, both in Belgium and Hungary phone interviews took place to reach the desired number of majority interviews.

Figure II.1. Majority interviews
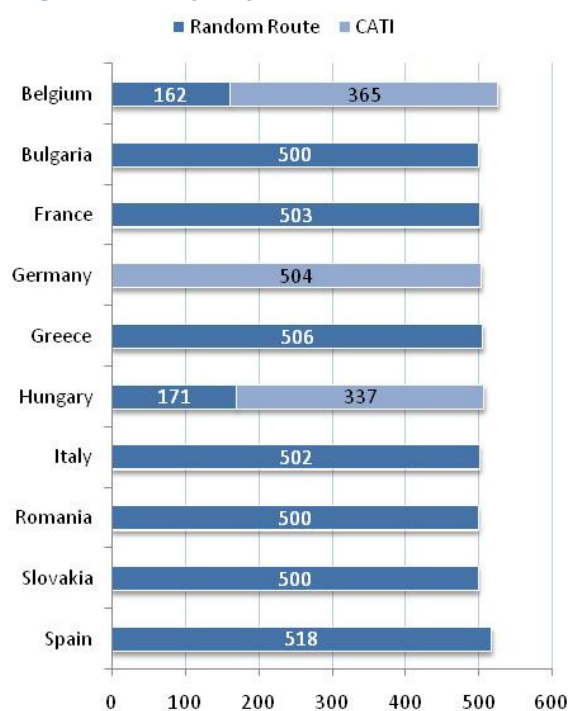
In Romania there were only 4 PSUs where the Roma community was isolated from the rest of the settlement being surveyed. In these cases, for the recruitment of majority respondents, another starting point was designated in the same locality in streets adjacent to the compact Roma area.

In Slovakia, where the Roma communities were similarly concentrated, the fieldwork provider assigned new routes for the majority component by selecting starting points at the closest possible perimeter, e.g. the next street to the "Roma streets".

In Spain, a voluntary rule of having a quota of 2-3 majority people per completed PSU was applied.

3. Survey delivery

EU-MIDIS interviews were carried out face-to-face, predominantly in respondents' homes (unless otherwise requested by sampled respondents).

3.1 The questionnaire

The EU-MIDIS questionnaire was developed by the FRA, and was supported in this with valuable input from experts working in the area of comparable international survey research. In many cases the content of the survey sought to capitalise on previously existing survey instruments. In addition, questions were taken, where possible, from established international surveys, such as Eurobarometer and the International Crime Victimisation Survey (ICVS), in order to ensure, as far as possible, comparability with existing information from international general population surveys.

Questionnaires were paper-and-pencil based in each country. Some question in the questionnaire involved the use of show cards to help respondents select the relevant option(s).

The whole survey instrument consisted of the following modules and forms:

- **sampling administration sheets**: Routing Slips (for sample types *a)* and *c)*), Contact Sheets (for sample types *b)* and *d)*) – to be filled in for any attempted contact

- **screener questionnaire:** (to be filled in for every (majority or minority household) contacted (for type *d)* samples only the household table was to be filled in))

- **main questionnaire** (for all sample types)

- **majority questionnaire** (for matched majority samples, see 2.9 Majority sub-survey)

On average, the EU-MIDIS *main questionnaire* was 32 minutes long. This came on top of a 5-minute average duration *screener questionnaire*.

The actual length varied according to experiences of victimisation/discrimination, respondents' talkativeness, language capability, and different interviewing styles.

Table 3.1. Interview duration

Country	Main questionnaire duration (average, minutes)
Austria	25
Belgium	29
Bulgaria	32
Czech Republic	47
Cyprus	34
Denmark	34
Estonia	27
Finland	35
France*	33
Germany	33
Greece	25
Hungary	36
Ireland	24
Italy	33
Latvia	35
Lithuania	26
Luxembourg	54
Malta	28
Netherlands	27
Poland	35
Portugal	24
Romania	33
Slovakia	47
Slovenia	21
Spain	27
Sweden	37
United Kingdom	29

The shortest interview took only 9 minutes, while we registered cases of 145 minutes duration. The typical length of the interview was between 25 and 35 minutes. **The EU-MIDIS questionnaire is available for reference at: www.fra.europa.eu/eu-midis.**

In order to facilitate the fieldwork, a **Gallup notification letter** (created and signed by Gallup and its national partners) together with a **letter from the FRA** (with the signature of FRA senior officials) served as a 'leave-behind' information pack to inform respondents about the study. This information was either handed over prior to or after an interview, given to hesitant contacts before a recall attempt was made, or left behind in mail boxes for potential respondents who were not at home.

3.2 Circumstances of delivery

Table 3.2. summarises some important characteristics of the interviewing situation by country, as recorded by interviewers in the **Post Interview section of the questionnaire**.

On average, just over half of respondents were **alone** during the interview. Respondents in Finland and Portugal were most likely to be alone when being interviewed. In Austria and Germany however, more than 7 in 10 interviewers recorded the opposite. Overall a very small proportion of respondents were **guided** by other family members on how to answer the questions and this was mainly **due to language difficulties**. In general, respondents were perceived to be **cooperative** throughout the interview by most of the interviewers. However, interviewers in the Baltic countries evaluated respondents' cooperation level less favourably.

Table 3.2.

	Respondents were alone % yes	Respondents were guided when answering % yes	Respondents were helped by others (language) % yes	Respondents NOT being cooperative(% not really)
Austria	25	2	22	3
Belgium	49	9	11	4
Bulgaria	60	2	2	1
Cyprus	37	6	20	4
Czech Republic	57	7	2	5
Denmark	51	4	11	1
Estonia	51	0	0	16
Finland	79	3	6	2
France	71	10	8	4
Germany	29	5	0	4
Greece	39	3	3	1
Hungary	46	3	2	5
Ireland	55	4	2	2
Italy	33	6	7	9
Latvia	73	1	0	14
Lithuania	33	3	2	11
Luxembourg	61	4	11	2
Malta	49	23	36	10

Netherlands	72	3	2	1
Poland	51	3	10	4
Portugal	73	0	1	0
Romania	63	3	4	2
Slovakia	63	7	5	1
Slovenia	51	4	1	1
Spain	67	2	3	3
Sweden	67	9	9	8
UK	58	3	13	10

3.3 Language of delivery

EU-MIDIS questionnaires were predominantly delivered in the national language(s) of the country where the interview took place.

To compensate for some respondents' potentially inferior knowledge of the national language(s), interviewers carried questionnaires in the relevant native language(s) of the groups surveyed as an aid for the respondent who could than look up and read problematic questions in his or her native language as well.

Persons who did not speak a national language sufficiently enough to lead a simple conversation with the interviewer were not included in the sample.

The source EU-MIDIS questionnaire was finalised around mid-March in English. Translations were carried out into the local main and proxy languages ('proxy' meaning non-EU languages spoken by certain minority groups). Forward and back-translations were made to the following main languages, indicated below. Translations were distributed to the FRA's RAXEN National Focal Points (NFPs) for a final expert review. Effort was placed on making the language used in the translated questionnaire as accessible as possible for the populations it was targeted at; for example, a slightly different German translation was used in Germany and Austria to reflect differences in the use of German in these two countries.

Bulgarian	Italian
Czech	Latvian
Danish	Lithuanian
Dutch	Polish
Estonian	Portuguese
Finnish	Romanian
French	Slovak
German	Slovene
Greek	Spanish
Hungarian	Swedish

Translations were also made into the following proxy languages:

Albanian	Serbian
Arabic	Somali
Filippino	Turkish
Russian	

4. Weighting

Weighting in EU-MIDIS was limited to correct for known selection disparities within specific immigrant and ethnic minority groups in every Member State. Design weights were assigned on the basis of selection probability within the household (corrections were needed if the respondent came from a household with more than 3 eligible persons).

Design weights were further adjusted on the basis of density-based selection probabilities (as we described above, EU-MIDIS oversampled high density areas, which was then corrected for in the design weights). The latter could only be achieved in places where the sample was allocated according to known statistical distributions. Table 4.1. shows the proportion of the target population and the achieved sample in the two strata. The weighting values were particularly high in Spain and Portugal due to the significant deviation of the final sample distribution from the population statistics (e.g. that proportionally only a smaller proportion of the universe lived in high density areas).

Table 4.1. Weighting

Minority groups	Density distribution based on population statistics (%)		Density distribution of actual interviews (%)		Maximum weighting value
	Stratum 1 (15% or higher density)	Stratum 2 (8%-14.99% density)	Stratum 1 (15% or higher density)	Stratum 2 (8%-14.99% density)	
AT-Turkish	72	28	84	16	2.20
AT-Ex-Yugoslavian	71	29	85	15	2.46
BE-North Africans	58	42	80	20	4.10
BE-Turkish	70	30	85	15	3.63
EE-Russian	97	3	86	14	1.47
ES-North African	62	38	99	1	7.97
ES-South American	50	50	87	13	4.97
ES-Romanian	53	47	96	4	6.60
FR[10]-North African	28	72	79	21	3.29
FR-SS African	28	72	86	14	4.17
HU-Budapest-Roma	28	72	52	48	2.41
LT-Russian	54	46	80	20	3.01
PT-Brazilian	13	87	85	15	4.05
PT-SS African	21	79	82	18	6.60

The weighting did not, on the other hand, correct for sampling rate disparities across Member States, specifically because the size of the represented population was not systematically available for the areas covered by EU-MIDIS. Typical problems were: limited EU-MIDIS coverage within a country[11]; available population data had expired[12]; statistics were only available for non-nationals

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[10] In France the data available concerned immigrants in general.

[11] As described in the sampling section, in many Member States EU-MIDIS was carried out in selected metropolitan areas or cities, statistically not representing the total relevant population in the particular country – therefore the results can only claim to represent the opinions and experiences of the surveyed minorities in the areas where they were surveyed.

and not for those immigrants who had already obtained citizenship or were second generation, which resulted in several known cases of severe undercount in national population data sources of people with a minority background. Due to these pitfalls and limitations, EU-MIDIS provides all cross-group averages *without being weighted according to the relative size of the groups*.

For similar reasons (although the lack of information in general and especially in a systematic way is even more profound), post-stratification weighting on the basis of socio-demographic variables was not carried out either.

5. Quality control

The survey had a quality control scheme matching to general ESOMAR guidelines and the general practice across most members of the network. As a minimum, a random 10% of all conducted ROUTES and INTERVIEWS were verified.

Route verification: Supervisors followed up at least 10% of all random routes and marked the accuracy of random route rule application with the following scores: (1) full conformity, (2) slight departures from the rules, but generally following guidelines, and (3) random route rules not kept. If a route received a mark of (3), interviews resulting from this route were rejected and a replacement PSU was issued to another interviewer to conduct the necessary number of interviews. Route verification went parallel with the fieldwork, mainly to avoid the need for massive replacements, as the supervisor could give immediate feedback for interviewers if conformity issues were discovered (the country-by-country summaries provide more details on how this exercise was carried out in the particular Member States).

Interview verification: Similarly, a minimum 10% of interviews was selected at random and verified, over the telephone. Here the primary aim was to confirm the validity of the interview (that is, it indeed took place). If a fake interview was identified, it had to be replaced and all interviews belonging to the same interviewer had to be verified – where possible.

Coding, entry: Besides metadata (an SPSS datafile), Gallup provided SPSS syntax files that are created to uncover coding inconsistencies (e.g. logical verifications, and in some cases interval checks – e.g., for age, income, etc.) both for the survey datafile (main study and screening) and the routing slip data. National teams were requested to run those scripts and correct / explain any discrepancies discovered.

Obviously, proper briefing of the interviewers was essential in order to avoid future problems with correction of mistakes that would have required much more effort (see section 6. Interviewer selection and training).

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[12] Up-to-date information in the case of EU-MIDIS was a key requirement. In several Member States a large proportion or even the majority of the sampled groups (and those interviewed) arrived in the country only within the past few years. Therefore census information from, for example, 2000 or 2001, even if available, had a very limited empirical relevance to the current situation.

In sum, EU-MIDIS quality control involved the following core activities:

- A double translation and back-translation of the survey instrument was carried out by the contractor (double-checked and verified by the FRA RAXEN NFPs).

- Central and on-location in-person briefings were held for participating national fieldwork providers (by Gallup), and extensive in-person training was mandatory for any interviewer involved in the survey execution.

- Detailed written instructions (management manuals, sampling manuals and interviewer manuals) were drafted and provided for all participants involved, and were translated into national languages where it was necessary.

- During fieldwork execution, a full review of interviews was carried out by local supervisors and at least 10% of the interviews were actually verified with the respondents.

- Representatives from the FRA as well as Gallup visited national teams and attended some of the trainings and actual interviews; the memos and debriefings from such visits served as important feedback for the national institutes to improve their fieldwork operations.

- Proper quality control measures for data entry (e.g. partial double entry) were in place, to ensure the accuracy of data capture.

- An extensive data editing effort served the harmonisation of the national datafiles and the elimination of inconsistencies found in the submitted raw dataset.

6. Interviewer selection and training

6.1 Interviewer selection

Fieldwork teams were specifically instructed to use an experienced workforce for this survey. Interviewers with extensive former door-to-door sampling experience, preferably females, and where possible from the minority/immigrant peer groups for interviewing in the Member States, were selected. Each interviewer attended an in-person training where the survey was specifically introduced to them, based on the training manual provided.

Recruitment of interviewers was based on a selection procedure and criteria defined by Gallup's professional standards. The most important requirements were: communicative skills, responsibility, and professional ethics.

The majority of interviewers were skilled, long term professional interviewers having great experience in conducting face-to-face interviews. In order to increase potential respondents' willingness to take part in the survey, most of the countries hired some interviewers with a background matching the target minorities too. In fact, some of the countries did confirm that these interviewers proved to be more accepted by the interviewed communities vs. their majority counterparts.

In case new interviewers were not experienced, which applied often to interviewers selected from minority populations, they went through a general training session on how to conduct interviews covering how to communicate with respondents, what their responsibilities are, how to ask questions in a correct manner, who they represent when performing the job, etc. If they passed this initial training in a satisfactory way they were invited to participate in the specific EU-MIDIS training.

When selecting interviewers, the national fieldwork teams have further considered the knowledge of any language spoken by the target minorities.

