



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Serbia

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4796, doi:10.4232/1.10186

European Values Study and

GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Acknowledgements

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

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

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.

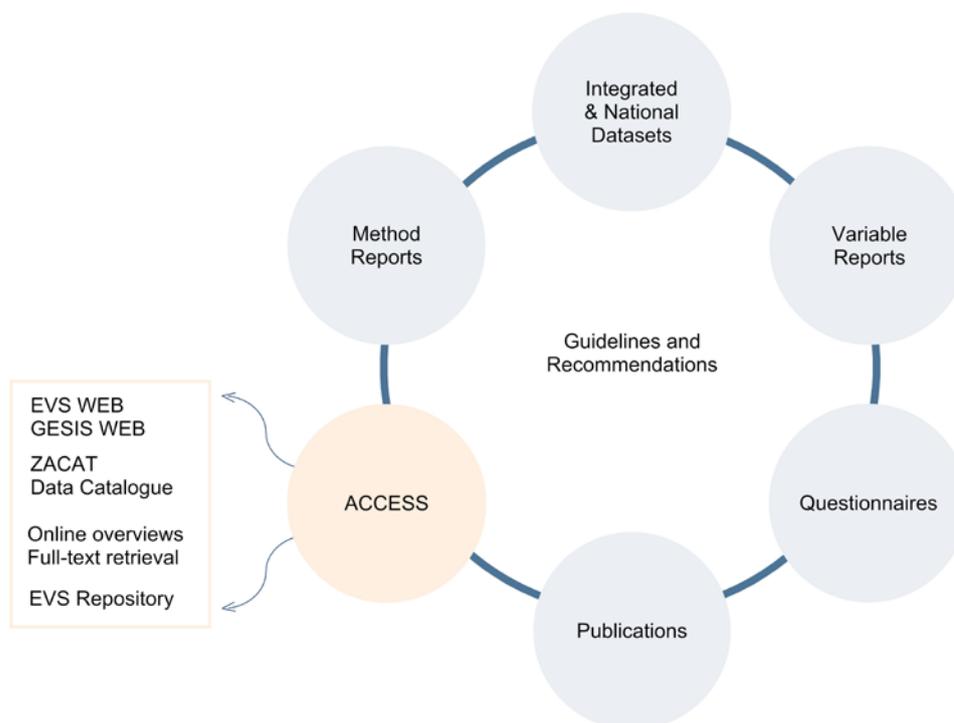
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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, Serbia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4796 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10186](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10186).

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
Serbia

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - SERBIA

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4796

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10186 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10186>)

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

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Strategic Marketing d.o.o.

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

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

Renovabis

Strategic Marketing d.o.o. (Ltd) Belgrade

DATA DEPOSITOR

Strategic Marketing d.o.o.

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, Serbia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4796 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10186 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10186>).

II. STUDY SCOPE

Study Description

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; 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

Study Description

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 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

Study Description

	Was there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
	Yes	
	No	
	Country having not participated to EVS 1999	X

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

- RS110 Beograd
- RS211 Severno-backi okrug
- RS212 Srednje-banatski okrug
- RS213 Severno-banatski okrug
- RS214 Juzno-banatski okrug
- RS215 Zapadno-backi okrug
- RS216 Juzno-backi okrug
- RS217 Sremski okrug
- RS121 Macvanski okrug
- RS122 Kolubarski okrug
- RS123 Podunavski okrug
- RS124 Branicevski okrug
- RS125 Sumadijski okrug
- RS126 Pomoravski okrug
- RS127 Borski okrug
- RS128 Zajecarski okrug
- RS129 Zlatiborski okrug
- RS12A Moravicki okrug
- RS12B Ratki okrug
- RS12C Rasinski okrug
- RS12D Nitavski okrug
- RS12E Toplicki okrug
- RS12F Pirotski okrug
- RS12G Jablanicki okrug
- RS12H Pcinjski okrug

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Study Description

Code	Country	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
RS	Srbija			
RS1		Centralna Srbija		
RS11			Grad Beograd	
RS110				Grad Beograd
RS12			Other Centralna Srbija	
RS121				Mlačvanski okrug
RS122				Kolubarski okrug
RS123				Podunavski okrug
RS124				Braničevski okrug
RS125				Sumadijski okrug
RS126				Pomoravski okrug
RS127				Borski okrug
RS128				Zaječarski okrug
RS129				Zlatiborski okrug
RS12A				Moravički okrug
RS12B				Raški okrug
RS12C				Rasniski okrug
RS12D				Nišavski okrug
RS12E				Tobolički okrug
RS12F				Pirotski okrug
RS12G				Jablanički okrug
RS12H				Pčinjski okrug
RS2		Vojvodina		
RS21			Vojvodina	
RS211				Severno-bački okrug
RS212				Srednje-banatski okrug
RS213				Severno-banatski okrug
RS214				Južno-banatski okrug
RS215				Zapadno-bački okrug
RS216				Južno-bački okrug
RS217				Sremski okrug

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

14-07-2008 to 31-07-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

NUMBER OF UNITS

1512

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

Study Description

c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
Yes	
No	X

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Strategic Marketing d.o.o.

Gavrila Principa 8, 11 000 Belgrade, Serbia

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Serbian, Albanian, Hungarian, Bosnian, Romanian, Bulgarian

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	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	NAP
Simple back-translation	
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?	

