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Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Azerbaijan

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4785, doi:10.4232/1.10178

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.

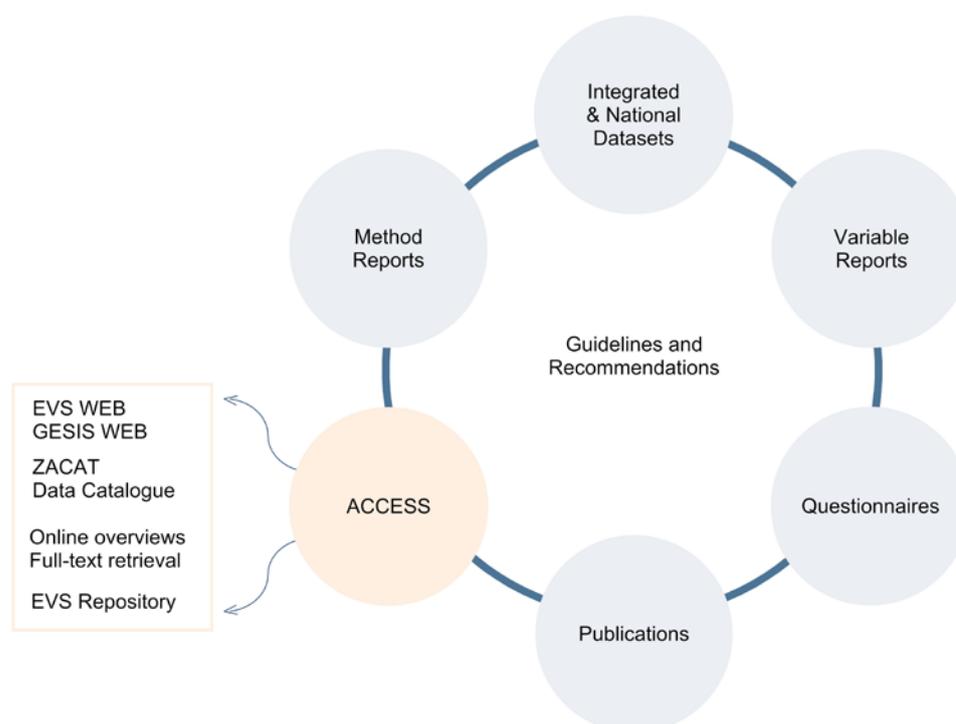
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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, Azerbaijan. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4785 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10178](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10178).

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
Azerbaijan

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - AZERBAIJAN

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4785

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10178 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10178>)

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. Tair Faradov (Program director)

Rajab Sattarov (Fieldwork director), Murad Bagirzadeh (Statistician-Consultant)

International Center for Social Research (ICSR)

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

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

Renovabis

DATA DEPOSITOR

Tair Faradov

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, Azerbaijan. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4785

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10178 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10178>).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

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

Study Description

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

Study Description

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

Region	V371b	V369	V369a				
AZ1	AZ11	AZ111	Yasamal-1	AZ5	AZ51	AZ511	Calilabad
		AZ112	Yasamal-2			AZ512	Erkivan
		AZ113	Yasamal-3			AZ513	Meshediler
	AZ12	AZ121	Nerimanov-1			AZ514	Musakuche
		AZ122	Nerimanov-2		AZ52	AZ521	Girdani
		AZ123	Nerimanov-3			AZ522	Lenkeran
	AZ13	AZ131	Nesimi-1			AZ523	Mamusta
		AZ132	Nesimi-2	AZ6	AZ61	AZ611	Mingechevir-1
		AZ134	Sebail			AZ612	Mingechevir-2
AZ2	AZ21	AZ211	Chonqar			AZ613	Mingechevir-3
		AZ212	Sahil		AZ62	AZ621	Qarabucaq
	AZ22	AZ221	Bineqedi-1			AZ622	Sigirli
		AZ222	Bineqedi-2		AZ63	AZ631	I Qarali
		AZ223	Ceyranbatan			AZ632	Nettchala
		AZ224	Saray		AZ64	AZ641	Aqcabedi
	AZ23	AZ231	Ramani			AZ642	Muganli
		AZ232	Suraxani		AZ65	AZ651	Kotavan
AZ3	AZ31	AZ311	Nizami-1			AZ652	Molla-Shixli
		AZ312	Nizami-2		AZ66	AZ661	Qarabork
		AZ313	Serker			AZ662	Ucar
	AZ32	AZ321	Eminvar	AZ7	AZ71	AZ711	Nahchivan-1
		AZ322	Toqanali			AZ712	Nahchivan-2
	AZ33	AZ331	Asagiayipli			AZ72	Babek
		AZ332	Tovuz			AZ722	Culfa
AZ4	AZ41	AZ411	Qoxmuq	AZ8	AZ81	AZ811	Haciehmedoba
		AZ412	Sheki-1			AZ812	Qusarchay
		AZ413	Sheki-2			AZ813	Xachmaz-1
		AZ414	YeniDehne			AZ814	Xachmaz-2
	AZ42	AZ421	Mixliqova		AZ82	AZ821	Mudurse
		AZ422	Qebele			AZ822	Padar
		AZ423	Soltannuxa			AZ823	Qalack

Correspondence with NUTS classification

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

11-07-2008 to 10-08-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

Study Description

NUMBER OF UNITS

1505

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

International Center for Social Research (ICSR)
Nizami Str., 12, Apt. 33, 370001, BAKU, Azerbaijan

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Azerbaijani, Russian

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:	
Yes	
No	X
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
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?	

