

FINAL SURVEY REPORT

Source: photo by r. hendley

LIBERIA ELECTORAL ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION SURVEY, ITERATION II (LEAP ii)

DRG LEARNING, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH (DRG-LER) ACTIVITY

Contract No. GS-10F-0033M/AID-OAA-M-13-00013

May 2018

(delete this blank page after creating PDF. it’s here to make facing pages and Left/Right page numbers sequence correctly in Word. Be careful to not delete this section break either, until after you have generated a final PDF. It will throw off the left/right page layout.)

DRG LEARNING, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH (DRG-LER) ACTIVITY

TASKING N055

FINAL SURVEY REPORT

ELECTORAL ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION SURVEY, ITERATION II (LEAP II)

MAY 2018

Prepared under Contract No.: GS-10F-0033M/AID-0AA-M-13-00013

**Submitted to:**

Morgan Holmes

**Submitted by:**

NORC at the University of Chicago

Attention: Renée Hendley, Program Manager

Bethesda, MD 20814

Tel: 301- 634-9489; E-mail: [Hendley-Renee@norc.org](mailto:Hendley-Renee@norc.org)

**DISCLAIMER**

The authors’ views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

**Contents**

[ACRONYMS I](#_Toc514167954)

[EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 3](#_Toc514167955)

[INTRODUCTION 5](#_Toc514167956)

[METHODOLOGY 7](#_Toc514167957)

[QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAMMING 8](#_Toc514167958)

[DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL 8](#_Toc514167959)

[ILLUSTRATIVE KEY FINDINGS 13](#_Toc514167960)

[CONCLUSIONS 26](#_Toc514167961)

[ANNEX A: SCOPE OF WORK 1](#_Toc514167962)

[ANNEX B: LEAP SURVEY SAMPLE DESIGN 1](#_Toc514167963)

[ANNEX C: LEAP II SURVEY 2](#_Toc514167964)

# ACRONYMS

CAPI Computer Assisted Personal Interview

CDCS Country Development Cooperation Strategy

CSO Civil Society Organization

CVE Civic and Voter Education

DRG Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance

DRG-LER DRG Learning, Evaluation, and Research Activity

EA Enumeration Area

FAR Federal Acquisition Regulation

LEAP Liberia Electoral Access and Participation

LISGIS Liberia’s Institute of Statistics and Geo-information Services.

LER Learning, Evaluation, and Research

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

MEL Monitoring, evaluation, and learning

NEC National Elections Commission

NORC National Opinion Research Center (NORC at the University of Chicago)

PPS Probabilities Proportional to Size

RFP Request for Proposal

SSP Sampling Start Points

SOW Statement of Work

TKG The Khana Group

USAID U.S. Agency for International Development’s (USAID)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID/Liberia and the DRG Learning Team partnered to conduct the Liberia Electoral Access and Participation, Iteration II (LEAP II) survey in conjunction with the October 2017 national elections for the President and House of Representatives. The objective of the LEAP II survey is to track the influence of civic and voter education efforts on voter engagement and collect data on Liberian’s perceptions of the NEC’s performance of its work to facilitate national elections.

NORC at the University of Chicago (NORC), with the assistance from Liberian subcontractor The Khana Group (TKG), was contracted and funded by USAID under the DRG-LER Activity to administer the LEAP II survey, which began immediately after the Presidential and House of Representative run-off elections in January 2018. LEAP II is the second of two national surveys administered by NORC under the DRG-LER contract; LEAP I was fielded immediately after the 2015 Senate elections.

Goals of the LEAP II survey include:

* Providing information to be shared openly with the NEC, Liberian political parties, civil society organizations (CSOs), international donors, and other stakeholders interested in knowing about the nature and extent of citizen knowledge and awareness of election processes and procedures, political institutions, political parties, election issues, and other aspects of Liberian government and politics.
* Collecting data to analyze national trends, disaggregated to show differences by gender, age, geographic location, urban-rural status, physical disability, and other traditionally politically disadvantaged groups.
* Supplementing election monitoring activities supported by USAID and others by providing systematic information about voter perceptions of election fairness, especially in terms of their experiences with civic and voter education efforts and their experiences of election irregularities both at the polls and during the campaign including vote buying, “trucking,” intimidation, and pressure (including spousal pressure/family voting trends).
* Providing information about citizens’ media habits and perceptions, including which media they use most for political news and which they trust the most – information that enables the NEC, political parties, and other media outlets to improve their communications with citizens for future electoral periods; and
* Providing data to allow researchers to better understand the large voter registration gap between men and women (and other subgroups, if applicable) found in the 2014 LEAP survey, determine if that gap has changed over time and, if so, identify motivations leading to that change.

The sample design for both LEAP surveys is based on a stratified, two-stage, self-weighting design in which the first-stage sample units (Enumerator Areas, EAs) were selected with probabilities proportional to size (PPS) (population). A fixed number of households (8) were randomly selected from each selected EA, using counties as the design strata. Four female and 4 male respondents were interviewed in each sample EA.

The questionnaire was developed by USAID in collaboration with NORC, translated into Liberian English by TKG, and programmed by NORC in both Standard and Liberian English using the Nfield survey platform, which was used to field the survey on Android tablets.

In November 2017, NORC led an intense enumerator training in Monrovia. During the training, it was announced that the run-off elections would be postponed indefinitely while the Supreme Court reviewed presidential election proceedings under dispute. In January 2018, NORC returned to Liberia to provide refresher training.

While the intent of this final survey report is not to provide an indepth analysis of the data, the following represent high level key findings from the data that could potentially provide researchers opportunities to explore further:

* Most Liberians know where they need to go to vote and believe the NEC has done a good job informing the population about voting requirements;
* In general, the NEC is viewed as effective and trusted among Liberians – perceptions of the NEC’s performance educating the citizens, especially among women, have become more positive since the last elections;
* While both voter registration and participation in the elections is higher among all Liberians, Liberian women made greater gains than men and now report registering and voting at levels nearly identical to Liberian men;
* Perceptions of unfair election practices remain problematic – compared to 2015, respondents in 2018 are more than twice as likely to say vote buying is a practice “almost everyone” takes part in and about 10% more likely to say they are aware of the practice of trucking among voters;
* Liberians are more likely to identify with a specific political party than they were in 2015; and,
* Liberians are now significantly more likely to hold a positive view of the Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) party than they were in 2015.

This report summarizes NORC’s sampling methodology, questionnaire development and tablet programming, challenges and lessons learned during survey administration, survey processes and administration, illustrative key findings from the LEAP I and LEAP II survey data, and conclusions.

# INTRODUCTION

**BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE**

USAID/Liberia and the DRG Learning Team partnered to conduct the Liberia Electoral Access and Participation, Iteration II (LEAP II) survey which was administered in January 2018, shortly after the national Presidential and House of Representatives run-off elections. The purpose of the post-election survey is to provide actionable data on the political knowledge, attitudes, and practices of Liberian citizens that will enable USAID/Liberia to evaluate and strengthen its civic education programming to reach those Liberians least likely to be registered to vote and least likely to vote if registered. In addition, the survey data collected will allow stakeholders to see changes in the political knowledge, attitudes, and practices of Liberian citizens between the LEAP I national survey (collected shortly after the Senatorial elections of 2015) and the LEAP II national survey.

For LEAP II, NORC at the University of Chicago (NORC) used the final sample from LEAP I as a sample frame to allow comparability across data collection waves. We reviewed and deliberated with USAID to update the survey instrument, which we then programmed in Standard and Liberian English using the NField platform for Android tablets. In collaboration with The Khana Group (TKG), a research firm located in Monrovia, Liberia, we tested the tablet survey, provided enumerator training, and administered the nation-wide data collection. Once data collection was complete, NORC cleaned and conducted a complete data quality review (DQR) of the data and resolved outstanding issues.

The goals of the LEAP II survey include:

* Providing information to be shared openly with the NEC, Liberia political parties, civil society organizations (CSOs), international donors, and other stakeholders interested in knowing about the nature and extent of citizen knowledge and awareness of election processes and procedures, political institutions, political parties, election issues, and other aspects of Liberian government and politics.
* Collecting data to analyze national trends, disaggregated to show differences by gender, age, geographic location, urban-rural status, physical disability, and other traditionally politically disadvantaged groups.
* Supplementing election monitoring activities supported by USAID and others by providing systematic information about voter perceptions of election fairness, especially in terms of their experiences with civic and voter education efforts, and their experiences of election irregularities both at the polls and during the campaign including vote buying, “trucking,” intimidation and pressure (including spousal pressure/family voting trends).
* Providing information about citizens’ media habits and perceptions, including which media they use most for political news and which they trust the most – information that enables the NEC, political parties, and other media outlets to improve their communications with citizens for future electoral periods; and
* Providing data to allow researchers to better understand the large voter registration gap between men and women (and other subgroups, if applicable) found in the 2014 LEAP survey, determine if that gap has changed over time and, if so, identify motivations leading to that change.

Specific deliverables required of NORC on this project include: a top line summary survey report, a clean data set, and topical report(s) presented as short briefs with funds available after the survey is complete.

In this top line summary survey report we discuss the sampling methodology employed, questionnaire development and tablet programming, data collection and quality control, interviews completed, key findings, and conclusions. Challenges and lessons learned are interspersed throughout the report.

# METHODOLOGY

**Sample Selection**

The LEAP II survey followed the same sampling methodology used in LEAP I, which involved a probability sample of 250 Enumeration Areas (EAs) selected from a sample frame of 7,012 EAs.[[1]](#footnote-1) NORC used the final LEAP I sample as the sample frame for LEAP II, which involved revisiting the same 250 EAs that were visited during LEAP I data collection. From each sample EA, a subsample of 8 households was randomly selected to be interviewed using a random walk pattern. Within each EA a starting point was identified by the team. From the starting point, each enumerator walked in different directions using a sample interval equal to the number of households within an EA divided by 8 to identify households to interview. The team conducted interviews with 4 female and 4 male respondents in each EA. See Annex B, LEAP Survey Design for details regarding the stratified two-stage sample design.

**SAMPLE WEIGHTING**

Annex B, LEAP Survey Design, also includes details regarding how sample weights were calculated for LEAP I data.

For LEAP II, the same sample of EAs was used as for LEAP I (baseline), but a new sample of households (and hence respondents) was selected from within each sample EA. For the LEAP II survey, exactly four males and four females were selected from each sample EA. The formula for calculating the LEAP II sample weights is:

(Weight for a LEAP II Respondent) = (Weight for LEAP I Respondent) \* (LEAP 1 within-EA gender sample size for the respondent) / 4.

For example, if the number of females selected from a particular EA in LEAP I was 4, then the LEAP II weight for any female respondent in that EA is (LEAP I weight)(4)/4 = (LEAP I weight); and if the number of females selected from a particular EA in LEAP I was 5, then the LEAP II weight for any female respondent in that EA is (LEAP 1 weight)(5)/4 = 1.25(LEAP I weight).

All estimates presented in the Key Findings of this report were calculated using the above described sample weights.

**EA REPLACEMENTS**

In an effort to minimize changes in the design, the NORC/TKG team was careful to confirm inaccessibility of EAs before making EA replacements, which would reduce the precision of the data results. In the end, 3 of the 250 EAs (1.2%) were considered inaccessible and required replacement. For this survey, inaccessibility is defined as EAs that could not be reached by vehicle, motorbike, or unsafe canoes (without life jackets) and required a walk in excess of 5 hours to be reached. Before replacing an EA, the NORC/TKG managers confirmed inaccessibility with Liberia’s Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS).

# QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRAMMING

**QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT**

USAID prepared a draft of the LEAP II survey instrument, using the LEAP I survey (which was focused around the national Senate elections) as the starting point. USAID then added and removed questions in order to match the instrument to their research goals for the national House and Presidential elections. NORC reviewed the draft instrument for length and provided recommended edits to question wording where appropriate. The questionnaire was refined through an iterative process and then finalized after taking into consideration suggestions from enumerators who conducted cognitive and pilot interviews with the instrument. The final survey instrument is included in Annex A.

**Tablet PROGRAMMING**

NORC programmed the LEAP II survey using the Nfield CAPI application in both Standard English and Simple Liberian English. The Nfiled application allowed NORC to program randomization, internal logic checks, and collect GPS coordinates for each interview conducted to ensure data quality and adherence to the sampling methodology. The survey programming was thoroughly tested by NORC and TKG during the programming phase and was further tested during enumerator training and pilot tests before the final version of the programmed survey instrument was uploaded for data collection.

# DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL

**Training**

TKG, with the oversight of NORC, advertised, interviewed, and hired all interview and data management team members. To the maximum extent possible, TKG drew from its trained and tested roster of field interviewers and supervisors.

NORC’s Senior Survey Director and Senior Research Analyst travelled to Liberia between October 31 and November 8, 2017 to provide training for the selected TKG enumerator candidates. By November 8, 2017, TKG and NORC completed the intensive enumerator training which focused on developing the following skills specific to the LEAP II survey:

* Overview and methodology;
* Interviewing techniques such as research ethics, confidentiality, gaining cooperation at the village and household level, gaining informed consent from the respondent, interviewing techniques, causes and techniques to reduce bias, probing);
* Mock interviews and tablet use to ensure enumerators were recording accurate responses;
* Interviewer preparedness in field sampling methodology;
* Tablet care and troubleshooting;
* Uploading data; and
* Enumerator and supervisor reporting requirements.

A total of 40 persons were recruited to participate in the training, of which 30 were selected to participate on the team -- 20 enumerators, 5 supervisors, and 5 Quality Control Officers. Due to postponement of the presidential runoff election, NORC’s Senior Research Analyst returned to Liberia from January 16-20, 2018 to lead a refresher enumerator training. Only those individuals selected for the final field team were invited to the refresher training.

**Pilot**

As part of the NORC/TKG training protocol, all trainees participated in a 1-day pilot on November 6, 2017, immediately after their training. The pilot served to validate what they learned at the training, providing real time field scenarios to test the survey instrument and identify problems needing to be remedied before deploying the team to the field. The pilot was conducted in 5 EAs – 2 urban and 3 rural; none of the EAs selected for the pilot were part of the official sample visited during data collection. Table 1, below, provides details of the EAs visited as part of this first pilot.

**Table 1: Pilot 1 Enumeration Areas**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EA Code** | **County Name** | **District Name** | **Clan Name** | **EA Type** |
| 3006026022 | Montserrado | St. Paul River | Moiwah | Rural |
| 3006023012 | Montserrado | St. Paul River | Gbarveah | Rural |
| 3006005061 | Montserrado | St. Paul River | Mango | Urban |
| 3006009072 | Montserrado | St. Paul River | Royesville | Rural |
| 3006007061 | Montserrado | St. Paul River | Kpalla | Urban |

Trainees were assigned to one of five teams and each team was assigned to an EA. Each interviewer was paired with another team member to administer two interviews with household members in selected pilot EAs. Each interviewer served once in the role of the interviewer and once as an observer. The interviewer conducted the interview while the observer took notes related to respondent selection, interview atmosphere, consent procedures, respondent fatigue, and issues with the questionnaire and tablet, all of which was shared during the pilot debrief.

