



gesis

Leibniz Institute  
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Albania

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

*Related to the national dataset*

*Archive-Study-No. ZA4783, doi:10.4232/1.10176*

*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.

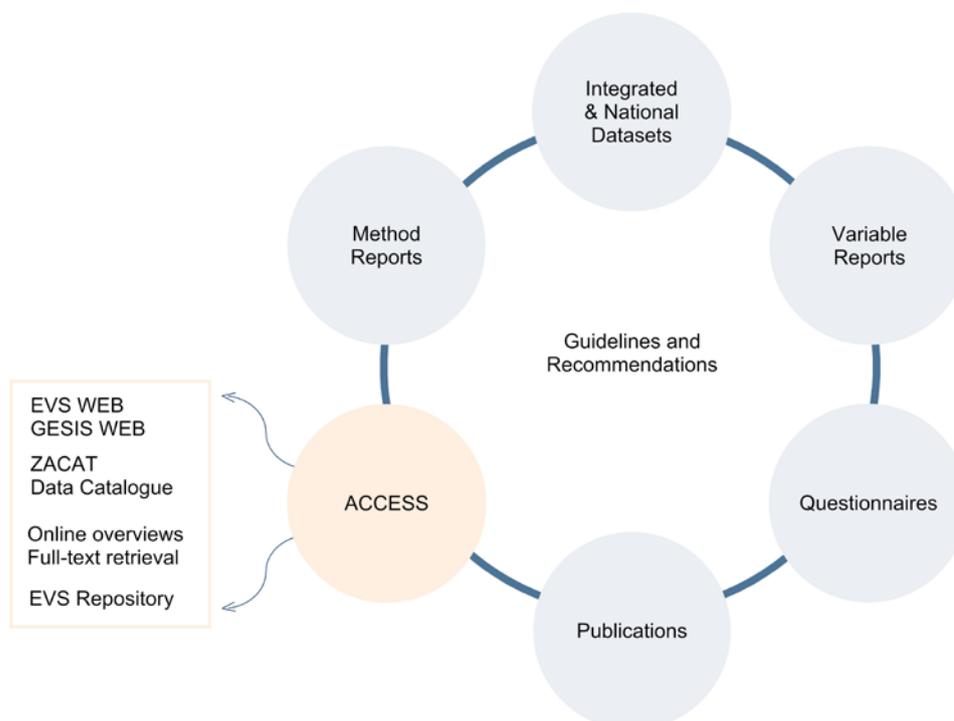
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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, Albania. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4783 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10176](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10176).

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  
Albania

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Study Description

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**EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - ALBANIA**

**I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

STUDY NO.

ZA4783

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10176 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10176>)

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. Ilir Gedeshi (Program director)

Centre for Economic and Social Studies

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

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

Strategic Puls d.o.o (Ltd) Tirana

Renovabis

DATA DEPOSITOR

Strategic Puls research - Albania, rr. F. Shiroka

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, Albania. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4783 Data

File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10176 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10176>).

**II. STUDY SCOPE**

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

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

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## Study Description

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### 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 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

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## Study Description

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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

AL011	Berat
AL012	Elbasan
AL013	Fier
AL014	Gjirokastrë
AL015	Korçë
AL016	More
AL021	Dibër
AL022	Durrës
AL023	Kukës
AL024	Lezhë
AL025	Shkodër
AL206	Tiranë

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Proposal:				
Code	Country	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
AL	ALBANIA			
AL0		Albania		
AL01			North-Albania	
AL011				Berat
AL012				Elbasan
AL013				Fier
AL014				Gjirokastrë
AL015				Korçë
AL016				More
AL02			South-Albania	
AL021				Dibër
AL022				Durrës
AL023				Kukës
AL024				Lezhë
AL025				Shkodër
AL206				Tiranë

Study Description

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

10-07-2008 to 09-09-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

NUMBER OF UNITS

1534

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

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Strategic Puls research

Rr.Frederik Shiroka Kulla 1, Sh. 2 Ap.32 Shk., Tirana, Albania

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Albanian

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		

## Study Description

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?	
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

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:	67
Number of experienced interviewers:	67
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	67
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	3
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

## Study Description

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:	3
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	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	X
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
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:	
<b>E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION</b>	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
<b>F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)</b>	
From: 25-06-2008	
To: 27-06-2008	
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	75	15		2
Number of back-check achieved	93	15		2
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	93	15		2

## Study Description

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?		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATION 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 Albanian population aged 18 years and above, based on the 2001 Census Data.

