



# LINGUISTIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY

In August 2014 (11 August to 1 September) the Institute of Human Rights and Turu-uuringute AS conducted a public opinion poll on the topic of "Human Rights and Security," along with a repeat survey with the same questions from 27 May to 14 June 2015. The results from the June 2015 survey showed practically no change compared to August, and this was the case for all of the topics, not just the ones pertaining to human rights.

The objective of the study was to map the population's awareness of linguistic human rights and the behaviour and attitudes of various target groups toward the use of language. The distribution of the Estonian population into different linguistic environments was gauged by subjective perception and through specific language-related actions (communication setting, choice of language in different communication situations – in the shop, with neighbours, with friends and so on). Also investigated were a selection of values and attitudes toward salient security policy topics that are covered in a contrasting manner by the Estonian-language and Russian-language media. Respondents were asked for their opinion on a total of 76 different questions and statements.

The study mapped the attitudes of different groups in society regarding linguistic human rights and legal integration more broadly; proficiency in, learning of, use of and need for Estonian as the official language in everyday communication and business; cultural and social integration; consumption of and trust in the media; views on foreign and security policy and attitudes toward Estonia's recent history. Integration was viewed as the degree to which knowledge, attitudes and behaviour coincided with those of the mainstream population of native Estonian speakers with Estonian citizenship.

The first part of the report describes the methodology while the second part provides the results along with figures and comments. The appendices include the questionnaires used and tabulation of the results for both surveys referenced against major background characteristics.

### 2.1 SAMPLE

The surveys were conducted in the Omnibuss environment. Omnibuss is a study that is conducted regularly (according to a set schedule) where the survey population is made up of permanent residents of the Republic of Estonia aged 15 years and up – a total of 1,107,791 people (Statistics Estonia, 1 January 2014).

The planned sample size in Omnibuss is **1,000 respondents**. The sample is formed on the basis of a proportional model **of the population**. The model is based on regions and settlement size (residential population), on the basis of which 100 source addresses (sample points) are selected. The selection of source address within each region takes place **on the basis of randomization** using lists of addresses from the Population Register.



In addition to the primary Omnibuss sample, additional interviews were conducted with respondents who are native speakers of language other than Estonian. Enlarging the sample size allows the results from non-Estonian-speaking respondents to be analysed in greater detail. **In total, 1,202 respondents were interviewed in August 2014 and 1,205 in June 2015.**

The **youngest male rule** was applied in selecting the person to be interviewed at a given source address. That means that the youngest male household member aged at least 15 who is at home at the time of the survey is interviewed, and if no males are home, then the youngest female of at least 15 years of age is interviewed.

In addition, **age quotas** were also used in selecting respondents (a maximum of two people aged 50-59 and two people over the age of 60 were interviewed at each sample point). This method makes it more likely that categories of respondents less frequently at home (younger people, males) will be included in the sample, thus allowing the empirical sample to conform better to the actual age and gender structure in the general population.

**Adhering to the proportional model of the general population is what makes the sample representative** – in other words, it is possible to generalize the conclusions drawn from the study to Estonia's population in the relevant ages. The maximum margin of error in interviewing 1,000 people is not in excess of  $\pm 3.10\%$ , but the error may be greater for observations of smaller groups.

## 2.2 Survey procedure

Face to face interviews were used as the survey method. The interviews were conducted in Estonian and Russian using tablet computers. Turu-uuringute AS interviewers with the relevant training were used.

The socio-demographic profile of the respondents is set forth in table 3. It includes the following characteristics: gender, age (according to age groups), education, ethnicity, citizenship, region, urban/rural. As the non-Estonian speakers were deliberately over-represented in the sample, they had to be de-weighted in order to obtain representative overall results. The tables in the appendices thus show only minimal differences in the percentages in the tables representing opinions of the entire population and the separate tables of for Estonian- and Russian-speaking respondents, as the data for all of Estonia is weighted to conform to the general model of the Estonian population, and the frequency tables solved for Estonian-speaking and Russian-speaking respondents are weighted according to the model of that respective population group.

Table 1 provides an overview of the results of the survey procedure (the number of addresses visited, reasons interviews did not take place).



**Table 1 – Results of the survey procedure**

Reasons why a given interview did not take place	June 2015	August 2014
No one home	2649	2905
Refused contact	663	626
Household included no one in the target group	597	993
No one in target group home	52	57
Person in target group declined interview	579	711
<b>Summary</b>		
Repeat visits	847	1622
Survey forms removed from sample (defective)	2	1
Correctly filled-in survey forms	1205	1202
Total addresses	6007	6494

**Table 2 – Socio-demographic profile after weighting, %**

BACKGROUND DATA	AUGUST 2014 N=1202	JUNE 2015 N=1205
<b>GENDER</b>		
Male	46%	46%
Female	54%	54%
<b>AGE</b>		
15 – 24	14%	13%
25 – 34	17%	17%
35 – 49	24%	24%
50 – 64	24%	24%
65 – 74	11%	11%
75 +	10%	11%
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
Primary or basic education (9 <sup>th</sup> grade or less)	17%	15%
Secondary or vocational secondary education	58%	60%
Higher education	25%	25%
<b>ETHNICITY</b>		



<b>Estonian</b>	68%	68%
<b>Russian</b>	27%	27%
<b>Other</b>	5%	5%
<b>CTIZENSHIP</b>		
<b>Republic of Estonia</b>	84%	83%
<b>Russian Federation</b>	8%	8%
<b>Undefined</b>	7%	8%
<b>Other country</b>	1%	1%
<b>REGION</b>		
<b>Tallinn</b>	31%	31%
<b>Northern Estonia</b>	16%	16%
<b>Ida-Viru County</b>	12%	12%
<b>Western Estonia</b>	11%	11%
<b>Central Estonia</b>	7%	7%
<b>Southern Estonia</b>	22%	22%
<b>URBAN/RURAL</b>		
<b>Urban</b>	70%	69%
<b>Rural</b>	30%	31%