Study Description

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	154
Number of experienced interviewers:	114
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	40
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	154
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. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	X
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	X
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	3
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
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)	

Study Description

Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		
No		X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
- Exactly according to EVS instructions		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 24-06-2008		
To: 26-06-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		15

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		224	45	8
Number of back-check achieved		133	37	20
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		127	20	17
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	P	P	

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA		
a. Were data checked for consistency?		
Yes		X
No		
b. If yes, were the data edited?		
Yes, data corrected individually		
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		X
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. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		

Study Description

b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
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?	20%

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Serbia aged 18 years and above, based on the Census Data 2002.

A three stage stratified representative sample is used, with the following sampling units:

1. Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Serbia of all registered voters from 2006. Sample frame: polling place data base.
2. Secondary sampling units (SSU): Household.
3. Tertiary sampling unit (TSU): Respondent within household

Selection procedure of the sampling units:

- First the PSU are selected by the method of the polling places selection; Serbia is divided into 6 administrative divisions, from these 6 regions the PSU were chosen by using a program that first sorts the polling places by region and type of settlement (urbanisation level) and then randomly selects the x-st polling place.
- The second selection is of the SSU, this household selection is done by simulation of SRSWoR sample scheme.
- The third selection is of the TSU, this selection of respondents in the household is done by using the Kish scheme.

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2221
B. Refusal by respondent:	197
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	253
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	79
E. Language barrier:	11
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	16
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	88
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	22
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	32
J. Address not traceable:	3
K. Other ineligible address:	8
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0

Study Description

Z. Number of valid interviews:	1512
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	X
Educational distribution	X	X
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education		
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

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):	6 063 208
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

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

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.

Study Description

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, Serbia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4796 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10186 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10186>).

How to cite this publication:

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.

DISCLAIMER

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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.

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

Study Description

1. Pre-school education/ no education (under 3rd grade)
2. Primary education lower cycle (4th - 7th grade)
3. Primary education upper cycle (8th grade)
4. Secondary vocational 3 yrs (manual)
5. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (manual)
6. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (non manual)
7. Secondary orientation (1978-1988)
8. Secondary general (grammar schools)
9. Higher schools
10. University: Graduate studies, Art academy
11. University: Graduate studies, Natural science, mathematics
12. University: Graduate studies, Social studies
13. University: Scientific or artistic post-graduate studies, Master degree
14. PhD studies/ Doctor's Degree

Description of educational system:

Educational system in Serbia is organized in following way:

Preschool

Grade school/elementary school (duration 8 years, starting at age 7)

High school (3 or 4 years program, starting at age 15)

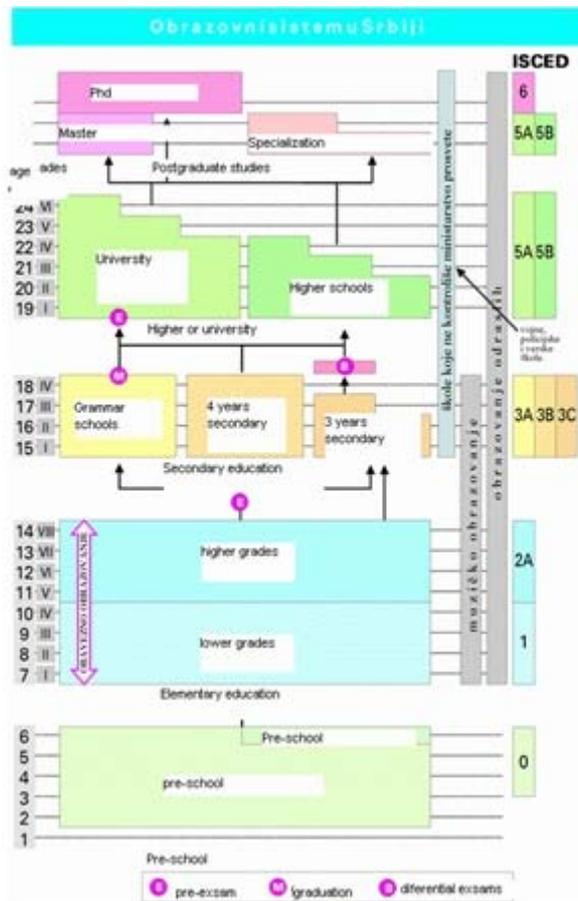
Higher schools (2-3 years starting after finished high school)

University (4-6 years starting after finished high school).

In order to adjust Serbian educational system to the ISCED classification, it was necessary to break the national categories not only according to type of school but also according to last finished grade.

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

Study Description



Electoral level

(ISCED level)

1. Pre-school education/ no education (under 3rd grade) (0)
2. Primary education lower cycle (4th - 7th grade) (1)
3. Primary education upper cycle (8th grade) (2A)
4. Secondary vocational 3 yrs (manual) (3C)
5. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (manual) (3B)
6. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (non manual) (3B)
7. Secondary orientation (1978-1988) (3B)
8. Secondary general (grammar schools) (3A)
9. Higher schools (5B)
10. University: Graduate studies, Art academy (5A - first cycle)
11. University: Graduate studies, Natural science, mathematics (5A - first cycle)
12. University: Graduate studies, Social studies (5A - first cycle)
13. University: Scientific or artistic post-graduate studies, Master degree (5A - second cycle)
14. PhD studies/ Doctor's Degree (6)