After the first pilot, the entire team attended a pilot debrief at the TKG office in Monrovia led by NORC and TKG management. During this debrief, team members discussed their observations of interviews, challenges they confronted, and offered suggestions to address those challenges. NORC staff analyzed the data collected during the pilot, shared their observations with TKG management, and used the information to further update the survey and tablet programming.

As part of the January 2018 refresher training, the field team participated in a second pilot, which incorporated lessons learned from the first. By this stage TKG and NORC had already formed the field team and assigned each member of the field staff their roles as Enumerators, Data Quality Officers, and Field Supervisors. For the pilot, the field staff were divided into the 5 teams they would be working with throughout data collection. Each team included 4 enumerators, 1 Quality Control Officer, and 1 Field Supervisor. The teams were again deployed to 5 EAs – 3 urban and 2 rural, using a new set of EAs that were not included in the LEAP II sample. Table 2 below provides EAs selected for the second pilot as part of the refresher training.

**Table 2: Pilot 2 Enumeration Areas**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EA Code** | **County Name** | **District Name** | **Clan Name** | **EA Type** |
| 3002006112 | Montserrado | Careysburg | Kingsville Township | Rural |
| 3002006122 | Montserrado | Careysburg | Kingsville Township | Rural |
| 3004582011 | Montserrado | Greater Monrovia | Z1100 Barnard Farm | Urban |
| 3004582021 | Montserrado | Greater Monrovia | Z1100 Barnard Farm | Urban |
| 3004582031 | Montserrado | Greater Monrovia | Z1100 Barnard Farm | Urban |

During the second pilot, each trainee administered interviews on their own instead of in pairs. This allowed enumerators to get more practice administering the interviews using the Nfield application on their tablets. Field Supervisors and Quality Control Officers practiced administration of their quality control duties, including spot checks, direct observations, and back checks. Following the second pilot, the entire field team attended a second debrief to discuss their observations, challenges, and lessons learned.

Below are “lessons learned” from both pilots which were used to refine interviewer skills prior to field deployment.

**Field Sampling and Sampling Start Point (SSP) Selection Procedures**

Both pilots offered important methodological learning opportunities. One such opportunity involved visiting EA types in both urban and rural settings. Team members were given practical experience using the *maps.me* application to ensure they were within the EA boundaries. Once inside an EA, they employed the sampling methodology which included: (1) gaining consent from village / community leaders to administer the survey in the EA; (2) estimating the total number of households in the EA; (3) selecting a starting point from which to start the random walk; (4) calculating the sampling interval and random start; (5) selecting the respondent of the correct gender; and (5) administering the interview.

**Interview Duration**

During the debriefing, all interviewers expressed similar concerns around respondent fatigue. Questionnaire length was an issue and interviewers needed to spend additional time during interviews to negotiate with respondents when they expressed their frustration over length. Pilot 1 data showed an average interview took approximately 85 minutes to complete and the longest interview took 150 minutes. This was shared with USAID/Liberia along with suggested cuts to the survey instrument which were accepted.

The second pilot took an average of 75 minutes to complete. No additional cuts were made to the survey instrument because at that point NORC and TKG agreed that as the enumerators became more familiar with the instrument and procedures, the survey length would come down further to an acceptable length.

**Transportation**

Another valuable lesson learned during the first pilot was the importance of providing each field team with their own vehicle and to ensure their vehicle was capable of navigating the difficult roads in rural areas. During the initial pilot TKG hired a bus to transport multiple field teams to their EAs. Along the way, the bus became inoperable and proved to be inefficient, preventing one team from completing their pilot interviews.

For the second pilot, TKG secured individual SUVs for each field team, which proved to be a much more effective means of transportation. Each field team visited and administered the survey to households in their assigned EAs without difficulty.

Overall, having two pilots provided valuable lessons which were incorporated into the field procedures and fully tested before teams were deployed.

**Field Administration**

Survey administration was conducted over a period of 7 weeks, from January 22 – March 10, 2018, with the final 6 interviews conducted the week of April 6, 2018.[[2]](#footnote-2) The survey was administered in both Standard English and Simple Liberian English, allowing the respondent to choose which language they preferred to use. While TKG was able to complete the required 2,000 interviews, the team faced a number of challenges which delayed the planned completion of data collection. Below are some challenges faced by the field teams and how they were addressed.

**Team Deployment**

All five field teams were scheduled to be deployed on January 22, 2018. However, due to financial constraints related to unexpected and temporary Liberian banking regulations, TKG only had sufficient financial resources to fund and deploy three of the five teams on the planned field launch date. The remaining two teams were deployed January 30, 2018, which caused a one week delay in the overall data collection schedule.

**Internet connectivity**

All of the tablets came equipped with Wi-Fi capability and each team Supervisor had a smart phone which they used as a Wi-Fi hotspot to facilitate the uploading of completed cases to NORC’s server at the end of each field day. Teams were generally able to upload cases on a daily basis, allowing NORC to review the data and provide feedback in a timely manner. However, the cellular network was not always available and some teams experienced a lack of coverage for days at a time, causing delays in their transmission of completed cases, which in turn made providing regular feedback to those supervisors more challenging. In such cases, the field teams kept completed interviews on their tablets and transmitted them as soon as they returned to a location with cellular service.

**EA location identification issues and harsh terrain**

Some EAs were difficult to locate and travel to given terrain changes since the 2008 census which remains the most current way to identify accessibility concerns for specific EAs. In such cases, the teams contacted community members and consulted with LISGIS’ local coordinators to find the EAs. The teams were also encouraged to use alternate means of transportation to enter EAs, including motorbikes and canoes when team vehicles could not access the EA. There were three instances where TKG field teams were not able to reach sampled EAs due to poor road conditions; reaching these EAs by foot would have required team members to walk more than 5 hours to reach the EAs. In these cases, NORC decided to replace the EAs with backup EAs using the same methodology employed during initial sample selection.

**Respondent fatigue**

During the first weeks of data collection, TKG teams reported that respondent fatigue remained a challenge during data collection. TKG management encouraged the field teams to use the skills acquired during training to remind participants of the importance of each survey and encourage them to finish their interview. Over the course of the data collection the average interview time began to fall as the enumerators became more experienced and comfortable with the survey instrument. Using timestamps from the final dataset, the average interview time for the LEAP II survey was 63 minutes.

**Missing cases**

During NORC’s regular data quality checks, NORC identified 9 missing cases from 6 EAs. NORC provided TKG with the interview ID number, EA numbers, and names of the enumerators assigned to those EAs. Upon further investigation, TKG found that 3 of the missing interviews were administered but failed to properly upload from the tablet to the server. They then deployed two enumerators to administer the 6 remaining interviews which completed the LEAP II data collection. This resulted in an additional delay in finalizing the data set, which occurred the second week of April 2018.

**DATA CLEANING**

Data cleaning was an iterative process throughout data collection. Due to concerns surrounding TKG’s political affiliations, primarily those of the organization’s CEO, NORC put in place a firewall which ensured data would upload directly from enumerators’ tablets to NORC’s secure servers so the data would never be accessible to TKG. To avoid any conflict of interest, NORC was solely responsible for reviewing the data, performing regular data quality checks, and communicating with TKG to clarify any issues.

Below is a list of tasks completed as part of the data cleaning process:

* NORC regularly downloaded the data to review the number of completed cases and final disposition codes for each interview;
* EAs visited were verified against the final sample frame;
* Geographic data associated with each EA, including County, District, and Clan names were verified;
* Rates of non-response (“Don’t know” and “Refuse” response options) were monitored;
* The length of survey administration was monitored;
* Gender balance within EAs was monitored; and
* Variable names included in the coded survey were verified against the code names included in the questionnaire for consistency.

# ILLUSTRATIVE KEY FINDINGS

Given the rich data set resulting from the combined LEAP I and LEAP II survey data, this overview is intended to provide an illustrative set of high level key findings, primarily comparing findings presented in the LEAP I Final Survey Report to the LEAP II data. The combined LEAP I and II data set is an opportunity for other researchers to more deeply explore additional research questions.

**Respondent demographics**

**Gender**

Of the 2,000 responses, exactly 50 percent of the interviews were with male respondents and 50 percent with female respondents as dictated by the sampling methodology.

**Age**

At the end of each interview the respondent was asked for their age in years. Of the 2,000 interviews, there were 7 individuals (0.35%) who didn’t know their exact age or refused to disclose that information. While we don’t know their exact age, such respondents did confirm they were above 18 years of age and eligible to participate in the survey without requiring parental consent.

Of the 2,000 cases, 117 (6%) respondents were either 16 or 17 years of age – 64 (55%) were female and 53 (45%) were male. The remaining 1,883 (94%) respondents were 18 years of age or older – 936 (50%) were female and 947 (50%) were male.

**EA Type**

Of the 2,000 completed interviews, 672 (34%) were in EAs classified as urban – 336 (50%) female and 336 (50%) male; the remaining 1,328 (66%) interviews were in EAs classified as rural – 664 (50%) female and 664 (50%) male.

**Citizen knowledge and awareness of the election process**

**Voting location**

Figure 1 below shows the majority of both male and female respondents believe Liberians must go to “the polling station where they registered to vote” to cast their vote, which is consistent between both LEAP I and LEAP II.

For LEAP I, respondents were allowed to select only one response option. Thus, for LEAP I, Figure 1 represents a single response for each respondent. For the LEAP II survey, respondents were allowed to select all responses they believed to be correct which helps explains the increase in those who believe Liberians may go to “the polling station where they currently live” to cast their vote (from 5% to 21% of males and from 4% to 25% of females when comparing LEAP I and LEAP II results).

**Figure 1: Where do Liberians need to go to vote?**

\*During the LEAP II Survey this question was made a multiple select, which is why the percentages add up to more than 100%.

**NEC voter education**

As shown in Figure 2, when asked whether or not respondents recalled seeing or hearing any NEC messages urging them to register to vote or explaining how to register to vote, nearly 9 in 10 say they had heard NEC messages of this nature; the results for males and females are nearly identical for both LEAP I and II.

**Figure 2: Respondents (%) seeing or hearing NEC messages urging or explaining how to register to vote**

Similarly, Figure 3 shows the strong majority (86%) of respondents from both rounds say they saw or heard NEC messages urging them to vote and explaining how to vote.

**Figure 3: Respondents (%) who recall seeing or hearing NEC messages urging citizens to vote or explaining how to vote**

Survey respondents were also asked to evaluate the NEC’s performance on educating citizens on voter registration and to evaluate the job they did organizing and conducting the recent election. Figure 4 shows strong majorities in both rounds believe the NEC did either a “very good” or “fairly good” job. However, LEAP II respondents were much more likely to rate the NEC as “very good” (68% compared to 46% in LEAP I) and less likely to rate the NEC as just “fairly good” (26% compared to 46% in LEAP I). These improvements in perception are especially strong among female respondents; 70% of females report that the NEC did “very good” at educating citizens on how to register to vote in 2018 as opposed to 46% who said the same in 2015.

**Figure 4: Respondent perceptions on NEC’s performance educating voters, by survey round and gender**

Figure 5 shows a similar increase regarding respondents’ perception of the NEC’s organization of the elections; 67% of LEAP II respondents say the NEC did “very good” at organizing the elections in 2018, up from 51% in 2015.

**Figure 5: Respondent perceptions on NEC’s performance organizing elections, by survey round and gender**

**Registration and Vote**

When respondents were asked if they were registered to vote, 78% said “Yes” for LEAP I national Senate elections in 2015 while 92% of LEAP II respondents say they were registered to vote in the 2018 Presidential elections. Figure 6 shows the breakdown of respondents between survey rounds and by gender. The largest gains in reported voter registration are among female respondents which went from 74% in 2015 to 91% in 2018, nearly matching voter registration reported by males.

**Figure 6: Respondents (%) registered to vote by survey round and gender**

Figure 7 shows the percentage of respondents (by survey round and gender) who reported voting in the national elections. It should be noted that the voting rates for the Presidential Election are composite, and include respondents who voted in either the primary or the run-off Presidential elections. Similar to gains in voter registration, rates of self-reported voting increased between the 2015 and 2018 survey rounds. Again, the most notable change is the increase in female voting which increased from 78% in the 2015 national Senate elections (LEAP I), to 92% for the 2017/2018 House of Representatives Election and 95% for the Presidential Election (LEAP II).

**Figure 7: Respondents (%) reporting having voted in national elections by survey round and gender**

When asked why they voted, the majority of survey respondents in both rounds said it was “to make a difference.” In LEAP I 57% of respondents cited this reason; this increased to 71% among LEAP II respondents. The next two most common responses were “to select a leader” and because it is a “citizen’s duty to vote.” Notably, while “citizen’s duty” remains the third most common response in 2018, the percent of respondents who offer this reason dropped from 49% in 2015 to 32% in 2018.

**Voter perceptions of election fairness and experiences of election irregularities**

Respondents in both LEAP I and LEAP II surveys were asked a series of questions about voting irregularities. Figure 8 shows how widespread Liberians believe vote selling is; more than 9 in 10 respondents from both rounds say at least a few people partake in the practice. There is also a noticeable increase in the percentage respondents who believe that almost everyone sells their vote, from 14% in LEAP I (2015) to 29% in LEAP II (2018).

**Figure 8: Perceptions on vote buying (%), by survey round and gender**

As seen in Figure 9, there is a similar increase in respondents who heard of people being trucked to the polls in groups to register to vote and to cast their votes, from 65% in LEAP I (2015) up to 77% in LEAP II (2018).

**Figure 9: Respondents (%) who heard of people being trucked to the polls in groups to register to vote and to cast their votes**

Those who say they have heard of trucking were asked how common they think trucking was during the last election. Figure 10 shows a decrease in the percentage of respondents who perceived voter trucking is “very common,” dropping from 74% in LEAP I (2015) to 60% in LEAP II (2018), though it was still the most common response. It should be noted that while the percentage of survey respondents who believe voter trucking is “very common” has decreased, the percentage of respondents who are aware of voter trucking has increased.

**Figure 10: Perceptions on frequency of voter trucking, by survey round and gender**

Respondents were also asked how they feel about selling or trading their own vote. Figure 11 shows that the majority of respondents believe that selling or trading their vote is wrong and should be punished. While opinion is shared by majorities of both LEAP I and LEAP II respondents, this perception increased from 69% in LEAP I (2015) to 86% in LEAP II (2018).

**Figure 11: Perceptions on vote selling/trading, by survey round and gender**

To corroborate these figures, NORC programmed a series of experimental questions into the survey instrument. Survey respondents in both rounds were randomly selected to answer 1 of 3 sets of experimental questions asking about 5 different events that may have taken place during the electoral process; 4 are innocuous and 1 (vote selling) is sensitive and may not be as likely to receive a truthful response due to potential embarrassment or social stigma.

The first set of experimental questions asks respondents to separately answer “yes” or “no” to whether they experienced each of the 5 events during the election cycle. As shown in Table 3 below, the percent of respondents who self-report participation in vote selling decreased from 8% in 2015 to 2% in 2018.

