



gesis

Leibniz Institute  
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Slovenia

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

*Related to the national dataset*

*Archive-Study-No. ZA4780, doi:10.4232/1.10173*

*European Values Study and*

*GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

## Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

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## Introduction

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The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

## 1 European Values Study

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Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

## 1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the GESIS [Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

\*1981 only West-Germany

## 1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

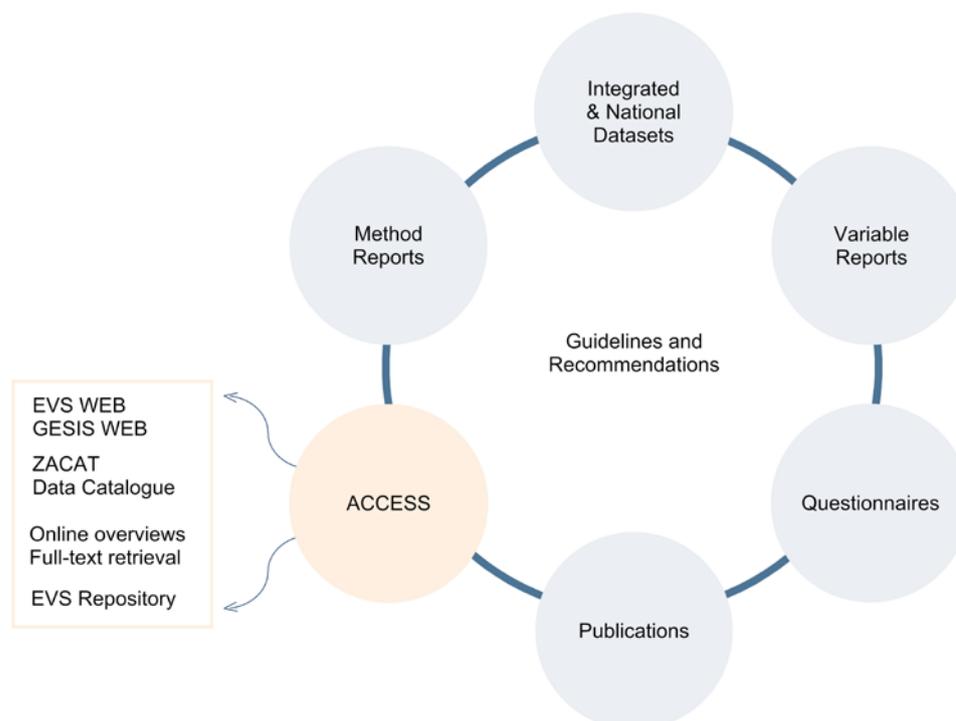
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

### 1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



#### Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

#### Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

#### Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

#### Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

## 1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

### General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

### Data and documentation

**ZACAT** - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

### Version History & Errata

**GESIS Data Catalogue** provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

### Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

### Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

**Method report retrieval** supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

**Question text retrieval** serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

### Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

### Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

### The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

## 1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Slovenia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4780 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10173](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10173).

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  
Slovenia

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## Study Description

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### EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - SLOVENIA

#### I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

##### STUDY NO.

ZA4780

##### VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10173 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10173>)

##### 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

Prof. dr. Niko Tos (Program director)

dr. Slavko Kurdija, dr. Samo Uhan, dr. Brina Malnar, mag. Tina Vovk, Rebeka Falle, Ziva Broder, Ivana Kecman

##### FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

ARRS - Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije - Slovenian Research Agency

##### DATA DEPOSITOR

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences

##### 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, Slovenia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4780

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10173 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10173>).

#### 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;

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## Study Description

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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 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

## Study Description

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

	Were there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
	Yes	
	No	X

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## Study Description

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Country having not participated to EVS 1999

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

Pomurska  
Podravaska  
Koroska  
Savinjska  
Zasavska  
Spodnjeposavska  
Gorensjka  
Notransjko-kraska  
Goriska  
Obalno-kraska  
Jugovzhodna Slovenija  
Osrednjeslovenska

Correspondence with NUTS classification

SI001 Pomurska  
SI002 Podravaska  
SI003 Koroska  
SI004 Savinjska  
SI005 Zasavska  
SI006 Spodnjeposavska  
SI009 Gorensjka  
SI00A Notransjko-kraska  
SI00B Goriska  
SI00C Obalno-kraska  
SI00D Jugovzhodna Slovenija  
SI00E Osrednjeslovenska