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

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

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

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

Parties	Votes	%	Seats	±
For a European Serbia – Boris Tadić	1,587,630	38.7	102	+16
Serbian Radical Party – Dr Vojislav Šešelj	1,194,029	29.1	78	-3
Democratic Party of Serbia – New Serbia – Vojislav Koštunica	463,996	11.3	30	-13
Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) – Party of United Pensioners of Serbia (PUPS)	321,908	7.9	20	+4
Liberal Democratic Party – Čedomir Jovanović	213,657	5.2	13	+2
Hungarian Coalition – Istvan Pastor (Мађарска коалиција – Иштван Пастор)	71,822	1.8	4	+1
Bosniak List for a European Sandžak – Dr Sulejman Ugljanin	34,481	0.8	2	±0
Serbian Strength Movement – Bogoljub Karić	23,485	0.6	—	—
Albanian Coalition from Preševo Valley	18,553	0.5	1	±0
If It Were Up to the Village – Populist Peasant Party – Marijan Rističević	12,837	0.3	—	—
Reformist Party – Dr Aleksandar Vrnjić	11,932	0.3	—	—
My Serbia Movement – Branislav Lečić	8,816	0.2	—	—
Roma Party – Srđan Šajn	8,470	0.1	—	-1
United Wachs of Serbia – Dr Predrag Balašević	6,247	0.2	—	—
Roma for Roma – Miloš Paunković	5,651	0.1	—	—
Civic Initiative of Goranis – GIG	5,127	0.1	—	—
Roma Union of Serbia – Dr Rajko Đurić	4,767	0.1	—	-1
Vojvodina's Party – Mr Igor Kurjački	4,230	0.1	—	—
People's Movement for Serbia – Milan Paroški	3,381	0.1	—	—
Patriotic Party of the Diaspora – Zoran Milinković	2,834	0.1	—	—
Montenegrin Party – Nenad Stevović	2,501	0.1	—	—
League of the Bačka Bunjevci – Mirko Bajić	1,578	0.0	—	—
Invalid	87,534	2.1	—	—
Total Turnout (60.7% or 4,099,372 out of 6,749,688)	4,099,372	100.00	250	—

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 11-05-2008

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

- Only one single vote registered

Study Description

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The President is elected by direct popular vote to serve a 5-year term.

Prime Minister is elected by parliament.

In the National Assembly, 250 members are elected through a party-list proportional representation system to serve 4-year terms.

Other documentation: Serbia

Sampling design

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned :	195	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Administrative division	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	RS110	Beograd
	RS211	Severno-backi okrug
	RS212	Srednje-banatski okrug
	RS213	Severno-banatski okrug
	RS214	Juzno-banatski okrug
	RS215	Zapadno-backi okrug
	RS216	Juzno-backi okrug
	RS217	Sremski okrug
	RS121	Macvanski okrug
	RS122	Kolubarski okrug
	RS123	Podunavski okrug
	RS124	Branicevski okrug
	RS125	Sumadijski okrug

	RS126	Pomoravski okrug
	RS127	Borski okrug
	RS128	Zajecarski okrug
	RS129	Zlatiborski okrug
	RS12A	Moravicki okrug
	RS12B	Ratki okrug
	RS12C	Rasinski okrug
	RS12D	Nitavski okrug
	RS12E	Toplicki okrug
	RS12F	Pirotski okrug
	RS12G	Jablanicki okrug
	RS12H	Pcinjski okrug
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	1.	Urban
	2.	Rural
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	[X] 15 years old resident population	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	SMR estimation according to latest Census (2002) and vital statistics data	
5. PSU ALLOCATION		
a. THE SIZE OF THE		

POPULATION

		urban -- 1	rural -- 2	Total
RS110	Beograd	1095189	239390	1334579
RS211	Severno-backi okrug	101514	60495	162009
RS212	Srednje-banatski okrug	80447	82781	163228
RS213	Severno-banatski okrug	81803	49564	131367
RS214	Juzno-banatski okrug	142684	110529	253213
RS215	Zapadno-backi okrug	86841	80824	167665
RS216	Juzno-backi okrug	335454	151405	486859
RS217	Sremski okrug	115674	158649	274323
RS121	Macvanski okrug	71921	183025	254946
RS122	Kolubarski okrug	59539	91773	151312
RS123	Podunavski okrug	82098	84344	166442
RS124	Branicevski okrug	55403	106993	162396
RS125	Sumadijski okrug	148991	91063	240054
RS126	Pomoravski okrug	78142	106768	184910
RS127	Borski okrug	60261	54728	114989
RS128	Zajecarski okrug	57665	56938	114603
RS129	Zlatiborski okrug	118481	125305	243786
RS12A	Moravicki okrug	90937	88902	179839
RS12B	Ratki okrug	113422	114446	227868
RS12C	Rasinski okrug	72120	136031	208151
RS12D	Nitavski okrug	169249	145611	314860
RS12E	Toplicki okrug	35082	45159	80241
RS12F	Pirotski okrug	47192	38457	85649
RS12G	Jablanicki okrug	75942	112006	187948
RS12H	Pcinjski okrug	72687	99284	171971
Total		3448738	2614470	6063208

b. PSU ALLOCATION
PLAN BY
URBANIZATION LEVEL

		SP - Urban	SP - Rural	SP - total
RS110	Beograd	35	8	35
RS211	Severno-backi okrug	3	2	3
RS212	Srednje-banatski okrug	3	3	3
RS213	Severno-banatski okrug	3	2	3
RS214	Juzno-banatski okrug	4	3	4
RS215	Zapadno-backi okrug	3	3	3
RS216	Juzno-backi okrug	11	5	11
RS217	Sremski okrug	4	5	4
RS121	Macvanski okrug	2	6	2
RS122	Kolubarski okrug	2	3	2
RS123	Podunavski okrug	3	3	3
RS124	Branicevski okrug	2	3	2
RS125	Sumadijski okrug	5	3	5
RS126	Pomoravski okrug	2	3	2
RS127	Borski okrug	2	2	2
RS128	Zajecarski okrug	2	2	2
RS129	Zlatiborski okrug	4	4	4
RS12A	Moravicki okrug	3	3	3
RS12B	Ratki okrug	4	4	4
RS12C	Rasinski okrug	2	4	2
RS12D	Nitavski okrug	5	5	5
RS12E	Toplicki okrug	1	1	1
RS12F	Pirotski okrug	1	1	1
RS12G	Jablanicki okrug	2	4	2