**Table 3: Respondents (%) who answered “Yes” to list experiment 1 questions, by survey round and gender**

|  | **LEAP I**  **(N=891)** | | | **LEAP II**  **(N=594)** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| You heard a political broadcast on radio | 71% | 47% | 59% | 87% | 76% | 82% |
| A campaign worker visited your home to try to persuade you to vote | 53% | 43% | 48% | 67% | 65% | 66% |
| You or your family were threatened if you voted | 5% | 7% | 6% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| You saw a National Election Commission (NEC) voter education poster | 81% | 76% | 78% | 80% | 68% | 74% |
| Someone gave you money or a gift in exchange for your vote | 9% | 8% | **8%** | 3% | 1% | **2%** |

In each survey round, those who were not randomly selected to answer the first set of questions [POLIT\_VER1\*][[3]](#footnote-3) were randomly assigned to answer one of two sets of list experiment questions [POLIT\_VER2 and POLIT\_VER3]. In an attempt to measure the social desirability bias related to directly asking respondents to self-report vote selling, NORC asked one group of respondents how many of the 4 innocuous events they experienced; the remaining group of respondents were asked how many of the 5 events (adding vote selling as the fifth option) they experienced. The list experiment was designed to estimate the percentage of the population participating in vote selling, while not forcing the respondent to directly admit to vote selling to the enumerator. For the LEAP II survey data, while the list experiment was administered successfully, the differences in responses were not statistically significant at the 95% level. This indicates that the hypothesis of “no social desirability bias” cannot be rejected given the statistical power and design of the experiment. This suggest that one can infer that the percent of survey respondents who participated in vote selling shown in Table 3is probably a fair estimate of the sampled population. For full question text related to the experimental questions, please refer to variables POLIT\_VER1, POLIT\_VER2, and POLIT\_VER3 in the survey instrument included as Annex C.

**Media**

The 2018 LEAP II survey asked respondents where they go most often to get news about what is happening in Liberia, which was not asked during LEAP I. Table 4 shows the vast majority of respondents (84%) turn to the radio for news; this is true for both male and female respondents.

**Table 4: Sources of news by gender, LEAP II**

|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total**  **(N=2000)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Radio | 87% | 82% | **84%** |
| Television | 1% | 2% | 2% |
| Internet | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Newspapers | 2% | 0% | 1% |
| Social Media | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Family | 2% | 5% | 3% |
| Friends or neighbors | 3% | 7% | 5% |
| Other | 1% | 0% | 1% |

Respondents from both LEAP I and LEAP II were asked if they had heard of the radio program “Elections and You”. Figure 12 below shows a drop in respondents who say they listen to the program – from 34% in LEAP I (2015) to 30% in LEAP II (2018); similar declines are observed among both male and female respondents.

**Figure 12: “Elections and You” listening, by survey round and gender**

Respondents who listened to the “Elections and You” radio program were asked how frequently they listened to the program. Table 5 summarizes this information by gender for each survey round.

**Table 5: “Elections and You” listening frequency, by survey round and gender**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **LEAP I (2015)**  **(N=656)** | | | **LEAP II (2018)**  **(N=587)** | | |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Almost never | 1% | 2% | 2% | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| Only occasionally | 37% | 43% | 39% | 43% | 46% | 45% |
| About once a month | 17% | 18% | 18% | 8% | 11% | 10% |
| Almost every week | 45% | 36% | 41% | 44% | 37% | 41% |

**Political parties**

Liberians are more likely to identify with a political party than they were in 2015. As illustrated in Figure 13, both male and female respondents became more likely to say they support a particular party; overall, 64% in LEAP I (2015) and 75% in LEAP II (2018) say they support a political party.

**Figure 13: Respondents (%) reporting support to a particular party**

Each respondent, regardless of their response to the previous question, was asked which political party they had the most positive feelings towards. Table 6 shows changes in respondents’ feelings toward parties from LEAP I to LEAP II. While both survey rounds show pluralities of respondents expressing favorable opinions of the Congress for Democratic Change (CDC), average favorability of the CDC increased from 43% to 70% between rounds.

**Table 6: Most favored political parties, by survey round and gender**

|  | **LEAP I (2015)**  **(N=1248)** | | | **LEAP II (2018)**  **(N=2000)** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) | 43% | 44% | 43% | 70% | 70% | 70% |
| Unity Party (UP) | 24% | 28% | 26% | 16% | 15% | 15% |
| Liberty Party (LP) | 9% | 8% | 9% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| National Patriotic Party (NPP) | 9% | 7% | 8% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| All Liberia Party (ALP) | 9% | 7% | 8% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Alternative National Congress (ANC) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 2% | 2% |
| Movement for Economic Empowerment (MOVEE) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| United People's Party (UPP) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% |
| Other | 6% | 7% | 6% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| None\* | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 7% | 5% |
| Don't know/Refuse | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% |

**Trust election results**

Respondents were asked whose views on the election they trust the most. In Table 7 we see that respondents clearly trust the NEC’s view on the election more than any other source. However, that level of trust dropped between rounds from 80% to 73%. Interestingly, there was an increase of respondents, especially women, who reported trusting the President. Likewise, there was an increase in the percentage of respondents who refused to answer or didn’t know who they trusted, from 1% in 2015 to 5% in 2018.

**Table 7: Most trusted institution, by survey round and gender**

|  | **LEAP I (2015)**  **(N=2005)** | | | **LEAP II (2018)**  **(N=2000)** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| The National Election Commission (NEC) | 82% | 78% | **80%** | 76% | 71% | **73%** |
| The ruling party | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| The main opposition party | 2% | 3% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Your political party | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| The President | 2% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 10% | 7% |
| The Elections Coordinating Committee (ECC) | 3% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Civil Society Organizations (CSO) | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 1% |
| The media | 2% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 6% | 5% |
| None | - | - | - | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Don't know/Refuse | 1% | 1% | **1%** | 6% | 4% | **5%** |

\*”None” was only an option during the second survey round.

# CONCLUSIONS

LEAP II represents a second successful round of election research in Liberia which will allow USAID/Liberia, the NEC, additional researchers, and other interested parties to better understand the current political climate and changes in attitudes among Liberians between 2015 and 2018. The rich data set that accompanies this final report are aimed at meeting the goals of NORC data collection assignment under this tasking, namely to:

* Provide information to be shared openly with the NEC, Liberia political parties, civil society organizations (CSOs), international donors, and other stakeholders interested in knowing about the nature and extent of citizen knowledge and awareness of election processes and procedures, political institutions, political parties, election issues, and other aspects of Liberian government and politics;
* Collect data to analyze national trends, disaggregated to show differences by gender, age, geographic location, urban-rural status, physical disability, and other traditionally politically disadvantaged groups;
* Supplement election monitoring activities supported by USAID and others by providing systematic information about voter perceptions of election fairness, especially in terms of their experiences with civic and voter education efforts, and their experiences of election irregularities both at the polls and during the campaign including vote buying, “trucking,” intimidation and pressure (including spousal pressure/family voting trends).
* Provide information about citizens’ media habits and perceptions, including which media they use most for political news and which they trust the most – information that enables the NEC, political parties, and other media outlets to improve their communications with citizens for future electoral periods; and
* Provide data to allow researchers to understand better the large voter registration gap between men and women (and other subgroups, if applicable) found in the 2014 LEAP survey, how the gap has changed over time, and if so, motivations leading to that change.

While the intent of this report is not to provide an in-depth analysis of the data, the following high level key findings represent potential key findings researchers provide opportunities for researchers to explore further

* Most Liberians know where they need to go to vote and believe the NEC has done a good job informing the population about voting requirements.
* In general, the NEC is viewed as effective and trusted among Liberians; perceptions of the NEC’s performance educating the citizens, especially among women, have become more positive since the last elections.
* While both voter registration and participation in the elections is higher among all Liberians, Liberian women made greater gains than men and now report registering and voting at levels nearly identical to Liberian men.
* Perceptions of unfair election practices remain problematic; compared to 2015, respondents in 2018 are more than twice as likely to say vote buying is a practice “almost everyone” takes part in and about 10% more likely to say they are aware of the practice of trucking in voters.
* Liberians are more likely to identify with a specific political party than they were in 2015.
* Liberians are now significantly more likely to hold a positive view of the Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) party than they were in 2015.

# ANNEX A: SCOPE OF WORK

**SCOPE OF WORK**

**LEAP II Survey**

**OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES**

**Introduction**

As part of the DRG Learning, Evaluation, and Research (DRG-LER) Activity, NORC will design and administer the 2017 Liberia Electoral Access and Participation Survey (hereinafter referred to as LEAP II), the second in a wave of three national surveys in Liberia to track the influence of civic and voter education efforts on voter engagement and perceptions of the performance of the National Elections Commission (NEC) work to facilitate national elections.

USAID/Liberia has partnered with DRG-LER, the NEC, and other stakeholders in Liberia to conduct the LEAP survey, the first of which NORC at the University of Chicago (NORC) administered shortly after the December 2014 Senate elections. The purpose of the 2014 post-election Senate survey was to provide the NEC with actionable data on the political knowledge, attitudes, and practices of Liberian citizens to enable it to evaluate and strengthen their civic education programming and better focus future programming on those Liberians least likely to be registered to vote and least likely to vote if registered.

For the 2014 tasking, NORC developed the sampling methodology and drew the sample, and with assistance from a local partner, programmed and tested the tablet survey, provided training to the field team, administered the data collection, and cleaned and submitted the final data file for the LEAP survey, the largest and first national tablet-based survey in Liberia. USAID, the NEC, and other donors and stakeholders used the data from the 2014 LEAP survey to develop strengthen and inform their civic education interventions, as well as develop topical reports on Media Coverage and Perceptions, Gender Dynamics, and Youth Participation.

**Background**

Liberia is planning to build upon its record of relatively free, fair, and peaceful elections in 2005, 2011, and 2014 in the upcoming general election in 2017. As a presidential election year, 2017 will provide a test of the country’s progress and an opportunity to further strengthen democratic norms and practices. The intent of the LEAP II survey, in alignment with USAID/Liberia’s strong focus on monitoring and evaluation, and learning (MEL) and data quality, is to enable USAID/Liberia, the NEC, and other relevant stakeholders to make increasingly better informed decisions and improvements to their electoral process interventions. This activity builds on the first nation-wide LEAP survey conducted following the 2014 Senate elections, and will evaluate how civic and voter education efforts informed by the first survey are impacting the electoral processes leading to the national election in October 2017. The learning goal of this survey is to evaluate information regarding quantity and quality of electoral participation in Liberia to see if efforts at civic and voter education have made a quantifiable change.

Having credible, reliable data from the 2014 LEAP survey has enabled the NEC to better target its resources for upcoming 2017 electoral events. This data has also informed USAID partners and the greater donor community. The LEAP survey series should result in a data set that spans a series of electoral events including the 2014 Special Senatorial Elections; the 2017 general elections; and the Constitutional Referendum. LEAP II will gather data on Liberians’ political participation and measure the responsiveness of citizens to civic and voter education efforts during the election period from October through November of 2017. This information will be critical for enabling the NEC and partners to adjust interventions for future electoral periods, including the 2018 constitutional referendum, during which there will be a third survey of the same measures of voter participation, access and perceptions, and the 2020 and 2023 election cycles. This data will also be relevant for USAID/Liberia’s design of the forthcoming Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS).

The next presidential elections, scheduled for 2017, pose a critical test for Liberia’s democratic systems. President Sirleaf has stated that she will follow the constitution and step down at the conclusion of her term, ending 12 years of her leadership. The certainty that there will be a change in administration and the possibility that there will be a change in the party in power makes this an especially critical election for the future of Liberia. Insuring the maximum possible turnout for the election is important for establishing the election’s legitimacy, securing the losers’ consent, and minimizing the possibility of election related violence. In Liberia, responsibility for voter registration, and civic and voter education more generally, is formally vested in the NEC. The NEC has been successful at conducting free, fair, and transparent elections to date, with more mixed success on their civic and voter education efforts.

**Rationale and Goals**

USAID/Liberia and the DRG Learning Team are partnering to conduct the second Liberia Electoral Access and Participation (LEAP) survey in conjunction with the October 2017 elections for the president and representatives in the House. The objective of LEAP II is to track the influence of civic and voter education efforts on voter engagement and collect data on Liberian’s perceptions of the NEC’s performance of its work to facilitate national elections. The survey has several goals:

* To provide information to be shared openly with the NEC, Liberia political parties, civil society organizations (CSOs), international donors, and other stakeholders interested in knowing about the nature and extent of citizen knowledge and awareness of election processes and procedures, political institutions, political parties, election issues, and other aspects of Liberian government and politics.
* To collect data to analyze national trend disaggregated to show differences by gender, age, geographic location, urban-rural status, physical disability, and other traditionally politically disadvantaged groups.
* To supplement election monitoring activities supported by USAID and others by providing systematic information about voter perceptions of election fairness, especially in terms of their experiences with civic and voter education efforts, and their experiences of election irregularities both at the polls and during the campaign including vote buying, “trucking,” intimidation and pressure (including spousal pressure/family voting trends).
* To provide information about citizens’ media habits and perceptions, including which media they use most for political news and which they trust the most, which will enable the NEC, political parties, and other media outlets to improve their communications with citizens in future electoral periods.
* To better understand why there was a large voter registration gap between men and women (and other subgroups, if applicable) found in the 2014 LEAP survey, how the gap has changed over time, and if so, motivations leading to that change.

**SURVEY APPROACH**

USAID/Liberia and the DRG Learning team are partnering with NORC to design and administer the 2017 LEAP II survey and analyze results.

**Sampling Design**

The NEC and other donor stakeholders made changes in their interventions that were informed by findings from the 2014 LEAP survey. (For more information on the 2014 sampling design, please see Annex A.) As such, USAID/Liberia specified that they would like a sample design that would allow them to analyze changes to see if their efforts have made a difference in Liberians’ perceptions and participation for the 2017 National Election.

To do this, the sampling design of the 2017 survey will need to be comparable to the 2014 survey. NORC believes the original design is very well suited in terms of higher power and precision to measuring changes (differences between the two survey times); such a design typically has substantially higher power and precision than a design in which all of the next-round Enumerator Areas (EAs) are selected at random. As such, NORC’s sampling design for 2017 will include all of the previously selected EAs as departing from that design feature (matching of EAs) would likely lose available precision.

However, NORC will review the implications of dropping the restriction for administering a minimum of 100 interviews per county because it is unclear how that restriction in the original design was determined. While we will likely not see much of a change in precision, we will conduct precision and power analysis before recommending adding EAs (above those previously selected) to the sample for the next survey round. We might, for example, use the previous sample data to estimate the intra-EA correlation coefficient for some of the response variables of interest. If it is seen to be high, we would be inclined to select fewer households per EA and perhaps more EAs; if it is seen to be low, we would be inclined to stick with 100. The number of interviews per EA in the 2014 data collection was eight. That is a reasonable within-EA sample size (from the viewpoints of precision and field-operation convenience) and the EA sample size of 250 is considered adequate.

