

Transparency International Norway

Global Corruption Monitor 2021

Population survey, Norway

Pnr 21100276

15.03.2021

Contents

- 1. SURVEY DESIGN 3**
 - 1.1 Introduction 3
 - 1.2 Target population 3
 - 1.3 Sampling frame 3
 - 1.4 Sampling 3

- 2. DATA COLLECTION 4**
 - 2.1 Survey mode 4
 - 2.2 Questionnaire 4
 - 2.3 Fieldwork 4

- 3. NET SAMPLE 5**
 - 3.1 Response 5
 - 3.2 Sample representativity 6
 - 3.3 Weighting 7
 - 3.4 Reporting 9

- Annex 1: Questionnaire
- Annex 2: Interviewer instruction (in Norwegian)
- Annex 3: Database – SPSS format
- Annex 4: Database – Excel format

1. SURVEY DESIGN

1.1 Introduction

Transparency International Norway (TI) commissioned Kantar Norway to conduct the Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) in Norway. The GCB is a major TI instrument in measuring perceptions of corruption worldwide. While conducted specifically for the Norwegian TI branch, the Norwegian study adopts the same survey design, method and reporting criteria as applied in the global survey, in order to enable international comparison.

1.2 Target population

Target population is the Norwegian adult population aged 18 years and older, totaling 4.203.742 persons.

1.3 Sampling frame

The target population is identified and delimited by Kantar's population base, provided by DataFactory. The base constitutes Norway's best and most recently updated telephone-address register available for commercial use. Information sources are, among others, Norway's largest providers of landline-, mobile-, and IP telephone addresses, the Brønnøysund (company) register and Posten (Norwegian mail). Address information is regularly updated across sources.

All persons in the frame are listed by all available telephone numbers, regardless of telephone type (landline, mobile, IP).

1.4 Sampling

The sampling frame provides information on age, gender, and habitat, readily available for sampling design.

Prior to sample selection, the population is stratified by age (4 categories), gender (2 categories) and habitat (four categories) (Table 1).

Table 1. Target population by age, gender and habitat. Per cent, N=4.203.742.

Bosted	Kjønn	Alder				Total
		15-29 år	30-44 år	45-59 år	60-89 år	
1-Oslo og omegn	Menn	2,6	3,9	3,3	2,8	12,7
	Kvinner	2,7	3,7	3,1	3,2	12,7
	Sum	5,3	7,6	6,4	6,0	25,3
2-Resten av Østlandet	Menn	2,4	3,0	3,5	4,0	12,9
	Kvinner	2,2	2,9	3,4	4,4	12,9
	Sum	4,6	5,9	6,9	8,4	25,8
3-Sør- og Vestlandet	Menn	3,3	4,1	4,1	4,3	15,7
	Kvinner	3,1	3,9	3,8	4,5	15,2
	Sum	6,3	8,0	7,9	8,8	31,0
4-Trøndelag og Nord-Norge	Menn	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,7	9,1
	Kvinner	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,8	8,8
	Sum	3,8	4,2	4,5	5,4	17,9
5-Total	Menn	10,3	13,2	13,2	13,8	50,4
	Kvinner	9,7	12,5	12,5	14,9	49,6
	Sum	20,0	25,6	25,7	28,6	100,0

In case of multiple telephones, the most frequently used one is sampled. Younger people in the age ban 16-24 years old are somewhat less likely to appear in the frame, as their

subscription is registered by their parents. Some subscribers have telephones registered by company addresses.

As the youngest age group is usually less prone to participate in regular population surveys, while the oldest ones are more likely to take part, the age stratification is for sampling purposes allocated by equal shares of 25% in each of the four age bands. Respondents are randomly selected within strata.

The requested sample size is 1000 respondents, at the NUTS1 regional level.

2. DATA COLLECTION

2.1 Survey mode

In accordance with global GCB data collection criteria, interviewing is conducted by telephone: CATI ad-hoc.

2.2 Questionnaire

The Norwegian survey adopts the same questionnaire as applied in the global survey. A questionnaire master was supplied by the Kantar data collection hub in Brussels, using the international Kantar translation toolkit Qlib. The master includes all questionnaire text in English, as well as technical instructions, and assures homogeneous application across survey countries.

Questionnaire text was translated from English to Norwegian by Kantar Norway in association with TI Norway. The following particularities apply, as compared with the global master:

Question #	English	Norwegian
Q1_1	The national government	Nasjonale myndigheter
Q1_3	The European Union institutions	N.a.
Q5_1	The president and officials in his/her office	Regjeringen
Q7_3 / Q8_3 / Q9_3	A government office - get official document	Et offentlig kontor - få offentlig dokument
Q7_4 / Q8_4 / Q9_4	A government office - get social security benefit	Et NAV-kontor
Q24	What is your main occupation	Hvor arbeider du (registration of sector of employment)

The translated questionnaire was approved by TI Europe (Berlin) prior to execution. It was also tested for technical feasibility by a dummy random sample, as well as by screen inspection by interviewers. It is annexed to this document (Annex 1).