### KIND OF DATA

Survey data

### FIELDWORK PERIOD

27-03-2008 to 18-06-2008

### III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

#### TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

#### NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

#### NUMBER OF UNITS

1366

#### ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

## Study Description

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
Yes	X
No	
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

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences  
Kardeljeva pl. 5, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

### LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Slovenian

### 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	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	X
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	

## Study Description

g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

### MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	
PAPI (Paper)	X
Any other ....	

### FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

<b>A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING</b>	
Total number of interviewers:	116
Number of experienced interviewers:	40
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	76
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	116
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	2
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
<b>B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS</b>	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details): Students	X
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
<b>C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS</b>	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	5
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	2
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	2
<b>D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES</b>	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes

## Study Description

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:	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	NAP
From:	
To:	
Number of pretest interviews:	

### 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	1366	0	0
Number of back-check achieved	854	0	0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	854	0	0
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	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
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

## Study Description

The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	X
No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	100%

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

#### Target Population, Population coverage:

The survey will be representative of all persons aged 18 and over (no upper age limit) resident within private households in Slovenia, regardless of their nationality, citizenship, language or legal status. The size of Slovenian population is slightly below 2 million.

#### Sampling frame:

The sampling frame is Central register of population (CRP) and includes all residents with permanent address, citizens and non-citizens (in principle at least 99% of the population). Institutionalized persons (army, prisons) are included with their permanent addresses, but are unlikely to be reached by interviewers. Central register represents a rather 'ideal' sampling frame for survey research. It is regularly updated. 6.7% ineligible cases is expected, which is an estimate, based on previous surveys

#### Sampling design:

##### Stratified two stage probability sampling:

Slovenia can be divided into Clusters of Enumeration Areas(CEA). Total number of CEA is about 9000. CEA are first stratified according to 12 regions 6 type of settlement.

- Primary sampling units: (150 PSU's)

Selection of fixed numbers of CEA inside strata is made by probability proportional to size of CEA.

- Secondary sampling units: (15 SSU's per PSU)

Fixed number of individuals inside CEA is selected by simple random sampling.

#### Sample size:

Gross sample size =  $150 \times 15 = 2250$  persons

Net sample size = (Gross sample size - 6.7% ineligibles) Target response rate =  $(2250 - 112) \times 0.7 = 1470$

Effective sample size = Net sample size / DEFF =  $1470 / 1.36 = 1081$

Special Features of the design (e.g. oversampling, weighting):

## Study Description

Weights because of non-response are constructed when justified by size of discrepancies and estimated effect on error estimates.

Weighting factors are obtained by referring to Statistical Letopis publication, which is a comprehensive publication of Slovenian Statistical Office and includes all relevant statistical data for comparing our sample characteristics with population characteristics.

These weights do not influence the computation of the design effect to any significant extent.

### CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2250
B. Refusal by respondent:	400
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	48
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	150
E. Language barrier:	5
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	41
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	130
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	70
K. Other ineligible address:	36
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	4
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1366
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	X
Educational distribution	X	
Degree of urbanisation		
Gender * Age * Education		
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

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

### WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

## Study Description

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

### 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

	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, Slovenia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4780 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10173 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10173>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from

## Study Description

<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>).

### DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

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

### DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

### PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at [www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

### EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1 – nedokončana osnovna šola	1 – unfinished primary school
2 – osnovna šola	2 – primary school
3 – nedokončana strokovna ali srednja šola	3 – unfinished vocational or secondary school
4 – dokončana 2 ali 3-letna strokovna šola	4 – finished 2 or 3-year vocational school
5 – dokončana 4-letna srednja šola	5 – finished 4-year secondary school
6 – nedokončana višja ali visoka šola	6 – unfinished college or university
7 – dokončana 2-letna višja šola	7 – finished 2-year college
8 – dokončana visoka šola, fakulteta, akademija	8 – finished university or academy
9 – specializacija, magisterij, doktorat	9 – specialisation, masters, phd

Description of educational system:

The educational system consists of all categories mentioned above. We have primary school. After that you can go to 2-3 or 4 years vocational school. Only after 4 year vocational school you can go to college or university.