Study Description

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

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	63
Number of experienced interviewers:	54
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	9
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	63
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	
No	X
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	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	2
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	-

Study Description

Among the total, required visits in the evening:	-
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	NAP
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:	NAP
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	NAP
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 01-07-2008	
To: 05-07-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	51

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	80	15	20
Number of back-check achieved	74	15	12
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	74	15	12
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	P	P	P, T

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

Study Description

No, no correction was done	
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	X
No	
d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	NAP
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	
No	X
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	20%

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The total population of Azerbaijan constitutes 8.532.700 people as of January, 2007; of them 6.212.650 people are older than 18 years.

A general scheme of the multi-stage stratified random sampling is performed through the following steps:

- 1 step. Identifying initial clusters.
- 2 step. Selection of the election constituencies (EC) in each cluster.
- 3 step. Selection of the electoral districts (ED) for each selected unit of the previous step.
- 4 step. Selection of the respondents from the lists of EDs.

Therefore, the hierarchical units of selection are:

At the first step - EC,

At the second step - ED,

At the third step - respondents from the lists of ED.

To achieve 1500 complete interviews with the response rate no less than 70%, the total number of issued sample units (individuals with their addresses) should be about 2100.

First stage of selection. At the first step the cities of central subordination (Ganja, Mingchevir, Ali-Bayramly, Naftalan, and Sumgait) were included in additional "Urban" cluster.

Along with it, the settlements of the Absheron region were included in "Baku" cluster, thus the total number of constituencies has not been changed.

Random selection of the ECs produced by the SPSS was made taking into account the weights of the following types of the ECs within each cluster:

Study Description

- 1 type - urban election constituency in the city or town
- 2 type - election constituency of suburbs and urban villages within the region
- 3 type - rural election constituency within the administrative district
- 4 type - election constituency covering the territory of 2-3 districts/administrative districts.

Where the cluster includes the different types of ECs, then grouping was carried out at first in order to produce a random selection from each group. As a result of this sampling procedure, we have selected 23 ECs from 116.

Second stage of selection. Three EDs were selected randomly in each of the selected ECs, because the ECs are mainly of the same size. Totally, 69 EDs were selected (3 in each of 23 election constituencies).

Third stage of selection (respondents selection). Systematic respondents selection with an interval $hed, resp = sample / (ED \text{ size})$ is applied in the selected EDs. This interval is specified individually for each ED. The first element of the sample is selected randomly from the interval $1 - hed, resp$.

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):	1734
B. Refusal by respondent:	9
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	35
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	15
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	19
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	11
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	125
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	15
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1505
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation	X	X

Study Description

Gender * Age * Education

... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)

Population size	2008
Population size Total	8896.9
From total number of population:	
male	4358.3
female	4538.6
As % of total population:	
male	49.0
female	51.0
From total number of population:	
urban	4818.3
rural	4078.6
As % of total population:	
urban	54.2
rural	45.8

© The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Age * Gender

Azerbaijan - 2008 (thsd person)	8896,9	4358,3	4538,6	4818,3	2345,9	2472,4	4078,6	2012,4	2066,2
Target population	6324,3	3011,3	3313,0	3550,9	1678,5	1872,4	2773,4	1332,8	1440,6
Age groups	All	Male	Female	Urban	Male	Female	Rural	Male	Female
18-24	1284,0	651,3	632,7	695,7	354,6	341,1	588,3	296,7	291,6
25-34	1412,3	690,9	721,4	776,0	376,7	399,3	636,3	314,2	322,1
35-44	1312,2	612,2	700,0	703,3	317,4	385,9	608,9	294,8	314,1
45-54	1211,6	574,2	637,4	725,4	342,6	382,8	486,2	231,6	254,6
55-64	501,8	231,7	270,1	320,7	149,4	171,4	181,1	82,4	98,7
65-74	344,8	149,2	195,6	196,5	85,5	110,9	148,3	63,7	84,7
75 and older	257,6	101,8	155,8	133,3	52,3	81,0	124,3	49,5	74,8

Distribution (%) for age group * regions (in NUTS codes)

	AZ1	AZ2	AZ3	AZ4	AZ5	AZ6	AZ7	AZ8	Total
18-24	22,8	21,3	31,6	17,1	15,9	19,5	7,4	20,5	20,5
25-34	30,0	41,0	37,3	34,2	50,3	43,2	35,8	30,1	37,9
35-44	17,5	17,0	17,5	20,9	15,9	19,5	26,3	24,0	19,3
45-54	19,8	12,8	9,0	15,2	11,7	10,2	16,8	13,7	13,5
55-64	5,7	4,3	4,5	11,4	4,8	4,5	6,3	9,6	6,0
65-74	3,8	3,2	0	1,3	1,4	3,0	7,4	2,1	2,7
75+	,4	,5	0	0	0	0	0	0	,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Study Description

