



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study



EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report – Kosovo

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4790, doi:10.4232/1.10183

*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.

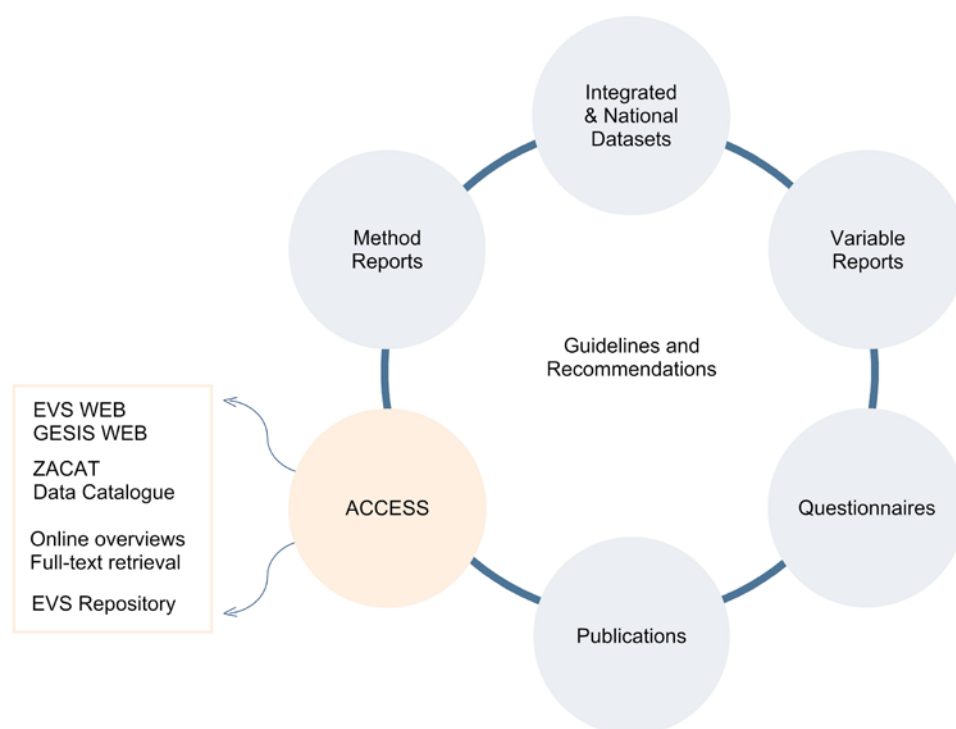
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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, Kosovo. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4790 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10183](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10183).

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 Kosovo

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - KOSOVO

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4790

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10183 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10183>)

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

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

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

DATA DEPOSITOR

Strategic Puls Research

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, Kosovo. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4790 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10183 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10183>).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

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

ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work

Study Description

(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 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

Study Description

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

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

Study Description

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

- 11 Komuna e Prishtinës/Pristinski okrug
- 12 Komuna e Gjakovës/Dakovicki okrug
- 13 Komuna e Prizrenit/Prizrenski okrug
- 14 Komuna e Gjilanit/Gnjilanski okrug

- 21 Komuna e Mitrovicës/Kosovskomitrovacki okrug
- 22 Serbian territories (mostly villages) inside Kosovo territory (Enclaves)

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- Not applicable.

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

15-07-2008 to 13-10-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

442

NUMBER OF UNITS

1601

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

Strategic Marketing d.o.o.

Predrag Kurcubic, Squipe Halili, Associate, Ardian Gashi, Predrag Kurcubic, Natalija Biliskov
Majke Tereze 34, II floor, apartment number 8, Pristina, Kosovo

Study Description

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Serbian, 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	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	NAP
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

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

Study Description

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	83
Number of experienced interviewers:	65
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	18
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	83
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	1
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	X
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	3
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
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:	

Study Description

E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- Exactly according to EVS instructions.	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 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	80	39	3
Number of back-check achieved	92	33	3
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	92	29	2
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

Study Description

No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	20%

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Kosovo aged 18 years and above, based on the SMMRI Establishment Survey of 2006. A three stage stratified representative sample is used, with the following sampling units:

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

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2169
B. Refusal by respondent:	235
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	148
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	10
E. Language barrier:	24
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	40
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	93
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	2
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	16
J. Address not traceable:	0
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:	1601
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

Study Description

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education		
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

Age*Gender - Source – SMR Establish Survey in Kosovo, 2006

sex/age	N	%	sex/age	N	%
male 0 - 4	18646	2.6	female 0 - 4	17438	2.3
male 5 - 9	28457	4.0	female 5 - 9	24866	3.3
male 10 - 14	37148	5.2	female 10 - 14	41497	5.5
male 15 - 19	116315	16.2	female 15 - 19	118215	15.8
male 20 - 24	82101	11.4	female 20 - 24	85104	11.4
male 25 - 29	72335	10.1	female 25 - 29	74276	9.9
male 30 - 34	68971	9.6	female 30 - 34	67332	9.0
male 35 - 39	48344	6.7	female 35 - 39	60774	8.1
male 40 - 44	56073	7.8	female 40 - 44	59582	8.0
male 45 - 49	48784	6.8	female 45 - 49	51831	6.9
male 50 - 54	41074	5.7	female 50 - 54	42919	5.7
male 55 - 59	32523	4.5	female 55 - 59	34231	4.6
male 60 - 64	28177	3.9	female 60 - 64	26158	3.5
male 65 - 69	17102	2.4	female 65 - 69	17438	2.3
male 70 - 74	11635	1.6	female 70 - 74	12595	1.7
male 75 - 79	6168	0.9	female 75 - 79	7266	1.0
male 80 - 84	3400	0.5	female 80 - 84	4830	0.6
male 85+	1130	0.2	female 85+	2099	0.3
Total male:	718,382		Total female:	748,451	

