



gesis

Leibniz Institute  
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Cyprus

*Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10*

*Related to the national dataset*

*Archive-Study-No. ZA4787, doi:10.4232/1.10180*

*European Values Study and*

*GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

## Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

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## Introduction

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The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

## 1 European Values Study

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Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

## 1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the [GESIS Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

\*1981 only West-Germany

## 1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

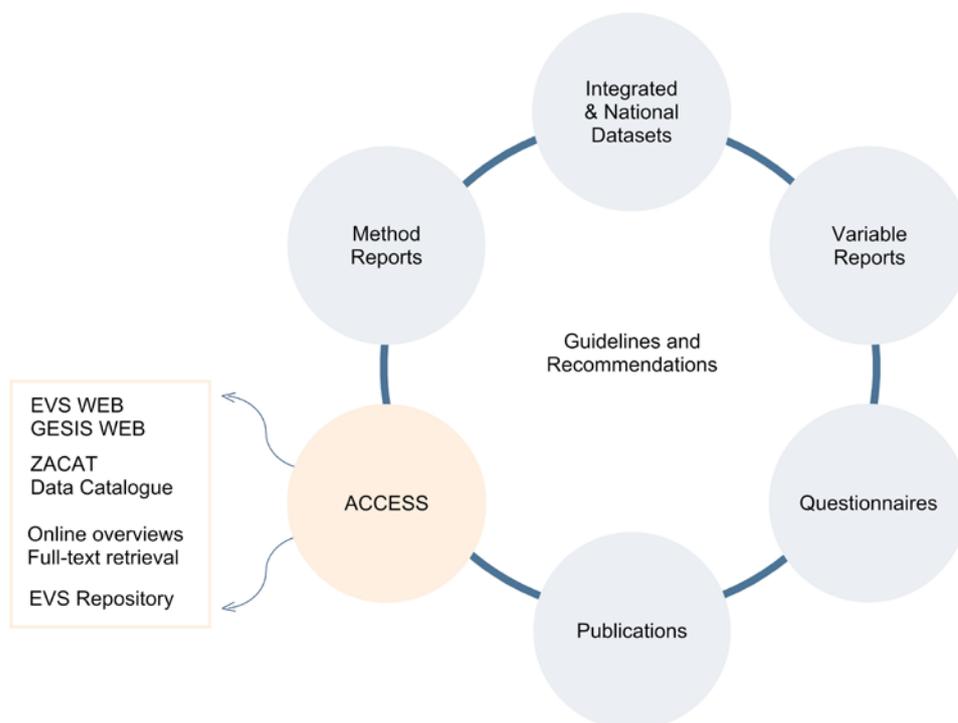
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

### 1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



#### Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

#### Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

#### Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

#### Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

## 1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

### General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

### Data and documentation

**ZACAT** - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

### Version History & Errata

**GESIS Data Catalogue** provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

### Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

### Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

**Method report retrieval** supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

**Question text retrieval** serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

### Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

### Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

### The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

## 1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Cyprus. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4787 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10180](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10180).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

### Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

Country Report  
Cyprus

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Study Description

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**EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - CYPRUS**

**I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

STUDY NO.

ZA4787

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10180 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10180>)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Dr. Victor Roudometof (Program director)

University of Cyprus, Department of Social and Political Sciences

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

European Values Study (EVS) Foundation, Department of Sociology, Tilburg University

DATA DEPOSITOR

CYMAR Market Research Ltd

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: <http://www.gesis.org/>

EVS Web: <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Cyprus. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4787 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10180 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10180>).

**II. STUDY SCOPE**

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion;

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## Study Description

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frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to

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## Study Description

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respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

### UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

### UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

### GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

	Was there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
	Yes	
	No	

## Study Description

Country having not participated to EVS 1999

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

- Famagusta
- Kerynia
- Larnaka
- Limassol
- Nicosia
- Pafos

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- CY0001 Famagusta
- CY0002 Kyrenia
- CY0003 Larnaca
- CY0004 Limassol
- CY0005 Nicosia
- CY0006 Paphos

### KIND OF DATA

Survey data

### FIELDWORK PERIOD

25-10-2008 to 28-11-2008

### III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

#### TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

### NUMBER OF VARIABLES

443

### NUMBER OF UNITS

1000

### ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

	a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
	Yes	
	No	X
	b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:	
	Yes	
	No	X
	c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
	Yes	

Study Description

No X

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

CYMAR Market Research Ltd  
 Digeni Akrita 40, Strovolos, 2045 Nicosia, Cyprus  
 Eleni Marangou (Survey Director)

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Greek

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	NAP
Yes	
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

## Study Description

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	
PAPI (Paper)	X
Any other ....	

### FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

<b>A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING</b>	
Total number of interviewers:	32
Number of experienced interviewers:	0
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	32
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	32
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	2
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
<b>B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS</b>	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
<b>C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS</b>	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1
<b>D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES</b>	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	

Study Description

c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
Information letter provided during initial contact outlining the purpose and the significance of the study, and the importance of participating in the study. The letter also provided a contact phone number that eligible respondents could use to contact CYMAR's fieldwork supervisors to ascertain the validity of the study.	
<b>E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION</b>	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
Veteran interviewers that are well versed in refusal conversion were used. Specific issues on how to turn refusals into successful interviews were reviewed nonetheless during the training sessions and a manual for reference was provided to all interviewers. Methods for reversing refusal that were re-examined included the possible objections that eligible respondents could potentially raise and the appropriate way of addressing these, as well as to how appointments should be set-up at a time more appropriate for respondents to participate in the study.	
The importance of providing the introductory letter during the initial contact with eligible respondents was also stressed out along with the significance of dressing up appropriately and always having on a visible place the company badge with the name of the interviewer.	
<b>F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)</b>	
From: 21-10-2008	
To: 23-11-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	11

**CONTROL OPERATIONS**

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	100	35	15
Number of back-check achieved	84	24	15
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	84	24	15
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	P	P

**CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE**

<b>A. CHECKING OF DATA</b>	
a. Were data checked for consistency?	
Yes	X
No	
b. If yes, were the data edited?	
Yes, data corrected individually	X
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	

## Study Description

No, no correction was done	
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	X
No	
d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
<b>B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI</b>	<b>NAP</b>
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
<b>C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI</b>	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	X
No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	100%

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Cyprus of 18 years or older, based on the Demographic report 2006 from the Population data of the Statistical Services in the Republic of Cyprus.

**Urban areas:** For the purposes of sample selection each district is divided into a number of enumeration areas of approximately the same size (~1000 persons each).

These enumeration areas are treated as primary sampling units. PSUs are randomly selected with the aid of purpose-built computer software. We have a database of all streets belonging to each PSU. Using the computer software we randomly select one street from each sampling unit. Our starting point is the third house on the right side of the street. Starting from that household, the interviewer follows a random walking technique to cover the interviews allocated to for each sampling point.

**Rural areas:** For rural areas villages are treated as PSUs. Rural enumeration areas (villages) have a probability of being selected which is proportionate to their size (randomly selected). In villages, the church is usually used as the starting point. For this survey we will also add the coffee shops (usually located in the centre of the village), the elementary school and the first house the interviewer sees when entering the village. The other locations mentioned are not available in most of the villages

The distribution of the primary sampling units selected among the five districts and among urban and rural areas within each district is representative of the true population.

For more elaborate information and tables concerning the sampling units see "Other documentation".

## Study Description

### CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	1419
B. Refusal by respondent:	76
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	148
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	4
E. Language barrier:	50
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	15
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	34
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	43
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	48
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	1
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1000
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?

Please specify:

- No panel component

### REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education	X	
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)	X	

## Study Description

Age \* Gender on a National Level (source: 2006 Demographic Report of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

sex/age	N (ooo's)	%	sex/age	N (ooo's)	%
	N	%		N	%
male 0 - 4	21.4	5.58%	female 0 - 4	20.1	5.08%
male 5 - 9	22.6	5.89%	female 5 - 9	21.8	5.51%
male 10 - 14	27.6	7.20%	female 10 - 14	26.3	6.65%
male 15 - 19	28.6	7.46%	female 15 - 19	27.5	6.96%
male 20 - 24	32.3	8.42%	female 20 - 24	32.7	8.27%
male 25 - 29	32.7	8.53%	female 25 - 29	32.4	8.20%
male 30 - 34	28.7	7.49%	female 30 - 34	29.4	7.44%
male 35 - 39	26.4	6.89%	female 35 - 39	27.9	7.06%
male 40 - 44	27.8	7.25%	female 40 - 44	29.1	7.36%
male 45 - 49	27.9	7.28%	female 45 - 49	28.5	7.21%
male 50 - 54	24.3	6.34%	female 50 - 54	25	6.32%
male 55 - 59	22.2	5.79%	female 55 - 59	23.4	5.92%
male 60 - 64	17.7	4.62%	female 60 - 64	18.9	4.78%
male 65 - 69	15.2	3.96%	female 65 - 69	16.2	4.10%
male 70 - 74	11.2	2.92%	female 70 - 74	13	3.29%
male 75 - 79	8	2.09%	female 75 - 79	10.4	2.63%
male 80 - x	8.8	2.30%	female 80 - 84	12.7	3.21%
Total male:	383.4	100.00%	Total female:	395.3	100.00%

