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. D3 Systems and ACSOR Surveys administered the fieldwork from August 25th to September 8th, 2017. Fieldwork was conducted face-to-face, using a multi-stage random cluster sampling design. The target populations for this survey were Afghans, ages 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 3,733 interviews distributed proportionally across all 34 provinces of Afghanistan, including a boosted sample of 992 interviews in the three main urban areas of Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat. The sampling frame was based on 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 representative sample in these areas.

Descriptions of the Sample

Region: Interviews were conducted in the six regions of Afghanistan, with more interviews conducted in the East region (28%), the North region (23%), and the West region (17%) .

Geography: 71% of respondents reside in rural areas, villages, and towns. 29% of respondents reside in metro areas or cities.

Ethnicity: Most respondents identified themselves as Tajik (34%), Pashtun (24%), or Afghan (20%).

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 (76%) reported a monthly household income of 10,000 Afghanis or less.

In an attempt to address all relevant topics and to control the questionnaire length, the survey was split into two versions (Version A and Version B), and certain modules were administered in only one of the two versions. These modules include: perceptions of government accountability, fundamental rights, and legal awareness. The sample size for these modules is over 1,800 individuals, as opposed to the questions that were asked to the entire sample of 3,733 respondents. Aside from these modules, the questionnaires are identical. Both survey instruments can be found in the appendix to this report.

Sampling

For the main sample, districts were the primary sampling unit and were 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 fieldwork. 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 382 sampling points, 47 villages 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.

Interviewing & Quality Control

A total of 305 interviewers worked on this project including 150 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 five languages: Pashto, Dari, Uzbek, Balochi, and Turkmani.

A total of 15.2% 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 87 questionnaires rejected from the final sample. A total of three contacts were attempted per respondent and 98.6% of completed interviews were completed on the first contact attempt. The average length of an interview was 45 minutes and ranged from 27 to 66 minutes.