EDUCATION DISTRIBUTION, Source – SMR Survey, 2007

Primary or less	550225	42.4
Secondary	622646	48.0
Higher or university	124011	9.6
	1296882	100.0

Study Description

DEGREE OF URBANIZATION SMR Establish in Kosovo, 2006

	Total	%	Urban	%	Rural	%
11 Pristina	569629	43.9	295599	48.2	274030	40.1
12 North West	240591	18.6	127088	20.7	113503	16.6
13 South West	230531	17.8	84748	13.8	145783	21.3
14 South East	168311	13	76731	12.5	91580	13.4
21 Srbs North	40000	3.1	22484	3.7	17516	2.6
22 Srbs Enclave	47820	3.7	7157	1.2	40663	6
Total	1296882	100	613807	100	683075	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:	see "Other documents"
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):	1 296 882
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

Study Description

Region*Type (of settlement) - categories	Region* Type (of settlement) - numbers	Region *Type (of settlement) - percent-ages	Sex*Age - categories	Sex*Age - numbers	Sex*Age - Percent-ages	Education - categories	Education - numbers	Education - percent-ages
Pristina – urban	295599	22.79	male 18-29	225051	17.35	Elementary or less	550225	42.43
Pristina – rural	274030	21.13	male 30-44	194172	14.97	Secondary	622646	48.01
North West – urban	127088	9.8	male 45-59	137051	10.57	Higher or university	124011	9.56
North West – rural	113503	8.75	male 60+	75717	5.84			
South West – urban	84748	6.53	female 18-29	231439	17.85			
South West – rural	145783	11.24	female 30-44	210186	16.21			
South East – urban	76731	5.92	female 45-59	144442	11.14			
South East – rural	91580	7.06	female 60+	78823	6.08			
Serbs North – urban	22484	1.73	.					
Serbs North – rural	17516	1.35	.					
Serbs Enclave – urban	7157	0.55	.					
Serbs Enclave – rural	40663	3.14	.					
	1296882	100		1296882	100		1296882	100

Population size

Type*Region - Source – SMR Establish Survey in Kosovo, 2006

	Total	%	Urban	%	Rural	%
11 Pristina	569629	43.9	295599	48.2	274030	40.1
12 North West	240591	18.6	127088	20.7	113503	16.6
13 South West	230531	17.8	84748	13.8	145783	21.3
14 South East	168311	13	76731	12.5	91580	13.4
21 Serbs North	40000	3.1	22484	3.7	17516	2.6
22 Serbs Enclave	47820	3.7	7157	1.2	40663	6
Total	1296882	100	613807	100	683075	100

Actual number of interviewed respondent

Source – SMR Establish Survey in Kosovo, 2006

	Total	Urban	Rural
11 Pristina	67	35	32
12 North West	31	16	15
13 South West	26	10	16
14 South East	20	10	10
21 Srbs North	28	15	13
22 Srbs Enclave	18	2	16
Total	190	88	102

8 respondents in each sampling point

Study Description

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.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Kosovo. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4790 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10183 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10183>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

DISCLAIMER

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

Study Description

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.

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Grade school/Elementary school
2. High school
3. Community college/CEGEP
4. University

Description of educational system:

1. Grade school/elementary school (duration 8 years, starting at age 7)
2. High school (4 years program, starting at age 15)
3. Community college (2-3 years starting after finished high school)
4. University (4-6 years starting after finished high school)

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

No ISCED classification.

1. Grade school/elementary school first 4 years = Education at the first level (primary)
2. Grade school/elementary school last 4 years = Education at the lower secondary level
3. High school = Education at the upper secondary level
4. Community college and university = Programmes at the tertiary level equivalent to university programmes

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.

Study Description

1. Democratic Party of Kosovo
2. Democratic League of Kosovo
3. Alliance for New Kosovo
4. Democratic League of Dardania
5. Alliance for the Future of Kosovo
6. Reformist Party ORA
7. Other

Democratic Party of Kosovo (Albanian: Partia Demokratike e Kosovës - short PDK)

This is the largest political party in Kosovo. It is a Social Democratic party and the main leftist party in Kosovo. It is headed by Hashim Thaçi, the political leader of the former Kosovo Liberation Army and the Prime Minister of Kosovo. The first post-war Prime Minister of Kosovo, Bajram Rexhepi, belongs to the Democratic Party of Kosovo. The party stands for an independent, free and democratic Kosovo and like all other ethnic-Albanian political parties. The party was founded on May 14, 1999 from the political wing of the Kosovo Liberation Army as the Party for the Democratic Progress of Kosovo (PPDK), but was renamed in May 21, 2000 on the party's constituent conference due to a controversy over the Albanian word for progress, which was said to lack Albanian origins. In the 2004 legislative elections, the party won 28.9 % of the popular vote and 30 out of 120 seats in the Assembly of Kosovo. Parliamentary elections were held on 17 November 2007. After early results, Hashim Thaçi who was on course to gain 35 per cent of the vote, claimed victory for PDK, the Democratic Party of Kosovo, and stated his intention to declare independence. Thaçi formed a coalition with current President Fatmir Sejdiu's Democratic League which was in second place with 22 percent of the vote. The turnout at the election was particularly low with most Serbs refusing to vote. Main issues of the party are social - unemployment, better working conditions, especially in school and health system, Merdare - Albanian border main road construction and North Mitrovica problem.