		RS12H	Pcinjski okrug	2	3	2	
		Total		110	85	195	
C. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS				Statistics		Conducted interviews	
	RS110	Beograd	1334579	22.00%	313	20.7	
	RS211	Severno-backi okrug	162009	2.70%	40	2.6	
	RS212	Srednje-banatski okrug	163228	2.70%	46	3.0	
	RS213	Severno-banatski okrug	131367	2.20%	40	2.6	
	RS214	Juzno-banatski okrug	253213	4.20%	56	3.7	
	RS215	Zapadno-backi okrug	167665	2.80%	48	3.2	
	RS216	Juzno-backi okrug	486859	8.00%	127	8.4	
	RS217	Sremski okrug	274323	4.50%	70	4.6	
	RS121	Macvanski okrug	254946	4.20%	64	4.2	
	RS122	Kolubarski okrug	151312	2.50%	40	2.6	
	RS123	Podunavski okrug	166442	2.70%	48	3.2	
	RS124	Branicevski okrug	162396	2.70%	39	2.6	
	RS125	Sumadijski okrug	240054	4.00%	64	4.2	
	RS126	Pomoravski okrug	184910	3.00%	40	2.6	
	RS127	Borski okrug	114989	1.90%	32	2.1	
	RS128	Zajecarski okrug	114603	1.90%	24	1.6	
	RS129	Zlatiborski okrug	243786	4.00%	63	4.2	
	RS12A	Moravicki okrug	179839	3.00%	48	3.2	
	RS12B	Ratki okrug	227868	3.80%	64	4.2	
	RS12C	Rasinski okrug	208151	3.40%	48	3.2	

	RS12D	Nitavski okrug	314860	5.20%	80	5.3
	RS12E	Toplicki okrug	80241	1.30%	16	1.1
	RS12F	Pirotski okrug	85649	1.40%	15	1.0
	RS12G	Jablanicki okrug	187948	3.10%	48	3.2
	RS12H	Pcinjski okrug	171971	2.80%	39	2.6
	Total		6063208	100.00%	1512	100.0

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Serbia is divided into 6 regions. Each region is divided in municipalities.</p> <p>Each municipality has a certain number of urban and rural settlements. In each settlement there is a certain number of polling places.</p> <p>Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Serbia. Sample frame: polling place data base.</p> <p>For both urban and rural areas we choose the exact number of polling places mentioned in the table above. For this procedure we use the program that first sorts the polling places by region and type of settlement. Than it counts number of polling places in each region/urbanity group, and then divides this number with the number of polling stations we want to select (number x). Then the random number, between 1 and x is selected. This is the first polling place that is in the sample. After that each x-st polling place is selected. This procedure is repeating for each region/urbanity group.</p>
b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	Random selection of one address in each selected PSU

<p>PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ADDRESS LIST, IF YOU DO YOUR STARTING POINT SELECTION LIST-BASED. INDICATE THE RECENCY OF THE LIST, TOO (YEAR)</p>	<p>Polling places data base, 2006.</p>
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<p>DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING PLAN</p>	
<p>Sample selection:</p>	
<p>Target group</p>	<p>Serbia population aged 18 years and above.</p>
<p>Sample universe</p>	<p>2002 Census Data</p>
<p>Sample type</p>	<p>Tree stage stratified representative sample</p>
<p>Definition of PSU, SSU, TSU</p>	<p>Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Serbia of all registered voters from 2006. Sample frame: polling place data base. Secondary sampling units (SSU): Household. Tertiary sampling unit (TSU): Respondent within household</p>
<p>Selection procedure of PSU, SSU, HH and respondent</p>	<p>PSU Method of polling places selection: PPS SSU Method of HH selection: simulation of SRSWoR sample scheme TSU Method of respondent selection: Kish scheme</p>

Stratification	6 regions: Type of settlement: urban and rural	12 regions: Type of settlement: urban and rural
Sample allocation by strata	Proportional to number of the target group households	Proportional to number of the target group households