Age \* Gender on a Regional Level is not available in the 2006 Demographic Report of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus. Only total population figures proved:

District/area	N (ooo's)	%
	N	%
Nicosia Urban	228.4	29.3%
Nicosia Rural	78.7	10.1%
Limassol Urban	180.1	23.1%
Limassol Rural	43.5	5.6%
Lamaka Urban	80.4	10.3%
Lamaka Rural	49.7	6.4%
Pafos Urban	54.0	6.9%
Pafos Rural	20.9	2.7%
Ammochostos Rural	43.0	5.5%
Total:	778.7	100.00%

## Study Description

Educational distribution on a National level (Source: 2006 Labour Force 4 Quarter Survey of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

The following data is with respect to population over 15 years old.

Category	N	%
No schooling -- 1	36729	6.2
Primary -- 2	103831	17.5
Lower secondary -- 3	86108	14.5
Apprenticeship Programme -4	4183	0.7
Upper Secondary or Technical or Vocational-5	198501	33.5
Post secondary not tertiary-6	12296	2.1
Tertiary 2-3 years -7	57254	9.7
University/College 3-4 years -8	90905	15.4
Doctorate-9	2233	0.4
Total	592040	100.0

Degree of urbanisation on a National Level  
(source: 2006 Demographic Report of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

Area	N (ooo's)	%
Urban areas	542.9	69.7%
Rural areas	235.8	30.3%
Total	778.7	100%

Degree of urbanisation on a Regional Level  
(source: 2006 Demographic Report of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

		Nicosia	Limassol	Lamaka	Pafos	Ammochostos
Urban	N (ooo's)	228.4	180.1	80.4	54	0
	%	74.4%	80.5%	61.8%	72.1%	0.0%
Rural	N (ooo's)	78.7	43.5	49.7	20.9	43.0
	%	25.6%	19.5%	38.2%	27.9%	100.0%
Total	N (ooo's)	307.1	223.6	130.1	74.9	43.0
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

## Study Description

Gender \* Age \* Education Statistics on a National level.  
(Source: 2006 Labour Force 4 Quarter Survey of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

Age	Educational level	Males	Females	Total
15-24	Less than Upper Secondary	23653	20035	43688
	Upper secondary	19397	17197	36594
	Tertiary	2314	12029	14343
25-34	Less than Upper Secondary	9793	7672	17465
	Upper secondary	22377	21229	43606
	Tertiary	24195	28811	53006
35-44	Less than Upper Secondary	10710	10946	21656
	Upper secondary	26397	27170	53567
	Tertiary	17908	20413	38321
45-54	Less than Upper Secondary	16313	20847	37160
	Upper secondary	20821	20069	40890
	Tertiary	13363	11554	24917
55-64	Less than Upper Secondary	19356	24149	43505
	Upper secondary	11381	10205	21586
	Tertiary	6962	5522	12484
65+	Less than Upper Secondary	27562	39815	67377
	Upper secondary	7955	6598	14553
	Tertiary	5020	2302	7322

### WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	594 000
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below

population size ( over 18, residential and not institutionalised)

	Urban		Rural	
	N	%	N	%
Nicosia	174.2	29.33%	60.0	10.11%
Limassol	137.4	23.13%	33.2	5.59%
Lamaka	61.3	10.32%	37.9	6.38%
Famagusta	0.0	0.00%	32.8	5.52%
Pafos	41.2	6.93%	15.9	2.68%
total	414.1	69.72%	179.9	30.28%

## Study Description

actual number of interviewed responden

	Urban	Rural	Total
Nicosia	288	104	392
Limassol	240	56	296
Lamaka	104	64	168
Famagusta	0	56	56
Pafos	64	24	88
Total	696	304	1000

### Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

## IV. DATA ACCESS

### USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

### ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

### CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Cyprus. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4787 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10180 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10180>).