Educational distribution

Education level	2008
Population of age 15 and over, having higher and secondary education (complete and incomplete)	91,4 %
including:	
Higher education (bachelor, master or doctor)	11,6 %
Vocational school, Tekhnikum/ college	12,7 %
General secondary (11grades)	52,3 %
Incomplete general secondary	14,8 %
Primary education	7,9 %
No formal education	0,7 %
Total	100 %

Per 1000 population of age 15 years old and over

Adopted from: © The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Degree of urbanisation

Population size	2008
Population size Total (thsd person)	8896,9
urban	4818.3
rural	4078.6
As % of total population:	
urban	54.2
rural	45.8
Target population (thsd person)	6324,3
urban	3550,9
rural	2773,4
As % of target population:	
urban	56.1
rural	43.9

Distribution of urban and rural population* regions (in NUTS codes) (%)

	AZ1	AZ2	AZ3	AZ4	AZ5	AZ6	AZ7	AZ8
urban	100	97.2	46.5	28.0	24.8	38.7	29.1	33.1
rural	0	2.8	53.5	72.0	75.2	61.3	70.9	66,9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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?)	

Study Description

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):	6 324 300
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below

Population size

Region	Population size (over 18 years)	%
AZ1	1331,2	21,0
AZ2	804,5	12,7
AZ3	907,9	14,4
AZ4	432,5	6,8
AZ5	610,2	9,6
AZ6	1364,7	21,6
AZ7	299,1	4,7
AZ8	574,2	9,1
Total	6324,3	100,0

Actual number of interviewed respondent

Region	Number of complete interviews
AZ1	263
AZ2	188
AZ3	177
AZ4	158
AZ5	145
AZ6	333
AZ7	95
AZ8	146
Total	1505

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

Study Description

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, Azerbaijan. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4785 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10178 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10178>).

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.

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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:

- 1 None
- 2 Primary education (1-4 grades)
- 3 Incomplete general secondary (5 - 8 or 9 grades)
- 4 General secondary (9-10 or 10-11 grades)
- 5 Vocational school

Study Description

- 6 Technicum/ Colledge
- 7 Incomplete higher (Bachelor)
- 8 Complete higher (Master)
- 9 Science degree (post graduate courses)

Description of educational system:

STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION SYSTEM

Pre-higher education:

Structure of school system:

- Primary
 - Length of program in years: 5
 - Age level from: 10 to: 15
 - Certificate/diploma awarded: Certificate of Primary Education
- Elementary
 - Length of program in years: 4
 - Age level from: 6 to: 10
- Higher Secondary
 - Type of school providing this education: High School
 - Length of program in years: 2
 - Age level from: 15 to: 17
 - Certificate/diploma awarded: Certificate of General Education

- School education:

Elementary education lasts for four years (Grades 1 to 4). It is followed by primary education which lasts for five years (Grades 5 to 9) and leads to the Certificate of Primary Education.

Secondary education or high school lasts for two years (Grades 10-11). At the end, pupils receive a Certificate of General Education.

To enter universities, they must pass a National Entrance Examination. After Grade 9, pupils may opt for specialized secondary education and enter professional lyceums, where they study for three years, or technical and vocational schools, where they study for one or two years. Professional lyceums offer both vocational and general education courses while the others only offer technical/vocational courses. After passing a State final examination, pupils are given the title of "minor specialists".

- Higher education:

The system of higher education in the Azerbaijan Republic consists of the following types of state or private institutions: universities, academies, institutes, colleges and conservatoires. One of the most important reforms is the transition to a multi-level system of higher professional education in compliance with the Law on Education. This reform began in 1993. Institutions have the right to choose their approach to the multi-level education of specialists, determine the contents of this education, and draw up academic plans for these disciplines. Several institutions have started to offer the Magister as from 1997. The only restrictions are those imposed by the requirements of state educational standards to maintain a minimum of knowledge. The institutions' right to autonomy is guaranteed by the Law on Education. They have acquired independence in financial and management matters. They can therefore obtain their own financial resources.

- Main laws/decrees governing higher education:

Decree: Law on Education Year: 1992

Concerns: All higher education institutions.

Study Description

Languages of instruction: Russian, English, Azerbaijani

- Stages of studies:

University level studies:

University level first stage: Bakalavr:

This stage lasts for four years and leads to the Bachelor's Degree or Bakalavr. During this period, students may study the Humanities and Natural Sciences as well as the basis of the chosen speciality. The Diploma of Specialist which used to be awarded after five years is being phased out.

- University level second stage: Magistr:

During the second stage, which lasts between one-and-a-half and two years and leads to the Master's Degree or Magistr, students acquire in-depth knowledge and professional training in the Humanities and in Natural Sciences. The Kandidat Nauk (aspirantura) which used to be awarded after three years' postgraduate study is being phased out.