Democratic League of Kosovo (Albanian: Lidhja Demokratike e Kosovës, LDK)

This is the second largest political party in Kosovo. It is a conservative and liberal conservative party; the main right-wing party in Kosovo. At the legislative elections held on 24 October 2004 the party won 45.4% of the popular vote or 47 out of 120 seats (seven of which have now defected to the Nexhat Daci-led Democratic League of Dardania). One of the founding members, Ibrahim Rugova was president of the party, as well as President of Kosovo, until his death on 21 January 2006. At the last legislative elections held on 17 November 2007, the party won only 22.6% and 25 seats but went on to form a Coalition government with Hashim Thaçi's Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK). The current President of Kosovo, Fatmir Sejdiu, and the former Chair of Assembly of Kosovo, Kolë Berisha, are members of the Democratic League of Kosovo. The party is presided by a president and five vice-presidents. The current president of the party is Fatmir Sejdiu.

New Kosovo Alliance

The party was founded on March 17, 2006, by Behgjet Pacolli, owner of Mabetex. Until the 17th November, 2007, New Kosovo Alliance had not taken part in any elections, however, due to the successful business background of its founder Behgjet Pacolli the party enjoyed significant support in Kosovo with the April 2007 survey of BBSS Gallup International/Index Kosovo suggesting that AKR was the fourth largest political party in Kosovo with 8% support amongst those surveyed. The survey showed AKR lagging behind LDK (26%), PDK (17%), and AAK (9%). These poll ratings were reflected at the first legislative elections since it had been founded held on 17 November 2007, the party won 12,3% of the vote and 13 seats making it the Third biggest party in Kosovo and the largest official opposition party to the coalition government of the Democratic Party of Kosovo and the Democratic League of Kosovo, Led by Hashim Thaçi. The most important issues of the party are economy development and unemployment.

Democratic League of Dardania (Albanian: Lidhja Demokratike e Dardanisë)

This is a newly-founded political party in Kosovo. The Democratic League of Dardania was established in January 2007 by the former Speaker of the Assembly of Kosovo Nexhat Daci following his unsuccessful bid to become leader of the

Study Description

Democratic League of Kosovo. It is a Conservative and Liberal Conservative party and the 2nd largest Right-wing party in Kosovo. The leader of the Democratic League of Dardania is Nexhat Daci, the deputy leaders are Besa Gaxherri, Adem Salihaj, Xhemajl Hyseni and Berim Ramosaj, whereas the Secretary General is Lulëzim Zeneli. The Democratic League has seven seats in the Assembly of Kosovo following their defection from the Democratic League of Kosovo. The party was initially named the Democratic League, but later Dardania, the ancient name for Kosovo, was added to avoid confusion with the Democratic League of Kosovo.

Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (Albanian: Aleanca për Ardhmërinë e Kosovës, AAK)

It is a political party in Kosovo. It was formed on 29 April 2001. The current president of the party is Ramush Haradinaj, former commander of Kosovo Liberation Army (OVK), indicted for war crimes by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), at The Hague. He was acquitted on 3 April 2008, because of lack of convincing evidence. In December 2004 the parliament elected him as Prime Minister of Kosovo and he formed a coalition government with the largest party, the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK). He resigned as Prime Minister in March 2005 after learning that he had been indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, for 37 counts of war crimes. He received a full acquittal from the Tribunal on 3 April 2008. He returned to Kosovo and immediately resumed his duties as president of the party. At the last legislative elections held on 17 November 2007, the alliance won 9.6 % of the popular vote and 10 out of 120 seats in the Assembly of Kosovo, which made it the fifth largest political force. This was a gain on the previous two legislative elections in 2001 and 2004 in which the AAK won 7.8% and 8.4% of the popular vote, respectively. The AAK's ten current members of parliament are: Ardian Gjini, who is the leader of the parliamentary caucus, Ahmet Isufi, Bajram Kosumi, Gjylnaze Syla, Ibrahim Selmanaj, Rasim Selmanaj, Donika Kadaj, Ethem Ceku, Zylfije Hundozi and Naim Maloku. Mr. Maloku also serves as the AAK's member of the Assembly Presidency. AAK is located slightly to the right on the political spectrum. The party flag is red, black and white. White represents peace; red and black are the national colors of the 90% Albanian majority of Kosovo. The choice of the party's name, Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (AAK) is explained in Ramush Haradinaj's second book. Whereas previous Kosovo party acronyms began with consonants, a vowel was chosen for AAK because it seems less harsh and more open. The word "future" was chosen to mark a break with the old communist tendency to reflect backwards upon one's history. Finally, "alliance" was chosen because of its association with the NATO alliance which is much revered in Kosovo for its intervention in the Kosovo War of 1999, and also because of it evokes the idea of working together to achieve one's aims.