How to cite this publication:

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## Study Description

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EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

### DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see [www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

### DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

### PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at [www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

### EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Primary school (some classes)
2. Primary school ----- 5 years and 8 months - 11 years and 8 months
3. Gymnasio (general lower secondary school) ----- 11 years and 8 months - 15 years
4. Lykeio (comprehensive upper secondary school) ----- 15-18 years of age
5. Technical and vocational upper secondary school ----- 15-18 years of age
6. Technical Institutions of University level
7. University/ Polytechnics
8. Post-graduate studies (Master)
9. Doctor's Degree

Description of educational system:

#### - Pre-primary education

Pre-primary education (i.e. attending a kindergarten) is compulsory for children of 4 years and 8 months of age. It is part of Basic Education, which includes kindergartens [nipiagogeia] and primary schools [dimotika scholeia]. It falls, in general, into the same legislative frame as that of primary schools with the exception of specific regulations governing the operation of community kindergartens and those of the private sector.

#### - Compulsory full-time education

##### (a) Phases

Prodimotiki (kindergarten) ---- 4 years and 8 months-5 years and 8 months.

Dimotiko Scholeio (primary school) ---- 5 years and 8 months - 11 years and 8 months.

Gymnasio (general lower secondary school) ---- 11 years and 8 months - 15 years.

##### (b) Admissions criteria

The age of the pupil is the only admission criterion. Admission to public-sector schools is free of charge for all pupils.

## Study Description

Admission to Gymnasia is based on the primary school leaving certificate.

- Upper secondary and post-secondary education

Eniaio Lykeio (comprehensive upper secondary school) ---- 15-18 years of age.

(b) Admissions criteria

The certificate awarded at the end of compulsory education is an entrance requirement for upper secondary education.

Pupils can attend the school of their choice within their catchment area.

(c) Curriculum control and content

In schools that offer courses leading to the leaving certificate (apolytiro) the general compulsory subjects are the same for all pupils.

(d) Assessment, progression and qualifications

Assessment is the same as in compulsory education. At the end of the final year, there are final compulsory external examinations organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture in all schools. The pupils are awarded a leaving certificate (apolytiro), which allows them to enter the job market, take the entrance examinations for higher education or be accepted at various schools (colleges and universities) abroad

- Upper Secondary Technical and Vocational Education

Techniki Sholi (technical upper secondary school); 15-18 years of age.

Upper Secondary Technical and Vocational Education is provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture, and, more specifically, by the Directorate of Secondary Technical and Vocational Education. It is integrated into the national school system and maintains close links with industry and other training institutions. The majority of pupils who attend Technical and Vocational Schools are between 15 and 18 years of age.

- Higher education

Tertiary education in Cyprus is provided by four different types of institutions:

1. Public and Private Universities
2. Public and Private Institutions of Tertiary Education (Collages)
3. Open University of Cyprus
4. Technological University of Cyprus

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

EVS Cyprus Classifications		
Primary school (some classes)		
Primary school	5 years and 8 months - 11 years and 8 months	ISCED 1
Gymnasio (general lower secondary school)	11 years and 8 months - 15 years	ISCED 2
Lykeio (comprehensive upper secondary school)	15-18 years of age	ISCED 3
Technical and vocational upper secondary school)	15-18 years of age	ISCED 3
Technical Institutions of University level		ISCED 4
University/Polytechnics		ISCED 5
Post-graduate studies (Master)		ISCED 6
Doctor's Degree		ISCED 6

## OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

- No deviations

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## Study Description

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### POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

1. Disi (Democratic Rally)-Right party
2. Akel (Progressive Party of Working People -Left party
3. Diko (Democratic Party) -Center party
4. Edek (Movement for Social Democracy) -Left party
5. Evroko (European Party) -Right party
6. Oikologoi (Ecological and Environmental Movement)

Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

1. Disi - 10
2. Akel - 1
3. Diko - 6
4. Edek - 3
5. Evroko - 10
6. Oikologoi - 5

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

1. Disi - 30.3%
2. Akel - 31.1%
3. Diko - 17.9%
4. Edek - 8.9%
5. Evroko - 5.8%
6. Oikologoi - 2%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 21-05-2006

### ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

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## Study Description

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The House of Representatives (Vouli ton Antiprosópon) has 59 members elected for a five year term, 56 members by proportional representation and 3 observer members representing the Maronite, Roman-Catholic and Armenian minorities. 24 seats are allocated to the Turkish community. Cyprus has a multi-party system, with two or three strong parties and a third party that is electorally successful.

