



## *Democracy Audit Albania 2005*

### *Technical Information*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Size of Sample</i>	<i>Weighted/Unweighted</i>
<b>Albania</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>National 1200 Ten-city 1200 Public officials 577</b>	<b>Unweighted</b>

This survey was carried out in December 2005 – January 2006 as part of the Latin America Public Opinion Project of LAPOP. It was conducted by Vanderbilt University, and the field work was carried out by IDRA, an Albanian survey firm, in collaboration with Casals and Associates.

The 2005 survey consisted of face-to-face interviews with members of three respondent groups: public officials, the voting – age public in the 10 major Albanian cities (Tiranë, Berat, Durrës, Elbasan, Fier, Gjirokastrë, Korçë, Lushnjë, Shkodër and Vlorë), the voting – age in the nation as a whole, which included the 10 major cities as well as some larger towns and rural areas. The 10-city surveys and the national survey have 1200 cases each, which provides for a sampling of error of  $\pm 2.8\%$ . The public officials sample has a total N of 577 and the estimate margin of error for this survey is  $\pm 4.0\%$ .

The sample design -for the national and ten-city samples- was based on geographic and population considerations. In the ten-city sample, a multistage random sample was constructed by taking a series of simple random samples in stages. The first stratum consisted of the entire country. In the second stage, a decision was made in 2004 to restrict the sampling to the 10 most important districts of the country. For the case of Tiranë, a third stratum consisted of the 11 sub-municipalities that make-up the city. The final strata consisted of the enumeration areas used as census segments for the 2001 population census. For the national sample, the same procedure was followed, pre-selecting the 10 most important districts as before, but this time including the entire country. A total of 90 sampling points were selected, and within each of those, a cluster of 14 respondents interviewed. In the case of the public officials sample, the public administration of Albania was divided in four major strata (Central Administration, Local Administration, Education System and Medical System), each of which was represented by 150 interviews approximately.

The complete report and the questionnaire can be found at “Corruption in Albania: Report of comparison between 2004 and 2005 surveys”, written by Mitchell A. Seligson, Ph. D. and Siddhartha Baviskar, Ph.D. That report includes important subjects such as attitudes toward corruption, corruption victimization, perceptions in some of the key organizations engaged in combating corruption, transparency of and trust and public institutions, and support for the Albanian political system