Reformist Party ORA (Albanian: Partia Reformiste ORA)

This is a social-democratic centre-left political party in Kosovo. The party stands for an independent, free and democratic Kosovo. The party is normally referred to as ORA, which in Albanian means the Hour. ORA was founded as Civil List ORA (Albanian: Lista Qytetare ORA) in the summer of 2004. During the legislative elections on 24 October 2004, the party won 6.2 per cent of the popular vote and 7 out of 120 seats in the Assembly of Kosovo and formed together with the Democratic Party of Kosovo, a strong opposition. However, in the election held in November 2007, it failed to pass the census (currently at 5%), netting only about 4.7% of votes. That led to them gaining the title of a non-parliamentary party. The following were members of Kosovo Albanian parliament from ORA: Nazmi Jashari, Teuta Sahatqija, Gazmend Muhaxheri, Genc Gorani, Fatmire Mullhaxha Kollcaku, Ylber Hysa and Veton Surroi. Surroi was a member of the 'Kosovo Unity Team', a five member team of the most senior negotiators that represents the people of Kosovo in the talks for the final status of Kosovo. Currently the leader of the party is Teuta Sahatqija, who took over on 2 March 2008. Main issues are economic recovery, successful privatization, health and educational system.

Justice Party (Albanian: Partia e Drejtësisë)

It is a political party in the self declared, semi-recognised, defacto independent, Republic of Kosovo. At the last legislative elections, 24 October 2004, the party won 1.0% of the popular vote and 1 out of 120 seats. It is a centre-right, Conservative-oriented, party. The Justice Party like all other Kosovo Albanian supports an Independent, free, and democratic Kosovo, and does not participate in any election or referendum organised by the Serbian government. The president of the party is Dr Ferid Agani. The party emphasizes religious themes and their work is strongly determined by the religion. That's why we can say they are radical.

Turkish Democratic Party of Kosovo

At the last legislative elections, 24 October 2004, the party won 1.2% of the popular vote and 3 out of 120 seats. The president is Mahir Yagxhilar. The main goal is struggle for the better life of Turkish minority in Kosovo. The party is socio-

Study Description

democratic.

Democratic Ashkali Party of Kosovo

At the legislative elections held on 24 October 2004, the party won 0.4 % of the popular vote and 1 out of 120 seats. They are social democratic oriented. The president is Sabit Rramani. Their main goal is struggle for the rights of minorities in Kosovo, especially the rights of Ashkali.

Coalition Vakrat (Koalicija Vakrat)

It is a Bosniak political party in Kosovo. At the legislative elections held on 24 October 2004, the party won 0.7 % of the popular vote and 3 out of 120 seats.

Independent Liberal Party

Politic Party of Kosovo Serbs, trying to establish relationship with Kosovo institutions. The party is ready to "become involved in elections and institutions, and we want, together with the Albanian majority, to find solutions that will be beneficial for the people in Kosovo". Here is the cite of its founder and president Slobodan Petrovic about basic principles of the party: Survival of the Serbs in Kosovo, no matter what Kosovo's status turns out to be; improvement of the living conditions for all in Kosovo, which would be a condition for the real return of the people who are outside the territory of Kosovo against their own will; and we stand for a multiethnic Kosovo: we do not assess people on a national basis but on the basis of what they can do

Serb Democratic Party of Kosovo and Metohija

The president of the party is Slavisa Petkovic. The party is involved in Kosovo elections and institutions. Petkovic was the only Serbian minister in Kosovo government.

New Democracy

It is a Serbian political party in Kosovo. It was founded on 11 July 2007 by Branislav Grbic. Its priorities are minority and social rights, economic issues and democratic interests.

Civic Initiative of Gora

This is a Gorani (ethnic minority in Kosovo) political party in Kosovo. In the legislative elections on 24 October 2004, the party won 0.2% of the popular vote and 1 out of 120 seats. They successfully defended that seat at the 2007 election, which preceded the disputed 2008 Kosovo declaration of independence.

Serbian List for Kosovo and Metohija

It is a Serbian political party in Kosovo. At the last legislative elections, 24 October 2004, the party won 0.2% of the popular vote and 8 out of 120 seats. In the Assembly of Kosovo 10 seats are reserved for ethnic Serbian politicians. Despite the low number of votes - due to a low Serbian turnout - the Serbian List is one of the main parliamentary parties in Kosovo.

New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (Iniciativa e re Demokratike e Kosovës)

It is a political party in Kosovo. It represents the Egyptian ethnic minority. At the last legislative elections, October 24, 2004 the party won 0.4 percent of the popular vote and two out of 120 seats.

United Roma Party of Kosovo (Partia Rome e Bashkuar e Kosovës)

This is a political party in Kosovo. It represents Roma ethnic minority. At the last legislative elections, 24 October 2004, the party won 0.2 % of the popular vote and 1 out of 200 seats.

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

A note: there is much more information about Albanian parties in Kosovo than Serbian (and other minorities). Serbian parties in the list are very small and these are the only parties that were involved in election and ready to cooperate with Kosovo institutions. Much bigger Serbian parties exist in Kosovo, but they do not want to be involved in Kosovo elections and institutions, since they don't recognize Kosovo as independent country.