As the fieldwork progressed, quite a few countries (particularly the Scandinavian and Benelux countries) reported problems related to motivation of the interviewers. The main reasons were difficulties in gaining access to the potential respondents' houses, persuading them to take part in the survey due to general mistrust, and underestimation of the time and effort face-to-face interviews cost.

There were countries (Portugal, the UK) in which some of the interviewers declined to participate in the survey because of safety concerns. In order to minimize (any possible) risks which could have affected interviewers' security, the interviewers in these countries worked in pairs.

6.2 Training activities

Table 6.1. provides a summary of the training activities that were carried out for EU-MIDIS.

Table 6.1. Overview table of training activities

Country	Training period (all 2008)	Number of trainings held	Interviewers trained	Interviewers finished the survey
Austria	6 May	1	6	6
Belgium	25 Apr - 18 June	19	72	42
Bulgaria	10-11 May	7	101	90
Czech Republic*	15-29 May	8	63	62
Cyprus	7-9 May	3	17	17
Denmark	13 May – 29 Sept	8	41	41
Estonia	12-26 May	6	14	9
Finland	17 Apr-10 July	12	46	31
France*	21 Apr–18 July	11	49	38
Germany	9-17 May	3	50	37
Greece	7-13 May	5	45	26
Hungary*	9-15 May	5	22	21
Ireland[13]	15 Aug–24 Sept	8	26	23
Italy	14 May	1	37	37
Latvia	12-15 May	6	29	41
Lithuania	13-31 May	6	25	17
Luxembourg	15 Apr - 29 May	7	64	22
Malta	16 May	2	13	8
Netherlands	8 Apr-12 June, 18-22 Sept	7 3	138 16	21 27
Poland*	9-13 May	3	25	23
Portugal	28 Apr - 16 June	5	26	16
Romania*	15-17 May	3	69	67
Slovakia*	29 Apr - 30 May	10	50	48
Slovenia	15 May - 10 June	41	112	61
Spain	12 May - 11 June	9	65	28
Sweden	21 Apr - 22 May	3	29	17
United Kingdom	6 May-16 July	3	46	18

* countries where train-the-trainers sessions were held, local interviewers were trained by supervisors who had been trained in the first phase.

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[13] A decision was made to change the fieldwork provider in Ireland during the data collection period. These details refer to the sessions held by the second fieldwork team.

The core Gallup survey team met with survey teams in the following Member States to clarify approaches to training and the material in the Handbook prior to the initiation of training: Belgium, France, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the UK/Ireland (at their respective locations).

Training followed two models:

All interviewers and fieldwork supervisors were trained using the uniform instructions provided by Gallup. This approach was more feasible logistically in countries where interviewing was concentrated in a city or a few cities.

A cascading training scheme was applied, where the central team trained supervisors who, in turn, trained interviewers in their respective locations for surveying.

All EU-MIDIS training was face-to-face, and included role-play on different 'in the field' scenarios alongside the actual questionnaire.

Interviewer Training Manual

The survey training manual is available for reference at www.fra.europa.eu/eu-midis

The manual provides detailed information about how interviewers were trained and how random route and focused enumeration were applied in the field.

National teams were requested to submit qualitative feedback about their training experiences, which resulted, in some cases, in adjustments being made to improve on-going and future fieldwork instructions and training.

7. Fall-back solutions adopted

In a number of Member States, EU-MIDIS experienced difficulties during the fieldwork period and, therefore, had to overcome various barriers. Problems, however, could be handled in most countries within the framework of the original sampling proposal and during the fieldwork implementation period.

There were, however, four countries (Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the UK) where problems with the original sampling approach and implementation plan necessitated the adoption of the standard fall back sampling approach instead of the original survey design[14].

In these countries the sampling method had to be changed, from type (a) sampling to type (d), either at some stage of the implementation, or essentially at the beginning – after a significant period of unsuccessful attempts to implement type (a) sampling. In Malta, due to specific circumstances (see below) a type (d) sampling approach was designated from the outset.

The survey framework applied in EU-MIDIS was prepared for such situations, wherein network sampling – sample type (d) - was used as the standard fall-back approach in cases of primary sampling method failure; see section 2.5 'Sampling methods applied in the various Member States'. What EU-MIDIS was ill-prepared for is that the subjects interviewed would be absolutely unwilling to share information on their immediate network of fellow nationals with the interviewers (see Section 2.5 'Sampling methods applied in the various Member States').

The following paragraphs illustrate the particular problems that were faced, and how they were addressed, with respect to the problematic cases of Malta, the UK, Sweden and Ireland.

7.1 Malta

After consulting with the national fieldwork team and the FRA's RAXEN National Focal Point for Malta, a decision was made, prior to fieldwork launching, that random route sampling would not be used in Malta. This was due to the nature of the living conditions of the target group: most Africans (who were especially Sub-Saharan Africans) live in closed or semi-open detention centres, where random route sampling is inappropriate. Instead, a targeted recruitment of these people at their respective places of gathering was used (at Open Centres especially for Sub-Saharan Africans and at the Mosque to sample North Africans). After initial success the cooperation rate at the Mosque dropped to almost zero and thus, most interviews were made at the courtyards of Semi-Open Detention centres, where the residents are allowed to leave and to look for work in Malta. Closed centres remained inaccessible to EU-MIDIS interviewers.

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[14] Slovenia as well, had to resort to type d) sampling in order to reach the targeted number of interviews, but the extent of this addition is rather minimal (this affected 12% of the completed interviews, which can be eliminated from any analyses should this be desired without significantly compromising the precision of the results), therefore we do not discuss the Slovenian case in this section. The section about fieldwork outcomes has details on the extremely low response rate associated with extremely low screening efficiency that the fieldwork faced in Slovenia.

7.2 The United Kingdom

In the UK (more specifically in London), problems started with the unavailability of relevant detailed official population statistics about the presence and residential location of Central and East European (CEE) migrants from other EU Member States. Only general estimates of CEE populations were available at borough level, which is insufficiently detailed for a type (a) sampling approach where compact high density neighbourhoods have to be identifiable in order to efficiently utilise random route sampling.

Thus, expert advice was utilised, including input from the Agency's RAXEN National Focal Point, in designating specific areas where the fieldwork team was instructed to carry out random route sampling in an effort to locate eligible respondents. Specific wards were designated in the London boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham**,** Hackney, Islington, Ealing, Brent, Wandsworth, Waltham Forest, Haringey, Hounslow and Newham.

80% of the starting addresses were issued in wards in Hammersmith and Fulham, as designated wards in this borough were assumed to be high density neighbourhoods; while the rest of the sampling points were allocated randomly in the remaining wards. Due to sampling issues, fieldwork was only able to start in week 22.

After two weeks of fieldwork activities (with only one interview achieved), grave issues with the type (a) approach were reported by the UK national fieldwork team, including a very high non-contact rate; that is, people were not opening their doors to interviewers, and interviewers were unable to use Focused Enumeration at all (the reasons for which remained unclear, but probably the problem of CEE migrants' visual similarity with the majority population meant that neighbours were unable to identify them as separate from the majority population). Also, interviewers were very concerned about safety issues when working in some of the designated areas; however, no actual incidents were reported. Concerns about safety could also have impacted on people's willingness to open their doors to interviewers, which resulted in the failure of random route as a sampling approach.

As of week 24, a new approach was adopted - called "smart PSUs" - to try and pinpoint areas more densely inhabited by CEE migrants. In short, this meant that with an initial set of CEE persons recruited at typical places of gathering – 'convenience sampling' - within the wards originally assigned, PSUs were allocated around the place of residence of persons identified for interviewing through convenience sampling, e.g. that their house or apartment would become effective starting points for random route recruitment. The *smart PSU* method, however, did not resolve the fundamental problem of non-contact; that is, interviewers' attempts to make contact with households for screening were unsuccessful, with interviewers reporting that people were not answering their doors even if they were evidently at home. With this method 626 attempts were made and only 11 interviews achieved (by week 25).

As of week 25 the FRA agreed to completely abandon random route recruitment, and revert to the network-based approach. However, a further problem was that respondents who were successfully interviewed were very reluctant to share contact information about people from the same migrant community as themselves. In sum - during the entire fieldwork, involving over 1000 respondents, only 11 effective contacts were provided to interviewers (e.g. contacts with full addresses or

telephone numbers – In some cases respondents gave only the name, age and minority group, but refused to reveal the full address (giving instead just a street, or district) of the potential contact). In response, the sampling turned to interviewer-driven sampling at different locations where the target groups were known to gather (who in fact were predominantly Polish, as they were found by far in the greatest numbers). Interviewers visited several locations where CEE migrants were known to be, these included: cultural centres, community centres, cafés, and churches. To supplement this approach, the fieldwork team talked to community leaders, priests etc., to ask for their support in identify places where potential respondents could be contacted.

Whilst every attempt was made to interview people at home, once they had been contacted through a typical place of gathering and had agreed to an interview, many people remained reluctant to do so. In the end, two thirds of interviews were conducted outside the home (but in sufficient privacy, e.g. in a café, or similar) and one third in people's homes.

7.3 Sweden

From the outset, the national fieldwork team expressed severe concerns about using random route sampling in Sweden. After four weeks of fieldwork, these concerns were confirmed by the extremely low number of completed interviews and almost zero progress in the fieldwork. As a result, the survey adopted the fall-back solution of type (d) sampling. Thus, this method remained the primary approach for surveying in Sweden.

The main issue in Sweden related to the problem of gaining access to apartment blocks for door to door sampling. Lack of doorbells and security entry systems at apartment blocks prevented access in many cases. Although interviewers were instructed to wait for a few minutes at blocks to see if they could gain entry via someone leaving or entering a block, this approach proved unsuccessful. Even when interviewers did come into contact with target minorities, respondents refused to take part in the survey due to fear about registration of their names and contact information – although interviewers attempted to reassure them that the survey's results would be completely anonymous.

After the initial random route method failed, two alternatives were tested:

- Telephone screening based on name-screened fixed-line telephone numbers with a 5 recall design (which resulted in 1 interview out of 300 attempts)

- Network sampling for which initial informants/respondents were recruited at public locations that are geographically dispersed and vary in type. This latter approach proved to be more successful, providing 41 interviews among the Somali respondent group among whom this method was initially tested.

As a result of the above, the Swedish fieldwork team agreed to change its approach to network-based sampling in week 26. Eventually the vast majority of the interviews were completed via interviewer-driven sampling in public locations such as libraries, cafés and restaurants, as respondents refused to reveal the contact details of their relatives or friends for network mapping purposes.

7.4 Ireland

The Irish statistical information necessary for sampling was only made available to the fieldwork team in May 2008. This delayed the fieldwork from the outset.

The same fieldwork team as in the UK was contracted to carry out the fieldwork in Ireland. In addition this caused some logistical problems and thus the fieldwork was only able to start in week 25.

According to reports from interviewers in the first few days of fieldwork, the Random Route approach was not going to deliver the number of interviews required in Ireland. The failure of random route was related to the following issues:

- PSUs were issued in areas with a low density of target minorities (however PSUs were allocated in a similar manner as in any other normal type (a) sampling scenario);

- Safety concerns of interviewers in locations where they were required to carry out random route sampling;

- Language difficulties experienced when approaching the minority groups for surveying;

- For the above reasons, retention of interviewers became a serious issue in Ireland.

In week 28 Gallup requested another full week of random route interviewing while ensuring the following conditions:

- Available PSUs were carefully screened to ensure that they were in proper residential areas away from any known 'danger spots' (no PSUs were reselected using Google Maps);

- Interviewers left various letters to inform and engage respondents about the objectives of the study in English, Lithuanian and Polish at 'no contact' addresses;

- Fieldwork was focused on evening hours in an effort to capture people when they returned from work.

As a result of these renewed efforts, only 7 interviews were achieved with CEE respondents during 100 interviewing hours; hence the continuing lack of enthusiasm by interviewers to take part in the fieldwork, as, on average, the fieldwork approach had only resulted in a successful interview 'hit rate' of 1 interview for every 14.3 hours in the field.

With a strong commitment to maintain original sampling plans, an experienced supervisor from Gallup Poland (who participated in the Polish EU-MIDIS) was sent to observe the Irish interviewers in action. After spending two full days with various interviewers, she confirmed that interviewing using the random route approach was ineffective.

However given the serious time constraints, in week 31 Gallup – in agreement with the FRA – changed the fieldwork setup considerably:

- Acknowledging that type (a) sampling was not feasible, the sampling approach reverted to type (d) – again, due to the reluctance on the part of interviewees to share contact information about their networks, sampling became interviewer-driven 'convenience sampling' at locations typically frequented by target group members.

- Acknowledging that the UK fieldwork team was facing severe challenges in Ireland, and was perhaps over-stretched given it was also managing fieldwork in the UK, a decision was made to replace the UK team.

  The decision was to (a) deploy English speaking interviewers from Poland to interview respondents from the CEE groups in Ireland (who were predominantly Polish), and to include interviewers who had taken part in the Polish part of EU-MIDIS, which was already completed at the time of the Irish fieldwork, and (b) to hire a local fieldwork company to complete the survey among Sub-Saharan Africans.

As a precaution, the Polish interviewers were authorised to start interviewing from mid August, given that there were concerns that the fieldwork might not be completed on time. In turn, the Polish interviewers made spectacular progress and finished fieldwork in a period of only 3 weeks. The last Sub-Saharan African interview was made on the 3rd of October.

7.5 The Netherlands

Gallup initially sought to use type (a) sampling in the Netherlands. However, early fieldwork reports showed a very slow progress rate for each of the three target groups, which resulted in a significant interviewer attrition rate. Concerns about interviewer safety in some of the allocated PSUs were also an issue.

As the above listed problems did not differ too much from concerns expressed in some other countries where random route and focused enumeration proved to be successful in the long term, Gallup and the FRA requested another few weeks of interviewing using the random route approach while ensuring the following:

- Interviewers worked in pairs with a supervisor being constantly in their neighbourhood.

- In addition new PSUs were issued in higher density areas (25%+ minority density) to facilitate progress, in the hope that the low success rate was at least partly due to PSU placement problems.

Despite the implementation of these agreed actions and the newly issued PSUs, fieldwork did not progress, and it was clear that the interviewers did face particular difficulties with the random route approach.