Representativity

Age * Gender: Country & regional level

Source – SMR estimation for year 2006 according to Census, 2002

	male 18-29	male 30-44	male 45-59	male 60+	female 18-29	female 30-44	female 45-59	female 60+	Total
Beograd	130743	152794	176329	157740	133522	167923	202824	212704	1334579
Severno-backi okrug	15813	19411	22295	17994	15126	19733	23331	28306	162009
Srednje-banatski okrug	15711	20248	22201	19018	14715	19641	23207	28487	163228
Severno-banatski okrug	12507	16180	18477	15413	11548	15488	18607	23147	131367
Juzno-banatski okrug	25146	31115	35065	29529	24102	30414	35777	42065	253213
Zapadno-backi okrug	16352	20291	22659	19790	15235	20036	23055	30247	167665
Juzno-backi okrug	50103	60865	64543	52425	50135	62892	70045	75851	486859
Sremski okrug	27771	35302	36503	31267	26180	35181	37002	45117	274323
Macvanski okrug	25802	32328	34213	31496	24736	31958	33461	40952	254946
Kolubarski okrug	14000	18566	19856	21026	13421	18301	19533	26609	151312
Podunavski okrug	16941	19672	23272	20203	15999	19889	23191	27275	166442
Branicevski okrug	14210	17396	20248	24521	13976	17082	21033	33930	162396
Sumadijski okrug	24054	27866	33209	29981	23171	29088	33652	39033	240054
Pomoravski okrug	16147	20083	24077	27270	15728	20508	24161	36936	184910
Borski okrug	10412	13184	15857	15659	9685	13073	16402	20717	114989
Zajecarski okrug	8852	11226	15568	18752	8079	11038	16058	25030	114603
Zlatiborski okrug	24794	31080	32941	29901	23517	30765	32987	37801	243786
Moravicki okrug	17263	21166	23924	24348	16613	21780	24344	30401	179839
Ratki okrug	25161	28516	28600	27727	25534	29649	29872	32809	227868
Rasinski okrug	19535	23066	28650	28575	18802	23299	28529	37695	208151
Nitavski okrug	29222	35931	43339	43899	28387	36153	43449	54480	314860
Toplicki okrug	7381	9362	10563	12060	6644	8503	9909	15819	80241
Pirotski okrug	7036	9822	11487	14150	6638	8812	10581	17123	85649
Jablanicki okrug	18254	23468	25091	25381	17454	21828	24047	32425	187948
Pcinjski okrug	19406	24140	20919	19658	18449	23012	20847	25540	171971
	592616	723078	809886	757783	577396	736046	845904	1020499	6063208

	18-24 male	25-34 male	35-44 male	45-54 male	55-64 male	65-74 male	75+ male	18-24 female	25-34 female	35-44 female	45-54 female	55-64 female	65-74 female	75+ female	Total
Beograd	74441	112341	96755	117521	98017	70318	48213	73563	119806	108076	134987	113951	88617	77973	1334579
Severno-backi okrug	9130	13125	12969	14144	12763	7791	5591	8682	12866	13311	14174	14718	10820	11925	162009
Srednje-banatski okrug	9054	13518	13387	14849	12325	8633	5412	8531	12629	13196	14727	14466	11829	10672	163228

Severno-banatski okrug	7279	10469	10939	11636	10745	6823	4686	6652	9893	10491	11321	11904	9104	9425	131367
Juzno-banatski okrug	14440	21496	20325	23547	18820	13170	9057	13672	20704	20140	23076	21196	17676	15894	253213
Zapadno-backi okrug	9482	13754	13407	14942	12893	9185	5429	8844	13152	13275	14787	14506	12433	11576	167665
Juzno-backi okrug	28592	42978	39398	43113	35704	23321	14830	28369	43711	40947	45622	41248	30656	28370	486859
Sremski okrug	16120	23351	23602	24937	19895	15086	7852	15046	22750	23565	24381	22076	19134	16528	274323
Macvanski okrug	14748	22034	21348	22946	18716	15887	8160	13987	21371	21336	21926	19549	19238	13700	254946
Kolubarski okrug	7921	12114	12531	13223	11175	10497	5987	7614	11880	12228	12581	11971	12329	9261	151312
Podunavski okrug	9619	14226	12768	16031	11835	9589	6020	9032	13744	13112	15426	13139	11808	10093	166442
Branicevski okrug	7678	13273	10655	13168	11617	11279	8705	7459	13108	10491	13141	13275	14333	14214	162396
Sumadijski okrug	14123	19419	18378	22875	17549	14023	8743	13337	19471	19451	22883	18545	16637	14620	240054
Pomoravski okrug	9115	13965	13150	15973	13672	12374	9328	8839	14024	13373	15631	14971	15629	14866	184910
Borski okrug	5817	9174	8605	10112	9093	7184	5127	5344	8905	8509	10213	10111	8771	8024	114989
Zajecarski okrug	5003	7767	7308	9790	9415	7648	7467	4464	7451	7202	10046	10189	9550	11303	114603
Zlatiborski okrug	14412	20926	20536	21559	18936	13713	8634	13613	20272	20397	21277	19825	16726	12960	243786
Moravicki okrug	9914	14474	14041	16343	13315	11322	7292	9398	14395	14600	16087	14533	13262	10863	179839
Ratki okrug	14558	20865	18254	18872	16351	12688	8416	14586	21691	18906	19252	17784	14527	11118	227868
Rasinski okrug	10815	16853	14933	19326	15709	13187	9003	10493	16445	15163	18813	16510	15961	14940	208151
Nitavski okrug	16466	25411	23276	28051	25688	19642	13857	15809	25327	23404	27786	26696	22917	20530	314860
Toplicki okrug	4134	6503	6106	6695	6735	5517	3676	3696	5996	5455	5908	7045	7106	5669	80241
Pirotski okrug	3936	6368	6554	7364	7195	5998	5080	3752	5921	5777	6700	6820	6929	7255	85649
Jablanicki okrug	10078	16380	15264	16396	15084	11922	7070	9678	15563	14041	15253	15610	14802	10807	187948
Pcinjski okrug	11128	17215	15203	13398	12316	9031	5832	10380	16781	14300	12941	13153	11022	9271	171971
Total	338003	507999	469692	536811	455563	345828	229467	324840	507856	480746	548939	503791	431816	381857	6063208