Please see " Other documentation" for more information.

Study Description

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

Democratic Party of Kosovo - 34.3%, 37 seats (+7)
 Democratic League of Kosovo - 22.6%, 25 seats (-16)
 Alliance for New Kosovo - 12.3%, 13 seats (+13)
 Democratic League of Dardania-Albanian Christian Democratic Party of Kosovo - 10.1%, 11 seats (+5)
 Alliance for the Future of Kosovo - 9.6%, 10 seats (+3)
 Reformist Party ORA - 4.1%, no seats (-7)
 Minorities parties - 24 seats (+0)

Of the ten seats reserved for the Serbs, six were won by four parties which decided to form a coalition on 2007-12-05:
 [9] Slavisa Petkovic's Serb Democratic Party of Kosovo and Metohija, Dragisa Miric's Serb Kosovo-Metohija Party, Mihajl scepjanovic's Serb People's Party and Nebojsa Zivic's Union of Independent Social Democrats of Kosovo and Metohija.

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

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

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

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

Prime Minister is elected by parliament.

In the National Assembly, 120 members are elected through a party-list proportional representation system to serve 4-year terms.

Other documents: Kosovo

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned:	190						
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA							
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region					
	11 12 13 14 21 22	Pristina North West South West South East Srbs North Srbs Enklave					
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category					
	1	Urban					
	2	Rural					
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	[X] 15 years old resident population						
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Data on the Sample Universe is coming from several sources. Besides the population estimates based on the Census figures 1981, the estimated results of Census 1991, population dynamics estimation, census figures of refugees and IDPs from 2000, 2002 and 2005 were consulted. The most reliable recent demographic data is based on the Kosovo Establishment Survey of 2000 households, conducted in November 2006.						
5. PSU ALLOCATION							
a. BY THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION			urban	rural	total		
		11	Pristina	295599	274030	569629	
		12	North West	127088	113503	240591	
		13	South West	84748	145783	230531	
		14	South East	76731	91580	168311	
		21	Srbs North	22484	17516	40000	
		22	Srbs Enklave	7157	40663	47820	
		Total		613807	683075	1296882	
b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL			urban	rural	total		
		11	Pristina	35	32	67	

		12 North West	16	15	31	
		13 South West	10	16	26	
		14 South East	10	10	20	
		21 Srbs North	15	13	28	
		22 Srbs Enklave	2	16	18	
		Total	88	102	190	
	C. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS					

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Kosovo is divided into 6 administrative divisions. Each division is divided in municipalities.</p> <p>Each municipality has a certain number of urban and rural settlements. In each settlement there is a certain number of polling places.</p> <p>Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Kosovo. Sample frame: polling place data base.</p> <p>For both urban and rural areas we choose the exact number of</p>

	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.
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.

DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING PLAN	
Sample selection:	
Target group	Kosovo population aged 18 years and above
Sample universe	SMMRI Establishment Survey
Sample type	Three stage stratified representative sample
Definition of PSU, SSU, TSU	Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Kosovo 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	6 regions: Type of settlement: urban and rural