With the agreement of the FRA, Gallup contracted another team to conduct the remainder of the fieldwork in the Netherlands. Due to timing concerns, the fieldwork was started in parallel in two sampling modes: one complying with type (a) and simultaneously a type (d) plus interviewer-generated sampling mode. By the final deadline for fieldwork completion of 5th October, a large number of interviews were successfully completed using both methods (again confirming the very

low success rates with type (a)). However, there was a shortfall in the desired target of 1,500 interviews for the Netherlands, with the final number being 1,373.

8. Fieldwork outcomes, overall

The overall response rate measures the proportion of minority persons interviewed out of all minority persons theoretically available for sampling in the routes sampled (including an estimation of the eligible minority proportion at addresses with unknown eligibility, based on an empirical proportion of those households where this information was available).

In the case of type (a), (b), and (c) samples the response rate is calculated by multiplying the household level response rate (A) and the individual response rate (B). In the type (d) samples, it is the actual success rate (completed interviews/eligible persons contacted).

Household level response rate:

$$A = \frac{\text{Number of minority households with at least 1 completed interview}}{\text{(Estimated) households with members of the eligible minority attempted}}$$

Individual level response rate (type (a), (b) and (c)):

$$B = \frac{\text{All minority persons interviewed}}{\text{All eligible respondents selected to be sampled within cooperating households}}$$

Individual level response rate (type d)):

$$B = \frac{\text{All persons interviewed}}{\text{All persons contacted} - \text{non-eligible persons}^{15}}$$

Overall Response rate:

C = A x B

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[15] Interviewers using interviewer-generated sampling interrupted persons who they identified as potential members of the target group for surveying. People were interviewed who self-identified as coming from (one of) the minority backgrounds for interviewing in the Member State concerned.

8.1 Response/cooperation rates in specific groups

As Table 8.1. specifies, the response rates varyied greatly across sampled groups. The highest response rates were achieved in the following type (a)/(b)/(c) groups: Asians in Cyprus (89%); Romanians in Italy (69%); Brazilians in Portugal (67%); Roma in Slovakia (61%); North Africans in Italy (61%); Albanians in Italy (60%); Roma in the Czech Republic (58%).

On the other hand, the lowest rates (below 20%) were recorded in the following type (a)/(b)/(c) groups: Somalis in Finland (17%); South American immigrants in Spain (17%); Bosnians in Slovenia (18%).

Table 8.1. Response rates

Minority group	Response rate on HH level (A)	Response rate on Individual level (B)	Overall response rate (C) = (A) X (B)
Type a)	**(0.49)**	**(0.76)**	**(0.38)**
AT Ex-Yugoslavia	0.53	0.86	0.46
AT Turkish	0.53	0.83	0.44
BE North Africans	0.32	0.79	0.25
BE Turkish	0.45	0.84	0.38
EE Russian	0.57	0.89	0.51
EL Albanian	0.50	0.70	0.35
EL Roma	0.56	0.61	0.34
ES North African	0.44	0.59	0.26
ES Romanian	0.40	0.58	0.23
ES S-American	0.30	0.57	0.17
FR North African	0.36	0.70	0.25
FR SS-African	0.39	0.67	0.26
HU Roma	0.42	0.81	0.34
IT Albanian	0.67	0.89	0.60
IT North African	0.71	0.86	0.61
IT Romanian	0.76	0.91	0.69
LT Russian	0.64	0.90	0.58
LV Russian	0.60	0.86	0.52
NL North African RR	0.28	0.79	0.22
NL Surinamese RR	0.28	0.75	0.21
NL Turkish RR	0.27	0.77	0.21
PT Brazilian	0.79	0.85	0.67
PT SS-African	0.78	0.62	0.49
SI Bosnian	0.28	0.65	0.18
SI Serbian	0.33	0.63	0.21

Minority group	Response rate on HH level (A)	Response rate on Individual level (B)	Overall response rate (C) = (A) X (B)
Type b)	**(0.41)**	**(0.74)**	**(0.31)**
DE Ex-Yugoslavia	0.48	0.78	0.38
DE Turkish	0.46	0.81	0.37
DK Somali	0.41	0.73	0.30
DK Turkish	0.43	0.70	0.30
FI Russian	0.33	0.74	0.24
FI Somali	0.27	0.64	0.17
LU Ex-Yugoslavia	0.51	0.78	0.40
Type c)	**(0.72)**	**(0.81)**	**(0.58)**
BG Roma	0.80	0.69	0.55
BG Turkish	0.71	0.68	0.48
CY Asians	0.90	0.99	0.89
CZ Roma	0.62	0.94	0.58
PL Roma	0.60	0.86	0.51
RO Roma	0.73	0.64	0.46
SK Roma	0.69	0.89	0.61
Type d)		**(0.54)**	**(0.54)**
IE CEE		0.59	0.59
IE SS-African		0.59	0.59
MT Africans		0.32	0.32
NL North African NS		0.85	0.85
NL Surinamese NS		0.87	0.87
NL Turkish NS		0.86	0.86
SE Iraqi		0.26	0.26
SE Somali		0.23	0.23
UK CEE		0.27	0.27

In order to gain a better insight into sampling efficiency, response rates were calculated for each of the sample types (a) – (d) (see the averages in blue on Table 8.1.).

The best response rates were recorded in type (c) samples (58%), when nationwide random route sampling was used in areas with a high density of mostly indigenous (predominantly Roma) minorities (in Bulgaria and in Poland fieldwork facilitators – e.g. community leaders, other trusted persons – were also used in order to gain access to potential participant groups).

There was no significant difference on average in response rates between national registry based (type b) urban samples (31%) and focused enumeration-assisted random route urban samples (38%).

Samples obtained in interviewer-generated situations produced the second highest response rate overall – type (d): 54%. As respondents in type (d) were sampled in selected locations, the basis of the response rate calculation was limited to the number of eligible people approached in these locations versus the number of interviews completed.

8.2   Screening efficiency

As indicated, type (a) and type (c) samples have response rates in close range to one another. The difference lies in the work which was necessary to identify households with eligible minority residents. Such screening efficacy is detailed in Table 8.2. Please note that attempts include the number of households / dwelling units that were contacted at least once (not including the recalls which were necessary).

Table 8.2. Screening efficiency, by country

	attempts	interviews	attempts per interview
Slovenia	7141	1003	7.1
Sweden	6021	1001	6.0
Spain	8485	1536	5.5
United Kingdom	4903	1042	4.7
Greece	4130	1033	4.0
Portugal	3894	1015	3.8
Finland	3462	1051	3.3
France	3268	1023	3.2
Malta	1551	500	3.1
Italy	3973	1515	2.6
Ireland	2741	1112	2.5
Austria	2597	1127	2.3
Belgium	2331	1084	2.2
Netherlands	2889	1377	2.1
Romania	1042	500	2.1
Cyprus	1032	505	2.0
Hungary	968	500	1.9
Denmark	1970	1117	1.8
Slovakia	863	500	1.7
Estonia	825	500	1.7
Bulgaria	1533	1000	1.5
Lithuania	746	515	1.4
Luxembourg	711	500	1.4
Latvia	707	500	1.4
Germany	1212	1004	1.2
Poland	438	500	0.9
Czech Republic	428	505	0.8

The most attempts per successful interview were required in Slovenia (7.1). Generally these figures were rather high across all countries where type (a) sampling was adopted (these rates were significantly higher if we consider households identified, as in the same household up to three interviews could be made – hence rates below 1 in some countries at the bottom of the ranking).

9. Fieldwork outcomes, by country

Below we provide summaries for each participating country, giving quantitative assessments concerning the fieldwork.

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9.1 AUSTRIA

Turkish (534)   Ex-Yugoslav (593)
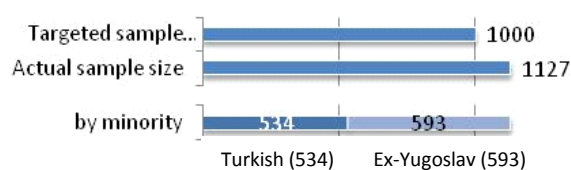
TARGET GROUPS: TURKISH, EX-YUGOSLAV
Fieldwork period: 6 May - 17 July
Coverage: Vienna

9.1.1 HH-level response rates

In total 2,597 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 35% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 667 households (39%).

Table 9.1.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**208**	**8**
Address is not residential	130	5
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	35	1
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	1	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	42	2
No contact with household	**691**	**27**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	157	6
Nobody at home	534	21
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**149**	**6**
Hard refusal by household	66	3
HH. permanently ill	1	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	25	1
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	0	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	53	2
HH unavailable, for other reasons	4	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**1**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	1	0
HH is not available at the moment	0	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**881**	**34**

Minority, but not eligible	57	2
Applicable for majority population survey	698	27
Out of quota	126	5
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**667**	**26**
Total	**2597**	**100**

9.1.2   Respondent level response rates:

In total, 1,328 persons from 667 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 85% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed were ill and incapable of being interviewed.

Table 9.1.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 667 households						
			Turkish		**Ex-YU**	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**201**	**15**	**106**	**17**	**95**	**14**
the person is permanently away	20	2	13	2	7	1
the person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	146	11	70	11	76	11
the person does not speak the interview language	19	1	13	2	6	1
Respondent refuses co-operation	15	1	9	1	6	1
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	1	0	1	0	0	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1127**	**85**	**534**	**83**	**593**	**86**
Total	**1328**	**100**	**640**	**100**	**688**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household was 1.7

9.1.3   Recalls

In total 4,097 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 1,500 (37%) were revisits.

Table 9.1.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	**%**
1st visit	2597	63
2nd visit	792	19
3rd visit	708	17
Total number	**4097**	**100**

9.1.4   Post interview section

Table 9.1.4 Type of neighbourhood				
	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
Neighbourhood	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	391	35	143	13
No	166	15	417	37
Mixed	570	51	567	50
Total	**1127**	**100**	**1127**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.1.5 Difficulty when answering			Turkish		Ex-Yugo	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No	**645**	**57**	**243**	**46**	**402**	**68**
Yes-language	339	30	216	40	123	21
Yes-nature of questions	281	25	170	32	111	19
Yes-other reasons	22	2	13	2	9	2
Base	**1127**	**114***	**534**	**120***	**593**	**109***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Turkish and Serbian):

Turkish (534):

No 80%
Yes 20%

Ex-Yugoslavian (593):

No 93%
Yes 7%

_____

9.2 BELGIUM

Targeted sample... 1000
Actual sample size 1032
by minority 500 | 532

North African (500)   Turkish (532)
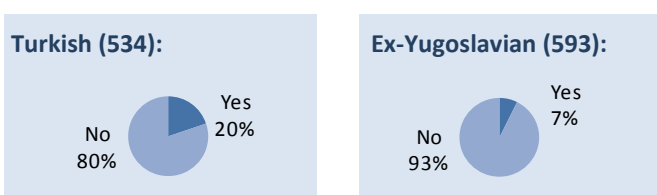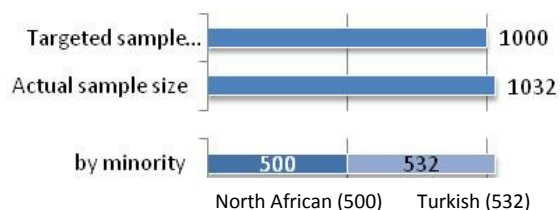
TARGET GROUPS: NORTH AFRICAN, TURKISH
Fieldwork period: 28 April – 29 August
Summer break: 22 July – 25 August
Coverage: Brussels, Antwerp, Liege

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 52
Majority interviews: 527

9.2.1 HH-level response rates

In total 2,331 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 29% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 629 households (38%).

Table 9.2.1 Final status code	Freq.	%
Wrong address/no follow up	**277**	**12**
Address is not residential	222	10
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	44	2
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	1	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	10	0
No contact with household	**406**	**17**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the	6	0

household		
Nobody at home	400	17
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**579**	**25**
Hard refusal by household	415	18
HH. permanently ill	6	0
HH in an institution	39	2
Language barrier	71	3
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	4	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	31	1
HH unavailable, for other reasons	13	1
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**114**	**5**
Soft refusal by household	75	3
HH is not available at the moment	35	2
HH wants to verify project	4	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**321**	**14**
Minority, but not eligible	43	2
Applicable for majority population survey	162	7
Out of quota	116	5
Missed appointment	5	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**629**	**27**
Total	**2331**	**100**

9.2.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 1,265 persons from 629 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 81% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.2.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 629 households			North African		Turkish	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**249**	**19**	**132**	**21**	**101**	**16**
the person is permanently away	55	4	25	4	28	4
the person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	7	1	4	1	3	0
the person does not speak the interview language	24	2	12	2	12	2
Respondent is not at home	47	4	24	4	17	3
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	7	1	6	1	1	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	2	0	0	0	1	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	94	7	53	8	34	5
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	3	0	1	0	2	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	3	0	2	0	1	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	7	1	5	1	2	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1084**	**81**	**500**	**79**	**532**	**84**
Total	**1333**	**100**	**632**	**100**	**633**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household was 1.7

9.2.3 Recalls

In total 2,973 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 642 (22%) were revisits.

Table 9.2.3 Number of contacts	Freq.	%
1st visit	2331	78
2nd visit	460	15
3rd visit	182	6
Total number	**2973**	**100**

9.2.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.2.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Yes	770	71	438	40
No	43	4	221	20
Mixed	271	25	425	39
Total	**1084[16]**	**100**	**1084**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.2.5 Difficulty when answering			North African		Turkish	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No	**788**	**73**	**389**	**78**	**363**	**68**
Yes-language	136	13	43	9	84	16
Yes-nature of questions	171	16	70	14	90	17
Yes-other reasons	35	3	13	3	31	6
Base	**1084[1]**	**105***	**500**	**104***	**532**	**107***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Arabic and Turkish):

North African (500):

No 97%   Yes 3%

Turkish (532):

No 93%   Yes 7%

_____

[16] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

9.3 BULGARIA

Targeted sample... 1000
Actual sample size 1000
by minority 500 500

Roma (500)   Turkish (500)
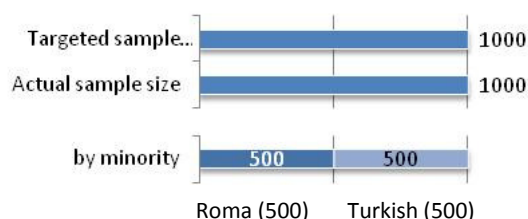
TARGET GROUPS: ROMA, TURKISH
Fieldwork period: 12 May – 17 June
Coverage: Nationwide

Majority interviews: 500

9.3.1 HH-level response rates

In total 1,533 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 8% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 645 households (46%).