**Questionnaire Review**

NORC understands the critical need for a well-designed survey that elicits information from respondents in ways that reduces observational errors, specifically instrument error, due to question wording or questionnaire flow, and we were involved in the finalization of the 2014 survey instrument. The NORC staff proposed for the current tasking includes survey methodologists with experience designing, testing, and implementing data collection instruments in multiple languages and in carrying out in-person and household surveys, both in Africa and elsewhere. NORC’s approach to questionnaire review for this project will reflect its commitment to best practices in survey methods and will take advantage of NORC’s survey design and operations resources.

Finalization of the survey instrument will be an iterative process, requiring close collaboration between USAID and the NORC team. USAID has provided an updated version of the 2014instrument for review by NORC. During this review, NORC team members will draw on survey instruments they have tested and used for other surveys as well as information gained through discussions with USAID. Within this context, NORC will look carefully at the internal logic of each question in the survey instrument to make certain that questions are not cognitively difficult, double-barreled, or culturally insensitive. In addition, we will analyze questions to determine how well they link back to key evaluation and research questions and indicators, and for their contribution to the overall evaluation design. Following this first review, NORC will carry out further review of any revised or added items in subsequent questionnaire drafts until the instrument is finalized.[[4]](#footnote-4)

**Procurement of Local Data Collection Subcontractor**

NORC will draft a Request for Proposal (RFP) and solicit quotes from local and West African regional data collection firms, using a draft of the survey questionnaire ready at the time of the solicitation, and the proposed sampling design noted above. We will evaluate the quotes received and, consistent with the DRG-LER contract and USAID and Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirements, negotiate and place a subcontract with the selected data collection firm to carry out the survey field work.

For translation, NORC will consult with the data collection firm we partner with to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of translating the survey instrument into the local languages suggested in the terms of reference (Kpelle, Bassa, and Vai). During the 2014 LEAP survey, considerable time was spent on discussions about translating the survey instrument into the local languages because they are primarily spoken languages and rarely written. While we translated the 2014 LEAP survey into Liberian English, only in a small handful of cases did enumerators conduct the survey in Liberian English. Feedback from the enumerators on their use of the translated version was that reading the questionnaire was unnatural and distracted quite a bit from the interview. Unless conversations with the selected data collection firm differs, NORC will translate the survey instrument into Liberian English only, but will request that firm use a double translation and reconciliation approach in which two independent translators translate the survey instruments into the local language in which the survey will be conducted. At that point the translators will work together on their drafts to develop a third and final local language version of the questionnaire. Our experience shows us that a back translation method can be time consuming and lack methodological rigor when compared to a double translation and reconciliation approach.

NORC will administer the survey using electronic tablets rather than paper questionnaires. Such an approach provides for many advantages including: having more immediate access to data as it is collected; assuring verification of data quality review; allowing for consistency and validation checks to be built into the questionnaire; and reducing the time lag between data collection and making the data file available for analysis. NORC will program the tablet surveys using the NField platform which has the capability of randomizing unlimited numbers of question response sets. Geo-codes will be recorded for all interviews using the GPS capabilities of the tablet.

**Survey Field Work**

Following finalization of the survey instrument and selection of the local or regional data collection firm, NORC and the selected data collection firm will administer the data collection through the following steps:

1. Translate the English-language survey questionnaire into Liberian English using a reconciliation method (i.e. translation by two independent translators, with differences reconciled between the two translators to produce a final translation). Pre-testing of the final survey instrument will take place in both languages in which the study will be conducted to identify any issues with the questionnaire, and recommendations will be developed to address those issues.
2. Develop a survey implementation plan, which will describe survey implementation arrangements and the procedures for monitoring and oversight between NORC and the data collection subcontractor so that survey quality control procedures are defined and followed. The expected field period is targeted at 6-8 weeks. The staffing plan will require one supervisor per four interviewers.
3. NORC’s statistician will review the implications of dropping the restriction of administering a minimum of 100 interviews per county by conducting precision and power analysis and looking at the intra-EA correlation coefficient for some of the response variables of interest from the 2014 data set. Once this is done, NORC will finalize the sample frame. We will also provide appropriate weights to ensure that the final sample is nationally representative.
4. Program and test the survey for use on tablets. Tablets will be programmed to account for all languages used in field work and to meet all of the requirements of the finalized questionnaire in terms of questionnaire structure, skip logic, data entry validation, and geo-code recording. NORC will program the devices and will test the programmed questionnaire. In collaboration with the data collection subcontractor. In collaboration with NORC, the data collection subcontractor will develop either an electronic device- or paper-based case management system to track progress in the field and facilitate weekly reporting.
5. Select and train field supervisors and enumerators. It is expected that the training for survey field staff will require two weeks (including a pilot test by trainees). The local subcontractor will be responsible for providing a suitable training facility and all logistics necessary to support the training and pilot. Sufficient qualified field staff candidates will be recruited to allow for trainees who will not successfully complete the training and for attrition during the field period. The training will be conducted jointly by USAID, NORC, and the local or regional subcontractor.
6. Arrange for and oversee the survey field work. The regional subcontractor will carry out the large majority of this work, with oversight from NORC. In carrying out the field work, the following standards will be applied:
   1. A minimum of two call backs shall be required to interview a selected individual before replacement with a new household.
   2. Validation (check backs) shall be performed on one in eight completed surveys. The Subcontractor’s validation methodology shall be subject to NORC approval.
   3. NORC will review on a regular basis the data for data quality review and assessing survey progress. Data uploads should be completed on a daily basis.
   4. The local subcontractor will submit weekly production reports with case dispositions.
7. Provide a complete, cleaned data set in SPSS or STATA including appropriate sample weighting variables within one month of the completion of the field work. The local subcontractor and NORC will work in close collaboration on data cleaning rules and the structure of the final database.
8. Prepare Topline Summary Survey Report and topical reports.

**DELIVERABLES**

1. Survey implementation plan that includes qualifications of the survey firm and plan for monitoring and oversight;
2. Complete, cleaned data set in SPSS or STATA including appropriate sample weighting variables, and data code book;
3. Topline summary survey report that provides an executive summary and key findings with annexes for sampling methodology, questionnaire development and programming, and survey administration. Key variables shall be disaggregated by age, region, county, and gender.
4. Topical reports[[5]](#footnote-5) (e.g. gender, youth, media, and other TBD topics) presented as short briefs of 2-8 pages with charts and graphs that are accessible to practitioners in Liberia. One topical report might compare 2017 and 2014 survey results as they relate to the large voter registration gap between men and women, motivations for change in women registration between 2017 and 2014, and influence of NEC election media on women registration.

**TIMELINE**

The proposed schedule for administering the survey assumes data collection begins as soon as possible after the announcement of presidential and legislative election results on October 24 or on November 8, 2017 if run-off elections are required. We currently plan to hold the training and the pilot October 30 – November 12, 2017 so that if there are run-off elections, data collection may begin the following week when we anticipate results from the run-off elections will be announced. This makes sense logistically as down-time between training/pilot and start the survey administration is minimized.

NORC’s Senior Survey Director and Research Analyst who programs the tablet survey and will assist with the training will be in Liberia for the full two weeks of training and pilot; the Research Analyst will stay in Liberia for an additional week to oversee the first week of data collection and resolve issues that may arise. There are 35 days of per diem and two round-trips to Liberia in NORC’s budget to accommodate training.

| **Table 1: Survey Timeline** | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Responsible Party** | **Task** | **Timeline** |
| USAID/Liberia, DRG, NORC | Receipt of tasking SOW  Discuss DRG and USAID Liberia learning goals of the survey  Receipt of draft survey instrument and 2014 topic reports | February – March 2017 |
| NORC, USAID/Liberia | Prepare Concept Note and Budget  Review and provide feedback of survey instrument for USAID’s consideration  Update survey instrument | March – April 2017 |
| NORC | Develop RFP and solicit proposals from regional and West African data collection firms  Select survey firm; request CO consent to subcontract, award subcontract | March – May 2017 |
| USAID  NORC | Finalize survey instrument  Translate survey instrument  Program and test survey instrument | June – July 2017 |
| NORC/Data collection firm | Finalize sampling plan  Prepare IRB Protocol for NORC’s IRB review and approval | August 2017 |
| NORC/Data collection firm | Procure tablets and supplementary supplies  Recruit qualified supervisors and enumerators  Prepare, review, and finalize training materials | August – October 2017 |
| NORC | Develop implementation, and monitoring and oversight plan | August 2017 |
| NORC/Data collection firm | Train field staff and conduct pilot test | October 30 – November 12, 2017 |
| NORC/Data collection firm | Supervisor training | January 16, 2018 |
| NORC/Data collection firm | Refresher Enumerator Training | January 17-18, 2018 |
| NORC/Data collection firm | Pilot in 5 Enumeration Areas (rural and urban) | January 19, 2018 |
| NORC/Data collection firm | Pilot debrief | January 20, 2018 |
| NORC/Data collection firm | Field work | January 22 – o/a March 2, 2018 |
| NORC | Complete, clean data set delivered  Program preliminary charts and graphs | o/a March 30, 2018 |
| NORC | Prepare and submit topline report | o/a April 13, 2018 |
| NORC | Prepare and submit 1- 2 topical reports with available funding (e.g. gender, youth, media, topics TBD) | May 31, 2018 |

**PROPOSED STAFFING**

NORC proposes the following staff to support the LEAP II survey:

Renée Hendley (Senior Research Scientist and DRG-LER Program Manager) is an expert in administering and managing large-scale multi-lingual and multi-modal surveys; leading and providing training for survey field work; developing and testing survey instruments; providing oversight and implementing quality control measures; overseeing data cleaning, and organization; and reporting. Ms. Hendley led the 2014 LEAP survey; co-directed tablet surveys in Kenya and Honduras; directed Web-surveys in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, and Russia; and directed Snap Survey surveys in Paraguay and Georgia. For this assignment, Ms. Hendley will manage the project and deliverables, as well as oversee and provide training of the local data collection firm in Liberia.

Brian Kirchhoff (Research Scientist) is a Research Scientist at NORC at the University of Chicago where he supports and manages the design, implementation, and analysis of domestic and international research projects. Mr. Kirchhoff has experience in public opinion and program evaluation research both domestically and in global conflict / post-conflict areas. He has led research through every phase: development of objectives, sample design, developing training materials, conducting trainings, implementing and overseeing data collection, creating and implementing quality control procedures, analysis and report writing, and presentation of findings to stakeholders. Under LEAP II, Mr. Kirchhoff will work closely with Ms. Hendley to review and provide feedback on the survey instrument, oversee data quality during the field period, and analyze, design, and draft topical reports.

Ms. Hendley and Mr. Kirchhoff will be supported by a Research Analyst who will program and test of survey instrument, conduct consistency checks throughout the field period, conduct data quality review, and clean and finalize the data set and code book. We have also made provision in the budget for a limited amount of assistance by a statistician to assess the need to modify the sample design in response to conditions in Liberia.

# ANNEX B: LEAP SURVEY SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample design for the study was a stratified two-stage design. The two stages of sampling were a first-stage sample of Enumeration Areas (EAs) and a second-stage sample of households within selected EAs. The EAs were stratified by county. A single respondent was selected from each sample household; the respondents were stratified by gender.

In selecting the sample, the EAs were selected with probabilities proportional to size, where size was measured by population. The plan was further specified that a constant number of male and female respondents were selected from each EA (four males and four females). With that design, the probabilities of selection would be constant for males and constant for females, within county-by-gender strata.

The sample weights are the reciprocals of the probabilities of selection. For the planned design, since the probabilities of selection were constant within county and gender strata, the weights would have been constant within county-by-gender strata.

During the 2015 survey administration, in a small number of instances, the number of male and female respondents in a sample EA varied from the intended number (4 of each gender). If ns denotes the actual sample size of respondents of sex s in an EA, then the selection probabilities for all sample units in that EA of that sex are multiplied by the factor 4/ns. Table B1 provides the actual number of interviews conducted in each EA by gender for the round 1 survey; for round 2, there is an equal number of males and females interviewed, which is explained in more detail below.

**Table B1: Actual number of households interviewed by number of EAs and gender during LEAP I**

| **EA NAME** | **EAs/ COUNTY** | **HOUSEHOLDS/COUNTRY** | **MALES** | **FEMALES** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bomi | 14 | 113 | 54 | 59 |
| Bong | 18 | 144 | 72 | 72 |
| Gbarpolu | 14 | 112 | 56 | 56 |
| Grand Bassa | 16 | 128 | 64 | 64 |
| Grand Cape Mount | 14 | 112 | 56 | 56 |
| Grand Gedeh | 14 | 112 | 59 | 53 |
| Grand Kru | 13 | 102 | 49 | 53 |
| Lofa | 16 | 125 | 63 | 62 |
| Margibi | 16 | 135 | 68 | 67 |
| Maryland | 14 | 112 | 55 | 57 |
| Montserrado | 37 | 296 | 147 | 149 |
| Nimba | 24 | 192 | 96 | 96 |
| River Gee | 13 | 106 | 53 | 53 |
| Rivercess | 13 | 104 | 52 | 52 |
| Sinoe | 14 | 112 | 56 | 56 |
| TOTAL | 250 | 2,005 | 1,000 | 1,005 |

Sample weights are usually normalized so that the sum of the weights for the sample units is equal to a control total, such as the total population. For this design, the female-respondent sample units are normalized to sum to the total female population within each stratum (county), and the total male-respondent sample units are normalized to sum to the total male population within each stratum.

