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**Post-Election Study - Presidential Elections Serbia  
2000**

Fieldwork of this study was realized during the period from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> November 2000, in the eve of parliamentary elections held recently after the fall of Milosevic's regime. Sampling units were located in 94 randomly selected local communities with 16 respondents in each of them. It means that 1504 potential voters (citizens 18 years old and over) were interviewed face-to-face. A stratified three-stage proportional sample was applied, the same as in the majority of other election studies of the Center for Political Studies and Public Opinion Research, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade. The first stage included demographic regions, the second one municipalities randomly drawn inside regions, but having in mind proportion of urban/rural voters, and the third stage operated with local communities, also randomly selected on the base of cumulative frequencies of voters. For each sampling unit of the third order a specific proportion of voters was operationalized by using system of independent quotas with regard to age, sex, level of education, and nationality of respondents (where it was relevant). The accomplished sample represented precisely the proportions of critical parts of voters' population, not only concerning applied quotas, but other important characteristics as well. Total registered non/response was slightly less than 20%. For simple probability sample of comparable number of respondents, standard error is usually less than 3%.