Table 9.3.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**52**	**3**
Address is not residential	17	1
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	31	2
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	1	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	3	0
No contact with household	**71**	**5**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	17	1
Nobody at home	54	4
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**193**	**13**
Hard refusal by household	165	11
HH. permanently ill	4	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	9	1
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	1	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	7	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	7	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**8**	**1**
Soft refusal by household	2	0
HH is not available at the moment	6	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**564**	**37**
Minority, but not eligible	29	2
Applicable for majority population survey	510	33
Out of quota	25	2
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**645**	**42**
Total	**1533**	**100**

9.3.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 1,462 persons from 645 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 68% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed were not at home.

Table 9.3.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 645 households						
			Roma		Turkish	
Final status code of eligible respondents in 645 households	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**462**	**32**	**225**	**31**	**237**	**32**
the person is permanently away	66	5	35	5	31	4
the person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	37	3	13	2	24	3
the person does not speak the interview language	11	1	0	0	11	1
Respondent is not at home	186	13	98	14	88	12
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	18	1	11	2	7	1
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	7	0	4	1	3	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	127	9	58	8	69	9
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	1	0	1	0	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	4	0	3	0	1	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	5	0	2	0	3	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1000**	**68**	**500**	**69**	**500**	**68**
Total	**1462**	**100**	**725**	**100**	**737**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household was: 1.6

9.3.3 Recalls

In total 1,784 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 251 (14%) were revisits.

Table 9.3.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	%
1st visit	1533	86
2nd visit	185	10
3rd visit	66	4
Total number	**1784**	**100**

9.3.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.3.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Yes	673	67	277	28
No	98	10	455	46
Mixed	229	23	268	27
Total	**1000**	**100**	**1000**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.3.5 Difficulty when answering			Roma		Turkish	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No	**809**	**81**	**396**	**79**	**413**	**83**
Yes-language	50	5	24	5	26	5
Yes-nature of questions	147	15	84	17	63	13
Yes-other reasons	7	1	6	1	1	0
Base	**1000**	**101**	**500**	**102**	**500**	**101**

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaire (Turkish):

Turkish (500):

No 97%   Yes 3%

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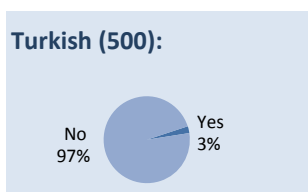
9.4   CZECH REPUBLIC

Targeted sample size   500
Actual sample size   505

by minority   505

Roma (505)
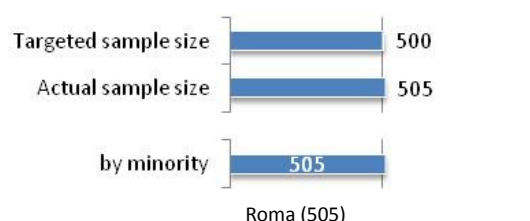
TARGET GROUPS: ROMA
Fieldwork period: 20 May – 6 July
Coverage: Nationwide

9.4.1   HH-level response rates

In total 428 door addresses were visited by the interviewers.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 262 households (61%).

Table 9.4.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	%
Wrong address/no follow up	**0**	**0**
Address is not residential	0	0
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	0	0
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	0	0
No contact with household	**0**	**0**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	0	0
Nobody at home	0	0

Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**164**	**38**
Hard refusal by household	163	38
HH. permanently ill	0	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	0	0
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	0	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	1	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	0	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**0**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	0	0
HH is not available at the moment	0	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**2**	**0**
Minority, but not eligible	0	0
Applicable for majority population survey	2	0
Out of quota	0	0
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**262**	**61**
Total	**428**	**100**

9.4.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 539 persons from 262 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing. 94% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed either were not at home or did not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background.

Table 9.4.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 262 households		
	Freq.	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**34**	**6**
The person is permanently away	8	1
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	3	1
Respondent is not at home	9	2
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	3	1
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	9	2
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	1	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	1	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**505**	**94**
Total	**539**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.9. The number of completes in the 262 households are as follows:

33% = 3 interviews, 27%=2 interviews and 40%=1 interview.

9.4.3 Recalls

In total 464 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 36 (8%) were revisits.

Table 9.4.3 Number of contacts[17]	Freq.	%
1st visit	428	92
2nd visit	29	6
3rd visit	7	2
Total number	**464**	**100**

9.4.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.4.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Yes	160	32	96	19
No	185	37	275	54
Mixed	160	32	134	27
Total	**505**	**100**	**505**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.4.5 Difficulty when answering	Freq.	%
No	**344**	**68**
Yes-language	3	1
Yes-nature of questions	123	24
Yes-other reasons	47	9
Base	**505**	**102***

Multiple answers were possible

_____

[17] The low number of revisits was clarified by the fieldwork team: "The explanation is that if the Roma allowed the interviewer into their home, they were quite cooperative and in 6 out of 10 households more than 1 person agreed to be interviewed. They were usually at home during interviewing hours, so the vast majority of these interviews took place at the first visit. On the other hand if the Roma refused to participate, their refusal was hard, so no revisit was possible."

9.5 CYPRUS

Asians (500)
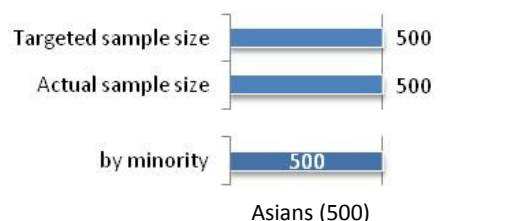
TARGET GROUPS: ASIANS[18]
Fieldwork period: 10 May – 22 June
Coverage: Nationwide

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 5

9.5.1 HH-level response rates

In total 1,032 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 9% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 484 households (51%).

Table 9.5.1 Final status code	Freq.	%
Wrong address/no follow up	**81**	**8**
Address is not residential	33	3
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	34	3
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	14	1
No contact with household	**6**	**1**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	0	0
Nobody at home	6	1
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**50**	**5**
Hard refusal by household	37	4
HH. permanently ill	0	0
HH in an institution	1	0
Language barrier	8	1
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	0	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	1	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	3	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**0**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	0	0
HH is not available at the moment	0	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**411**	**40**
Minority, but not eligible	27	3
Applicable for majority population survey	384	37
Out of quota	0	0
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**484**	**47**
Total	**1032**	**100**

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[18] The term 'Asian' encompassed in the main: 194 Sri Lankans, 129 Philippinos, 51 Indians, 50 Bangladeshis, and 27 Pakistanis.

9.5.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 507 persons from 484 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 98% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.5.2 Final status code eligible respondents in 484 households	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**8**	**2**
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	1	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	5	1
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	1	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**505**	**98**
Total	**513**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.0

9.5.3 Recalls

In total 1,136 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 104 (9%) were revisits. The low number of revisits stems from the fact that most of the interviews were conducted with Asian housekeepers who reside and work in the house of their employers and, therefore, were mainly at home during interviewing hours. The majority of participants showed interest in the survey and were forthcoming with their cooperation on the project. Out of all participating countries, Cyprus achieved the highest response and cooperation rate.

Table 9.5.3 Number of contacts	Freq.	%
1st visit	1032	91
2nd visit	93	8
3rd visit	11	1
Total number	**1136**	**100**

9.5.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.5.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	80	16	203	40
No	295	58	199	39
Mixed	130	26	103	20
Total	**505**[19]	**100**	**505**	**100**

---

[19] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.5.5 Difficulty when answering		
	Freq.	**%**
No	**189**	**38**
Yes-language	163	33
Yes-nature of questions	144	29
Yes-other reasons	41	8
Base	**505**[1]	**107***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (English and Philippines):

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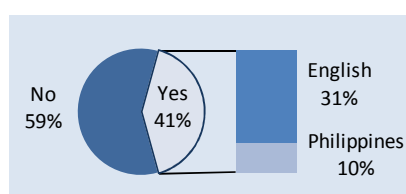
9.6 DENMARK
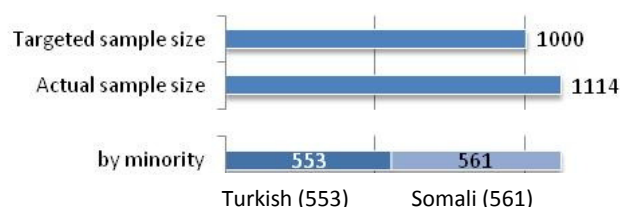
TARGET GROUPS: TURKISH, SOMALI
Fieldwork period: 19 May – 27 October
Summer break: 22 July – 18 August
Coverage: Copenhagen, Odense

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 3

9.6.1 HH-level response rates

In total 1,970 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 32% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 758 households (58%).

Table 9.6.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**150**	**8**
Address is not residential	0	0
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	123	6
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	27	1

No contact with household	**476**	**24**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	37	2
Nobody at home	439	22
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**496**	**25**
Hard refusal by household	346	18
HH. permanently ill	10	1
HH in an institution	3	0
Language barrier	69	4
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	11	1
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	43	2
HH unavailable, for other reasons	14	1
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**55**	**3**
Soft refusal by household	22	1
HH is not available at the moment	32	2
HH wants to verify project	1	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**0**	**0**
Minority, but not eligible	0	0
Applicable for majority population survey	0	0
Out of quota	0	0
Missed appointment	35	2
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**758**	**38**
Total	**1970**	**98**

9.6.2 Respondent level response rates

In total, 1,553 persons from 758 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 72% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.6.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 758 households			Turkish		Somali	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**440**	**28**	**236**	**30**	**203**	**27**
The person is permanently away	35	2	23	3	12	2
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	6	0	2	0	4	1
The person does not speak the interview language	6	0	2	0	4	1
Respondent is not at home	45	3	17	2	28	4
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	7	0	0	0	7	1
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	2	0	0	0	2	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	305	20	182	23	122	16
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	34	2	10	1	24	3
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1117**	**72**	**553**	**70**	**561**	**73**
Total	**1557**	**100**	**789**	**100**	**764**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.5

9.6.3 Recalls

In total 3,996 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 2,026 (51%) were revisits.

Table 9.6.3 Number of contacts	Freq.	%
1st visit	1970	49
2nd visit	1263	32
3rd visit	763	19
Total number	**3996**	**100**

9.6.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.6.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Yes	219	20	160	14
No	276	25	543	49
Mixed	622	56	414	37
Total	**1117**[20]	**100**	**1117**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.6.5 Difficulty when answering			Turkish		Somali	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No	**731**	**65**	**363**	**66**	**367**	**65**
Yes-language	199	18	91	16	108	19
Yes-nature of questions	273	24	129	23	142	25
Yes-other reasons	55	5	21	4	34	6
Base	**1117**[1]	**113***	**553**	**109***	**561**	**116***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Turkish and Somali):

Turkish (553):

No 86% Yes 14%

Somali (561):

No 90% Yes 10%

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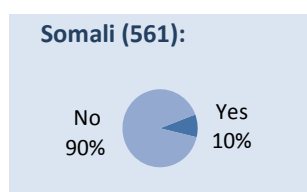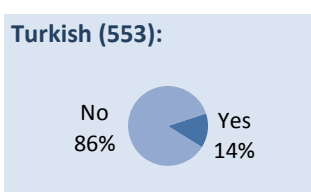
[20] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

9.7 ESTONIA

Russian (500)
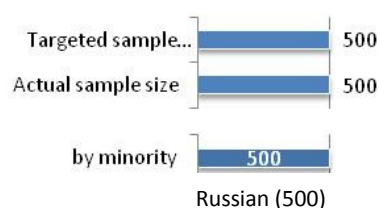
TARGET GROUPS: RUSSIAN
Fieldwork period: 12 May – 04 September
Summer break: 22 July – 25 August
Coverage: Tallinn

9.7.1 HH-level response rates

In total 825 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 6% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 288 households (37%).

Table 9.7.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**9**	**1**
Address is not residential	7	1
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	2	0
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	0	0
No contact with household	**44**	**5**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	2	0
Nobody at home	42	5
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**173**	**21**
Hard refusal by household	171	21
HH. permanently ill	1	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	0	0
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	1	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	0	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	0	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**0**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	0	0
HH is not available at the moment	0	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**311**	**38**
Minority, but not eligible	8	1
Applicable for majority population survey	303	37
Out of quota	0	0
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**288**	**35**
Total	**825**	**100**

9.7.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 562 persons from 288 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 89% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.7.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 288 households		
	Freq.	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**62**	**11**
The person is permanently away	7	1
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	0	0
The person does not speak the interview language	0	0
Respondent is not at home	4	1
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	0	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	0	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	51	9
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	0	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**500**	**89**
Total	**562**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.7

9.7.3 Recalls

In total 1,017 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 192 (19%) were revisits.

Table 9.7.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	**%**
1st visit	825	81
2nd visit	134	13
3rd visit	58	6
Total number	**1017**	**100**

9.7.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.7.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	47	9	51	10
No	221	44	242	48
Mixed	232	46	207	41
Total	**500**	**100**	**500**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.7.5 Difficulty when answering		
	Freq.	**%**
No	**494**	**99**
Yes-language	0	0
Yes-nature of questions	6	1
Yes-other reasons	0	0
Base	**500**	**100**

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9.8 FINLAND

Targeted sample... 1000
Actual sample size 1046
by minority 562 484
Russian (562)   Somali (484)
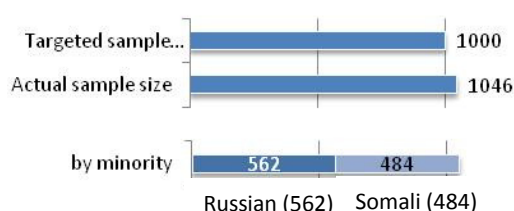
TARGET GROUPS: RUSSIAN, SOMALI
Fieldwork period: 18 April – 25 August
Summer break: 22 July – 18 August
Coverage: Helsinki, metro area

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 5

9.8.1 HH-level response rates

In total 3,462 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 38% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 963 households (51%).