- University level third stage: Doctor:

The best graduates of the Master stage are admitted to the doctoral stage. After successful completion of their studies (two or three years), they obtain the Doctoral degree (PhD). The Doktor Nauk, which used to be awarded by thesis after the Kandidat Nauk, is being phased out.

- Teacher education:

Training of secondary school teachers

Teachers are university graduates. They are mostly trained at the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University and the Ganja State Pedagogical University.

Source: www.euroeducation.net/prof/azerco.htm

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

			ISCED-97 level
1	None	Pre-primary education	0
2	Primary education (1-4 grades)	Primary education or first stage of basic education	1
3	Incomplete general secondary	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education	2
4	General secondary (9-10 or 10-11 grades)	(Upper) secondary education	3A
5	Vocational school	(Upper) secondary education	3C
6	Technicum/ Colledge	Post secondary non tertiary education	4B
7	Incomplete higher (Bachelor)	First stage of tertiary education	5A (first degree)
8	Complete higher (Master)	First stage of tertiary education	5A (second degree)
9	Science degree (post graduate courses)	Second stage of tertiary education	6

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.

- New Azerbaijan Party (Yeni Azərbaycan Partiyası)

Study Description

The ruling political party in Azerbaijan. It was formed in 1993. The New Azerbaijan Party (NAP) is a center-right political party, which functions within the Constitution and legislation of the Azerbaijan Republic, on the basis of its Statute and Program and affiliates the citizens who share the ideas of the legal state and stable, social-oriented economy and want to build a civil society. The New Azerbaijan Party's program highlighted the main tasks aimed at strengthening the state independency, building the democratic, legal and secular state and ensuring the peaceful and prosperous life of the citizens. The NAP became the ruling party as the majority of deputies elected to the National Assembly during 12 November 1995 parliamentary elections were New Azerbaijan Party members. The New Azerbaijan Party sealed an emphatic victory at November 06, 2005 parliamentary elections securing 62 seats. Presently, NAP has 400 thousand members.

- Musavat (Equality) Party

The oldest existing political party in Azerbaijan. Musavat was founded in 1911 in Baku. The resurrection of Musavat in Azerbaijan came in 1989, during the second independence of Azerbaijan. Now it is key oppositional political party. Since 1993, Musavat is in the opposition to the ruling party. At the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005, it joined the Freedom alliance, and won inside the alliance 5 seats.

- Azerbaijan Popular Front Party (Azerbaycan Xalq Cebhesi Partiyasi)

The main opposition political party in Azerbaijan, founded in 1992. At the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005, it joined the Freedom alliance (Azadliq), but won only 1 seat. The Popular Front of Azerbaijan (PFA) was an organization in Azerbaijan that united a number of informal public organizations into one, working towards independence from the Soviet Union. The Popular Front of Azerbaijan was established on July 16, 1989 with the initiative of patriotic Azerbaijani individuals as a result of movement of Azerbaijani people for freedom, sovereignty and democracy. On 18 March 2005 Popular Front Party of Azerbaijan (PFPA) has signed an agreement with other opposition parties on the establishment of a united opposition bloc - "Freedom" - for the participation in the upcoming parliamentary elections in November 2005.

- Ana Vatan (Motherland Party)

It was established in 1990. Many members of the party are Azerbaijani refugees from Armenia.

- Umid (Hope) Party of Azerbaijan

It was formed and officially registered in 1993. On December 15, 2002, in the next in turn conference Iqbal Agazadeh, deputy of the Parliament of Azerbaijan, was elected to the post of Umid (Hope) Party. Since Umid Party is acting as one of the main parties of opposition. Now Umid Party as a party of the right-centre fights for liberal and democratic society in Azerbaijan. Party has regional branches in 65 regions of Azerbaijan and more than 55 000 members.

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

Study Description

			left										right
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	New Azerbaijan Party	Yeni Azerbaijan Partiyasi						6					
2	Musavat/Equality Party	Musavat Partiyasi							7				
3	Azerbaijan Democratic Party	Azerbaijan Democrat Partiyasi								8			
4	Popular Front Party	Xalq Jebhesi Partiyasi								8			
5	National Independence Party	Milli Istiglal Partiyasi						6					
6	Azerbaijan Liberal Party	Azerbaijan Liberal Partiyasi							7				
7	Social-Democratic Party	Sosial-Demokrat Partiyasi			3								
8	Communist Party	Kommunist Partiyasi		2									
9	Justice Party	Adalet Partiyasi				4							
10	Civic Solidarity Party	Vetendash Hemreyliyi Partiyasi				4							
11	Motherland Party	Ana Vatan					5						
12	Azerbaijan Hope Party	Azerbaijan Umid Partiyasi				4							
13	Social Prosperity Party	Sosial Rifah Partiyasi			3								
14	Azerbaijan Party of Democratic Reform	Democratic Islahatlar Siyasi Partiyasi						6					
15	Whole Azerbaijan Popular Front Party	Butov Azerbaijan Xalq Jebhesi Partiyasi								8			
16	Great Order Party	Boyuk Qurulush Partiyasi							7				
17	Civil Union Party	Vetendash Birliyi Partiyasi				4							