# ANNEX C: LEAP II SURVEY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **RESPONDENTID** | [Enter Observation ID] |
|  |  |
| **COUNTY** | [Select county from list below] |
| 1 | BOMI |
| 2 | BONG |
| 3 | GBARPOLU |
| 4 | GRAND BASSA |
| 5 | GRAND CAPE MOUNT |
| 6 | GRAND GEDEH |
| 7 | GRAND KRU |
| 8 | LOFA |
| 9 | MARGIBI |
| 10 | MARY LAND |
| 11 | MONTSERRADO |
| 12 | NIMBA |
| 13 | RIVERCESS |
| 14 | RIVER GEE |
| 15 | SINOE |
|  |  |
| **DISTRICT** | [Select the District name from the list below] |
|  |  |
| **CLAN** | [Select the Clan name from the list below] |
|  |  |
| **VILLAGE** | [Select the Village name from the list below] |
|  |  |
| **ENUM\_AREA** | Select the Enumeration Area from the list below] |
|  |  |
| **ENUM\_NAME** | [Select your name from the list below] |
|  |  |
| **LOCATION** | GPS Coordinates |
|  |  |
| **START DATE** | [Record Start Date] |
|  |  |
| **START TIME** | [Record Start Time] |
|  |  |
| **DISP\_JUMP** | [Is this a valid household?] |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No [GO TO Field Control Form] |
|  |  |
| **LANGSELECT** | **Would you like to continue in Standard English or Liberian English?** |
| 1 | Standard English |
| 2 | Liberian English |
|  |  |
| **SELECTION** |  |
|  | **Good day. My name is [ENUMERATOR NAME]. I am from TKG, an independent research organization. I do not represent the government or any political party. We are studying the views of citizens in Liberia about elections and political participation. We would like to discuss these issues with a member of your household. Every person in the country has an equal chance of being included in this study. All information will be kept confidential and presented only in statistical summaries for the country as a whole. Your household has been chosen by chance. We would like you to help us choose someone to interview from your household who is 16 or older. Would you help us pick one?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO FIELDCONTROL - RECORD DISPOSITION |
| 3 | No adult at home PROG: SKIP TO FIELDCONTROL - RECORD DISPOSITION |
|  | ] |
| **SELEC\_RESP** | **Please tell me the FIRST names of each [GENDER] member of this household who is 16 years or over. I will be recording the names in this tablet so please say each name one at a time.  RECORD FIRST NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FOR REQUIRED GENDER QUOTA AGE 16 AND OLDER. THE PROGRAM WILL AUTOMATICALLY SELECT A RESPONDENT.** |
|  |  |
| **EIGHTEEN** | **[**NAME OF PERSON SELECTED**] has been selected. Is he/she 18 years of age or above?** |
| 1 | Yes PROG: SKIP TO CONSENT |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO PARENT |
|  |  |
| **PARENT** | **Are you his/her parent?** |
| 1 | Yes PROG: SKIP TO CONSENT |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO ASKPARENT |
|  |  |
| **ASKPARENT** | **May I speak with his/her parent or guardian?** |
| 1 | Yes PROG: SKIP TO PARENT\_CONSENT |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO FIELD CONTROL |
| 3 | Not home/available PROG: SKIP TO FIELD CONTROL |
|  |  |
| **PARENT\_INSTRUCTION** | [Interviewer: Discuss with the household when the parent might be available and enter information in field control] |
|  |  |
| **PAR\_CONSENT** | **Good day. My name is [ENUMERATOR NAME]. I am from TKG, an independent research organization. I’ve come to ask your permission for your child to participate in an important study about the recent elections and the democratic processes to better inform Liberian policy makers about the challenges surrounding free and open elections. Since your child will be of voting age in the next election we wish to interview your child as part of this study. Your child has been selected randomly from households who have children 16 or 17 years of age. The interview will take approximately 45 minutes to complete. No identifying information on your child will be collected and participation is completely voluntary.  If you have any questions about the survey you may call Decontee Peters at +2310776076886.** |
|  |  |
|  | **Do we have permission to proceed? [Proceed with interview only if answer is positive].** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO FIELD CONTROL |
|  |  |
| **SPEAKWITH** | **May I speak with [NAME]?** |
| 1 | Yes PROG: SKIP TO CONSENT |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO FIELD CONTROL |
| 3 | Not home/available PROG: SKIP TO FIELD CONTROL |
|  |  |
| **LANGSELECT2** | **Would you like to continue in Standard English or Liberian English?** |
| 1 | Standard English |
| 2 | Liberian English |
|  |  |
| **CONSENT** | **Good day. My name is [ENUMERATOR NAME]. I am from TKG, an independent research organization. We are conducting a survey about your experiences of the democratic process during the recent election in Liberia. You have been randomly selected to participate in this national survey. Your answers are important because they will be used to inform policy makers about your experiences surrounding free and open elections so they can improve the democratic processes. Your answers will be kept confidential, and will be put together with the answers from 2,000 other people throughout Liberia we are talking to, to get an overall picture. It will be impossible to pick you out from what you say, so please feel free to tell us what you think. This interview will take about 45 minute. There is no penalty for refusing to participate. Your participation in this study is voluntary and does not involve any physical or emotional risk to you beyond that of everyday life.  If you have any questions about the survey please feel free to call Decontee Peters at +2310776076886.** |
| **CONSENT** | **Are you willing to proceed?** |
| 1 | Yes PROG: SKIP TO GENDER |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO FIELD CONTROL |
|  |  |
| **GENDER** | Gender [Record, do not ask] |
| 1 | Female |
| 2 | Male |
|  |  |
| **LANGUAGE** | **Which language do you speak most often at home? [Prompt if necessary: That is, the language you speak every day with family and close friends. Do not Read Responses, Record Answer.]** |
| 1 | Bassa |
| 2 | Belle |
| 3 | Dei |
| 4 | Simple Liberian English |
| 5 | Standard Liberian English |
| 6 | Gbandi |
| 7 | Gio |
| 8 | Gola |
| 9 | Grebo |
| 10 | Kissi |
| 11 | Kpelle |
| 12 | Krahn |
| 13 | Kru |
| 14 | Lorma |
| 15 | Mandingo |
| 16 | Mano |
| 17 | Mende |
| 18 | Vai |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| I. Most Important Issues | |
|  | **Let’s discuss current issues in Liberia** |
|  |  |
| **IMP\_ISSUE** | **In your opinion, what is the MOST IMPORTANT problem facing Liberia today? [Enumerator: Do not read options. Code from responses.]** |
| 1 | Economics (including: management of the economy, wages, incomes and salaries, unemployment, poverty/destitution and taxes/ loans / credit) |
| 2 | Food / Agriculture (including: farming/agriculture, food shortage/famine, drought and land issues) |
| 3 | Infrastructure (including: transportation, communications, infrastructure / roads and drainage/ toilets / sanitation) |
| 4 | Government services (including: education, housing, electricity, water supply, orphans/street children/homeless children and services (other)) |
| 5 | Health (including: health, AIDS and sickness / disease) |
| 6 | Governance (including: crime and security, corruption, political violence, political instability/political divisions/ ethnic tensions, war (international) and civil war) |
| 7 | Democracy/Human Rights (including: gender issues/ women’s rights, discrimination – ethnic, religious, democracy/political rights and disability) |
| 8 | Nothing/ no problems PROG: SKIP TO GOVT\_OTHER |
| **IMP\_ISSUE\_OTHER** | Other, Specify\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **8888** | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO GOVT\_OTHER |
| **9999** | Refused **[Do Not Read]**  PROG: SKIP TO GOVT\_OTHER |
|  |  |
| **GOVT\_HANDLE** | **How well or poorly do you think the government of Liberia has handled this important issue over the last 5 years?** |
| 1 | Very well |
| 2 | Fairly well |
| 3 | Fairly poorly |
| 4 | Very Poorly |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PROB\_CHANGE** | **How much do you think this important issue has gotten better or worse in the last 3 years?** |
| 1 | Much better |
| 2 | Somewhat better |
| 3 | Somewhat worse |
| 4 | Much worse |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTY\_ISSUE** | **How well would you say you know what the different political parties think about these issues and how to address them?** |
| 1 | Very well |
| 2 | Fairly well |
| 3 | Fairly poorly |
| 4 | Very poorly |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| **GOVT\_OTHER** | **Next, I would like you to think about a number of other issues facing Liberia today. In general, how well or poorly would you say the government handled the following issues in the last few years?** |
|  |  |
| **GOVT\_OTHER\_JOBS** | **Did the government handle creating jobs** |
| 1 | Very well |
| 2 | Fairly well |
| 3 | Fairly poorly |
| 4 | Very poorly |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| **GOVT\_OTHER\_SEC** | **Did the government handle providing security** |
| 1 | Very well |
| 2 | Fairly well |
| 3 | Fairly poorly |
| 4 | Very poorly |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| **GOVT\_OTHER\_Health** | **Did the government handle providing basic health services** |
| 1 | Very well |
| 2 | Fairly well |
| 3 | Fairly poorly |
| 4 | Very poorly |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| **GOVT\_OTHER\_EDUC** | **Did the government handle addressing educational needs** |
| 1 | Very well |
| 2 | Fairly well |
| 3 | Fairly poorly |
| 4 | Very poorly |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| **GOVT\_OTHER\_WATER** | **Did the government handle delivering household water** |
| 1 | Very well |
| 2 | Fairly well |
| 3 | Fairly poorly |
| 4 | Very poorly |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| **GOVT\_OTHER\_INFRA** | **Did the government handle building roads and other infrastructure?** |
| 1 | Very well |
| 2 | Fairly well |
| 3 | Fairly poorly |
| 4 | Very poorly |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| **GOVT\_OTHER\_ELEC** | **Did the government handle providing electricity** |
| 1 | Very well |
| 2 | Fairly well |
| 3 | Fairly poorly |
| 4 | Very poorly |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| II. POLITICAL INTEREST / KNOWLEDGE | |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_INTEREST** | **How interested would you say you are in politics and government affairs?** |
| 1 | Very interested |
| 2 | Somewhat interested |
| 3 | Not very interested |
| 4 | Not at all interested |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VIEWS** | **For each of the following please tell me if you personally agree or disagree:** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VIEWS\_UND1** | **You think you have a good understanding of the important political issues facing this country. Do you:** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Agree |
| 3 | Disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VIEWS\_LEAD** | **Political leaders don’t really care what people like you think. Do you:** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Agree |
| 3 | Disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VIEWS\_SAY** | **People like you don't have any real say about what the government does. Do you:** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Agree |
| 3 | Disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VIEWS\_DUTY** | **All citizens have a duty to register and vote in Liberian elections. Do you:** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Agree |
| 3 | Disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **IMPACT** | **How much impact do you think government decisions have on your day-to-day life? Do they have:** |
| 1 | A big impact |
| 2 | A moderate impact |
| 3 | A small impact |
| 4 | No impact on your life at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **VOTE\_LOC** | **Where do Liberians need to go to vote? [ENUMERATOR - DO NOT READ RESPONSE OPTIONS; ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES IF OFFERED]** |
| 1 | The polling station where they currently live |
| 2 | The polling station in the community where they were born |
| 3 | The polling station where they registered to vote |
| 4 | At any polling place that is open |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| III. MEDIA | |
|  | Now I will be asking you some questions about the media. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **PHONE\_ACCESS** | **How frequently do you use a mobile phone in a typical week?** |
| 1 | Often |
| 2 | Sometimes |
| 3 | Rarely |
| 4 | Never |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| **NEWS\_OFTEN** | **Now thinking about news, where do you go MOST OFTEN to get news about what is happening in Liberia?** |
| 1 | Radio |
| 2 | Television |
| 3 | Internet |
| 4 | Newspapers |
| 5 | Social Media (such as Facebook or Twitter) |
| 6 | Family |
| 7 | Friends or neighbors |
| 8 | Other (specify) *(PROG NEWS\_SOURCE\_OTHER)* |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEWS\_OTHER** | **What other sources do you use to get news about what it happening in Liberia? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]**  (Program – delete responses selected in NEWS\_SOURCE) |
| 1 | Radio |
| 2 | Television |
| 3 | Internet |
| 4 | Newspapers |
| 5 | Social Media (such as Facebook) |
| 6 | Family |
| 7 | Friends or neighbors |
| **(NEWS\_OTHER2)** | Other (specify) |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **SOCIALMEDIA\_ACCESS** | **How often do you get news about what's happening in Liberia from Social Media Sources like Facebook or Twitter?** (Program: Ask only if NEWS\_OTHER=Social Media) |
| 1 | Often |
| 2 | Sometimes |
| 3 | Rarely |
| 4 | Never |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **RADIO\_SOURCE** | **During the recent election campaigns, did you listen to radio stations for the news?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No (Program: Skip to RADIO\_PROGRAM) |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** (Program: Skip to RADIO\_PROGRAM) |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]Skip to RADIO\_PROGRAM)** (Program: Skip to RADIO\_PROGRAM) |
|  |  |
| **RADIO\_OPTION** | **Which radio station did you listen to most? [Do not Read Responses]** |
|  | PROG: SEE LIST IN RADIO\_OPTION TAB TO CREATE DROP DOWN LIST |
| **RADIO\_OPTION\_OTHER** | Other, Specify\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **RADIO\_PROGRAM** | **Have you ever heard of the Radio program “Elections and You?”** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No [*PROG: SKIP TO NEWS\_SOURCES]* |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** [PROG: SKIP TO NEWS\_SOURCES] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** [PROG: SKIP TO NEWS\_SOURCES] |
|  |  |
| **RADIO\_PROG\_FREQ** | **How often did you listen to that program?** |
| 1 | Almost every week |
| 2 | About once a month |
| 3 | Only occasionally |
| 4 | Almost never |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **RADIO\_PROG\_INF** | **Do you find the "Election and Me" program informative?** [PROG: Skip if RADIO\_PROGRAM=2(no) |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **NEWS\_SOURCES** | **During the recent election campaigns, which newspaper did you read most often?** [Prog: If NEWS\_ACCESS=4, never, skip to TELE\_SOURCE] |
| 1 | None |
|  | Program: Create drop down menu from 2014 open responses included in tab called "NEWS\_SOURCES" |
|  | Other, specify |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [**Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO TELE\_SOURCE |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO TELE\_SOURCE |
|  |  |
| **NEWS\_ACCURATE** | **How much do you feel the news you read in this paper is honest and accurate? Would you say it is:** |
| 1 | Very honest and accurate |
| 2 | Mostly honest and accurate |
| 3 | Somewhat honest and accurate |
| 4 | Not at all honest and accurate |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **INTERNET\_SOURCE** | **What kinds of internet sources did you use for news about the election campaign? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [DO NOT READ RESPOSNES].** PROG: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY. SKIP TO TALK\_FREQ IF INTERNET\_ACCESS=4 (NEVER) |
| 1 | Party / Candidate websites |
| 2 | Direct email messages received from parties or candidates |
| 3 | Facebook and social media sites |
| 4 | Political information sites, not linked to any political party or candidate |
| 5 | Political comment / opinion sites, not linked to any political party or candidate |
| 6 | News media outlets |
| 7 | None (Doesn’t use internet or didn’t follow campaign on internet) PROG: SKIP TO TALK\_FREQ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO TALK\_FREQ |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO TALK\_FREQ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **INTERNET\_ACCURATE** | **How much do you feel the news you read on the internet is honest and accurate? Did you feel it was:** |
| 1 | Very honest and accurate |
| 2 | Mostly honest and accurate |
| 3 | Somewhat honest and accurate |
| 4 | Not at all honest and accurate. |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **INTERNET\_NECWEB\_VISIT** | **Have you ever visited the website of the National Election Commission (NEC)?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO TALK\_FREQ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]**  PROG: SKIP TO TALK\_FREQ |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO TALK\_FREQ |
|  |  |
| **INTERNET\_NECWEB\_REAS** | **What was the reason you visited the National Election Commission (NEC) website? Was it... [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]** |
| 1 | To find information on where to register or vote |
| 2 | To find information of how to register or vote |
| 3 | To find other election related information |
| 4 | To write or call someone at the National Election Commission (NEC) |
| INTERNET\_NECWEB\_REAS\_OTHER | Other Specify \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]**  PROG: SKIP TO TALK\_FREQ |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO TALK\_FREQ |
|  |  |
| **INTERNET\_NECWEB\_INFO** | **Did you find the information you were looking for on the National Election Commission (NEC) website?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| IV. GROUPS AND INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION | |
|  | **Now let us turn to some types of groups you may have interacted with during the campaign:** |
|  |  |
| **GROUP\_BELONG** | **Which of the following organizations do you belong to? Do you belong to...** [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE] |
| 4 | Traditional societies (incl. Sande, Poro,) |
| 5 | Religious groups |
| 8 | Women’s groups |
| 9 | Sports clubs |
| 13 | Farmers’ organizations |
| 15 | Other Organization (please specify): [GROUP\_BELONG\_OTHER] |
| 16 | None PROG: SKIP TO CSO\_IMPACT |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]**  PROG: SKIP TO CSO\_IMPACT |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO CSO\_IMPACT |
|  |  |