Table 9.8.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**223**	**6**
Address is not residential	167	5
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	0	0
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	1	0
Address already visited	27	1
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	28	1
No contact with household	**1110**	**32**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	983	28
Nobody at home	127	4
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**809**	**23**
Hard refusal by household	559	16
HH. permanently ill	4	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	123	4
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	9	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	93	3
HH unavailable, for other reasons	21	1

Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**96**	**3**
Soft refusal by household	57	2
HH is not available at the moment	34	1
HH wants to verify project	5	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**26**	**1**
Minority, but not eligible	17	0
Applicable for majority population survey	6	0
Out of quota	3	0
Missed appointment	235	7
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**963**	**28**
Total	**3462**	**93**

9.8.2   Respondent level response rates

In total, 1,518 persons from 963 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 69% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.8.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 963 households						
			Russian		**Somali**	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**477**	**31**	**198**	**26**	**274**	**36**
The person is permanently away	20	1	10	1	10	1
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	13	1	7	1	6	1
The person does not speak the interview language	24	2	6	1	18	2
Respondent is not at home	171	11	79	10	87	11
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	5	0	2	0	3	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	229	15	92	12	137	18
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	1	0	1	0	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	13	1	0	0	13	2
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1051**	**69**	**562**	**74**	**484**	**64**
Total	**1528**	**100**	**760**	**100**	**758**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.1

9.8.3   Recalls

In total 6,562 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 3,103 (47%) were revisits.

Table 9.8.3.Number of contacts		
	Freq.	**%**
1st visit	3462	53
2nd visit	2020	31
3rd visit	1080	16
Total number	**6562**	**100**

9.8.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.8.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	120	11	94	9
No	725	69	775	74
Mixed	156	15	130	12
No answer	50	5	52	5
Total	**1051**[21]	**100**	**1051**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.8.5 Difficulty when answering			Russian		Somali	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
No	**705**	**67**	**412**	**73**	**288**	**60**
Yes-language	262	25	103	18	159	33
Yes-nature of questions	113	11	42	7	53	11
Yes-other reasons	28	2	11	2	16	3
No answer	39	4	9	2	4	1
Base	**1051**[1]	**109***	**562**	**103***	**484**	**107***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Russian and Somali):

Russian (562):

No 60% Yes 40%

Somali (484):

No 79% Yes 21%

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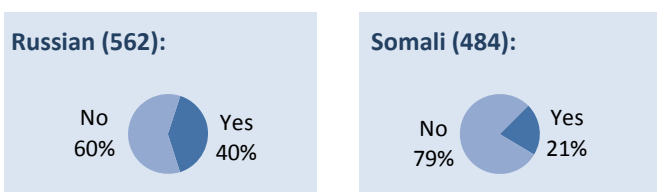
[21] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

9.9 FRANCE

North Africans (534)   Sub-Saharan Africans (466)
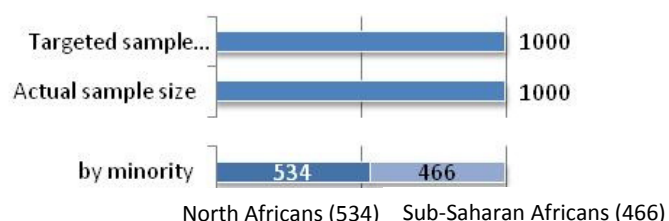
TARGET GROUPS:
NORTH AFRICANS, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICANS
Fieldwork period: 05 May – 15 September
Summer break: 22 July – 25 August
Coverage: Paris metro, Marseille, Lyon

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 23
Majority interviews: 503

9.9.1   HH-level response rates

In total 3,268 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 29% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 769 households (33%).

Table 9.9.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**145**	**4**
Address is not residential	89	3
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	49	1
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	7	0
No contact with household	**813**	**25**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	48	1
Nobody at home	765	23
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**885**	**27**
Hard refusal by household	642	20
HH. permanently ill	10	0
HH in an institution	7	0
Language barrier	195	6
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	3	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	12	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	16	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**34**	**1**
Soft refusal by household	16	0
HH is not available at the moment	15	0
HH wants to verify project	3	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**622**	**19**
Minority, but not eligible	120	4
Applicable for majority population survey	502	15
Out of quota	0	0
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**769**	**24**
Total	**3268**	**100**

9.9.2 Respondent level response rates[22]:

In total, 1,452 persons from 769 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 69% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.9.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 769 households			North Africans		Sub-Saharan Africans	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**461**	**31**	**226**	**30**	**226**	**33**
The person is permanently away	60	4	33	4	26	4
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	5	0	2	0	3	0
The person does not speak the interview language	15	1	2	0	13	2
Respondent is not at home	52	4	37	5	14	2
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	24	2	11	1	12	2
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	4	0	4	1	0	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	292	20	135	18	151	22
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	1	0	0	0	1	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	8	1	2	0	6	1
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1023**	**69**	**534**	**70**	**466**	**67**
Total	**1484**	**100**	**760**	**100**	**692**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.3

9.9.3 Recalls

In total 3,826 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 558 (15%) were revisits.

Table 9.9.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	%
1st visit	3268	85
2nd visit	386	10
3rd visit	172	4
Total number	**3826**	**100**

9.9.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.9.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	491	48	424	41
No	109	11	170	17
Mixed	401	39	401	39
No answer	22	2	28	3
Total	**1023**[23]	**100**	**1023**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.9.5 Difficulty when answering			North Africans		Sub-Saharan Africans	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
No	**721**	**70**	**396**	**74**	**304**	**65**
Yes-language	130	13	46	9	83	18
Yes-nature of questions	231	23	108	20	123	26
Yes-other reasons	50	5	20	4	30	6
No answer	23	2	11	2	11	2
Base	**1023**[1]	**111***	**534**	**109***	**466**	**118***

* Multiple answers were possible

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[23] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

9.10 GERMANY

Targeted sample size — 1000
Actual sample size — 1003
by minority — 503 | 500
Turkish (503)   Ex-Yugoslavian (500)
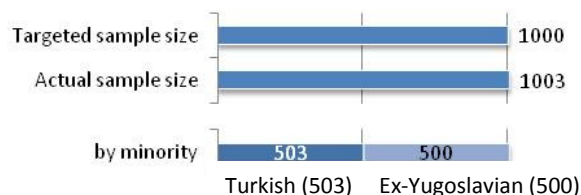
TARGET GROUPS: TURKISH, EX-YUGOSLAVIAN
Fieldwork period: 10 May – 30 June
Coverage: Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 1
Majority interviews: 504

9.10.1 HH-level response rates

In total 1,212 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 17% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 565 households (56%).

Table 9.10.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**121**	**10**
Address is not residential	32	3
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	49	4
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	5	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	35	3
No contact with household	**79**	**7**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	2	0
Nobody at home	77	6
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**244**	**20**
Hard refusal by household	197	16
HH. permanently ill	5	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	17	1
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	2	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	16	1
HH unavailable, for other reasons	7	1
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**6**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	4	0
HH is not available at the moment	1	0
HH wants to verify project	1	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**196**	**16**
Minority, but not eligible	0	0
Applicable for majority population survey	0	0
Out of quota	196	16
Missed appointment	1	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**565**	**47**
Total	**1212**	**100**

9.10.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 1,261 persons from 565 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 80% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.10.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 565 households			Turkish		Ex-Yugoslavian	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**258**	**20**	**116**	**19**	**142**	**22**
The person is permanently away	18	1	11	2	7	1
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	5	0	0	0	5	1
The person does not speak the interview language	17	1	12	2	5	1
Respondent is not at home	44	3	26	4	18	3
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	6	0	5	1	1	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	144	11	49	8	95	15
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	2	0	1	0	1	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	20	2	10	2	10	2
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1004**	**80**	**503**	**81**	**500**	**78**
Total	**1262**	**100**	**619**	**100**	**642**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.8

9.10.3 Recalls

In total 2,147 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 935 (44%) were revisits.

Table 9.10.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	%
1st visit	1212	56
2nd visit	660	31
3rd visit	275	13
Total number	**2147**	**100**

9.10.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.10.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Yes	278	28	129	13
No	216	22	364	36
Mixed	510	51	511	51
Total	**1004**[24]	**100**	**1004**	**100**

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[24] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.10.5 Difficulty when answering			Turkish		Ex-Yugoslavian	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No	**722**	**72**	**361**	**72**	**361**	**72**
Yes-language	87	9	47	9	40	8
Yes-nature of questions	202	20	99	20	102	20
Yes-other reasons	45	4	23	5	22	4
Base	**1004**[1]	**105***	**503**	**105***	**500**	**105***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Turkish and Serbian):

Turkish (503):

No 91%   Yes 9%

Ex-Yugoslavian (500):

No 95%   Yes 5%

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9.11 GREECE

Albanian (503)   Roma (505)
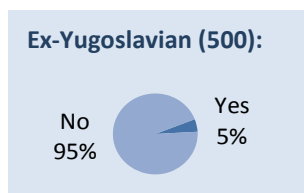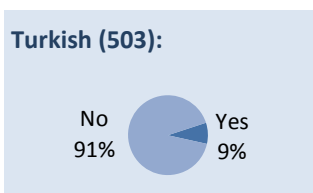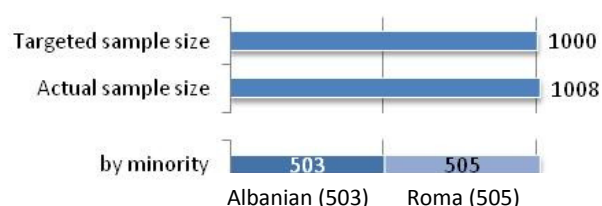
TARGET GROUPS: ALBANIAN, ROMA
Fieldwork period: 19 May – 10 July
Coverage: Athens, Thessaloniki

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 25
Majority interviews: 506

9.11.1 HH-level response rates

In total 4,130 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 25% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 678 households (22%).

Table 9.11.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**205**	**5**
Address is not residential	108	3
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	82	2
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	4	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	11	0
No contact with household	**807**	**20**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	244	6
Nobody at home	563	14
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**1184**	**29**
Hard refusal by household	1070	26
HH. permanently ill	13	0
HH in an institution	2	0
Language barrier	59	1
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	14	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	18	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	8	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**18**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	14	0
HH is not available at the moment	4	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**1238**	**30**
Minority, but not eligible	202	5
Applicable for majority population survey	526	13
Out of quota	510	12
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**678**	**16**
Total	**4130**	**100**

9.11.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 1,552 persons from 678 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 65% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.11.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 678 households			Albanian		Roma	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**566**	**35**	**219**	**30**	**325**	**39**
The person is permanently away	34	2	15	2	18	2
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	12	1	2	0	10	1
The person does not speak the interview language	13	1	2	0	4	0
Respondent is not at home	185	12	97	13	82	10
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	299	19	97	13	196	24
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	1	0	0	0	1	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	22	1	6	1	14	2
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1033**	**65**	**503**	**70**	**505**	**61**
Total	**1599**	**100**	**722**	**100**	**830**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.5

9.11.3 Recalls

In total 6,036 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 1,906 (32%) were revisits.

Table 9.11.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	%
1st visit	4130	68
2nd visit	1191	20
3rd visit	715	12
Total number	**6036**	**100**

9.11.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.11.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Yes	494	48	614	59
No	217	21	264	26
Mixed	322	31	155	15

Total	1033[25]	100	1033	100

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.11.5 Difficulty when answering			Albanian		Roma	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No	**758**	**73**	**342**	**68**	**410**	**81**
Yes-language	131	13	101	20	12	2
Yes-nature of questions	137	13	61	12	75	15
Yes-other reasons	14	1	5	1	9	2
Base	**1033**[1]	**101***	**503**	**101***	**505**	**100**

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Albanian):

Albanian (503):

No 94%   Yes 6%

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9.12 HUNGARY

Targeted sample size 500
Actual sample size 500

by minority 500
Roma (500)
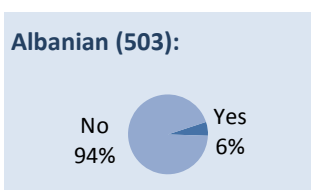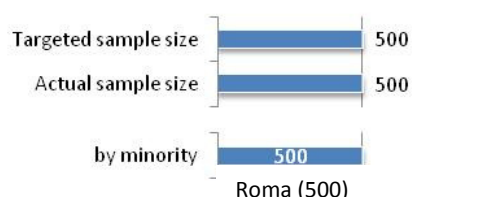
TARGET GROUPS: ROMA
Fieldwork period: 11 May – 20 June
Coverage: Budapest, Miskolc

9.12.1 HH-level response rates

In total 968 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 16% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 285 households (35%).

Table 9.12.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**108**	**11**
Address is not residential	63	7
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	28	3
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	17	2
No contact with household	**44**	**5**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	28	3
Nobody at home	16	2
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**351**	**36**
Hard refusal by household	311	32
HH. permanently ill	11	1
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	6	1
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	12	1
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	8	1
HH unavailable, for other reasons	3	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**4**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	3	0
HH is not available at the moment	1	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**175**	**18**
Minority, but not eligible	4	0
Applicable for majority population survey	171	18
Out of quota	0	0
Missed appointment	1	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**285**	**29**
Total	**968**	**100**

9.12.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 616 persons from 285 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 81% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.12.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 285 households		
	Freq.	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**116**	**19**
The person is permanently away	28	5
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	2	0
The person does not speak the interview language	0	0
Respondent is not at home	14	2
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	0	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	1	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	69	11
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	1	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	1	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	0	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**500**	**81**
Total	**616**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.8

9.12.3 Recalls

In total 1,044 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 76 (7%) were revisits.

Table 9.12.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	**%**
1st visit	968	93
2nd visit	55	5
3rd visit	21	2
Total number	**1044**	**100**

9.12.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.12.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	227	45	310	62
No	88	18	82	16
Mixed	185	37	108	22
Total	**500**	**100**	**500**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.12.5 Difficulty when answering		
	Freq.	**%**
No	**432**	**86**
Yes-language	5	1
Yes-nature of questions	51	10
Yes-other reasons	13	3
Base	**500**	**100**

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9.13 IRELAND

CEE (609)   Sub-Saharan Africans (503)
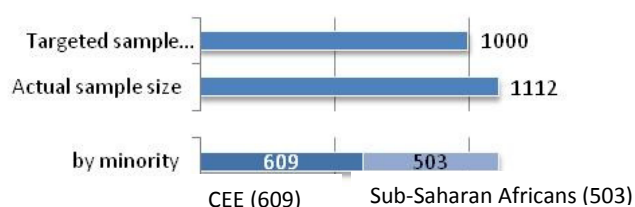
TARGET GROUPS:
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICANS, CEE
Fieldwork period:
15 Augustus – 03 October
Coverage: Dublin metro area

9.13.1 HH-level response rates

Because of the sampling approach adopted, data on household level are not available.