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

- The New Azerbaijan Party at the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005 won 62 out of 125 seats.
- The Musavat (Equality) Party at the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005 won 5 out of 125 seats.
- The Ana Vatan (Motherland Party) at the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005 won 2 out of 125 seats.
- The Civic Solidarity Party (Vetendas Hemreyliyi Partiyasi) at the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005 won 2 out of 125 seats.
- Umid (Hope) Party of Azerbaijan at the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005 won 1 out of 125 seats.
- The Azerbaijan Social Prosperity Party (Azerbaijan Sosial Rifah Partiyasi) at the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005 the party kept 1 seat.
- The Azerbaijan Political Party of Democratic Reforms (Azerbaijan Demokratik Islahatlar Siyasi Partiyasi)) at the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005 the party won 1 out of 125 seats.
- The Whole Azerbaijan Popular Front Party (Bütöv Azərbaycan Xalq Cebhesi Partiyasi) at the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005 the party won 1 out of 125 seats.
- The Great Order Party (Böyük Qurulus Partiyasi)) at the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005 the party won 1 out of 125 seats.
- The Civil Union Party (Vetendas Birliyi Partiyasi) at the parliamentary elections of 6 November 2005 the party won 1 out of 125 seats.

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 06-11-2005

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

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

- Only one single vote registered

Study Description

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The parliamentary elections in Azerbaijan are conducted on the base of majority system in 125 constituencies. The most recent previous election took place on 6 November, 2005. The Constitution of Azerbaijan establishes that the Parliament (Milli Mejlis) is elected for a five year term.

Other documentation: Azerbaijan

Sampling procedure

1. Overview of the Country Population Composition

The total population of Azerbaijan constitutes 8.532.700 people as of January, 2007; of them 6.212.650 people are older than 18 years. All population is settled in settlements and administrative units of the following types:

Table 1.

Administrative units and settlements of Azerbaijan Republic:	
Autonomous Republic	1
Administrative rural and city districts	79
Towns - total	70
Urban villages	239
Rural administrative division	1691
Rural settlements	4272

The territory of Azerbaijan consists of 11 geographic regions with different number of administrative rural and city districts, that is supported by the following table:

Table 2.

N	Code of region	Name of region	Number of administrative districts	Total population (thsd.)	18 years age and more (thsd.)
1	1100	Baku city	11	1893,30	1446,45
2	1200	Absheron	2	412,50	311,92
3	1300	Ganja-Gazakh	11	1143,10	830,56
4	1400	Sheki-Zaqatala	6	553,40	396,25
5	1500	Lenkoran	7	800,00	556,18
6	1600	Guba-Khachmaz	6	476,60	336,75
7	1700	Aran	16	1750,50	1246,17
8	2000	Daglig Shirvan	5	273,40	189,23
9	2100	Nakhchivan	5	379,50	268,84
10	1800	Yukhari Garabakh	5	631,30	471,91
11	1900	Kelbejer-Lachin	5	219,10	158,37

It is preferable within geographic regions to use for sampling purposes not administrative districts but the election constituencies (EC) as more homogeneous units. With that, the last two regions, being the occupied territories, are excluded from the total population. Such being the case, a number decreases by 630,28 thousand people.

As a correct number of the people departed from habitual residences for more or less long periods is not known, then a use of regularly verified lists of voters becomes a preferable option (we should notice that such a verification was completed at the beginning of 2008 as in a year of forthcoming presidential elections in November).

2. Composition and Structure of Constituencies as Elements of General Population

There are 125 election constituencies established in the country, they all are divided into 4996 electoral districts (ED), which included 4683400 voters at the moment of the last verification (January 2008). According to the Electoral Code, the citizens at the age of 18 years and older have a suffrage in Azerbaijan, i.e. a complete list of voters represents a target population. With only a few exceptions, a number of the EDs in the ECs and a number of voters in the EDs and in the ECs are relatively equal, as supported by the following data:

Table 3.

	Number of constituencies	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation
EDs	125	9	110	4997	39,98	15,139
ELECTORS	125	4218	47270	4683399	37467,19	4857,887

The above data has been taken from the website of informational Center “Sechki” of the Central Election Commission of Azerbaijan. The second basic and publicly available source of information regarding the population demographic composition is the State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan (www.azstat.org).

In 104 ECs a number of the EDs varies within the range 30-50. A number of voters from 36000 to 40000 are peculiar to 81 ECs, where approximately 37500 is an average number of voters.

On the basis of the above mentioned considerations we have created a database for selecting the sampling units at the initial selection stages. A total number of the ECs within 9 geographic regions is 116, it means that 9 ECs for occupied territories were excluded.

Table 4.