According to article 62(1) of the Constitution the number of representatives is 50. Out of this number 35 are elected by the Greek Cypriot Community and 15 by the Turkish Cypriot Community. The Turkish Cypriot seats remain vacant since 1964 when the Turkish Cypriot representatives withdrew from the House.

However, for the smooth running of the House of Representatives and of the Committees in particular, the House decided in July 1985 by adopting law 124, to increase the seats to 80. Of these 56 (70%) representatives are elected by the Greek Cypriot Community and 24 (30%) by the Turkish Cypriot Community, as provided in article 62(2) of the Constitution.

Parliamentary elections are held once every five years. There are 56 parliamentary seats. The number of seats is distributed by district according to the number of registered voters in each district. Voters vote for candidates in their district...they can either only indicate their party of preference or also indicate their preferred candidates of their party in their district (not allowed to vote for candidates of different parties). There are two rounds of seat allocation. During the first round for a party to be allowed a seat it must secure a specified number of votes. This number is different for each district and depends on the total number of registered voters in the district and the number of seats allocated to that district. After the following round of allocation, the votes of each party that were not used towards securing a seat are tallied up on a national level. Eligible to secure a seat from the second round of allocation are only parties that have secured over 1/56 of valid votes. The remaining seats are allocated again based on a specific number of votes that is calculated from the total number of remaining votes and the number of seats that were not allocated during the first round. Each party that is allocated a seat during the second round of allocation is awarded that seat in the district where it had the largest number of remaining votes. The representatives with the most preference votes from their party in a specific district get the seats allocated to their party in that district.

## Other documentation: Cyprus

### Sampling procedure

(Areas Under the Control of The Cyprus Government)

1. NUMBER OF PSUs:	<b>125</b>	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Level: NUTS 2	
2.a. REGIONS	<b>Code</b> (according to nomenclature)	<b>Name of region</b>
	1	CYPRUS (Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaka, Famagusta, Pafos) Note: In Cyprus there are 5 districts. In each district there is only one town. For national surveys we always cover all districts.
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	<b>Code</b> (as it will appear in the datafile)	<b>Category</b>
	1.	Rural
	2.	Urban
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	Total population: 778700 Population 18 years or older): 605024	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Demographic report 2006 End of the year Population, Statistical Services, Republic of Cyprus	

5. PSU ALLOCATION				
a. THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION				
		Urban (towns)	Rural (villages)	total
	CYPRUS (NUTS 2)	542900	235800	778700
	Nicosia	228400	78700	307100
	Limassol	180100	43500	223600
	Larnaka	80400	49700	130100
	Famagusta	-	43000	43000

	<table> <tr> <td>Pafos</td> <td>54000</td> <td>20900</td> <td>74900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (NUTS 2)</td> <td>542900</td> <td>235800</td> <td>778700</td> </tr> </table>	Pafos	54000	20900	74900	Total (NUTS 2)	542900	235800	778700																														
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<b>6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS</b>	
<b>a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS</b>	<p>Urban areas: For the purposes of sample selection each district is divided into a number of enumeration areas of approximately the same size (~1000 persons each).</p> <p>These enumeration areas are treated as primary sampling units. PSUs are randomly selected with the aid of purpose-built computer software.</p> <p>Rural areas: For rural areas villages are treated as PSUs. Rural enumeration areas (villages) have a probability of being selected which is proportionate to their size (randomly selected)</p> <p>The distribution of the primary sampling units selected among the five districts and among urban and rural areas within each district is representative of the true population.</p>
<b>b. SELECTION OF</b>	We have a database of all streets belonging to each PSU. Using a

STARTING POINTS	<p>purpose-built computer software we randomly select one street from each sampling unit. Our starting point is the third house on the right side of the street. Starting from that household, the interviewer follows a random walking technique to cover the interviews allocated to for each sampling point.</p> <p>In villages, the church is usually used as the starting point. For this survey we will also add the coffee shops (usually located in the centre of the village), the elementary school and the first house the interviewer sees when entering the village. The other locations mentioned are not available in most of the villages.</p>
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