9.13.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total 2741 persons were approached and 41% of them agreed to take part in the survey.

Table 9.13.2. Final status code of approached persons						
			CEE		SS Africans	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Unsuccessful attempt to interview target minority	**775**	**28**	**426**	**23**	**349**	**40**
Hard refusal by approached person	775	28	426	23	349	40
Successful pre-screener but no interview	**854**	**31**	**825**	**44**	**29**	**3**
Minority, but not eligible	854	31	825	44	29	3
Successful interviews	**1112**	**41**	**609**	**33**	**503**	**57**
Total	**2741**	**100**	**1860**	**100**	**881**	**100**

9.13.3 Recalls

Because of the sampling approach adopted, data on revisits are not available.

9.13.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.13.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	66	6	30	3
No	473	43	526	47
Mixed	573	52	538	48
No answer	0	0	18	2
Total	**1112**	**100**	**1112**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.13.5 Difficulty when answering			CCE		SS Africans	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
No	**999**	**90**	**592**	**97**	**407**	**81**
Yes-language	24	2	3	0	21	4
Yes-nature of questions	72	6	7	1	66	13
Yes-other reasons	19	2	9	1	11	2
Base	**1112**	**100**	**609**	**100**	**503**	**100**

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9.14 ITALY

Albanian (500)   North African (501)   Romanian (502)
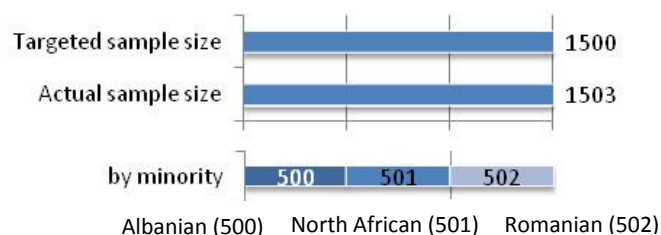
TARGET GROUPS:
ALBANIAN, NORTH AFRICAN, ROMANIAN
Fieldwork period: 14 May – 22 July
Coverage: Rome, Milan, Bari

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 12
Majority interviews: 502

9.14.1 HH-level response rates

In total 3,973 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 15% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 964 households (29%).

Table 9.14.1. Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**584**	**15**
Address is not residential	408	10
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	152	4
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	1	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	23	1
No contact with household	**10**	**0**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	0	0
Nobody at home	10	0
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**1876**	**47**
Hard refusal by household	1525	38
HH. permanently ill	14	0
HH in an institution	1	0
Language barrier	121	3
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	31	1
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	50	1
HH unavailable, for other reasons	134	3
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**1**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	1	0
HH is not available at the moment	0	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**538**	**14**
Minority, but not eligible	33	1
Applicable for majority population survey	501	13
Out of quota	4	0
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**964**	**24**
Total	**3973**	**100**

9.14.2 Respondent level response rates

In total, 1700 persons from 964 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 88% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.14.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 964 households			Albanian		North African		Romanian	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**197**	**12**	**64**	**11**	**82**	**14**	**51**	**9**
The person is permanently away	28	2	6	1	11	2	11	2
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	5	0	2	0	3	1	0	0
The person does not speak the interview language	5	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
Respondent is not at home	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	151	9	49	9	66	11	36	7
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1515**	**88**	**500**	**89**	**501**	**86**	**502**	**91**
Total	**1712**	**100**	**564**	**100**	**583**	**100**	**553**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.6

9.14.3 Recalls

In total 4,373 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 400 (9%) were revisits. The low number of revisits can mainly be attributed to two reasons:

- Most of the unsuccessful contacts were hard refusals thus no revisit was possible;

- The correct identification of the starting points and the high cooperation rate of respondents resulted in successful interviews (either minority or majority) in almost all the visited households where re-contact was possible.

Table 9.14.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	%
1st visit	3973	91
2nd visit	377	9
3rd visit	23	1
Total number	**4373**	**100**

9.14.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.14.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Yes	170	11	153	10
No	607	40	666	44
Mixed	738	49	696	46
Total	**1515[26]**	**100**	**1515**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.14.5 Difficulty when answering			Albanian		North African		Romanian	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No	**1080**	**72**	**368**	**74**	**313**	**62**	**392**	**78**
Yes-language	148	10	29	6	88	18	29	6
Yes-nature of questions	272	18	94	19	118	24	56	11
Yes-other reasons	71	5	19	4	20	4	42	8
No answer	7	0	6	1	1	0	0	0
Base	**1515[1]**	**105***	**500**	**103***	**501**	**108***	**502**	**103***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Albanian, Arabic, Romanian):

Albanian (500):	North African (501)	Romanian (502)
No 94% / Yes 6%	No 90% / Yes 10%	No 95% / Yes 5%

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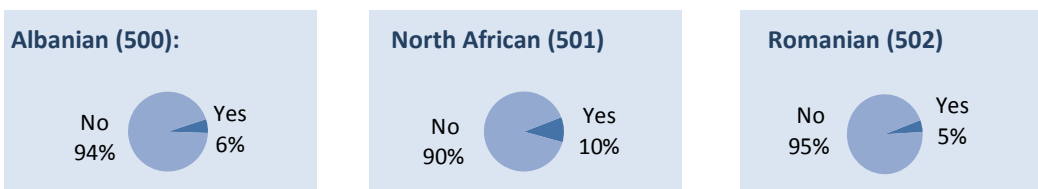
[26] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

9.15 LATVIA

Targeted sample... 500
Actual sample size 500
by minority 500
Russian (500)
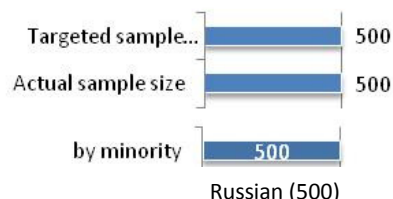
TARGET GROUPS: RUSSIAN
Fieldwork period: 16 May – 21 July
Coverage: Riga, Daugavpils

9.15.1 HH-level response rates

In total 707 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 19% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 324 households (56%).

Table 9.15.1 Final status code	Freq.	%
Wrong address/no follow up	**47**	**7**
Address is not residential	6	1
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	39	6
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	1	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	1	0
No contact with household	**86**	**12**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	6	1
Nobody at home	80	11
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**121**	**17**
Hard refusal by household	102	14
HH. permanently ill	4	1
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	4	1
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	9	1
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	2	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	0	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**3**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	0	0
HH is not available at the moment	3	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**126**	**18**
Minority, but not eligible	1	0
Applicable for majority population survey	122	17
Out of quota	3	0
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**324**	**46**
Total	**707**	**100**

9.15.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 582 persons from 324 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 86% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.15.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 324 households		
	Freq.	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**82**	**14**
The person is permanently away	32	5
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	12	2
The person does not speak the interview language	0	0
Respondent is not at home	2	0
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	0	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	0	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	36	6
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	0	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**500**	**86**
Total	**582**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.5

9.15.3 Recalls

In total 977 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 270 (28%) were revisits.

Table 9.15.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	**%**
1st visit	707	72
2nd visit	171	18
3rd visit	99	10
Total number	**977**	**100**

9.15.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.15.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	43	9	24	5
No	2	0	259	52
Mixed	455	91	217	43
Total	**500**	**100**	**500**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.15.5 Difficulty when answering		
	Freq.	**%**
No	**489**	**98**
Yes-language	1	0
Yes-nature of questions	7	1
Yes-other reasons	3	1
Base	**500**	**100**

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Russian):

Russian (500):

Yes 97%
No 3%

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9.16 LITHUANIA

Targeted sample size — 500
Actual sample size — 515
by minority — 515
Russian (515)
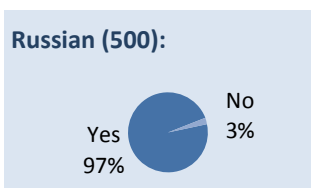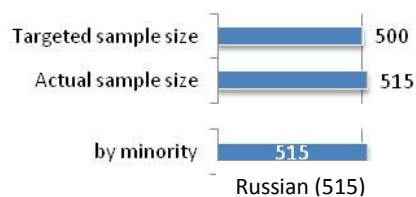
TARGET GROUPS: RUSSIAN
Fieldwork period: 17 May – 14 July
Coverage: Vilnius, Visaginas

9.16.1 HH-level response rates

In total 746 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 9% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 314 households (46%).

Table 9.16.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**22**	**3**
Address is not residential	6	1
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	9	1
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	6	1
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	1	0
No contact with household	**42**	**6**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	3	0
Nobody at home	39	5
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**127**	**17**
Hard refusal by household	119	16

HH. permanently ill	2	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	1	0
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	0	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	5	1
HH unavailable, for other reasons	0	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**0**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	0	0
HH is not available at the moment	0	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**241**	**32**
Minority, but not eligible	37	5
Applicable for majority population survey	197	26
Out of quota	7	1
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**314**	**42**
Total	**746**	**100**

9.16.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total 570 persons from 314 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their ethnic background. Once selected for interviewing, 90% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.16.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 314 households		
	Freq.	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**55**	**10**
The person is permanently away	18	3
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	2	0
The person does not speak the interview language	0	0
Respondent is not at home	1	0
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	0	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	0	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	34	6
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	0	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**515**	**90**
Total	**570**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.6

9.16.3 Recalls

In total 916 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 170 (18%) were revisits.

Table 9.16.3 Number of contacts	Freq.	%
1st visit	746	81
2nd visit	132	14
3rd visit	38	4
Total number	**916**	**100**

9.16.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.16.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Yes	106	21	21	4
No	287	56	457	89
Mixed	122	24	37	7
Total	**515**	**100**	**515**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.16.5 Difficulty when answering	Freq.	%
No	**435**	**84**
Yes-language	16	3
Yes-nature of questions	60	12
Yes-other reasons	16	3
Base	**515**	**102***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Russian):

Russian (515):

Yes 80% No 20%

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9.17 LUXEMBOURG

Targeted sample size 500
Actual sample size 497

by minority 497

Ex-Yugoslavian (497)

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 3
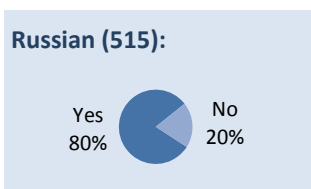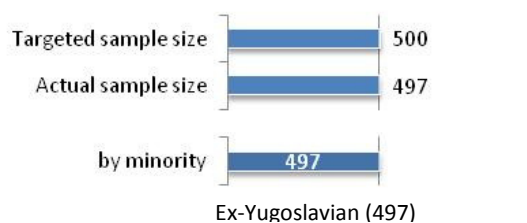
TARGET GROUPS: EX-YUGOSLAVIA
Fieldwork period: 28 Apr – 06 September
Summer break: 22 July – 25 August
Coverage: Nationwide

9.17.1 HH-level response rates

In total 711 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 31% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 282 households (59%).

Table 9.17.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**140**	**20**
Address is not residential	37	5
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	37	5
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	15	2
Address already visited	7	1
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	44	6
No contact with household	**78**	**11**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	17	2
Nobody at home	61	9
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**167**	**23**
Hard refusal by household	111	16
HH. permanently ill	1	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	33	5
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	1	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	7	1
HH unavailable, for other reasons	14	2
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**17**	**2**
Soft refusal by household	9	1
HH is not available at the moment	6	1
HH wants to verify project	2	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**16**	**2**
Minority, but not eligible	12	2
Applicable for majority population survey	4	1
Out of quota	0	0
Missed appointment	11	2
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**282**	**40**
Total	**711**	**98**

92

9.17.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total 639 persons from 282 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 78% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.17.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 282 households		
	Freq.	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**145**	**22**
The person is permanently away	28	4
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	1	0
The person does not speak the interview language	16	2
Respondent is not at home	23	4
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	7	1
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	1	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	57	9
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	2	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	10	2
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**500**	**78**
Total	**645**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.8

9.17.3 Recalls

In total 1,215 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 504 (41%) were revisits.

Table 9.17.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	**%**
1st visit	711	59
2nd visit	325	27
3rd visit	179	15
Total number	**1215**	**100**

9.17.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.17.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	63	13	45	9
No	216	43	370	74
Mixed	215	43	79	16
No answer	6	1	6	1

Total	**500**[27]	**100**	**500**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.17.5 Difficulty when answering		
	Freq.	**%**
No	**280**	**56**
Yes-language	103	21
Yes-nature of questions	161	32
Yes-other reasons	20	4
No answer	6	0
Base	**500**[1]	**113***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires: NO

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[27] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

9.18 THE NETHERLANDS

North African   Turkish   Surinamese
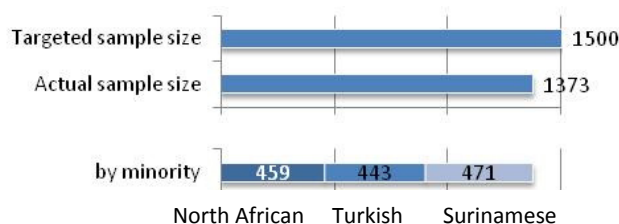
Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 4

TARGET GROUPS: NORTH AFRICAN, TURKISH, SURINAMESE
Fieldwork period: 1 May – 5 November
Summer break: 22 July – 25 August
Coverage: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, The Hague

9.18.1 HH-level response rates – Random Route Sample

In total 1,945 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 12% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 359 households (21%).