N	Region	Number of constituencies	Number of EDs	Number of electors
1	Baku city	19	550	739739
2	Absheron	15	443	588307
3	Ganja-Gazakh	15	564	565382
4	Sheki-Zagatala	9	373	338322
5	Lenkoran	12	558	433157
6	Guba-Khachmaz	6	326	249125
7	Aran	29	1143	1068220
8	Daglig Shirvan	4	240	154307
9	Nakhchivan	7	275	230438

Thus, we have 9 regions which include from 4 to 29 ECs with about equal population, as well, from 240 to 1143 EDs inside these regions. Having integrated the two smallest and

neighboring regions (Daglig Shirvan and Guba-Khachmaz), we received 8 clusters. The smallest of them, Nakhchivan region with 7 initial sampling units – ECs, is a geographical enclave. Finally, we exclude the cities of central subordination (they are administered centrally, not regionally) out off the composition of clusters 2, 3 and 7, and compose of them a separate cluster (“urban” cluster). These are the cities Ganja, Sumgait, Ali-Bayramly, Mingechevir, and Naftalan.

According the official information of the Central Election Commission of Azerbaijan [http://www.infocenter.gov.az/Statistika_2007.php] the distribution of voters by gender and age is as shown in the tables 5 and 6.

Table 5.

Gender	Number	Rate
Male	2275803	0,486
Female	2407597	0,514
Total	4683400	1,00

Table 6.

Age groups	Number	Rate
18-35 years old	1836606	0,392
36-55 years old	1976988	0,422
56 and more	869806	0,186
Total	4683400	1,00

We got a division of citizens to rural and urban from the State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan [www.azstat.org]: a share of urban population = 0.52

Thus, within the target population the shares of men, youth, and urban population are as follows:

1. a share of men = 0.486
2. a share of youth (18-35 years old) = 0.392
3. a share of urban population = 0.52

These three parameters are used in assessing the quality of sampling at the sequential stages of selection procedure.

3. Nation-wide Sampling Concept

The model covers the whole country territory with the exception of the occupied regions of Nagorny Karabakh and adjacent areas.

Initially 8 territories are identified by geographic division of the country territory.

In total, 116 ECs are identified as initial units.

The average, minimal and maximal number of constituencies in eight regions makes 15, 7 and 31.

The information on the given regions and the ECs covering them, including a total number of voters in each EC, is provided in the following table.

Table 7.

No	Region	Number of EC	Voters	Comments
1	Baku-city	19	739739	Administrative districts of capital center
2	Absheron	15	588307	Including suburbs of Baku
3	Ganja-Gazakh	15	565382	--

4	Sheki-Zagatala	9	338322	--
5	Lenkoran	12	433157	--
6	Aran	29	1068220	Largest cluster
7	Nakhchivan	7	230438	All EC
8	Shirvan + Guba-Khachmaz	10	403432	--
	Total	116	4366997	

Thus, a corrected target population constitutes 4366997 citizens of 18 years old and older. This figure was received by deducting from the total population of 18 years and older of the following 3 categories:

- being in prison, compulsory treatment, etc.
- inhabitants of the occupied territories
- the people who immigrated for uncertain period of time

The minimum, maximum, and mean numbers of voters in the ECs by regions are provided below:

Table 8.

Region	Number of EC	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Baku-city	19	35009	43950	38933,63
Absheron	15	33013	47205	39220,47
Ganja-Gazakh	15	31212	47270	37692,13
Sheki-Zagatala	9	34756	42471	37591,33
Lenkoran	12	30196	40089	36096,42
Aran	29	30294	44881	36835,17
Nakhchivan	7	24161	40733	32919,71
Shirvan + Guba-Xachmaz	10	30750	44909	40343,20

ECs proportional distribution is shown in the next table.

Table 9.

Regions	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Baku-city	19	16,4	16,4
Absheron	15	12,9	29,3
Ganja-Gazakh	15	12,9	42,2
Sheki-Zagatala	9	7,8	50,0
Lenkoran	12	10,3	60,3
Aran	29	25,0	85,3
Nakhchivan	7	6,0	91,4
Shirvan + Guba-Xachmaz	10	8,6	100,0
Total	116	100,0	

Then a composition of identified clusters is considered as independent units/populations and a proposed number of respondents is determined for each region pro rata a number of citizens in the lists of voters.

A general scheme of the multi-stage stratified random sampling is performed through the following steps:

- 1 step. Identifying initial clusters.
- 2 step. Selection of the election constituencies (EC) in each cluster.
- 3 step. Selection of the electoral districts (ED) for each selected unit of the previous step.
- 4 step. Selection of the respondents from the lists of EDs.

Therefore, the hierarchical units of selection are:

At the first step - EC,

At the second step - ED,

At the third step – respondents from the lists of ED.

To achieve 1500 complete interviews with the response rate no less than 70%, the total number of issued sample units (individuals with their addresses) should be about 2100.

4. Implementation of Step-by-Step Procedure of Sampling Design

First stage of selection. At the first step the cities of central subordination (Ganja, Mingchevir, Ali-Bayramly, Naftalan, and Sumgait) were included in additional “Urban” cluster.

