

# **FIRST TRANSITION SURVEY 2018**

## **Methodological Note**

### **September 2018**

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#### **I. AIM OF THE STUDY**

The First Transition Survey 2018 was held by SPIN Taller de Comunicación Política (spintco.com). This survey is an investigation project that looks to evaluate the impact on the public opinion of different issues that President Elect, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, and his cabinet have mentioned since they won the July 1<sup>st</sup> election in Mexico.

The First Transition Survey 2018 includes information about what Mexican citizens think about the future of the New International Airport in Mexico City, and various actions the President Elect might take in his administration. Some of these actions are reducing the salaries of most of the public officials, moving most of the headquarters of State Secretaries of Mr. López cabinet out of Mexico City, the sale of the Presidential Airplane, repealing the Educational and Energetic 2014 Reforms, reducing taxes in the northern border states, and letting the Army and Marine forces continue to be in charge of public security.

As it is the only survey that completely discloses all of its information, the First Transition Survey 2018 is the only public opinion study that allows the reader to explore methodological issues related to the questionnaire phrasing; as well as, the impact of different attitudes and sociodemographic characteristics of whom might prefer Texcoco's or Santa Lucia's airport.

The sponsorship and design of the study of the First Transition Survey 2018 were carried out by SPIN-Taller de Comunicación Política, S.C. The application and generation of the survey database was executed by Defoe, Experts on Social Reporting, S.C.

#### **II. METHOD OF INFORMATION COLLECTION AND LIFTING DATES**

The interviews for the First Transition Survey 2018 were applied face to face in household, with the help of an electronic device (tablet), and with the participation of 132 interviewers and 31 supervisors.

The interviews for the First Transition Survey 2018 were held between the 22<sup>nd</sup> and the 25<sup>th</sup> of September, 2018.

### **III. SAMPLING FRAME**

The sampling frame used in the sample design was the electoral sections reported by the National Electoral Institute (INE) with information updated till September 2018.

### **IV. SAMPLE DESIGN**

The sample design has two stratification levels; with this in mind, the assignation of the sample was as follows:

1. Mexico City was assigned 20% of the sample, in this case 400 interviews,
2. Santa Lucía and its peripheral area were assigned 20% of the sample, meaning 400 interviews were held there. This stratum considers the following municipalities: Jaltenco, Nextlalpan, Tecámac, Tonanitla and Zumpango which belong to the State of México.
3. The rest of the country was sub-stratified by the INE's electoral circumscriptions, which does not contemplate the former strata. The sample size was proportionally assign according to the size of the rest of the circumscriptions:
4.
  1. Circumscription 1 was assign 16% of the sample. This means it had 320 interviews
  2. Circumscription 2 was assign 13.5% of the sample. This means it had 270 interviews
  3. Circumscription 3 was assign 12.5% of the sample. This means it had 250 interviews
  4. Circumscription 4 was assign 7% of the sample. This means it had 140 interviews
  5. Circumscription 5 was assign el 11% of the sample. This means it had 220 interviews

The electoral sections were systematically selected considering the probability proportional to their size in each stratum, using the size of INE's Nominal List as a measurement. The selection of the households was made under a systematic jump of three houses, whether the interview was conducted or not. In the selected household a citizen was chosen randomly under the criteria of the most recent birthdate.

## **V. SAMPLE SIZE AND ERROR MARGIN**

The survey sample consisted of randomly selecting 200 of 68,436 electoral sections. In each section a total of 10 effective interviews were obtained. The survey was applied to people over 18 years old with residence in the selected area at the time of the interview.

Assuming simple random sampling, the associated margin of error is +/- 2.19%, with a statistical confidence level of 95%.

## **VI. SURVEY RATES**

In total, the exercise had 4,997 interview attempts which are divided into 2,000 effective interviews, 497 partial interviews, 756 rejected interviews, 797 did not find any contact in household, 491 attempts to non-eligible people, and 439 attempts to non-eligible household.

The response rate recorded in the study is 40.18 percent, which is calculated with the RR1 formula, published in *"Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. Revised 2016. AAPOR "*.

The rejection rate is 16.01 percent, which is calculated with the REF1 formula, published in *"Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. Revised 2016. AAPOR "*.

## **VII. FIELDWORK**

The fieldwork was performed by Defoe, and it includes training of the interviewers, supervising and capturing of the data.

The training was conducted in Mexico City. Household and interviewees selection methodology was studied; as well as, knowledge of the electoral sections corresponding to the exercise through the sectional maps, knowledge of the questionnaire, review of instructions, and use of the response capture system in the electronic device.

Supervision was carried out directly, that is, at the time the interviewer was conducting the survey the supervisor was with him in the presence of the interviewee.

The data capture was made with an automated system of immediate registration through the tablet. Each interviewer had a tablet with the integrated system to record the answers during each interview.

### **VIII. VALIDATION OF RECORDS**

By having the mentioned capturing system, the database was generated immediately in a text file separated by commas (.csv).

Revisions were made in the data, and the human factor was considered in these revisions. Atypical responses detection tests were run, and reviews of interview timing and system registration time tests were performed to validate the records of the interviews.

### **IX. NON-SAMPLE CONSIDERATIONS**

In this type of research the existence of non-sampling errors should always be considered. Non-sampling errors may include question phrasing, unanticipated effects of the questionnaire order in the answers of the interviewees, and other contingencies that can be presented at the time of the survey. All of them were considered after the survey.