Table 9.18.1 Final status code	Freq.	%
Wrong address/no follow up	**9**	**0**
Address is not residential	7	0
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	1	0
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	1	0
No contact with household	**230**	**12**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	3	0
Nobody at home	227	12
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**723**	**37**
Hard refusal by household	616	32
HH. permanently ill	25	1
HH in an institution	25	1
Language barrier	28	1
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	0	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	0	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	28	1
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**25**	**1**
Soft refusal by household	0	0
HH is not available at the moment	0	0
HH wants to verify project	25	1
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**600**	**31**
Minority, but not eligible	257	13
Applicable for majority population survey	340	18
Out of quota	0	0
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**359**	**18**
Total	**1945**	**100**

9.18.2 Respondent level response rates

Random Route Sample:

In total, 737 persons from 359 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 77% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.18.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 359 households			North African		Turkish		Surinamese	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**171**	**23**	**56**	**100**	**48**	**100**	**64**	**100**
The person is permanently away	54	7	14	25	15	31	23	36
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	5	1	3	5	1	2	1	2
The person does not speak the interview language	10	1	6	11	3	6	0	0
Respondent is not at home	14	2	5	9	3	6	6	9
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	3	0	2	4	1	2	0	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	6	1	1	2	0	0	5	8
Respondent refuses co-operation	78	10	25	45	25	52	28	44
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**572**	**77**	**219**	**80**	**160**	**77**	**190**	**75**
Total	**743**	**100**	**275**	**100**	**208**	**100**	**254**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household (via Random Route) is: 1.6

Interviewer Generated Sample:

In total 944 persons were approached and 85% of them agreed to take part in the survey.

Table 9.18.2 Final status code of approached persons			North African		Turkish		Surinamese	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Unsuccessful attempt to interview target minority	**70**	**7**	**29**	**10**	**27**	**8**	**14**	**4**
Hard refusal by approached person	70	7	29	10	27	8	14	4
Successful pre-screener but no interview	**69**	**7**	**23**	**8**	**23**	**7**	**23**	**7**
Minority, but not eligible	69	7	23	8	23	7	23	7
Successful interviews	**805**	**85**	**240**	**82**	**283**	**85**	**281**	**88**
Total	**944**	**100**	**292**	**100**	**333**	**100**	**318**	**100**

9.18.3 Recalls – Random Route Sample

In total 2,236 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 291 (13%) were revisits.

Table 9.18.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	**%**
1st visit	1945	87
2nd visit	246	11
3rd visit	45	2
Total number	**2236**	**100**

9.18.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.18.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	632	46	284	21
No	129	9	558	41
Mixed	592	43	510	37
No answer	24	2	25	2
Total	**1377[28]**	**100**	**1377**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.18.5 Difficulty when answering			North African		Turkish		Surinamese	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
No	**1134**	**82**	**403**	**88**	**302**	**68**	**425**	**90**
Yes-language	139	10	28	6	106	24	5	1
Yes-nature of questions	115	8	27	6	61	14	27	6
Yes-other reasons	21	2	8	2	9	2	4	1
No answer	27	2	3	1	8	2	16	3
Base	**1377**	**102***	**459**	**102***	**443**	**110***	**471**	**101***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Arabic and Turkish):

North African (456):
No 96% / Yes 4%

Turkish
No 80% / Yes 20%

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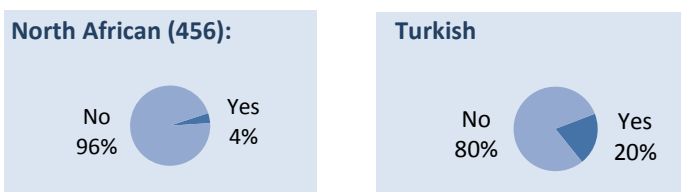
[28] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

9.19 MALTA

Targeted sample...	500
Actual sample size	500
by minority	500
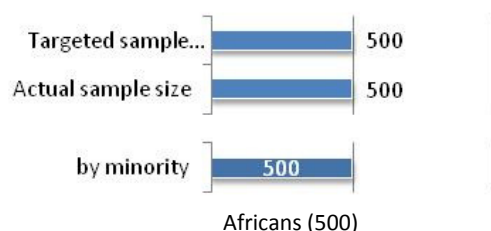
Africans (500)

TARGET GROUPS: AFRICANS
Fieldwork period: 16 May – 21 July
Coverage: Nationwide

9.19.1 HH-level response rates

Because of the sampling approach adopted, data on household level are not available.

9.19.2 Respondent level response rates:

Because of the sampling approach adopted, only success rate at the individual level can be calculated. Please see tables 8.1. and 8.2.

9.19.3 Recalls:

Because of the sampling approach adopted, data on revisits are not available.

9.19.4 Post interview section

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.19.5 Difficulty when answering		
	Freq.	%
No	**170**	**34**
Yes-language	248	50
Yes-nature of questions	91	18
Yes-other reasons	13	3
Base	**500**	**104***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Arabic):

Africans (500):

No
93%

Yes
7%

9.20 POLAND

Roma (500)
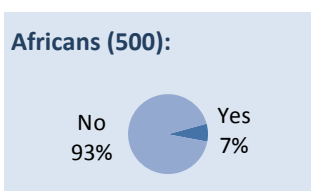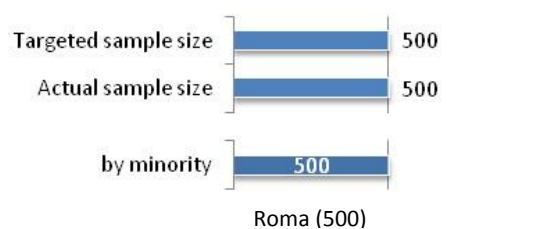
TARGET GROUPS: ROMA
Fieldwork period: 11 May – 20 June
Coverage: Nationwide

9.20.1 HH-level response rates

In total 438 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 12% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 250 households (65%).

Table 9.20.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**16**	**4**
Address is not residential	1	0
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	1	0
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	9	2
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	5	1
No contact with household	**35**	**8**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	2	0
Nobody at home	33	8
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**131**	**30**
Hard refusal by household	105	24
HH. permanently ill	0	0
HH in an institution	1	0
Language barrier	0	0
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	0	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	0	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	25	6
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**2**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	1	0
HH is not available at the moment	1	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**4**	**1**
Minority, but not eligible	0	0
Applicable for majority population survey	4	1
Out of quota	0	0
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**250**	**57**
Total	**438**	**100**

9.20.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 584 persons from 250 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 86% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.20.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 250 households		
	Freq.	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**84**	**14**
The person is permanently away	22	4
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	3	1
The person does not speak the interview language	0	0
Respondent is not at home	10	2
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	9	2
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	1	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	38	7
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	1	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**500**	**86**
Total	**584**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 2.0

9.20.3 Recalls

In total 476 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 39 (8%) were revisits. The low number of revisits can be attributed to the fact that in 42% of the visited households re-contact was not possible mainly due to hard refusals (see Table 9.1.). On the other hand in the successfully contacted households the Roma's high cooperation rate resulted in 2 completed interviews per household on average.

Table 9.20.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	**%**
1st visit	437	92
2nd visit	39	8
3rd visit	0	0
Total number	**476**	**100**

9.20.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.20.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	187	37	119	24
No	262	52	274	55
Mixed	51	10	107	21
Total	**500**	**100**	**500**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.20.5 Difficulty when answering	Freq.	%
No	**238**	**48**
Yes-language	71	14
Yes-nature of questions	236	47
Yes-other reasons	18	4
Base	**500**	**113***

* Multiple answers were possible

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9.21 PORTUGAL

Brazilian (505)   Sub-Saharan African (510)
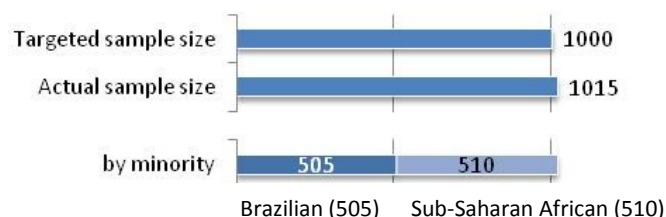
TARGET GROUPS:
BRAZILIAN, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICANS
Fieldwork period: 15 May – 21 July
Coverage: Lisbon metro, Setubal

9.21.1 HH-level response rates

In total 3,894 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 19% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 677 households (21%).

Table 9.21.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**205**	**5**
Address is not residential	167	4
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	38	1
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	0	0
No contact with household	**137**	**4**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	16	0
Nobody at home	121	3
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**20**	**1**
Hard refusal by household	17	0
HH. permanently ill	0	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	1	0
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	0	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	0	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	2	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**6**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	5	0
HH is not available at the moment	1	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**2849**	**71**
Minority, but not eligible	10	0
Applicable for majority population survey	2770	71
Out of quota	69	0
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**677**	**0**
Total	**3894**	**81**

9.21.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 1,418 persons from 677 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 72% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed were not at home.

Table 9.21.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 677 households			Brazilian		SS African	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**403**	**28**	**89**	**15**	**314**	**38**
The person is permanently away	19	1	3	1	16	2
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	2	0	0	0	2	0
The person does not speak the interview language	1	0	0	0	1	0
Respondent is not at home	285	20	65	11	220	27
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	4	0	1	0	3	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	3	0	0	0	3	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	88	6	20	3	68	8
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	1	0	0	0	1	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1015**	**72**	**505**	**85**	**510**	**62**
Total	**1418**	**100**	**594**	**100**	**824**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.5

9.21.3 Recalls

In total 4575 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 681 (15%) were revisits.

Table 9.21.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	%
1st visit	3894	85
2nd visit	553	12
3rd visit	128	3
Total number	**4575**	**100**

9.21.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.21.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Yes	92	9	116	11
No	482	47	597	59
Mixed	441	43	302	30
Total	**1015**	**100**	**1015**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.21.5 Difficulty when answering			Brazilian		SS African	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No	981	97	493	98	488	96
Yes-language	7	1	0	0	7	1
Yes-nature of questions	25	2	12	2	13	3
Yes-other reasons	2	0	0	0	2	0
Base	**1015**	**100**	**505**	**100**	**510**	**100**

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Brazilian and Sub-Saharan African): **NO**
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9.22 ROMANIA

Roma (500)

Majority interviews: 500
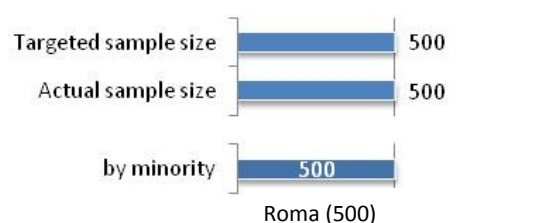
TARGET GROUPS: ROMA
Fieldwork period: 17 May – 25 June
Coverage: Nationwide

9.22.1 HH-level response rates

In total 1,042 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 7% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 328 households (34%).

Table 9.22.1 Final status code	Freq.	%
Wrong address/no follow up	**56**	**5**
Address is not residential	7	1
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	44	4
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	5	0
No contact with household	**23**	**2**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	11	1
Nobody at home	12	1
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**91**	**9**
Hard refusal by household	77	7
HH. permanently ill	0	0
HH in an institution	3	0
Language barrier	1	0
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	1	0

HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	9	1
HH unavailable, for other reasons	0	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**3**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	1	0
HH is not available at the moment	2	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**541**	**52**
Minority, but not eligible	34	3
Applicable for majority population survey	500	48
Out of quota	7	1
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**328**	**31**
Total	**1042**	**100**

9.22.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 779 persons from 328 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 64% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.22.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 328 households		
	Freq.	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**279**	**36**
The person is permanently away	71	9
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	17	2
The person does not speak the interview language	11	1
Respondent is not at home	59	8
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	21	3
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	2	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	96	12
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	2	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**500**	**64**
Total	**779**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.5

9.22.3 Recalls

In total 1169 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 127 (11%) were revisits.

Table 9.22.3 Number of contacts	Freq.	%
1st visit	1042	89
2nd visit	95	8
3rd visit	32	3
Total number	**1169**	**100**

9.22.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.22.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	333	67	316	63
No	66	13	102	20
Mixed	101	20	82	16
Total	**500**	**100**	**500**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.22.5 Difficulty when answering	Freq.	%
No	**336**	**67**
Yes-language	15	3
Yes-nature of questions	143	29
Yes-other reasons	12	2
Base	**500**	**101***

* Multiple answers were possible

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9.23 SLOVAKIA

Targeted sample size — 500
Actual sample size — 500
by minority — 500
Roma (500)
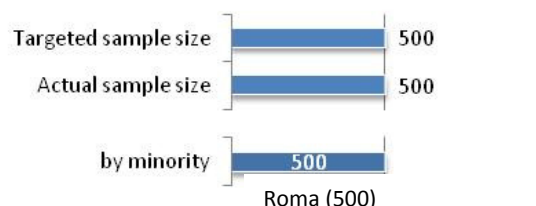
TARGET GROUPS: ROMA
Fieldwork period: 03 May – 30 June
Coverage: Nationwide

Majority interviews: 500

9.23.1 HH-level response rates

In total 863 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 5% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 238 households (29%).

Table 9.23.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**25**	**3**
Address is not residential	12	1
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	13	2
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	0	0
Address already visited	0	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	0	0
No contact with household	**13**	**2**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	4	0
Nobody at home	9	1
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**83**	**10**
Hard refusal by household	75	9
HH. permanently ill	1	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	1	0
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	2	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	0	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	4	0
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**1**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	1	0
HH is not available at the moment	0	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**503**	**58**
Minority, but not eligible	1	0
Applicable for majority population survey	490	57
Out of quota	12	1
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**238**	**28**
Total	**863**	**100**

9.23.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 561 persons from 238 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 89% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.23.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 238 households		
	Freq.	**%**
Unsuccessful interviews	**61**	**11**
The person is permanently away	19	3
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	15	3
The person does not speak the interview language	0	0
Respondent is not at home	1	0
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	0	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	0	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	25	4
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	1	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**500**	**89**
Total	**561**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 2.1

9.23.3 Recalls

In total 943 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 80 (8%) were revisits. The low number of revisit can mainly be attributed to the following reasons:

- Most of the unsuccessful contacts were hard refusals, thus no revisit was possible;

- The correct identification of the starting points and the high cooperation rate of respondents resulted in successful interviews (either minority or majority) in almost all the visited households where re-contact was possible.

- Interviewers noticed an overall interest of the Roma minority in the survey. Several times, mostly in multiple households, the interviewers encountered disappointment on the side of those members of the household who could not participate in the survey (it was very hard to explain the reason). In addition, Roma respondents were willing to identify those among their neighbours who were Roma, and therefore focused enumeration worked very well in Slovakia.