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

1. Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Albania 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; Albania is divided into 12 administrative divisions, from these 12 regions the PSU were chosen by using a program that first sorts the polling places by region

## Study Description

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):	1751
B. Refusal by respondent:	82
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	25
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	2
E. Language barrier:	82
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	5
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	12
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	3
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	3
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	3
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1534
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	
Gender * Age * Education	not available	
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

## Study Description

Age\*Gender - Country level (Regional level: not available)

Source: 1					
sex/age	N	%	sex/age	N	%
male 0 - 4	141,686	9.28	female 0 - 4	132,263	8.61
male 5 - 9	157,555	10.31	female 5 - 9	149,497	9.73
male 10 - 14	165,151	10.81	female 10 - 14	158,979	10.35
male 15 - 19	143,573	9.4	female 15 - 19	149,532	9.74
male 20 - 24	110,284	7.22	female 20 - 24	120,252	7.83
male 25 - 29	102,024	6.68	female 25 - 29	110,902	7.22
male 30 - 34	104,197	6.82	female 30 - 34	111,234	7.24
male 35 - 39	110,207	7.21	female 35 - 39	111,978	7.29
male 40 - 44	107,921	7.07	female 40 - 44	105,509	6.87
male 45 - 49	86,712	5.68	female 45 - 49	82,235	5.35
male 50 - 54	71,810	4.7	female 50 - 54	67,977	4.43
male 55 - 59	62,506	4.09	female 55 - 59	58,946	3.84
male 60 - 64	57,960	3.79	female 60 - 64	54,997	3.58
male 65 - 69	43,936	2.88	female 65 - 69	41,800	2.72
male 70 - 74	31,495	2.06	female 70 - 74	33,155	2.16
male 75 - 79	16,486	1.08	female 75 - 79	22,055	1.44
male 80 - 84	*		female 80 - 84	*	
male 85 - X	*		female 85 - X	*	
male 80+	13,993	0.92	female 80+	24,512	1.6
Total male:	1,527,496		Total female:	1,535,822	

\*There are no data available for these cells

Educational distribution – Country level (Regional level – not available)

Source: 3		
category	N	%
Elementary or less	822,528	39.7
Secondary	1,044,217	50.4
Higher or university	205,114	9.9
	2071859	100.0
Note: Population 18+		

Degree of urbanization

	urban	rural	total
1 Berat	54230	60724	114954
2 Diber	20548	64221	84769
3 Durres	140263	52149	192412
4 Elbasan	99267	106430	205697
5 Fier	93032	145713	238745
6 Gjirokaster	38624	43447	82071
7 Korce	83965	95647	179612
8 Kukes	7754	40568	48322
9 Lezhe	52080	46857	98937
10 Shkoder	70517	88608	159125
11 Tirane	376373	103542	479915
12 Vlore	106369	80931	187300
total	1143022	928837	2071859

## Study Description

### 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:	
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):	2 071 859
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	table below

#### population size

	urban	rural	total
1 Berat	54230	60724	114954
2 Diber	20548	64221	84769
3 Durres	140263	52149	192412
4 Elbasan	99267	106430	205697
5 Fier	93032	145713	238745
6 Gjirokaster	38624	43447	82071
7 Korce	83965	95647	179612
8 Kukes	7754	40568	48322
9 Lezhe	52080	46857	98937
10 Shkoder	70517	88608	159125
11 Tirane	376373	103542	479915
12 More	106369	80931	187300
total	1143022	928837	2071859

## Study Description

actual number of interviewed respondent

Level: NUTS 2	urban	rural	total
1 Berat	5	6	11
2 Diber	2	6	8
3 Dumes	13	5	18
4 Elbasan	9	10	19
5 Fier	9	13	22
6 Gjinokaster	4	4	8
7 Korce	8	9	17
8 Kukes	1	4	5
9 Lezhe	5	4	9
10 Shkoder	6	8	14
11 Tirane	35	9	44
12 'More	10	7	17
total	107	85	192

### 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.

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## Study Description

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How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Albania. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4783 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10176 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10176>).

