

ZA-Archiv Nummer 4284

Election Study Serbia 2001

This post-election study was conducted from 12th to 19th July 2001 in 93 randomly selected local communities. Interviewers of the Center for Political Studies and Public Opinion Research, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade, interviewed 1860 citizens. A model of three-stage proportional stratified sample was applied. At the first stage demographic regions were defined, and at the second stage municipalities were randomly drawn from the lists of cumulative frequencies of voters, that is, adult people with right to vote (those 18 years old and above). At the third stage, inside selected municipalities, local communities were also randomly picked up taking into account the proportion of urban/rural population of voters. Then, a system of independent quota with four criteria insured proportions of males and females, members of generations, different levels of education of voters, and their national commitments if that was relevant in the defined sampling units (local communities). Each checking point in local community included 20 respondents, with quota structure specific for defined settlement.

The accomplished sample represented very well the population of voters and proportions of voters dependent on the mentioned quota, but also some other important social characteristics of voters otherwise not controlled. Average rate of non-response was only 15%. Additional controls showed that people who refused to participate in the research were not significantly different with regard to critical characteristics in comparison to those interviewed, even concerning their election orientation. For simple probabilistic sample of same number of cases (N=1860) standard error tends to be 2.5% or less.