| **GROUP\_IMP** | PROG: ASK ONLY IF GROUP\_BELONG = more than 1 response |
|  | **Which one of the organizations is most important?** |
|  | Please specify\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **GROUP\_FREQ** | **With regard to THIS ORGANIZATION, how frequently, if ever, do you participate in meetings or other activities? Do you participate...** |
| 1 | Often |
| 2 | Sometimes |
| 3 | Rarely |
| 4 | Never |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **GROUP\_ELEC** | **Did you receive any information about the recent election campaign from this group?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO CSO\_IMPACT |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO CSO\_IMPACT |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO CSO\_IMPACT |
|  |  |
| **GROUP\_ELEC\_REC** | **How did you receive information from this group? Was it through:** [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE] |
| 1 | Media (radio/TV/newspapers) |
| 2 | Email |
| 3 | Text message |
| 4 | Phone contact |
| 5 | Face-to face contact |
| 6 | Posters or fliers |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **CSO\_IMPACT** | **How much Influence do you think Civil Society Organizations have on government practices?   Enumerator read this definition if a respondent asks what a CSO is: CSOs are not part of the government or private industry. They do not distribute profits to their directors, they are self-governing, and participation is a matter of free choice. Do you think CSOs have...** |
| 1 | A lot of influence on government practices |
| 2 | Some influence |
| 3 | A little influence |
| 4 | Almost no influence |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **MEDIA\_IMPACT** | **How much Influence do you think the media has on Government practices?** |
| 1 | A lot |
| 2 | Some |
| 3 | A little |
| 4 | Almost none |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **GROUP\_COMM\_CONSULT** | **How often do you consult with a community or local leader about political matters?** |
| 1 | Often |
| 2 | Sometimes |
| 3 | Rarely |
| 4 | Never |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **GROUP\_COMM\_CONSULT** | **What kind of community leader would you talk with MOST about political issues? Would you talk with…** |
| 1 | Town Chief |
| 5 | Religious leader |
| 9 | Youth leader |
| 10 | Women leader |
| **GROUP\_COMM\_CONSULT\_OTHER** | Other, specify: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| V. POLITICAL PARTIES | |
| **POLIT\_SUPP** | **Do you usually think of yourself as a supporter of a political party?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_PARTY** | **Which political party do you have the most POSITIVE feelings toward? [Interviewer: Do not read options.]** |
| 1 | Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) |
| 2 | Unity Party (UP) |
| 3 | Liberty Party (LP) |
| 4 | National Patriotic Party (NPP) |
| 5 | All Liberia Party (ALP) |
| 6 | Alternative National Congress (ANC) |
| 7 | Movement for Economic Empowerment (MOVEE) |
| 8 | United People's Party (UPP) |
| 9 | Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_\_ POLIT\_PARTY\_OTHER |
| 10 | None SKIP TO POLIT\_NEG |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read] SKIP TO POLIT\_NEG** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read] SKIP TO POLIT\_NEG** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_STRONG** | **How strongly do you support this party?** |
| 1 | Very strongly |
| 2 | Somewhat strongly |
| 3 | Not very strongly |
| 4 | Not strongly at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_OTHER** | **Are there any other political parties that you feel favorable toward besides [POLIT\_PARTY]?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_OTHER\_WHICH** | **Which Party? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]** |
| 1 | Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) |
| 2 | Unity Party (UP) |
| 3 | Liberty Party (LP) |
| 4 | National Patriotic Party (NPP) |
| 5 | All Liberia Party (ALP) |
| 6 | Alternative National Congress (ANC) |
| 7 | Movement for Economic Empowerment (MOVEE) |
| 8 | United People's Party (UPP) |
| 9 | Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_\_ POLIT\_OTHER\_OTHER |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_NEG** | **Which political party do you have the most NEGATIVE feelings toward? [Interviewer: Do not read options.]** |
| 1 | Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) |
| 2 | Unity Party (UP) |
| 3 | Liberty Party (LP) |
| 4 | National Patriotic Party (NPP) |
| 5 | All Liberia Party (ALP) |
| 6 | Alternative National Congress (ANC) |
| 7 | Movement for Economic Empowerment (MOVEE) |
| 8 | United People's Party (UPP) |
| 9 | Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_\_ POLIT\_NEG\_OTHER |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read] Go to POLIT\_CONTACT** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read] Go to POLIT\_CONTACT** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_CONTACT** | **Did any of the political parties or candidates or their representative contact you during the recent election campaign?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No [SKIP TO PARTIC] |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** [SKIP TO PARTIC] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** [SKIP TO PARTIC] |
|  |  |
| **CONTACT\_TYPE** | **Was that contact in person, on the telephone, or by email?** **[CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]** |
| 1 | Telephone |
| 2 | In person |
| 3 | E-mail |
| 4 | Cannot remember |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **CONTACT\_WHO** | **And which parties contacted you? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [PROBE FOR ANY MORE] [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]** |
| 1 | Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) |
| 2 | Unity Party (UP) |
| 3 | Liberty Party (LP) |
| 4 | National Patriotic Party (NPP) |
| 5 | All Liberia Party (ALP) |
| 6 | Alternative National Congress (ANC) |
| 7 | Movement for Economic Empowerment (MOVEE) |
| 8 | United People's Party (UPP) |
| 9 | Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_\_ CONTACT\_WHO\_OTHER |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| VI. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, REGISTRATION, VOTING | |
|  |  |
|  | Now we will ask about political participation, registration and voting. |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC** | **Thinking specifically about the political campaign leading up to the NATIONAL Elections, did you:** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_ATTEND** | **Attend a campaign meeting or rally?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_VOTE** | **Did you try to persuade others to vote for a certain candidate or political party?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_NEC** | **Did you work for the National Elections Commission (NEC)?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_WORK** | **Did you work for a candidate or party?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CITI** | **In the past year, have you personally:** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CITI\_MEET** | **Attended a village or community meeting?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CITI\_WORK** | **In the past year have you worked with others in the community to solve a community problem?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CITI\_PEAC** | **In the past year did you join with others in a peaceful protest march or demonstration** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CITI\_VIOL** | **In the past year did you join with others in a forceful or violent protest for a political cause** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CONT** | **During the past year, have you ever contacted any of the FOLLOWING PERSONS about a problem or to give them your views?** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CONT\_LEAD** | **A local leader/chief?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CONT\_ELEC** | **What about an elected legislator?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CONT\_LOC** | **What about a government official in a county government office?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CONT\_NAT** | **What about a national government official in Monrovia?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **PARTIC\_CONT\_COUNTY** | **What about a county service center?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_CONT\_PARTY** | **What about a political party official or representative** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_CONT\_CSO** | **A local (Civil Society Organization) CSO leader  Enumerator read this definition if a respondent asks what a CSO is: CSOs are not part of the government or private industry. They do not distribute profits to their directors, they are self-governing, and participation is a matter of free choice.** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_REG** | **Are you registered to vote?** |
| 1 | Yes [PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_REG\_REAS] |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_REG\_NO** | **Can you tell me why you are not registered to vote? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [PROBE FOR ANY MORE] [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]** |
| 1 | Not interested |
| 2 | My vote/elections don’t matter |
| 3 | Did not have time to register / took too much time |
| 4 | Too ill to register |
| 5 | Could not find a place to register |
| 6 | Did not know when / where to register |
| 7 | Did not know I had to register |
| 8 | Was not in the area in which I had to register |
| 9 | Was prevented from registering |
| 10 | Was too young to register |
| 11 | Was afraid of getting sick |
| 12 | Could Not Register because of disability |
| POLIT\_REG\_NO\_OTHER | Could not register for some other reason (Specify) |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  | ***PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE\_NEVER*** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_REG\_REAS** | **What is the MOST IMPORTANT REASON you registered? Did you register mostly:**  [PROG: ASK ONLY IF POLIT\_REG=YES] |
| 2 | To get a Liberian identity card |
| 3 | Pressure from family and friends |
| 4 | Want to make a difference |
| 5 | To get money or a gift from a political party or candidate |
| 1 | To vote |
| 6 | It is a citizen’s obligation/duty |
| POLIT\_REG\_REAS\_OTHER | Other (specify): |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTE** | **Did you vote in the October National Elections?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE\_NO |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE\_NO |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE\_NO |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTE2** | **Did you vote in the House of Representatives Elections?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE\_NO |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE\_NO |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE\_NO |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTE2** | **Did you vote in the RUN OFF ELECTION?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE\_NO |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE\_NO |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE\_NO |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTE\_REAS** | **Why did you vote? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [PROBE FOR ANY MORE] [DO NOT READ OPTIONS]** |
| 1 | Citizen’s duty |
| 2 | To select leader |
| 3 | To make a difference in Liberia (improve government) |
| 4 | Pressure from family and friends |
| 5 | Money or gift from political party of candidate |
| 6 | Interested in politics |
| POLIT\_VOTE\_REAS\_OTHER | Other: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTE\_SAFE** | **Did you have any concerns about your safety when you went to the polls to vote? Did you feel:** |
| 1 | Completely safe and without worry |
| 2 | Mostly safe and only a few worries |
| 3 | Somewhat unsafe with real worries |
| 4 | Very unsafe and very worried |
| 5 | Safety never occurred to you |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTE\_CONS** | **Now I'm going to list a few reasons why people vote. Of these reasons, which TWO were the most important for you when deciding who to vote for President? I will read the options first so that you can hear them and then I will read them again so you can decide.** |
| 1 | Voting for someone from your region or district |
| 2 | Voting for someone who you think is honest |
| 4 | Voting for someone who you think will be a strong leader |
| 8 | Voting for someone who will do the most for the country as a whole even if it doesn’t benefit you or your region |
| 12 | Other, specify |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTE\_NO** | **Why not? [Record all mentioned: Do not Read Options] [PROGRAM: ASK IF [POLIT\_VOTE]=NO AND [POLIT\_VOTE2]=NO; SKIP IF [POLIT\_VOTE2=YES]** |
| 1 | Too young to vote |
| 2 | Not registered to vote |
| 3 | Not interested in voting |
| 4 | Vote doesn’t matter |
| 5 | Could not find the right polling station |
| 6 | Could not find your name in the voters’ register |
| 7 | Were prevented from voting or threatened |
| 8 | Did not have time to vote |
| 9 | Was sick |
| 10 | Too far to travel to the polling place |
| 11 | Thought it was not safe/was concerned about the safety of voting |
| 12 | Worried about getting sick |
| 13 | Could not vote because of disability |
| 14 | Did not vote for some other reason |
| **POLIT\_VOTE\_NO\_Other** | Other, specify: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTE\_NEVER** | **People tell us there are certain people they could never vote for. Is there anyone on this list could you never vote for to represent you? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]** |
| 1 | **An uneducated person** |
| 2 | **Someone from a different ethnic/tribal group** |
| 3 | **A woman** |
| 4 | **Someone who lives much of the time in another country** |
| 5 | **Someone who could not speak your home language** |
| 6 | **Someone who did not share your religion** |
| 7 | **Someone who was a leader of one of the warring factions during the conflict** |
| 8 | **Not applicable** |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| *PROG: RANDOMLY DISPLAY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING THREE QUESTIONS (POLIT\_VER1, POLIT\_VER2, POLIT\_VER3)* | |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1** | **Now I am going to read you a list of experiences that some people had during the recent Presidential election campaigns and I want you to tell me which ones happened to you.** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1\_RADION** | **You heard a political broadcast on radio** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1\_VISIT** | **A campaign worker visited you home to try to persuade you to vote** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1\_THREAT** | **You or your family were threatened if you voted** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1\_POST** | **You saw a National Election Commission (NEC) voter education poster** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1\_PAY** | **Someone gave you money or a gift in exchange for your vote** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1** | **What about your experience during the recent House of Represenatives election campaigns? Which ones happened to you?** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1\_RADION** | **You heard a political broadcast on radio** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1\_VISIT** | **A campaign worker visited you home to try to persuade you to vote** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1\_THREAT** | **You or your family were threatened if you voted** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1\_POST** | **You saw a National Election Commission (NEC) voter education poster** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER1\_PAY** | **Someone gave you money or a gift in exchange for your vote** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER2** | **Now I am now going to read you a list of experiences that some people had during the recent Presidential election campaigns and I want you to tell me HOW MANY of these happened to you. Don’t tell me which ones just how many:** |
|  | **a. You heard a political broadcast on radio.** |
|  | **b. A campaign worker visited your home to try to persuade you to vote** |
|  | **c. You or your family were threatened if you voted** |
|  | **d. You saw a National Election Commission (NEC) voter education poster** |
|  |  |
|  | **How many of these influenced your vote in the Presidential election?** |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (0-4) |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  | **What about your experience during the recent House of Representatives election campaigns? HOW MANY of these happened to you. Don’t tell me which ones just how many:** |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (0-4) |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VER3** | **I am now going to read you a list of experiences that some people had during the recent House of Representatives election campaigns and I want you to tell me HOW MANY of these happened to you. Don’t tell me which ones just how many:** |
|  | **A. You heard a political broadcast on radio.** |
|  | **B. A campaign worker visited you home to try to persuade you to vote** |
|  | **C. You or your family were threatened if you voted** |
|  | **D. You saw a National Election Commission (NEC) voter education poster** |
|  | **E. Someone gave you money or a gift in exchange for your vote.** |
|  |  |
|  | **HOW MANY of these influenced your vote in the Presidential election?** |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (0-5) |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  | **What about your experience during the recent House of Representatives election campaigns? HOW MANY of these happened to you. Don’t tell me which ones just how many:** |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (0-5) |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_RATE\_PRES** | **On the whole, how would you rate the freedom and fairness of the recent Presidential election?** |
| 1 | Completely free and fair |
| 2 | Free and fair, but with minor problems |
| 3 | Free and fair, with major problems |
| 4 | Not free and fair at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_RATE\_HOUSE** | **And now, on the whole, how would you rate the freedom and fairness of the recent House Election?** |
| 1 | Completely free and fair |
| 2 | Free and fair, but with minor problems |
| 3 | Free and fair, with major problems |
| 4 | Not free and fair at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_ELECVIEW** | **If there was a disagreement about the election results, whose view on the election results would you trust THE MOST? [PROG: Rotate order of options 1-8 and read to respondent in order they appear]** |
| 1 | The National Election Commission (NEC) |
| 2 | The Ruling Party |
| 3 | The main opposition party |
| 4 | Your political parties |
| 5 | The President |
