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Project Design

Extended General Population Poll Methodology

The General Population Poll in Afghanistan was conducted for the *World Justice Project Rule of Law Index*® with sampling, fieldwork, and data processing by D3 Systems and ACSOR Surveys based in McLean, Virginia and Kabul, Afghanistan respectively. The survey fieldwork was conducted face-to-face between August 15th and August 21st, 2016 by ACSOR Surveys, using a multi-stage random cluster sampling design. The two target populations for this survey were Afghans, aged 18+, residing across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan and Afghans, living in the three main urban areas of Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat.

Sample Size & Sample Frame

The achieved sample size was 3,550 interviews distributed proportionally across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan, including a boosted sample of 1,000 interviews in the three main urban areas of Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat. The sampling frame was comprised of the 2010–2011 updated population figures from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of Afghanistan. The sample was proportionally stratified by Province and Urban/Rural Status. The booster sample was stratified disproportionately to the three main urban areas to ensure a sample of at least 1,000 respondents in these areas.

Descriptions of the Sample

Region: Interviews were conducted in the six regions of Afghanistan, with more interviews conducted in the Eastern (29%), Northern (23%), and Western (16%) regions.

Geography: 70% of respondents reside in rural areas, villages, and towns. 30% of respondents reside in metro areas or cities.

Ethnicity: Most respondents identified themselves as Tajik (34%), Pashtun (28%), or Afghan (18%).

Gender: 50% of respondents were male and 50% were female.

Education: Most respondents (58%) reported that they *had* received no formal education.

Income: Most respondents (69%) reported a monthly household income between 2,001 and 10,000 Afghanis.

Sampling

For the main sample, districts were the primary sampling unit and sampled using probability proportionate to size systematic sampling. In urban strata, nahia (neighborhoods) were the secondary sampling units and were sampled using a systematic simple random sample. In rural strata, villages were the secondary sampling units and were also sampled using a systematic simple random sample. For the booster sample, nahia (neighborhoods) were the primary sampling unit and were selected using systematic simple random sampling. Within the sampled nahia or village, a systematic random route was performed to sample households and a Kish grid was used to sample respondents.

Accessibility at the district level was determined by ACSOR Surveys prior to field. Completely inaccessible districts were randomly replaced with accessible districts within the same strata, while female inaccessible districts were replaced by a male counterpart in the same primary sampling unit. Out of 366 district-level sampling points, 21 were completely inaccessible due to Taliban control.

Sample Weights

Approximate sampling weights were applied to the final sample to account for rounding in the sampling, deletions due to quality control, and the booster sample. The design effect for the national sample is estimated to be 1.96, resulting in a complex margin of error of ± 2.30 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Interviewing & Quality Control

A total of 327 interviewers worked on this project including 159 female interviewers. Each of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan had its own supervisory staff who were centrally trained in Kabul for this project. Interviews were conducted in four languages: Pashto, Dari, Uzbek, and Balochi.

A total of 17.9% of interviews were back-checked by the supervisory team in field. A total of 10% of questionnaires were selected for double-entry during data processing. After quality control, there were 108 questionnaires rejected from the final sample. A total of three contacts were attempted per respondent and 97.8% of completed interviews were completed on the first contact attempt. The average length of an interview was 39 minutes and ranged from 20 to 57 minutes.

Additional Countries

The report includes comparisons to low income and South Asian peer countries previously surveyed by the World Justice Project. These countries are: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. The countries listed above are a portion of the 113 countries included in the *World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2016* report. The surveys in these additional countries are administered using a probability sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities of each country. Detailed information regarding the methodology of the WJP Rule of Law Index is available at www.worldjusticeproject.org.

Afghanistan Justice Sector Survey Methodology

The Justice Sector Survey in Afghanistan was conducted for the *World Justice Project Rule of Law Index*® with sampling, fieldwork, and data processing by D3 Systems and ACSOR Surveys based in McLean, Virginia and Kabul, Afghanistan respectively. The survey fieldwork was conducted face-to-face between July 26th and August 1st, 2016 by ACSOR Surveys, using a multi-stage random cluster sampling design. The two target populations for this survey were Afghans, aged 18+, residing across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan and Afghans. The sample was a probability-based sample of the entire country.