Educational distribution: Country level

Source – SMR estimation for year 2006 according to Census, 2002

Category	N	%
without formal education	329884	5.44
1-3 grades of elementary school	126075	2.08
4-7 grades of elementary school	896788	14.79
finished elementary school	1272689	20.99
finished secondary school	2714266	44.77
finished college	302294	4.99
finished university	414440	6.84
Unknown	6772	0.11
Total	6063208	100

Educational distribution: Regional level

Source – Census, 2002

	without formal education	1-3 grades of elementary school	4-7 grades of elementary school	finished elementary school	finished secondary school	finished college	finished university	unknown	total
Beograd	32483	9723	77118	200544	683729	98088	185426	1431	1288542
Severno-backi okrug	3551	3318	27122	38911	72776	7472	7872	73	161095
Srednje-banatski okrug	7298	4256	27526	36474	76476	7570	7793	138	167531
Severno-banatski okrug	4118	3897	26090	33235	55461	5403	5078	75	133357
Juzno-banatski okrug	12238	5601	41002	58776	111769	11091	10849	213	251539
Zapadno-backi okrug	8549	4175	25989	38437	81775	6802	7109	120	172956
Juzno-backi okrug	17535	7277	53564	93547	236684	25092	39808	212	473719
Sremski okrug	13975	5835	42515	57975	126683	10802	10089	261	268135
Macvanski okrug	22629	7829	49239	54180	109309	9794	9358	469	262807
Kolubarski okrug	12044	5108	33649	35542	57404	5765	5916	253	155681
Podunavski okrug	8429	4516	29810	41329	69763	6368	6469	213	166897

Branicevski okrug	11252	4959	42879	44090	48872	5014	4363	209	161638
Sumadijski okrug	10151	5589	38967	48862	113260	11369	13072	377	241647
Pomoravski okrug	13011	5483	40730	42145	68856	7039	7388	252	184904
Borski okrug	9227	2922	25763	27609	43754	4844	4929	146	119194
Zajecarski okrug	6136	2017	32727	26974	39126	4431	4481	108	116000
Zlatiborski okrug	18280	7328	37603	58157	106327	9902	9972	230	247799
Moravicki okrug	9626	5696	30296	39214	80786	7228	8867	246	181959
Raski okrug	16929	4771	29240	57607	92892	9207	10304	506	221456
Rasinski okrug	16288	7407	39267	47833	81061	9653	9379	235	211123
Nisavski okrug	17852	4984	48099	59105	140869	16658	23147	403	311117
Toplicki okrug	10283	2186	13488	19379	30263	3174	2651	150	81574
Pirotski okrug	5423	2229	19020	21157	32045	3794	3709	124	87501
Jablanicki okrug	22178	4947	35004	36313	78082	7732	7185	96	191537
Pcinjski okrug	18464	3282	24820	47828	60322	6229	6795	192	167932
Total	327949	125335	891527	1265223	2698344	300521	412009	6732	6027640

Degree of urbanisation: Regional level

Source – SMR estimation for year 2006 according to Census, 2002

		Urban	Rural	Total
RS110	Beograd	1095189	239390	1334579
RS211	Severno-backi okrug	101514	60495	162009
RS212	Srednje-banatski okrug	80447	82781	163228
RS213	Severno-banatski okrug	81803	49564	131367
RS214	Juzno-banatski okrug	142684	110529	253213
RS215	Zapadno-backi okrug	86841	80824	167665
RS216	Juzno-backi okrug	335454	151405	486859
RS217	Sremski okrug	115674	158649	274323
RS121	Macvanski okrug	71921	183025	254946
RS122	Kolubarski okrug	59539	91773	151312

RS123	Podunavski okrug	82098	84344	166442
RS124	Branicevski okrug	55403	106993	162396
RS125	Sumadijski okrug	148991	91063	240054
RS126	Pomoravski okrug	78142	106768	184910
RS127	Borski okrug	60261	54728	114989
RS128	Zajecarski okrug	57665	56938	114603
RS129	Zlatiborski okrug	118481	125305	243786
RS12A	Moravicki okrug	90937	88902	179839
RS12B	Ratki okrug	113422	114446	227868
RS12C	Rasinski okrug	72120	136031	208151
RS12D	Nitavski okrug	169249	145611	314860
RS12E	Toplicki okrug	35082	45159	80241
RS12F	Pirotski okrug	47192	38457	85649
RS12G	Jablanicki okrug	75942	112006	187948
RS12H	Pcinjski okrug	72687	99284	171971
Total		3448738	2614470	6063208