| 6 | The Elections Coordinating Committee (ECC) |
| 7 | Civil Society Organizations (CSO) |
| 8 | The Media |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_TRUST** | **How much do you trust the Liberian Police to protect all citizens equally when it comes to registering and voting in elections? Do you:** |
| 1 | Trust the Liberian police a lot |
| 2 | Trust the Liberian police somewhat |
| 3 | Distrust the Liberian police somewhat |
| 4 | Distrust the Liberian police a lot |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_INTIMID** | **During the recent election campaigns in this country, did you personally experience any political intimidation or pressure?** |
| 1 | Yes, a lot |
| 2 | Yes, a little bit |
| 3 | No, not at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VIOL** | **Before the election, how worried were you about the possibility of election related violence and fighting in the country? Were you:** |
| 1 | Very worried |
| 2 | Somewhat worried |
| 3 | Not very worried |
| 4 | Not at all worried |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VIOL1** | **Did violence occur around the recent national elections?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_NOVIOL\_ATT |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_GIFT |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_GIFT |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VIOL\_ATT** | **Were you surprised by the violence surrounding the recent national elections?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VIOL\_OCCUR** | **Why do you think there was violence? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]** |
| 1 | Poor management of the registration of voters |
| 2 | Lack of transparency in the counting of ballots |
| 3 | Poor management of the entire process by the National Elections Commission |
| 4 | Refusal by the opposition to accept that they really lost the election |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  | *PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_GIFT* |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_NOVIOL\_ATT** | **Were you surprised by the lack of violence surrounding the recent national elections?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_NOVIOL\_OCCUR** | **Why do you think there was a lack of violence? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]** |
| 1 | Good management of the registration of voters |
| 2 | Transparency in the counting of ballots |
| 3 | Good management of the entire process by the National Elections Commission |
| 4 | Willingness by the opposition to accept that they really lost the election |
| **POLIT\_NOVIOL\_OCCUR\_OTHER** | Other, specify |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_GIFT** | **Some people tell us that voters sometimes vote for a candidate or party in return for money, food or other gifts. How widespread do you think this is in Liberia?** |
| 1 | Almost everyone does it |
| 2 | Many, but not most, people do it |
| 3 | Only a few do it |
| 4 | Almost no one does this |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_SELL** | **How do you personally feel about selling/trading your vote? Do you feel that…** |
| 1 | Selling/trading your vote is wrong and should be punished |
| 2 | Selling/trading your vote is wrong but I can understand why people do it |
| 3 | Selling/trading your vote is fine if you need the money and the election doesn't matter |
| 4 | There is nothing wrong with selling/trading your vote |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_MORE** | **Which political party do you think engages in vote buying most? Is it…** |
| 1 | Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) |
| 2 | Unity Party (UP) |
| 3 | Liberty Party (LP) |
| 4 | National Patriotic Party (NPP) |
| 5 | All Liberia Party (ALP) |
| 6 | Alternative National Congress (ANC) |
| 7 | Movement for Economic Empowerment (MOVEE) |
| 8 | United People's Party (UPP) |
| POLIT\_MORE\_YES\_OTHER | Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 9 | All are about the same |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_KNOW** | **Do you personally know of anyone who has sold their vote?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_ASK** | **Have you ever been asked to sell you vote by a candidate or party?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTESELL\_YES |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTESELL\_YES |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTESELL\_YES |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTEBUY** | **What, if anything, were you offerred? [Interviewer: Do not read options.]** |
| POLIT\_VOTEBUY\_LIB | Money Liberian$ \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2 | Food |
| 3 | Alcohol |
| 4 | Favors in exchange for votes |
| 5 | Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ POLIT\_VOTEBUY\_OTHER |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTESELL\_YES** | **Would you consider vote selling if asked?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTESELL\_RESP** | **Who do you think is most responsible for vote buying?** |
| 1 | Voters who sell their votes |
| 2 | Political parties and candidates who pay people to vote for them |
| 3 | The government for not doing enough to enforce laws against vote buying |
| 4 | The public for not demanding that government do more to prevent vote buying |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_TRUCK** | **We have been told that some people were trucked to the polls in groups to register and then again to the polls to vote. Have you heard of this? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES]** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE2011 |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE2011 |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE2011 |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_TRUCK\_FREQ** | **How common do you think trucking voters to the polls is in Liberia?** |
| 1 | Very common |
| 2 | Somewhat common |
| 3 | Not Very common |
| 4 | Quite rare |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_TRUCK\_KNOW** | **Do you personally know of anyone who was trucked to the Polls for the National or Runoff Elections?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_TRUCK\_YOU** | **And how about you, did someone truck you to the polls or offer to truck you to the polls for the National elections?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE2011 |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE2011 |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO POLIT\_VOTE2011 |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_PAID** | **In Liberian Dollars, how much were you offered or paid to be trucked to the polls? [Enumerator: Enter "Less than L$500" if respondent says 0]** |
| 1 | Less than L$500 |
| 2 | Between L$500 and L$1000 |
| 3 | Between L$1000 and LS2000 |
| 4 | Between L$2000 and L$ 5000 |
| 5 | Over L$5000 |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTE2011** | **Thinking back to the 2011 Presidential election in which Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was re-elected, did you vote in that election?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 3 | You were too young to vote |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **POLIT\_VOTE2005** | **And what about the 2014 Senatorial election - did you vote in that election?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 3 | You were too young to vote |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| VII. THE NEC | |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_HEARD** | **Have you heard of the National Election Commission (NEC)?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_GOV\_READ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_GOV\_READ |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_GOV\_READ |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_OPINION** | **What is your overall feeling toward the National Election Commission (NEC)? Is it…** |
| 1 | Very favorable |
| 2 | Somewhat favorable |
| 3 | Somewhat unfavorable |
| 4 | Very unfavorable |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_REG** | **During the Voter Registration Period in February and March 2017, do you recall seeing or hearing any National Election Commission (NEC) messages urging you to register or explaining how to register to vote?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_SEN |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_SEN |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_SEN |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_REG\_TYPE** | **Where did you see or hear that message? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]** |
| 1 | A poster |
| 2 | A pamphlet |
| 3 | A radio broadcast |
| 4 | A Song on the radio |
| 5 | A drama/theatre group |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_REG\_MEET** | **Did you attend any meetings or trainings where voter registration was discussed?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_SEN |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_SEN |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_SEN |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_REG\_REACT** | **What was your reaction to these messages overall? Did they: [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]** |
| 1 | Make you glad you were registered or want to become registered |
| 2 | Make you feel guilty about not being registered |
| 3 | Make you decide to register |
| 4 | Have no effect on you at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_SEN** | **During the National Election Campaign, did you recall seeing or hearing any messages urging citizens to vote or explaining how to vote?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_FAIR |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_FAIR |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]**  PROG: SKIP TO NEC\_FAIR |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_SEN\_TYPE** | **Where did you see or hear that message? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]** |
| 1 | A poster |
| 2 | A pamphlet |
| 3 | A radio broadcast |
| 4 | A Song on the radio? |
| 5 | A drama/drama troupe |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_FAIR** | **Some people say that the National Election Commission (NEC) is fair to all parties. Others say it is biased for a particular party. What do you think?** |
| 1 | Very fair |
| 2 | Mostly fair |
| 3 | Somewhat biased |
| 4 | Very biased |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_FAVOR** | **Which Political Party, if any, do you think the National Election Commission (NEC) most favors?** |
| 1 | Congress for Democratic Change (CDC) |
| 2 | Unity Party (UP) |
| 3 | Liberty Party (LP) |
| 4 | National Patriotic Party (NPP) |
| 5 | All Liberia Party (ALP) |
| 6 | Alternative National Congress (ANC) |
| 7 | Movement for Economic Empowerment (MOVEE) |
| 8 | United People's Party (UPP) |
| 9 | None of the above |
| **NEC\_FAVOR\_OTHER** | Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_EVAL\_EDUC** | **How would you evaluate the National Election Commission's (NEC)'s performance specifically with regard to educating citizens how to register to vote? Would you say:** |
| 1 | Very good |
| 2 | Fairly good |
| 3 | Fairly poor |
| 4 | Very poor |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_EVAL\_ELEC** | **And how would you evaluate the National Election Commission's (NEC)'s performance in organizing and conducting the recent elections?   Was their performance...** |
| 1 | Very good |
| 2 | Fairly good |
| 3 | Fairly poor |
| 4 | Very poor |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_COUNT** | **How much confidence do you have that the people who counted the ballots in the recent National elections did so honestly and accurately? Do you have…** |
| 1 | A lot of confidence |
| 2 | Some confidence |
| 3 | Little confidence |
| 4 | No confidence at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_ACCURATE** | **How much confidence do you have that the National Election Commission (NEC) honestly and accurately reported the National election results?** |
| 1 | A lot of confidence |
| 2 | Some confidence |
| 3 | Little confidence |
| 4 | No confidence at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **NEC\_GOV\_READ** | **Even though we are supposed to have a secret ballot, how likely do you think some people in government could find out how you voted? [Read out options]** |
| 1 | Not at all likely |
| 2 | Not very likely |
| 3 | Somewhat likely |
| 4 | Very likely |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| VIII. CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM | |
|  |  |
| **REF** | **There has been a lot of talk recently about making changes to the Liberian Constitution. Have you paid attention to any of this discussion?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** [PROG: Go to 9001] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** [PROG: Go to 9001] |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **REF\_AMEND** | **Please tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following proposed amendments.** |
|  |  |
| **REF\_AMEND\_SHORT** | **Shorten the term length for Senators, Representatives, and the President** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Somewhat agree |
| 3 | Somewhat disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **REF\_AMEND\_REQ** | **Eliminate the reqirement that only blacks can become Liberian citizens** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Somewhat agree |
| 3 | Somewhat disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **REF\_AMEND\_TEN** | **Abolish the ten-year residency requirement to run for President of Liberia** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Somewhat agree |
| 3 | Somewhat disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **REF\_AMEND\_LOCShift** | **Shift more decision making power from the national government to the county and local governments** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Somewhat agree |
| 3 | Somewhat disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **REF\_AMEND\_TRAD** | **Require the election of traditional leaders** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Somewhat agree |
| 3 | Somewhat disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **REF\_AMEND\_DUAL** | **Prevent Liberians from holding dual citizenship in other nations** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Somewhat agree |
| 3 | Somewhat disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **REF\_AMEND\_SUPER** | **Require the election of Superintendents and District Commissioners** |
| 1 | Strongly agree |
| 2 | Somewhat agree |
| 3 | Somewhat disagree |
| 4 | Strongly disagree |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| IX. VALUES | |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_Gov** | **Now I'm going to describe various types of political systems and ask what you think about each as a way of governing this country. For each one, would you say it would be a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad way of governing Liberia?** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_GOV\_STRONG** | **Do you think having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections is:** |
| 1 | Very good |
| 2 | Fairly good |
| 3 | Fairly bad |
| 4 | Very bad |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_GOV\_ANS** | **Do you think having elected leaders who answer to the voters in regular elections is:** |
| 1 | Very good |
| 2 | Fairly good |
| 3 | Fairly bad |
| 4 | Very bad |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_GOV\_ARMY** | **Do you think having the army rule is:** |
| 1 | Very good |
| 2 | Fairly good |
| 3 | Fairly bad |
| 4 | Very bad |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST** | **How much do you trust the following to do what is best for the citizens of Liberia?** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_POLZ** | **The Police** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_MIL** | **The military. Do you…** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_COURT** | **The Courts. Do you…** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_NEC** | **The National Elections Commission (NEC). Do you…** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_LEG** | **The Legislature. Do you…** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_EXEC** | **The President. Do you…** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_OTH** | **And how much do you trust the following to do what's best for the citizens of Liberia:** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_OTH\_CSO** | **How much do you trust CSOs to do what is best for Liberians?   Enumerator read this definition if a respondent asks what a CSO is: CSOs are not part of the government or private industry. They do not distribute profits to their directors, they are self-governing, and participation is a matter of free choice.** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_OTH\_UNI** | **What about unions** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_OTH\_REL** | **What about religious leaders** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_TRUST\_OTH\_BUS** | **What about business leaders** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_LISTEN** | **To what extent do you trust that the following leaders listen to what people like you have to say?** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_LISTEN\_DIST** | **District Commissioners/Mayors** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **Val\_Listen\_COUNT** | **What about County Commissioners** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_LISTEN\_SEN** | **What about Senators** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_LISTEN\_Chief** | **What about Local Chiefs** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
| **VAL\_LISTEN\_HOUSE** |  |
|  | **What about Members of the House of Representatives** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **VAL\_SEN\_SEE** | **How often do you see your Senators and Representative around your community?** |
| 1 | Once a month or more |
| 2 | Every month or two |
| 3 | Maybe once or twice a year |
| 4 | Only at election time |
| 5 | Never |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| X. ECONOMIC EVALUATIONS/CONDITIONS | |
|  |  |
| **ECON** | **Now, let’s turn our attention to the economy. In general, how would you describe:** |
|  |  |
| **ECON\_COUN** | **The present economic condition of this country** |
| 1 | Very good |
| 2 | Fairly good |
| 3 | Fairly bad |
| 4 | Very bad |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **ECON\_FAM** | **Your family’s present living conditions** |
| 1 | Very good |
| 2 | Fairly good |
| 3 | Fairly bad |
| 4 | Very bad |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **ECON\_GOODS** | **Which of the following items do you or someone in your household own? [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [INTERVIEWER: PAUSE AFTER READING EACH RESPONSE AND PROBE FOR ANY MORE]** |
| 1 | Radio |
| 2 | Television |
| 3 | Car/motor bike |
| 4 | Mobile phone |
| 5 | Smart phone |
| 6 | None |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  | **Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family:** |