Political Parties

PARTY (ENG)	PARTY (SER)	PARTY (ALB)	L E F T										R I G H T	
Democratic Party of Kosovo	Demokrat ska partija Kosova (PDK)	Partia Demokrati ke e Kosovës	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The Democratic Party of Kosovo (Albanian: <i>Partia Demokratike e Kosovës</i> - short <i>PDK</i>) is the largest political party in Kosovo.It is a Social Democratic party and the main leftist party in Kosovo. It is headed by Hashim Thaçi, the political leader of the former Kosovo Liberation Army and the Prime Minister of Kosovo. The first post-war Prime Minister of Kosovo, Bajram Rexhepi, belongs to the Democratic Party of Kosovo. The party stands for an independent, free and democratic Kosovo and like all other ethnic-Albanian political parties. The party was founded on May 14, 1999 from the political wing of the Kosovo Liberation Army as the Party for the Democratic Progress of Kosovo (PPDK), but was renamed in May 21, 2000 on the party's constituent conference due to a controversy over the Albanian word for progress, which was said to lack Albanian origins. In the 2004 legislative elections, the party won 28.9 % of the popular vote and 30 out of 120 seats in the Assembly of Kosovo. Parliamentary elections were held on 17 November 2007. After early results, Hashim Thaçi who was on course to gain 35 per cent of the vote, claimed victory for PDK, the Democratic Party of Kosovo, and stated his intention to declare independence. Thaçi formed a coalition with current President Fatmir Sejdiu's Democratic League which was in second place with 22 percent of the vote. The turnout at the election was particularly low with most Serbs refusing to vote. Main issues of the party are social - unemployment, better working conditions, especially in school and health system, Merdare - Albanian border main road construction and North Mitrova problem.	
Democratic League of Kosovo	Demokrat ska liga Kosova (LDK)	Lidhja Demokrati ke e Kosovës	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The Democratic League of Kosovo (Albanian: <i>Lidhja Demokratike e Kosovës</i> , LDK) is the second largest political party in Kosovo. It is a conservative and liberal conservative party; the main right-wing party in Kosovo.At the legislative elections held on 24 October 2004 the party won 45.4% of the popular vote or 47 out of 120 seats (seven of which have now defected to the Nexhat Daci-led Democratic League of Dardania). One of the founding members, Ibrahim Rugova was president of the party, as well as President of Kosovo, until his death on 21 January 2006. At the last legislative elections held on 17 November 2007, the party won only 22.6% and 25 seats but went on to form a Coalition government with Hashim Thaçi's Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK). The current President of Kosovo, Fatmir Sejdiu, and the former Chair of Assembly of Kosovo, Kolë Berisha, are members of the Democratic League of Kosovo. The party is presided by a president and five vice-presidents. The current president of the party is Fatmir Sejdiu.	
New Kosovo Alliance	Nova alijansa Kosova (AKR)	Aleanca Kosova e Re	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The party was founded on March 17, 2006, by Behgjet Pacolli, owner of Mabetex. Until the 17th November, 2007, New Kosovo Alliance had not taken part in any elections, however, due to the successful business background of its founder Behgjet Pacolli the party enjoyed significant support in Kosovo with the April 2007 survey of BBSS Gallup International/Index Kosova suggesting that AKR was the fourth largest political party in Kosovo with 8% support amongst those surveyed. The survey showed AKR lagging behind LDK (26%), PDK (17%), and AAK (9%). These poll ratings were reflected at the first legislative elections since it had been founded held on 17 November 2007, the party won 12,3% of the vote and 13 seats making it the Third biggest party in Kosovo and the largest official opposition party to the coalition government of the Democratic Party of Kosovo and the Democratic League of Kosovo, Led by Hashim Thaçi. The most important issues of the party are economy development and unemployment.	
Democratic League of Dardania	Demokrat ska liga Dardanije (LDD) - Albanska	Lidhja Demokrati ke e Dardanisë –Partia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The Democratic League of Dardania (Albanian: <i>Lidhja Demokratike e Dardanisë</i>) is a newly-founded political party in Kosovo. The Democratic League of Dardania was established in January 2007 by the former Speaker of the Assembly of Kosovo Nexhat Daci following his unsuccessful bid to become leader of the Democratic League of Kosovo. It is a Conservative and Liberal Conservative party and the 2nd largest Right-wing party in Kosovo.The leader of the Democratic League of Dardania is Nexhat Daci, the deputy	

	Demohriš canska Partija Kosova	Shqiptare Demokrist ane e Kosovës													leaders are Besa Gaxherri, Adem Salihaj, Xhemajl Hyseni and Berim Ramosaj, whereas the Secretary General is Lulëzim Zeneli. The Democratic League has seven seats in the Assembly of Kosovo following their defection from the Democratic League of Kosovo. The party was initially named the <i>Democratic League</i> , but later Dardania, the ancient name for Kosovo, was added to avoid confusion with the Democratic League of Kosovo.
Alliance for the Future of Kosovo	Savez za buduce Kosovo	Aleanca për Ardhmëri në e Kosovës	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			The Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (Albanian: <i>Aleanca për Ardhmërinë e Kosovës</i> , AAK) is a political party in Kosovo. It was formed on 29 April 2001. The current president of the party is Ramush Haradinaj, former commander of Kosovo Liberation Army (OVK), indicted for war crimes by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), at The Hague. He was acquitted on 3 April 2008, because of lack of convincing evidence. In December 2004 the parliament elected him as Prime Minister of Kosovo and he formed a coalition government with the largest party, the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK). He resigned as Prime Minister in March 2005 after learning that he had been indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, for 37 counts of war crimes. He received a full acquittal from the Tribunal on 3 April 2008. He returned to Kosovo and immediately resumed his duties as president of the party. At the last legislative elections held on 17 November 2007, the alliance won 9.6 % of the popular vote and 10 out of 120 seats in the Assembly of Kosovo, which made it the fifth largest political force. This was a gain on the previous two legislative elections in 2001 and 2004 in which the AAK won 7.8% and 8.4% of the popular vote, respectively. The AAK's ten current members of parliament are: Ardian Gjini, who is the leader of the parliamentary caucus, Ahmet Isufi, Bajram Kosumi, Gjylnaze Sylja, Ibrahim Selmanaj, Rasim Selmanaj, Donika Kadaç, Ethem Ceku, Zylfije Hundozi and Naim Maloku. Mr. Maloku also serves as the AAK's member of the Assembly Presidency. AAK is located slightly to the right on the political spectrum. The party flag is red, black and white. White represents peace; red and black are the national colours of the 90% Albanian majority of Kosovo. The choice of the party's name, Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (AAK) is explained in Ramush Haradinaj's second book. Whereas previous Kosovo party acronyms began with consonants, a vowel was chosen for AAK because it seems less harsh and more open. The word "future" was chosen to mark a break with the old communist tendency to reflect backwards upon one's history. Finally, "alliance" was chosen because of its association with the NATO alliance which is much revered in Kosovo for its intervention in the Kosovo War of 1999, and also because of it evokes the idea of working together to achieve one's aims.
Reformist Party ORA	Reformist icka Partija ORA	Partia Reformist e ORA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			Reformist Party ORA Reformist Party ORA (Albanian: <i>Partia Reformiste ORA</i>) is a social-democratic centre-left political party in Kosovo. The party stands for an independent, free and democratic Kosovo. The party is normally referred to as ORA, which in Albanian means the Hour. ORA was founded as <i>Civil List ORA</i> (Albanian: <i>Lista Qytetare ORA</i>) in the summer of 2004. During the legislative elections on 24 October 2004, the party won 6.2 per cent of the popular vote and 7 out of 120 seats in the Assembly of Kosovo and formed together with the Democratic Party of Kosovo, a strong opposition. However, in the election held in November 2007, it failed to pass the census (currently at 5%), netting only about 4.7% of votes. That led to them gaining the title of a non-parliamentary party. The following were members of Kosovo Albanian parliament from ORA: Nazmi Jashari, Teuta Sahatqija, Gazmend Muhaxheri, Genc Gorani, Fatmire Mullhaxha Kollcaku, Ylber Hysa and Veton Surroi. Surroi was a member of the 'Kosovo Unity Team', a five member team of the most senior negotiators that represents the people of Kosovo in the talks for the final status of Kosovo. Currently the leader of the party is Teuta Sahatqija, who took over on 2 March 2008. Main issues are economic recovery, successful privatization, health and educational system.
The Justice Party	Partija Pravde	Partia e Drejtësisë	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			The Justice Party (Albanian: <i>Partia e Drejtësisë</i>) is a political party in the self declared, semi-recognised, defacto independent, Republic of Kosovo. At the last legislative elections, 24 October 2004, the party won 1.0% of the popular vote and 1 out of 120 seats. It is a centre-right, Conservative-oriented, party. The Justice Party like all other Kosovo Albanian supports an Independent, free, and democratic Kosovo, and does not participate in any election or referendum organised by the Serbian government. The president of the party is Dr Ferid Agani. The party emphasize religious themes and their work is strongly determined by the religion. That's why we can say they are radical.