Weights and characteristics of national population

Population size

Type*Region - Source – SMR estimation for year 2006 according to Census, 2002

		urban -- 1		rural -- 2	
		N	%	N	%
RS110	Beograd	1095189	31.8	239390	9.2
RS211	Severno-backi okrug	101514	2.9	60495	2.3
RS212	Srednje-banatski okrug	80447	2.3	82781	3.2
RS213	Severno-banatski okrug	81803	2.4	49564	1.9
RS214	Juzno-banatski okrug	142684	4.1	110529	4.2
RS215	Zapadno-backi okrug	86841	2.5	80824	3.1
RS216	Juzno-backi okrug	335454	9.7	151405	5.8
RS217	Sremski okrug	115674	3.4	158649	6.1
RS121	Macvanski okrug	71921	2.1	183025	7
RS122	Kolubarski okrug	59539	1.7	91773	3.5
RS123	Podunavski okrug	82098	2.4	84344	3.2
RS124	Branicevski okrug	55403	1.6	106993	4.1
RS125	Sumadijski okrug	148991	4.3	91063	3.5
RS126	Pomoravski okrug	78142	2.3	106768	4.1
RS127	Borski okrug	60261	1.7	54728	2.1
RS128	Zajecarski okrug	57665	1.7	56938	2.2
RS129	Zlatiborski okrug	118481	3.4	125305	4.8
RS12A	Moravicki okrug	90937	2.6	88902	3.4
RS12B	Ratki okrug	113422	3.3	114446	4.4
RS12C	Rasinski okrug	72120	2.1	136031	5.2
RS12D	Nitavski okrug	169249	4.9	145611	5.6
RS12E	Toplicki okrug	35082	1	45159	1.7
RS12F	Pirotski okrug	47192	1.4	38457	1.5
RS12G	Jablanicki okrug	75942	2.2	112006	4.3
RS12H	Pcinjski okrug	72687	2.1	99284	3.8
Total		3448738	99.9	2614470	100.2

Actual number of interviewed respondent

Source – SMR estimation for year 2006 according to Census, 2002

		SP - Urban	SP - Rural	SP - total
RS110	Beograd	35	8	35
RS211	Severno-backi okrug	3	2	3
RS212	Srednje-banatski okrug	3	3	3
RS213	Severno-banatski okrug	3	2	3
RS214	Juzno-banatski okrug	4	3	4
RS215	Zapadno-backi okrug	3	3	3
RS216	Juzno-backi okrug	11	5	11
RS217	Sremski okrug	4	5	4
RS121	Macvanski okrug	2	6	2
RS122	Kolubarski okrug	2	3	2
RS123	Podunavski okrug	3	3	3
RS124	Branicevski okrug	2	3	2
RS125	Sumadijski okrug	5	3	5
RS126	Pomoravski okrug	2	3	2
RS127	Borski okrug	2	2	2
RS128	Zajecarski okrug	2	2	2
RS129	Zlatiborski okrug	4	4	4
RS12A	Moravicki okrug	3	3	3
RS12B	Ratki okrug	4	4	4
RS12C	Rasinski okrug	2	4	2
RS12D	Nitavski okrug	5	5	5
RS12E	Toplicki okrug	1	1	1
RS12F	Pirotski okrug	1	1	1
RS12G	Jablanicki okrug	2	4	2
RS12H	Pcinjski okrug	2	3	2
Total		110	85	195

Political Parties

Description of the political parties in Serbia and the position of these parties with respect to the 10 point left-right scale.

	Left									Right	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<u>Democratic Party</u> (DS) Demokratska stranka (DS)				x							The Democratic Party (DS) is affiliated to the Socialist International. It is the largest center-left political party in Serbia. At the last elections, DS was the main coalition partner on the list Za evropsku Srbiju - Boris Tadić, which won 102 out of 250 seats.
<u>Democratic Party of Serbia</u> (DSS) Demokratska stranka Srbije (DSS)									x		The Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS) is a conservative political party in Serbia. It claims heritage of the old Democratic Party. At the last elections, DSS had The New Serbia for a coalition partner and they won 30 out of 250 seats. The DSS is an associated member of European People's Party.
<u>Serbian Radical Party</u> (SRS) Srpska radikalna stranka (SRS)										x	The Serbian Radical Party (SRS) is a nationalist right-people's party in Serbia. At the last elections, the SRS won 78 out of 250 seats.
G17+					x						G17 Plus is a liberal-conservative political party in Serbia. At the last elections, the G17+ was one of coalition partners on the list Za evropsku Srbiju - Boris Tadić, which won 102 out of 250 seats. The G17+ is an associated member of European People's Party.
<u>Liberal Democratic Party</u> (LDP) Liberalno demokratska partija (LDP)			x								<u>Liberal Democratic Party</u> (LDP) is a liberal parliamentary political party in Serbia. It originated in liberal-democratic fraction of The Democratic Party. In 2007, The Civil Alliance of Serbia (GSS) was merged with this political party. At the last Parliamentary elections, the list LDP - Čedomir Jovanović won 13 mandates.
<u>New Serbia</u> (NS) Nova Srbija (NS)									x		The New Serbia (NS) is a moderate people's political party in Serbia. It was created in 1997 by a number of dissidents from the Serbian Renewal Movement. At the last Parliamentary elections, The New Serbia, in coalition with DSS, won 30 mandates.
Movement strength of Serbia (PSS) Pokret snaga Srbije (PSS)						x					The Movement Strength of Serbia (PSS) is a populist political party in Serbia. Its president is Bogoljub Karić. It was formed in the year 2004. At the last elections, it did not cross the census.
<u>Alliance of Vojvodina</u>						x					The Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians (SVM) is a Hungarian nationalist political party in