An interviewer instruction was designed to facilitate interviewer conduct, i.e. outlining the general survey objective, and explaining technical and conceptual questionnaire terms (Annex 2 - in Norwegian).

2.3 Fieldwork

The questionnaire was piloted in the field on February 25th. Questionnaire frequencies from 48 interviews were sent to TI Norway for inspection, while pilot data files were sent to Kantar Brussels for inspection. The pilot revealed no needs for adjustment, and fieldwork continued without further delay.

TI Norway was invited to supervise interviewing on March 3rd, via Teams, in order to gain basic insight in the way the survey works in the field, and to improve interpretation of the results.

Mid-way during fieldwork it was apparent that the youngest age groups would be under-represented in the final sample. Hence additional random samples of the youngest population were added to the gross sample base.

Fieldwork ended by March 8th.

No particular social or political events took place during fieldwork, that might otherwise affect survey results. Fieldwork is however conducted during general lockdown due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Kantar experience indicates that interviewing is unaffected by the lockdown. To some extent people are generally more available as they are encouraged to stay at home.

All interviews were conducted by respondent mobile phones. Average interview length is 13 minutes.

The survey is well received by respondents. The theme is considered relevant and interesting. However, initial confidence-building and recruitment is hampered by the detailed introductory part regarding sensitivity and data security, and the general need for active consent. Quite a few potential respondents refused at this stage, which may in turn add systematic sample bias.

3. NET SAMPLE

3.1 Response

Survey response is calculated by contact rate (contacts/gross sample) as well as response rates (net sample as percentage of contacted respondents - Table 2).

Table 2. Survey contact & response. Numbers and per cent.

Status	n
Gross sample	23626
False non response	2743
Adjusted gross sample	20883
Contacts:	
No contact	12538
Contact	8345
Non response:	
Refusal	6574
Appointments	757
Other drop-out	14
Net sample	1000
Contact rate (% of calls)	40,0
Response (% of contacted)	12,0

From 28.883 working telephone numbers, 8.345 contacts were obtained. Among contacted respondents, 6.547 refused participation – overtly or during the initial consent screening (the latter: 267 respondents). Moreover 757 appointments could not be pursued at the end of fieldwork. In sum, 40% of calls were answered by respondents, while 12% of contacted respondents completed the interview.

It should be noted, however, that mobile phones display the caller's telephone number. Hence lacking contact might mix with refusal if respondents reject an unfamiliar caller.

3.2 Sample representativity

The net sample may be compared with the demographic population distribution (ref. Table 1.1) for assessment of potential systematic bias (Table 3).

Table 3. Net sample by age, gender and habitat. Per cent, n=1000.

Bosted	Kjønn	Alder				Total
		18-29 år	30-44 år	45-59 år	60+ år	
1-Oslo/Akershus	Menn	1,6	4,1	4,5	4,1	14,3
	Kvinner	3,2	3,8	4,5	4,8	16,3
	Sum	4,8	7,9	9,0	8,9	30,6
2-Resten av Østlandet	Menn	1,9	1,8	3,7	4,5	11,9
	Kvinner	0,6	2,1	4,0	3,7	10,4
	Sum	2,5	3,9	7,7	8,2	22,3
3-Sør- og Vestlandet	Menn	2,0	3,8	6,3	6,8	18,9
	Kvinner	0,8	3,3	4,5	4,3	12,9
	Sum	2,8	7,1	10,8	11,1	31,8
4-Trøndelag og Nord-Norge	Menn	1,0	2,5	1,6	4,1	9,2
	Kvinner	1,0	1,6	1,4	2,1	6,1
	Sum	2,0	4,1	3,0	6,2	15,3
5-Total	Menn	6,5	12,2	16,1	19,5	54,3
	Kvinner	5,6	10,8	14,4	14,9	45,7
	Sum	12,1	23,0	30,5	34,4	100,0

The net sample generally accords with the population distribution, with a few exceptions: The youngest age ban 18-29 years old is underrepresented (-8,2 percentage units) at the expense of especially the oldest ones 60+ years (+6,1 units), but also to some extent the 45-59 year olds (+ 4,8 units). Moreover, the region of Oslo/Akershus is somewhat overrepresented (+6,1 percentage unit) at the expense of Rest Østland (-4,1 units). Males are slightly overrepresented (+3,9 percentage units).

The educational distribution of respondents in regular population samples are usually biased towards the higher levels. That is, as compared with public registrations. Straightforward comparison with educational registers is however not possible: Age bans may deviate, concepts are not identical, respondents struggle in placing themselves in accordance with the concept and may finally also tend to overrate their own attainment level. The latter issue is particularly relevant for those who have finished their basic education and have started higher education.

Table 4. Population & sample by educational attainment. Per cent.