|  |  |
| **ECON\_COND\_FOOD** | **Go without enough food to eat** |
| 1 | Several times |
| 2 | Just once or twice |
| 3 | Never |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **ECON\_COND\_WATER** | **What about gone without clean water for home use** |
| 1 | Several times |
| 2 | Just once or twice |
| 3 | Never |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **ECON\_COND\_FUEL** | **What about gone without enough fuel (charcoal, gas) to cook your food** |
| 1 | Several times |
| 2 | Just once or twice |
| 3 | Never |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| XI. SOCIAL CONDITIONS | |
|  | **Now let’s turn to your views on your fellow citizens.** |
| **SOC\_TRUST** | **How much do you trust each of the following people to treat you fairly?** |
|  |  |
| **SOC\_TRUST\_REL** | **Your relatives** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **SOC\_TRUST\_GROUP** | **How about members of your ethnic group** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **SOC\_TRUST\_OTHGROUP** | **How about members of other ethnic groups** |
| 1 | Trust a lot |
| 2 | Trust somewhat |
| 3 | Trust a little |
| 4 | Do not trust at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **SOC\_SAFE** | **Over the past year have you ever personally:** |
|  |  |
| **SOC\_SAFE\_NEIGH** | **Felt unsafe walking in your neighborhood?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **SOC\_SAFE\_CRIME** | **Over the past year have you feared crime in your own home?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **SOC\_SAFE\_ROB** | **Over that past year have you been robbed?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **SOC\_BRIBE** | **In the past year, how often, if ever, have you had to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do some other favor (labor, sex or other) to a government official?** |
| 1 | Never |
| 2 | Once or twice |
| 3 | Many times |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| XII. IDENTIY | |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_CITI** | **Let us suppose that you had to choose between being a Liberian citizen and being a member of your ethnic group. Which of the following statements best expresses your feelings?** |
| 1 | You feel only Liberian |
| 2 | You feel more Liberian than a member of your ethnic group |
| 3 | You feel equally Liberian and a member of your ethnic group |
| 4 | You feel more a member of your ethnic group than Liberian |
| 5 | You feel only a member of your ethnic group |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_DISC** | **How much discrimination is there against each of these groups in our society today?** |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_DISC\_CONGO** | **Congo People** |
| 1 | A lot of discrimination |
| 2 | Some discrimination |
| 3 | Only a little discrimination |
| 4 | None at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_DISC\_COUNTRY** | **Country People** |
| 1 | A lot |
| 2 | Some |
| 3 | Only a little |
| 4 | None at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_DISC\_MY** | **Your ethnic group** |
| 1 | A lot |
| 2 | Some |
| 3 | Only a little |
| 4 | None at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_DISC\_MUS** | **Muslims** |
| 1 | A lot |
| 2 | Some |
| 3 | Only a little |
| 4 | None at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_DISC\_WOMEN** | **Women** |
| 1 | A lot |
| 2 | Some |
| 3 | Only a little |
| 4 | None at all |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_TREAT** | **Now thinking about yourself and your family, how often have you or members of your family been UNFAIRLY TREATED because of your ethnic group in any of the following areas?** |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_TREAT\_EDU** | **Education** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **Iden-Treat-Emp** | **What about employment** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_TREAT\_POL** | **What about dealing with police** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **IDEN\_TREAT\_GOV** | **What about dealing with Government Officials** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| XIII. DEMOGRAPHICS AND FINAL QUESTIONS | |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HH** | **Please tell me which of the following things are true for your household?** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HH\_EAT** | **You produce most of the food that you eat** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HH\_SELL** | **You sell at least some of the food you produce at market for cash or barter** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HH\_PENSION** | **You receive money from pensions or benefit programs** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HH\_OVERSEAS** | **You receive money from family or friends who live overseas.** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HH\_OTHERS** | **You receive money from doing occasional favors or providing help to others** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HH\_FAVORS** | **You exchange favors with friends and neighbors instead of paying them** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_EDUC** | **What is the highest level of education you have completed? [Code from answer. Do not read options]** |
| 1 | No formal schooling |
| 2 | Informal schooling only (including Koranic and Bush schools) |
| 3 | Some primary schooling |
| 4 | Primary school completed |
| 5 | Some secondary school / high school |
| 6 | Secondary school / high school completed |
| 7 | Post-secondary qualifications, other than university e.g. a diploma or degree from a polytechnic or college |
| 8 | Some university |
| 9 | University completed |
| 10 | Post-graduate |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_LIM** | **Do you have any physical, mental or emotional limitations or disabilities that make life more difficult for you, such as difficulty walking or seeing or hearing or interacting with others?** |
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_REL |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_REL |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_REL |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_DISAB** | **What is the nature of that disability? [Do not Read options]** |
| 1 | Sight |
| 2 | Hearing |
| 3 | Legs/Mobility |
| 4 | Arms/Hands |
| 5 | Breathing difficulties |
| 6 | Heart disease |
| 7 | Chronic illness |
| 8 | Depression/ other psychological disease |
| 9 | Other (Specify):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DEM\_DISAB\_OTHER |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_REL** | **What is your religion, if any? [Interviewer: Code from answer. Do not read options.]** |
| 1 | Christian only (i.e., when respondents says only “Christian”, without identifying a specific sub-group) |
| 2 | Roman Catholic |
| 3 | Evangelical |
| 4 | Prosperity Church |
| 5 | Methodist |
| 6 | Anglican |
| 7 | Protestant |
| 8 | Muslim |
| 9 | Traditional / ethnic religion |
| 10 | Agnostic (Do not know if there is a God) |
| 11 | Atheist (Do not believe in a God) |
| 12 | None |
| 13 | Other [Specify]: DEM\_REL\_OTHER |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_REL\_IMP** | **How important is religion in your life? Is it…** |
| 1 | Very important |
| 2 | Somewhat important |
| 3 | Not very important |
| 4 | Not at all important |
| 8888 | Don’t Know **[Do Not Read]** |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_LANG** | **Which Liberian language was spoken most frequently in your home when you were a child growing up? [Do not read options]** |
| 1 | Bassa |
| 2 | Belle |
| 3 | Dei |
| 4 | Gbandi |
| 5 | Gio |
| 6 | Gola |
| 7 | Grebo |
| 8 | Kissi |
| 9 | Kpelle |
| 10 | Krahn |
| 11 | Kru |
| 12 | Lorma |
| 13 | Mandingo |
| 14 | Mano |
| 15 | Mende |
| 16 | Simple Liberian English |
| 17 | Standard Liberian English |
| 18 | Vai |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_WORK\_FORMAL** | **Do you work formally for pay in a business or farming activity?** |
| 1 | Yes PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_WORK\_FULL |
| 2 | No |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_WORK\_NO** | **What is the reason you are not currently working? [INTERVIEWER: Do not read responses, Record Answer.]** |
| 1 | I am retired |
| 2 | I am a housewife |
| 3 | I am a student |
| 4 | I can't find a job |
| 5 | Other, specify: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  | *PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_WORK\_MAIN* |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_WORK\_FULL** | **How many hours per week do you work?** |
| 1 | 30 or more hours a week (full time) |
| 2 | Less than 30 hours per week |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_WORK\_MAIN** | **What generally is or was your main occupation? [Do not read options. Code from responses.]  PROG: Only ask if DEM\_WORK\_FORMAL=1)** |
| 1 | Farming / Agricultural PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_WORK\_MAIN\_FARM |
| 2 | Worker / Laborer PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_WORK\_MAIN\_LAB |
| 3 | Professional/Technical PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_WORK\_MAIN\_PROF |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_MAIN\_EARN |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** SKIP TO DEM\_WORK\_MAIN\_PROF |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_WORK\_MAIN\_FARM** | **What sort of agricultural work do you do? [INTERVIEWER: Do not read responses, Record Answer.]** |
| 1 | Subsistence farmer (produces only for home consumption) |
| 2 | Peasant farmer (produces both for own consumption and some surplus produce for sale) |
| 3 | Small scale commercial farmer (produces mainly for sale at market) |
| 4 | Medium scale commercial farmer |
| 5 | Large scale commercial farmer |
| 6 | Farm worker |
| 7 | Other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **DEM\_WORK\_MAIN\_FARM\_OTHER** |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_WORK\_MAIN\_LAB** | **What sort of labor do you do? [INTERVIEWER: Do not read responses, Record Answer.]** |
| 1 | Fisherman |
| 2 | Trader / hawker / vendor |
| 3 | Miner |
| 4 | Domestic worker / maid / char / house help |
| 5 | Armed services/ police / security personnel |
| 6 | Artisan / skilled manual worker in the formal sector |
| 7 | Artisan / skilled manual worker in the informal sector |
| 8 | Clerical worker |
| 9 | Unskilled manual worker in the formal sector |
| 10 | Unskilled manual worker in the informal sector |
| 11 | Other, specify **DEM\_MAIN\_LAB\_OTHER** |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_WORK\_MAIN\_PROF** | **What sort of Professional work do you do? [INTERVIEWER: Do not read responses, Record Answer.]** |
| 1 | Business person (works in company for others) |
| 2 | Business person (owns small business of less than 10 employees) |
| 3 | Business person (owns large business of 10 or more employees) |
| 4 | Mid-level professional worker (e.g., accountant, nurse, teacher, etc.) |
| 5 | Upper level professional worker (e.g. lawyer, doctor, engineer, university professor) |
| 6 | Manager / foreman / supervisor |
| 7 | Retail worker |
| 8 | Other, specify: \_\_\_\_\_ **DEM\_MAIN\_PROF\_OTHER** |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_MAIN\_EARN** | **Are you the main earner of a cash income in this household?** |
| 1 | Yes PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_INCOME |
| 2 | No PROG: GO TO DEM\_MAIN\_EMP |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] PROG: GO TO DEM\_MAIN\_EMP |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** PROG: GO TO DEM\_MAIN\_EMP |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_MAIN\_EMP** | **What is the current employment status of the main wage earner?** |
| 1 | Employed full-time |
| 2 | Employed part time |
| 3 | Unemployed |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HEAD\_MAIN** | **What is the main occupation of the main earner? (If unemployed, retired or disabled, what was your last main occupation?) [Do not read options. Code from responses.]** |
| 1 | Farming/Agriculture PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_HEAD\_\_FARM |
| 2 | Worker/Laborer PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_HEAD\_\_LAB |
| 3 | Professional/Technical PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_HEAD\_\_PROF |
| 8888 | Don’t Know PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_INCOME |
| 9999 | Refused PROG: SKIP TO DEM\_INCOME |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HEAD\_FARM** | **What sort of agricultural work does he or she do? *[Do Not Read options. Code from responses]*** |
| 1 | Subsistence farmer (produces only for home consumption) |
| 2 | Peasant farmer (produces both for own consumption and some surplus produce for sale) |
| 3 | Small scale commercial farmer (produces mainly for sale at market) |
| 4 | Medium scale commercial farmer |
| 5 | Large scale commercial farmer |
| 6 | Farm worker |
| 7 | Other, specify: \_\_\_\_\_\_ (**DEM\_HEAD\_FARM\_OTHER)** |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HEAD\_LAB** | **What sort of labor does he or she do? *[Do Not Read options. Code from responses]*** |
| 1 | Fisherman |
| 2 | Trader / hawker / vendor |
| 3 | Miner |
| 4 | Domestic worker / maid / char / house help |
| 5 | Armed services/ police / security personnel |
| 6 | Artisan / skilled manual worker in the formal sector |
| 7 | Artisan / skilled manual worker in the informal sector |
| 8 | Clerical worker |
| 9 | Unskilled manual worker in the formal sector |
| 10 | Unskilled manual worker in the informal sector |
| **DEM\_HEAD\_LAB\_OTHER** | Other, specify: \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
| **DEM\_HEAD\_PROF** | **What sort of professional work does that person do? *[Do Not Read options. Code from responses.]*** |
| 1 | Business person (works in company for others) |
| 2 | Business person (owns small business of less than 10 employees) |
| 3 | Business person (owns large business of 10 or more employees) |
| 4 | Mid-level professional worker (e.g., accountant, nurse, teacher, etc.) |
| 5 | Upper level professional worker (e.g. lawyer, doctor, engineer, university professor) |
| 6 | Manager / foreman / supervisor |
| 7 | Retail worker |
| **DEM\_HEAD\_PROF\_OTHER** | Other, specify:\_\_\_\_ |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused **[Do Not Read]** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **AGE** | **Finally, would you please let me know more or less what age you are in years?** |
| **AGE\_OPEN** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years |
| 8888 | Don’t Know [Do Not Read] |
| 9999 | Refused [Do Not Read] |
|  |  |
| **PAUSE** | [Enumerator, you have indicated that the respondent is not available at this time. If you will revisit this household, select "Pause interview".  If this is the final attempt, select "Enter disposition code".] |
| **1** | Pause interview PROG: GO TO PAUSE INSTRUCTION |
| **2** | Enter disposition code PROG: GO TO FIELD CONTROL |
|  |  |
| **PAUSE\_INSTRUCTION** | [PAUSE INTERVIEW: Press the back button on the tablet and select Save And Suspend"  CONTINUE INTERVIEW: To continue an interview, select "Continue" below. |
| **1** | Continue PROG: Resume interview |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | **This finishes my questions. Thank you very much for your time and cooperation. Good bye.** |
|  |  |
| **Record End Time** |  |
|  |  |
| XIV. FIELD CONTROL | |
|  |  |
| **ATTEMPT\_VISIT** | **Which visit to this HH was this?** |
| 1 | 1st Visit [SKIP TO DISP\_1] |
| 2 | 2nd Visit [SKIP TO DISP\_2] |
| 3 | 3rd Visit [SKIP TO DISP\_3] |
|  |  |
| **DISP\_1** | **Select Appropriate Disposition Code for visit 1** |
| **1** | Completed (all modules are complete) |
| **2** | No household member at home or no competent respondent at home |
| **3** | Rescheduled (Interview postponed and new time scheduled) |
| **4** | Partial Complete/Will return (Interview stopped but will continue later) |
| **5** | Temporary Refusal (Interview refused, FS will follow-up) |
| **6** | Entire household absent for extended period |
| **7** | Final Refusal (Interview refused/ no interview completed) |
| **8** | Dwelling vacant |
| **9** | Address not a dwelling |
| **10** | Other Non-Interview (Specify in notes) |
| **11** | Partial Complete/Will not return (Interview was stopped and will not continue) |
|  |  |
| **DISP\_1\_NOTES** | **Enter comments about how visit 1 went** |
|  | [OPEN-ENDED] |
|  |  |
| **DISP\_2** | **Select Appropriate Disposition Code for visit 2** |
| **1** | Completed (all modules are complete) |
| **2** | No household member at home or no competent respondent at home |
| **3** | Rescheduled (Interview postponed and new time scheduled) |
| **4** | Partial Complete/Will return (Interview stopped but will continue later) |
| **5** | Temporary Refusal (Interview refused, FS will follow-up) |
| **6** | Entire household absent for extended period |
| **7** | Final Refusal (Interview refused/ no interview completed) |
| **8** | Dwelling vacant |
| **9** | Address not a dwelling |
| **10** | Other Non-Interview (Specify in notes) |
| **11** | Partial Complete/Will not return (Interview was stopped and will not continue) |
|  |  |
| **DISP\_2\_NOTES** | **Enter comments about how visit 2 went** |
|  | [OPEN-ENDED] |
|  |  |
| **DISP\_3** | **Select Appropriate Disposition Code for visit 3** |
| **1** | Completed (all modules are complete) |
| **2** | No household member at home or no competent respondent at home |
| **3** | Rescheduled (Interview postponed and new time scheduled) |
| **4** | Partial Complete/Will return (Interview stopped but will continue later) |
| **5** | Temporary Refusal (Interview refused, FS will follow-up) |
| **6** | Entire household absent for extended period |
| **7** | Final Refusal (Interview refused/ no interview completed) |
| **8** | Dwelling vacant |
| **9** | Address not a dwelling |
| **10** | Other Non-Interview (Specify in notes) |
| **11** | Partial Complete/Will not return (Interview was stopped and will not continue) |
|  |  |
| **DISP\_3\_NOTES** | **Enter comments about how visit 3 went** |
|  | [OPEN-ENDED] |

1. Sample frame file is from the 2008 Liberian National Housing and Population Census, the latest national census available for Liberia. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. After reviewing TKG’s final data delivery, NORC noticed that there were 6 cases missing from the data file. NORC alerted TKG to the missing data and they deployed 2 field staff to conduct the 6 missing interviews from Bong and Grand Gedeh counties. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. See survey in Annex A to see these questions. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Note that because of the planned use of electronic data capture, the questionnaire must be finalized with sufficient time before field staff training to allow for programming and testing of the questionnaire on the electronic devices to be used. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Number of topical reports prepared is dependent of funding availability after survey administration. We expect to complete at least one topical report. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)