Turkish Democratic Party of Kosovo	Demokratika Partija Turaka Kosova (KDTP)	Partia Demokratike Turke e Kosovës	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	At the last legislative elections, 24 October 2004, the party won 1.2% of the popular vote and 3 out of 120 seats. The president is Mahir Yagxhilar. The main goal is struggle for the better life of Turkish minority in Kosovo. The party is socio-democratic.
Democratic Ashkali Party of Kosovo	Demokratika Partija Aşkalija Kosova	Partia Demokratike e Ashkanliv e të Kosovës	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	At the legislative elections held on 24 October 2004, the party won 0.4 % of the popular vote and 1 out of 120 seats. They are social democratic oriented. The president is Sabit Rramani. Their main goal is struggle for the rights of minorities in Kosovo, especially the rights of Ashkali.
The Vakati Coalition	Koalicija Vakati	Koalicioni Vakati	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The Coalition Vakati (<i>Koalicija Vakati</i>) is a Bosniak political party in Kosovo. At the legislative elections held on 24 October 2004, the party won 0.7 % of the popular vote and 3 out of 120 seats.
Independent Liberal Party	Nezavisna Liberalna Stranka	Partia Pavarur Liberale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Politiic Party of Kosovo Serbs, trying to establish relationship with Kosovo institutions. The party is ready to "become involved in elections and institutions, and we want, together with the Albanian majority, to find solutions that will be beneficial for the people in Kosovo". Here is the cite of its founder and president Slobodan Petrovic about basic principles of the party: Survival of the Serbs in Kosovo, no matter what Kosovo's status turns out to be; improvement of the living conditions for all in Kosovo, which would be a condition for the real return of the people who are outside the territory of Kosovo against their own will; and we stand for a multiethnic Kosovo: we do not assess people on a national basis but on the basis of what they can do
Serb Democratic Party of Kosovo and Metohija	Srpska Demokratika Stranka Kosova i Metohije	Partia Demokratike Serbe e Kosovës dhe Rrafshit të Dukagjinit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The president of the party is Slavisa Petkovic. The party is involved in Kosovo elections and institutions. Petkovic was the only Serbian minister in Kosovo government.
Serb Popular Party	Srpska Narodna Stranka	Partia Popullore Serbe	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
New Democracy	Nova demokratika (ND)	Demokracia e Re	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	New Democracy is a Serbian political party in Kosovo. It was founded on 11 July 2007 by Branislav Grbic. Its priorities are minority and social rights, economic issues and democratic interests.
The Civic Initiative of Gora	Gradanska Inicijativa Gore	Inicijativa Qytetare e Gorës	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The Civic Initiative of Gora is a Gorani (ethnic minority in Kosovo) political party in Kosovo. In the legislative elections on 24 October 2004, the party won 0.2% of the popular vote and 1 out of 120 seats. They successfully defended that seat at the 2007 election, which preceded the disputed 2008 Kosovo declaration of independence.
The Serbian List	Srpska	Partia	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	The Serbian List for Kosovo and Metohija is a Serbian political party in Kosovo. At the last legislative