Table 9.23.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	**%**
1st visit	863	92
2nd visit	66	7
3rd visit	14	1
Total number	**943**	**100**

9.23.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.23.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	317	63	264	53
No	57	11	98	20
Mixed	126	25	138	28
Total	**500**	**100**	**500**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.23.5 Difficulty when answering		
	Freq.	**%**
No	**309**	**62**
Yes-language	39	8
Yes-nature of questions	162	32
Yes-other reasons	30	6
Base	**500**	**108***

- Multiple answers were possible

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9.24 SLOVENIA

Targeted sample size — 1000
Actual sample size — 1001
by minority — 473 | 528

Serbian (473)   Bosnian (528)

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 2
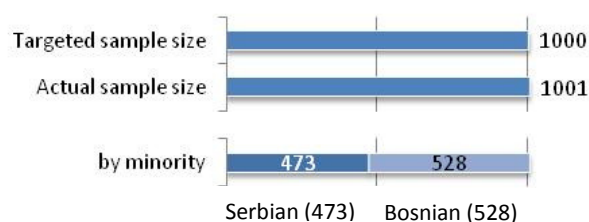
TARGET GROUPS: SERBIAN, BOSNIAN
Fieldwork period: 16 May – 30 September
Summer break: 22 July – 25 August
Coverage: Ljubljana, Jesenice

9.24.1 HH-level response rates

In total 7,141 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 25% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 723 households (14%).

Table 9.24.1 Final status code		
	Freq.	**%**
Wrong address/no follow up	**33**	**0**
Address is not residential	6	0
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	10	0
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	1	0
Address already visited	1	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	15	0
No contact with household	**1793**	**25**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	53	1
Nobody at home	1740	25
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**1707**	**24**
Hard refusal by household	1594	23
HH. permanently ill	11	0
HH in an institution	1	0
Language barrier	17	0
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	8	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	21	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	55	1
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**394**	**6**
Soft refusal by household	292	4
HH is not available at the moment	99	1
HH wants to verify project	3	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**2488**	**35**
Minority, but not eligible	263	4
Applicable for majority population survey	2208	31
Out of quota	17	0
Missed appointment	3	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**723**	**9**
Total	**7141**	**100**

110

9.24.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 1,560 persons from 723 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 64% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed refused co-operation.

Table 9.24.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 723 households			Serbian		Bosnian	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**559**	**36**	**279**	**37**	**280**	**35**
The person is permanently away	31	2	18	2	13	2
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	3	0	2	0	1	0
The person does not speak the interview language	1	0	0	0	1	0
Respondent is not at home	40	3	18	2	22	3
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	6	0	5	1	1	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	476	30	234	31	242	30
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	1	0	1	0	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1003**	**64**	**473**	**63**	**528**	**65**
Total	**1562**	**100**	**752**	**100**	**808**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.4

9.24.3 Recalls

In total 13,298 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 6,231 (47%) were revisits.

Table 9.24.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	%
1st visit	7067	53
2nd visit	3833	29
3rd visit	2398	18
Total number	**13298**	**100**

9.24.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.24.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	251	25	79	8
No	210	21	559	56
Mixed	542	54	365	36
Total	**1003**[29]	**100**	**1003**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.24.5 Difficulty when answering			Serbian		Bosnian	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
No	**860**	**86**	**361**	**72**	**361**	**72**
Yes-language	57	6	47	9	40	8
Yes-nature of questions	75	7	99	20	102	20
Yes-other reasons	19	2	23	**5**	22	4
Base	**1003**[1]	**101***	**473**	**105***	**528**	**105***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Serbian):

Serbian (473):

No 99% Yes 1%

Bosnian (528)

No 96% Yes 4%

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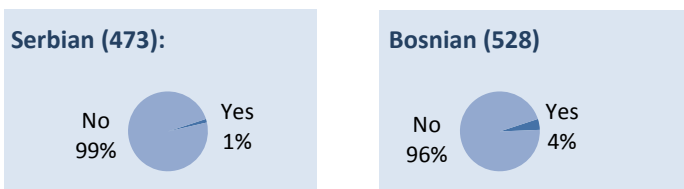
[29] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

9.25 SPAIN

Targeted sample size: 1500
Actual sample size: 1526

by minority: 514 | 504 | 508

North African (514)   South American (504)   Romanian (508)
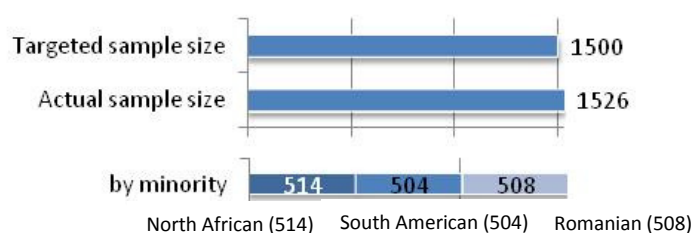
TARGET GROUPS: NORTH AFRICAN, SOUTH AMERICAN, ROMANIAN
Fieldwork period: 1 May – 22 July
Coverage: Madrid, Barcelona

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 10
Majority interviews: 518

9.25.1 HH-level response rates

In total 8,485 door addresses were visited by the interviewers. Interviewers did not manage to contact households at 31% of these addresses.

Out of all the contacted households, interviewers were able to carry out at least 1 full interview at each of 1,362 households (23%).

Table 9.25.1 Final status code	Freq.	%
Wrong address/no follow up	**435**	**5**
Address is not residential	184	2
Address is not occupied (empty, second home, etc)	199	2
Address abandoned due to PSU replacement	40	0
Address already visited	5	0
Other problems that prevent interviewing at the address	7	0
No contact with household	**2224**	**26**
Unsuccessful attempt to get inside the building, contact the household	122	1
Nobody at home	2102	25
Contact with the HH, but recontact not possible	**2881**	**34**
Hard refusal by household	2729	32
HH. permanently ill	9	0
HH in an institution	0	0
Language barrier	15	0
HH. is not capable (mentally or physically disabled)	0	0
HH is not available till the end of the fieldwork	7	0
HH unavailable, for other reasons	121	1
Recontact possible, but no successful screener	**30**	**0**
Soft refusal by household	27	0
HH is not available at the moment	3	0
HH wants to verify project	0	0
Contact with the HH, successful pre-screener	**1553**	**18**
Minority, but not eligible	23	0
Applicable for majority population survey	511	6
Out of quota	1019	12
Missed appointment	0	0
Contact with HH resulted in successful interview(s)	**1362**	**16**
Total	**8485**	**100**

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9.25.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total, 2,637 persons from 1,362 households were found to be eligible for interviewing on the basis of their minority background. Once selected for interviewing, 58% of potential interviewees agreed to be interviewed. Most of those not interviewed were permanently away.

Table 9.25.2 Final status code of eligible respondents in 1362 households			North African		South American		Romanian	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful interviews	**1115**	**42**	**355**	**41**	**385**	**43**	**371**	**42**
The person is permanently away	572	22	179	21	185	21	204	23
The person is ill, incapable of the interview till the end of fieldwork	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
The person does not speak the interview language	15	1	12	1	0	0	3	0
Respondent is not at home	28	1	9	1	13	1	6	1
Respondent is at home, but prefers to be interviewed later	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Respondent is temporarily not able to answer (sick, etc.)	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Respondent refuses co-operation	478	18	144	17	182	20	152	17
Respondent does not consider him/herself as having an immigrant/minority background	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Respondent is not eligible for other grounds (less than one year stay, or less than 16 years of age)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unable to conduct interview due to language difficulties	10	0	6	1	0	0	4	0
Respondents agreed to be interviewed	**1536**	**58**	**514**	**59**	**504**	**57**	**508**	**58**
Total	**2651**	**100**	**869**	**100**	**889**	**100**	**879**	**100**

The average number of interviews carried out per household is: 1.1

9.25.3 Recalls

In total 10,440 visits were made by the interviewers, out of which 1,955 (19%) were revisits.

Table 9.25.3 Number of contacts		
	Freq.	%
1st visit	8485	81
2nd visit	1372	13
3rd visit	583	6
Total number	**10440**	**100**

9.25.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.25.4 Neighbourhood		predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
		Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes		344	22	379	25
No		274	18	522	34
Mixed		918	60	635	41
Total		**1536**[30]	**100**	**1536**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.25.5 Difficulty when answering				North African		South American		Romanian	
		Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
No		**1306**	**85**	**377**	**73**	**478**	**95**	**443**	**87**
Yes-language		109	7	74	14	4	1	30	6
Yes-nature of questions		121	8	64	12	20	4	36	7
Yes-other reasons		25	2	19	4	3	1	3	1
Base		**1536**[1]	**102***	**514**	**104***	**504**	**100**	**508**	**101***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Arabic, Romanian):

North African (514):

No 96% Yes 4%

South American (504)

No 100% Yes 0%

Romanian (508)

No 98% Yes 2%

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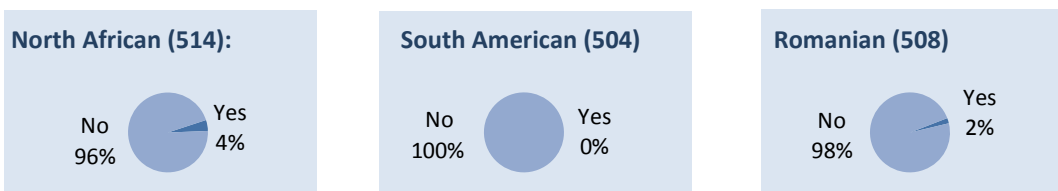
[30] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

9.26 SWEDEN

Iraqi (494)   Somali (506)
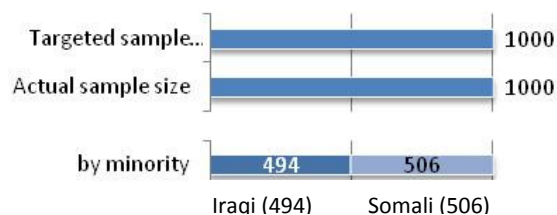
TARGET GROUPS: IRAQI, SOMALI
Fieldwork period: 3 May – 24 September
Summer break: 22 July – 18 August
Coverage: Stockholm, Malmö

Other Sub-Saharan African/Black-Caribbean interviews: 1

9.26.1 HH-level response rates

Because of the sampling approach adopted, data on household level are not available.

9.26.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total ca. 6,021 persons were approached and only 17% of them agreed to take part in the survey.

Table 9.26.2 Final status code of approached persons			Iraqi		Somali	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Unsuccessful attempt to interview target minority	**3112**	**52**	**1430**	**51**	**1682**	**52**
Hard refusal by approached person	2911	48	1337	48	1574	49
Language barrier	201	3	92	3	109	3
Successful pre-screener but no interview	**1908**	**32**	**877**	**31**	**1031**	**32**
Minority, but not eligible	1908	32	877	31	1031	32
Successful interviews	**1001**	**17**	**494**	**18**	**506**	**16**
Total	**6021**	**100**	**2800**	**100**	**3219**	**100**

9.26.3 Recalls

Because of the sampling approach adopted, data on revisits are not available.

9.26.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

| Table 9.26.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	508	51	410	41
No	120	12	224	22
Mixed	373	37	367	37
Total	**1001**[31]	**100**	**1001**	**100**

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[31] The base is the total number of minority interviews conducted including the interviews with 'Other' Black Africans'.

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.26.5 Difficulty when answering			Iraqi		Somali	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
No	**748**	**75**	**400**	**81**	**347**	**69**
Yes-language	99	10	28	6	71	14
Yes-nature of questions	135	13	52	11	83	16
Yes-other reasons	63	6	29	6	37	7
Base	**1001**[1]	**104***	**494**	**103***	**506**	**106***

* Multiple answers were possible

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Arabic, Somali):

Iraqi (494):

No 77%   Yes 23%

Somali (506)

No 68%   Yes 32%

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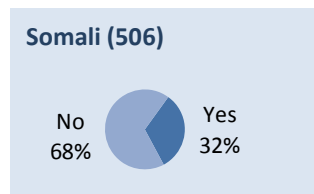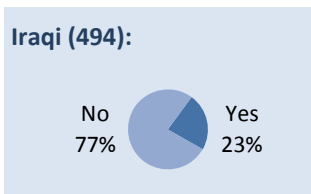
9.27 UNITED KINGDOM

NOTE: The decision was made to target central and east European migrants rather than established ethnic minority populations in the UK because the UK government and various research institutes carry out comprehensive and regular surveys on established ethnic minorities; such as British African-Caribbeans, British-Indians and British-Pakistanis, for example. In comparison, there is a relative lack of data concerning the experiences of recent migrants from central and east European countries who entered the UK in large numbers from 2004. For this reason, and given that discrimination and victimisation can also impact on groups that 'look like' the majority population and who are also EU citizens, the FRA decided to explore the experiences of this largely undocumented group.

TARGET GROUPS:
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN
Fieldwork period: 07 May – 13 September
Coverage: London

CCE (1042)
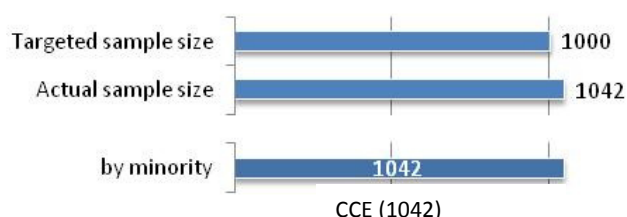
9.27.1 HH-level response rates

Because of the sampling approach adopted, data on household level are not available.

9.27.2 Respondent level response rates:

In total 4,903 persons were approached and about a fifth of them agreed to take part in the survey.

Table 9.27.2 Final status code of approached persons		
	Freq.	%
Unsuccessful attempt to interview target minority	**2801**	**57**
Hard refusal by approached person	1799	37
Language barrier	1002	20
Successful pre-screener but no interview	**1060**	**22**
Minority, but not eligible	1060	22
Successful interviews	**1042**	**21**
Total	**4903**	**100**

9.27.3 Recalls

Because of the sampling approach adopted, data on revisits are not available.

9.27.4 Post interview section

Type of neighbourhood:

Table 9.27.4 Neighbourhood	predominantly immigrant		predominantly poor	
	Freq.	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
Yes	296	28	92	9
No	444	43	710	68
Mixed	302	29	240	23
Total	**1042**	**100**	**1042**	**100**

Respondent had any difficulty when answering questions:

Table 9.27.5 Difficulty when answering	Freq.	%
No	**680**	**65**
Yes-language	344	33
Yes-nature of questions	9	1
Yes-other reasons	10	1
Base	**1042**	**100**

Need for using the minority language questionnaires (Polish):

CCE (1042):

Yes 80%   No 20%