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](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. No formal education
2. Primary School (Basic Education)
3. Lower Secondary Education
4. Upper Secondary Education (3 yrs)
5. Upper Secondary Professional Education (4 -5 yrs)
6. Upper Secondary Professional Education (3 yrs)
7. Post Secondary - Non Tertiary Education (eg. Nursing, Electrical, Economics)
8. University Diploma - Level I (3 yrs)
9. University Diploma - Level I (4 yrs)
10. University Diploma - Level II (3 +2)
11. University Diploma - Level II (4 + 2)
12. Master - Level I (5+1)
13. Master - Level II (6+1)
14. Doctorate PhD

Description of educational system:

### INSTITUTIONS TYPES AND CREDENTIALS

Types of higher education institutions:

Universitet (University), Akademi (Academy), Shkollë e Lartë jo Universitare (Non-University Higher School)

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## Study Description

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### SCHOOL LEAVING AND HIGHER EDUCATION CREDENTIALS:

Deftese Pjekurie (Maturity Diploma), Diplomë (Diploma), Diplomë e Studimeve te Thelluara pasuniversitare (In-Depth postgraduate studies), Kandidat i Shkencave (Candidate of science), Doktor i Shkencave (Doctor of science)

### STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION SYSTEM

Pre-higher education:

Duration of compulsory education: 9

Age of entry: 6

Age of exit: 14

### STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL SYSTEM:

Basic First Stage

- Type of school providing this education: Cikël i Ulët

- Length of program in years: 4

- Age level from: 6 to: 10

Basic Second Stage

- Type of school providing this education: Cikël i Lartë

- Length of program in years: 4

- Age level from: 10 to: 14

- Certificate/diploma awarded: Dëftesë Lirimi (Leaving Certificate)

General Secondary

- Type of school providing this education: Shkollë e Mesme e Përgjithshme (Middle School)

- Length of program in years: 3

- Age level from: 15 to: 18

- Certificate/diploma awarded: Dëftesë Pjekurie (Maturity Certificate)

Prevocational

- Type of school

- Length of program in years: 3

- Age level from: 15 to: 18

- Certificate/diploma awarded: Dëftesë e përfundimit dhe Çertifikatë e aftësive profesionale për punëtor të kualifikuar

Vocational

- Type of school providing this education: Shkollë Teknike

- Length of program in years: 5

- Age level from: 14 to: 19

- Certificate/diploma awarded: Dëftesë e përfundimit dhe Çertifikatë e aftësive profesionale për punëtor të kualifikuar

### SCHOOL EDUCATION:

Secondary education consists of the ninth through twelfth grades, which are taught in the shkollë e mesme (middle school). The Dëftesë Pjekurie (Maturity Certificate) is awarded at the end. Admission to middle school requires a Dëftesë Lirimi (Leaving Certificate) from a shkollë 9-vjeçare (nine-year school).

### HIGHER EDUCATION:

The higher education system in Albania consists of eight universities, one academy and one institute divided into faculties.

Main laws/decrees governing higher education:

Academic year:

Classes from: Oct to: Jun

Languages of instruction: Albanian

Stages of studies:

Post-secondary studies (technical/vocational type):

Non-university level:

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## Study Description

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The Shkolla e Larte e Infermierte (Higher School for Nurses) confers a qualification after 7 semesters. The Cikli I Ulet Parashkollor (Teaching in Primary School) confers a qualification for lower cycle school teachers after 6 semesters.

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

### OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

### POLITICAL PARTIES

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

#### 1. Partia Socialiste e Shqipërisë (PSSH)

The Socialist Party of Albania is the current opposition political party of Albania. It currently has 43 MPs in the Albanian parliament out of a total of 140. It gained power in 1997 after a political crisis. In the 2001 General Election it secured 73 seats in the Parliament, which enabled it to form the Government. In the General Election of 3 July 2005, the Socialist Party lost the majority and the Democratic Party of Albania formed the new Government, having secured a majority of 81 seats (together with its allies).

#### 2. Partia Socialdemokrate e Shqipërisë (PSD)

The Social Democratic Party of Albania is a social-democratic Albanian political party. The party was formed in 1991. At the 2001 elections it got 3.6 percent of the vote and elected four Members of Parliament. At the last elections in July 2005 it increased its representation, now holding seven seats in Parliament.

#### 3. Partia Demokracia Sociale e Shqipërisë (PDSSH)

The Social Democracy Party of Albania is an Albanian left wing political party. At the last elections in July 2005 it won two seats in Parliament and its leader is Paskal Milo.

#### 4. Lëvizja Socialiste për Integrim (LSI)

The Socialist Movement for Integration is a left wing political party. At the last elections in July 2005 it won five seats in Parliament.

#### 5. Partia Demokracia Liberale

The Liberal Democracy Party - na

#### 6. Aleanca Demokratike (AD)

The Democratic Alliance Party is a centrist liberal party in Albania. The party was formed in 1992 by Neritan Ceka and other dissidents of the Democratic Party of Albania. In the June 2001 elections it received 2.4% of the vote and three members of parliament. The party continued in government. At the last elections in July 2005 it won 3 seats in Parliament.