Education level	Befolkning 16+*	Utvalg 18+
Basic	26,5	2,5
General		18,8
Vocational	37,8	10,8
BA	23,4	33,2
MA	9,5	33,8
N.a.	0	0,9
Sum	100,1	100,0
N/n	4.265.963	1000

* Source: <http://www.ssb.no/utdanning/statistikker/utniv>

In brief, comparison of survey findings with register statistics is tentative (Table 4). Bearing that in mind, it is suggested that the sample is somewhat biased in favor of people with

higher education. If so, sampled respondents may be more informed about topics related to corruption in society at large as they tend to follow media news more often, and to be more observant with corruption matters, than the average citizen.

3.3 Weighting

The sample is weighted by the inverse of the sampling probability, by age, gender and habitat:

1. Respondents are verified for information completeness across weighting variables.
2. The sample is sorted by the stratification criteria, while weights are calculated according to the population distribution. Respondents with missing information on one or more weighting indicators are assigned the value of 1,0.
3. Weighting is conducted by cell-based weighting.

Two weights are calculated, a sampling weight and a population weight, with the following characteristics: (Table 5):

Table 5. Sample weights.

A. Net sample. Mean and deviation.

	n	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. dev
Sample weighth	1000	0,63	3,82	1.000	0,45
Population weight	1000	2649	16047	4203	1905

B. By stratification criteria. Mean values and deviations.

Gender	Age	Habitat	Gj.snitt	n	Std.avvik
Male	Under 30	Oslo og Omegn	1,6417	16	0,00000
		Rest Østland	1,2693	19	0,00000
		Sør-Vestland	1,6444	20	0,00000
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,9823	10	0,00000
		Total	1,5861	65	0,23696
	30-44	Oslo og Omegn	0,9476	41	0,00000
		Rest Østland	1,6598	18	0,00000
		Sør-Vestland	1,0822	38	0,00000
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	0,8690	25	0,00000
		Total	1,0785	122	0,25523
	45-59	Oslo og Omegn	0,7309	45	0,00000
		Rest Østland	0,9421	37	0,00000
		Sør-Vestland	0,6441	63	0,00000
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,4517	16	0,00000
		Total	0,8171	161	0,24031
	60+	Oslo og Omegn	0,6949	41	0,00000
		Rest Østland	0,8888	45	0,00000
		Sør-Vestland	0,6303	68	0,00000
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	0,6466	41	0,00000
		Total	0,7070	195	0,10263
Total	Oslo og Omegn	0,8846	143	0,28913	
	Rest Østland	1,0828	119	0,27737	
	Sør-Vestland	0,8331	189	0,33078	
	Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	0,9922	92	0,45035	
	Total	0,9283	543	0,34677	
Female	Under 30	Oslo og Omegn	0,8466	32	0,00000
		Rest Østland	3,6276	6	0,00000
		Sør-Vestland	3,8173	8	0,00000
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,7783	10	0,00000
		Total	1,7353	56	1,21700
	30-44	Oslo og Omegn	0,9722	38	0,00000
		Rest Østland	1,3831	21	0,00000
		Sør-Vestland	1,1702	33	0,00000
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,2672	16	0,00000
		Total	1,1563	108	0,15502
	45-59	Oslo og Omegn	0,6913	45	0,00000
		Rest Østland	0,8500	40	0,00000
		Sør-Vestland	0,8441	45	0,00000
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,5896	14	0,00000
		Total	0,8705	144	0,24711
	60+	Oslo og Omegn	0,6592	48	0,00000
		Rest Østland	1,1854	37	0,00000
		Sør-Vestland	1,0545	43	0,00000
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,3173	21	0,00000
		Total	0,9967	149	0,24778
Total	Oslo og Omegn	0,7778	163	0,12665	
	Rest Østland	1,2372	104	0,62960	
	Sør-Vestland	1,1821	129	0,69260	
	Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,4422	61	0,19373	
	Total	1,0851	457	0,54182	
Total	Under 30	Oslo og Omegn	1,1116	48	0,37879
		Rest Østland	1,8353	25	1,02797
		Sør-Vestland	2,2652	28	0,99965
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,8803	20	0,10463
		Total	1,6551	121	0,84520
	30-44	Oslo og Omegn	0,9594	79	0,01238
		Rest Østland	1,5108	39	0,13974
		Sør-Vestland	1,1231	71	0,04417
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,0244	41	0,19664
		Total	1,1150	230	0,21717
	45-59	Oslo og Omegn	0,7111	90	0,01992
		Rest Østland	0,8943	77	0,04633
		Sør-Vestland	0,7275	108	0,09906
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,5160	30	0,06998
		Total	0,8423	305	0,24460
	60+	Oslo og Omegn	0,6757	89	0,01791
		Rest Østland	1,0226	82	0,14847
		Sør-Vestland	0,7946	111	0,20763
		Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	0,8738	62	0,31999
		Total	0,8325	344	0,23048
Total	Oslo og Omegn	0,8277	306	0,22425	
	Rest Østland	1,1548	223	0,48039	
	Sør-Vestland	0,9746	318	0,53669	
	Tr.lag/Nord-Norge	1,1716	153	0,43022	
	Total	1,0000	1000	0,45316	

3.4 Reporting

Final data sets are reported by Excel- and SPSS formats, in accordance with the GCB code book (Annexes 1 and 2)