Along with it, the settlements of the Absheron region were included in “Baku” cluster, thus the total number of constituencies has not been changed.

Random selection of the ECs produced by the SPSS was made taking into account the weights of the following types of the ECs within each cluster:

- 1 type - urban election constituency in the city or town
- 2 type - election constituency of suburbs and urban villages within the region
- 3 type - rural election constituency within the administrative district
- 4 type - election constituency covering the territory of 2-3 districts/administrative districts.

Where the cluster includes the different types of ECs, then grouping was carried out at first in order to produce a random selection from each group. As a result of this sampling procedure, we have selected 23 ECs from 116.

Quality of EC selection. As is obvious from the following tables, an acceptable quality of the 1st step of sampling has been achieved. Thus, deviation by the EC type is not more than 5.3%. Maximal deviation by the ED types is 5.5%.

Table 10.

Type of EC		Sample	Population
Urban		30,4%	31,0%
Suburb		17,4%	12,1%
Accross districts		26,1%	27,6%
Rural		26,1%	29,3%
Size of EDs	< 1000 persons	26,1%	28,4%
	1001 – 1250	39,1%	42,2%
	1251 - 1500	34,8%	29,3%

Deviation by share of urban population within clusters is estimated in the table:

Table 11.

Clusters	N of selected EC	Share of urban population	Std. Error
Baku	6	,9568	,0193
Urban	2	1,0000	,0000
Ganja	2	,4900	,0900
Sheki	2	,5150	,1650
Lenkoran	2	,2006	,0094
Aran	5	,3580	,0553
Nakhchivan	2	,6000	,3200
Shirvan	2	,3200	,0700

The higher error level for “Sheki” and “Nakhchivan” is explained by presence of urban election constituencies for the regional centers (cities) in these rural clusters.

Values of means and errors for EDs and electors by clusters are provided in the following table:

Table 12.

N	Clusters	Parameters	N of ECs	Sum	Mean	Std. Error
1	Baku	ED	34	993	29,21	,57
		Voters	34	1328046	39060,18	557,57
2	Urban	ED	6	163	27,17	1,11
		Voters	6	213686	35614,33	1189,71
3	Ganja	ED	11	461	41,91	3,80
		Voters	11	425496	38681,45	1161,77
4	Sheki	ED	9	373	41,44	2,91
		Voters	9	338322	37591,33	833,76
5	Lenkoran	ED	12	558	46,50	7,08
		Voters	12	433157	36096,42	1147,10
6	Aran	ED	27	1083	40,11	,86
		Voters	27	994420	36830,37	662,59
7	Nakhchivan	ED	7	275	39,29	2,71
		Voters	7	230438	32919,71	1992,51
8	Shirvan	ED	10	566	56,60	3,69
		Voters	10	403432	40343,20	1222,12

Distribution of shares of youth group (18-35 years old) by clusters is provided below:

Table 13. 18-35 age * female and male

Clusters	Female 18-35	Male 18-35	Mean	Std. Error
Baku	,39	,41	,3985	,0075
Urban	,38	,40	,3864	,0035
Ganja	,40	,43	,4163	,0028
Sheki	,40	,45	,4193	,0069
Lenkoran	,41	,47	,4401	,0092
Aran	,41	,44	,4246	,0022
Nachivan	,42	,42	,4227	,0024

Shirvan	,41	,44	,4266	,0024
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Thus, a sampling error for the share of voters aged 18-35 years old does not exceed 1%.

Second stage of selection. Three EDs were selected randomly in each of the selected ECs, because the ECs are mainly of the same size. Totally, 69 EDs were selected (3 in each of 23 election constituencies).

The results of random selection of three EDs in each of 23 ECs produced with SPSS are presented in the following table:

Table 14. Random Selection of 3 Sample Units (ED) in Each EC

Clusters		Official N of EC	Type of EC	Size of ED	Z1	Z2	Z3
Baku	1	12	Suburb	1251 - 1500	6	14	26
	2	15	Urban	1251 - 1500	3	16	20
	3	19	Urban	1251 - 1500	1	19	28
	4	23	Urban	1251 - 1500	5	17	21
	5	32	Suburb	1251 - 1500	1	12	25
	6	11	Suburb	1001 - 1250	14	26	30
Urban	1	37	Urban	1251 - 1500	6	20	22
	2	47	Urban	1001 - 1250	13	23	30
Ganja	1	105	Suburb	1251 - 1500	6	11	21
	2	101	accross districts	< 1000	22	28	72
Sheki	1	113	Urban	1251 - 1500	9	17	22
	2	116	Rural	< 1000	9	36	43
Lenkoran	1	69	accross districts	1001 - 1250	2	24	26
	2	74	Rural	< 1000	4	27	33
Aran	1	61	Rural	1001 - 1250	18	22	29
	2	82	Rural	1001 - 1250	8	21	28
	3	89	accross districts	1001 - 1250	12	11	31
	4	91	Rural	1001 - 1250	3	23	35
	5	58	accross districts	< 1000	17	30	43
Nachivan	1	4	Urban	1001 - 1250	15	21	28
	2	6	accross districts	< 1000	10	30	33
Shirvan	1	56	Rural	1001 - 1250	19	24	25
	2	87	accross districts	< 1000	1	34	54

In the columns z1, z2 and z3 the official numbers of selected EDs for each EC are shown.