#### 7. Partia Bashkimi për të Drejtat e Njeriut (PBDNJ)

Union for Human Rights Party is a small party advocating mainly for minorities rights.

#### 8. Partia Agrare Ambientaliste (PAA)

The Environmentalist Agrarian Party is an Albanian political party, founded in 1991.[1] The party is led by Lufter

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## Study Description

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Xhuveli. Initially the party was known as the Agrarian Party of Albania (Partia Agrare e Shqipërisë), until a name change took place in 2003. It is a reformist party that supports a free market economic system.

### 9. Partia Demokratike (PD)

The Democratic Party of Albania is a center-right, Conservative, political party in Albania and the leading party in the governing coalition since the 2005 parliamentary elections. It is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP). It is part of the Union for Victory (Bashkimi për Fitoren) coalition, which received 37.1 percent of the vote in the 2001 elections and 46 members of parliament. In the July 2005 parliamentary elections, the Democratic Party won 56 of the 140 seats and its allies won 18. Also, two other parties joined the new coalition (PAA & PBDNJ, 4 and 2 seats). This means that with a combined total of 79 seats, the Democratic Party and its allies were able to form the government with Sali Berisha becoming Prime Minister.

### 10. Partia Demokratike e Re (PDR)

The New Democratic Party is a Centre right, Conservative, political party in Albania. PDR is part of the coalition Alliance for Freedom, Justice and Welfare (Aleanca për Liri, Drejtësi dhe Mirëqenie). In the parliamentary elections of 2005 PDR won four seats on the proportional list. It is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP).

### 11. Partia Demokratike e reformuar

Reformed Democratic Party - na

### 12. Partia Republikane (PR)

Republican Party of Albania is a Centre-right, Conservative, political party in Albania. In the 2001 election it was part of the Union for Victory (Bashkimi për Fitoren) coalition which received 37.1% of the vote and 46 members of parliament. In the 2005 elections the Republican Party received 11 of the 140 seats, making it the third largest political party in the Albanian Parliament.

### 13. Partia Demokristiane e Shqipërisë (PDK)

The Christian Democratic Party of Albania is a small Centre-right, Christian democratic, political party in Albania.

### 14. Partia Balli Kombëtar (PBK)

National Front Party - na

### 15. Partia Levizja e Legalitetit

Movement for Legality Party - na

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

## Study Description

Partia Socialiste (PS)	3
Partia Social Demokrate (P&SD)	4
Partia Demokracia Sociale (PDS)	4
Lëvizja Socialiste për Integrim (LSI)	4
Partia Demokracia Liberale (PDL)	7
Partia Aleanca Demokratike (PAD)	5
Partia e Bashkimit të të Drejtave të Njeriut (PBDNJ)	5
Partia Agrare Ambientaliste (PAA)	5
Partia Demokratike (PD)	8
Partia Demokratike e Re	7
Partia Demokratike e Reformuar	8
Partia Rrepublikane (PR)	9
Partia Demokristiane	6
Partia e Ballit Kombëtar (PBK)	8
Partia Lëvizja e Legalitetit (PLL)	8

1. Partia Republikane (PR) - 19.96%
2. Partia Socialdemokrate e Shqipërisë (PSD) - 12.74 %
3. Partia Socialiste e Shqipërisë (PSSH) - 8.89 %
4. Lëvizja Socialiste për Integrim (LSI) - 8.40 %
5. Partia Demokratike (PD) - 7.67 %
6. Partia Demokrate e Re (PDR) - 7.42 %
7. Partia Agrare Ambientaliste (PAA) - 6.56 %
8. Aleanca Demokratike (AD) - 4.76 %
9. Partia Demokracia Sociale e Shqipërisë (PDSSH) - 4.25 %
10. Partia Bashkimi për të Drejtat e Njeriut (PBDNJ) - 4.13 %
11. Partia Demokristiane e Shqipërisë (PDK) - 3.26 %
12. Partia Balli Kombëtar (PBK) - 1.68 %
13. Bashkimi Liberal Demokrat (BLD) - 1.06 %
14. Partia Komuniste e Shqipërisë (PKSH) - 0.65 %
15. Partia Balli Kombëtar Demokrat (PBDK) - 0.56 %

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 25-06-2005

### ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

- Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

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## Study Description

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CHAMBER: Kuvendi

ELECTORAL LAW: 16 May 1997

CONSTITUENCIES:

- 100 single-member constituencies ("electoral zones") spread among the 26 electoral districts
- one nationwide constituency for the remaining 40 seats

VOTING SYSTEM: Mixed voting system:

- 100 Deputies directly elected in single-member constituencies by absolute majority in two rounds;
- 40 Deputies directly elected by proportional representation and national party lists, on the basis of the number of first round votes won by the party's candidates under the majority system, and with a minimum threshold of 2% of the total vote count to qualify for such seats.