for Kosovo and Metohija	Kosovsko Metohijsk a Stranka	Serbe e Kosovës dhe Rrafshit të Dukagjinit											0	elections, 24 October 2004, the party won 0.2% of the popular vote and 8 out of 120 seats. In the Assembly of Kosovo 10 seats are reserved for ethnic Serbian politicians. Despite the low number of votes - due to a low Serbian turnout - the Serbian List is one of the main parliamentary parties in Kosovo.
The New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo	Nova Demokrat ska Inicijativa Kosova	Iniciativa e re Demokrati ke e Kosovës	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	The New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (<i>Iniciativa e re Demokratike e Kosovës</i>) is a political party in Kosovo. It represents the Egyptian ethnic minority. At the last legislative elections, October 24, 2004 the party won 0.4 percent of the popular vote and two out of 120 seats.
Union of the Independent Social Democrats of Kosovo and Metohija	Savez Nezavisnih Socijalde mokrata Kosova i Metohije	Lidhja e Socijalde mokratëve të Kosovës dhe Rrafshit të Dukagjinit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	
The United Roma Party of Kosovo	Partija Unije Roma Kosova	Partia Rome e Bashkuar e Kosovës	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	The United Roma Party of Kosovo (<i>Partia Rome e Bashkuar e Kosovës</i>) is a political party in Kosovo. It represents Roma ethnic minority. At the last legislative elections, 24 October 2004, the party won 0.2 % of the popular vote and 1 out of 200 seats.

KOSOVO PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 2007, RESULTS					
Certified results are expected 4 December 2007 as stated Joachim Rücker after the polls closed on election day in Pristina. The Assembly of Kosovo must then hold its first session within 30 days.					
According to the preliminary results for two-thirds of counted votes, the opposition Democratic Party of Kosovo of former Kosovo Liberation Army leader Hashim Thaçi leads with 35% over the ruling moderate Democratic League of Kosovo which has so far only 22%. Thaçi has claimed victory of the election. [7] The Alliance for New Kosovo had 12% and the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo and the Democratic League of Dardania had 10% each, while the Reformist Party ORA had only 4%, failing to cross the 5% electoral threshold. [8]					

Final results were announced on 2007-12-03:					
Democratic Party of Kosovo - 34.3%, 37 seats (+7)					
Democratic League of Kosovo - 22.6%, 25 seats (–16)					
Alliance for New Kosovo - 12.3%, 13 seats (+13)					
Democratic League of Dardania–Albanian Christian Democratic Party of Kosovo - 10.1%, 11 seats (+5)					
Alliance for the Future of Kosovo - 9.6%, 10 seats (+3)					
Reformist Party ORA - 4.1%, no seats (–7)					
Minorities parties - 24 seats (+0)					
v • d • e Summary of the 17 November 2007 Assembly of Kosovo election results					
Parties and coalitions	Votes	%	Seats		
			Main	Serbs	Minority
Democratic Party of Kosovo (Partia Demokratike e Kosovës)	196.207	34,3	37	—	—
Democratic League of Kosovo (Lidhja Demokratike e Kosovës)	129.410	22,6	25	—	—
New Kosovo Alliance (Aleanca Kosova e Re)	70.165	12,3	13	—	—
Democratic League of Dardania–Albanian Christian Democratic Party of Kosova (Lidhja Demokratike e Dardanisë–Partia Shqiptare Demokristane e Kosovës)	57.002	10	11	—	—
Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (Aleanca për Ardhmërinë e Kosovës)	54.611	9,6	10	—	—
Reformist Party ORA (Partia Reformiste ORA)	23.722	4,1	0	—	—
Party of Justice (Partia e Drejtësisë)	9.890	1,7	0	—	—
Others (including minorities' parties who won seats)	30.760	5,4	*	*	*

Turkish Democratic Party of Kosovo (Kosova Demokratik Türk Partisi)			1	—	2
Democratic Ashkali Party of Kosovo (Partia Demokratike e Ashkanlive të Kosovës)			1	—	2
Vakat Coalition (Koalicija Vakati)			1	—	2
Independent Liberal Party (Samostalna Liberalna Stranka)			—	3	—
Serb Democratic Party of Kosovo and Metohija (Srpska Demokratska Stranka Kosova i Metohije)			—	3	—
Party of Democratic Action (Stranka Demokratske Akcije)			1	—	1
Serb People's Party (Srpska Narodna Stranka)			—	1	—
New Democracy (Nova Demokratija)			—	1	—
Civic Initiative of Gora (Građanska Inicijativa Gore)			—	—	1
Serb Kosovo-Metohija Party (Srpska Kosovsko Metohijka Stranka)			—	1	—
New Democratic Initiative of Kosovo (Inicijativa e re Demokratike e Kosovës)			—	—	1
Union of Independent Social Democrats of Kosovo and Metohija (Savez Nezavisnih Socijaldemokrata Kosova i Metohije)			—	1	—
United Roma Party of Kosovo (Partia Rome e Bashkuar e Kosovës)			—	—	1
Total (turnout 40.10%)	628.630	100	100	10	10
Source: CEC, elected candidates					
Minority seats:					
Romani, Ashkali, Egyptians: 4 seats (PDAK 2, IRDK 1, PRBK 1)					
Bosniaks: 3 seats (Vakat Coalition 2, SDA 1)					
Turks: 2 seats (KDTP 2)					
Gorani: 1 seat (GIG 1)					

Of the ten seats reserved for the Serbs, six were won by four parties which decided to form a coalition on 2007-12-05: [9] Slaviša Petković's Serb Democratic Party of Kosovo and Metohija, Dragiša Mirić's Serb Kosovo-Metohija Party, Mihajl Šćepanović's Serb People's Party and Nebojša Živić's Union of Independent Social Democrats of Kosovo and Metohija.					