Methodology

1. <u>Research Populations and Samples</u>

The population was defined as "all Israeli adult (age 18+) citizens   .

From this population a representative sample of 500 interviewees was drawn.

The sample was drawn using strata sampling method. Strata was defined by the following

criteria:

- Sector (Immigrants from the former Soviet Union that arrived in Israel since 1990 (hereafter

   cited as " immigrants"), Ultra orthodox Jews, Jewish residents in the West

   Bank (Setters), Kibbutz members, other Jews, Arabs).

- Characteristics of town of residence (Geographical area and size of town, according the

   categorization of Israeli CBS).

 - Gender

Sampling immigrants applied the following additional criteria:

-   Republic of origin (Christian Vs. Islamic republics)

-   Year of immigration.

 Sampling in the Arab sector applied the additional criteria: Profile of town of residence

  according to religion: Moslem, Christian and Druze.

From each strata a random sample was drawn. Each strata was presented in the sample

according to its proportion in the population.

2. <u>The Questionnaires</u>

The questionnaire was translated to Russian and Arabic

The translation was checked by back translation from Russian/Arabic to Hebrew. The original

translation and the back translation were made by different persons.

3. Data Collection

Interviews were carried out by computerized telephone system (CATI).   immigrants not fluent
in Hebrew were interviewed in Russian, Arabs were interviewed in Arabic

Each telephone number sampled was addressed up to 3 times, at different days and hours.
Only after 3 unanswered calls a substitute number was addressed.
In cases of refusals the "convincing efforts" adopted by Dahaf institute were administered.
Interviewee who wanted   to terminate the interview before completing the questionnaire
Was asked for his permission to address him later or the next day to complete the interview.
 Rate of success out of all telephone number sampled was 38%.
 The interviews were carried out on 22, 23, and 26 of February 2012.

4. Instructing the Interviewers

All interviewers were face-to-face instructed in groups of up to 20 interviewers
Instruction underwent the following stages:
- Each interviewer read the questionnaire.
- One of the interviewers served as a "pretending interviewee" and was interviewed in front of
  the other interviewers . The pretending interviewer was instructed to give the real interviewer
  problematic responses (ask difficult questions, give contradicting answers , criticize the
  questionnaire, etc.)   The instructor summarized all the problematic points and instructed the
  interviewers how to deal with them.

5. Checking the Work of the Interviewers and the Questionnaires

a. Checking validity of the work

Interviews were monitored on line. The interviewer didn't know when the supervisor listened
to   him. After the interviewer completed relevant questionnaire the supervisor addressed
him and presented corrections, if required

b. Checking Quality of Work

The first 3 questionnaires of each interviewer were checked before proceeding with
 work. The check referred mainly to missing data or contradictions Upon completion of

 data logical checks were carried out. No problems requiring returning to interviewees
 were found.

6. <u>Data analysis</u>

It is recommended that data file of the Jewish interviewees will be weighted to correct sampling bias concerning political stand. The correction is based on the interaction of voting behavior on 2009 elections to the Knesset .