Vacancies arising in single-member constituencies between general elections are filled through by-elections, held within three months, whereas the "next-in-line" candidate of the party list in question is called upon in the case of a national seat vacancy.

Voting is not compulsory.

VOTER REQUIREMENTS:

- age: 18 years
- Albanian citizenship
- disqualifications: court decision of unlawful act, insanity, imprisonment, arrest

ELIGIBILITY:

- Qualified electors
- age: 18 years
- Albanian citizenship
- permanent residence in country for at least six months

INCOMPATIBILITIES:

(not applicable)

CANDIDACY REQUIREMENTS:

- nomination by legally recognized political or social organisations/associations
- support of 300 or more electors in the case of independent candidates

## Other documentation: Albania

### Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned:	<b>192</b>	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Administrative division	
2.a. REGIONS	<b>Code</b> (according to nomenclature)	<b>Name of region</b>
	1	Berat
	2	Diber
	3	Durres
	4	Elbasan
	5	Fier
	6	Gjirokaster
	7	Korce
	8	Kukes
	9	Lezhe
	10	Shkoder
	11	Tirane
	12	Vlore
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	<b>Code</b> (as it will appear in the datafile)	<b>Category</b>
	1.	Urban
	2.	Rural
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	[ X ] 15 years old resident population	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Albania Census 2001	

5. PSU ALLOCATION				
a. THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION		urban	rural	total
	1 Berat	54230	60724	114954
	2 Diber	20548	64221	84769
	3 Durres	140263	52149	192412
	4 Elbasan	99267	106430	205697
	5 Fier	93032	145713	238745
	6 Gjirokaster	38624	43447	82071
	7 Korce	83965	95647	179612
	8 Kukës	7754	40568	48322
	9 Lezhe	52080	46857	98937
	10 Shkoder	70517	88608	159125
	11 Tirane	376373	103542	479915
	12 Vlore	106369	80931	187300
	total	1143022	928837	2071859
b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL	Level: NUTS 2	urban	rural	Total
	1 Berat	5	6	11
	2 Diber	2	6	8
	3 Durres	13	5	18
	4 Elbasan	9	10	19
	5 Fier	9	13	22
	6 Gjirokaster	4	4	8
	7 Korce	8	9	17
	8 Kukës	1	4	5
	9 Lezhe	5	4	9
	10 Shkoder	6	8	14
	11 Tirane	35	9	44
	12 Vlore	10	7	17
	total	107	85	192

c. Conducted interviews

ALBANIA	Statistics		Conducted interviews	
1 Berat	114954	5.5	88	5.7
2 Diber	84769	4.1	63	4.1
3 Durres	192412	9.3	148	9.6
4 Elbasan	205697	9.9	151	9.8
5 Fier	238745	11.5	183	11.9
6 Gjirokaster	82071	4.0	62	4.0
7 Korce	179612	8.7	130	8.5
8 Kukes	48322	2.3	39	2.5
9 Lezhe	98937	4.8	72	4.7
10 Shkoder	159125	7.7	112	7.3
11 Tirane	479915	23.2	353	23.0
12 Vlore	187300	9.0	133	8.7
total	2071859	100.0	1534	100

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Albania is divided into 12 administrative divisions called (official <i>qark/qarku</i>, but often <i>prefekturë/prefektura</i> Counties), 36 districts and 351 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 Albania. 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. Then 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
PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ADDRESS LIST, IF YOU DO YOUR STARTING POINT SELECTION LIST-BASED. INDICATE THE RECENCY OF THE LIST, TOO (YEAR)	Polling places data base, 2006.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING PLAN

Sample selection:

Target group	Albania population aged 18 years and above.
Sample universe	2001 Census Data
Sample type	Tree stage stratified representative sample
Definition of PSU, SSU, TSU	Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Albania of all registered voters from 2006. Sample frame: polling place data base. Secondary sampling units (SSU): Household. Tertiary sampling unit (TSU): Respondent within household
Selection procedure of PSU, SSU, HH and respondent	PSU Method of polling places selection: PPS SSU Method of HH selection: simulation of SRSWoR sample scheme TSU Method of respondent selection: Kish scheme
Stratification	12 regions: Type of settlement: urban and rural
Sample allocation by strata	Proportional to number of the target group households