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

## Study Description

1 – nedokončana osnovna šola	0. No formal qualification
2 – osnovna šola	1. Lowest formal qualification attainable
3 – nedokončana strokovna ali srednja šola 4 – dokončana 2 ali 3-letna strokovna šola	2. Qualifications which are above the lowest qualification, but below the usual entry requirement for universities (intermediary secondary completed)
5 – dokončana 4-letna srednja šola 6 – nedokončana višja ali visoka šola	3. (Usual) Entry requirement for universities (higher secondary completed: the German Abitur, the French Bac, English A-level, etc.)
7 – dokončana 2-letna višja šola	4. Qualifications which are above the higher secondary level, but below a full university degree
8 – dokončana visoka šola, fakulteta, akademija	5. University degree completed

## OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

## POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1 – DESUS – Demokratska stranka upokojencev Slovenije	1 – DESUS – Democratic party of Slovenian pensioners
2 – LDS – Liberalna demokracija Slovenije	2 – LDS – Liberal democracy of Slovenia
3 – SLS – Slovenska ljudska stranka	3 – SLS – Slovene people's party
4 – SNS – Slovenska nacionalna stranka	4 – SNS – Slovenian national party
5 – SDS – Slovenska demokratska stranka	5 – SDS – Slovenian democratic party
6 – NSI – Nova Slovenija	6 – NSI – New Slovenia – Christian people's party
7 – SD – Socialni demokrati	7 – SD – Social democrats
8 – ZARES – nova politika	8 – ZARES new politics
9 – LIPA	9 - LIPA

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

1. middle left was in the coalition at the time
2. left - opposition at the time
3. right - coalition
4. right - opposition
5. right - coalition - the prime minister member of the party
6. right - coalition
7. left - opposition
8. left - fracture of LDS
9. right - fracture of SNS
10. -----

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

## Study Description

fall 2008, after the EVS:

Kandidatna lista	Število mandatov	Število glasov	Odstotek
SOCIALNI DEMOKRATI	29	320.248	30,46 %
SLOVENSKA DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA - SDS	28	307.735	29,26 %
ZARES - NOVA POLITIKA	9	98.526	9,37 %
DeSUS - DEMOKRATIČNA STRANKA UPOKOJENCEV	7	78.353	7,46 %
SLOVENSKA NACIONALNA STRANKA - SNS	5	56.832	5,40 %
SLS - SLOVENSKA LJUDSKA STRANKA IN SMS - STRANKA MLADIH SLOVENIJE	5	54.809	5,21 %
LDS LIBERALNA DEMOKRACIJA SLOVENIJE	5	54.771	5,21 %
Narodni skupnosti	2		

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 21-09-2008

### 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:

- Slovenia has a proportional electoral system.

## Other documentation: Slovenia

### Representativity

#### Age, Gender, country level

Age groups:

0 – 14	15,3 %
15 – 29	21,5 %
30 – 44	22,7 %
45 – 64	25,8 %
65 +	14,7 %

Gender:

Male	48,8 %
Female	51,2 %

#### Age\*Gender: Regional level

	age	0-4 let	5-9 let	10-14 let	15-19 let	20-24 let	25-29 let	30-34 let	35-39 let	40-44 let	45-49 let	50-54 let	55-59 let	60-64 let	
gender	SLOVENIJA	1994026	90167	98181	118373	132727	150938	148818	144405	156470	154844	161030	140002	105860	103663
	Pomurska	123948	5216	6021	7061	8308	9459	9752	9072	9160	9337	10142	8870	6972	5848
	Podravska	320078	13175	15104	17823	20678	23047	23649	23851	25541	25216	26108	22863	19317	16801
	Koroška	74027	3456	3768	4654	5200	5849	5571	5289	5891	5970	6220	4877	3970	3724
	Savinjska	256871	12048	13074	15654	17876	20332	19049	18354	20643	20721	20583	17114	14051	12626
	Zasavska	46123	1888	2089	2686	3096	3458	3078	3006	3718	3960	3901	3253	2585	2294
	Spodnjeposavska	69814	3174	3459	4305	4807	5253	5067	4854	5328	5412	5480	4832	3546	3502
	Jugovzhodna Slovenija	138380	6853	7724	9423	10081	10691	10073	9799	11133	11064	10639	8611	6113	6867
	Osrednjeslovenska	492117	23138	24275	29092	31562	36816	36966	36647	39336	37063	39518	35649	26257	26088
	Gorenjska	197277	9733	10311	12382	13818	15214	14976	14249	15089	14667	15217	13190	10238	10433
	Notranjsko-kraška	50760	2240	2424	2977	3507	3778	3793	3488	3868	3923	4087	3562	2299	2760
	Goriška	120413	5283	5648	6774	7467	9192	9095	8554	8878	8982	9780	9029	5410	6825
	Obalno-kraška	104218	3963	4284	5542	6327	7849	7749	7242	7885	8529	9355	8152	5102	5895
male	SLOVENIJA	975002	46510	50446	60695	67803	78051	76626	73292	79254	78831	83542	71709	51836	49393
	Pomurska	60026	2634	3052	3528	4218	4843	4992	4628	4740	4820	5333	4629	3497	2671