Sample Size & Sample Frame

The achieved sample size was 3,087 interviews distributed proportionally across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan. The sampling frame was comprised of the 2010-2011 updated population figures from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of Afghanistan. The sample was proportionally stratified by Province and Urban/Rural Status.

Descriptions of the Sample

Region: Interviews were conducted in the six regions of Afghanistan, with more interviews conducted in the Eastern (36%), the Northern (28%), and Western (12%) regions.

Geography: 74% of respondents reside in rural areas, villages, and towns. 26% of respondents reside in metro areas or cities.

Ethnicity: Most respondents identified themselves as Pashtun (35%), Tajik (32%), Hazara (12%), or Uzbek (8%).

Gender: 50% of respondents were male and 50% were female.

Education: Most respondents (60%) reported that they had received no formal education.

Income: Most respondents (49%) reported a monthly household income between 2,001 and 10,000 Afghani.

Sampling

For the main sample, districts were the primary sampling unit and sampled using probability proportionate to size systematic sampling. In urban strata, nahia (neighborhoods) were the secondary sampling units and were sampled using a systematic simple random sample. In rural strata, villages were the secondary sampling units and were also sampled using a systematic simple random sample. Within the sampled nahia or village, a systematic random route was performed to sample households and a Kish grid was used to sample respondents.

Accessibility at the district level was determined by ACSOR Surveys prior to field. Completely inaccessible districts were randomly replaced with accessible districts within the same strata, while female inaccessible districts were replaced by a male counterpart in the same primary sampling unit. Out of 388 district-level sampling points, 15 were completely inaccessible due to Taliban control.

Sample Weights

Approximate sampling weights were applied to the final sample to account for rounding in the sampling and deletions due to quality control. The design effect for the national sample is estimated to be 1.96, resulting in a complex margin of error of ± 2.30 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Interviewing & Quality Control

A total of 334 interviewers worked on this project including 163 female interviewers. Each of the 34 provinces of Afghanistan had their own supervisory staff who were centrally trained in Kabul for this project. Interviews were conducted in four languages: Pashto, Dari, Turkmeni, and Balochi.

A total of 17.7% of interviews were back-checked by the supervisory team in field. A total of 10% of questionnaires were selected for double-entry during data processing. After quality control, there were 13 questionnaires rejected from the final sample. A total of three contacts were attempted per respondent and 97.7% of completed interviews were completed on the first contact attempt. The average length of an interview was 39 minutes and ranged from 20 to 66 minutes.

In-Depth Interview Methodology

The World Justice Project commissioned D3 Systems, Inc. to deliver 50 in-depth interviews (IDIs) to complement findings from a national probability-based survey of Afghans' perceptions of and experience seeking justice. The fieldwork was carried out by the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research (ACSOR) based in Kabul, Afghanistan. The IDIs were conducted primarily with respondents identified from the quantitative survey conducted in August 2016 by ACSOR.

Sample Selection

Of the many types of disputes that were catalogued during the quantitative survey, only respondents who were involved in a dispute related to land, water, a family matter, inheritance, a neighbor conflict or physical assault were asked to participate in an IDI. Participants were recruited from Ghazni, Kabul, Kandahar, and Nangarhar provinces using contact information provided during the quantitative survey. The IDIs were conducted in November 2016. The plan was to complete 10 IDIs in Helmand but as field neared the security conditions in Helmand worsened and the decision was made to assign those 10 IDIs to Kandahar province. Participants were 19 years or older and included both male and female respondents.

In-Depth Interviews by Dispute Type and Province

Dispute Type	Ghazni	Kabul	Kandahar	Nangarhar
Land	2	3	4	2
Water	2	2	3	1
Family	1	1	4	2
Inheritance	2	1	4	2
Neighbor	2	1	3	2
Assault	2	1	2	1
Total	11	9	20	10

D3 and WJP prepared a detailed discussion guide to probe participants about perceptions of justice in their community, the arbitration process, and how it affects their community and personal life. The guide asks participants to share a personal dispute and their attempt to resolve it. Participants were asked to provide their informed consent and were under no obligation to engage in an interview. IDIs were audio recorded, then transcribed and translated into English by ACSOR staff. English transcripts were sent to D3 for review, delivery, and analysis.