<u>Hungarians</u> (SVM) Savez vojvodanskih Mađara (SVM)											Serbia. At the last elections, it was on the list The Hungarian Coalition – Istvan Pastor, which won 4 mandates. The SVM is an observer member of European People's Party.
<u>League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina</u> (LSV) Liga socijaldemokrata Vojvodine (LSV)		x									The League of Vojvodina Social Democrats (LSV) is a regionalist social democratic political party in Serbia. At the last Parliamentary elections, LSV was one of coalition partners on the list Za evropsku Srbiju - Boris Tadić.
<u>United Serbia</u> (JS) Jedinstvena Srbija (JS)										x	The United Serbia (JS) is a populist political party in Serbia. At the last Parliamentary elections, it was a part of the coalition SPS-PUPS-JS, which won 20 mandates.
Party for Democratic Progress (PDP) Pokret za demokratski progres (PDP)										x	The Party for Democratic Progress (PDP) is an Albanian national political party, representing ethnic Albanians in Southern Serbia. It appeared at the last elections as a part of the Coalition of Presevo valley Albanians, which won 1 mandate.
<u>Party for Democratic Action</u> (PDD) Partija za demokratsko delovanje (PDD)										x	The Party for Democratic Action (PDD) is a minority political party, representing ethnic Albanians in Southern Serbia. Its current leader is Riza Halimi. It appeared at the last elections as a part of the Coalition of Presevo valley Albanians, which won 1 mandate.
<u>Roma Union of Serbia</u> (UPR) Ujedinjena partija Roma (UPR)										x	The United Roma Party (UPR) is a Roma minority political party in Serbia.
<u>Roma Party</u> (RP) Romska partija (RP)										x	The Roma Party (RP) is a Roma minority political party in Serbia. At the last elections, it did not cross the census.
<u>Socialist Party of Serbia</u> (SPS) Socijalistička partija Srbije (SPS)										x	The Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) is a parliamentary political party in Serbia, of socialist orientation. It was created on July 16th, 1990, as a union of The Communist Alliance of Serbia and The Alliance of Socialist Working People of Serbia. At the First Congress, Slobodan Milošević was elected president. At the last Parliamentary elections, it was a part of the coalition SPS-PUPS-JS, which won 20 mandates.
Party of Democratic Action (SDA) Stranka demokratske akcije Sandžaka										x	The Party of Democratic Action of Sandžak (SDA) is a regional political party, active in Sandžak region and gathering mainly Bosniacs. Its leader is Sulejman Ugljanin. It is a branch of The Party of Democratic Action created in BIH. At the last Parliamentary elections, it was a part of the coalition The Bosniac list for European Sandžak–dr Sulejman Ugljanin, which won

(SDA)											2 mandates.
<u>Sanjak Democratic Party</u> (SDP) Sandžačka demokratska partija (SDP)					x						The Social Liberal Party of Sandžak (Socijalno-liberalna stranka Sandžaka) is a political party in Serbia from Sandžak. At the last Parliamentary elections, SDP was one of the coalition partners on the list Za evropsku Srbiju - Boris Tadić.
<u>Serbian Democratic Renewal Movement</u> (SDPO) Srpski demokratski pokret obnove (SDPO)						x					Serbian Democratic Renewal Movement (SDPO) is a monarchist political party in Serbia. The party was founded on 14 May 2005 in Ravna Gora after a split in the Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO) over disagreements with the leadership of Vuk Drašković and his influential wife Danica Drašković.
<u>Social Democratic Union</u> (SDU) Socijaldemokratska unija (SDU)	x										The Social Democratic Union (SDU) is a socialist political party. At the last Parliamentary elections, SDU was on the list LDP - Čedomir Jovanović, which won 13 mandates.
<u>Christian Democratic Party of Serbia</u> (DHSS) Demohrišćanska partija Srbije (DHSS)							x				<u>Christian Democratic Party of Serbia</u> (DHSS) is a political party in Serbia of Christian-democratic orientation. It is a member of Christian Democratic International. Its president is Vladan Batić. At the last Parliamentary elections, DHSS was on the list LDP - Čedomir Jovanović, which won 13 mandates.
<u>Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina</u> (DSHV) Demokratski savez Hrvata u Vojvodini (DSHV)								x			<u>Democratic League of Croats in Vojvodina</u> (DSHV) is a regional political party acting in Vojvodina and gathering mainly Croats. At the last Parliamentary elections, DSHV was one of the coalition partners on the list Za evropsku Srbiju - Boris Tadić.
<u>Bosniac Democratic Party of Sanjak</u> (BDSS) Bošnjačka demokratska stranka Sandžaka (BDSS)									x		<u>Bosniac Democratic Party of Sanjak</u> (BDSS) is a regional political party, active in Sandžak region and gathering mainly Bosniacs. Its leader is Esad Džudžević.
<u>Social-Liberal Party of</u>									x		<u>Social-Liberal Party of Sanjak</u> (SLPS) is a regional political party, active in Sandžak region

<p><u>Saniak</u> (SLPS) Socijalno liberalana partija Sandžaka (SLPS)</p>											<p>and gathering mainly Bosniacs. Its leader is Bajram Omeragić. At the last Parliamentary elections, it appeared as a part of the Bosniac list for European Sandžak, led by Sulejman Ugljanin.</p>
<p>Party of United Pensioners of Serbia (PUPS) Partija ujedinjenih penzionera Srbije (PUPS)</p>		X									<p>Party of United Pensioners of Serbia (PUPS) is a political party in Serbia. At the last Parliamentary elections, PUPS appeared in a coalition with SPS and JS.</p>
<p><u>Serbian Renewal Movement</u> (SPO) Srpski pokret obnove (SPO)</p>						X					<p><u>Serbian Renewal Movement</u> (SPO) is a conservative political party in Serbia. At the last elections, the SPO was on the list Za evropsku Srbiju - Boris Tadić, which won 102 out of 250 seats.</p>