We have got an average error determined by ED selection model:

Table 15.

Clusters	Number of ECs	Number of respondents	Std. Error
Baku	6	572	,84
Urban	2	188	,00

Ganja	2	184	6,00
Sheki	2	184	6,00
Lenkoran	2	172	,00
Aran	5	454	1,96
Nachivan	2	172	,00
Shirvan	2	168	2,00
Total	23	2094	

Third stage of selection (respondents selection). Systematic respondents selection with an interval $h_{ed,resp} = \text{sample} / (\text{ED size})$ is applied in the selected EDs. This interval is specified individually for each ED. The first element of the sample is selected randomly from the interval $1 - h_{ed,resp}$.

Table 16.

Summaries of Total Sampling Model

Region	Official code of EC	No of ED	ED official code	Number of respondents in ED	Number of respondents in EC	
Baku-city	15	1	3	26		
		2	16	34		
		3	20	34		
			Total			94
	19	1	1	30		
		2	19	34		
		3	28	34		
		Total				98
	23	1	5	26		
		2	17	34		
		3	21	34		
		Total				94
Absheron	11	1	14	30		
		2	26	30		
		3	30	34		
		Total				94
	12	1	6	30		
		2	14	34		
		3	26	34		
		Total				98
	32	1	1	26		
		2	12	34		
		3	25	34		
		Total				94
Ganja-Gazakh	37	1	6	26		
		2	20	34		
		3	22	34		
		Total			94	
	101	1	22	26		
		2	28	26		
3		72	34			

		Total			86	
		105	1	6	30	
			2	11	34	
			3	21	34	
			Total		98	
Sheki-Zagatala	113	1	9	30	98	
		2	17	34		
		3	22	34		
		Total				
		1	9	26		
	116	2	36	26		
		3	43	34		
		Total		86		
		Lenkoran	69	1	2	26
				2	24	30
3	26			30		
Total				86		
1	4			26		
	74	2	27	26		
		3	33	34		
		Total		86		
		Aran	47	1	13	30
				2	23	30
3	30			34		
Total				94		
1	17			26		
	58	2	30	26		
		3	43	34		
		Total		86		
			61	1	18	30
				2	22	30
3	29			34		
Total				94		
1	8			26		
	82	2	21	30		
		3	28	30		
		Total		86		
			89	1	12	30
				2	11	30
3	31			34		
Total				94		
1	3			30		
	91	2	23	30		
		3	35	34		
		Total		94		
		Nakhcivan	4	1	15	26
				2	21	30
3	28			30		
Total				86		
1	10			26		
	6	2	30	26		
		3	33	34		

		Total			86
Shirvan + Guba-Xachmaz	56	1	19	26	86
		2	24	30	
		3	25	30	
	Total				
87		1	1	26	82
		2	34	26	
		3	54	30	
	Total				
TOTAL					2094*

** 1734 from 2094 issued units were actually used for the moment when 1505 interviews were completed, and the fieldwork was finished for this reason.*

Table 17. Sample as a result of the completed fieldwork

Region	Code of constituency	Code of ED	Number of complete interviews	
AZ1	AZ11	AZ111	31	
		AZ112	29	
		AZ113	29	
	AZ12	AZ121	31	
		AZ122	29	
		AZ123	27	
		AZ13	AZ131	34
	AZ2	AZ21	AZ132	34
			AZ134	19
			AZ211	29
			AZ212	28
		AZ22	AZ221	21
			AZ222	17
			AZ223	22
AZ3	AZ23	AZ224	20	
		AZ231	30	
	AZ31	AZ232	21	
		AZ311	21	
		AZ312	21	
		AZ313	26	
AZ4	AZ32	AZ321	26	
		AZ322	30	
		AZ33	AZ331	28
	AZ41	AZ332	25	
		AZ411	18	
		AZ412	17	
		AZ413	26	
AZ42	AZ414	13		
	AZ421	34		
	AZ422	27		

		AZ423	23
AZ5	AZ51	AZ511	28
		AZ512	18
		AZ513	20
		AZ514	16
	AZ52	AZ521	19
		AZ522	26
		AZ523	18
AZ6	AZ61	AZ611	27
		AZ612	24
		AZ613	24
	AZ62	AZ621	25
		AZ622	25
	AZ63	AZ631	32
		AZ632	21
	AZ64	AZ641	25
		AZ642	22
	AZ65	AZ651	24
		AZ652	24
	AZ66	AZ661	23
		AZ662	37
AZ7	AZ71	AZ711	27
		AZ712	24
	AZ72	AZ721	23
		AZ722	21
AZ8	AZ81	AZ811	16
		AZ812	12
		AZ813	28
		AZ814	25
	AZ82	AZ821	18
		AZ822	24
		AZ823	23
Total			1505