	Podravska	156214	6825	7821	9150	10619	11770	12152	12100	13045	13035	13583	11617	9541	7957
	Koroška	36869	1752	1946	2403	2685	2994	2833	2676	3021	3108	3327	2647	1941	1856
	Savinjska	126044	6252	6790	7974	9098	10475	9747	9219	10437	10570	10856	8932	6851	6076
	Zasavska	22436	968	1065	1339	1594	1790	1577	1517	1866	2030	2056	1682	1279	1070
	Spodnjeposavska	34480	1634	1817	2251	2497	2735	2604	2517	2654	2793	2893	2617	1774	1693
	Jugovzhodna Slovenija	68345	3471	3953	4827	5118	5588	5203	5124	5612	5727	5673	4516	3063	3324
	Osrednjeslovenska	238463	12025	12370	15020	16093	19131	18960	18344	19695	18378	19774	17620	12534	12344
	Gorenjska	96266	5081	5320	6311	7026	7939	7785	7136	7529	7264	7799	6564	5022	5039
	Notranjsko-kraška	25055	1113	1251	1521	1734	1890	1988	1829	2006	2041	2239	1915	1133	1377
	Goriška	59460	2698	2855	3509	3889	4787	4750	4471	4675	4723	5184	4726	2703	3263
	Obalno-kraška	51344	2057	2206	2862	3232	4109	4035	3731	3974	4342	4825	4244	2498	2723
female	SLOVENIJA	1019024	43657	47735	57678	64924	72887	72192	71113	77216	76013	77488	68293	54024	54270
	Pomurska	63922	2582	2969	3533	4090	4616	4760	4444	4420	4517	4809	4241	3475	3177
	Podravska	163864	6350	7283	8673	10059	11277	11497	11751	12496	12181	12525	11246	9776	8844
	Koroška	37158	1704	1822	2251	2515	2855	2738	2613	2870	2862	2893	2230	2029	1868
	Savinjska	130827	5796	6284	7680	8778	9857	9302	9135	10206	10151	9727	8182	7200	6550
	Zasavska	23687	920	1024	1347	1502	1668	1501	1489	1852	1930	1845	1571	1306	1224
	Spodnjeposavska	35334	1540	1642	2054	2310	2518	2463	2337	2674	2619	2587	2215	1772	1809
	Jugovzhodna Slovenija	70035	3382	3771	4596	4963	5103	4870	4675	5521	5337	4966	4095	3050	3543
	Osrednjeslovenska	253654	11113	11905	14072	15469	17685	18006	18303	19641	18685	19744	18029	13723	13744
	Gorenjska	101011	4652	4991	6071	6792	7275	7191	7113	7560	7403	7418	6626	5216	5394
	Notranjsko-kraška	25705	1127	1173	1456	1773	1888	1805	1659	1862	1882	1848	1647	1166	1383
	Goriška	60953	2585	2793	3265	3578	4405	4345	4083	4203	4259	4596	4303	2707	3562
	Obalno-kraška	52874	1906	2078	2680	3095	3740	3714	3511	3911	4187	4530	3908	2604	3172

## Educational distribution: Country level

Educational level:

0-7 years of elementary school	7 %
Elementary school	26 %
Completed vocational school	27 %
Completed middle school	27 %
University degree	12 %